

SHERWOOD, CARL

OKLAHOMA TOWNS.

#12315

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Miami, Oklahoma, on the Neosho River, is located near the largest zinc and lead mines in the world and produces about ninety per cent of our total output of these metals.

Near Fairland, on United States Highway #60, stands a large tree growing in the middle of the highway. This tree will never be cut down as the land was deeded to the State of Oklahoma with the provision that the tree should not be disturbed.

Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation during the days when the Indian Territory belonged to the Five Civilized Tribes, was founded in 1839.

The first newspaper issued in Oklahoma called, "The Cherokee Advocate," printed in both the Cherokee and the English languages, was published at Tahlequah.

Sallisaw, one of the oldest and most historic cities in Eastern Oklahoma, was an important trading post during the Indian Territory days.

Muskogee occupies ground made historic by early trappers, traders and explorers. The Dawes Commission

that arranged treaties by which the Government of the United States and the Five Civilized Tribes exchanged their lands and thus opened to white settlement over twenty million acres of land in Oklahoma, maintained headquarters in Muskogee. Today the Federal Building, one of the finest in the middle West, is the official agency for one hundred thousand members of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Cherokee, the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, the Seminole and the Creek.

McAlester exports about two million tons of coal annually.

Claremore, named for Chief Clermont famous Osage leader, is the home of the Oklahoma Military Academy, the West Point of the Southwest and is famed for its radium water baths. Here also was the early home of Will Rogers, in the shadow of the Claremore Mound, where the tragic Cherokee and Osage battle was fought.

Tulsa is known as the Magic City and it grew from a trading post to its present proportions within a short time. In 1914, Tulsa was a town of less than ten thousand inhabitants. As it forged into the lead as an oil center its growth was almost incredible.

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Spavinaw, located seventy miles northeast of Tulsa and set in the foothills of the Ozarks, is Tulsa's water supply. This beautiful lake was created by the construction of a huge dam and is fed by a clear, cold stream of spring water.

Sapulpa, named after an Indian chief, became by reason of its position as a railroad center in 1886, the holdout for cattlemen, and attracted gamblers and outlaws from other states. The old Stockade Hotel was the home of bad men. It is in the heart of great oil fields.

Okmulgee, rich in tradition and surrounded by fertile farming land, is a manufacturing, mining and oil producing territory and has one of the largest glass plants West of the Mississippi River.

Settled in 1837, by Indian tribes which were moved from the Southeastern part of the United States, Okmulgee has one of the most famous Indian structures to be found in the state, the old Creek Council House, meeting place of the warriors and kings of the Creek Indians. It was constructed in 1879, and was built

from native brown stone from nearby quarries. The Council House stands in the center of the city, surrounded by large native trees.

The Indian Museum in this ancient building is one of the finest in the state. West of Okmulgee is a large man-made lake well stocked with fish.

Shawnee centers one of the largest producing oil fields in the United States and is the distributing point for wholesale and retail trade within the oil field area. Government headquarters for the Shawnee, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox Indian tribes are located here.

Norman shows the traditions of those old Oklahoma Territory towns that blossomed into full existence in a single day. The State University was located at Norman through an act of the Territorial Legislature in December, 1890, and two years later the doors of this school were opened to its students.

Oklahoma City the state capital, was, until the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement in 1889, only a trading post but it grew almost overnight into

an important town. It is the center of the largest high gravity oil field in the world, with over one thousand wells each exceeding a mile in depth, adjoining and within the city limits.

Oklahoma City is well termed the Queen City of the Petroleum Industry, and ranks seventh in leading livestock markets in the United States. It is in the heart of the great wheat and cotton belt.

Guthrie, the first territorial seat of government, is in the rich valley of the Cimarron River. In 1907, when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, Guthrie was the temporary State capital until 1913, when a permanent capital was to be chosen by election. In 1910, Oklahoma City forced an election and over much opposition the capital was moved to that point.

Stillwater, the agricultural capital of Oklahoma, is one of the attractive and substantial county seat towns of the state. Oklahoma's Agricultural and Mechanical College is located here.

Pawnee is the home of one of the most colorful characters in the West, Colonel Gordon W. Lillie, known as "Pawnee Bill," Indian interpreter, frontiersman and scout. Colonel Lillie is owner of the nationally known "Old Town" Indian trading post. The old cow-town is authentic in setting but has modern conveniences.

The "101 Ranch," one of Oklahoma's famous landmarks, is located midway between Ponca City and Marland. It was established in the early '70's by Colonel George W. Miller who trailed his cattle herd

up from the Guadalupe and is a domain of one hundred thousand acres.

At the north edge of Marland a few hundred yards east of the highway stands a statue in memory of the

great Indian brave, White Eagle of Ponca City. Ponca City is the national headquarters of the Continental Oil Company whose mammoth office building is a block long and overlooks the chief refinery of the company.

"The Pioneer Woman," a monument donated to the people of Oklahoma, by E. W. Marland is just north of Ponca City.

Pawhuska is headquarters for the wealthy Osage Indian Nation whose oil royalties make them the richest people in the world in proportion to their number. Just outside the town is the gigantic Osage Indian Reservation where the community is governed by tribal rule.

Bartlesville, where oil was first found, was and is a prosperous industrial city where nine zinc smelters take care of a large portion of Miami's output of metal.

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