



LEGEND & STORY FORM  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

**JONES, PERRY**

**INTERVIEW**

**8086**

eld worker's name **Ethel B. Tackitt**

s report made on (date) **July 26,** 193**7**

This legend was **Mr. Perry Jones**  
secured from (name) \_\_\_\_\_

Address **Hobart, Oklahoma**

This person is (male or ~~female~~) White, ~~Negro~~ Indian

If Indian, give tribe \_\_\_\_\_

Origin and history of legend or story **Texas Cattle Trail to**

**Kansas. Sometimes called by old timers The Chisholm Trail.**

**Not thought by them to be Jesse Chisholm Trail.**

~~Write out the legend or story as completely as possible. Use blank sheets and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached **2**~~

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Ethel B. Tackitt,  
\* Interviewer,  
July 26, 1937.

An Interview with Mr. Perry Jones,  
Hobart, Oklahoma.

I was born in Hunt County, Texas, in 1861 and began working as a cowboy as soon as I was old enough.

I have known the location of the Trail Crossing on North Fork of Red River since the latter part of 1870 and have driven herds over it through the 1880's and '90's.

On the Kiowa County side it is on E one-half of Sec. 9- Twp 4N- R 20 W.

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This trail is often called by Old Timers the Chisholm Trail, but they do not mean to convey the idea that they think this is the trail marked out by Jesse Chisholm, but they rather call it the Chisholm Trail because many of the cattle trails from Texas followed the general direction taken by the Jesse Chisholm Trail and some cattle trails actually joined the Chisholm Trail as it passed northward to Kansas.

In driving a herd of several thousand head of cattle

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they did not leave a trail like that of a one track wagon road, but spread out, oftentimes a mile wide. These herds of cattle did not always follow in a beaten track for the cattle had to have grass and the passing of so many cattle in the shipping season would eat up the grass so that the next herd would have to take the edge of the trail for fresh grass. This caused the cattle trails through the Indian country to go more in a general direction, following water, grass and places of protection from the Indians, than as is imagined by the uninformed. Narrow roads followed by everyone alike are looked for by some people.

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This trail after crossing North Fork followed in a general direction North, through Elk Creek and the valley between Elk Creek and North Fork River. Many marks of the deep trodden trails are to be yet seen on this old trail.

The herds going to market were grazed through to keep their flesh.

Six to eight miles per day was considered good traveling and ten miles was a big day's travel.