

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name Breadtown
State OKLAHOMA
County Adair
Reference Number 14000296

WARNING

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- 1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a), confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(b), Access Determination; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c), Consultation with the Advisory Council];
- 2) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm; with special attention to Section 9 subsections a and b in their entirety];
- 3) The National Parks Omnibus Act of 1988, Section 207 (1 and 2);
- 4) 36 CFR 800.6(5) and 36 CFR 800.11(c);
- 5) Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (519 DM 2);
- 6) National Park Service Management Policies 2006, Section 5.1.1;
- 7) Director's Order 28, Section 5a;

Information in these files that may be restricted can include, but is not limited to, such things as: locations of archeological sites; locations of features within archeological sites; types of artifacts and their recovered locations; the existence of and/or the locations of excavated and unexcavated human remains; photos, maps and text that includes sensitive archeological or cultural information; specific or general information of a sensitive cultural nature such as information about religious ceremonies; rock art or other cultural items; creation stories; or properties associated with such things.

Please note that Section 304 (c), [16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c)], 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) require consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on reaching determinations of withholding. Further, 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) specify including the views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern in reaching determinations of withholding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Breadtown
Other names/site number: Chance Site, Baptist Mission, Bushyhead Depot, 34AD46
Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: [REDACTED]
City or town: Westville State: OK County: Adair
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B ___ C X D

<hr/>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<hr/>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/church school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Breadtown site is located in a rural area of northeastern Adair County, [REDACTED] of Westville, Oklahoma. Currently, the land use is as a residence and agriculture based facility. It is approximately 80 x 150 meters based on limited testing. Contributing resources include subsurface remains of several 1800s buildings. Late 19th to early 20th Century resources including a house, shed, and barn are non-contributing. After approximately two centuries, Breadtown and its environs retain a strong degree of integrity.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Narrative Description

Breadtown consists of open fields and pasture along with “modern” structures in northeastern Adair County, [REDACTED]. The property is located at the [REDACTED] Road. The nearest water source is Ballard Creek, [REDACTED] flows north and northwest to the Illinois River. The property is devoid of trees except immediately around the structures. The site is located at approximately 1140 feet above mean sea level.

The current property consists of a residence, barn, and shed, all constructed during the late 19th to early 20th century, and is surrounded on three sides by fields. The buildings are non-contributing. The L-shaped one-story house is clad with wood clapboards, has tripartite replacement windows in the gable end and porch and has modern additions on the south and east elevations. The gable front barn is one-and-one-half stories, had board and batten siding and sliding doors on the east and west elevations. The one-story shed has a shed roof, a door on the south elevation and modern additions on the south and east elevations. Because of their dates of construction and their modern association, they are non-contributing resources.

The site is delineated by [REDACTED] on the rear of the property. Artifacts and the foundations and/or cellars of multiple structures dating to the mid-to-late-1800s are documented within these boundaries. The area is considered eligible and is associated with the Bushyhead Depot, Breadtown, Trail of Tears disbandment site, and the Baptist Mission.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY/Historic-Aboriginal
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Native American

Period of Significance

1839-1862

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Architect/Builder

N/A

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Breadtown¹ (34AD46) is significant under Criteria A and D, at the state level, for its association with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and the subsequent Baptist Mission. In early 1839, some Cherokee immigrating parties completing the Trail of Tears disbanded in this immediate area. Food stores intended to sustain them, during their first year in the Indian Territory, were delivered to a supply depot in this immediate area as well; they called it Breadtown. Baptist Mission was soon here as well, and beginning in 1841 missionary Evan Jones and Cherokee minister Jesse Bushyhead made it a center for Cherokee Christian evangelism, church organization, education, and publishing until 1862. Geophysical and archaeological survey indicates that intact deposits dating to the mid-to-late-1800s exist, including the foundations and cellars of multiple buildings. It has the potential, given its location as the disbandment site of Cherokee detachments, Breadtown, and Baptist Mission, to yield information about the Trail of Tears and its aftermath for the Cherokee people who used the area as they settled, traded, worshiped, and educated their children until the Civil War reached Indian Territory. Therefore, the period of significance for the site is from 1839 to 1862. The location is much as it was upon its abandonment, remaining rural as undisturbed pasture or hayfield.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

In 1838, Cherokees still living in their old eastern homeland were forced to begin removing permanently to the new "Cherokee Nation" in today's Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory. Four of seventeen detachments traveled by boat and disbanded near Arkansas River landings or at Illinois Campground in the new Cherokee Nation, while one overland detachment led by John Bell disbanded in northwestern Arkansas. Research gathered by Sarah Parker and Philip Thomason in 2003 traced the overland trek of the twelve remaining detachments that left their eastern homeland in 1838. A reported 12,918 people departed the old homeland. However, deaths, births, desertions, and additions along the way reduced that total to 11,285 on arrival in the new Cherokee Nation.²

Parker and Thomason concluded that twelve Trail of Tears detachments disbanded in early 1839.³ However, another study from 2007 noted only the Hair Conrad detachment on January

¹ Throughout time, this location has been referred to by numerous names. They include: Woodall's/Woodhall's, referencing the landholders at the time of disbandment; Bushyhead/Bushyhead Depot, in reference to Jesse Bushyhead and the disbandment of Cherokee at this site; Breadtown, as it was the rationing location for the Cherokee that disbanded here; Baptist Mission, as it was the mission location for Jesse Bushyhead; and, Chance Site, named for the landholder at the time of the first excavation. For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places nomination, the historic name will be Breadtown as it was commonly referred to, as such, through time.

² Parker and Thomason, "Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Trail of Tears," Section E.

³ See "Figure 1: Cherokee Removal Detachments, Conductors, Assistant Conductors, Probable Locations of Departure and Disbandment" in Parker and Thomason, "Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Trail of Tears," E-19—E-20.

Breadtown

Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma

County and State

17, Richard Taylor detachment on March 24, and Peter Hildebrand detachment on March 25, totaling 2,907 people, likely disbanded in that vicinity.⁴ Daniel S. Buttrick, a missionary who accompanied the Taylor detachment on the northern route across Missouri and through the northwest corner of Arkansas, recorded their entry into the Cherokee Nation in the West. After camping at the Thomason farm southeast of Silvia (later Cincinnati), Arkansas, he wrote in his journal on March 23, 1839, "...we proceeded to Mr. Woodall's, 8 miles. This is the place of deposit and also the place where Mr. Taylor is to deliver the detachment over to the U. States officers, who are to supply them with provisions for one year."⁵

On the Trail of Tears Cherokee Baptist Minister Jesse Bushyhead and Missionary Evan Jones had managed two detachments, each having a church congregation in the old homeland. When the two congregations chose to resettle about sixty-five miles apart, Jones and Bushyhead settled midway between them near Ballard Creek. Bushyhead bought the Woodall farm and, with Jones, founded a Baptist church near today's Mission Mountain in Adair County. Because their place served as a supply depot for the removed Cherokees, the location was often called Breadtown or Bushyhead Depot.⁶

Jones and Bushyhead were members of the John Ross faction of the Cherokee that had vigorously opposed removal. Political tension between the Ross and Treaty factions led to Treaty members petitioning the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) not to grant Jones a mission station in the new territory, largely based on an assassination of his character stemming from a dismissed murder charge in the 1820s. As a result, in 1839 the ABCFM recalled Jones to the east and banned him from returning to Cherokee country. Despite Jones' absence, Bushyhead continued his missionary work, training native ministers.⁷ It was not until March of 1841 that Jones declared able to return.⁸

Jones returned to Breadtown in June of 1841 and moved into buildings that Bushyhead had constructed in 1839. These included:

One hewed cabin, with stone chimney, floored above and below, board steps for stairs. Shingled roof porches back and front with clap-board roof, loose plank floors...One round-log cabin, wooden chimney, rough plank floor below, clapboard roof. One large round-log stable...one smaller stable...two small old cabins (would do for hog pens), one good log-hewed low cabin (without chimney)...now occupied as a saddler's shop...a well with wooden pump in the yard. Three acres of cleared land

⁴ See Appendix A, "Departures and Arrivals of the Seventeen Detachments during the Cherokee Forced Removal," Fitzgerald and King, *The Cherokee Trail of Tears*, 114-115.

⁵ Quoted in *ibid.*, 86.

⁶ Fitzgerald and King, *The Cherokee Trail of Tears*, 86-87; William G. McLoughlin, *Champions of the Cherokees* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1990), 185.

⁷ McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions: Embracing Remarks on the Former and Present Condition of the Aboriginal Tribes, their Settlement within the Indian Territory, and their Future Prospects*, 573.

⁸ Mahnken, "Old Baptist Mission and Evan Jones." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 67:174-189 (1989); McLoughlin, *Champions of the Cherokees: Evan and John B. Jones*. 195-202.

Breadtown

Adair, Oklahoma

Name of Property

County and State

used as a garden and vegetable patch, rail fence round this and two horse lots. Thirty acres of land under cultivation.⁹

Jones petitioned the ABCFM to purchase these buildings from Bushyhead for \$500 and to build another log cabin and kitchen. The new cabin was to become a seminary devoted to training Cherokee clergy.¹⁰

By 1842, Breadtown was known as Baptist or Baptist Mission. Jones used Baptist Mission as a home base for his circuit rides. These rides, which lasted from 1841-1846, were meant to keep scattered groups of Cherokee Baptists organized.¹¹

In September of 1842, the ABCFM authorized the purchase of Bushyhead's buildings and also provided funds to purchase a printing press, to renovate the saddler's shop into a dormitory for native preachers-in-training, and salary for four teachers.¹² Although the ABCFM had authorized money to have the printing press shipped to Baptist Mission from Boston, Jones and his associates managed to find one for sale in Fayetteville, Arkansas. A hewn-log cabin was built to house the press (only the second one to exist in the Cherokee Nation) and it was set up by August of 1843, printing first in English since the Cherokee-language type settings did not arrive until early 1844.¹³ Meanwhile, Jones and Bushyhead collaborated on translating the Bible into Cherokee. They printed eighteen books of the New Testament, text books for the schools, instructional materials, and a Cherokee hymnal, totaling more than a million printed pages. Their periodical, the *Cherokee Messenger*, was a "first" in Indian Territory.¹⁴ The *Cherokee Messenger* ran from August 1844 to May 1846 and again in 1848. In 1859, a "printing office, thirty feet by seventeen, good roof, windows, stove, etc., suitable for the work" was constructed, however, that was its last year of operation at this location.¹⁵

By 1842 a settlement had grown up around the mission to accommodate its increasing personnel and activities. A petition for a post office that year described it as "a flourishing and growing settlement" with "a respectable store, a saddler, a blacksmith shop" and plans for a school.¹⁶ Jones was named postmaster in 1844 but after the death of Jesse Bushyhead, a few months later,

⁹ Bushyhead had been living in these buildings but constructed a new home, Pleasant Hill, a few miles north. The house still stands and is recorded as 34AD45. McLoughlin, 204-205.

¹⁰ McLoughlin, 205.

¹¹ Ibid, 210-211.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ McLoughlin, 224-225; Moffit, 56

¹⁴ Jones's enemies had him expelled from the Cherokee Nation during 1839-1840, but his Cherokee friends got the order repealed in early 1841. Norbert R. Mahnken, "Old Baptist Mission and Evan Jones," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 67 (number 2, summer 1989): 179, 183; McLoughlin, *Champions of the Cherokees*, 220-229.

¹⁵ Silver, Bibliographical Notes: A Preliminary Check-List of Nineteenth Century Oklahoma Book Publishers. *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 22:102-108; Moffit, 57; (Jones, Report of Evan Jones, Sept. 5, 1859. In *Report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, accompanying the annual report of the secretary of the Interior, for the year 1859*, 177.

¹⁶ Quoted in McLoughlin, *Champions of the Cherokees*, 204-205.

Breadtown

Adair, Oklahoma

Name of Property

County and State

he was unable to have the settlement's name changed in Bushyhead's honor. The name remained "Baptist Mission," although many Cherokees still referred to it as "Breadtown."¹⁷

The role of Baptist Mission ended during the Civil War, which engulfed the Cherokee Nation and the rest of the Indian Territory beginning in 1861. By then Missionary Evan Jones and his son John Buttrick Jones were deeply involved in Cherokee Nation politics. Influential among the conservative full-blood Cherokees, they helped reestablish the ancient Keetoowah Society. Often called the "Pins," its members supported Principal Chief John Ross in the revived Removal-Era factionalism with the pro-Confederacy followers of Stand Watie. Evan and John Buttrick Jones left for safety in Kansas in 1861, but in November 1862 Evan Jones slipped back to remove his family from the mission. Shortly afterward, pro-Confederate Cherokees burned the mission buildings, destroyed the press, and even cut down the orchard. When peace finally came to the Cherokee Nation in 1865, the mission did not reopen. Instead, Jones reestablished the mission in Tahlequah.¹⁸

With Baptist Mission gone from Adair County, the area became a quiet rural backwater until the turn of the century. The coming of the railroads then brought new people and new towns such as Westville, just south of the disbandment site at Woodall's. However, reminders of the post-Removal and pre-Civil War era remained. In 1888, Baptist Mission Church was built at the foot of Mission Mountain adjacent to today's U.S. Highway 59. It traces its roots to the Trail of Tears in a sign stating, "Brought over the Trail of Tears from Georgia." Across the highway, the grave of Jesse Bushyhead (NRIS #04001334) stands in Baptist Mission Cemetery.¹⁹

William Crowder purchased the land from John Glen in 1888; Crowder filed his allotment in 1905. In 1888, a pine dog-trot house with a mortared sandstone foundation stood on the land.²⁰ Additions were made to the house over the years but the original structure still exists, although it has been so heavily modified that it is not eligible (Photograph 0001). It is possible that at least one of the original chimneys survives (Photograph 0002). Descendants of the Crowder family still own the property and it currently serves as a residence and a hayfield. Additional non-contributing resources include a barn and shed.

Archeology:

There have been two previous excavations at this site. The first was by Tillman Chance, the landowner at the time, sometime during the 1940s or early 1950s. While digging a storm shelter, Mr. Chance found a cellar. Further probing identified more cellars associated with at least four structures. One of these cellars was described as painted white (probably a lime plaster finish or whitewash); another was supposedly filled with ashes.²¹ Carvings, perhaps pictographs, were found on the walls of at least one of these cellars (Figure 2). Most of the artifacts found by Mr. Chance were discarded but some, including two clay elbow pipe fragments and a figurine

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 207.

¹⁸ Mahnken, "Old Baptist Mission and Evan Jones," 189; McLoughlin, *Champions of the Cherokees*, 407, 428.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 176. See *Properties on the National Register of Historic Places in Oklahoma by County* posted online by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

²⁰ Yates *The Chance Site (Ad46): A Nineteenth-Century Historic Site in Adair County, Oklahoma*, 7-11.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 3.

Breadtown

Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma

County and State

fragment, were retained and likely date to the mid- to late-nineteenth century (Photographs 0003 & 0005).

Oklahoma Archeological Survey tested the site in March 1979. Four new structures were found and two were tested (Figure 3). Structure 1 was interpreted as a dwelling, probably a double log cabin, with a large cellar. Structure 2 may have been an outbuilding. Both structures had a mortared sandstone foundation.²² The artifacts recovered in 1979 are housed at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH) at the University of Oklahoma. The vast majority are non-diagnostic; however, items clearly dating to the mid-1800s are present. These include whiteware (hand painted, sponge-decorated, black transfer print, blue transfer print, slip decorated/mocha, blue shell-edged), blue dendritic yellow ware, and pink, purple, and green transfer wares. Ocmulgee Fields Incised, McIntosh Roughened, and plain Native American sherds are also present.

In 2013, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey returned to the site to conduct further fieldwork. Thirty 20x20 grids (12,000 meter²; 2.97 acres) were collected using a gradiometer. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was used on nine, 20x20 and two, 10x20 grids.²³ In all, thirty-three grids were covered between the two instruments (Figure 4). Two separate areas were surveyed; the horizontal boundaries of these were determined by the need to avoid the house and its outbuildings, fences, and extremely high vegetation.

Seventy-five shovel tests were excavated (Figure 5). Fifty-one of these were dug on a twenty meter grid. The remaining twenty-four were judgmentally placed based on the geophysical results. Twenty-eight shovel tests were positive and a total of 219 artifacts were recovered; the majority of these were found close to the house. These included modern ceramics and metal as well as a handful of flakes and other prehistoric artifacts. Artifacts dating to the mid to late 1800s included: forty-six machine cut nails/nail fragments, one pearlware, one blue shell-edged whiteware, one yellow ware, one blue annular slip-decorated whiteware, one olive amber container glass, fourteen light aqua flat glass, one dark olive container glass, one ferrous metal folded container lip (possibly a kettle), an unidentified lead object, and four handmade brick fragments. A cement dipping vat, probably dating to the early 20th century, was also found about 100 meters south-southeast of the house (Photograph 0005).

The vast majority of gradiometer anomalies were dipoles suggesting the presence of metal. Most of the anomalies were found within approximately 40-60 meters of the existing house. There are several anomalies of note (Figure 4). One is in the northern survey block and consists of three sides of a long linear feature, most likely an old fence line. Shovel testing along this fence produced mostly modern artifacts, although one machine cut nail fragment was found in grid [REDACTED] and the blue shell-edged whiteware, yellow ware, dark olive container glass, light aqua flat glass, and seven machine cut nails/nail fragments were found in grid [REDACTED] (which is within 20 meters of the house). A section of extremely high magnetism in the southeast corner of the southern block of grids denotes an area that the landowners excavated with a backhoe and

²² Ibid, 37-45

²³ Eight of these were also surveyed with the gradiometer.

Breadtown

Adair, Oklahoma

Name of Property

County and State

filled with modern debris. A third area of note is in grid [REDACTED]; the northeast corner of the southern block of units. This area consists of a cluster of dipoles that are otherwise indistinguishable from other metal objects that will be discussed below.

GPR results were inconclusive with the exception of two grids: [REDACTED]. Grid [REDACTED] is located in the yard and just north of the house.²⁴ It was placed to relocate Structure 1, which was excavated in 1979.²⁵ Several targets were identified that have radar signatures consistent with foundations or scattered bricks/stones near the surface (Figure 6).²⁶ Subsequent shovel testing encountered foundation stones, thus confirming the GPR results. Blue annular slip-decorated whiteware, light aqua flat glass, an unidentified lead object, and machine cut nails/nail fragments suggest that mid-to-late 1800s deposits exist.

The anomaly in grid [REDACTED] was first noted as a roughly three meter circular patch of dead grass (Photograph 0006). It appears solely as a cluster of dipoles in Figure 8. However, the GPR data show a round-to-oval pattern of anomalies 10-12 meters long (Figure 7). These anomalies, like those in grid [REDACTED], are consistent with a foundations or a pattern of near-surface scattered bricks and stones. The density of stone was such that auguring and shovel testing were not possible; therefore, the entire area was stripped of grass. A number of foundation stones and handmade brick fragments were exposed (Photograph 0007). Additional shovel tests were completed nearby but not within the circular patch of grass. The anomaly produced machine cut nails and nail fragments, handmade brick fragments, and thin light aqua flat glass (consistent with 19th century window panes). These lines of evidence suggest that a mid-to-late 1800s structure was present at this location and that the foundation may remain intact (photograph 0008).

A tantalizing, if somewhat tenuous, piece of evidence as to the purpose of this structure was published in an article written by Lester in 1971.²⁷ It shows a building in roughly the same location with respect to county roads as the [REDACTED] anomaly (Figure 8). The building is labeled as "Site of the early Baptist Mission Station, Church, School, and home of Evan Jones and family, established by Mr. Jones, in 1841-42-43." If so, this is also the likely location of the Bushyhead Depot disbandment site. While it is not possible to verify this statement with 100% certainty, it is clear that a substantial building with contemporary artifacts stood in this location.

The Breadtown site retains a high degree of integrity. The site remains in a rural setting and artifactual and structural evidence suggests that intact deposits remain. The registration requirements listed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears, 1837-1839" are applicable here:

²⁴ No gradiometer survey was done in the yard. This is because the presence of standing structures, surface burn piles, and other metal objects made it impossible.

²⁵ The tree used as the site datum in 1979 was cut down, therefore the previous grid system could not be re-established.

²⁶ Conyers, *Interpreting Ground-penetrating Radar for Archaeology*.

²⁷ Lester, A History of Cherokee Baptist Mission. *Cherokee Nation News*, June 1, 1971.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Location:

Historic documentation and archaeological research demonstrate that this site is the location of multiple structures dating to the mid-to-late 1800s. Several lines of evidence suggest that this was the location of Baptist Mission and the likely location of Bushyhead Depot/Breadtown.

Design/Materials/Workmanship:

Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are not applicable for this property type.

Feeling/Setting/Association:

Integrity of feeling is conveyed through the sites' ability to reflect the sense of its 1838 to 1861 appearance. The site remains in a rural area and is in a hay field. There are several buildings nearby; one of which was constructed before 1888 and the others are modern. They do not impact the overall visual qualities of the site. The presence of the Baptist Mission Church and Cemetery adjacent to the site provide additional community feeling.

The Breadtown site retains historic integrity and significance to meet National Register criteria for its association with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and the early mission period. Intact archaeological deposits dating to the mid-to-late 1800s are present and there is evidence that it is connected with Evan Jones and Jesse Bushyhead. Therefore, the site is eligible under Criterion A and D.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

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1979 *The Chance Site (Ad46): A Nineteenth-Century Historic Site in Adair County, Oklahoma*. Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 3.57 acres (1.44 ha)
Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were chosen based on the extent of archaeological deposits based on archaeological and geophysical survey.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott Hammerstedt/Archeologist III & Lynda Ozan
organization: Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma & OK/SHPO
street & number: 111 E Chesapeake St/800 Nazih Zudhi Dr
city or town: Norman/Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73019/73034
e-mail swh@ou.edu/lozan@okhistory.org
telephone: (405) 325-7207 & 405-522-4478
date: 12/12/2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Breadtown (34AD46)

City or Vicinity: Westville, OK vicinity

County: Adair

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Scott Hammerstedt

Date Photographed: September 13, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 8.

Photograph	Subject	Direction
0001	House at Breadtown	East-Northeast
0002	Chimney at Breadtown	South-Southeast
0003	Pipes found by landowner	N/A
0004	Figurine fragment found by landowner	N/A
0005	Dipping vat	North-Northeast
0006	Dead grass at location of foundation in [REDACTED]	North-Northeast
0007	Dressed foundation stones in [REDACTED]	East (trowel points north)
0008	Location of foundation in [REDACTED] with respect to house	North

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

REDACTED

Figure 3. 1979 excavation map (Yates 1979).

REDACTED

Figure 4. Geophysical results overlain on aerial photo. [REDACTED] to the far west of the photo and [REDACTED] curves to the west and south. Aerial photo from Google Earth.

REDACTED

Figure 5. Shovel test locations.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

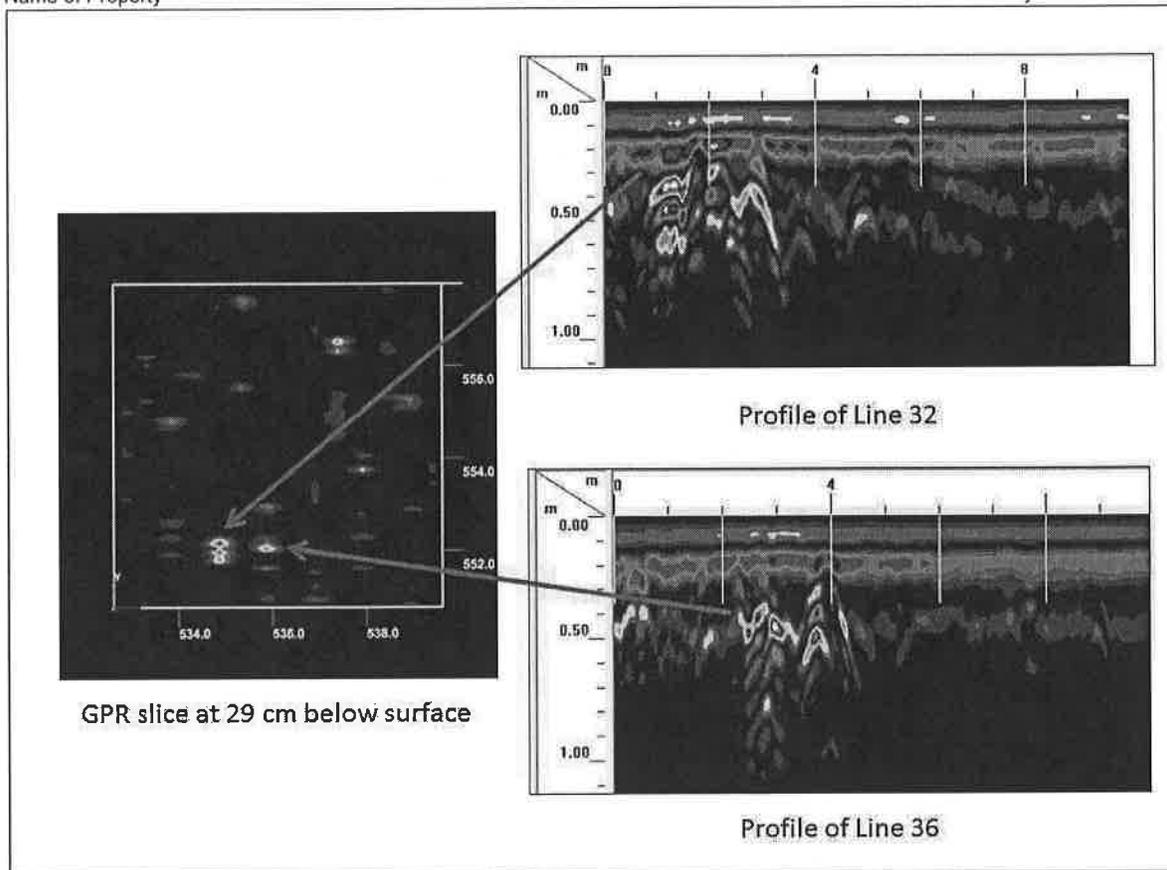


Figure 6. GPR results from [redacted] showing horizontal distribution of features (left) and two profiles (right). This is the southeasternmost grid shown in Figure 8.

Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State

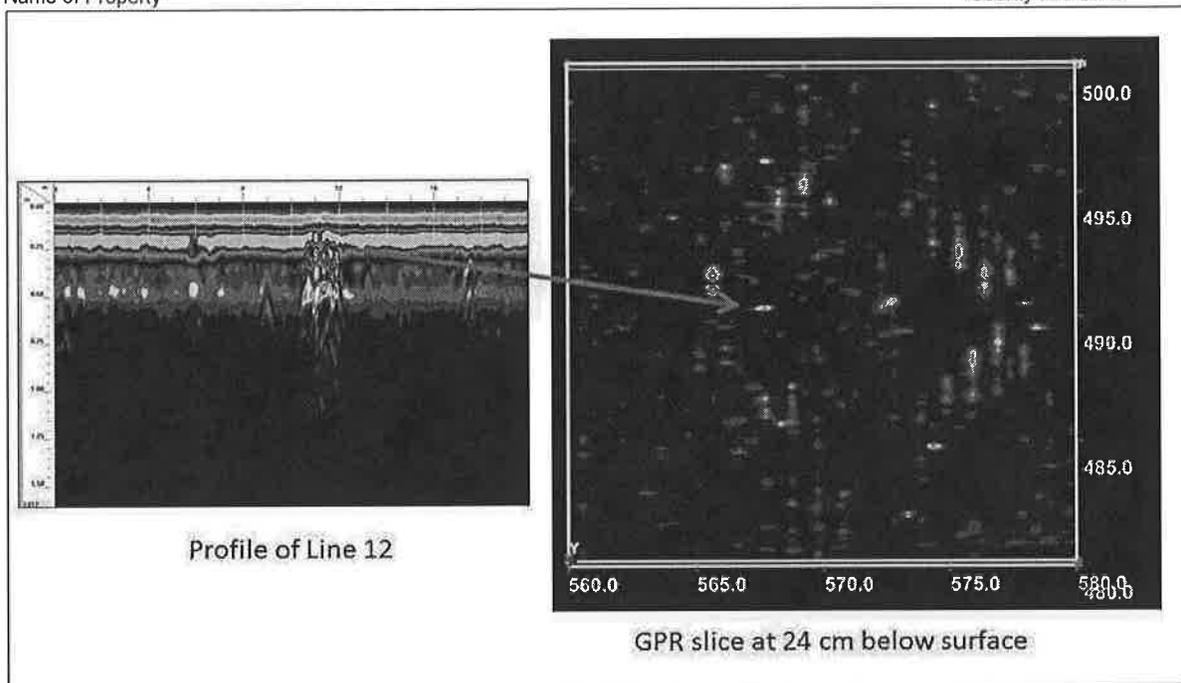


Figure 7. GPR results from [REDACTED] showing horizontal distribution of foundation (right) and a profile (left).

REDACTED

Figure 8. Map showing the buildings purchased from Bushyhead in 1842 (top) and location of Jones' building with respect to the house that currently stands at the Chance site. Published in the June 1, 1971 edition of the *Cherokee Nation News*.

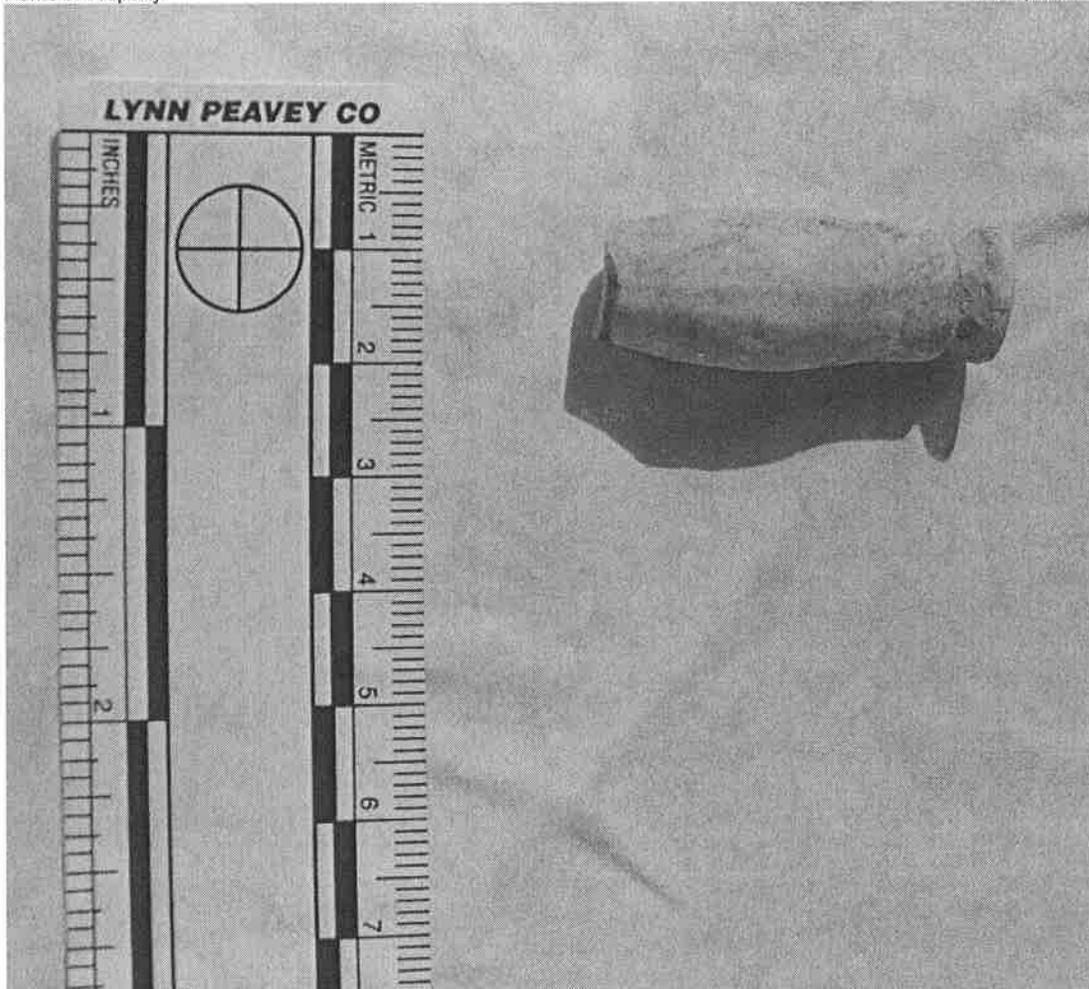
Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State



Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State



Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State



Breadtown
Name of Property

Adair, Oklahoma
County and State



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.