

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY  
OF FOLK HOUSING IN SMALL  
TOWN OKLAHOMA**

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## HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY OF FOLK HOUSING IN SMALL TOWN OKLAHOMA

### Introduction

In the past, folk architecture has been neglected by surveyors and many architectural historians because of their undecorated facades, regular proportions, and straightforward construction materials. Only in the last few years, has there been a concerted effort to record folk architecture before it disappears from the landscape (1). Folk buildings are identified as those crafted without the assistance of a trained architect or professional builder. These buildings strongly reflect the personality of the builder in their adaptation to the landscape, climate, and cultural patterns of a particular group (2).

This study is a historic preservation survey of pre-1940 folk housing in Glencoe, Oklahoma located in north-central Oklahoma, 15 miles northeast of Stillwater, 60 miles west of Tulsa, and 60 miles northeast of Oklahoma City (Figure 1). The study inventories the types of houses present in Glencoe, analyzes the history and settlement of these houses, and traces the diffusion paths of these house types into Oklahoma in general and Glencoe in particular. Additionally, the study shows which properties may be eligible for the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory or the National Register of Historic Places. In order to qualify for the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory or the National Register a house or building must be a minimum of 50 years old, display some architectural

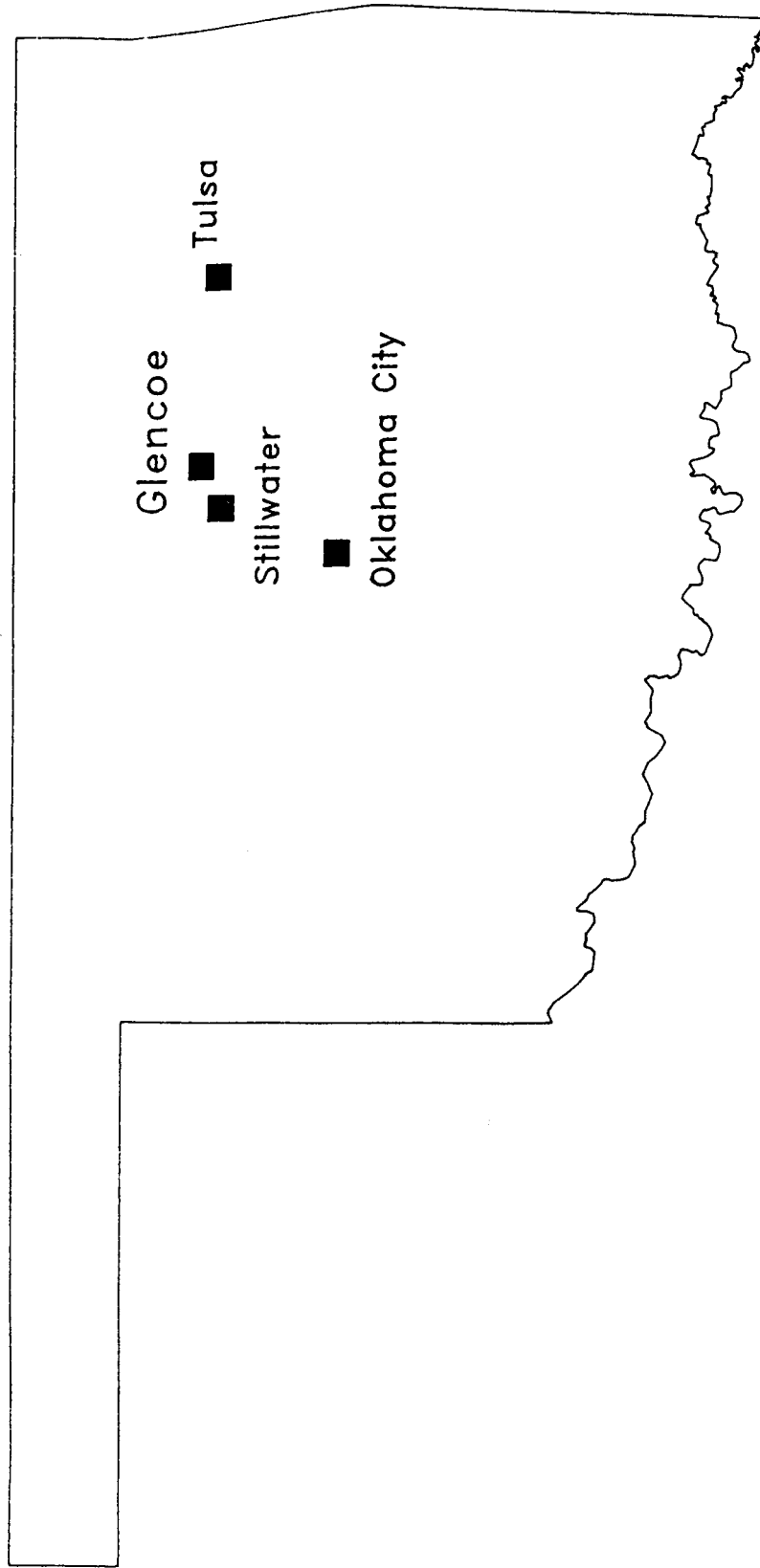


Figure 1. Location of Glencoe, Oklahoma

significance, be associated with an important person or events influential in the historical development of a town, state, or region in question (3). Virginia and Lee McAlester's Field Guide to American Houses and the 1988 National Register Bulletin were used to make a list of different folk housing types considered important to the early settlement of the United States (4). Both books contain detailed descriptions of historical folk housing types which were first common on the eastern seaboard and spread westward with the movement of settlers. From these books, I compiled a list of twenty-two folk house types that represented further study to determine if they were common in Glencoe, Oklahoma (Table One).

#### **Fieldwork and Methodology**

My first step was to make a trip to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office to find out if there were any Glencoe properties on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. I found that no houses have been inventoried or researched in Glencoe. Next, fieldwork was conducted in Glencoe over a two day period where I mapped the location of all the houses that were over fifty years old, and recorded what house type they represented. All trailer houses and houses under 50 years old were deleted from the survey. There were seventy-five houses that were over fifty years old representing ten different folk house types (Table Two).

From these seventy-five houses, a sample of sixteen (representing each of these ten house types) was selected for

TABLE ONE  
TYPES OF FOLK HOUSES COMMON IN  
THE UNITED STATES

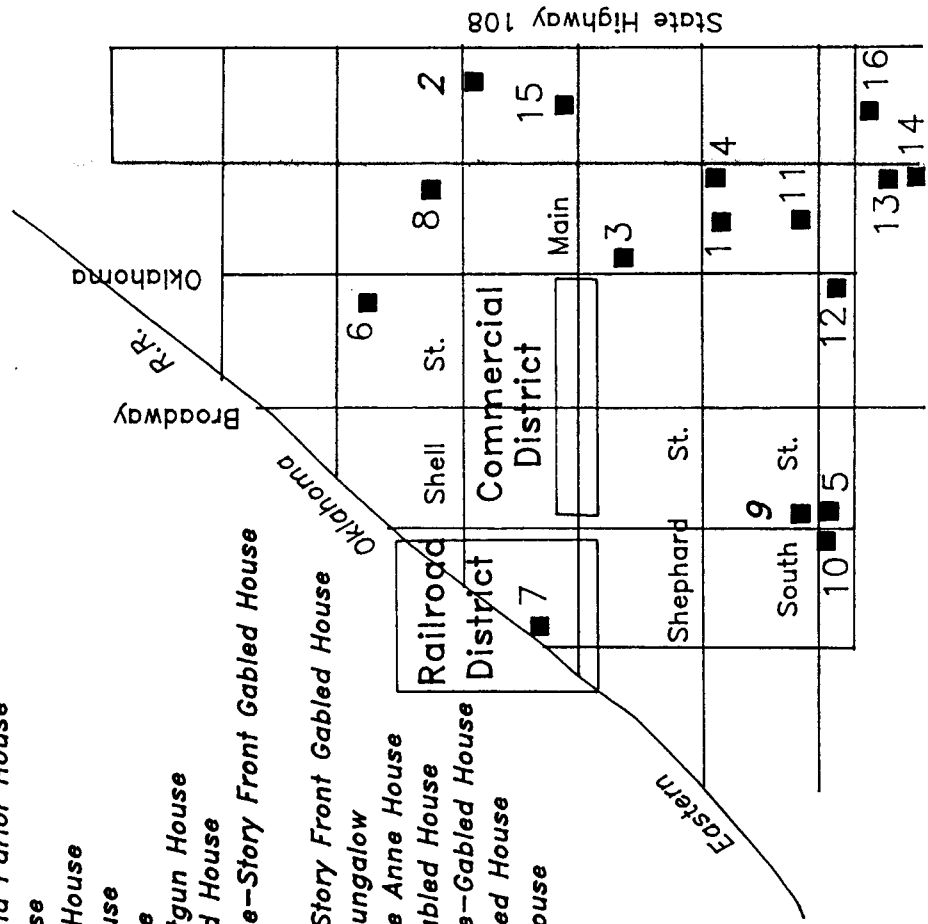
- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Four Square House                    | 12. Dogtrot                           |
| 2. Central Passage Double Pile          | 13. Cumberland                        |
| 3. Continental House                    | 14. Single-Pen                        |
| 4. Gabled-El                            | 15. Double-Pen                        |
| 5. Hall and Parlor                      | 16. Creole                            |
| 6. I-House                              | 17. Bungalow                          |
| 7. Pyramid                              | 18. Gable Front One Story             |
| 8. Saddlebag                            | 19. Two Story Gable Front and<br>Wing |
| 9. Shotgun                              | 20. Gable Front Two Story             |
| 10. Stack House                         | 21. Gable Front Queen<br>Anne         |
| 11. Cross House or Upright<br>with Wing | 22. Side Gabled Two Story             |

TABLE TWO  
FOLK HOUSES COMMON IN GLENCOE, OKLAHOMA

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Hall and Parlor       | 6. Gable Front One Story More<br>than one room wide. |
| 2. I-House               | 7. Bungalow  |
| a. Central-Passage       | 8. Gable Front Queen Anne                            |
| b. Central-Gable         | 9. Side Gabled Two Stories                           |
| c. Front-Gabled          |  |
| 3. Shotgun               | 10. Cross House                                      |
| 4. Pyramid               |  |
| 5. Gable Front Two Story |  |

Figure Two: Surveyed Houses in Glencoe

- 1 = Peter Emo Hall and Parlor House
- 2 = Jake Bunn I-House
- 3 = Uriah McKinnon I-House
- 4 = Julius Clark I-House
- 5 = C.S. Estes I-House
- 6 = Lewis Sinnett Shotgun House
- 7 = J.E. Coyle Pyramid House
- 8 = William Snyder One-Story Front Gabled House
- 9 = N.H. Helms House
- 10 = J.N. Baggett Two-Story Front Gabled House
- 11 = Sherman Bowers Bungalow
- 12 = N.J. Kinsley Queene Anne House
- 13 = C.K. Lewis Side-Gabled House
- 14 = Thomas Carter Side-Gabled House
- 15 = Williams Side-Gabled House
- 16 = John Dove Cross House



further investigation (Figure 2). The houses were chosen based on research at the county deeds office that showed ownership history, date of construction and the legal description of the property. The manuscript census for 1910 was also analyzed to ascertain owner's origins, occupation, and date of settlement in Glencoe. This helped reveal the historical significance of each house.

After obtaining this information, I went back to Glencoe and completed a reconnaissance survey of these houses where I filled out a Historic Preservation Resource Identification form for each property. This form called for a complete legal description of the property, what type of resource the property was, the properties function, its significance, who built the house and date built, architectural style, foundation, roof, wall, door, and window type and material, decorative details, condition of resource, description of resource, and placement of resource in the town of Glencoe. Photographs of each house were also taken of the front, side, and rear views. The completed forms are filed with the State Historic Preservation Office.



## Historic Context of Glencoe

In the early 1890s, Payne county was divided into three different regions. The western and central parts of the county, including Stillwater, Perkins, and Yale were part of the Unassigned Lands. Lands east and south of the Cimarron River including Cushing were part of the Iowa-Sac Reservation opened for settlement in 1891. The northern section of the county including Glencoe and Yost were a part of the Cherokee Outlet which was opened for settlement in 1893 (5). In 1896, the Eastern railroad laid their tracks through northern Payne County and Glencoe had its first initial start as a railroad station. George A. Murphy became the first postmaster December 6, 1899 and the first business building was the post office, which was brought in on a wagon with a team of horses. The town was named "Glenco". In April of 1900 the first town lots were laid out on land bought by William and Charles Shell from a Mr. McClurg and a Mr. Lester who had farmed the land of the original town plot. The first day \$14,000 worth of lots were sold by eastern Oklahoma Townsite treasurer U.C. Guss and the construction of the businesses was started immediatly (6).

Jay Hunter Williams started the Glencoe mirror in 1901 and is responsible for battling the Federal Government to change the spelling of Glenco to Glencoe either in honor of Glencoe, Scotland or in honor of a Mr. Glen Coe who was an early settler in northern Payne County. Other early business men were Oscar McCormick (hardware), Hershhal Barthelemew's

Grocery and Hardware, Briggs Drug Store, Uriah McKinnon and Chauncey Donart's Mortuary and Furniture Store, Charles Shell' Restaurant, Fosters Lumber Yard, the Lewis Department Store and Hotel, Thomas Carter's Bank, Estes Hardware, Coyle's Cotton Gin, Peterson Hardware, Dr. Case the local physician, and Joe Anderson's telephone office (7).

The town boomed between 1902 and 1913 with nine grocery stores, three hardware stores, one hotel, two restaurants, three dry goods stores, three banks, two drug stores, and a barber shop with haircuts for 25 cents being anchor businesses (Figure 3). Two bowling alleys, two livery stables, two doctors, a movie theater, a blacksmith, and two lumber yards were also prominent on main street. Three cotton gins (Figures 4 and 5), a grist mill, two elevators and the railroad depot (Figure 6) were located just to the west of Main Street along the railroad (8). Glencoe's economy was based on cotton, oats, and corn, which were shipped by railroad to larger agricultural centers. Within this period Glencoe's population grew to 800 persons with the existing businesses and the trade and exchange on the railroad giving Glencoe a good beginning (9).

The first school of Glencoe were built in 1902 with students attending Sunny Side School (Figure 7) located two miles west, Elm Springs located five miles west, Blackjack School, White Hall School, and Rose Hill School located at West Point. The first Glencoe High School was built in 1921 (Figure 8). Glencoe had three early churches. The first



Figure 3. Glencoe Around 1905



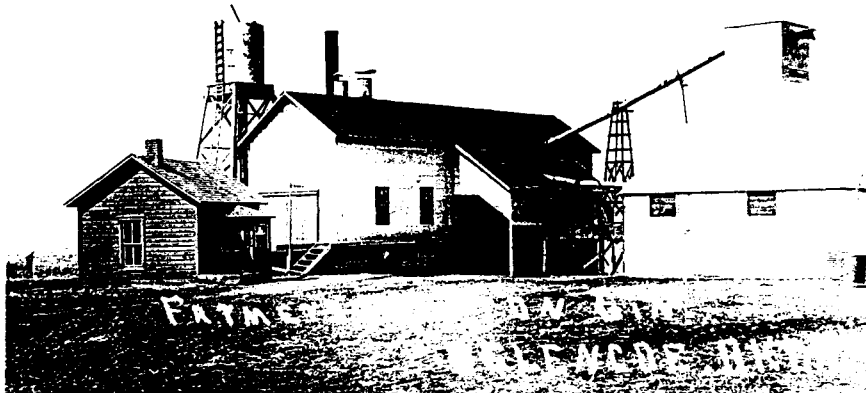


Figure 4. Farmers Cotton Gin of Glenoe, OK

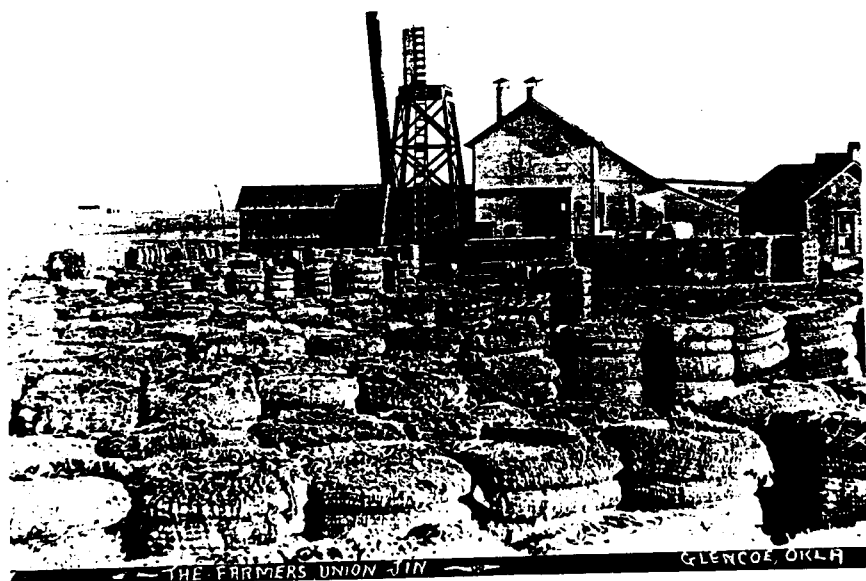


Figure 5. Farmers Union Cotton Gin



Figure 6. Glencoe Railroad Depot

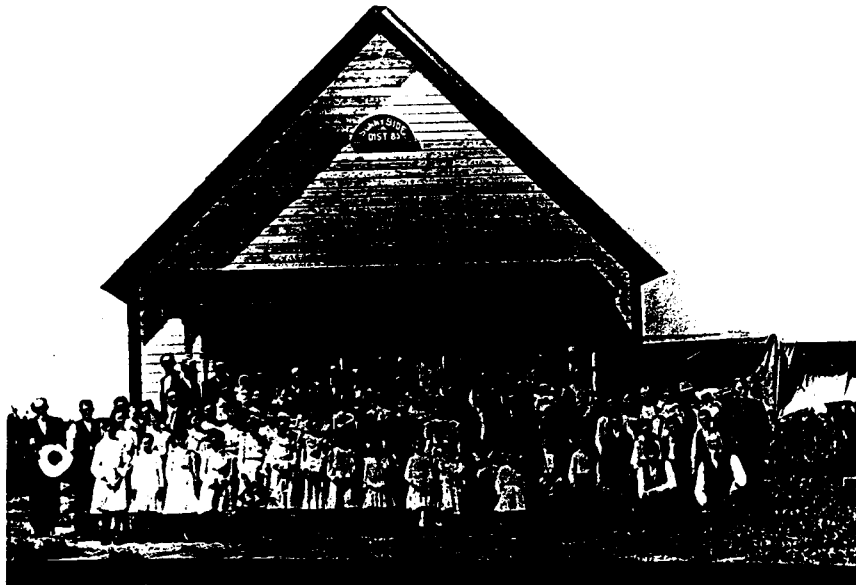


Figure 7. Sunny Side Country School



Figure 8. Glencoe High School in 1921

Baptist church started in 1903, the Methodist church in 1903, and the Church of Christ in 1910. Glencoe's citizens voted out saloons in the early 1900s and sent their rowdies to Morrison to have fun (10).

January of 1913, a tremendous tragedy struck the town of Glencoe with a fire starting in C.E. Donarts Funeral Parlor on the south side of main. A strong wind was blowing that night and carried the fire from the south side of the street to the north side, wiping out the entire block except a small warehouse on the east corner. Damages amounted to over \$50,000. Most of the business district was lost and very little effort was made to rebuild (Figure 9). Five of the original buildings survived the fire including Dr. Beache's Stone doctors Office, McKormick's hardware, J.F. Bunn's General Merchandise, Ross and Bartholemew's General Merchandise, and Wardon's drug store, which were all located on the south side of main. Many of these businessmen were the first people to build prominent folk houses in Glencoe buying some of the first lots from the townsite company (11).

**Note:** The Photographs in the Historic Context were given to the author by Mrs. Kay Burnett and Mrs. Letha Will, residents of Glencoe, and will be donated to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation office of the Oklahoma Historical Society.





Figure 9. Glencoe After the 1913 Fire

## **The Houses of Glencoe**

This section will discuss the nine house types which are common in Glencoe.

### **Hall and Parlor House**

The Hall and Parlor house is a direct antecedent from those built in the British Isles. The house is two rooms wide and one room deep with a side-gabled roof. The two rooms consist of a hall, the largest room of the house consisting of a living room and bedrooms; and the parlor which includes the kitchen and dining areas. The house is one story in height, has parallel orientation, a loosely-centered front door, and gable-end chimneys. It was first built from logs in the Midland states and timber in the Tidewater states from where the house diffused westward into Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma (12). Glencoe has fourteen Hall and Parlor houses of which ten have back additions for either a bathroom or kitchen which were added at later dates. The oldest hall and parlor house was built by Peter Emo in 1907 (13), who migrated from Missouri and was a farmer in the Glencoe area (14). B.F. Bradley was the first man to buy the property on April 16, 1900 from the townsite company (See Cite 13). He was a Grocery Merchant in Glencoe. Two other people owned the property before Peter bought it. Peter sold the house and property to Jon Harp July 17, 1919 after which five people gained ownership.

Henry Hadley owned the house from 1932 until 1963 when he sold it to Carl and Ester Webb who are the current owners (See cite 13). The house is of frame construction, with clapboard siding, shingles, a lean-to-porch, and a central doorway surrounded by two double-paned windows (Figure 10). It was built on a sandstone foundation and has a back shotgun addition including a kitchen which was added at an unknown date and a bathroom added in 1968. It is an excellent example of a hall and parlor house built by one of the first farmers of the Glencoe area.

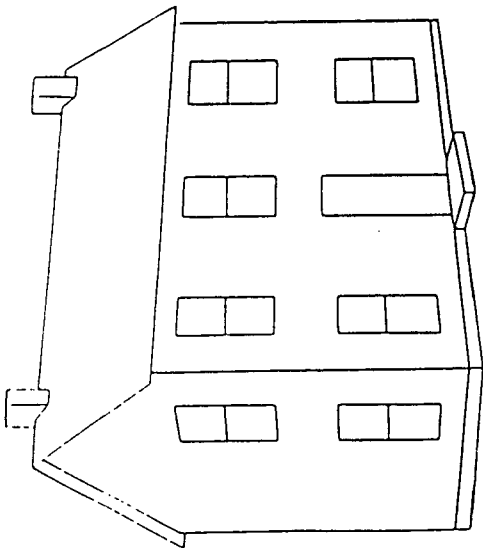
### I-Houses

The I-house was named by Fred Kniffen for its common occurrence in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. It was defined as being two-stories tall, one-room deep, and two or more rooms wide. This form of architecture was introduced by the English who settled in the Delaware Valley and Chesapeake Bay regions of the Mid-Atlantic states. It followed the southwestward migration path into the Appalachian Mountains than Turned westward as far as Missouri and the Texas Hill Country. Then it spread northward into the midwestern states and is the most prominent folk house type in America today (15). Allen Noble and George Carney identified four I-house subtypes (Figure 11). Type one has two rooms on each floor separated by a central hallway, two gable-positioned chimneys, and three-openings per floor. Type 2 has the same characteristics as Type one except the two chimneys are in the center of the house, and there is a central gable in the

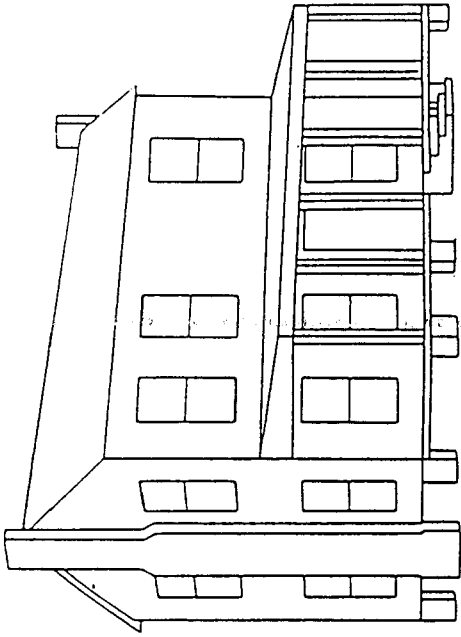


Figure 10. Peto Emo Hall and Parlor House

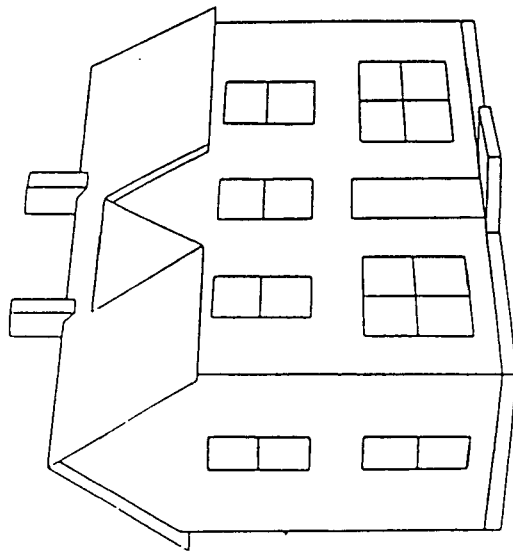
SUBTYPE 1



SUBTYPE 3



SUBTYPE 2



SUBTYPE 4

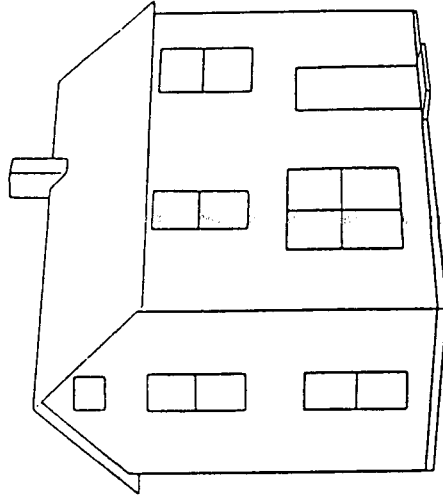


Figure 11. I-House Subtypes. (After Carney, 1988 and Noble, 1984)

facade. Type three has two rooms of unequal size on each floor, lacks a central hallway, has gable exterior chimneys, and three to five openings per floor. A long one-story porch usually is placed on the facade. Type four has a centered single chimney, an unbalanced facade, and a side door (16). Glencoe has seven I-houses of which four are of Type two, one is Type four, and two are Type one. Four of these houses were included in the survey.

The first was built by J.F. Bunn in 1905 (17). Bunn came to Oklahoma from Ohio and was a Druggist in Glencoe (18). J.L. Millikan bought the property April 16, 1900 from the townsite company. Three other people owned the house before Bunn bought it and eight people have owned it since Bunn with the George Burman family owning it from 1921 to 1954. Mark and Theresa Sanders are the current owners (See Cite 17). It is a central gable I-house with an interior center chimney and an eye brow lean to porch (Figure 12). It has clapboard siding, a concrete foundation, and wooden door and window frames. The back side of the house has two dormer windows on the second story and there is a back addition to the house which was added at an unknown date.

The second I-house was built by Uriah McKinnon in 1900 (19). He moved to Glencoe from Ohio and owned a big department store along with Mr. Jesse and Chauncey Donart (20). McKinnon sold the house to Fred Clark August 22, 1905 and seven people have owned it since then with Letha Will being the current owner (See Cite 19). It is a central gable



Figure 12. Jake Bunn I-House

I-house with a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a one story full-width front porch (Figure 13). The house has two-story original extension and a shed addition was added in 1970 as a bathroom.

The third I-house was built by Julius Clark in 1901 (21), a native of Ohio and a retail merchant (22). The original owner of the property was L.J. Murphy who bought the property April 16, 1900 and soon sold it to J.F. Clark. J.F. sold it to Julius who later sold it to E.W. Sawyer. The E.W. Sawyer family owned the house from 1923 to 1983. Doyle and Janice Ritter are the current owners (See Cite 21). It is a Type 4 I-house with a central chimney, clapboard siding, wrap around portico porch, symmetrical windows, and a front-gable entry way (Figure 14). There is also a one-story addition to the back of the house and extending away from the house.

The final I-house was built by C.S. Estes in 1900 who bought the property from the town-site company. The Estes family owned the house until 1968 when they sold it to Floyd and Ruby Flowers (23). Estes came to Glencoe from Kansas to open a hardware and livery stable (24). The house is a type one I-house with two-rooms on each floor and a central hallway between (Figure 15). It has clapboard siding, a front portico porch with a pyramid roof. It is a T-house with two-shed additions in the back end.

### **Shotgun House**

The shotgun house has origins in Africa and was brought to the Caribbean with the black slaves. From Haiti the house





Figure 13. Uriah McKinnon I-House



Figure 14. Julius Clark I-House



Figure 15. C.S. Estes I-House

became common on many southern plantations and in New Orleans from where it diffused up the Mississippi and Red rivers where it was associated with lumber and oil industries (25). The house is one-room wide and from two to four rooms deep. It is a front-gabled house with a central door between two window openings. It is one-story in height and old-timers say that if you shoot a gun through the front door the bullet will go directly through the back door without hitting anything in between (26).

The only shotgun house in Glencoe was built by Louis Sinnett around 1930 and has been owned by seven other families since then. Today the property and house is owned by Jimmie Choplin but the house is abandoned with a plywood door covering the front entrance (27). It has a front portico porch with a wooden floor, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding (Figure 16). It also has two additions, one extends the entire length of the south-side of the house and the other is a shed addition on the back side of the house. This house is significant because of its architecture and because it is the only representation of a shotgun in Glencoe.

### **Pyramid House**

This house type first appeared in the nineteenth century. Its origin is unknown, however, there is evidence that these were built as company-town worker housing in the southeastern United States. This house type is commonly



Figure 16. Lewis Sinnett Shotgun House

found in the south and on the Great Plains. It has a massed-square ground plan and has a one-storied hipped pyramid roof. The plans range from single room to two or four rooms with a central passage (28). There were thirteen pyramid houses in Glencoe of which the most popular was a pyramid roof with a flat-pitch.

The house included in the survey was built by J.E. Coyle in 1900 (29), who came to Glencoe with the railroad from Kansas and operated the railroad station and a cotton gin (30). Coyle owned the property until 1946 when H.C Gilliland bought the property. Gilliland sold the property to John Jones in 1949 who sold it to Warren Ritter in 1985 (See Cite 29). The house has clapboard siding and a one story portico porch with a pyramid roof (Figure 17). There are three parts to the house, including the main pyramid part, the gable one-room addition which may have been used as the old railroad depot and a shed addition added to the Northeast side. The one room gabled part has wooden shingles on it while the other parts of the house have modern shingles.

### **Front Gabled One and Two Story Houses**

This type of house became popular in New England and Mid-Atlantic states between 1830 and 1850. These houses are two or more rooms wide and two or more rooms deep, with a front-gabled door, a steep roof pitch, and a one-story front porch. The shape followed the expansion of the railroad and became one of the dominant folk forms by the early twentieth



Figure 17. J.E. Coyle Pyramid House

century (31). In Glencoe there are seventeen one-story and three two story gabled front houses which meet these descriptions. Two-one story houses and one two story house were included in the survey.

The first one-story gabled house was built by William Snyder in 1915, whose origins are unknown. The property was originally owned by George N. Hutto who sold it to the Snyder family in 1907. Bertha Murphy gained the property through a will in 1929 and she sold the house in 1937 to J.M. Anderson. Since then three other families have owned the house including Lonnie Clapp who is the present owner (32). The house has a one-story gabled portico porch supported by wooden posts, two-central chimneys, brackets under the roof eaves, and a stone foundation (Figure 18).

The second one-story house was built by N.H. Helmes in 1900 (33) and is a significant example of a front-gabled folk house with clapboard siding, stone foundation, and front portico porch (Figure 19). The Helms family came from Indiana and Norman worked as a carpenter in Glencoe (34). They owned the house until July 5, 1922 when they sold it to Edward Blanchard. Emmett Blanchard bought the property in 1943 and is the current owner (See Cite 33).

The two-story house, included in the survey, was built by J.N. Baggett in 1904. Baggett owned the house until 1928 when he sold it to William Peterson who owned a hardware store in Glencoe. Peterson sold the house in 1951 to Gladys Cathey who sold it to Walter Broyles in 1963. Virginia



Figure 18. William Snyder One Story Front-Gabled House



Figure 19. N.H. Helms One Story Front-Gabled House



Bishop bought the house in 1975 (35). The house has a sandstone foundation, double-hung windows, a front one-story portico porch, and fish-scale siding under the front gables (Figure 20). The house has no chimney on the roof and is approximately three rooms deep with the side-gable having an asymmetrical window placement and off-center wooden doors. The house is significant in Glencoe because it is one of the only two-story front gabled houses in town.

### **The Bungalow**

The Bungalow became common in California in the late 19th century from where it quickly spread across the central states as one of the most popular front gabled houses in the United States. What distinguished this house from other front-gable houses was the front porch; built into the rest of the house with an attic or loft above. The porch is supported by two pillars on either side which usually has a brick foundation and wooden post supports. It usually has a central-front door with two-windows on each side (36). The bungalow in this survey was built by Sherman Bowers in 1935 (37), who was a prominent school teacher in Glencoe. Bowers sold it to I.E. Barnes in 1943 who sold it to Irene Duncan in 1944. Jessie Bechtel bought the house in 1960, Glen Strain in 1971, and the Lockwood family bought it in 1988 and are the current owners (See Cite 36). The Lockwoods added a side addition to the north side of the house for a bedroom and bathroom. Features of the house include an



Figure 20. J.N. Baggett Two Story Front Gabled House

interior chimney, casement attic windows, clapboard siding, and brackets under the eaves (Figure 21). The inside of the house has wood floors, plaster walls, and a nine-foot ceiling. This house is significant because it was associated with one of the most prominent school teachers of Glencoe (Bowers) and because it was the first Bungalow built in the Glencoe area.

### **Queen Anne Folk Houses**

This house is significant because it was built with a Queen-Anne style roof having a gable on each side of the house and bell-shaped roofing pattern between each gable. The house was built by N.J. Kinsely in 1901 (38) who came to Glencoe from Illinois and was manager of the Telephone Company (39). Kinsley owned the house until 1918 when he sold it to M.H. Skidgel who sold it to Walter Long in 1932. Long sold the house to C.M. Gilchrist in 1956 who sold it to a Mr. Furrh in 1973 (See Cite 38). The house has fish-scale siding in each of the gables, two interior chimneys, stepped windows in each gable, and a wrap around front porch on two sides of the house (Figure 22). It also has a stone foundation and spired poles supporting the porch. It warrants National register status as being the only Queen Anne Style Folkhouse in the Glencoe area built by a prominent businessman.



Figure 21. Sherman Boweres Bungalow



Figure 22. N.J. Kinsley Queen Anne Folk House

### Side-Gabled Two-Story Houses

The side-gabled house has origins in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states where the larger plan was used as farm housing. Its major opening is on the side-gable part of the house and it is more than two rooms wide and two deep (40). There are nine two-story side gabled houses in Glencoe which are more than two rooms deep. Three of them have been included in the survey. The first was built by C.K. Lewis in 1908 (41), who owned a furniture store, hotel, and undertaking business in Glencoe (42). The Lewis family owned the house until 1957 when Lawrence Clapp bought the house. The house features a veranda porch, interior chimney, plywood shingle siding, and a side garage addition (Figure 23). The interior has plastered ceilings, hardwood floors, old wood trim around door entrances and old wood cabinets. The house warrants National Register Status as the finest example of a side gabled two story house owned by a prominent business person of Glencoe.

The second side-gabled house was built by Thomas Carter in 1902 (43), who was a banker in Glencoe and also was in the retail business for several years (44). Carter sold the house to Dean Homer in 1944 who sold it to Lester Hrabe in 1952. Lester owned it until 1961 when Charley Patten bought the house and property (See Cite 43). The house has a front portico porch with a cement porch, brackets under the roof, and clapboard siding (Figure 24).

The third side-gable two-story house was built by J.H.



Figure 23. C.K. Lewis Side-Gabled Two Story House



Figure 24. Thomas Carter Side-Gabled House



Williams in 1903 (45), who owned the Glencoe Mirror which was the towns only newspaper (46). He was responsible for fighting the post office department to get the name of the post-office changed from Glenco to Glencoe. He was also a prominent banker in the Glencoe area (47). The Cummins family owned the house from 1936 to 1976 and sold it to the Hodges family who owned it from 1976 to present (See Cite 45). The house features a portico porch, spindle work poles supporting the porch, central dormers on the roof and a cement porch floor (Figure 25). It also has an interior brick chimney and shingled plywood siding. The interior features the original woodwork, ceiling lights, wooden floors, and nine-foot ceilings. This house is significant because it was associated with Glencoe's most significant businessman and because of its dormer roof shape.

### **Cross-Houses**

This is a house where an additional side-gabled wing is added at right angles to a gable-front house. A shed roofed porch is usually placed within the L made by the two wings. In some of these houses the roof ridge of the gable front is higher than the adjacent wing but most of the houses have an uniform roof ridge (48). The example in the survey was built by John Dove in 1905 (49), who owned a boarding house in Glencoe and he came to Oklahoma from Ohio (50). The house has a porch located in the L portion of the house and a gable full-length porch on the south side of the house (Figure 26).

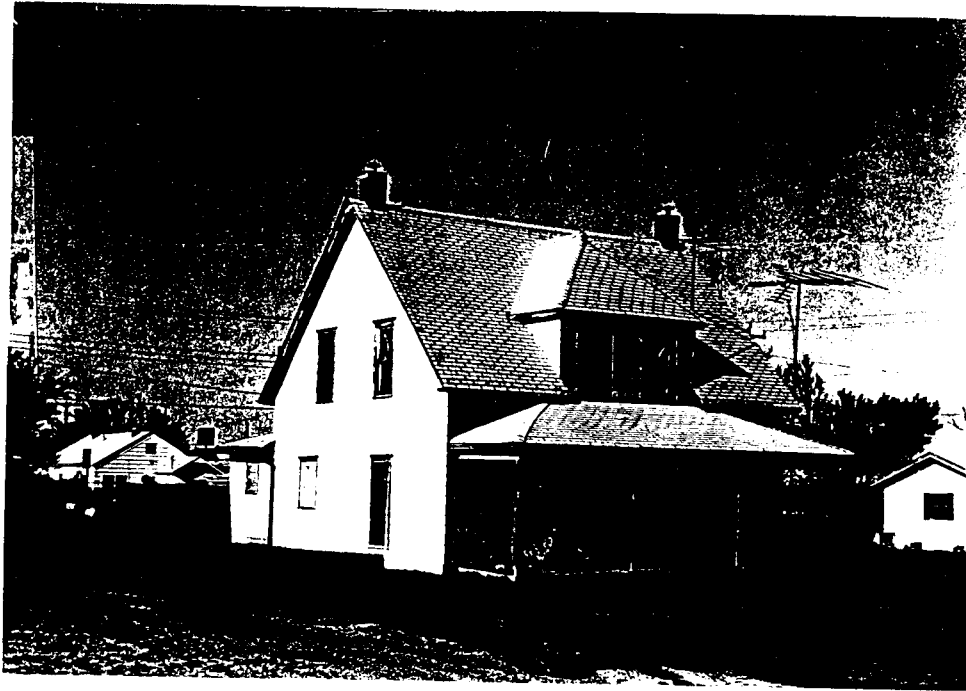


Figure 25. J.H. Williams Side-Gabled House



Figure 26. John Dove Cross House

The original house was a I-house with a gable end chimney. The addition has a central interior chimney. Therefore, the house is significant because it is the only T-house in Glencoe and was the home of a prominent original settlers.

### Conclusions

This survey identified examples of folk house types that are significant for their architectural and historic importance to the town of Glencoe. Based on their significance all of these houses are eligible for the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and some may meet requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the builders migrated from the Midwest with four coming from Kansas, three from Ohio, two from Kentucky, and one each from Missouri and Illinois. Based on this data, most of these house types diffused from the North in the cultural baggage of Midwestern settlers. Finally, this survey demonstrated the methodology and ways of recording folk house types. More importantly it showed the diffusion patterns of folk housing and how these patterns affected development of Glencoe, Oklahoma.

Note: The Photographs of the Houses of Glencoe were taken by the author in 1992.

#### ENDNOTES

- (1) Barbara Wyatt, Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1988) 4.
- (2) Ibid, 5-6.
- (3) Marcia Weisinger, Architectural and Resource Survey A Field Guide, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.
- (4) Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York, Alfred Knopf, 1990.
- (5) Mark C. Miller, "Downtown Commercial Buildings of Small Rural Towns in Payne County, Oklahoma 1889-1915," Payne County Historical Review, 5 (Summer, 1985): 8.
- (6) Elizabeth Clark and Orville Sawyer, Personal Interviews, (February 16, 1992).
- (7) Elizabeth Clark, Personal Interview, (February 16, 1992).
- (8) Marion Clark, Personal Interview, (February 16, 1992).
- (9) Gladys Leith, "Glencoe," Small Town with a Big History, " The Panther Newsletter (1976): 2.
- (10) Ibid, 2.
- (11) Ray Homer, "Glencoe Opened Up in 1910," Stillwater Newspress, April 20, 1969.
- (12) McAlester and McAlester, 94.
- (13) Payne County Register of Deeds Office, Glencoe-Ripley Track Index Book, (Stillwater, Oklahoma: Payne County Courthouse, Register of Deeds Office, 1900-1991) 129-135.
- (14) United States Census Bureau, Oklahoma Manuscript Census for Glencoe Township of Payne County, (1910).
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