

so he sent his emissaries into Texas and he said, "Men if you'll drive your cattle north, to Abilene, Kansas, you can get them to the market and I will buy them." So these texans they rounded up their herds and I'm making this very brief--rounded up their herds and--lot more to it then this--they headed north. And they headed straight north toward Abilene as they could. And came up pretty close to where Fort Worth now is, and Fort Worth was there then. They crossed the Red River down here and entered the edge of the Chickasaw Nation. I it was far enough west that they hendered no one. When they started to cross the river there close to Ryan, what was called the Red Fork crossing, then they moved on north, there was no trail. There was nothing to guide them. After a while there was a hill that came through out there. And the first ones through in '67, just a little over a hundred years ago, they piled the rocks there by Addington and the trail herds were coming after them would see that monument of rocks pile up there and they would head in that direction. And they moved on out here through, and across, the Canadian Rivers. The South Canadian and the North Candian. And when they got across the North Canadian they found something that they had not found before. There was a trail laid out before them, and they knew this trail went on north. And they followed that trail all the way to the area of Wichita, Kansas, and then on to Abilene and further north they made their own trail. Now that trail and the only trail, was in all reaches from the Rio Grande River up to Abilene. It was the only trail in existence was the one that Jesse Chisholm had laid out with his wagons following the Black Beaver trace. And that was the trail, beginning down here on the north Canadian River, on into Kansas and people said, "Whose trail is this?" "Oh, this is the one that Jesse Chisholm laid out." Then his name became famous. Because from the Rio Grande to Abilene,