

Historic Preservation Survey

Northcentral Oklahoma

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Chapter 1

Introduction and Methodology

The project reported herein consisted of an historic preservation survey of northcentral Oklahoma, included the following 11 counties: Creek, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne. (Fig. 1) The purpose of the project was to survey the historic resources of the area, to identify properties that are important to the history of the area, and to select from among the important sites those that might be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, the project was to nominate those eligible sites to the Register.

The project was jointly funded by the Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society and by the Oklahoma State University. The project was under the direction first of Dr. Odie B. Faulk, and later Dr. Annetta L. Cheek. The project staff without whom the survey could not have been conducted, included Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer, Dr. Joe Stout, Bob Blackburn, Diane Everman, Enrique Ramirez, Marjorie Schweitzer, and Tim Zwink. The assistance of the numerous local informants and historical societies was also crucial. (See Appendix A)

To accomplish the above purpose, the following procedures were followed: first, a number of written resources were consulted to identify important sites. These included the existing state list of historic sites, standard historical reference works on the area, and local lists of historic sites. A bibliography was compiled, and various members of the survey staff considered each entry to determine whether it contained references to important properties. The list of books consulted is found in the bibliography. An additional source consulted was the old USGS quadrangle maps of the area. These maps included Agra 1906, Chandler 1905, Drumwright 1903, Kingfisher 1892, Luther 1907,

Nuyake 1896, Perkins 1907, and Stroud 1906. Such maps show old structures, such as schools and churches, and old towns that are no longer occupied, which might be eligible to the state or national list of historic places.

Additionally, a number of local groups were contacted. All local museums, newspapers, historical societies, and Chambers of Commerce were contacted by letter, and asked to submit any information on historic places that they might have. Any information received in response was checked by a phone call and sometimes a visit to the informant. A number of important properties were brought to our attention by this method.

Following an initial period in which the emphasis of the project was in identifying sites of importance, the staff turned to researching properties to determine their significance and their eligibility to the National Register, and to obtain the information necessary for nomination. During this period, additional sites continued to be added to the list of potentially important properties. Different staff members emphasized research on specific aspects of the area's history. For example, one researched railroads in the area one the early educational system, and one concentrated on research into Indian history. It was intended that this method would be an efficient way to approach the purposes of the project.

The third phase of the project increased the emphasis placed on obtaining information necessary to the nomination of sites to the National Register, and included field work on the chosen properties to procure necessary data and photographs. This has resulted in the nomination of a number of properties to the National Register. A list of these properties and a short description of them can be found in Appendix B. Additional information is available at the Oklahoma Preservation Office at the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Following each quarter of the project, an interim report was filed with the Preservation Office. These included a brief narrative on the survey's progress, and a list of sites suggested for the state list of historic places. These reports are reproduced here in Appendix C.

As an adjunct to the research process, a short background history on the area was prepared. This constitutes the second chapter in this report. Also several areas were selected as being regions where a more detailed, in the field survey of historic resources would be likely to produce a number of properties that are eligible to the National Register. Primary among these is the Cushing Oil Field, which played such a significant role in Oklahoma's history. This area is discussed in the third chapter of this report. Some additional suggestions for future research are included in Appendix D.

The final chapter of this report discusses some suggestions for methodology in future surveys, based on the experience in northcentral Oklahoma.

Chapter 2

Area Historical and Cultural Review

The eleven counties of north-central Oklahoma under consideration are viewed broadly in a heritage and human context. Because of the limited scope of this review and the nature of the research materials, detailed and in depth treatment of each county is not possible. Thus the purpose is to present only enough material on each county to delineate its background and character. Effort is made to follow a general pattern of organization in presenting the information on each of the counties. The counties are listed alphabetically.

Creek County

Present Creek County was created at the time of statehood and intended to be named Moman County in honor of the mother of Moman Pruiett, but the name was changed at the last moment by the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. In the alphabetical list of counties in the engrossed copy of the Oklahoma Constitution, Creek County appears following Mayes County. The county was finally named for the Creek Indians and is from the term "Ochese Creek Indians," used by early British settlers.

The county consists of 966 square miles, and Sapulpa, with a population of 15,159 people, is the county seat. The per capita income is \$3,899. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 18,365 people; in 1970 it had 45,532 people. Farming and ranching have long been important sources of livelihood in the county, but about the time of statehood, oil and gas production became important sources of wealth. The county has the Keystone Reservoir and State Park and the Heyburn Reservoir and Recreation Area.

Major cultural attractions are the Drumright Old Field Museum and the Sapulpa Memorial Museum.

Active oil and gas development began in Creek County in 1906, when the famous Glenn Pool was discovered. The first well was completed in this basin in December, 1905, and by the end of 1906 there were 110 wells drilled. Maximum production from the Glenn Pool was obtained in October, 1907, when 2,441,662 barrels were produced for the month. The Slick Pool was developed in 1919 and 1920, and activity continued into 1921. The Bristow Pool was opened in 1921 and 1922. Active oil and gas development has continued in Creek County to the present. In recent years shallow pools have given new production from deeper sands.

Significant also in Creek County is the Keystone Reservoir and State Park. The Corps of Engineers created this giant v-shaped lake in 1964 with the construction of a 121-foot-high dam on the Arkansas River just below the mouth of the Cimarron River. Its 26,500 surface acres spread back to the northwest and southwest to cover parts of Creek, Payne, and Osage counties. Keystone State Park is a 715-acre recreation area near the south end of the Arkansas River dam forming the 26,500-acre Keystone Reservoir. Facilities include picnic and camp areas, trailer hookups, a marina with boating supplies and repairs, and two boat ramps.

Also important in Creek County is the Heyburn Reservoir and Recreation Area. This 980-acre lake on Polecat Creek was created by the Corps of Engineers in 1950. The state maintains a 438-acre recreation area on its north shore. Facilities include camp and picnic areas, trailer hookups, a swimming beach, and boat ramps.

Sapulpa, the county seat, is a bustling industrial town that dates back to the middle of the last century when Jim Sapulpa, a newly arrived Creek Indian farmer, opened a store in his home. A rail terminus briefly when the

Frisco arrived in 1886, Sapulpa boomed mightily in 1905-1907 when the spectacular Glenn Pool developed a few miles to the south. Steel products, glass, and oil industry heavy equipment are manufactured in the city. Its best-known manufacturer is the Frankhoma Pottery Plant, in operation in Sapulpa since 1938. Still basically a family operation, it turns out two million pieces a year in some 350 patterns.

Like Oilton and other nearby communities, Drumright was a by-product of the rich Cushing Field, opened in 1912. Named for an area landowner, Aaron Drumright, the town developed amid a forest of some 300 producing oil rigs. Not until 1916 did the town begin to settle down to quiet growth. Today Drumright's main street, running over steep Tiger Hill and said to be the state's longest up-and-down thoroughfare, bears little to remind one of the broad road, alternately ankle-deep in dust and hip-deep in mud, over which a colorful, cursing flood of mule-drawn wagons loaded with heavy equipment flowed back and forth from the Cushing Field. The Drumright Oil Field Museum must be visited to recapture the spirit of boomtown Drumright.

Southeast of Drumright is Bristow, started as a Creek Nation trading post. Although the town was established in 1901, its growth did not come until nearby oil fields developed from 1916 to 1922. This set the tone of business and social life in the town that persists today. Southwest of Bristow is an underground "tank farm," a depleted natural gas field into which the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company injects gas from other fields during periods of low consumption.

No Creek County historic sites are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Garfield County

Present Garfield County is made up of the same area as Garfield County, Oklahoma Territory. The names Berry, for Senator James H. Berry of Arkansas, and Hancock, for Major General Winfield S. Hancock, were also considered for the county. It was named for President James A. Garfield, serving in the office at the time of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, of which Garfield County was a part, on September 16, 1893. Originally the county was designated as O County, and the name was not changed to Garfield County until November 6, 1894.

The county consists of 1,054 square miles, and Enid, with a population of 44,008, is the county seat. The per capita income is \$4,996. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 28,300 people; in 1970 it had 55,365 people. Ranching and farming early became important sources of livelihood in the county, but in recent decades oil and gas production have become significant sources of wealth. Major cultural attractions are the Government Springs Park and the Cherokee Strip Museum, both in Enid.

Enid, the county seat, was settled on the day the Cherokee Outlet was opened. It had been designated a government land office and post office well in advance of the opening, and the Rock Island Railroad was already serving the area. The city became one of the most important in northwestern Oklahoma, and today contains the vast majority of the population of Garfield County. Enid has grown steadily over the years and has gained immeasurably from the vast natural resources surrounding it. The county and surrounding areas are one of the nation's largest wheat production regions, and Enid has long been the state's most important center for the storing, processing, and marketing of the grain. Its sixty-six million bushels of storage is one of the largest in the country. A leading cattlemen's magazine recently stated that Garfield County has more breeders of purebred cattle than any other county

in the nation. It appears to also be a fact that the Schroeder Lease in the county's Garber Field has produced more oil in dollar value than any other quarter-section of land in the history of the oil industry.

Of unique cultural interest in Enid is Phillips University, founded in 1907. Today its 140-acre campus on the city's east side contains 19 buildings for some 1,500 students. The university, with its students, professional, and physical plant, plays a strong role in the city's life.

Unique also in Enid is Vance Air Force Base, an undergraduate pilot training installation on the Air Training Command, established in 1941 on the eve of World War II. Its annual payroll of nearly ten million dollars is shared by over 2,000 military and civilian employees. Other Enid industries include a flour mill, two oil refineries, a manufacturer of portable oil drilling rigs, and other concerns generally related to some aspect of either agriculture or petroleum.

Accounts of the origin of the name of Enid vary. Widely believed is the story that a Rock Island official, fond of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," felt that Geraint's wife deserved the honor of having Oklahoma's new city named for her. Others claim, however, that the name originated when a group of cattle drovers stopped at Government Springs, long a favorite watering hole on the Chisholm Trail. One of the cowboys turned the DINE sign on the cook tent to make it read ENID. There are a few who feel the name was devised by the fabricators of crossword puzzles to give them four easy letters with which to work.

Government Springs Park remains one of the city's favorite playgrounds. It contains the Enid zoo, a small lake for boating uses, a sunken garden, and picnic areas. The Cherokee Strip Museum, adjacent to Government Springs Park, moved into its handsome new building in 1975. It exhibits Indian artifacts as well as materials pertaining to the settlement of the Cherokee Outlet.

One of Enid's favorite sons is Marquis James, the author of many histories and novels. One of his best books is The Cherokee Strip, the appealing story of small-town boyhood in the Cherokee Outlet, popularly called the Cherokee Strip. Another of Enid's best-known early citizens is Clyde Cessna, who eventually led the development of the world's largest manufacturers of corporate and private planes.

No Garfield County historic sites are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Grant County

Present Grant County comprises the same area as Grant County, Oklahoma Territory. The name Simpson, for Jerry Simpson of Kansas, was also considered for this county, but finally it was named for President Ulysses S. Grant. The county was established in 1893 when the Cherokee Outlet was opened for settlement and was originally named L County.

The county consists of 999 square miles, and Medford, with a population of 1,304, is the county seat. The per capita income is \$7,517. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 17,638 people; in 1970 it had 7,117 people. Ranching and farming early became important sources of livelihood in the county, but oil and gas have become increasingly important in recent years. The major cultural attraction is the Grant County Historical Society Museum in Medford.

The county seat town of Medford was established with the opening of the Cherokee Outlet in 1893 and was named for Medford, Massachusetts. It was designated the county seat in 1908, a year after statehood, when Pond Creek, twenty miles to the southeast, lost out after having served as the territorial county town for a number of years. Medford is located at the north edge of Oklahoma's most productive wheat-growing region, and its economy has long been

geared to agriculture. Grain elevators and feed mills dominate the town and small local industries produce such related products as rotary hoes, bale loaders, and stock trailers.

From Medford came two brothers, Apollo and Zeus Soucek, who played notable roles in the early years of aviation. As children they experimented with a homemade glider. As a Navy flyer in 1930, Apollo established what then was an American altitude record of 43,165 feet. Zeus, also a Navy flyer, designed some of the equipment used in his flights.

The Grant County Historical Society Museum is located on Main Street in Medford. Much of its material pertains to the Cherokee Outlet and the Chisholm Trail, which passed north and south through Grant County. Up this trail from 1867 to 1889 approximately ten million head of Texas cattle were driven to railheads in Kansas for shipment to slaughter houses in Omaha, Nebraska, and Chicago, Illinois.

The Chisholm Trail, which passed through Grant County, was used also for freighting to United States Army posts and Indian agencies in the Southwest. After the close of the last general Indian war in the western part of Indian Territory in 1874-1875, a telegraph line was constructed along the Chisholm Trail and a stage line traversed it daily for the transportation of passengers, mail, and freight. The first cattle were put on the open range in Grant County in 1874, and after 1877 virtually all of the prairie land of the county was utilized for grazing purposes. The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad constructed a line into Grant County paralleling the Chisholm Trail in 1889, and by 1892 had extended it to Fort Worth, Texas. The United States government townsite of Pond Creek, the seat of government of Grant County and also a post office, was ignored for a while by the railroad during the early days of Oklahoma Territory. The company had selected its own townsite

nearby, a location with its station, side track, repair yards, and other essential improvements. At first the railroad company refused to stop its trains at the government townsite of Pond Creek. The exasperated residents of the government townsite then lifted a section of the track, stood the ties on end, and wrecked a train of loaded cattle cars. The railroad company took note of the attitude of the people residing at the government townsite of Pond Creek and established the station and other railroad facilities at the government townsite.

According to the American Forestry Association's Register of Big Trees, the largest known blackjack oak stands on the Loyd Martin farm, some seventeen miles west of Medford. The circumference of its trunk is 11.5 feet, it stands 47 feet high, and has a spread of 76 feet.

No Grant County historic sites are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Kay County

Present Kay County is somewhat similar in area to K County, Oklahoma Territory, and was one of the counties formed from the Cherokee Outlet. Initially the name of Flynn, for Dennis T. Flynn, a prominent Republican leader in Oklahoma Territory, was considered for the county but it finally took its name from the original designation. The county consists of 944 square miles, and Newkirk, with a population of 2,173, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$5,782. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 24,757 people; in 1970 it had 48,791 people. The county is Oklahoma's wealthiest in agricultural production and contains major deposits of petroleum and natural gas. Major cultural attractions are the Chilocco Indian School, the 101 Ranch, Pioneer Woman Statue and Rose Garden Museum in Ponca City,

the Ponca City Cultural Center and Indian Museum, the Marland Mansion and Estate in Ponca City, the Cherokee Outlet Museum in Blackwell, the Newkirk Community Historical Museum, and the A. D. Buck Museum of Science and History at Tonkawa.

Newkirk, the county seat, was settled with the opening of the Cherokee Outlet on September 16, 1893, having been designated the center of government for K County prior to the opening. The town received its name from the fact that a small stop on the Santa Fe Railroad three miles north was known as Kirk. When this stop was abandoned and the new town was used, it was called Newkirk. The first name of the county town was Santa Fe, but the railroad objected to this name, and at a special election the name of Newkirk was chosen. Oil development began in this area in 1919 and continues to the present, but the town depends primarily on its rich surrounding farmlands. In a special six-acre plot just east of the town cemetery is the grave of Washunga, last hereditary chief of the Kaw Indians, who died in 1911. With some 600 others, his grave was moved here in 1972 from nearby Washunga, when in 1972 that old Kaw Agency town was threatened by the backed-up waters of Kaw Reservoir.

The old town of Kaw City was established on the south bank of the Arkansas River in 1902 when a branch line of the Santa Fe Railroad was laid through the area. It took its name from the Kaw Indians, whose agency was at Washunga on the opposite bank. When oil was discovered in the Osage Nation to the east it became a thriving little supply town. For many years the town was best known for the Clubb Hotel and its Laura A. Clubb Collection of paintings, now in the Philbrook Museum in Tulsa. Mrs. Clubb was the wife of a local cattleman made wealthy by an oil strike in 1922. The hotel has been demolished and most of the other buildings of the town have been razed or

moved uphill to the west to the new location of Kaw City due to the waters of Kaw Reservoir, which inundates the old town. The new settlement will offer visitors the nearest possible access to Kaw Reservoir sport and recreation facilities.

Also in Kay County, and only one mile south of the Kansas border, is the Chilocco Indian School, established in 1882 by an act of Congress for the Plains Indian Tribes of the western sections of Indian Territory. In recent years enrollment, ranging from four hundred to well over a thousand, represents Indian tribes from all over the United States. Chilocco emphasizes both vocational and academic training and is considered one of the leading institutions of its kind. An extensive building program commenced in the early 1970's gives the campus a modern look and removed some of the old picturesque cream-colored limestone structures built in the 1890's of stone quarried nearby.

Ponca City, the major urban location in Kay County, developed largely because of oil. From 1920 to 1930 the petroleum industry in all its aspects more than doubled the city's population, firmly established its economic base, and created the personal fortunes that have shaped many of its social and cultural patterns down to the present. Although Ponca City was established on the day of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet on September 16, 1893, its growth was unspectacular until Ernest W. Marland arrived on the scene. A fantastically successful petroleum wildcatter, he established the Marland Oil Company in Ponca City, and from it developed the present-day Continental Oil Company with international headquarters in Ponca City. The Marland Mansion in Ponca City is a handsome three-story building richly ornamented inside and outside. The stone work -- cutting and dressing -- was done on the grounds. The fine wood paneling and metal grill work were contracted for in the East. Elsewhere on the handsomely landscaped grounds were built

elaborate servants' quarters, stables, studios, administration buildings, and gate lodges. The Marland Mansion is owned by the City of Ponca City and is open to the public.

Kay County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Electric Park Pavilion in Blackwell, the Deer Creek Archaeological Site northeast of Newkirk, the Governor William W. Jenkins Homestead Site southeast of Newkirk, the E. W. Marland Mansion (The Villa) in Ponca City, the Marland-Paris House in Ponca City, the 101 Ranch southwest of Ponca City, the Nez Perce Reservation in the vicinity of Tonkawa, and the Kaw Indian Agency at Washunga. The Deer Creek Archaeological Site and the 101 Ranch are also listed on the register of National Historic Landmarks.

Kingfisher County

Present Kingfisher County was settled with the opening of the Unassigned Lands in 1889, and is similar in size to Kingfisher County, Oklahoma Territory. It was named for King Fisher, operator of an early-day stage station in the area on the Chisholm Trail. The county was established in 1890 when Oklahoma Territory was organized.

The county consists of 894 square miles, and Kingfisher, with a population of 4,042, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$5,124. On the eve of statehood the county had 18,010 people; in 1970 it had 12,857 people. Crop farming is the principal means of livelihood in the county. Wheat production is emphasized, and milling is the major industry of the area. In recent years some natural gas and petroleum have been produced. Major cultural attractions are the Chisholm Trail Museum and the Governor Abraham J. Seay Mansion, both in Kingfisher.

Kingfisher, the center of government for the county, went by the name of Lisbon at the time of settlement, but in 1889 the name Kingfisher replaced

it. Originally, Lisbon and Kingfisher were adjoining townsites. The town took its name from nearby Kingfisher Creek, which in turn had been named for King Fisher. The town was laid out on the land once a part of Fisher's Ranch. The Chisholm Trail ran east of the town, and eroded ruts can still be found in the vicinity.

In the early days of Oklahoma Territory, Kingfisher was one of the most important towns in northwestern Oklahoma. It boasted Kingfisher College for a number of years, and for a time it even had hopes of wresting the territorial capital from Guthrie. In 1892 the Oklahoma Territory Press Association was organized in Kingfisher, and that same year, Judge Abraham J. Seay, whose jurisdiction extended as far northwest as the Oklahoma Panhandle, was appointed Oklahoma Territory's second governor. Seay's handsome three-story mansion has been restored to its comfortable 1892 elegance. Across the street is the Chisholm Trail Museum, with relics and artifacts of cattle trail days and pioneer life. Adjacent to it are a collection of pioneer structures moved to the site and restored to recreate an early-day community. Already relocated are the original Bank of Kingfisher and the old Gant School from northwest of Kingfisher.

Well-known figures who once lived in or near Kingfisher include Don Blanding, the poet; W. C. Coleman, who started in Kingfisher with an improved gasoline lamp that eventually grew into the Coleman Company of Wichita, Kansas, and the notorious Dalton family. The parents of the Dalton Boys lived on a farm some fifteen miles northeast of Kingfisher. Their fifteen by seventeen foot handhewn log house is now in Oklahoma Park in Kingfisher and is restored to its original condition.

In southern Kingfisher County, astride the Kingfisher and Canadian county line, is Okarche, a prosperous little agricultural community. German-speaking

Catholics, Lutherans, Evangelicals, and Mennonites first settled the rich farmlands of this area. The town once had its own German language newspaper and other institutions, and remains for the most part to this day a close-knit German community. Aside from towering wheat elevators, Okarche's principal structures are church-owned: impressive churches, Catholic and Lutheran schools, and a Catholic hospital. Two miles southeast of Okarche is the Schwarz Winery, Oklahoma's first commercial winery.

To the north of Kingfisher is Dover, a small agricultural community. It was known as Red Fork Station long before the opening of the Unassigned Lands in 1889. Freighters hauling supplies to Indian agencies and military posts in Indian Territory followed the Chisholm Trail through the location. But massive north-bound cattle herds often caused the freight wagons to detour. In time they finally beat out a trail of their own. Here at Red Fork Ranch a stockade was maintained where teamsters could change horses.

Just south of Dover the Rock Island Railroad crosses the Cimarron River. Here on September 16, 1906, occurred one of Oklahoma's more spectacular railroad wrecks. A loaded passenger train plunged through a bridge that was weakened by a sudden flood, dumping all but two sleeping cars into the turbulent river. Miraculously, only four persons are known to have lost their lives. The locomotive is still buried in the quicksand beside the steel bridge that replaced the washed-out wooden span.

Kingfisher County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Governor Abraham J. Seay Mansion, the Kingfisher College Site, and the Kingfisher Post Office, all at Kingfisher.

Lincoln County

Present Lincoln County was settled with the opening to homesteaders of the Sac and Fox, Potawatomi, Shawnee and Iowa surplus lands, about 900,000

acres, in a run that occurred on September 22, 1891. The county was originally known as A County, but soon its name was changed to Lincoln, in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, and is similar in area to Lincoln County, Oklahoma Territory.

The county consists of 973 square miles, and Chandler, with a population of 2,529, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$3,981. On the eve of statehood the county had 27,293 people; in 1970 it had 19,482 people. The county is a large rural area devoted mainly to the raising of cattle and some oil activity. Major cultural attractions are the Lincoln County Historical Museum in Chandler, the annual Kolache Festival in Prague, and the annual International Brick and Rolling Pin Throwing Championships in Stroud.

Chandler, the county seat, was named for Kansan George Chandler, President Benjamin Harrison's Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The town, when established, prospered with its frame houses, many businesses, and unpaved streets. Then on the afternoon of March 30, 1897, a white cloud descended on the community with a sudden roar. Those who had adequate warning rushed to cyclone cellars. The roaring wind demolished the entire town except for the Presbyterian church. Sixteen died in the storm and twenty-six were injured. The one doctor in town was maimed, but administered to others until the next day when help arrived from Guthrie. As with all tornadoes, there were miraculous escapes. A two-day-old child was carried six blocks by the storm and landed in soft mud unharmed. A home on top of a bluff was blown down the hill and only minor injuries were sustained by the family in the house.

Because the Chandler area has many native pecan trees, the town has a number of growers, buyers, and processors of pecans. For this reason it proclaims itself the Pecan Capital of the World and stages the Lincoln County Pecan Show each fall.

This is one-time Sac and Fox country, and Indian artifacts share space with pioneer items in the Lincoln County Historical Museum in Chandler. Of special interest in the museum are early-day drug store fixtures, a dentist's office of 1908, the post office of the ghost town of Avery in Lincoln County, and the telephone switchboard that once served nearby Sparks, a tiny rural community that failed to live up to its early promise of railroad-junction importance.

The most famous lawman of Oklahoma, William M. "Bill" Tilghman, made the Run of 1891 into Lincoln County and moved to Chandler while serving as county sheriff. His farm site in Chandler is now Tilghman Park. During his terms of office, only one robbery occurred in the county. This was a Stroud bank, and Tilghman caught the robbers who were convicted and sent to the state penitentiary. A sheriff could serve only two terms, and in the six months following Tilghman's term of office, there were five robberies in the county.

In contrast, one of the badmen of the West figured in Lincoln County history. He was Henry Starr, who may have robbed more banks than any man in history. He followed the bandit trade for thirty years. On March 27, 1915, the Henry Starr gang accomplished a feat unequalled by any other gang, that of successfully robbing two banks at the same time in the same town. Starr and members of his gang rode into Stroud, another Lincoln County town, and one stayed with the horses while three robbed one bank at the same time Starr and the other two robbed the second bank. The robberies were successful and the gang escaped with the money, but Starr and one of his companions, Lewis Estes, were shot and captured by a nineteen-year-old boy, Paul Curry, who had grabbed a rifle used for killing hogs from a butcher shop.

In addition to Chandler, two other Lincoln County towns are unique. Prague, settled in 1902 and named for the capital of Czechoslovakia, still

clings to its cultural heritage. In May each year thousands of visitors join homefolks for the music making, street dancing, queen crowning, and fruit-roll eating that go to make up the annual Kolache Festival. More significant, at least for Catholics, is the infant Jesus of Prague, a nineteen-inch-tall symbol of a 350-year devotion, in St. Wenceslaus Church. The original infant disappeared from its shrine in Czechoslovakia after World War II when the Communists took control of the country. The replica was installed in 1949 and declared a national shrine by Pope Pius XII in 1955. It is seen each year by thousands of visitors. Stroud each year holds the Sac and Fox Indian Powwow, and for the lovers of the unusual, there are the annual International Brick and Rolling Pin Throwing Championships. Six-person teams of men and women compete in five categories, featuring participants from three other Strouds -- in England, Canada, and Australia.

Lincoln County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Marshal William M. "Bill" Tilghman Homestead Site northwest of Chandler, and the Keokuk Moses House south of Stroud.

Logan County

Present Logan County is similar in area to Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, and was named for Senator John A. Logan of Illinois, a leading Republican and war veteran who died four years before the county was named. The county consists of 747 square miles, and Guthrie, with a population of 9,575 people, is the county seat. The per capita income is \$3,422. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 30,711 people; in 1970 it had 19,645 people. Major cultural attractions are the Oklahoma Territorial Museum and the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, both in Guthrie.

Logan County was named originally County One by the Organic Act of 1890 establishing Oklahoma Territory, but was soon changed to its present name. A

slice of land was added to the eastern part of the county after the opening of the surplus lands of the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Potawatomie and Absentee Shawnee reservations in September, 1891. Guthrie was the capital of Oklahoma Territory from the time it was formed in 1890 until statehood in 1907, and from 1907 to 1910 it was the state capital of Oklahoma. Logan County's economy is based on agriculture, natural gas, and petroleum production.

The business district of Guthrie and the old residential area compose the Guthrie Historic Preservation District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the choicest historic sites in the city is the now retired Carnegie Library. Not only was it the first Carnegie Library built in Oklahoma (1902-1903), but in a sense it gave birth to Oklahoma itself. The last territorial governor, Frank Frantz, was inaugurated on its spacious front steps, and so was Charles N. Haskell, the first state governor. On these same steps the mock wedding between Miss Indian Territory and Mr. Oklahoma Territory took place in 1907 on the birthdate of the new state of Oklahoma. Presently, with the \$300,000 Fred Pfeiffer Memorial added to it, the building is the Oklahoma Territorial Museum.

Another notable Guthrie structure is the Cooperative Publishing Company, that also had a hand in the rough-and-tumble game of politics as it was played in Oklahoma. The four-story brick structure was built in 1902, following a fire, by the Oklahoma Daily State Capital, the first newspaper ever published in what is now Oklahoma. Published by Frank H. Greer, an energetic and controversial person, it was available for distribution at 4:00 p. m. on the day of the Run of 1889. Although it ceased publication in 1911, soon after the capital was removed to Oklahoma City, its elaborately equipped printing plant continued to operate until recently as one of the state's largest publishing houses. Now the Oklahoma Historical Society, in cooperation

with the Oklahoma Press Association, has converted the interesting old building, still fully equipped, into the Oklahoma Museum of Newspaper and Printing History. This historic structure and its contents are a suitable memorial to newspapers and their important role in Oklahoma's development.

Yet another building highly significant in the early history of Oklahoma still stands in Guthrie. It is the present Logan County Court House. The building, constructed of concrete and consisting of three stories, is faced with white brick and limestone. The structure was completed in 1907 on the eve of statehood. When the first officers of the new state of Oklahoma were elected and inaugurated, the structure was turned over to the state by Logan County to use as the Oklahoma Capitol. The governor and the other executive officers of Oklahoma were housed in the building, as was the Oklahoma School Land Department, the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, the Oklahoma Supreme Court, and the Oklahoma State Senate. The building was also the scene of the major social event of the Haskell administration when the governor's daughter Frances was married to Leslie G. Niblack, editor of the Guthrie Daily Leader, in a ceremony performed in the Supreme Court Chamber by Oklahoma Chief Justice Matthew Kane.

In a ten-acre park near the eastern edge of Guthrie is the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple of Greek Doric design. It is the largest structure of its kind in Oklahoma and is believed to be the world's largest building devoted exclusively to Masonic uses. Other fraternal buildings in Guthrie include the Oklahoma Masonic Home for the Aged, the Oklahoma Masonic Home for Children, and the Oklahoma Masonic Grand Lodge Temple.

Logan County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Carnegie Library, the Co-Operative Publishing Company Building (Oklahoma Daily State Capital Building), and the Guthrie

Historic District, all located in Guthrie. The Guthrie Historic District is also listed on the register of the Historic American Building Survey.

Noble County

Present Noble County had its beginning with the opening of the Cherokee Outlet in 1893. It comprises approximately the same area as Noble County, Oklahoma Territory, and was originally designated P County. It was later named for John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Benjamin Harrison.

The county consists of 744 square miles, and Perry, with a population of 5,341, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$5,044. On the eve of statehood the county had 14,198 people; in 1970 it had 10,043 people. Oil, gas, field crop production (mainly wheat), and livestock raising are the principal means of livelihood. Major cultural attractions are the Cherokee Strip Museum and Henry S. Johnston Library in Perry.

The county seat is Perry, another of Oklahoma's famed instant cities. Perry boasted 25,000 residents by sundown on September 16, 1893, the day of the opening for settlement of the Cherokee Outlet. The town, a government land office, was named for J. A. Perry, a member of the Cherokee Strip Commission during the administration of President Grover Cleveland. Pioneer spirit was strong in Perry from the start. One of the more enterprising of those making the run was Jack Tearney. From the south boundary of the Cherokee Outlet he made it to Perry in thirty-one minutes. By 4:00 p. m. he had his Blue Bell Saloon in operation. On this hot and dusty first day of settlement, beer in Perry sold for \$1.00 a bottle, and it is said that 38,000 glasses of it were sold in the town on the day of the run. "Hell's Half Acre" sprang up just east of the present town square, and as many as a hundred saloons and gambling houses were reported to have operated there for a time.

But the town soon settled down to a solid and respectable blending of business and agriculture. With the addition of several sizeable manufacturing concerns and extensive oil development, this is still the economic mix that keeps the community prosperous. The Cherokee Strip Museum preserves the history of the area during the period of the run and the development years immediately following it. Also included is the library and recreated office of Henry S. Johnston, one of Perry's first lawyers and later (1927-1929) governor of Oklahoma.

Some miles north of Perry in the upper reaches of the county is Marland, a small ranching community in the lush, rolling grasslands south of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. The town was established in 1898 as Bliss and named for Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. It changed its name to Marland in 1922, when the fantastically successful oil wildcatter, Ernest W. Marland of Ponca City, was developing oil field after oil field in the area. In the Marland area George W. Miller established the famed 101 Ranch in the 1870's. Here in 1905 the ranch played host to the annual convention of the National Education Association and entertained thousands of newspapermen and visitors from all over the country with an exhibition of riding, roping, and other western skills. From this was born the Miller Brothers' 101 Wild West Show that toured the United States and Europe under various names until 1931.

Billings is another small community in Noble County. It is a prosperous agricultural settlement established in 1899 with the arrival of the Rock Island Railroad branch line and given the family name of the wife of the line's townsite agent. Today Billings is best known as the home of former governor and present United States Senator Henry Bellmon, whose wife operates a small dress manufacturing plant on the main street. Though wheat

and cattle are the area's economic mainstays, a manufacturing plant on the north edge of the town employs forty persons.

Another small town in Noble County is Red Rock, a community that developed on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad in a rich wheat producing area. A huge wheat storage elevator dominates the community. The name of the town recognizes the red sandstone outcroppings that characterize the surrounding area. Another even smaller agricultural town is Sumner, located on the Frisco Railroad in the rich Black Bear Creek valley. The town was started in 1894, a year after the area was opened to settlement, and named for a Perry businessman, Henry T. Sumner.

No Noble County historic sites are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Osage County

Present Osage County is similar in size to Osage County, Oklahoma Territory, and was named for the Osage Indians, whose reservation and later nation comprised the entire area of the county. The name is a corruption by the French of the tribal name Wah-Sha-She, the exact meaning of which appears lost. It is Oklahoma's largest county.

The county consists of 2,286 square miles, and Pawhuska, with a population of 4,238 people, is the county seat. The per capita income is \$4,238. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 15,332 people; in 1970 it had 29,750 people. The county has three state parks: they are Osage Hills, Walnut Creek, and White Eagle. Major cultural attractions are Woolaroc Museum, the Osage County Historical Museum, and the Osage Tribal Museum. The principal means of livelihood are agriculture, natural gas, and petroleum.

Osage County had its origins when the Osage Indians agreed to accept, in a treaty with the United States government in 1865, a new reservation

in Indian Territory. Finally by an act of Congress in 1872 the land comprising present Osage County was purchased and the Osages removed from their former reservation in Kansas within a few months. The Osages numbered about 4,000 members at the time of their arrival in Indian Territory, but by 1906 the tribe consisted of only 2,229 members; a later enumeration indicated a membership of only 1,937. Several early-day cattle trails crossed the Osage reservation, much to the benefit of the tribe, for the prairie grassland was rented to the drovers for grazing purposes. This practice was continued until the subdivision and allotment of the land for private ownership on the eve of statehood. Thus long before the discovery of oil on the Osage reservation, the revenues derived from grass rentals, together with the interest on their tribal trust fund in the United States Treasury, lifted the Osages from a condition of pinching poverty to one of material independence.

In 1896, with the consent of the United States Department of the Interior, the Osage tribal council and officers gave a blanket lease for oil and gas on all land in the Osage Nation. Since then deposits of oil and gas in Osage County have always been treated as the common property of all of the Osage people holding headrights. This is because the Osage tribe reserved for the tribe all subsurface rights when the Osages accepted individual allotments on the eve of statehood in 1906. Oil had been discovered on the reservation in 1897, and began gushing out in earnest around 1920. By 1926 each Osage headright was worth \$15,000 a year, and the Osages were far-famed as the richest Indian tribe, per capita, in the world.

Every visitor to Osage County should view the Osage Tribal Museum in Pawhuska. It is located on the Osage Agency campus and is housed in a structure of native sandstone that was once a part of the tribe's old

boarding school chapel. The museum houses a gallery of paintings of prominent Osages and contains photographs, documents, and other artifacts pertaining to the Osages and Osage County. Nearby stood the Osage Indian Agency building erected in 1894. Earlier the first Osage Indian Agency building was erected in 1873 at the foot of Agency Hill where the First National Bank now stands. Meanwhile, the Osage Boarding School was developed on the hill overlooking the business section of Pawhuska. It educated many prominent Osages over the years, including one well-known non-Indian, President Herbert Hoover, who as an orphaned lad of seven years spent the 1881-1882 school year with his uncle, Major Laban J. Miles, the Osage agent. The third and present agency building was constructed on the hill in 1922. Like the museum and the old boys' dormitory to the north, it is constructed of cream-colored sandstone. Beside the present agency building is the Million Dollar Elm. In its shade at the height of the oil boom millions of dollars were offered for Indian leases in frenzied auctions that agency buildings could not conveniently accommodate.

Also located in Pawhuska is the Osage County Historical Museum. It displays Indian, western, pioneer, and oil artifacts. It also features a monument to America's first Boy Scout troop organized in Pawhuska in 1909, a historic one room schoolhouse, and an antique railroad passenger car.

Another cultural feature of Osage County is the Woolaroc Museum and Ranch, located fourteen miles southwest of Bartlesville. Woolaroc is owned and operated by the Frank Phillips Foundation, a philanthropic and charitable non-profit organization created by the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips. The museum, consisting of both art and artifacts, contains more than 55,000 individual exhibits, displayed in historical sequence, with particular emphasis on the Southwest. Each of the seven large exhibit rooms of the

museum covers an era or time period in a broad chronological pattern from the earliest man in the New World to the present day. Woolaroc also contains a 3,500 acre wildlife refuge, the Frank Phillips Lodge, and the National Y-Indian Guide Center.

Osage County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the City Hall (Osage Council House) and the Osage Agency, both in Pawhuska.

Pawnee County

Present Pawnee County is slightly larger, by about two townships, than Q County, Oklahoma Territory. It was named for the Pawnee Indians, who formerly owned most of the land area of the county. The Pawnees relinquished their title and agreed to allotment in November, 1892, and their surplus lands were opened at the same time as the Cherokee Outlet on September 16, 1893.

The name Platt was considered as a name for the county but Pawnee was accepted because the approximate area of the county was the center of Pawnee Indian settlement. The county consists of 591 square miles, and Pawnee, with a population of 2,443, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$4,099. On the eve of statehood in 1907, the county had 17,112 people; in 1970 it had 11,338 people. Farming and ranching have long been important sources of livelihood in the county, but about the time of statehood, oil and gas production became important sources of wealth. Major cultural attractions are at the Pawnee Bill Museum and the Pawnee Agency, both located at Pawnee. The town of Pawnee was laid out and populated on September 16, 1893, the day of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet. The town, as well as the county, still has a heavy Indian population.

The town of Pawnee had its origins as a trading poast in 1876, when an Indian agency was established on the site to serve the Pawnees, then moving

to this reservation from Nebraska. The Pawnee Indian boarding school is now closed, but most of its picturesque stone buildings remain, as does the Pawnee Indian Agency (a one-story stone building now used by the Pawnee Indian Hospital), and the one-time Pawnee Agency Superintendent's House (used as a private residence).

Pawnee's best-known annual event is its Indian ceremonial dances. They began in 1946 as a modest powwow intended to honor and welcome home World War II Pawnee Indian servicemen. The Pawnee Indians have always had an important role in United States Army life since the time some of them served with General George A. Custer as scouts. The Pawnee Indian Homecoming, the first weekend in July, has expanded since 1946 until it is billed as the world's largest free Indian powwow. As many as three hundred lavishly costumed dancers, usually representing more than two dozen tribes, compete each evening.

A long-time state favorite, the annual Steam Threshing Bee, is now permanently located in Pawnee. It is staged by the Oklahoma Steam Threshers Association, organized in 1954 in Waukomis, Oklahoma. Members get together in late July to operate the steam-powered farm equipment they have preserved, restored, or at times built as authentic scaled replicas. They bring in a variety of steam equipment for the annual bee, operating it for their own nostalgic pleasure and for the amusement and education of younger generations. Along with displays of antique farm machinery, there are different types of stationary steam engines, running such things as a grist mill to grind corn into meal and a saw mill to turn cedar logs into shingles.

Pawnee's prime year-round attraction is the Pawnee Bill Museum Park, a state-owned park consisting of a portion of the ranch of Major Gordon W. Lillie, "Pawnee Bill," and his fourteen-room home. Lillie came to Indian

Territory in 1882 and went into the cattle business. An Indian interpreter and frontier scout, he originated Pawnee Bill's Wild West Circus, which he showed successfully in both the United States and Europe. In 1910 he and his wife built their comfortable brick home to house their paintings, tapestries, Indian artifacts, frontier relics, gifts of celebrities, and other personal memorabilia. The park includes the home on the top of Blue Hawk Peak, the new Pawnee Bill Museum, a log cabin built by Pawnee Bill himself in the 1880's, and other ranch buildings. Buffalo are also kept on the ranch to remind visitors of Pawnee Bill's effort to preserve the species.

The Pawnee Bill Museum Park is reminiscent in some respects of an effort of Pawnee Bill himself in the early 1930's to recapture the charm and lure of the Old West. As one of the last remaining frontiersmen of the Great Plains, he erected a replica of an early-day trading post one-half mile west of his home on United States Highway 64. The log structure contained hundreds of Indian relics, a display of old firearms, an early-day bar, and a restaurant specializing in buffalo meat dinners. On the trading post grounds were several old stage coaches whose warped frames seemed to mock the shiny cars of the day parked at the side of the post. Nearby stood the Old Pawnee Council House, a rodeo grand stand and arena, an early-day sod house, and a tourist camp composed of log cottages. Pawnee Bill called this cultural and business venture Old Town.

Pawnee County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Pawnee Indian Agency and the Pawnee Bill Blue Hawk Peak Ranch, both at Pawnee.

Payne County

Present Payne County, settled by homesteaders when the Unassigned Lands were opened in 1889, is similar in area to Payne County, Oklahoma Territory. It was named for David L. Payne, the Boomer most responsible for the opening. The county was established in 1890 when Oklahoma Territory was organized.

The county consists of 692 square miles, and Stillwater, with a population of 31,126, is the county seat. Per capita income is \$3,451. On the eve of statehood the county had 22,022 people; in 1970 it had 50,654 people. Agriculture, petroleum, natural gas, education, and manufacturing combine to provide a sturdy economic base for the county. Major cultural attractions are the Cimarron Valley Railroad Museum at Cushing, the National Wrestling Hall of Fame and the Sherrar Cultural and Heritage Center Museum at Stillwater, and the Jim Thorpe Home at Yale.

Stillwater took its name from nearby Stillwater Creek, a tributary of the Cimarron River. The town was laid out immediately after the opening of the Unassigned Lands in 1889. Two years later citizens voted unanimously to incorporate their community and to issue \$10,000 in bonds for the construction of Old Central, the first permanent building on the campus of Oklahoma State University. The building secured the institution for the town and the institution today continues to play a strong role in most aspects of life throughout the state. It has the largest enrollment of any institution of higher education in the state. As the Land Grant University of the state of Oklahoma, it is the center of all agricultural education in the state. It serves agricultural interests statewide through a system of extension, county agents, and home demonstration agents.

Points of interest in Stillwater center naturally on the Oklahoma State University campus. Old Central, dedicated in 1894, still stands and is currently

being restored to its original condition for memorial and museum purposes. Also outstanding is the Student Union, a square block in size, completed in 1950 and still one of the largest and finest buildings of its type in the nation. Impressive also is the Oklahoma State University Edmon Low Library, unique architecturally and for the notable collections of research materials housed in it. Agriculturally oriented gatherings at Oklahoma State University dominate the Stillwater special events calendar: livestock shows, food festivals, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, the 4-H Clubs of Oklahoma, and similar state-wide groups and organizations. Only in recent years has a drive for industry added some diversification to the town's economy with the establishment of rubber, paper, and milling products companies.

Cushing, Payne County's second city in size, once had more than twice as many residents as Stillwater. Today its population is 7,529 compared with Stillwater's 31,126. The town was incorporated in 1894 and named for Marshall Cushing, secretary to then Postmaster General John Wanamaker. Cushing was just another struggling agricultural community until 1912, when a major oil strike was discovered twelve miles to the north. Within months it became the boisterous, brawling boom town of legend. By the close of 1915 it was ringed by a forest of oil-well derricks. Over 700 wells were producing more than 300,000 barrels of oil a day. Soon the area was highlighted with many refineries, sprawling storage-tank farms, and the beginning of a far-spreading network of pipelines.

Following the oil-boom days, Cushing settled down, but because of the network of pipelines it avoided the boom-and-bust cycle of most oil towns. Although Cushing has but one oil refinery today, it is the "Pipeline Crossroads of the World." It is served by more than a dozen major crude oil pipelines

and half that number of pumping stations, including terminal points for some of the nation's largest pipeline systems. With oil-related small industries, petroleum is still the city's economic mainstay.

A plaque in front of a downtown Cushing building notes that it was in that location C. R. Anthony opened his first successful clothing store in 1922. The department store chain now has some 325 outlets in 21 states.

Payne County historic sites presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are Old Central at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, the Jim Thorpe House in Yale, and Irving's Castle, a series of unique rock formations noted by Washington Irving on his travels through present Payne County in the 1830's, located southeast of Stillwater.

Summary and Conclusion

Statistically, the eleven counties of north-central Oklahoma under consideration vary in size from Pawnee with but 591 square miles, to Osage with 2,286 square miles, the largest in Oklahoma. The smallest county seat town is Medford with 1,304 people in Grant County, while the largest is Enid with 44,008 people in Garfield County, a variation of 42,704 people. Per capita income varies from \$3,422 in Logan County to \$7,517 in Grant County, a differential of \$4,095, and more than double the per capita income in Logan County. The smallest county in population is Grant with 7,117 people, and the largest is Garfield with 55,365 people, a difference of 48,248. Of the eleven counties, six lost population since the eve of statehood in 1907: they are Grant, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, and Pawnee. Five counties gained population during the same period: they are Creek, Garfield, Kay, Osage, and Payne. Grant County's population decreased the most, from 17,638 in 1907 to 7,117 in 1970, a difference of 10,521. Payne

County's population increased the most, from 22,022 in 1907 to 50,654 in 1970, a difference of 28,632..

Although much variation is evident statistically in the eleven counties, there is less difference in other respects. All are significant counties agriculturally, varying from Osage, predominantly livestock oriented, to Garfield, concentrating on field crop production. Although agriculture is the major emphasis, as it has been since homesteading, the counties without exception have produced varying quantities of natural gas and petroleum over the years.

Culturally, the counties are proud of their heritage and are active in developing and promoting it. Emphasis is on Indian, pioneer, and petroleum history, the background of the area. Overall, this cultural awareness is primarily a development of the last two decades. At present four of the counties -- Creek, Garfield, Grant, and Noble -- have no historic sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Seven of the counties -- Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne -- list a total of twenty-three historic sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Hopefully, this historic preservation survey will result in the addition of many significant historic sites to the National Register of Historic Places in the eleven counties of north-central Oklahoma.

Chapter 3

Cushing Oil Field

One of the products of the current project was to be the identification of an area which was particularly significant to the history of Oklahoma. Additionally, it was to be an area which still retained sufficient historical integrity to contain a relatively high density of sites that might be eligible to the National Register.

The primary area identified was the Cushing Oil Field region (Fig. 2, in the back). Secondary areas are considered in Appendix C.

The Cushing Oil Field is roughly ten miles long (N to S) by three miles wide (E to W), plus the region immediately around the town of Cushing, and includes the southeastern portion of Payne County, the northwestern part of Creek County, and the northeastern area of Lincoln County. This region figured significantly not only in the history of the economy of the state, but was also important to the development of the oil industry in the entire region.

After numerous failures of striking oil near Cushing in 1906 and Ripley in 1907, Thomas B. Slick, an experience "wildcatter", struck oil on the Frank M. Wheeler farm, one mile north of the present town of Drumright and twelve miles east of Cushing, the nearest town. Slick, who obtained financial assistance (\$8,000) from the oil magnate Charles B. Shaffer of Shaffer and Smathers in Chicago, leased the land from Wheeler in January, 1912. Wheeler was promised an income from one-eighth of any oil produced from wells on his land.

The drilling crew worked in secrecy until April 1, 1912, when Slick and Shaffer made public their well log which showed that Wheeler No. 1 was producing 400 barrels daily at a depth of approximately 2300 feet. Lease buyers and

oil speculators rushed to the site of the new discovery, and two miles east of the discovery well, Wheeler No. 1, Charles Wrightsman and B. B. Jones soon brought in a well producing 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. By late April, the Ohio-based Oil and Gas Company set up a drilling rig four miles south of Wheeler's farm.

By mid-summer 1912 the Cushing field had three gas wells and five oil field supply companies had established offices in the town of Cushing. When the output of the Cushing field reached 2200 barrels a day, two more companies opened operations in the field -- Southwest Oil Company and the Gypsy Division of Gulf Oil Company.

Production began to increase in late 1912. By December of that year, there were forty-nine producing wells, fifty-nine being drilled, and rigs for eighty more were awaiting crews. The fields total output had reached 8500 barrels daily. One month later daily production had jumped to 20,000 barrels a day.

Daily production continued to increase until it peaked in April, 1915 at an estimated 300,000 to 330,00 barrels per day, which represented more than two-thirds of the high grade refinable crude oil then being produced in all of North, Central, and South America. The field supplied oil to 90 percent of the existing refineries in Kansas and Oklahoma and had led to the construction of a dozen new refineries and several new pipelines in Oklahoma. The three largest pipeline companies -- Prairie Oil and Gas, Texas, and Gulf -- were carrying 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the Cushing field. Two hundred tank cars left Cushing each day transporting crude oil to out-of state-markets.

Oklahoma led the nation in the production of crude oil in 1915. The majority of this oil came from the Cushing field's production of 49,079,704 barrels from its 1056 wells. The field yielded 17 percent of the petroleum sold in the United States during 1915 and produced 3,000,000 barrels more than the total production of Oklahoma in 1908, when it was the nation's principal oil-producing state for the first time.

New discoveries in 1915 near present-day Oilton and Pemeta, both located on the northern edge of the Cushing field, and Shamrock, located on southern edge, helped Oklahoma to rank first among oil producing states in 1916. But by June 1916 the immense quantities of oil had ceased to gush forth and its unprecedented production began to diminish. Oklahoma again produced more oil than any other state in 1917, but the Cushing field contributed less of the state's total output.

The Cushing oil field of Oklahoma dominated the petroleum industry of the United States for eight years (1912-1920). Although its production began to decrease by 1916, the Cushing field forestalled the development of other important fields in Oklahoma until the end of World War I.

Areas of Significance

- (1) The Cushing oil field dominated the petroleum industry in Oklahoma during the years, 1912-1920. In 1915 the field produced more than two-thirds of the high grade refinable crude oil then being produced in all of North Central, and South America. Because of the total output of the Cushing field, Oklahoma led the nation in total production of crude oil from 1915 through 1917.
- (2) Several present day oil and pipeline companies, including Shell, Texaco, Gulf, and Sinclair, began or expanded their Oklahoma operations as a result of the Cushing oil field discoveries.
- (3) As a result of the Cushing oil field, the town of Cushing became the center of oil pipeline operations. Fifteen major pipelines which crossed the country ran within ten miles of the city.
- (4) Oil field architecture was dominant in the Cushing field. Derricks for drilling, plants for refining, and huge steel tanks for storage were structures important in the production and refining of crude oil. Hastily constructed

hotels and shacks for oil field workers appeared in Oilton, Drumright, and Cushing, some of which still remain as historical evidence.

(5) In terms of settlement, several oil field boom towns were established in the Cushing oil field including Oilton, Drumright, Markham, Pemeta, Shamrock, Capper, and Quay. Cushing, an agricultural community prior to the 1912 discovery, increased in population from less than a thousand residents to over five thousand by 1916. Drumright was incorporated as a town in 1913 with an approximate 5,000 residents, many of them living in tents. Oilton, officially established in 1915, contained roughly 3,000 residents and 600 buildings. There were approximately 25,000 people living in or around Shamrock shortly following the discovery of oil in the southern edge of the Cushing field in 1916.

(6) The phenomenal growth of population in the Cushing oil field resulted in several community planning problems including: (1) housing shortage, (2) sanitation and health deficiencies, (3) lack of transportation, (4) inadequate communication, especially postal service, telephone lines, and newspaper facilities, (5) lack of recreational facilities, and (6) need for additional law enforcement to cope with the gambling, drugs, alcoholism, and prostitutions found in the oil field.

(7) To serve the growth needs of the Cushing oil field, residents of the oil field communities proposed a new county to be named Shaffer in honor of Charles B. Shaffer, who financed the first producing well. The proposed county would include parts of the existing counties of Payne, Creek, and Lincoln. Transportation was the major factor in arguments for a smaller county, especially improved roads and location of a county seat within a day's driving distance. A special census was taken and a special election was held in January 1914 to create the new county, but failed by sixty-two votes. Although the movement

to establish Shaffer County was unsuccessful, it did focus attention on the need for better transportation facilities in the Cushing oil field region.

(8) The Cushing oil field was significant in the area of conservation of natural resources. The Oklahoma legislature enacted in 1915 the state's first oil and gas conservation statutes because of the overproduction and waste in the Cushing field. In 1917 an Oil and Gas Department was established within the Oklahoma Corporation Commission which issued new conservation regulations to protect crude oil and natural gas both before and after being brought to the surface.

Current Status of the Cushing Oil Field

During the 1920s and 1930s, the production of the Cushing district steadily declined. Petroleum engineers advised operators to recondition wells by cleaning them out, repairing pipe casings, and deepening some to a lower oil-bearing sand. But the field's output continued to decline, and by 1937 daily production had diminished to 10,500 barrels. Between 1937 and 1955, oil producers drilled thirty-seven new wells as well as cleaning and deepening older wells; yet the daily yield during 1955 was only 6,209 barrels. The rate of production did not improve during the next decade, and Cushing's two remaining refineries were unable to obtain enough oil to operate profitably. Consequently, Kerr-McGee Industries closed the last refinery in 1972 -- the refinery which Charles Shaffer had opened sixty years before.

Many of the oil companies moved on to recently opened fields in Oklahoma and Texas after production declined. Smaller companies which had begun operations in the Cushing field without much capital, such as the McCan Oil Company and the Shaffer Oil and Refining Company sold their holdings to larger corporations at a sizeable profit.

With production and economic development slowed, life in the oil field towns was greatly affected. Cushing remained a prosperous community of approximately 10,000 persons in 1939, but by 1970 the U. S. census shows its population has decreased to 7,500. Drumright and Oilton also retained sizeable populations after the oilfield workers departed. In 1970, the population of Drumright was 2,931 and Oilton was 1,087. However, Shamrock, which by 1917 had an estimated population of 10,000, was in 1970 a oil-field ghost town with only 204 residents. Pemeta, Markham, Capper, and Quay were all ghost towns by 1970.

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Chapter 4

Procedural Recommendation

Based on the experience gained during the historic preservation survey of northcentral Oklahoma, certain suggestions can be made for the conduct of future surveys. Some of the procedures used were useful and productive, others were less useful or were inefficient. It is hoped that, based on the information gained this past year, any future survey can be conducted in a more efficient and productive manner.

The introductory section of this report indicated that there were basically three stages of research in the northcentral project area. First, considerable effort was expended in examining basic resources and historical books on the area, and in contacting local informants. Second, initial research was conducted on numerous properties to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, more detailed research was conducted to obtain the information necessary to nominate sites to the Register.

Basically, this procedure seems a good one. The major problem with the project this year was that too much effort was expended on what can be called library research - research in texts and other books concerned with the history of the area. Although it is important to consider some such material, the effort made to examine all such sources pertinent to the area was not productive in proportion to the time required. Rather, it is suggested that a few crucial resources be considered, such as the Atlas of Oklahoma History (Morris, Goins, and McReynolds, 1976), Mark of Heritage (Wright, Shirk, and Franks, 1976), and Oklahoma Place Names (Shirk, 1974) and a few others related more specifically to the area to be surveyed. Additional research can be conducted after the initial identification of the sites to be considered for nomination.

On the other hand, the effort expended to contact local informants was certainly productive. More time might be spent, early in the period of any future survey project, in contacting local interest groups. Of the various groups consulted, the most helpful were the local historical societies.

The current project has demonstrated that more time needs to be allowed for the final stage, researching sites to be nominated to the National Register. Because this is the most time consuming part of the project, other portions of the research should be directed to making it as efficient as possible. Because of this, it is suggested that members of the survey staff be assigned specific portions of the survey area, rather than selected topics. Although this is a theoretically less desirable stand, it should allow more efficient field work.

Because of the productivity of local contacts, and because there does seem to be an increase in local interest in preservation activities, it is suggested that an effort be made not only to increase such contacts, but also to encourage such persons to continue their preservation efforts after the termination of the specific survey project. Public programming probably would be the most useful technique to use. Hopefully, this will allow a survey project to produce results useful to the cause of preservation not only during its duration, but after its conclusion, as well.

APPENDIX A

CONTACTS

During the course of the survey project, a large number of individuals and organizations were contacted and asked for information concerning historical properties. The list of individuals is lengthy and will not be included here. All museums listed in the Oklahoma Historical Society's published list of Oklahoma museums were contacted. This list is readily available from the Society and is not repeated here. A list of newspapers and historical societies contacted follows.

CREEK COUNTY

The Derrick
Drumright

The Herald
Sapulpa

The Journal
Drumright

Lake Keystone News
Mannford

The News
Bristow

The Record-Citizen
Bristow

The Democrat News
Sapulpa

Sapulpa Hist. Soc.
Sapulpa

GARFIELD COUNTY

The News
Enid

The Oklahoma Hornet
Waukomis

The Record
Covington

The Eagle
Enid

The Free Press
Garber

The News
Garber

Enid Hist. Soc.
Enid

GRANT COUNTY

The Herald
Pond Creek

The Herald
Wakita

Patriot-Star and
Grant County Journal
Medford

Valley News
Pond Creek

Grant County Hist. Soc.
Medford

KAY COUNTY

Journal-Tribune
Blackwell

The Leader
Braman

Ponca City News
Ponca City

Tonkawa News
Tonkawa

The Times-Record
Blackwell

Herald-Journal
Newkirk

Newkirk Community Hist. Soc.
Newkirk

Ponca City Hist. Soc.
Ponca City

Tonkawa Hist. Soc.
Tonkawa

North Central Oklahoma Hist. Soc.
Ponca City

Pioneer Hist. Soc.
Ponca City

KINGFISHER COUNTY

The Clipper
Hennessey

Free Press
Kingfisher

The Times
Kingfisher

Kingfisher County Hist. Soc.
Kingfisher

LINCOLN COUNTY

The American
Stroud

The Herald
Chandler

Lincoln County News
Chandler

The News
Wellston

News-Record
Prague

LOGAN COUNTY

The Leader
Guthrie

Logan County News
Crescent

Logan County Hist. Soc.
Guthrie

NOBLE COUNTY

The Journal
Perry

Noble County Cherokee Strip Hist. Soc.
Perry

OSAGE COUNTY

The Chief
Fairfax

The Journal-Capital
Pawhuska

The News Progress
Hominy

Osage Journal News
Pawhuska

The Review
Shidler

The Times
Barnsdall

Osage County Hist. Soc.
Pawhuska

PAWNEE COUNTY

The Chief
Pawnee

The American
Cleveland

PAYNE COUNTY

The Citizen
Cushing

The Journal
Perkins

The News-Press
Stillwater

Cimarron Valley Hist. Soc.
Cushing

APPENDIX C

QUARTERLY REPORTS



Oklahoma State University

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
(405) 624-6920

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Geography History Political Science Sociology

North Central Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey Quarterly Report December, 1977

The survey of historic resources in northcentral Oklahoma was initiated by contacting local authorities and interest groups to solicit information on those sites and structures that are considered significant by local residents. Those groups contacted include all Chambers of Commerce of all municipalities of over 1,000 residents, all known museums, all known historical societies, and various individuals whose names were suggested by any of the above sources. In addition, mailings to all newspapers, Lions Clubs, and additional individuals are in progress.

Simultaneous with the above, research into various types of library resources was initiated. First considered were standard references such as Mark of Heritage and Oklahoma Place Names, as well as the files of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Currently in progress is research with previous issues of area USGS quadrangle maps, which are used to identify structures extant at the time the specific map was made, usually late 1800s or early 1900s. The emphasis of this research is on such public buildings as churches and schools, as it is not feasible to consider all private structures shown on the maps. Towns which are known to be no longer extant are also emphasized.

Other library research in progress includes a search through the cumulative index of The Chronicles of Oklahoma for reference to events which might be associated with specific sites or structures, as well as similar consideration of various historical reference works on the area under study. Simultaneously, information on the specific historic nature and significance of some of the sites is being gathered, although most of this research will be deferred until a relatively comprehensive list of sites and structures is accumulated.

At present, research is being conducted in the site files of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman to identify all currently known archeological sites of the historic period. This research will be completed by January 15.

To date, a list of 851 sites has been accumulated. This includes all museums and monuments, as well as sites already known to the state historical society. As a rough estimate, approximately 50% of the sites on the list previously were not listed by the Society. The sites distribute by county as follows: Creek County - 72, Garfield County - 48, Grant County - 29, Kay County - 74, Kingfisher County - 40, Lincoln County - 168, Logan County - 85, Noble County - 27, Osage County - 98, Pawnee County - 58, Payne County - 152.

Since the emphasis of the project thus far has been on accumulating a beginning list of sites, and not on establishing the significance of the sites, only a few are at this time identified as being of possible National Register quality. A brief description of those sites accompanies this report.

The intention is to complete the initial research on site identification by February 1, 1978, although of course new sites brought to the attention of the survey staff after that time will be included. After that date, emphasis of the research will be on accumulating additional information on each site and its significance. Staff visitations to sites will commence about April 1, 1978. At this time it is intended to visit all sites except museums and monuments, although if the total list becomes too extensive it may be necessary to make a preliminary elimination on the basis of documentary evidence.

ALC/kp

GRANT COUNTY

Site Name: Jefferson

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24, T26N, R6W, 7 mi. SW of Medford on US Hwy 81.

Site Description: The abandoned town of Jefferson now occupies a site once marked by Seward's Stockade, which was constructed in the early 1870s as protection from Indian raids on the Chisholm Trail. The Stockade also was used as a ranch house and stage stop. In 1879 a Post Office was established with the name of Pond, but in 1888 the town was renamed Jefferson. The town prospered and in 1936 the Works Progress Administration built a park with a monument to Sewell's Stockade. Later, another plaque was added, commemorating the death of two drovers at the hands of Osage Indians. The city owns the park, with its two monuments, and the Grant County Historical Society has plans to renovate the site.

KAY COUNTY

Site Name: Rock Falls

Site Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2., T28N, R2W. 2.5 miles northwest of Braman.

Site Description: Rock Falls encampment, established in 1884, was David L. Payne's most successful attempt at illegal "boomer" raids into the Unassigned Lands. The site was just south of the Kansas line, where the Texas cattle trail forded the Chikaskia River. In one month more than 1,500 settlers arrived, establishing the newspaper War Chief, two boarding houses, and several stores, before federal troops removed the boomers from the territory. Presently, the site on the west bank of the river is ranch-land with no existing structures, but the site should contain evidence of the boomer occupation.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Site Name: "Old Murphy Building" (Lincoln County Historical Society Building)

Site Location: 8th Street and Manvel Avenue, Chandler, OK

Site Description: This brick building was constructed in 1897. Today it houses the Lincoln County Historical Society Museum of the Lincoln County Historical Society which was organized under the name of the Chandler Historical Society in 1954. Its name was changed to its present one in 1959. The building remains as one of the oldest extant structures in Chandler.

Site Name: "Old Stroud"

Site Location: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T15N, R6W. One mile west of present day Stroud.

Site Description: In 1891 the Sac and Fox Reservation was opened to white settlement. One of the early homesteaders was James W. Stroud, who established a grocery store. One July 24, 1895, after four years of prosperity, the townsite was officially dedicated as Stroud. That prosperity suffered a fatal setback in 1898, when the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad bypassed Stroud one mile to the east. Realizing the economic importance to a townsite in the rail connections, business leaders of Stroud moved their businesses to a townsite on the rail line, which is present-day Stroud. Old Stroud survived the move, but the booming prosperity was gone. By 1901 there still was a school house and eight residences. Today, however, only two structures remain, a school building built in 1936, which serves as an office for the Highway Patrol, and a lone house.

Lincoln County continued

Site Name: Stroud Trading Post

Site Location: 201 W. Main Street, Stroud

Site Description: In 1898 business leaders of Stroud moved the town to a new site on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad line. The first brick building in this pioneer community was the Stroud Trading Post, constructed in 1901. A general merchandise store, the building also contained a 500-seat Opera House and several smaller meeting rooms. In one room the Masons added an engraved plaque, bearing the Masonic emblem--the plaque can still be seen on the wall. During the oil boom days of the 1920s, the owners of the Trading Post converted the building into a hotel, but the exterior has remained unchanged, and the native brick and concrete facade is in good shape. The building currently is occupied by the Fireside Inn Hotel.

NOBLE COUNTY

Site Name: Foucert Building

Site Location: Southeast corner of the downtown square in Perry.

Site Description: Constructed in 1902 by Belgian architect Joseph Foucert, this unique brick building originally housed the Noble County Bank and Perry's first telegraph office. The basement served as the print shop and office of the Oklahoma Neuigkeiten, a German language newspaper. The exterior is unique, a lower window is round with white masonry bordering the sides. The building currently is occupied by an insurance agency, but the structure is well preserved in its original design.

Site Name: Otoe Indian Agency

Site Location: S½ Sec. 3, N½ Sec. 10, T23N, R2E, 15 mi. S of Ponca City on US Hwy 177.

Site Description: In 1881 the Otoe Indians of Nebraska were removed to Indian Territory. Lewellyn E. Woodin, Otoe agent at the time of removal selected the first agency site on a low bluff near where a mail road crossed Red Rock Creek. Soon the agency boasted four structures: the agency office, a school building and dorm, a laundry, and a water tower. The Red Rock agency site was abandoned in 1882, but the structures remained. Presently, the site is owned by the Otoe Tribe, with three structures extant. The school building has been converted into office space, while the exterior remains in original form. The old laundry shed has become a storage shed; and, although the water tower is unused, it still is structurally sound.

Site Name: Ponca (White Eagle) Agency

on the Salt

Site Location: NW¼ Sec. 3, NE¼ Sec. 4, T24N, R2E, 4 mi. S of Ponca City/ Fork River.

Site Description: In 1877 the Ponca Indians were forced out of Nebraska to a reservation in Indian Territory. At the time of removal, the agent was A. R. Satterwaite, but construction on the agency site did not commence until William Whiting became the Ponca Indian agent in 1880. Under Whiting's tutelage the Poncas constructed an industrial building and a boarding school, the latter being built by the labor of 50 Ponca tribesmen. The school continued in operation until 1919, and the structure survived until the 1930s, when it was

destroyed by fire. The White Eagle Agency was closed in 1928, but the Ponca Tribe has since retained ownership. The only structures remaining are a concrete root cellar and the concrete foundation of the boarding school.

OSAGE COUNTY

Site Name: Black Dog Indian Village

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T22N, R8E. 1.1 miles south of Hominy

Site Description: In 1869 the Osage Tribe was removed to Indian Territory. One band, led by Chief Black Dog, settled near the Pawhuska Agency in 1872.

Located on Blackbird Creek, Black Dog Indian camp after one year boasted 206 horses, 11 acres of plowed soil, and one permanent dwelling. After surviving plagues, allotment, and oil boom days, the village today is abandoned, survived only by two cemeteries to the east. The site should contain information pertinent to this historic Osage settlement.

Site Name: Blacksmith's House

Site Location: 218 W. Main Street, Pawhuska

Site Description: Constructed in 1871, this home is reported to be the oldest building in Pawhuska. This sandstone building's exterior is nearly in its original condition, although it has been re-roofed to repair fire damage. Still in good condition, the house is occupied by Mrs. Virgie Stewart.

Site Name: Chief Lookout's Grave and Monument

Site Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T25N, R9E.

Site Description: Chief Fred Lookout, born in 1851, was the last hereditary chief of the Osage tribe. He was removed to Indian Territory in 1856, and attended school in Pennsylvania and in Iowa. He became chief in 1884 and gained special federal legislation advantageous to the tribe. He died in 1949. His wife, Julia Pryor, was descended from Chief Pawhuska, an earlier, famous chief of the tribe.

Site Name: Fred Drummond Home

Site Location: 305 N. Price, Hominy

Site Description: Pioneer resident Fred Drummond built this architecturally unique house in 1905. Drummond had come to Indian Territory in 1887, employed by the Hominy Trading Post on the Osage reservation. In 1903 he became President of the trading post, and in 1904 began the construction of his house. The three-floor structure featured bay windows, ornate trim, and lightening rods; the unusual feature was a circular entry with a spire extending above the third floor, which made the house a local landmark. The first floor was constructed of native sandstone blocks, while the upper floors were frame. Since that time there have been minor repairs, but the exterior has been altered only by the addition of a porch. The current owner is a descendant of Fred Drummond, Louise Fairweather, who still resides in Hominy.

Osage County continued

Site Name: Wiley G. Haines House

Site Location: 327 S. Haines, Hominy

Site Description: Wiley G. Haines, early Oklahoma frontiersman, built this impressive two-story house in 1906. Haines came to Indian Territory in 1889, soon afterwards joining the Oklahoma City Police Department. He later was sheriff of Perry, Chief of Indian Police at Osage Agency, and a deputy U.S. Marshal. In 1906, this adventuresome lawman purchased a town lot in Hominy, where he built an eight-room, two-story house surrounded by a porch. Later the house was moved by mule power to its present site at 327 South Haines in Hominy. The house has since been partially remodelled to fifteen rooms, but the exterior facade is the original design. The porch, pillars, and front retaining wall are cut native stone, and the house is wood frame with large six-pane windows on both floors. The exterior trim is representative of Victorian lattice-work. The house is still owned by the descendants of John Haines, and is occupied at the present time.

Site Name: "Mainstreet Oil Well"

Site Location: State Highway 11 and Mainstreet in Barnsdall

Site Description: In the center median of downtown Barnsdall is America's only "Mainstreet oil well", pumping oil since 1914. Drilled to a depth of 1,771 feet in that year by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, the pumping jack as late as 1962 was supplying two barrels a day. When the well was drilled, the town was known as Big Heart. Since that time, the town of Barnsdall has grown, but with the oil well intact in the center of Mainstreet.

Site Name: Oil Company Building

Site Location: 5th and Main, Barnsdall

Site Description: In 1903, nationally known oil operator T. N. Barnsdall sub-leased from the receivers of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company two blocks of oil acreage; one was in the vicinity of Tulsa, the other was west of Bartlesville, near the town of Big Heart. T. N. Barnsdall then organized the Barnsdall Oil Company and in 1909 built the Oil Company Building in the town which would adopt his name. In the 1910s Phillips Oil Company bought the building, which has been used since by City Service Oil Company and most recently as an arcade and tag agency. The interior of the two-story building has been remodelled, but the brick exterior remains in its original form. Currently, the building is leased by Mrs. Sall Blevins.

Site Name: Old Rock Schoolhouse (Horace Mann School Building)

Site Location: 300 block of S. She She, Hominy

Site Description: Built in 1904, one of the oldest buildings in Hominy is the "Old Rock Schoolhouse." It was built by a stone mason, Mr. Trulock, and Mr. Wilson, a carpenter. Above the door appears "Hominy School 1904." Many conjectures are made concerning the fact that the figure four was made backward. This sandstone building was constructed from rocks, quarried west of Hominy, and replaced a wood frame building on North Wood St., near the creek.

Osage County continued

Since no tax money was available, the community held box suppers, pie suppers, and various entertainments besides donating cash and labor. It has been said that one rubber tire sulky, donated by a hardware and carriage firm, was raffled off three times to raise money for the building. Maintenance was supported by subscription.

The building had sliding doors to make two rooms. The first two teachers in this building were G. K. Sutherland and a Miss Van Pelt.

There is growing interest in Hominy to preserve this building as a historical site.

Site Name: Pawhuska Church Window, in the Immaculate Conception Church

Site Location: Immaculate Conception Church, Pawhuska

Site Description: This 3 x 8 foot stained glass window, created in 1916, depicts the arrival of Jesuit Father Schoemaker among the Osage Indians at the old St. Paul Mission in Kansas in 1886. The scene, which required special Papal dispensation, shows the priest carrying a Bible, surrounded by twelve Osage Indians in native dress. The window has since been repaired periodically, but the scene and colors are unchanged.

Site Name: Red Eagle Home

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T24W, R11E, 1 mi. N of Barnsdall

Site Description: In the early 1900s Osage Chief Red Eagle established his home just north of Big Heart in Indian Territory. He built a small frame dwelling for his family and a long, narrow "summer house" for feasts and ceremonies. When oil money enriched the Osage Tribe, Red Eagle in 1920 built a new six-room one-story frame house to replace the first dwelling, which was then torn down. Chief Red Eagle died in the early 1930s, whereupon his son, Edward Red Eagle, assumed ownership of the two buildings. Since that time a Native American Church has been built behind the house. At the present time Edward still owns the house, which is occupied, and the summer house, which is the older of the two original structures, is still used at ceremonies for dinners. Both buildings are in good shape, standing as a legacy to Chief Red Eagle.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: Donart House

Site Location: 1301 S. Perkins Rd., Stillwater

Site Description: In 1889 Charles and Sarah Ann Donart hurriedly built the original one-story part of this home to house their family upon their arrival to Stillwater. The original cottonwood boards can be viewed from the interior part of the house. Soon after moving into the original house, the Donarts added a second story and porch. The present owner is Wilber M. Smith.

Payne County continued

Site Name: Marena Townsite

Site Location: N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T18N, R1E (and adjoining sections)

Site Description: A small and short-lived community in lands opened by the original land run of 1889, Marena was a Post Office from 1892 until statehood in 1907. Because of this time range the site encapsules data which would provide scientific information on territorial pioneer Oklahoma. Although no structures are extant, disturbance of the surface has been minimal, especially compared to other early, extinct towns of the area.

Site Name: Stillwater Boomer Camp

Site Location: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 25, T19N, R2E.

Site Description: The Stillwater boomer Camp was the last attempt by David L. Payne's followers to force the U.S. Congress to open the Oklahoma Unassigned Lands to homesteaders. In the Winter of 1884 approximately 150 boomers established a colony on Stillwater Creek and waited for the inevitable cavalry troops to arrive. After a month and a half of armed confrontation the boomers were ejected and the last boomer colony in the Oklahoma District was abandoned. These attempts by the boomers were influential, however, and in 1889 Congress passed legislation to open the Oklahoma District by land run.

Site Name: Swim Home

Site Location: 516 W. Elm Street, Stillwater

Site Description: In 1909 President Connell of the College (now OSU) began building this home which was finished the next year. President Connell left Stillwater in 1915, but his sons, Bill and Jim, continued college in Stillwater and created the Smoker's Club, later the Ok. Club, and members lived in this house. Later these members became the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Elmer Swim purchased the house in 1917 and lived there until 1922. Today Leslie Swim and family live in the home, and they use the original Connell carriage house as a garage.

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, Northcentral Oklahoma
Quarterly Report, April 3, 1978

Submitted by Dr. Annetta L. Cheek
Dept. of History
Oklahoma State University.

The survey staff has now completed its initial work of site identification. This was accomplished by consulting all standard reference works on the study area, and by consulting all libraries, newspapers, and museums in the region. Emphasis has now turned to researching the sites already located, although new sites brought to the attention of the survey will of course be considered. A major effort has been made to follow up on all suggestions of local informants. Unfortunately, contacts with such informants, with several exceptions, have not been very rewarding. In most cases, letters from the survey have gone unanswered, even when specific information was being sought. A record of all incoming and outgoing correspondence has been established, and can be inspected in the survey office, if desired.

One line of research begun during the last quarter consists of in the field research by a geography graduate student. This research is being conducted in the vicinity north of Enid. This area was settled by several groups, notably Germans, who followed the Mennonite faith. Local informants are being contacted and are conducting the researcher to various areas where sites established by these early settlers occurred. An effort is also being made to locate extant structures, including churches, schools, and residences, that may be associated with this particular ethnic group. This is being done in an attempt to identify whether there are any group-specific architectural styles that will warrant further investigation in the field by a future project. Literature research aimed at identifying other areas where productive field research might be conducted has been begun, also.

Research into the National Register eligibility of some of the sites has been initiated. Sites being considered include not only those recorded by this survey, but also those already occurring in the state list but as yet not placed on the Register.

Finally, sampling of the large number of cemeteries, schools, churches, and extinct towns has begun. Since there are vast numbers of such sites, particularly the cemeteries, it will not be possible to research them all. Instead, a stratified random sample of these sites will be selected and the cases falling into the sample population will be considered.

A list of sites recommended to the state list is attached, as are several National Register Nomination forms. The sites suggested for nomination are the Otoe-Missouri Indian Agency, the Ponca Indian Agency, and the Santa Fe Depot in Stillwater. The first two are already on the state list; the last is included in the following state list.

LOGAN COUNTY (?)

Site Name: Pleasant Valley Town Site

Site Location: South bank of the Cimarron River (Part of 18-1W and 17-1W)

Site Description:

Pleasant Valley, located on the south bank of the Cimarron River, at the northeast side of Logan County (part of 18-1W south and 17-1W north) affords a good case study for a score of early towns established by pioneers in Oklahoma. The region of Pleasant Valley had been well explored and partly occupied when the land run of April 22, 1889, occurred. The area extending from Langston west to the Cimarron was known as Cowboy Flat. It consisted of 10,000 acres of grassland.

On July 25, 1870, the General Land Office entered into a contract with Ehud Noble Darling to survey the Indian lands. This included the establishment of the Indian Meridian, extending from the Red River to Kansas, and crossing Cowboy Flat, three miles east of Pleasant Valley. The line was established in 1871, and from it the region of Cowboy Flat was surveyed a few years later.

Originally, this land was occupied by cattlemen. Later, the area was settled by farmers. These settlers had little money and most of them lived in dugouts or log houses. The settler could buy, if he wanted, land at \$1.25 an acre.

Logan County records show that Pleasant Valley was built on the SE 1/4 of Section 33. Some records indicate that the area was also called Campbell by 1900. On January 24, 1900, a post office, called Anna, was established in the locality. On February 29, 1904, the name of the post office was changed to Pleasant Valley.

Pleasant Valley was in a school district known as Victory 68. The first schools there were held in unoccupied houses of homesteaders. In 1890, settlers donated money for materials, and supplied labor for erecting a schoolhouse. For a few years the building served as a place for church services, Sunday school and literary societies. Rapid growth in population in the transition of Campbell to Pleasant Valley, is reflected in enrollment figures at Victory 68. In 1908, a total of 87 pupils attended this one-room school.

In due time after the settlement at Pleasant Valley, a justice of the peace court was organized to settle legal problems. A docket kept by justices of the peace was placed in 1964 in the Oklahoma Historical Society. Among readable cases recorded, is one in which a minister sued a bridegroom for non-payment of \$2.50 marriage fee.

About 1899 the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad Company built a road along the south banks of the Cimarron, passing through Guthrie and Coyle. A depot was built at Pleasant Valley. There was regular passenger and freight service until about 1955. For a decade, beginning in 1910, Pleasant Valley had a hotel of fifteen rooms. Beginning in 1920, Pleasant Valley had a township fair, a lumber yard, and two grain elevators. Until 1945, Pleasant Valley had two or three general stores, a hardware, and two blacksmith shops.

In the days of dirt roads, this village of 250 people served a

useful purpose. Motor transportation changed the whole picture, and helped make Pleasant Valley a ghost town. Forty-eight houses were moved away. The post office closed about 1948. The Victory 68 School was reduced to one room at that time. Ten years later, the building was closed and the children were taken to Coyle. Today there is nothing to mark the site of Pleasant Valley except a few houses and rugged ruins in high grass. In 1964, after a lapse of more than fifty years, no less than 15 former students from eleven states gathered for a reunion at Victory 68.

CREEK COUNTY

Site Name: Sapulpa Frisco Depot and Harvey House

Site Location: North of Hobson Street

Site Description:

Before it relocated to Tulsa on February 10, 1927, the Frisco Railway had in Sapulpa one of its principal regional rail centers which served most of northeastern Oklahoma. Build in 1886 as a rail terminus, the Sapulpa Frisco Depot grew to become a major railroad operation with extensive switching yards, a roundhouse, maintenance shops, a large coal chute, division offices, and a passenger depot. Part of the depot operation was one of the legendary Harvey Houses, famous across the United States for their excellent food, recreational facilities, and rest stop for train travelers. The Railway Express Agency also had a large building south of the depot which extended approximately 150 feet alongside the Frisco line to Texas.

The Sapulpa Frisco Depot employed more than three hundred workers. It served three Frisco Railway divisions: the Cherokee which extended to Monett; Creek, south to Sherman, and Oklahoma sub, westward to Oklahoma City. It also serviced trains for a branch from Muskogee to Okmulgee, including two passenger trains originating daily at Muskogee which carried most of its cars to Oklahoma City. These trains were named "The Governor" and "The Flyer." In addition, twenty-six other passenger trains changed crews and were serviced at Sapulpa, including southbound trains to Dallas, mainline traffic between Oklahoma City and St. Louis, and trains linking Tulsa and Kansas City. During the wheat harvest in western Oklahoma many freight trains were also serviced there. The Frisco YMCA near the tracks north of the business district, with thirty-five cents-a-night rooms, normally housed the Frisco turnaround crews.

The depot itself was razed in 1963, except for the rails themselves and the Sapulpa Freight House, which still stands. The railroad operations and division headquarters were moved to Tulsa and its removal was a devastating blow to the economy of Sapulpa. Many businessmen and civil leaders opposed the move. Since that time the Daily Herald, a local newspaper, has been publishing a regular feature entitled "Frisco Veterans" which carries news and social activities of the retired Frisco workers.

The location of the Sapulpa Frisco Depot and Harvey House should be identified with a historical marker, since the site was part of the early history of northeastern Oklahoma. In other parts of the nation, such as in Amory, Mississippi; Rolla, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; and Enid, Oklahoma, the Frisco Railway has created parks where old steam engines are displayed. A similar park could be established in Sapulpa. Many of the former employees or their relatives own many pictures and souvenirs from this period and they should be invited to donate or display them in an appropriate place at the park.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Site Name: Graham Hotel

Site Location: Stroud, Oklahoma

Site Description:

The Graham Hotel located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Main street and Second Avenue in Stroud, was built as a hotel in December, 1901. The structure built of limestone, pressed brick, and wood, has had little modifications since its construction, except for the kitchen which was enlarged in May, 1903, and the removal of the front porch when Main street was widened and paved.

As Stroud was located in an area which permitted the sale of liquor and was only two miles from "dry" Indian Territory, it prospered initially on the illicit whisky traffic into the nearby Creek lands. As a result, the town had nine saloons and the Graham Hotel, being the only one, served most of the saloon customers.

The Graham Hotel is sufficiently authentic and complete to provide the visitor with an excellent impression of "frontier towns" of the late nineteenth century. The building belongs to Mrs. Nell Butler, daughter of the former owner.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: Horsethief Canyon

Site Location: Seven miles southwest of Perkins

Site Description

Horsethief Canyon, located seven miles southwest of Perkins is a thirty acre tract of land next to a river valley which used to be the home of cattle and horse thieves who roamed an area called Cowboy Flat in the late part of the nineteenth century. Cowboy Flat, located north of the canyon was settled during the land rush from Guthrie. Vast cattle ranches with outcroppings of small farms created an excellent environment for the lucrative tactics of outlaws, who stole stock from the ranches and drove them to the canyon hideout for safety. From here, they would drive their haul toward Ingalls, Cushing and other small outposts to safely sale it.

The bandits were well protected in the canyon by tangled raw underbrush, caves, and posted sentries two hundred feet above the Cimarron overlooking more than forty square miles. The cattlemen organized themselves for protection, one of the organizations became the Anti-Horsethief Association, which was a vigilante group of Perkin residents. The association raided the Horsethief Canyon periodically and anyone found there was accused of being a horse or cattle thief and hung on the spot by fastening a noose around the bandit's neck with one end of the rope tied to a limb of a large oak tree which still grows off the side of the canyon wall. The convicted thief was left there for days to remind others of the consequences of the desperado's ways of life.

There are many legends associated with the canyon. Some of these legends have been confirmed by the Payne County Historical Society. Emmett Dalton, from the Dalton gang, visited the canyon several times and there is historical proof that he returned there to dig up the loot of the Coffeyville, Kansas, bank raid.

It is believed that there are several old graves of outlaws who never made it to freedom in the canyon and loot from the Dalton Gang bank robberies. Tangled barbed wire fences marks the spots where outlaws once fenced stolen animals. To preserve the historic site, its present owner, Ben Cates Holder, has maintained the canyon in its original condition and has reconstructed a cabin with original wood milled in the early 1900s. He plans to invite youth organizations and civic clubs to participate in campouts and overnight trail rides to be held in this area and he has pledged himself to keep alive the memories of the old settler days, along with maintaining the landscape free from litter and abuse.

GRANT COUNTY

Site Name: Pond Creek .

Site Location: SW 1/4 Sec. 1 and SE 1/4 Sec. 2, T25N-R6W, Oklahoma (Grant Co).

Site Description

Pond Creek is located at the junction of US 60 and US 81, eleven miles southwest of Medford in Grant County. Today it is a small community of approximately 900 in the fertile valley of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. Pond Creek started in 1879 as Pond. Originally it was a Chisholm Trail cattle terminus from where cattle was driven to either Ellsworth or Wichita in Kansas. Fearing possible rural harassment of incoming herds now that settlement impinged on the west side of the Indian territory, a cattle trade committee was organized in Kansas who send representatives to Pond Creek to laid down new trails from this area.

In 1893, with the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, it was renamed Round Pond, for the natural lake that existed at this site in the trail-herding days of the Chisholm Trail. Pond Creek Stage Station once stood near the lake.

Pond Creek was the southern terminus of the Rock Island in 1889 when Old Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement, some 40 miles to the south. Its population that April 22 "run" day has probably never been equaled since. It was named seat of Grant County with statehood in 1907, but lost out to Medford the following year.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: Horsethief Canyon

Site Location: Seven miles southwest of Perkins

Site Description

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: Horsethief Canyon

Site Location: Seven miles southwest of Perkins

Site Description

Horsethief Canyon, located seven miles southwest of Perkins is a thirty acre tract of land next to a river valley which used to be the home of cattle and horse thieves who roamed an area called Cowboy Flat in the late part of the nineteenth century. Cowboy Flat, located north of the canyon was settled during the land rush from Guthrie. Vast cattle ranches with outcroppings of small farms created an excellent environment for the lucrative tactics of outlaws, who stole stock from the ranches and drove them to the canyon hideout for safety. From here, they would drive their haul toward Ingalls, Cushing and other small outposts to safely sale it.

The bandits were well protected in the canyon by tangled raw underbrush, caves, and posted sentries two hundred feet above the Cimarron overlooking more than forty square miles. The cattlemen organized themselves for protection, one of the organizations became the Anti-Horsethief Association, which was a vigilante group of Perkin residents. The association raided the Horsethief Canyon periodically and anyone found there was accused of being a horse or cattle thief and hung on the spot by fastening a noose around the bandit's neck with one end of the rope tied to a limb of a large oak tree which still grows off the side of the canyon wall. The convicted thief was left there for days to remind others of the consequences of the desperado's ways of life.

There are many legends associated with the canyon. Some of these legends have been confirmed by the Payne County Historical Society. Emmett Dalton, from the Dalton gang, visited the canyon several times and there is historical proof that he returned there to dig up the loot of the Coffeyville, Kansas, bank raid.

It is believed that there are several old graves of outlaws who never made it to freedom in the canyon and loot from the Dalton Gang bank robberies. Tangled barbed wire fences marks the spots where outlaws once fenced stolen animals. To preserve the historic site, its present owner, Ben Cates Holder, has maintained the canyon in its original condition and has reconstructed a cabin with original wood milled in the early 1900s. He plans to invite youth organizations and civic clubs to participate in campouts and overnight trail rides to be held in this area and he has pledged himself to keep alive the memories of the old settler days, along with maintaining the landscape free from litter and abuse.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: Pleasant Valley Community Building

Site Location: 19th and Sangre Ridge Road, Stillwater

Site Description:

The Pleasant Valley Community Building, located at 19th and Sangre Ridge Road in Stillwater, was a community center and a school built in 1900. The building also served as a church where denominational services and community activities were held each Sunday lasting all day. The morning hours were devoted to reading the Bible, Sunday School classes and a sermon by the local preacher. After the services, dinner was normally served and social gatherings and community activities followed in the afternoon. The food for the communal activities was provided by the local farmers. Wives and young girls devoted part of their time to the preparation of the Sunday dinner which was the highlight of the week. They also canned fruits and vegetables for the church, since enough had to be preserved because there were no grocery stores in the community.

The greatest importance attached to the building was as a school. Teaching was on a group basis, among 25 or 30 students, from the first to the six grades. There was only one teacher, but the older children would teach the beginner students. Discipline was strictly enforced. The children would form two lines at the entrance of the building upon arrival and marched into the building to the clapping of a small bell in the hand of the teacher. They stood at attention at their desks while the monitor took up their coats and wraps and hung them in the clothes closet. The children then offered a prayer followed by a salute to the flag.

The Pleasant Valley District was annexed in 1949 to the Stillwater School system and the school house and community building was abandoned after the pupils transferred to the Stillwater school system. Social legislation passed by Congress after 1940 which reduced the importance of religious training in the public school system also prevented the continuation of operations.

The structure is dilapidated and cost of reconstruction would be high. A historical marker, however, should be erected at this site since the building represents an early part of the history of the area.

NOBLE COUNTY

Site Name: Noble County Bank Building (Foucerc Building)

Site Location: Perry, Oklahoma

Site Description:

The Noble County Bank Building, located at the southeastern corner of the downtown square in Perry, was constructed in 1902 of pressed red brick and sandstone. The building formerly housed the Noble County Bank and later the First National Bank and Trust Company. Perry's first telegraph office was located in the rear of the structure. The basement once was the office and print shop for the Oklahoma Neuigkeiten, a German language newspaper, published between 1906-1925. Most recently the structure was occupied by an insurance firm which helped preserve and maintain the property.

The Noble County Bank building was designed by Joseph Fourcert, a Belgian architect who came to America a few months before the Old Oklahoma opening in 1889. Its architecture is Victorian and the condition of the building is excellent. No repairs are necessary. The front has been exquisitely decorated with white stone. A semi-round window and a narrow door, supported by antique white columns, are the principal features of the entrance. Two double windows adorn the upper floor of the building and corner supports, made of stone and painted white, highlight the roof of the structure.

Northcentral Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey
Quarterly report
June 30, 1978.

During the past quarter, the emphasis of the survey moved from the identification of sites to more detailed research on sites, and the selection of which would be nominated to the National Register. Field work, involving inspection of selected sites, photography, and determination of boundaries, as well as interviews with local informants, was undertaken. Approximately 50 sites were selected for nomination to the Register.

Additionally, further sites were selected for nomination to the list of state historic sites. Descriptions of these sites are appended, as are nomination forms for the national list for several sites.

CREEK COUNTY

Site Name: Creek County Courthouse

Site Location: Sapulpa, Oklahoma. On the Corner of Elm Street and Dewey Avenue.

Site Description: After Sapulpa was designated the county seat of Creek County in 1913, a \$145,000 bond was voted for a court house which was built in 1915. The courthouse in downtown Sapulpa is Grecian in style. The quarter block behind the courthouse is a park with a grandstand where summer band concerts are held.

Site Name: Slick Townsite

Site Location: 15 miles south, 8 miles west of Sapulpa; 4 miles south, 7 miles east of Bristow, Sec. 17, T15N, R10E.

Site Description: Slick was named for Tom B. Slick who was known among the oil men as the "King of the Wildcatters." The town had its beginning in 1919 with five thousand settlers. It soon became a production and shipping center with a business district one-half mile in length. It had banks, hotels, rooming houses, oilfield supply businesses and many stores. In 1920 the Oklahoma Southwestern Railway Company established a branch and a large depot in the town. The Slick oil boom lasted until 1930. Currently Slick has one store and a filling station. Unused sidewalks, with grass and weeds growing everywhere, mark the place of this once commercial town.

Site Name: Sapulpa Frisco Depot and Harvey House

Site Location: North of Hobson Street in Sapulpa.

Site Description: Prior to 1927 the Frisco Railway had in Sapulpa one of its principal regional rail centers which served most of northeastern Oklahoma. Built in 1886 as a rail terminus, the Sapulpa Frisco Depot grew to become a major railroad operation with extensive switching, yards, a roundhouse, maintenance shops, a large coal chute, division offices, and a passenger depot. One of the legendary Harvey Houses, a famous restaurant, served rail travelers. The depot employed more than three hundred workers and served three Frisco Railway divisions. In 1927 the depot was relocated to Tulsa and in 1963 was razed, except for the rails themselves and the Sapulpa Freight House, which still stands.

Site Name: Sapulpa Town Site

Site Location: Sapulpa, Oklahoma. Secs. 1, 2, 3 T17N R11E; Sec. 34, 35, 36 T18N R11E.

Site Description: Creek County is one of nine counties created from the Creek Nation when Oklahoma achieved statehood. The town of Sapulpa was the original site of the home of Jim Sapulpa, a Creek Indian who settled there in 1850. In addition to farming, Sapulpa started a store in his home. This early Creek settlement became the

present town of Sapulpa and was granted a U.S. Post Office in 1880. It was officially incorporated as a town under the Curtis Act in 1898. Sapulpa was designated a county seat of County #9 and in 1902 became one of six Federal Court Towns of the West Judicial District of Indian Territory. The Federal Court was located in a two-story brick building built by Hereford and Egan in 1903. From 1905 to 1913 Sapulpa tried to secure the county seat for what eventually became Creek County. After many hearings, the decision was made in Sapulpa's favor. During this period, interim court and records were kept in the rooms that were vacated by the Federal Court when statehood was achieved.

Site Name: Shamrock Townsite

Site Location: 6 miles south, 26 miles west of Sapulpa; 5½ miles south, 1½ miles east of Drumright. Sec. 33, T17N, R7E.

Site Description: Shamrock in 1913 was a small country hamlet, but two years later, as the Cushing Oil Field was developing, the townsite became a full-fledged boom town with a large population. It took on an Irish tone with streets named Tipperary Road, Cork, Dublin, Ireland, St. Patrick, and Killarney. Many buildings were painted green. An important acquisition by the town was a Blarney stone. The town began declining in the mid-1920's. By 1930 the population had decreased to about seven hundred persons. About ten stone buildings, mostly in ruins, are all that remain of the former business section. Fewer than two hundred people now live in the town.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Site Name: Northwest Academy

Site Location: Carrier, 10 miles NW of Enid, NW¼, NE¼. Sec. 14, T23N-R8W.

Site Description: This academy, established in September, 1898, was one of the congregational academies of Oklahoma Territory. It was located on a ten acre tract of land and had three frame buildings; the main building--32'x44'--with an auditorium, library, and classrooms on the first floor with dorm rooms for boys above; a girls dorm--28'x32'--with a kitchen, dining room and recreation room; and a principal's residence. It was established to feed into Kingfisher College to "serve the needs of High School pupils." It was closed at the end of the 1909-1910 school year.

KAY COUNTY

Site Name: Autwine Townsite (Virginia City)

Site Location: 10 miles west, 11 miles south of Newkirk; 8 miles west, 1 mile north of Ponca City. Sec. 20, T26N, R1E.

Site Description: Autwine, first called Virginia City, was founded on June 17, 1899. The town grew rapidly as an agricultural center and had many business establishments. The Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, and the Anti-Horsethief Association did considerable business there. In the early 1900s the importance of Autwine as a trading center declined as roads were built nearby. In 1905 a fire devastated the business section and most merchants did not rebuild. In 1910 only one store, a blacksmith shop, and an elevator remained in operation. The last stores closed in 1930. Today there is no physical evidence that Autwine ever existed.

Site Name: Cross Townsite

Site Location: 11 miles south, 1½ miles west of Newkirk; within the incorporated limits of Ponca City. Sec. 22, T26N, R2E.

Site Description: The Santa Fe Railroad planned to make Cross the principal city of the Cherokee Outlet, thus the town was platted before the Outlet was opened for settlement. Within a few months Cross had a population of over two thousand. Several factories were built and many business established. But with the development of Ponca City, the town lost its commercial importance. Initially, its citizens resisted integration with its larger neighbor, but when the railroad moved its operations to Ponca City the bitter struggle ended. Today all of the former city limits of Cross are now within the incorporated limits of Ponca City.

Site Name: Kaw City Townsite

Site Location: 9 miles south, 12 miles east of Newkirk; 3½ miles north, 13 miles east of Ponca City. Secs. 1, 2, T26N, R4E.

Site Description: Kaw City was established in 1902 by William M. Jenkins, a former governor of Oklahoma. The town grew rapidly and from 1902 until statehood was a wide-open town, having five saloons. The town became an important trade center for the Kaw Indians, whose reservation was to the north, and the Osage Indians living to the south. New wealth brought in the famous Clubb Hotel which contained a valuable collection of art objects purchased in Europe by its owner and which today are part of the Philbrook Art Center in Tulsa. When the oil boom was over, Kaw City began to decline. As people moved away, businesses closed. All the area that was Kaw City is now covered by the waters of the Kaw Reservoir.

KINGFISHER COUNTY

Site Name: Downs Townsite

Site Location: 3½ miles south, 13½ miles east of Kingfisher; ½ mile north of Cashion. Sec. 1, T15N, R5W.

Site Description: Downs became an important stage stop shortly after the opening of the Unassigned Lands. The town soon had a population of about 250 to 300. Several business establishments, two churches, and a school were started. The town incorporated and had a reputation of being progressive and public spirited. Downs was suggested as the capital of the territory and a bill was introduced in the Territorial legislature for that purpose but was vetoed by the Governor. When the railroad changed its operations to Cashion many merchants moved to the new town and Downs lost its commercial importance. Most of the townsite is now used for agricultural purposes.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Site Name: Avery Townsite

Site Location: 12 miles north, 7 miles east of Chandler; 7 miles south, 1 mile east of Cushing. Sec. 11, T16N, R5E.

Site Description: Avery, established in 1902, became one of the most important agricultural growing and shipping centers in Central Oklahoma before World War I. In addition to saloons, which had to be closed at the time of statehood, the town had many businesses, hotels, and restaurants. Reports indicate that large numbers of animals were shipped from the town during the early years. Avery was also the cultural and social center for the area. After World War I the town declined rapidly. Today the old main street of Avery is overgrown with weeds, and trees stand where buildings formerly stood. The large school, built during WPA days, stands vacant and neglected. A few homes remain occupied. The site has the potential to produce archeological information significant to the historic period of the area.

Site Name: Graham Hotel

Site Location: Northeast corner of Main Street and Second Avenue in Stroud.

Site Description: The Graham Hotel was built in December 1901. The structure has had few modifications since its construction, except for the kitchen which was enlarged in 1903, and the removal of a section of the front porch. The hotel is sufficiently authentic and complete to provide the visitor with an excellent impression of frontier hotels of the 1900s. While its architectural style is simple and conventional, in part it resembles that of the old plantations houses of the late nineteenth century commonly found in North and South Carolina. The building has not been used for the past twenty-five years.

Site Name: Fallis (Mission) Townsite

Site Location: 13 miles west, 2½ miles north of Chandler; 3½ miles north, 3 miles west of Wellston. Sec. 29, T15N, R2E.

Site Description: Fallis was founded in 1892 as an agricultural center, a railroad town, and an oil community. It was the home of Blanch Seal Hunt, Beulah Rhodes Overman, Jenny Harris Oliver, Virgie E. Roe, Aletha Caldwell Connor, Cecil Brown, and Delbert Davis, nationally known authors or poet laureates. For so small a town to produce, or help to produce, so many well-known authors is remarkable. Cotton was the principal crop, and two cotton gins were in operation. At the time of statehood Fallis had a population of about 350. Many stores, saloons, lumberyards, and blacksmith shops attested to the importance of the town as a trade center. Fallis today is, for the most part, in shambles.

Site Name: Ozark Trail

Site Location: Closely follows same route as US 66 in Lincoln County.

Site Description: This trail was originally used as a guide for cattlemen driving their herds through Indian Territory to the market in Kansas City, Kansas. It was named after the Ozark Hills which it passed through to Gainsville, Texas. This trail led generally in a northerly direction but it had several branches going different ways, some even east and west. This section, Lincoln County, is part of the southern route which went through Chandler. There were several crossings on these routes, one being Babbs Crossing, located west of Chandler. It was the only toll bridge in that area and it charged 25¢ to cross. Before statehood, this highway was marked and named, making it one of the earliest named highways in the state. Today its path has been transformed into a US highway.

LOGAN COUNTY

Site Name: Lovell (Perth) Townsite

Site Location: 12 miles north, 12 miles west of Guthrie; 7 miles north, 2 miles west of Crescent. Sec. 9, T18N, R1W.

Site Description: Lovell, first known as Perth, developed as an inland town when the Unassigned Lands were opened for settlement. Located in an area of fertile soil, it had stores, a bank and a hotel. During the years of the oil boom many people moved to Lovell. On January 3, 1920 a fire devastated the town and very little rebuilding was done. Today concrete foundations show where the business buildings once stood. The area is overgrown with trees and weeds. The town has the potential to produce archeological evidence important to history of the area.

Site Name: Orlando Townsite

Site Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2 T19N R2W

Site Description: When the Cherokee Indians signed a treaty with the US in March of 1893, they ceded all rights in the Cherokee Outlet. Being that this was desirable land, fertile with good water, the government

opened it for settlement. Booths were established at various locations to handle the homesteaders. Booth #2 was located here. On September 16, 1893, it opened. On this morning, at least 1500 people were lined up for registration with hundreds more lining up every hour. As the days went on the crowds increased. At one time 10,000 men and women were standing in the Oklahoma heat to register. Trains were allowed to stop here but not on the line and on the first day 42 railroad cars of 25,000 people unloaded here. As time went on the people thinned out and so did the booming business. Now Orlando is a small agricultural community having their own churches, schools and Post Office, but the days of the crowded streets are over.

Site Name: Pleasant Valley (Campbell) Townsite

Site Location: 7 miles north, 7 miles east of Guthrie. Sec. 33, T18N, R1W .

Site Description: Pleasant Valley, first known as Campbell, began in northeastern Logan County. With the coming of the railroad it became the important center of Cowboy Flat, an area used as grazing land for cattle and for "sooners" before the run. Pleasant Valley had its greatest period of prosperity between 1910 and 1930. Cultural life functioned around its churches and school. In the 1920s township fairs were held. The town today is an isolated village where some farmers still live. The foundation of an old elevator is clearly visible, the walls of an old business building still stand , and a few small houses continue to be lived in.

NOBLE COUNTY

Site Name: Perry Land Office

Site Location: 826 Grove Street, Perry

Site Description: This is one half of the original twin-building land office. When the other half was moved to Payne County in 1902, this half, the Registrar's Office, was left in Perry. For a while it was utilized as a meeting place for the GAR-the Homer C. Jones post. Later it was in the hands of private owners and in 1908(09) Arthur Mount purchased it as a home for his parents and moved it to this location. He lowered the ceiling, removed the flat false front and covered the original wooden exterior with asbestos siding. However, the two west rooms remain much as they originally were. This land office was construction to serve the homesteaders when the Cherokee Outlet opened Sept. 16, 1893. Over ten thousand entries were made from this office.

Site Name: Sumner Townsite

Site Location: 2 miles north, 9 miles east of Perry; 1 1/2 miles north, 6 miles west of Morrison; Sec. 8, T21N, R2E.

Site Description: Sumner was established at the time of the run opening the

Cherokee Outlet in 1893. It has been estimated that 200 persons came to the village during the first day of existence, but within a week the population had decreased to less than 100. The town had its period of greatest importance about 1920. Four passenger trains a day gave Sumner good rail connections and many businesses, churches, and a consolidated school system were active. In 1964 the high school closed and no businesses remain, but cement sidewalks indicate where old business buildings stood.

OSAGE COUNTY

Site Name: Bug Creek Indian Camp

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3 T22N R7E.

Site Description: Bug Creek Indian Camp was settled before 1870 by Big Elk I, who was a member of the Claremore band of Osage Indians. The Claremore band was part of the Upland Forest people who settled near the present site of Hominy when Osage Indians were moved from Kansas to Indian Territory. The camp, located southwest of Hominy, was the site of several houses built by the Osage before 1900. The house which remains today was built in 1890; additions were made by 1900. The church was built in 1901 and was in continual use until the last church leader died in 1976. Next to the house is a large feast arbor and a well.

Site Name: Denoya (Whizbang) Townsite

Site Location: 7 miles north, 20 miles west of Pawhuska; 1 1/2 miles north, 1 1/2 miles west of Shidler. Sec. 6, T26N, R6E.

Site Description: Denoya, better known locally as Whizbang, was the "wildest" of the boom towns that developed with the opening of the Burbank Oil Field. The town came into existence almost overnight after a six-hundred barrel well was brought in north of where the town was located. Large oil field supply houses, a railroad, and many businesses were started and by 1920 there were more than three hundred commercial centers in Denoya. The town died almost as rapidly as it was built. In the late 1920s, as oil production declined, people moved away. All that remains of Denoya today are foundations of some buildings and a few oil rigs.

Site Name: Foraker Townsite

Site Location: 13 miles north, 12 miles west of Pawhuska; 6 miles north, 5 miles east of Shidler. Sec. 28/29, T28N, R7E.

Site Description: Foraker was settled in 1905 as an agricultural center and by 1909 had a population of five hundred settlers. With the discovery of oil fifteen miles south it became another boom town and a center for the distribution of oilfield

equipment and supplies. Population increased to over two thousand. With the decrease in oil production after 1930, the town declined rapidly. Today only a few people live in the area and most of the businesses and schools have been torn down. Only a small two-story brick building is left of the once large business district.

Site Name: Hominy Osage Round House

Site Location: On Round House Square in Indian Village, Hominy, OK. NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, T22N, R9E.

Site Description: The Hominy Osage Round House was built in 1919 to replace the original but smaller one. The Hominy Round House is the only one left of the three main Osage settlement areas. The building is a 16-sided structure with a conical roof. It has recently been renovated in traditional style and is again usable for tribal functions. The interior has a dirt floor with bleachers on the south side for spectators who watch. The building is used for tribal dances, handgames and for political gatherings.

Site Name: Mullins House and Hospital

Site Location: 203 South Wood, Hominy, Oklahoma.

Site Description: Dr. Ira Mullins came to Hominy in 1903 where he was a "horse and buggy" doctor. The closest hospitals were either in Kansas City or Oklahoma City so in 1907 Dr. Mullins employed an architect to build the Mullins Hospital. Public utilities were not yet available, but Dr. Mullins had the foresight to have the building wired and plumbed ready for the use of utilities when they became available. The round room on the northeast corner served as the first fully equipped operating room in Hominy. There were no kitchen facilities in the new hospital and the meals were prepared in the Mullins home and carried across the lawn to the patients in the hospital. When a larger and more modern hospital was built the Mullins used the former hospital as their residence for the rest of their lives.

Site Name: 3-D Ranch

Site Location: 35 miles northwest of Tulsa with boundaries which ran from Wild Cat Hill near Sperry north to Avant, west to Hominy, south and east along the Arkansas River and then back to Sperry. Blackdog Township, R10E & R11E, T21N & T22N, Bigheart Township, R10E & R11E T23N, and Hominy Township, R9E T1N & T22N.

Site Description: The 3-D Ranch was one of the biggest ranches to appear in the Osage Country at the end of the 1880s. In 1888 cattlemen were concerned about where they would graze their cattle when the Creek and Seminole lands were opened for settlement. The bluestem grass made the area ideal for cattle grazing and the area was not likely to be appealing to settlers in the

immediate future. Tom Wagner, originally a Texan, had cattle in the Creek and Seminole lands to be opened for settlement and in the spring of 1889 he leased 60,000 acres of land from A. W. Hoots who had married into the Osage tribe. Fifteen thousand head of cattle crossed the Arkansas River to the new ranch. Each year Wagner would fatten the steers on the native bluestem and then drive them on a three-day trip to Tulsa where they would be shipped to St. Louis and Chicago. One of the best cowboys at the 3-D Ranch was Bill Doolin who later quit cow punching and became an outlaw with the Doolin Gang. The Doolin Gang existed the longest of any outlaw gang in the Indian Territory. Doolin was always welcome at the 3-D Ranch and often stayed there while running from the law.

Site Name: Pawhuska Town Site

Site Location: Parts of Sections 3, 4, 9 & 10, T25N R9E.

Site Description: Pawhuska is the county seat of Osage County, the largest county in Oklahoma. It was named for Paw-Hiu-Skah, a well-known Osage chief. Pawhuska is the site of the Osage Indian Agency and it is here that tribal business is conducted by the elected chief and tribal council. Pawhuska is the place where the division of Osage known as the Dwellers-in-the-Thorny-Thickets settled.

PAWNEE COUNTY

Site Name: Keystone Townsite

Site Location: 11 miles south, 29 miles east of Pawnee; 9 1/2 miles south, 10 miles east of Cleveland, Sec. 31, T20N, R10E.

Site Description: Keystone began in 1903 as a trade and commercial center at the junction of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers. The first businesses were open saloons. Following statehood, activities gradually shifted and blacksmith shops, livery stables, general stores, and hotels began to conduct business in the area. Population increased until the early 1930s, when the people began to move to Tulsa. The town ceased to exist shortly after the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers started construction of the Keystone Dam. The townsite is now covered by the water of Keystone Lake.

Site Name: Blackburn Townsite

Site Location: 2 miles north, 11 1/2 miles east of Pawnee; 6 miles north, 7 miles west of Cleveland. Sec. 19, T22N, R7E.

Site Description: Blackburn was a prosperous agricultural village built in 1896 on the bank of the Arkansas River. The village attained its greatest growth between 1910 and 1915. At its peak Blackburn had two banks, an active newspaper, a telephone

exchange, a good hotel, a real estate dealer, a Post Office, and two doctors in addition to the usual commercial businesses. The population was estimated to be between 350 and 400 persons. Today only one small grocery store remains. Six old vacant business buildings stand along the main street. Although there are several families living in the village, there are no schools or large businesses in the area.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: C. R. Anthony Store

Site Location: 116 E. Broadway, Cushing

Site Description: C. R. Anthony went into business for himself Sept. 1, 1922, after having worked for such companies as the J. P. Martin Co. and the J. C. Penny Co. Anthony still had holdings in the J. P. Martin Co. and was still under contract with them so he opened this first store as a "Dixie Store". But it wasn't long until he sold out to Martin and changed the store's name to his own. Between 1922 and 1926 he had a growing list of partners and a growing chain of stores, 33 in all. Soon his company was changed into a corporation. No outside money has ever been used in this firm, it all belongs to employees and former employees. This small, red brick building has been changed through the years; once, it was enlarged by removing the wall between it and the neighboring store. The original building is no longer a C. R. Anthony store but it remains in downtown Cushing. The original size and upper front are still there. Twenty-one states now have C. R. Anthony stores with a total of 331 stores in all.

Site Name: Cushing Town Site

Site Location: At the junction of State Highways 33 and 18. Mainly in NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4 and part of Sec. 3, T17N R5E, and part of Sec. 33 and 34 in T18N R5E.

Site Description: More so than any other city in the state, Cushing is the symbol of Oklahoma oil. Settlement began in 1892 on the old Turkey Track Ranch in the northern part of Sac and Fox territory. The town was named for Marshall Cushing, private secretary to John Wanamaker, then Postmaster General of the U. S. It was incorporated as a town in 1894. On April 11, 1912, Wheeler No. 1 blew in twelve miles northeast and overnight Cushing became a city. By the end of 1915 there were 710 wells gushing out 72 million barrels of oil annually.

Twelve refineries were built in the Cushing area. Seven hundred huge steel tanks which could store 39 million barrels of oil soon dotted the prairies. To connect these giant

tank farms with the wells and distant markets, a giant cobweb of pipeline developed. It was the Cushing Field which established Oklahoma as a top crude-oil producer.

Site Name: Horsethief Canyon

Site Location: Seven miles southwest of Perkins.

Site Description: Horsethief Canyon is a thirty acre tract of land next to a river valley which used to be the home of cattle and horse thieves who roamed an area called Cowboy Flat in the late part of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The bandits were well protected in the canyon by tangled raw underbrush, caves, and sentries posted two hundred feet above the Cimmarron overlooking more than forty square miles. There are many legends associated with the canyon. Some of these legends have been confirmed by the Payne County Historical Society. Emmett Dalton, from the Dalton gang visited the canyon several times. It is believed that there are several old graves of outlaws and perhaps loot from their robberies.

Site Name: Perry Land Office

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 T20N-R2E.

Site Description: For the opening of the Oklahoma Lands, eleven of these land offices were established. On Sept. 16, 1893 this particular office was opened. Up to the time of its closing in April of 1902, 10,863 homestead entries were made here. The original land office was on the government square in Perry, twin buildings placed north and south of each other about 8--10 feet apart, having a common roof but being two separate buildings. It was of frame construction, sealed inside and had wooden floors. One building was the Receiver's Office and the other was the Registrar's Office. After the land office ceased in 1902, the smaller building (14'x20'), the Receiver's Office, was bought to be used as a school building. Later the Spurgeon family bought the building and placed it on their land where it remains today.

APPENDIX D

SUGGESTED FUTURE RESEARCH

During the course of the investigations, a number of areas which probably deserve more in-depth, in the field treatment were recorded. This appendix describes these areas in brief. Three major items are considered: Immigrant Settlement Areas, Early Osage Towns, and Other Towns.

Immigrant Settlement Areas

The floodtide of immigration to the United States that occurred in the two decades after 1890 coincided with the opening of the Oklahoma area to white settlement. During this time, approximately two thousand European immigrants entered Oklahoma annually. By 1910, foreign born and their children accounted for eight percent of the state's population ranking just slightly behind the black population and far exceeding the Indian population of Oklahoma.

In North Central Oklahoma, three groups of immigrants settled in significant numbers. These were natives of Germany, Germans from Russia, and Bohemians or Czechs. Most followed agricultural pursuits, but an important minority also established themselves in towns. Significantly, all groups formed settlement clusters helping to preserve elements of their cultural heritage, in particular, language and religion. As a result, native-language presses, ethnic social clubs, and an active religious life reflecting the old-world practices, flourished.

German speaking people, German natives, and Germans from Russia became established in numerous communities in the North Central region. The most significant of these were around the following towns: Newkirk and Blackwell in Kay County; Perry in Noble County; Enid, Breckinridge, Fairmont, and Covington in Garfield County; Loyal, Kingfisher, and Okarche in Kingfisher County; Marshall, Orlando, and Guthrie in Logan County; Stillwater in Payne County; and Wellston in Lincoln County.

Perhaps the most distinctive group of the German speaking immigrants were the Mennonites. From a history of repeated migrations, these seclusive and independent people located successful communities in two of the region's counties. Russian Mennonites homesteaded around Lahoma, Enid, and Kremlin

in Garfield County, and German Mennonites around Medford and Deer Creek in Grant County.

Of the many Czechs who came to Oklahoma, about two-thirds of the population located in the Central and North Central regions of the state. In the North Central area, settlement occurred in the northern portion of Grant County, around Waukomis and Bison in Garfield County, near Hennessey and Kingfisher in Kingfisher County, at Perry in Noble County, and in Prague in Lincoln County.

Over the years, assimilation and absorption of these immigrants' cultures has been great, with little remaining as tangible evidence of their contribution to settling the region. Very few elements of their material culture, such as structure types, carried over into the stark environment of this last settlement frontier in which material resources were so limited and occupation was so swift. But certain identifiable features remain. These include many churches of Catholic, Lutheran, and Mennonite faiths, and social events like polka dances and kolache festivals. Another obvious contribution would be the hardy and prolific Turkey Red strain of wheat which was introduced by Russian Mennonites and prospered in Oklahoma's soil and climate.

Little is known about the impact that European immigration has had on the cultural heritage of the state, yet much of Oklahoma's conservation reputation can be attributed to the religious faith, strong family bonds, and grim determination of the immigrant farmer to endure the hardships of settlement, sustain the disasters of the 1930s, and prosper in the vastness of the Oklahoma plains. Cultural synthesis may have obscured the cliched or obvious elements of ethnicity, but the heritage and contributions of the European immigrants who settled the North Central region are yet discernible.

All of the above listed areas warrant consideration from a preservation point of view. In particular an area of North Central Oklahoma that warrants

a detailed historical investigation is the Mennonite settlement area in Garfield County located between Kremlin and North Enid. (Fig. 3) Following the opening of the Cherokee Outlet in 1893, Mennonites from Hamilton County, Nebraska began to settle the area and organized as a congregation of Mennonite Brethren in 1897. Some of the original charter members of the North Enid Mennonite Brethren Church had immigrated from Russia in 1874. This initial Mennonite community was later reinforced by other Mennonites from Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakotas.

A significant contribution of these people to Oklahoma's future was the introduction of the Turkey Red strain of wheat which they had cultivated on the Russian plain. Unfortunately, however, little is known about either the Mennonite settlement in this area of Oklahoma, or about the diffusion of this important crop. An inclusive field study of this region's settlement and agricultural development could reveal important historical events, processes, and properties that have yet to be documented in Oklahoma's history.

Early Osage Towns

The townsites of Hominy, Pawhuska, and Grayhorse are intimately tied with the removal of the Osage people from Kansas to Indian Territory. The third, Grayhorse, has already been nominated to the National Register. The other two, on which considerable research would be required, bear further consideration for National Register purposes.

These three towns are within the three main areas where different Osage bands settled upon removal to Indian Territory. The Pawhuska region was initially settled by that branch of the Osage known as "Dwellers-in-the-Thorny-Thickets," the Hominy region by the "Dwellers-in-the-Upland-Forest," and the Grayhorse region by the "Dwellers-on-the-Hilltop."

When the Osage land was allotted to individual members of the tribe in 1906, a special plat of land was set aside at each of the three towns. These were to be used by enrolled Osage tribal members for dwelling purposes. The subsequent growth and economic development of the three is significant to the development of the Osage in Oklahoma, and merits further consideration.

Other Towns

A number of towns in the north central survey area deserve additional attention. This is because of the historic nature of the central business district, relationship to the oil industry, or relationship to ethnic settlements. The following towns are especially suggested for consideration, although this list should not be considered inclusive:

Drumright

Hominy

Pawhuska

Perkins

Sapulpa

Stroud

Wellston

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CREEK COUNTY

Site Name: Creek County Courthouse

Site Location: Sapulpa, Oklahoma. On the Corner of Elm Street and Dewey Avenue.

Site Description: After Sapulpa was designated the county seat of Creek County in 1913, a \$145,000 bond was voted for a court house which was built in 1915. The courthouse in downtown Sapulpa is Grecian in style. The quarter block behind the courthouse is a park with a grandstand where summer band concerts are held.

Site Name: Slick Townsite

Site Location: 15 miles south, 8 miles west of Sapulpa; 4 miles south, 7 miles east of Bristow, Sec. 17, T15N, R10E.

Site Description: Slick was named for Tom B. Slick who was known among the oil men as the "King of the Wildcatters." The town had its beginning in 1919 with five thousand settlers. It soon became a production and shipping center with a business district one-half mile in length. It had banks, hotels, rooming houses, oilfield supply businesses and many stores. In 1920 the Oklahoma Southwestern Railway Company established a branch and a large depot in the town. The Slick oil boom lasted until 1930. Currently Slick has one store and a filling station. Unused sidewalks, with grass and weeds growing everyplace, mark the place of this once commercial town.

Site Name: Sapulpa Frisco Depot and Harvey House

Site Location: North of Hobson Street in Sapulpa.

Site Description: Prior to 1927 the Frisco Railway had in Sapulpa one of its principal regional rail centers which served most of northeastern Oklahoma. Built in 1886 as a rail terminus, the Sapulpa Frisco Depot grew to become a major railroad operation with extensive switching, yards, a roundhouse, maintenance shops, a large coal chute, division offices, and a passenger depot. One of the legendary Harvey Houses, a famous restaurant, served rail travelers. The depot employed more than three hundred workers and served three Frisco Railway divisions. In 1927 the depot was relocated to Tulsa and in 1963 was razed, except for the rails themselves and the Sapulpa Freight House, which still stands.

Site Name: Sapulpa Town Site

Site Location: Sapulpa, Oklahoma. Secs. 1, 2, 3 T17N R11E; Sec. 34, 35, 36 T18N R11E.

Site Description: Creek County is one of nine counties created from the Creek Nation when Oklahoma achieved statehood. The town of Sapulpa was the original site of the home of Jim Sapulpa, a Creek Indian who settled there in 1850. In addition to farming, Sapulpa started a store in his home. This early Creek settlement became the

present town of Sapulpa and was granted a U.S. Post Office in 1880. It was officially incorporated as a town under the Curtis Act in 1898. Sapulpa was designated a county seat of County #9 and in 1902 became one of six Federal Court Towns of the West Judicial District of Indian Territory. The Federal Court was located in a two-story brick building built by Hereford and Egan in 1903. From 1905 to 1913 Sapulpa tried to secure the county seat for what eventually became Creek County. After many hearings, the decision was made in Sapulpa's favor. During this period, interim court and records were kept in the rooms that were vacated by the Federal Court when statehood was achieved.

Site Name: Shamrock Townsite

Site Location: 6 miles south, 26 miles west of Sapulpa; 5½ miles south, 1½ miles east of Drumright, Sec. 33, T17N, R7E.

Site Description: Shamrock in 1913 was a small country hamlet, but two years later, as the Cushing Oil Field was developing, the townsite became a full-fledged boom town with a large population. It took on an Irish tone with streets named Tipperary Road, Cork, Dublin, Ireland, St. Patrick, and Killarney. Many buildings were painted green. An important acquisition by the town was a Blarney stone. The town began declining in the mid-1920's. By 1930 the population had decreased to about seven hundred persons. About ten stone buildings, mostly in ruins, are all that remain of the former business section. Fewer than two hundred people now live in the town.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Site Name: Northwest Academy

Site Location: Carrier, 10 miles NW of Enid, NW¼, NE¼. Sec. 14, T23N-R8W.

Site Description: This academy, established in September, 1898, was one of the congregational academies of Oklahoma Territory. It was located on a ten acre tract of land and had three frame buildings; the main building--32'x44'--with an auditorium, library, and classrooms on the first floor with dorm rooms for boys above; a girls dorm--28'x32'--with a kitchen, dining room and recreation room; and a principal's residence. It was established to feed into Kingfisher College to "serve the needs of High School pupils." It was closed at the end of the 1909-1910 school year.

KAY COUNTY

Site Name: Autwine Townsite (Virginia City)

Site Location: 10 miles west, 11 miles south of Newkirk; 8 miles west, 1 mile north of Ponca City. Sec. 20, T26N, R1E.

Site Description: Autwine, first called Virginia City, was founded on June 17, 1899. The town grew rapidly as an agricultural center and had many business establishments. The Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, and the Anti-Horsethief Association did considerable business there. In the early 1900s the importance of Autwine as a trading center declined as roads were built nearby. In 1905 a fire devastated the business section and most merchants did not rebuild. In 1910 only one store, a blacksmith shop, and an elevator remained in operation. The last stores closed in 1930. Today there is no physical evidence that Autwine ever existed.

Site Name: Cross Townsite

Site Location: 11 miles south, 1½ miles west of Newkirk; within the incorporated limits of Ponca City. Sec. 22, T26N, R2E.

Site Description: The Santa Fe Railroad planned to make Cross the principal city of the Cherokee Outlet, thus the town was platted before the Outlet was opened for settlement. Within a few months Cross had a population of over two thousand. Several factories were built and many business established. But with the development of Ponca City, the town lost its commercial importance. Initially, its citizens resisted integration with its larger neighbor, but when the railroad moved its operations to Ponca City the bitter struggle ended. Today all of the former city limits of Cross are now within the incorporated limits of Ponca City.

Site Name: Kaw City Townsite

Site Location: 9 miles south, 12 miles east of Newkirk; 3½ miles north, 13 miles east of Ponca City. Secs. 1, 2, T26N, R4E.

Site Description: Kaw City was established in 1902 by William M. Jenkins, a former governor of Oklahoma. The town grew rapidly and from 1902 until statehood was a wide-open town, having five saloons. The town became an important trade center for the Kaw Indians, whose reservation was to the north, and the Osage Indians living to the south. New wealth brought in the famous Clubb Hotel which contained a valuable collection of art objects purchased in Europe by its owner and which today are part of the Philbrook Art Center in Tulsa. When the oil boom was over, Kaw City began to decline. As people moved away, businesses closed. All the area that was Kaw City is now covered by the waters of the Kaw Reservoir.

KINGFISHER COUNTY

Site Name: Downs Townsite

Site Location: 3½ miles south, 13½ miles east of Kingfisher; ½ mile north of Cashion. Sec. 1, T15N, R5W.

Site Description: Downs became an important stage stop shortly after the opening of the Unassigned Lands. The town soon had a population of about 250 to 300. Several business establishments, two churches, and a school were started. The town incorporated and had a reputation of being progressive and public spirited. Downs was suggested as the capital of the territory and a bill was introduced in the Territorial legislature for that purpose but was vetoed by the Governor. When the railroad changed its operations to Cashion many merchants moved to the new town and Downs lost its commercial importance. Most of the townsite is now used for agricultural purposes.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Site Name: Avery Townsite

Site Location: 12 miles north, 7 miles east of Chandler; 7 miles south, 1 mile east of Cushing. Sec. 11, T16N, R5E.

Site Description: Avery, established in 1902, became one of the most important agricultural growing and shipping centers in Central Oklahoma before World War I. In addition to saloons, which had to be closed at the time of statehood, the town had many businesses, hotels, and restaurants. Reports indicate that large numbers of animals were shipped from the town during the early years. Avery was also the cultural and social center for the area. After World War I the town declined rapidly. Today the old main street of Avery is overgrown with weeds, and trees stand where buildings formerly stood. The large school, built during WPA days, stands vacant and neglected. A few homes remain occupied. The site has the potential to produce archeological information significant to the historic period of the area.

Site Name: Graham Hotel

Site Location: Northeast corner of Main Street and Second Avenue in Stroud.

Site Description: The Graham Hotel was built in December 1901. The structure has had few modifications since its construction, except for the kitchen which was enlarged in 1903, and the removal of a section of the front porch. The hotel is sufficiently authentic and complete to provide the visitor with an excellent impression of frontier hotels of the 1900s. While its architectural style is simple and conventional, in part it resembles that of the old plantations houses of the late nineteenth century commonly found in North and South Carolina. The building has not been used for the past twenty-five years.

Site Name: Fallis (Mission) Townsite

Site Location: 13 miles west, 2½ miles north of Chandler; 3½ miles north, 3 miles west of Wellston. Sec. 29, T15N, R2E.

Site Description: Fallis was founded in 1892 as an agricultural center, a railroad town, and an oil community. It was the home of Blanch Seal Hunt, Beulah Rhodes Overman, Jenny Harris Oliver, Virgie E. Roe, Aletha Caldwell Connor, Cecil Brown, and Delbert Davis, nationally known authors or poet laureates. For so small a town to produce, or help to produce, so many well-known authors is remarkable. Cotton was the principal crop, and two cotton gins were in operation. At the time of statehood Fallis had a population of about 350. Many stores, saloons, lumberyards, and blacksmith shops attested to the importance of the town as a trade center. Fallis today is, for the most part, in shambles.

Site Name: Ozark Trail

Site Location: Closely follows same route as US 66 in Lincoln County.

Site Description: This trail was originally used as a guide for cattlemen driving their herds through Indian Territory to the market in Kansas City, Kansas. It was named after the Ozark Hills which it passed through to Gainsville, Texas. This trail led generally in a northerly direction but it had several branches going different ways, some even east and west. This section, Lincoln County, is part of the southern route which went through Chandler. There were several crossings on these routes, one being Babbs Crossing, located west of Chandler. It was the only toll bridge in that area and it charged 25¢ to cross. Before statehood, this highway was marked and named, making it one of the earliest named highways in the state. Today its path has been transformed into a US highway.

LOGAN COUNTY

Site Name: Lovell (Perth) Townsite

Site Location: 12 miles north, 12 miles west of Guthrie; 7 miles north, 2 miles west of Crescent. Sec. 9, T18N, R1W.

Site Description: Lovell, first known as Perth, developed as an inland town when the Unassigned Lands were opened for settlement. Located in an area of fertile soil, it had stores, a bank and a hotel. During the years of the oil boom many people moved to Lovell. On January 3, 1920 a fire devastated the town and very little rebuilding was done. Today concrete foundations show where the business buildings once stood. The area is overgrown with trees and weeds. The town has the potential to produce archeological evidence important to history of the area.

Site Name: Orlando Townsite

Site Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2 T19N R2W

Site Description: When the Cherokee Indians signed a treaty with the US in March of 1893, they ceded all rights in the Cherokee Outlet. Being that this was desirable land, fertile with good water, the government

opened it for settlement. Booths were established at various locations to handle the homesteaders. Booth #2 was located here. On September 16, 1893, it opened. On this morning, at least 1500 people were lined up for registration with hundreds more lining up every hour. As the days went on the crowds increased. At one time 10,000 men and women were standing in the Oklahoma heat to register. Trains were allowed to stop here but not on the line and on the first day 42 railroad cars of 25,000 people unloaded here. As time went on the people thinned out and so did the booming business. Now Orlando is a small agricultural community having their own churches, schools and Post Office, but the days of the crowded streets are over.

Site Name: Pleasant Valley (Campbell) Townsite

Site Location: 7 miles north, 7 miles east of Guthrie. Sec. 33, T18N, R1W .

Site Description: Pleasant Valley, first known as Campbell, began in northeastern Logan County. With the coming of the railroad it became the important center of Cowboy Flat, an area used as grazing land for cattle and for "sooners" before the run. Pleasant Valley had its greatest period of prosperity between 1910 and 1930. Cultural life functioned around its churches and school. In the 1920s township fairs were held. The town today is an isolated village where some farmers still live. The foundation of an old elevator is clearly visible, the walls of an old business building still stand, and a few small houses continue to be lived in.

NOBLE COUNTY

Site Name: Perry Land Office

Site Location: 826 Grove Street, Perry

Site Description: This is one half of the original twin-building land office. When the other half was moved to Payne County in 1902, this half, the Registrar's Office, was left in Perry. For a while it was utilized as a meeting place for the GAR-the Homer C. Jones post. Later it was in the hands of private owners and in 1908(09) Arthur Mount purchased it as a home for his parents and moved it to this location. He lowered the ceiling, removed the flat false front and covered the original wooden exterior with asbestos siding. However, the two west rooms remain much as they originally were. This land office was construction to serve the homesteaders when the Cherokee Outlet opened Sept. 16, 1893. Over ten thousand entries were made from this office.

Site Name: Sumner Townsite

Site Location: 2 miles north, 9 miles east of Perry; 1 1/2 miles north, 6 miles west of Morrison; Sec. 8, T21N, R2E.

Site Description: Sumner was established at the time of the run opening the

Cherokee Outlet in 1893. It has been estimated that 200 persons came to the village during the first day of existence, but within a week the population had decreased to less than 100. The town had its period of greatest importance about 1920. Four passenger trains a day gave Sumner good rail connections and many businesses, churches, and a consolidated school system were active. In 1964 the high school closed and no businesses remain, but cement sidewalks indicate where old business buildings stood.

OSAGE COUNTY

Site Name: Bug Creek Indian Camp

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3 T22N R7E.

Site Description: Bug Creek Indian Camp was settled before 1870 by Big Elk I, who was a member of the Claremore band of Osage Indians. The Claremore band was part of the Upland Forest people who settled near the present site of Hominy when Osage Indians were moved from Kansas to Indian Territory. The camp, located southwest of Hominy, was the site of several houses built by the Osage before 1900. The house which remains today was built in 1890; additions were made by 1900. The church was built in 1901 and was in continual use until the last church leader died in 1976. Next to the house is a large feast arbor and a well.

Site Name: Denoya (Whizbang) Townsite

Site Location: 7 miles north, 20 miles west of Pawhuska; 1 1/2 miles north, 1 1/2 miles west of Shidler. Sec. 6, T26N, R6E.

Site Description: Denoya, better known locally as Whizbang, was the "wildest" of the boom towns that developed with the opening of the Burbank Oil Field. The town came into existence almost overnight after a six-hundred barrel well was brought in north of where the town was located. Large oil field supply houses, a railroad, and many businesses were started and by 1920 there were more than three hundred commercial centers in Denoya. The town died almost as rapidly as it was built. In the late 1920s, as oil production declined, people moved away. All that remains of Denoya today are foundations of some buildings and a few oil rigs.

Site Name: Foraker Townsite

Site Location: 13 miles north, 12 miles west of Pawhuska; 6 miles north, 5 miles east of Shidler. Sec. 28/29, T28N, R7E.

Site Description: Foraker was settled in 1905 as an agricultural center and by 1909 had a population of five hundred settlers. With the discovery of oil fifteen miles south it became another boom town and a center for the distribution of oilfield

equipment and supplies. Population increased to over two thousand. With the decrease in oil production after 1930, the town declined rapidly. Today only a few people live in the area and most of the businesses and schools have been torn down. Only a small two-story brick building is left of the once large business district.

Site Name: Hominy Osage Round House

Site Location: On Round House Square in Indian Village, Hominy, OK. NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, T22N, R9E.

Site Description: The Hominy Osage Round House was built in 1919 to replace the original but smaller one. The Hominy Round House is the only one left of the three main Osage settlement areas. The building is a 16-sided structure with a conical roof. It has recently been renovated in traditional style and is again usable for tribal functions. The interior has a dirt floor with bleachers on the south side for spectators who watch. The building is used for tribal dances, handgames and for political gatherings.

Site Name: Mullins House and Hospital

Site Location: 203 South Wood, Hominy, Oklahoma.

Site Description: Dr. Ira Mullins came to Hominy in 1903 where he was a "horse and buggy" doctor. The closest hospitals were either in Kansas City or Oklahoma City so in 1907 Dr. Mullins employed an architect to build the Mullins Hospital. Public utilities were not yet available, but Dr. Mullins had the foresight to have the building wired and plumbed ready for the use of utilities when they became available. The round room on the northeast corner served as the first fully equipped operating room in Hominy. There were no kitchen facilities in the new hospital and the meals were prepared in the Mullins home and carried across the lawn to the patients in the hospital. When a larger and more modern hospital was built the Mullins used the former hospital as their residence for the rest of their lives.

Site Name: 3-D Ranch

Site Location: 35 miles northwest of Tulsa with boundaries which ran from Wild Cat Hill near Sperry north to Avant, west to Hominy, south and east along the Arkansas River and then back to Sperry. Blackdog Township, R10E & R11E, T21N & T22N, Bigheart Township, R10E & R11E T23N, and Hominy Township, R9E T1N & T22N.

Site Description: The 3-D Ranch was one of the biggest ranches to appear in the Osage Country at the end of the 1880s. In 1888 cattlemen were concerned about where they would graze their cattle when the Creek and Seminole lands were opened for settlement. The bluestem grass made the area ideal for cattle grazing and the area was not likely to be appealing to settlers in the

immediate future. Tom Wagner, originally a Texan, had cattle in the Creek and Seminole lands to be opened for settlement and in the spring of 1889 he leased 60,000 acres of land from A. W. Hoots who had married into the Osage tribe. Fifteen thousand head of cattle crossed the Arkansas River to the new ranch. Each year Wagner would fatten the steers on the native bluestem and then drive them on a three-day trip to Tulsa where they would be shipped to St. Louis and Chicago. One of the best cowboys at the 3-D Ranch was Bill Doolin who later quit cow punching and became an outlaw with the Doolin Gang. The Doolin Gang existed the longest of any outlaw gang in the Indian Territory. Doolin was always welcome at the 3-D Ranch and often stayed there while running from the law.

Site Name: Pawhuska Town Site

Site Location: Parts of Sections 3, 4, 9 & 10, T25N R9E.

Site Description: Pawhuska is the county seat of Osage County, the largest county in Oklahoma. It was named for Paw-Hiu-Skah, a well-known Osage chief. Pawhuska is the site of the Osage Indian Agency and it is here that tribal business is conducted by the elected chief and tribal council. Pawhuska is the place where the division of Osage known as the Dwellers-in-the-Thorny-Thickets settled.

PAWNEE COUNTY

Site Name: Keystone Townsite

Site Location: 11 miles south, 29 miles east of Pawnee; 9 1/2 miles south, 10 miles east of Cleveland, Sec. 31, T20N, R10E.

Site Description: Keystone began in 1903 as a trade and commercial center at the junction of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers. The first businesses were open saloons. Following statehood, activities gradually shifted and blacksmith shops, livery stables, general stores, and hotels began to conduct business in the area. Population increased until the early 1930s, when the people began to move to Tulsa. The town ceased to exist shortly after the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers started construction of the Keystone Dam. The townsite is now covered by the water of Keystone Lake.

Site Name: Blackburn Townsite

Site Location: 2 miles north, 11 1/2 miles east of Pawnee; 6 miles north, 7 miles west of Cleveland. Sec. 19, T22N, R7E.

Site Description: Blackburn was a prosperous agricultural village built in 1896 on the bank of the Arkansas River. The village attained its greatest growth between 1910 and 1915. At its peak Blackburn had two banks, an active newspaper, a telephone

exchange, a good hotel, a real estate dealer, a Post Office, and two doctors in addition to the usual commercial businesses. The population was estimated to be between 350 and 400 persons. Today only one small grocery store remains. Six old vacant business buildings stand along the main street. Although there are several families living in the village, there are no schools or large businesses in the area.

PAYNE COUNTY

Site Name: C. R. Anthony Store

Site Location: 116 E. Broadway, Cushing

Site Description: C. R. Anthony went into business for himself Sept. 1, 1922, after having worked for such companies as the J. P. Martin Co. and the J. C. Penny Co. Anthony still had holdings in the J. P. Martin Co. and was still under contract with them so he opened this first store as a "Dixie Store". But it wasn't long until he sold out to Martin and changed the store's name to his own. Between 1922 and 1926 he had a growing list of partners and a growing chain of stores, 33 in all. Soon his company was changed into a corporation. No outside money has ever been used in this firm, it all belongs to employees and former employees. This small, red brick building has been changed through the years; once, it was enlarged by removing the wall between it and the neighboring store. The original building is no longer a C. R. Anthony store but it remains in downtown Cushing. The original size and upper front are still there. Twenty-one states now have C. R. Anthony stores with a total of 331 stores in all.

Site Name: Cushing Town Site

Site Location: At the junction of State Highways 33 and 18. Mainly in NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4 and part of Sec. 3, T17N R5E, and part of Sec. 33 and 34 in T18N R5E.

Site Description: More so than any other city in the state, Cushing is the symbol of Oklahoma oil. Settlement began in 1892 on the old Turkey Track Ranch in the northern part of Sac and Fox territory. The town was named for Marshall Cushing, private secretary to John Wanamaker, then Postmaster General of the U. S. It was incorporated as a town in 1894. On April 11, 1912, Wheeler No. 1 blew in twelve miles northeast and overnight Cushing became a city. By the end of 1915 there were 710 wells gushing out 72 million barrels of oil annually.

Twelve refineries were built in the Cushing area. Seven hundred huge steel tanks which could store 39 million barrels of oil soon dotted the prairies. To connect these giant

tank farms with the wells and distant markets, a giant cobweb of pipeline developed. It was the Cushing Field which established Oklahoma as a top crude-oil producer.

Site Name: Horsethief Canyon

Site Location: Seven miles southwest of Perkins.

Site Description: Horsethief Canyon is a thirty acre tract of land next to a river valley which used to be the home of cattle and horse thieves who roamed an area called Cowboy Flat in the late part of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The bandits were well protected in the canyon by tangled raw underbrush, caves, and sentries posted two hundred feet above the Cimarron overlooking more than forty square miles. There are many legends associated with the canyon. Some of these legends have been confirmed by the Payne County Historical Society. Emmett Dalton, from the Dalton gang visited the canyon several times. It is believed that there are several old graves of outlaws and perhaps loot from their robberies.

Site Name: Perry Land Office

Site Location: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 T20N-R2E.

Site Description: For the opening of the Oklahoma Lands, eleven of these land offices were established. On Sept. 16, 1893 this particular office was opened. Up to the time of its closing in April of 1902, 10,863 homestead entries were made here. The original land office was on the government square in Perry, twin buildings placed north and south of each other about 8--10 feet apart, having a common roof but being two separate buildings. It was of frame construction, sealed inside and had wooden floors. One building was the Receiver's Office and the other was the Registrar's Office. After the land office ceased in 1902, the smaller building (14'x20'), the Receiver's Office, was bought to be used as a school building. Later the Spurgeon family bought the building and placed it on their land where it remains today.