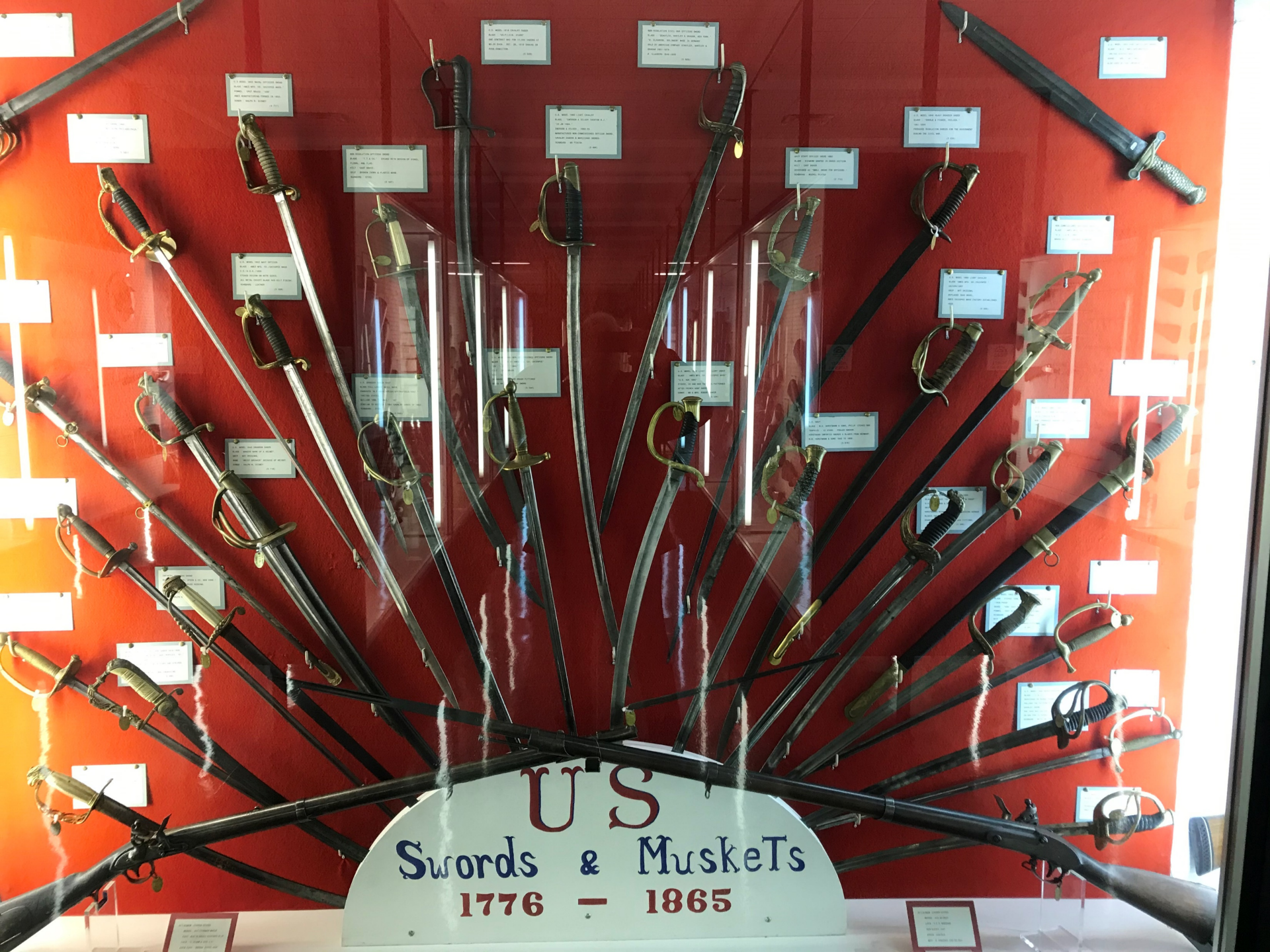




# J. M. DAVIS ARMS & HISTORICAL MUSEUM





**U.S.**  
**Swords & Muskets**  
**1776 - 1865**

1776-1780  
1780-1785  
1785-1790

1790-1795  
1795-1800

1800-1805  
1805-1810

1810-1815  
1815-1820

1820-1825  
1825-1830

1830-1835  
1835-1840

1840-1845  
1845-1850

1850-1855  
1855-1860

1860-1865

1776-1780  
1780-1785  
1785-1790

1790-1795  
1795-1800

1800-1805  
1805-1810

1810-1815  
1815-1820

1820-1825  
1825-1830

1830-1835  
1835-1840

1840-1845  
1845-1850

1850-1855  
1855-1860

1860-1865

1776-1780  
1780-1785  
1785-1790

1860-1865

# COOWEESCOOWEE DISTRICT, CHEROKEE NATION

## OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD

By the late 1800s, a strategy of forced assimilation was adopted by the United States government, resulting in the passage of both the Dawes Act of 1887 and the Curtis Act of 1898. These acts systematically dismantled Cherokee Nation government. The Dawes Act mandated individual allotment of communal tribal land as an attempt to dissolve tribal government. Under the Curtis Act, Cherokee Nation's government ceased to be operational effective April 26, 1906. The final merger of Oklahoma and Indian Territories into the state of Oklahoma took place on November 16, 1907. Industrious families developed an area rich in natural resources, giving rise to towns benefiting from the proximity to ranches, rail lines, and the largest oil producing fields in the country.

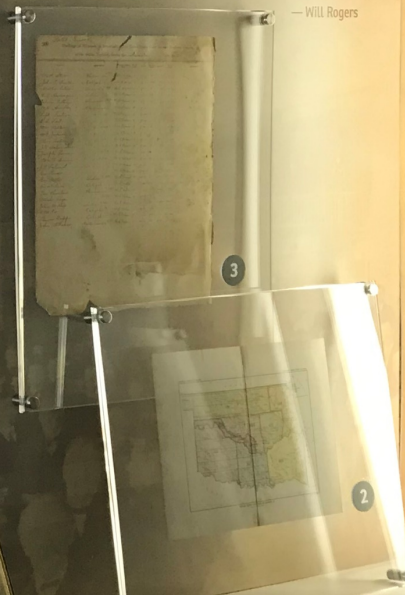
Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, 1907  
The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention in Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory.  
Fred S. Barde | Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



Map of the Cherokee Nation, 1900  
This land classification map was compiled from official records of the US Geological Survey.  
US Department of the Interior | Personal Collection of John Adams, Cherokee Nation Trust Collection—Dorset 14

"We spoiled the best territory  
in the world to make a state."

— Will Rogers



1 Dawes Commission Records, 1907  
This volume lists the names and roll numbers of every citizen or head of the household of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Cherokee Creek, and Seminole Nations as of March 4, 1907.  
The Commission and Commissioners in the Roll Book listed in Cherokee Nation Records, Volume 10, Oklahoma



Clement Vann Rogers,  
1858-1935  
Represented Oklahoma in the Congress  
1898-1901, 1903-1905, 1907-1909

### ROGERS COUNTY

Cooweescoowee District became the counties of Washington, Rogers, Nowata, Craig, and parts of Tulsa and Mayes counties in the state of Oklahoma. A common misconception is that Rogers County is named after the "Cherokee Kid," Will Rogers. However, Will's father Clem Vann Rogers was a successful local politician and entrepreneur and a delegate to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. Rogers County bears his name to this day.

2 Map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 1899  
This map shows the tribal boundaries within which is now the state of Oklahoma.  
Bureau of Indian Affairs | Cherokee Nation Archives, Oklahoma, Oklahoma

3 Page from roll book, 1907  
This page is from the 1907 roll book for the US Dept for the Cherokee Nation. Federal rolls had population over much of Indian Territory by 1902, and the Northern District incorporated much of the Cherokee Nation. This volume lists the names of the Cherokee Nation citizens, their status in work, and expenses paid to them.  
US Dept for the Cherokee Nation | Cherokee Nation Archives, Oklahoma, Oklahoma



Cherokee delegates to the Dawes Commission, date unknown  
Front row (left to right): Henry Lowry, George Sanders, R. B. Ross, Percy Wiley.  
Back row (left to right): Clem Rogers, W. W. Hastings, George W. Bengel, W. P. Thompson, John E. Gunter.

Photographer unknown | Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

### ALLOTMENT

... tremendous resistance from  
... passed the General  
... divide

ROW 42  
CASES 11-6

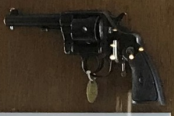
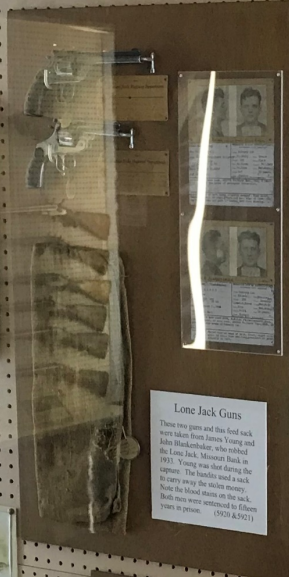
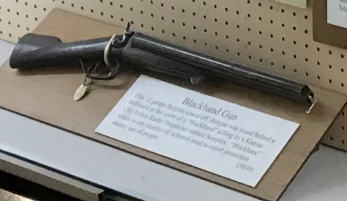
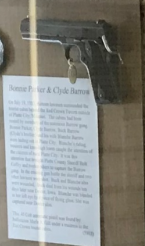
ROW 41  
CASES 11-6

ROW 40  
CASES 11-6

Please  
Hands Off



# GALLERY of Outlaw Guns



**Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd**  
 This .41 Colt revolver, serial #337, was taken from Floyd when arrested by Kansas City, Missouri Police. The revolver came to Merle A. Gill from E.C. Reppert, former Police Director of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department (1901)



**Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd**  
 This .38 Colt automatic #24910 was taken from Floyd by Chief of Detectives Thomas J. Higgins, Kansas City, Missouri and presented to Merle A. Gill, Halliwellian.

During routine cleaning, museum staff discovered a getaway map stapled into the back of one of its pistol's grip panels. (1913)



**Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd**  
 This .38 Colt automatic, # 19618 was taken from Floyd by Chief of Detectives Thomas J. Higgins, Kansas City, Missouri and presented to Merle A. Gill, Halliwellian. (1892)



**Alvin Karpis, Bandit**  
 This .38 Colt automatic pistol was taken from Karpis on March 24, 1935 by the Chicago Police. Karpis was arrested in the Kansas City area and was transported to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held in the Cook County Jail. He was released on bond and returned to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held in the Cook County Jail. He was released on bond and returned to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held in the Cook County Jail. (1917)



**Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd**  
 20 gauge Ithaca Auto & Bungalow double barrel shotgun used by Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd (1904)



**FLOYD, CHARLES ANTHON**  
**"PRETTY BOY"**  
 Notorious Murderer # 12801 1896  
 Born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 14, 1896. He was a member of the Alvin Karpis gang. He was arrested in Chicago on April 19, 1932, and was sentenced to the Missouri State Penitentiary. He was released on bond and returned to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held in the Cook County Jail. He was released on bond and returned to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held in the Cook County Jail. (1912)

**Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd**  
 Paul D. Larimore of Tulsa stated in an affidavit that he was present at Central Grade School, west of Chickasha, Oklahoma, on the night of April 19, 1932, when Sheriff, Sheriff of McIntosh County, after the shooting, Paul Larimore's father, M.L. Larimore, picked up a shotgun that was "stapped in an outfit" in his trunk on Bee. The shotgun was a 12 gauge E.C. Smith double barrel shotgun, serial # 11743. Larimore's father gave him this shotgun in 1912. (1904)

**Death Gun**  
 During the capture of Arthur Nix and Arthur Goetz by G. Sheriff Mary Henley near Okemah, Oklahoma in 1934, Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff of Nowata County, Oklahoma, shot and killed Arthur Nix. He then attacked Goetz with this 12 gauge King Arms sawed-off shotgun, serial #20065. Goetz was sentenced and hanged for kidnapping. (1929)





← CHICAGO 660 miles LOS ANGELES 1,500 miles →



9 MILES WEST  
ON ROUTE 66  

---

66NUTS.COM





