



1. Sharps Buffalo Gun from Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City. U.S. Marshal Bill Tilghman killed over 7,500 buffalo with this gun. The gun broke when his horse fell in 1874, and he repaired it with fresh rawhide.

2. "When Trails Were Dim" by C. M. Russell, Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City. Ranch hand who became noted western artist painted the pioneers' wagon train seeking a home.

3. "One of the Tenth" by Harold Holden, Woolaroc Museum near Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The black "buffalo" soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry built Ft. Sill in 1868 and were noted as excellent fighters.

4. "Painted Elk Skin" by unknown Indian artist displayed at the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

5. "Trail of Tears" by Jerome Tiger, Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee. Removal of Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole tribes from eastern states to the new Indian Territory was complete by 1842.

6. "Coming Through the Rye" 1902 sculpture by Frederic Remington, Cowboy Hall of Fame. Remington and Russell depicted frontier life during the late 1800's.

7. "U. S. Dragoons Meeting Comanches and Buffalo" by George Catlin, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Plains tribe attacks buffalo and taunts the military. Circa 1840.

8. "Stamped by Lightning" by Frederic Remington, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Cattle trails across Oklahoma heard the beat of hooves from 1866 to 1885.

9. Sketches by unknown artist in 1877 notebook, Indian Museum at Ponca City, Oklahoma.

10. "The Lightning Express", an 1863 lithograph by Currier and Ives, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Has large trade head on front. Philbrook Art Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

11. Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek granted land to the Choctaw Nation in 1830 and was signed by President John Tyler in 1842. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

12. "The Bead Worker" by O. C. Seltzer, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

13. "Indian Camp At Dawn" by Jules Tavernier, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Plains Indian domestic scene in the 1870's.

14. "Strike-a-light" bag used by Kiowa women, circa 1880, to carry flint, steel and pink for starting fires. Has large trade head on front. Philbrook Art Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

15. "Sequoyah" lithograph by I. T. Bowens, Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee, Okla. The Cherokee scholar wrote an 86 character system of writing for his tribe.

16. From a cattle brand book published in 1882 that illustrated territorial brands and their registered owners. Collection of Louise Miller Cole, Oklahoma City.

17. Map done in early 1700's shows French and Spanish explorer's routes, supposed locations of rivers and Indian tribes in land that became Oklahoma. Collection of George Shirk, Oklahoma City.

18. "Run of 1889" by Laura Gardin Fraser, Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City. The dramatic plaster bas relief will be cast in bronze as an Oklahoma City bicentennial project.

19. "Sodbuster" plow used in the 1880's to break virgin sod near Fort Supply. Sod was up to 18 inches deep and was used to build early homes. It took seven 12 hour days to plow five acres. Pioneer Museum, Woodward, Oklahoma.

20. Handkerchief given to those attending a 1906 rally for statehood in Chickasha. Rallies were countering a movement advocating two separate states. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

21. Bird's eye view of Fort Sill done by unknown 4th Cavalry soldier-artist in 1876. Fort Sill Museum, Lawton, Oklahoma.

THIS LAND IS OUR LAND: OKLAHOMA




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Our past is more than a memory. You will find fine museums and historic sites. People in Oklahoma want to be here, they wheel to claim their place. The pioneers who came by foot, horse and nation, our first citizens, the Indians and care about our land. Down every highway, in this year of remembering, we look back to find a way to live in productive harmony. Years depicted here when our forefathers found a way to live in productive harmony. Statehood in 1907 was the start of a vigorous growth but our real beginnings came in the years depicted here when our forefathers found a way to live in productive harmony. Oklahoma is a land with a unique history and proud citizens that have made this.

