

Appendix
Historical People and Places
PEOPLE

Sam Davis



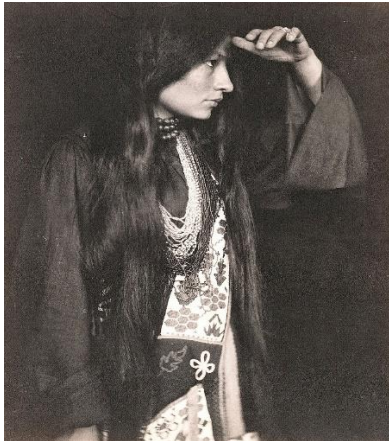
1872-1916. Samuel C. Davis was born at Wealaka, Indian Territory in 1872. The second post office in the Tulsa area was opened at Wealaka in 1880. Sam's father, William T. Davis (1833-1890), operated a general store at Wealaka. W.L. Gilcrease, the father of Thomas Gilcrease, platted the town in 1880 and named it Wealaka, a Creek word meaning "coming waters" or "rising waters" as the town was near the banks of the Arkansas River. Sam's mother was Arlie Sue Yahola (1836-1881) making Sam a half-breed.

Sam Davis served as private secretary to Muscogee-Creek Principal Chief Legus Perryman at some point in the Perryman administration between 1887-1895. Sam was in the real estate and oil gas business in the early 1900s. His partners included Chief Perryman and his brother-in-law, J.C.W. Bland. Davis' name is on hundreds if not thousands of real estate documents related to the sale and lease of Creek allotments in and around Tulsa. Davis deceived many Creeks to enrich himself.

He was first married to Louisa Partridge (1871-1892). They had a son, Oliver Davis (1891-1947), in 1891. By 1892, Davis was married to Ethel Riley, and they had a daughter, Ethel Irene Davis, known as Marjorie, in 1892. Marjorie married Hugh Simmons, son of Mayor Simmons in 1915.

Sam Davis was arrested for adultery with Daisy Carter in 1916. It was a well-publicized event. Sam was murdered on the night of December 18, 1916, in Daisy's bedroom at 419 S. Jackson, Joplin, MO. Nobody was ever charged or indicted for his murder which remains unsolved to this day. Sam is buried in Oaklawn Cemetery in Tulsa.

Zitkala-Sa (Red Bird) a/ka/a Gertrude Simmons Bonnin



1876-1928. Zitkala-Sa was a Yankton Dakota writer, editor, translator, musician, educator, and political activist. She wrote several works chronicling her struggles with cultural identity, and the tension between the culture and values of the dominant society and the Dakota culture into which she was born and raised. She is considered one of the most influential Native American activists of the 20th century.

She was co-founder of the National Council of American Indians in 1926, the forerunner of today's National Congress of American Indians. She served as president of the NCAI until her death in 1938. She lobbied aggressively for Native American civil rights and U.S. citizenship. Her efforts resulted in the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924.

She co-authored the report, *Oklahoma's Poor Rich Indians; An Orgy of Graft and Exploitation of the Five Civilized Tribes*. Her co-authors included representatives from both the American Indian Defense Association and the Indian Rights Association.

Oklahoma's Poor Rich Indians exposed the widespread corruption and grand conspiracy to steal Indian lands and oil wealth. It documented many cases of abuse and even murder. The report exposed the egregious venalism of the court-appointed guardianship system in Oklahoma.

Ethel Davis



1872-1949. Born Carrie Ethel Riley in 1874 in Kansas. She married Sam Davis in 1892 and they had a child, Ethel Irene Davis, known as Marjorie, that same year. Ethel was actively involved with Sam Davis in shady and questionable land deals related to Creek Indians, especially the family of Tuckabache and Thomas and Jennie Hickory.

On January 5, 1913, Lucinda Hickory, 14, and the oldest of the four Hickory children died. Only four days later, Ethel had procured a warranty deed, from Thomas and Jennie Hickory to Lucinda's 160-acre allotment where there was a rich vein of coal deposits. Sam Davis was Lucinda's guardian.

The legendary Creek warrior and medicine man Tuckabache died on March 21, 1910, at nearly one hundred years old. Only three days before, he made out his last will and testament. John Kramer, then Treasurer of Tulsa County, and Charles Grimes, a prominent lawyer, and real estate investor, served as witnesses to the will. Dave Beaver was the Creek interpreter.

Only seven days later, on March 28, 1910, Ethel Davis procured a general warranty deed to Tuckabache's valuable lands from Jennie Hickory, one of two surviving heirs to the property, which is where today's tony neighborhood, Maple Ridge, and the much-acclaimed park, the Gathering Place, is located. Ethel managed to acquire this warranty deed even though the Tuckabache will had yet been admitted to probate court.

Ethel had Sam Davis and his mistress, Daisy Carter, arrested for adultery in June, 1916. Ethel and Sam were still legally married at the time of his murder in December, 1916.

Mayor John Simmons



1858-1940. Was the 13th Mayor of Tulsa from 1916-1918. He served at a time when Tulsa's new city hall was built on the southwest corner of 4th and Cincinnati. Simmons was a charter

member of the Commercial Club which later became the Tulsa Metro Chamber of Commerce. He spearheaded the project to build the Hotel Tulsa. Simmons is considered as one of Tulsa's finest civic builders.

Jennie Hickory, the mother of Lucinda Hickory and granddaughter of Tuckabache, died on January 3, 1915. On the very day that Jennie died, John Simmons was appointed as administrator of her estate. The principal assets of her estate included her 160-acre allotment as well as her inheritance claim to the very valuable Tuckabache allotment which had withstood the attempt by Ethel Davis to steal the lands by extra-legal means.

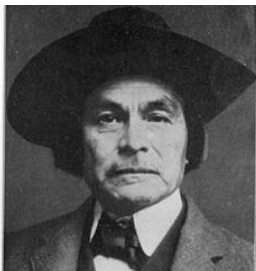
John Simmons served as Administrator of the estate of Jennie Hickory in 1915 and 1916 which overlapped with his role as Mayor of Tulsa. At the time that Mayor Simmons served as administrator of the estate of Jennie Hickory, Sam Davis was the guardian of Jennie's three minor children, Louina, Sallie, and Sammy Hickory.

Charles Page (a/k/a Chuck Book)



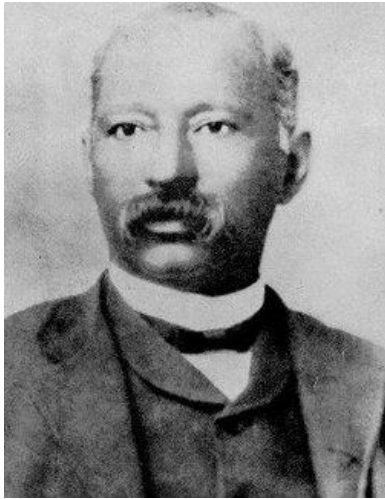
1860-1926. Charles Page is considered an important businessman and philanthropist in early Tulsa/Sand Springs. He was also an oil and gas man and he had operations in the Glenn Pool. He is credited with "founding" Sand Springs in 1911 although there had been a Creek community for decades in that location known as Wekiwv Oktaha ("Sand Springs"). Page established the Sand Springs Home to care for widows and orphans.

Chitto Harjo



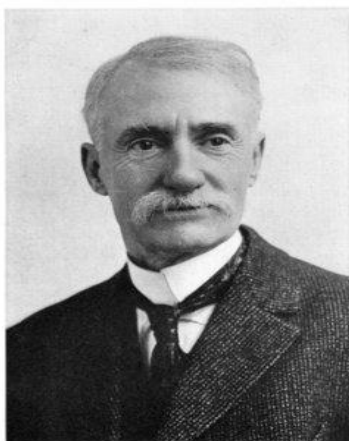
1846-1911. Chitto Harjo (“Cetto Haco” a reference to a person who is considered “crazy brave” but his name is usually interpreted as Crazy Snake) was the leader of a prominent resistant movement against allotment and the Dawes Commission. He was a Creek traditionalist and fought for the sovereignty of the Muscogee-Creek Nation.

Legus Perryman



1838-1922. A prominent member of the Perryman family, considered as the First Family of Tulsa, Legus served as Principal Chief of the Muscogee-Creek Nation from 1887-1895. Chief Perryman was impeached and removed from office by the National Council of Creek Nation in 1895. Among his other business interests in the early 1900s was as a partner in a real estate firm with Sam Davis.

Tams Bixby



TAMS BIXBY

1855-1922. Tams Bixby is best known for his work with the Dawes Commission. He was named as a commissioner at the inception of the Dawes Commission in 1893 and succeeded Henry

Dawes as chairman in 1903. As head of the Dawes Commission, Bixby was considered “arguably the most important man in the Indian Territory.”

Millie Neharky.

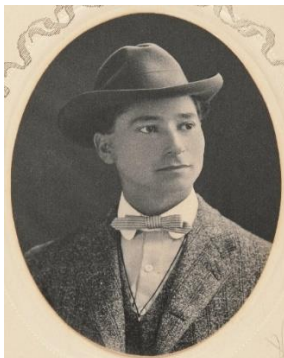
Born circa 1904, Millie Neharky was kidnapped in August 1922 one week before her 18th birthday. A portion of her allotment was in the Red Fork oil field. She was kidnapped by operatives of Grant Stebbins who owned the Gladys Belle Oil Company. During her captivity, Millie was raped and forced to sign over the deed to her valuable allotment to the Gladys Belle Oil Company. The kidnapping charges were dismissed on the recommendation of the Tulsa County district attorney’s office in December, 1922.

Thomas Gilcrease



1890-1962. Gilcrease was an oilman and art collector. His mother, Mary Elizabeth Vowell, was Muscogee-Creek. He and his siblings received 160-acre allotments in the Glenn Pool on or about 1901-02. Oil was struck at the Glenn Pool in 1905 at the Ida Glenn #1. Gilcrease received his early education at Bacone University where one of his teachers was Alexander Posey. Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa is located on land donated by Gilcrease.

Alexander Posey



1872-1908. Posey was a Muscogee-Creek poet, humorist, journalist, and politician. He is credited with founding the first Native American newspaper in 1902, the Eufaula Indian Journal. He was well known for publishing the Fus Fixico Letters (“Fus Fixico = Heartless Bird”) which were sharp commentaries on political events within the Muscogee-Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and the federal government. Posey drafted much of the constitution for the proposed State of Sequoyah

George and Rachel Perryman



George was a member of the prominent Perryman family. George’s business interests included leasing some 200,000 acres of land from Creek Nation which he used to earn grazing fees from Texas cattlemen. George died in 1899. Rachel Perryman died in 1933. The Perrymans were noted for taking in orphans and raising them. Oliver Davis spent considerable time being cared for by the Perrymans.

Billy Bruner



1852-1952. Considered a Creek legend. Bruner killed a U.S. Marshal during his attempted arrest for liquor trading. Bruner was serving time in a prison in Ohio when the Ohio governor pardoned him. He returned to Indian Territory and joined posses who hunted down outlaws. He supposedly had at least six wives during his lifetime. Bruner was elected to the Muscogee-Creek Nation’s House of Kings.

Marjorie Davis



1892-1983. The only child of Sam and Ethel Davis. She married Hugh Simmons, son of Mayor Simmons, in 1915. The couple divorced and remarried. They did not have any children. Marjorie filed suit against her mother, Ethel Davis, in Tulsa County to regain her 160-acre allotment which Marjorie asserted had been stolen by Ethel.

Daisy Carter



Circa 1886-1967. Daisy Carter was a three-time divorcee when she began an affair with Sam Davis in 1915-1916. She was described as a professional swimmer. Ethel Davis had her and Sam arrested for adultery in Tulsa in June, 1916. Divorce proceedings were already underway between Sam and Ethel at the time of their arrest and a property settlement had been effected in April, 1916. Sam and Daisy spent time at a resort in Colorado during the summer of 1916. Marjorie and Hugh joined them for a time at the resort. After the arrest for adultery, Sam leased a house for Daisy at 419 S. Jackson, Joplin, MO.

Sue Davis Bland

The sister of Sam Davis and the wife of J.C.W. Bland. Sue is famous for the Sue Bland #1, the oil well drilled in Red Fork in 1901 that was the beginning of Tulsa's claim as being the Oil Capital of the World. When she died in 1910, she cut her husband out of her will.

Charles Grimes.

Was a Tulsa oilman and the first superintendent of Tulsa County public schools.

Joe Sapulpa

Fictional character although his surname is a reference to the city of Sapulpa, OK, a suburb of Tulsa. Sapulpa was named after a full-blood Creek named James Sapulpa.

I.B. Fixico.

Fictional detective for Tulsa Police Department. There is a play on words with respect to his name. Fixico is a transliteration of the Creek words “feke” (“heart”) and “sekot’ (“without”). Thus I.B. Fixico translates as “I.B. Without Heart.”

Dave Beaver.

b. 1878. Beaver’s mother was Lydia Perryman. His uncles included Chief Legus Perryman and George B. Perryman. Beaver was called upon frequently in the early days of Tulsa as a Creek interpreter. He was at the bedside of Tuckabache when the old Creek warrior and medicine man reportedly dictated his last will and testament on March 18, 1910.

Kate Bernard



1875-1930. Kate was the first woman to be elected as a state official in Oklahoma. She was the second woman to be elected to a statewide public office in the U.S. She served as the first Oklahoma Commissioner of Charities and Corrections for two four-year terms, the only position that the OK constitution permitted a woman to hold in 1907.

Kate was a key player in the enactment of compulsory education laws, state support of poor windows dependent on their children’s earnings, and statutes implementing the constitutional ban on child labor. She was one of the few public officials who dared to cry out against the abuse of Native American children. Bernard relied on her stirring speeches to reach the public

and convince the political powers of the need for increased federal protection for all Five Tribes' members.

Bernard was quoted as saying: "I have been compelled to see orphans robbed, starved, and burned for money. I have named the men and accused them and furnished the records and affidavits to convict them, but with no result. I decided long ago that Oklahoma had no citizen who cared whether or not an orphan is robbed or starved or killed – because his dead claim is easier to handle than if he were alive."

Frank Podpechan and the Lucinda Hickory Coal Company

Podpechan was president and owner of the Lucinda Hickory Coal Company which was headquartered on the allotment of Lucinda Hickory, great-granddaughter of Tuckabache. Lucinda died at age 14 on January 5, 1913. To this day there is a network of coal tunnels in and around the Tulsa County Fairgrounds area of Tulsa.

Chinubbe

A fictional character. However, the name Chinubbe was popularized by the writings of the famed Creek poet, Alexander Posey. The "ubbe" portion of Chinubbe is likely Chickasaw in origin. Perhaps a reference to Chinubbe Mingo, the chief of the Chickasaws.

Judge Lewis Poe

1863-1941. First District Judge of Tulsa County. Mayor of Tulsa 1900-1901.

Jeff Archer

Owner of Archer General Store. He was killed in October, 1894 in Tulsa when he reloaded a pistol handed to him by Andrew Perryman who proceeded to fire the pistol and where the bullet hit a keg of gunpowder. Archer Street in Tulsa is named in his honor.

Andrew Perryman

Son of Chief Legus Perryman and his wife, Arparye.

Oliver "Ollie" Davis

1891-1948. Son of Sam Davis and his first wife Louisa Partridge. He had a long career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and died in Alaska in 1948.

Mrs. Hueston

Fictional character.

Hugh Simmons

1894-1960. Son of Mayor John H. Simmons and Margaret Day Simmons. After his marriage to Marjorie, Hugh married Jennie Mae Elliott in 1928.

Tulsee Yahola.

Fictional Mekko of Locvpokv.

Ben Harjo.

Fictional medicine man of Locvpokv.

Larry Tiger.

Fictional associate of Sam Davis.

Lily Neharky.

Fictional mother of Millie Neharky.

PLACES

Tvlvhassee/Tulsa

Tvlvhassee is a compound Creek word that translates as “Old Town.” It is a combination of “Etvlvv” (a city or town) and “ahassee” (something inanimate that is old). Tallassee, AL, a city on the Tallapoosa River, is located where the Creek tribal town once stood. Tallahassee, FL is the closest English translation of Tvlvhassee.

The first historical record of Tvlvhassee was in 1540 by Hernando de Soto. He wrote in his journal that Tvlvhassee (which he spelled Talasi) “appeared to exert an imperial sway over the nearby towns.”

The Locvpokv tribal town, located near present-day Loachapoka, AL, was a daughter town of Tvlvhassee. When the 44 tribal towns of the Creek Confederacy were forcibly removed from the Muscogee homelands of the southeast U.S., Locvpokv settled next to the Arkansas River in the far northeast portion of the Creek territory. They named their new location “Tvlvhassee-Locvpokv” in honor of their mother town.

The Stomp Dance

The Opvkv Haco, or inspired dance, is an ancient ceremony of the Muscogee Creek and several other tribes. The stomp dance refers to the “shuffle and stomp” movements of the dance. The inspired dance refers to the exciting, yet meditative, effect of the dance as well as those participants who have “touched medicine.”

There are several stomp dance or ceremonial grounds among the various tribes. The Creeks are generally considered the most active stomp dancers of the tribes. The dance is performed in a dirt arena. The Totkv Acake, or sacred fire, burns in the middle of the dance area. The fire is oftentimes referred to as Grandfather Fire. The fire is considered a living, sacred being on whose smoke the prayers of the people are carried upwards to the Creator. The dances typically begin at midnight and last until the sun rises.

A Mekko heads each ceremonial ground. This term is defined as “king” but “mayor” might be a more appropriate term. The Mekko never addresses the dancers. Instead, the Mekko Tvlvsvv, or Mekko’s tongue or speaker, talks on behalf of the Mekko. The Mekko is assisted in his duties by the Heniha, the second in command. Each ground also will have a medicine man, called the Heles Hiyv (medicine maker). The warrior society, the Tvstvknkes, patrol the grounds and keep order.

The men sing in a call and response format while the women keep the rhythm by shaking shells that are affixed to their lower legs. Usually, there are no drums but occasionally a man might establish a beat using a water drum while sitting underneath one of the arbors.

The Dawes Commission

Also known as the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (viz., the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee Creek, and Seminole Nations) was established in 1893 by an act of the U.S. Congress. The Commission was charged with the duty of reaching an agreement with the tribes to end communal ownership of land and to allot the tribal estate to individual tribal citizens. In effect, the tribes were expected to negotiate themselves out of existence.

Initially, the Commission was viewed as a diplomatic mission to the tribes. Having achieved no progress, a frustrated U.S. congress begin to pass a series of laws that increasingly gave the Commission additional powers. Eventually, the additional authority included creating citizenship rolls of the tribes and thus deciding who would be eligible to receive land allotments.

Over the course of ten years, the Commission processed 250,000 applications for tribal membership and eventually approved 101,000 people for the final rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes. The Commission surveyed and appraised nearly 20 million acres of tribal lands and eventually allotted nearly 16 million acres. The Commission was abolished by Congress in 1914.

Creek Treaty of 1832

Also known as the Treaty of Cusseta. Pursuant to this treaty, Creek Nation gave up all its lands east of the Mississippi River. By 1832 the once extensive landholdings of Creek Nation had been reduced to a small area in Alabama. This treaty came on the heels of the 1830 Indian Removal Act.

The public policy goals of both the Treaty of Cusseta and the Indian Removal Act were to forcibly remove the tribes west to the Indian Territory. The treaty included an allotment provision. Creek who chose to stay in the homelands would receive 320 acres and tribal chiefs would receive 640 acres. Those Creek who chose to stay found white squatters on their allotments and the state judicial system refused to uphold Creek land titles.

Creek Civil War of 1813-14.

Also known as the Red Stick war. This was primarily a war between two major factions of the Creek Nation, the Lower Creeks, and the Upper Creeks. The Lower Creeks were the Creek tribal towns in Georgia and the Upper Creeks were primarily the Creek tribal towns in Alabama. Many describe this civil war as a conflict between the Assimilationists (viz., the Lower Creek towns) and the Traditionalists, or Red Sticks (i.e., the Upper Creeks).

At the end of the conflict in 1814, General Andrew Jackson forced the Creeks to cede over 21 million acres of land that included one-half of Alabama Territory and lands in southern Georgia.

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814, effectively ended the Creek Civil War. On that day, 857 Red Stick warriors were killed by U.S. forces led by Andrew Jackson and supplemented by Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw warriors. This is the largest number of casualties in any of the battles of the U.S.-Indian wars. The site of the battle is now a National Military Park.

Green Stamps

S&H Green Stamps were a line of trading stamps popular in the U.S from 1896 until the 1980s. The stamps were a consumer reward program offered by thousands of retailers. Consumers received the stamps for various purchases that could later be redeemed for price discounts or for an array of goods.

Weakala

Weakala was a community formed about 1880 at a location east of present-day Bixby, OK. William Davis, the father of Sam Davis, operated a general store in the small town. Around 1882 the Wealaka Indian Boarding School was founded. It operated until Oklahoma statehood in 1907. The school was founded by Robert Loughridge with help and support from Creek Nation. Loughridge was a prominent Presbyterian minister in Creek Nation.

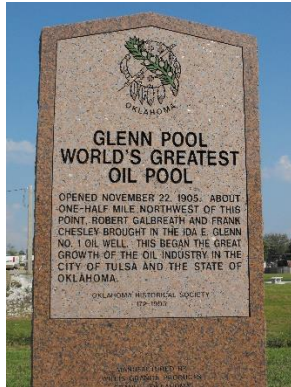
Sand Springs Home

Charles Page incorporated Sand Springs Home in 1912. It was the successor to the bankrupt Cross and Anchor Orphanage. The Sand Springs Home orphanage operated until 1991. It was one of many orphanages in Oklahoma during the early 1900s.

Red Fork

Red Fork is a community in southwest Tulsa. It was incorporated as a town in 1883. Red Fork is the location of the first oil well in Tulsa County, the Sue Bland #1. The city of Tulsa annexed Red Fork in 1927. Discovery of oil at the Red Fork in 1901 began an explosion of the Tulsa area population.

The Glenn Pool



A huge reservoir of oil was discovered at the Glenn Pool with the successful drilling of the Ida Glenn #1 in 1905. The Glenn Pool has produced over 340 million barrels of oil. Largely because of the Glenn Pool, Tulsa became known as the Oil Capital of the World and its population swelled from 1,300 in 1900 to nearly 150,000 people only thirty years later.

The Indian Rights Association

The Indian Rights Association was a social activist group dedicated to the well-being and acculturation of American Indians. Founded by non-Indians in Philadelphia in 1882, the group was highly influential in American Indian policy through the 1930s and remained involved as an organization until 1994. The organization's initial stated objective was to "bring about the complete civilization of the Indians and their admission to citizenship."

Indian Territory

A region and former territory of the south-central U.S., mainly eastern Oklahoma. It was set aside by the federal government as a homeland for the forcibly displaced tribes, primarily the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee Creek, and Seminole Nations.

Bixby, OK

Bixby is a town south and east of Tulsa. Alexander Posey, the famed Creek poet, initially settled the area that was known as Posey on Posey's Creek. The town was formally incorporated in 1902 and was named Bixby after Tams Bixby, the chairman of the Dawes Commission.

The Tulsa World

The local newspaper of Tulsa. The Tulsa World was founded in 1905 and continues publishing a daily newspaper to this day.

Bonnie Brae Estate

Fictional.

Tulsa Cathedral District

Located on the south side of downtown Tulsa, the cathedral district boasts six major churches. These include Holy Family Cathedral, First Presbyterian Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston Avenue United Methodist Church, First United Methodist Church, First Christian Church, and First Church of Christ, Scientist. Most of these churches were built by 1930.

The Curtis Act

The Curtis Act of 1898 was an act of the U.S. Congress that disempowered the tribal governments of the Big 5 tribes. It helped to pave the way toward Oklahoma statehood in 1898. The bill is named after Charles Curtis, a Kaw Indian, who was a Republican congressman from Kansas.

White Earth Chippewa

The White Earth Chippewa has a reservation in northcentral Minnesota. The tribe experienced forced land allotments in the early 1900s. There were egregious thefts of the timber-rich reservation allotments.

The Act of May 27, 1908

Known as the Restrictions Removal Act, the Act transferred jurisdiction over land, persons, and property of Indian “minors and incompetents” from the Interior Department to local county probate courts in Oklahoma. Related legislation also enabled the Interior Department to put land in or out of trust protection based on its assessment of the competency of Native American allottees and their heirs.

Unfettered by the federal supervisory authority, local probate courts and attorneys seized the opportunity to use guardianships to steal Native Americans’ estates and lands. As described in 1924 by Zitkála-Šá, a prominent Native American activist commissioned by the Secretary of Interior to study the issue, “When oil is ‘struck’ on an Indian’s property, it is usually considered prima facie evidence that he is incompetent, and in the appointment of a guardian for him, his wishes in the matter are rarely considered.”

The Creek Lighthorse

Lighthorse was the name given to the mounted police of the Big 5 tribes. The tribes still refer to their law enforcement as Lighthorse.

First Presbyterian Church

One of the first churches was established in Tulsa in 1885. It was chartered by Muscogee-Creek Nation and students from Wealaka Mission school were the first members. Rev. Robert Loughridge was serving both at Weakala and also ministering at First Presbyterian.

The Golden Driller



The iconic Golden Driller statue has become emblematic of the City of Tulsa. The Golden Driller is a 75-foot tall, 43,000-pound statue of an oil worker. It has been in front of the Tulsa Expo Center since 1966.

Villa Philbrook

Villa Philbrook is the former home of Tulsa oilman Waite Phillips built during the 1920s. In 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips donated the mansion and surrounding twenty-three acres to the City of Tulsa to be used as an art museum. Philbrook Museum continues to this day.

The Tulsa Cemetery

One of Tulsa's earliest public cemeteries, the Tulsa Cemetery was located underneath today's Bok Center. It is estimated that the earliest burials at the cemetery date to the early 1880s. The last burials were circa 1906-08.

At that time, the city of Tulsa established Oaklawn Cemetery to the east of downtown Tulsa. Remains were moved from Tulsa Cemetery to Oaklawn and other locations to engender commercial development on the lands of the former cemetery. Remains in the former cemetery area were found in the area as recently as the 1970s.

The Immaculate Deception

Fictional albeit the large downtown churches benefited considerably because of the widespread theft of Creek lands and oil wealth.

First United Methodist Church, Tulsa

There is ample evidence that the first Mekko of the Locvpokv tribal town in Indian Territory, Acee (a/k/a Archie) Yahola is buried beneath the sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church. Mekko Yahola led the Locvpokv tribal town on the Trail of Tears in 1836. He oversaw the rebuilding of the tribal town. Mekko Yahola died circa 1851.

Chilocco Indian Boarding School

Chilocco was an agricultural school for Natives that operated from 1884 to 1980. It was located near Ponca City in north-central Oklahoma. In 1882, the U.S. Congress authorized the creation

of five non-reservation boarding schools. Chilocco was one of the five which also included Carlisle Indian Industrial School in PA. There is no evidence that John Simmons served as Headmaster at Chilocco or that Zitkala-Sa attended school at Chilocco.

The Mayo Hotel

The Mayo Hotel opened in 1925. It immediately became the hub of activity and events for Tulsa's high society.

419 S. Jackson, Joplin, MO

This is the location of the house that the historic Sam Davis leased for his mistress, Daisy Carter, sometime in 1916. Sam Davis was shot and killed in the main bedroom of the house on the night of December 18, 1916.

The Petroleum Club

Fictional. However, there was a Petroleum Club in Tulsa that was organized in 1950 and closed its doors in 2011. It was a private membership club. There is a 16-story Petroleum Club building that stands to this day on the southeast corner of 6th and Boulder streets in downtown Tulsa.

The Texas Trail

The Texas Trail was also known as the Texas Road and the Shawnee Trail. This was a historic cattle trail that was used to drive cattle from Texas to markets in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Colbert's Ferry

Colbert's Ferry was an important crossing on the Red River between Texas and Indian Territory. The Texas Trail/Road and the Butterfield Overland Company crossed the Red River at Colbert's Ferry. Benjamin F. Colbert, a Chickasaw citizen, established ferry operations on or about 1853.

The M, K & T railroad built a bridge near Colbert's Ferry in 1872. Colbert responded by building a bridge in 1874. Both bridges were washed out a few years later so Colbert resumed ferry operations. When automobiles became popular, Colbert and the Red River Bridge Company built a toll bridge. A new free bridge was built nearby in 1931 which gave rise to the Red River Bridge War between Texas and Oklahoma.

Tulsa County Jail



The original Tulsa County Jail was built at the northeast corner of Boulder and 6th streets in downtown Tulsa. It was the location of the Perryman mansion, High Hill. Dick Rowland was jailed here in 1921. Efforts to lynch Mr. Rowland precipitated the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre.

High Hill House



Home of George B. and Rachel Perryman that was built circa 1885. The house still stands today at 1313 S. Elwood in Tulsa.

Tulsa Banking Company

One of Tulsa's first banks. Tulsa Banking Company was chartered by the Muscogee-Creek Nation. It later changed its name to First National Bank of Tulsa.

The Philtower

Built by Waite Phillips, the Philtower was completed in 1928.

Stickney and Poor's Paregoric

Stickney and Poor's paregoric was a mixture of opium and 46% alcohol that was used to treat ailments of both adults and children in the early 1900s.

Tulsa Allotments



'Tvlv'hasse

("Old Town")
Tvlse-Ločvpokv
Tulsey Town
Tulsa, OK

Hastain's 1910 Township Map
Allottees of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation



RANGE 15 EAST

