

lowing that place down through the area, from Caldwell, down through the heart of Enid, on down pretty much along where Highway 81 is, off to the east, he goes on to Yukon, he laid out this trail. His wagons made trips up and down this trail. Now the trail at that time, and this was right after the Civil War, the trail at that time in '65 and '66 going on had no name at all, but people said that was the trail that Jesse Chisholm made. Well, in the mean time, the north was booming. The north had won the war. Immigrants were coming in. The city was booming in the north. Prosperity was great throughout New England. The middle states, and the great west. On out to Kansas. In the south the defeated Confederacy, were prostrate. The people of Texas, being a part of the Confederacy was also despondent. They were defeated people. But when those boys came back from the Confederacy, those that had survived to Texas, we found that their cattle had gone wild, and that they began to gather them up and thinking that these might be a source of income, they herded them to this place and that place, they tried to send them by boat, into New York and the sea ports of the east. But they could make no money doing it. They tried to move the cattle across to Sedalia and St. Louis through the Indian Nations over here. The Chickasaws and the Creeks and the Choctaws and the Cherokee lands, but those Indians taxed them because their cattle broke into the corn and it was not good grass and the cattle lost weight going across there. And then there came a man out of Illinois, by the name of McCoy. He lived at El Reno somewhere, so Merl Wood who is here and he is here today, tells me. And has done quite a bit of research on it. After all of these years and all of his activities in the cattle business, he lived in El Reno for a while. This man McCoy came out to Abilene, Kansas, where he had found that the railroad had built that far west. And he thought here is the