

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY  
OF FOLK HOUSING IN OKLAHOMA

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Submitted to:

State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

1994

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### ABSTRACT

Brian Schulz, doctoral student in the Oklahoma State University Geography Department, conducted an architectural/historic survey of folk house types in twelve Oklahoma small towns located throughout the state of Oklahoma in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office and Dr. William Bryans of the Oklahoma State University History Department. All twelve towns were settled and platted between 1889 when the first landrun opened to white settlement and 1907 when Oklahoma became a state. The survey is intended to assist the State Historic Preservation Office in understanding how thirteen different folk house types are related to the settlement of Oklahoma and different cultural groups. It also identifies architecturally and historically significant folk house types, identifies properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and helps in the preservation of small town Oklahoma through the documentation of properties that have been a part of these communities since their beginning and were associated with the early forefathers of each town.



## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental purpose of this survey was to identify what folk house types exist in Oklahoma, how they were related to the settlement of Oklahoma, and to identify the folk houses that warrant further investigation to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Folk house types are those designed with traditional values, without a conscious effort to mimic current fashion. They are built by non-professional builders and are relatively simple houses meant to provide basic shelter. Their construction depended on locally available materials with adaptive changes made when builders moved to new lands or environments. Changes also came with the advent of new modes of transportation, especially the railroad. The houses display the customs and concepts of their makers who tend to resist change and build their houses the same way from generation to generation or they are carried in the memory of the respective group and are learned by imitation rather than formal introduction.

National Register eligibility will be based on age (must be at least 50 years old), construction, retention of historic integrity, and its relations to important figures that were significant in the history and development of their communities. Secondly, the project will identify properties that because of age or loss of integrity are not eligible for the National Register but should be included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory because of their architectural importance or association with the early development of the communities in which they are located. Finally, the project will provide a historical and architectural context for folk house

development in Oklahoma and an annotation of sources relevant to the topic.

This survey will help on a long-term basis in that it will serve as a field guide for the identification of folk house types in Oklahoma specifically and the Great Plains in general. The survey was conducted by Brian Schulz who was also responsible for writing the historic context and for developing the property type analysis. Guidance and advice was given by Dr. William Bryans of the Oklahoma State History Department, Melvena Heisch and Susan Allen from the State Historic Preservation Office. Mr. Schulz would like to thank the three above persons, Dr. Louis Seig of the Oklahoma State Geography Department for his guidance, the owners of the houses documented for the information they provided in oral interviews, town officials who allowed the survey work to occur, and the staff of each of the county courthouses visited for their patience and help.

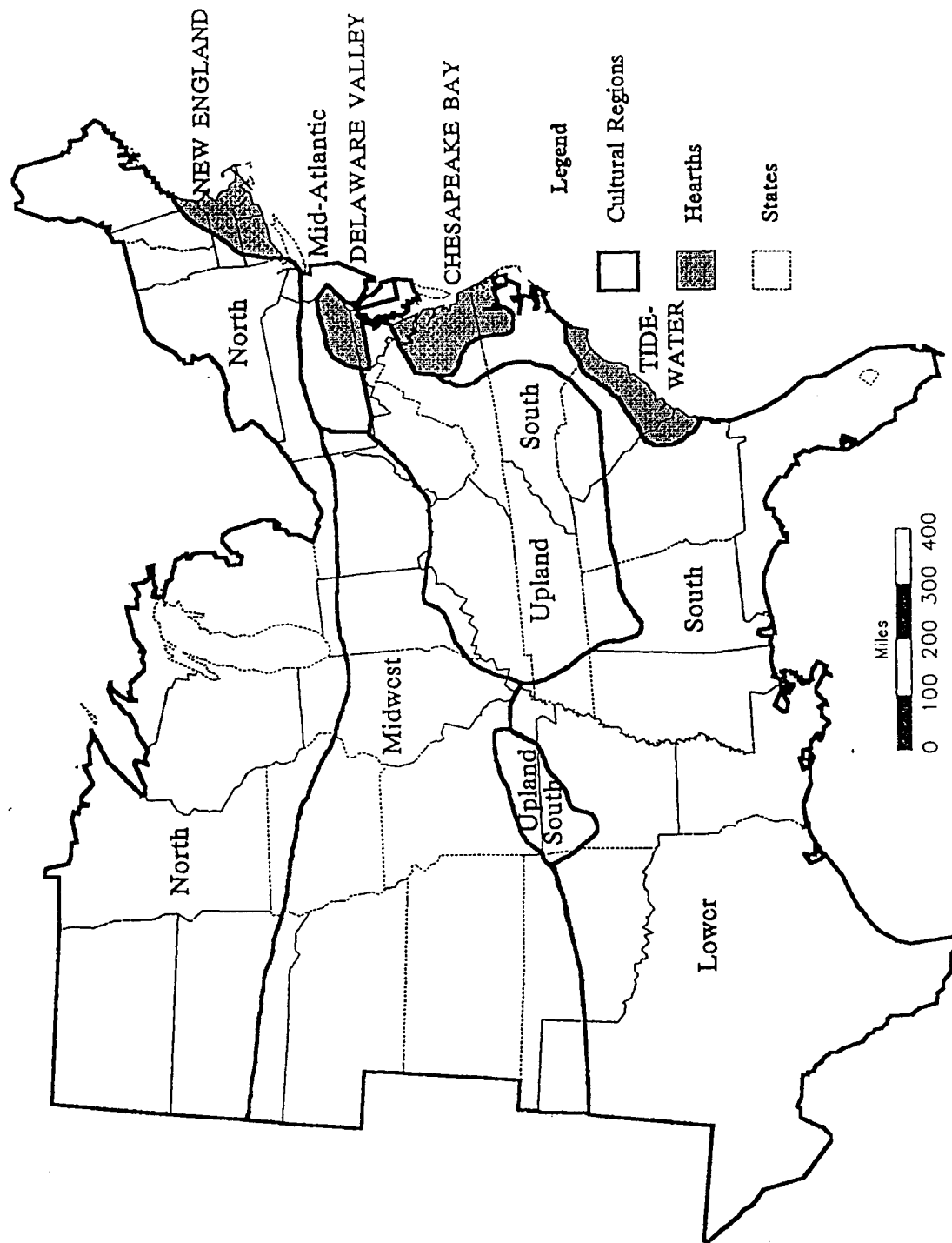
## RESEARCH DESIGN AND AREA SURVEYED

The research design of the project is rooted in the discipline of historical geography in that it seeks to examine the distribution of thirteen folk house types in Oklahoma, how they are related to the early settlement of the state, including the location of various cultural, ethnic, and economic groups, and how they spread or diffused from their original cultural hearths on the east coast (Figure 1) to Oklahoma. From this information, folk house regions can be drawn in the state showing where each house type is most concentrated. These house types can also be used as indicators of cultural regions of the state showing where the various cultural, ethnic, and economic groups settled.

Fieldwork will be conducted in twelve study towns, located throughout Oklahoma, to learn about the settlement of the state and what folk house types are common around the state (Figure 2). The towns were chosen randomly from a total of 263 rural (under 2,500 population in 1990) communities throughout the state of Oklahoma. Each State Historic Preservation Region was given equal weight of being included in the sample as to assure that towns were chosen from throughout the state.

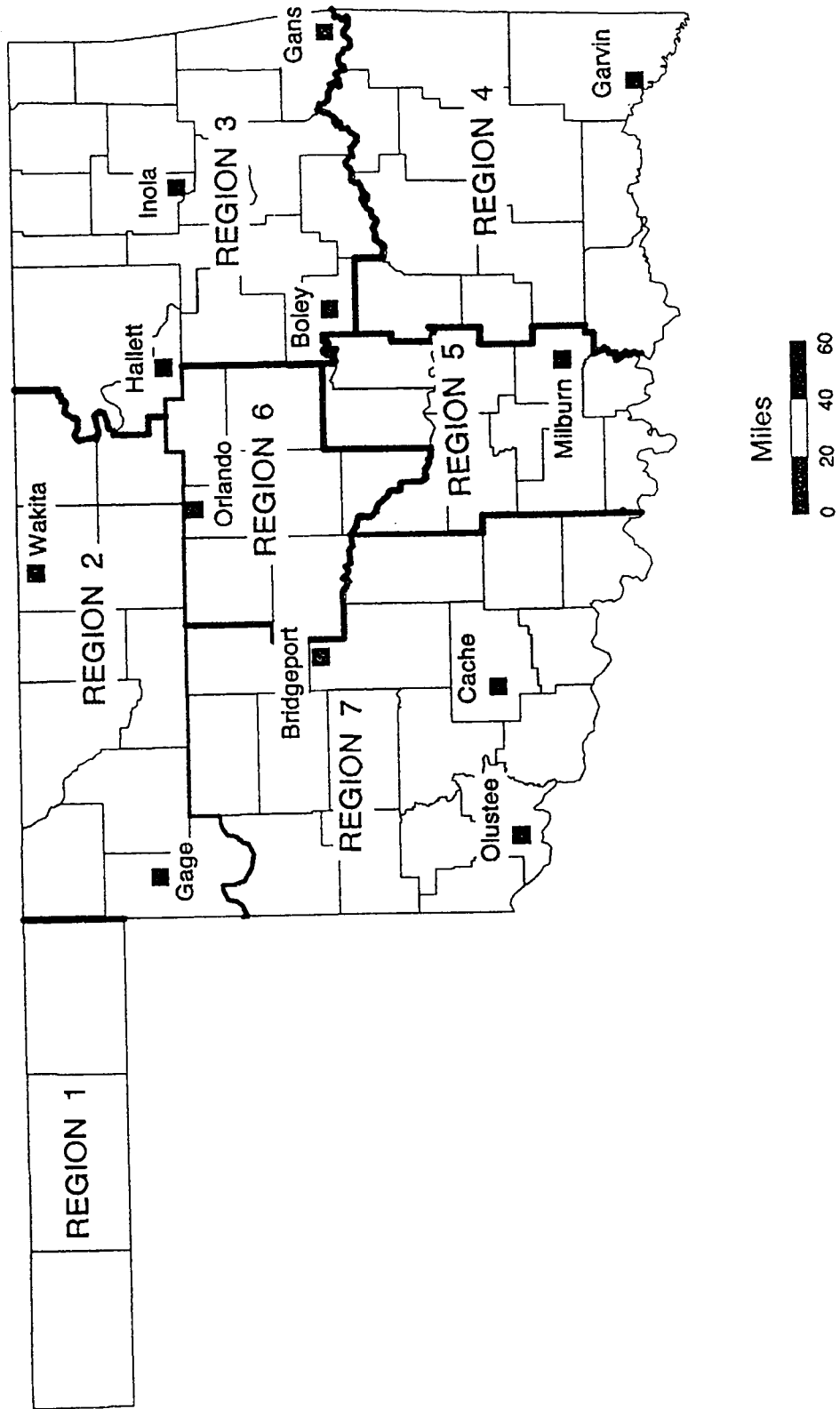
Several primary sources such as newspapers, county histories, manuscript census material, plat maps, fire insurance maps, and archival resources will also be used to show the location of the house types and to find the origin of the original owners of the houses to see what cultural group they belonged to, and what folk house type they built or had built. This research will allow the author to follow the settlement of the study towns through time and

Figure 1. Cultural Hearths and Cultural Regions of the Eastern United States.



Source: Glassie, Henry. 1968. Patterns in the Material Culture of the Eastern United States.

Figure 2. The Twelve Survey Towns in Relation to the State Historic Preservation Regions.



what folk house types became common on the Oklahoma landscape at the time of settlement and still are apart of the landscape of the study towns today.

## METHODOLOGY

Folk housing plays a dominant role in our nation's history and culture. It can tell about the movement of different ethnic groups, their cultural beliefs, and the type of environmental conditions they encountered (by the types of materials they used in constructing their houses). This study will not concentrate on one particular house type but will be a general inventory of which house types are common in rural small town Oklahoma and what cultural groups brought them to the state. The study will involve three stages:

1. A bibliography on folk houses will be put together from which a historic context and property type analysis will be written describing the settlement of the twelve study towns and the structure, significance, and eligibility of the different folk house types.
2. Fieldwork will be completed in 12 Oklahoma small towns to see where different house types are located in the state.
3. The study will tie the location of these folk houses with the settlement patterns of Oklahoma by identifying folk house regions where these house types are most common.

The initial stage of the project involved building a bibliography on the subject of folk housing in general and Oklahoma in specific. Sources were gathered from the Edmond Low Library at Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Historical Society Library in Oklahoma City, the Stillwater Public Library, files and sources available from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, and from the architectural library at Oklahoma State University.

Next, a historic context and property type analysis were prepared based on readings from the primary and secondary sources in the bibliography. The readings showed the investigator how

different folk house-types depicted the early settlement of an area, the environment the settlers encountered, and the culture the settlers brought with them through the form, construction, and features (roof, door, window and chimney placement, and presence of a porch) of the house. Many authors, including Kniffen (1965), Glassie (1968), Pillsbury and Kardos (1970), Newton (1977), Noble (1984), Carney (1988), Henderson (1993), and Brown (1993), have stressed that several folk houses had origins in European antecedents, spread to colonial American hearth areas, diffused westward into other cultural areas, and then spread to Oklahoma in the cultural baggage of the pioneers. Consequently, most of these houses were built after the settler earned enough money to build more permanent housing or after the railroad came into all parts of Oklahoma. Therefore, houses built between 1890 to 1910, or during the initial settlement stages, are considered to be the most important houses in terms of being related to the original settlers. Houses built between 1911 and 1944 were built by latter settlers not related to the original development of the state, but who brought their cultural traditions with them and built certain house-types reflective of the areas from where they migrated.

To determine what year each house was built and their location, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were used for each of the study towns. Several towns had maps published every three or four years from 1895 to 1915. However, these maps were not helpful for houses more than two or three blocks from the commercial district, which is what the Sanborn Company mainly focused on mapping. Consequently, houses in these unmapped areas could not be evaluated



until fieldwork commenced.

The twelve study towns were visited between September 1993 and May of 1994. Site visits to the towns were devoted to documenting sample properties over 50 years old, taking notes from personal interviews, and shooting photographs. First the investigator walked every street and recorded how many of each house-type were prominent in each town. Then later, the investigator went back and documented a sample of houses that deemed most worthy of being listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory or on the National Register of Historic Places because they maintained their original integrity or were related to significant persons or events in the town's history. Historic Preservation Inventory Forms were completed for each property which told about the structure of each house, what folk house-type it represented, its location, and their significance. Photographs and slides were also taken of each house documented.

Next, all the county court houses were visited and register of deeds books were used in the county clerks office. From the deed, the investigator was able to validate the dates of construction for houses on the Sanborn maps and was also able to find approximate dates for construction of houses not on the Sanborn maps. The names of the original and concurrent owners were found on these deeds records as were the people who platted the lot and sold it to the original owner. Finally, in the last stage of fieldwork personal interviews were conducted with the owners of each house to find out some additional historical facts about each house and to see how long they have lived in the house.

Once field work was completed, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were rechecked to confirm data obtained on the age of each house. Then, the 1900 and 1910 manuscript census was used for each of these towns. The manuscript census listed the names of all the heads of households and their family members who were living in the study towns during the census years. By using this, the investigator found what state each head of household originated, what his occupation was, what type of business he owned, and if he owned a house or a lot in town. This information also could be used to validate construction dates of houses, to tell about the cultural origins of each house, what ethnic or minority group it was associated with, and from what part of the country these groups came. It also told how these early settlers contributed to the building of their towns, adding historic importance to the houses they built.

It was found through using Sanborn maps and conducting personal interviews that sometimes the original house had been razed and another house built. If this newer house proved to be over fifty years old than it was also documented. Some houses that were constructed after 1945 were also documented, including five in Wakita, but they fail to meet National Register age eligibility requirements and will be included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Below is the historic context of the folk house types and towns included in the study followed by a property type analysis. The fieldwork results are reported in the results section of this document.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Folk house types are one aspect of our material culture that tell us about the early settlement and ways of living on the Oklahoma frontier because as settlers laid claims to their land, an immediate concern was for shelter. Basically, there was a two stage process of folk house development in Oklahoma. The first generation houses were built from whatever materials were readily available such as logs in the east and clay, sod, pickets, or stones in the west<sup>1</sup>. The second generation of houses were mostly frame, as a result of the railroad and the availability of lumber in all parts of Oklahoma. It has been proposed that the log houses and all the frame houses were built by different cultural, economic, and ethnic groups in hearth regions on the east coast and that they diffused in their baggage to the western frontier. Consequently, they tended to reflect the cultural origins of their builders<sup>2</sup>. If this is true than each of these house types could represent the traditions and traits of a specific cultural group and mayy tell us about the early settlement of Oklahoma<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, these houses are architecturally and historically significant because not only are they good examples of folk architecture but they also tell about the early settlement of Oklahoma and what groups came to the state.

### First Generation Houses:

Log houses were mostly built in eastern Oklahoma where logs were readily available. They were constructed by notching the logs at the corners or setting them on top of the other in a groove that would hold the logs together. A gable log roof, exterior chimney,

central interior breezeway, and small porch were also common, mimicking those of the Lower South, where the warmer climate made these additions necessities. The Five Tribes and early settlers built a number of log homes which are still evident on the eastern Oklahoma landscape<sup>4</sup>. These log houses included the continental log house, the single-pen log house, the double-pen log house, the saddlebag log house, and the dogtrot log house. To see illustrations of these folk houses turn to Figures 5-9 of the Property Type Analysis.

The continental log house was introduced to Pennsylvania by the Germans. The house was most common in southeastern Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia from where it spread into Ohio, the northern Midwest, and to Moravian settlements in North Carolina. The Germans used the dovetail and half-dovetail notching patterns to distinguish their log house from those built by other ethnic groups<sup>5</sup>.

The single-pen log house was introduced by Swedes and Finns to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia in the 1790s and early 1800s<sup>6</sup>. However, it was most commonly built among the Scotch-Irish who used the same ground-plan and construction materials as the Scandinavians. The Scotch-Irish carried the folk tradition into the Appalachian Mountains of West Virginia and into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Ozarks of Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>. Examples of the single-pen house have been found by Zelinky in Georgia<sup>8</sup>, Wilson in Alabama<sup>9</sup>, Meyer in the Shawnee Hills of Illinois<sup>10</sup>, Wonders in Ontario<sup>11</sup>, and Gettys in Eastern Oklahoma<sup>12</sup>. As this house type moved south and west, three variations were

created as additions were added to the house<sup>13</sup>. O'Malley and Rehder explored the evolution of these three variations: the double-pen, saddlebag, and dogtrot houses<sup>14</sup>. They found that the Upland South was dotted with these multi-room, multilevel log structures. These structures were constructed at different stages as a reflection of spatial needs and cultural developments taking place in the Upland South region.

The double-pen house or "Cumberland" house was first built by the Scotch-Irish in the Cumberland Valley of North Carolina and diffused widely throughout the southeastern United States<sup>15</sup>. The saddlebag house originated in the hills of West Virginia, Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky from where it spread westward into Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas<sup>16</sup>.

Finally, the dogtrot house first appeared in southeastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, and western North Carolina where it became very common in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. From these places it spread into the Nashville Basin, northern Alabama, Mississippi, and into the Ozarks of Arkansas and Missouri. Central passageways gave the dogtrot its name. These were open interior hallways dividing two rooms of the house and allowing people to enter each room through separate doors. A common roof and floor connected the three sections of the house. Consequently, summer breezes could blow through the open "dogtrot" or "possum run"<sup>17</sup>. Halan examined the dogtrot house in Middle Tennessee and presented documentary and graphic evidence relating to four Middle Tennessee houses<sup>18</sup>. He explained their history, who built them, and their structure. Similarly, Gettys wrote about the dogtrot house in

Oklahoma. Gettys described its origin, diffusion, structural components, and what made it an unique Oklahoma house type<sup>19</sup>.

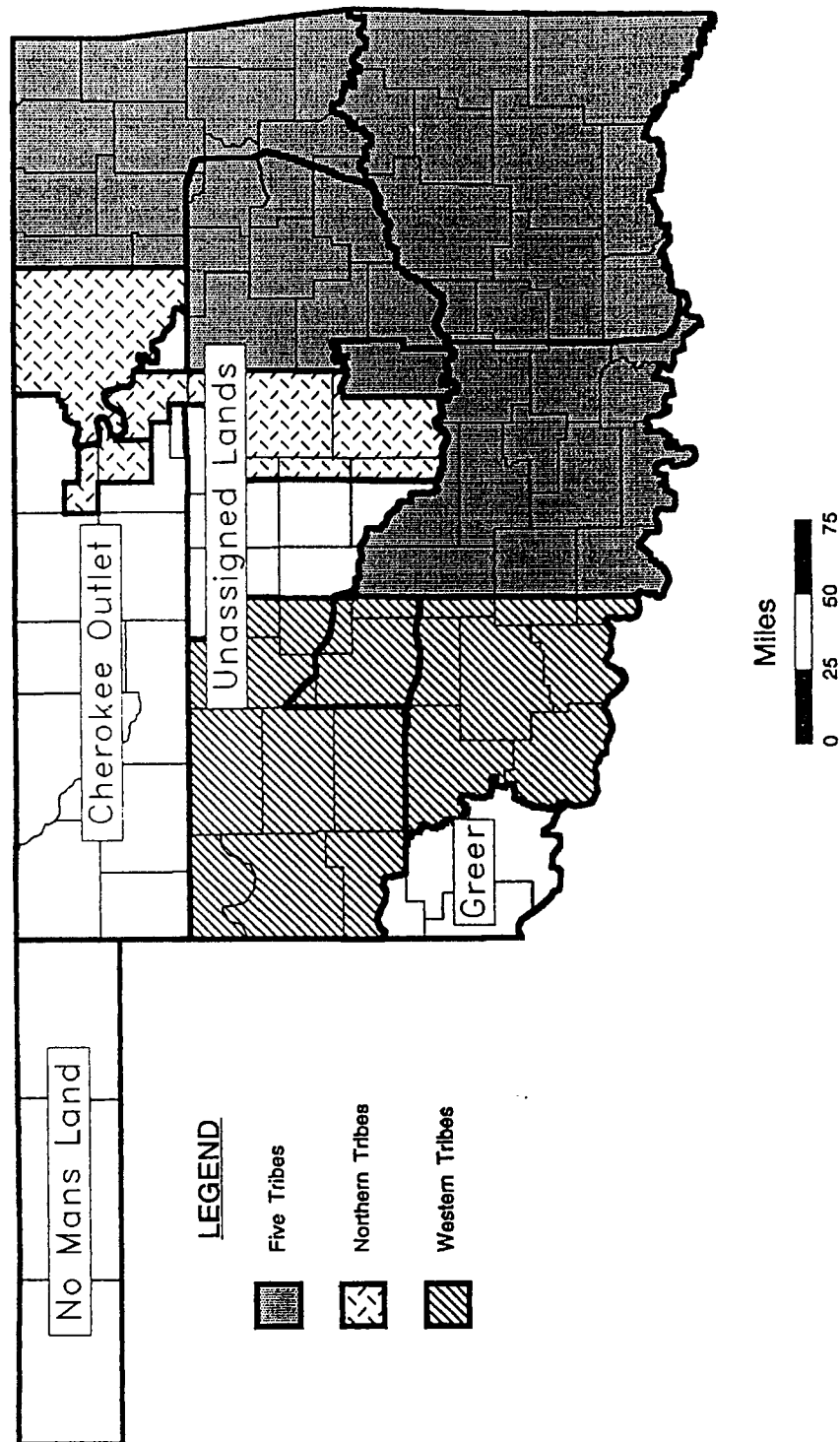
All five of these log structures were once common in Oklahoma, with the Continental log mainly being in German areas<sup>20</sup>, and the other four in Indian Territory where they were commonly built by the Five Tribes and early Scotch-Irish or English settlers<sup>21</sup>. Frame versions of these houses were built after the railroad companies constructed tracks through eastern Oklahoma making lumber readily available. These frame versions are more common today then their log prototypes.

In western Oklahoma, including the Unassigned Lands, the Cherokee Outlet, and the Western Indian lands (Figure 3), there was a two-stage pattern of first generation folk house development.

The first and most primitive stage was either the dugout or half-dugout. The dugout was built into the side of a hill and often consisted of an underground room with an elevated entrance. The entrance was usually surrounded by a picket wall and a scrub roof built from what little wood was available. They had dirt floors and walls which meant that snakes, gophers, rats, and other rodents burrowed into the dugouts and made them highly undesirable. The dugouts were common on the Oklahoma landscape for only two or three years after initial settlement. Remains of several dugouts still exist in many areas of western Oklahoma. An option to dugouts was a basic frame shack, twelve by twenty in size and of board and batten construction. This option only came to those who brought the materials with them from other areas when they made one of various landruns into Oklahoma Territory<sup>22</sup>.

Figure 3. Original Settlement Areas of the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.

Adapted From: Morris, John. 1986. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma.



A second stage of housing occurred two or three years after initial settlement. At this time, the settler had built up enough funds to either build a second room or half story onto the original structure or to hire someone to bring their "grasshopper" or breaking plow over to break up the soil for a "soddie" <sup>23</sup>. Sod houses were prevalent throughout the state but were most common in Oklahoma Territory because of its aridity and minimal tree growth.

Settlers used the breaking plow to turn the fourteen inch thick, eighteen inch wide sod clumps. These chunks of dirt were further cut with a spade to a length twice their width. Then, they were set in place like regular bricks are today with walls being built of two or more widths of sod in a common bond pattern and interlocking header courses. The roof was made by setting a forked post in each gable wall to act as a support beam. Then, other beams would span from one ridge beam to the next and would support an often flat sod roof<sup>24</sup>.

Even through the soddies were an inexpensive form of construction, they did not last long because of the prairie winds and rain that eroded the house away. The time of the year the sod was cut also affected their durability because during the spring and summer there is more moisture in the soil and the root system of the grass is more developed due to the spring rains. The wetter the sod the higher tendency that the house will sag or collapse because of its weight. Therefore, the late summer and fall months were the best times to build because of the dryer conditions. Soddies were also infested with bugs, snakes, and spiders that would burrow through the roof or walls and drop in for an



unexpected visit. Therefore, many soddies were abandoned once lumber and wood became more readily available<sup>25</sup>. A good example of a soddie still exists today near Aline, Oklahoma.

Tepees were the initial settlement houses for many of the western Indian tribes and consisted of a frame of four twenty-five foot long poles and twenty lighter poles that were leaned into the crotch of the original four to form a large circle twenty feet in diameter, over which the buffalo skins were placed. The frame was erected so that a tilted cone was created allowing smoke from a central fire pit to rise out of the opening at the top and side of the tepee. The bottom of the tepee was weighted down with stones to prevent small rodents or snakes from entering the tepee. The tepee was light, easy to dismantle, and portable so that tribes could easily pick up and follow the animals they were hunting. Once the railroad advanced across the western plains tepees and other structures were often replaced with frame shacks or houses as settlement became more permanent<sup>26</sup>.

#### Second Generation Houses:

The second generation houses were common once the railroad advanced to all sections of the Territory. Lumber became readily available and one or two story frame houses became the mainstay of the Oklahoma landscape<sup>27</sup>. Many of these houses were built by the settlers themselves and were not constructed using formal plans. They were put together through memory or by folk tradition. Many of the houses represented house-types that were built by the same cultural groups on the east coast and have roots to similar models in Europe. The houses also represented environmental conditions

with the use of porches on many houses in the southern United States because of the warmer weather and the need of shady places to sit or sleep during summer days or evenings. Southern houses also tended to have exterior chimneys and seperate kitchens to keep the house cooler<sup>28</sup>. Eight frame folk house types were common in the cultural hearths of the East Coast and spread westward with the advancement of settlement into the different cultural regions and into Oklahoma (See Figure 1). To see illustrations of these folk houses tune to Figures 10-18 of the Property Type Analysis.

The front-gabled house became popular among the English and Germans in the New England and Delaware Valley regions between 1830 and 1850. This style followed the expansion of the railroad through the Southern Midwest into Nebraska and Kansas where it became a dominant folk form. It was named because the entrance to the house is always in the gable portion of the structure and it exists in both one and two story versions<sup>29</sup>.

The side-gabled house has its entrance on the side of the house away from the gable portions of the structure. It is two rooms deep and became common in New England where the settlers developed a roof-framing technique for spanning large two room depths. It was especially a common house-type on farms because of its capacity to house large families<sup>30</sup>.

The cross house had origins in New England and rural New York and included a side-gable wing added to a gable-front house to provide more room for large farm families. For this reason it became a very common house on many rural farms as it diffused into the Midwest and Great Plains during the 1860s on up to the early

1900s<sup>31</sup>.

The hall-and-parlor house is a direct antecedent of those built in the British Isles. It was first built from logs in the Midland states and timber in the Tidewater states from where it diffused westward into Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri<sup>32</sup>.

The I-house was named by a geographer, Fred Kniffen, for its common occurrence in Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois or all states beginning with the letter I<sup>33</sup>. It was introduced by the English to the Chesapeake Bay hearth region of Virginia and followed a southward migration path with the Scotch-Irish into the Appalachian Mountains. Then it turned westward in two streams: one went through Kentucky, and southern Indiana into Illinois, Iowa, northern Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas; the second wave went into Tennessee, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and the Texas hill country<sup>34</sup>. The Germans also carried a variants of the I-house into Pennsylvania and the Upper Midwest<sup>35</sup>, while the English built another variation on the plantations of the Lower South with tall porches and Georgian features<sup>36</sup>. Crumbie and Carney also found that the I-house, in its various forms, was common in certain areas of Oklahoma<sup>37</sup>.

The most extensive research on the origin and diffusion of the shotgun was completed by Vlach<sup>38</sup>. He traced the history of the shotgun house to the Yorubas in Nigeria who brought the house with them to Haiti. Vlach described the variations in the structure of the house and how the shotgun house of today evolved out of the types first used by the Yoruba. From Haiti, the house diffused with black slaves to many of the southern plantations and to New

Orleans where it became common on the narrow urban lots on Bourbon Street and in the lower income districts of the city. From New Orleans the shotgun diffused up the Mississippi and Red rivers into Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas. It seemed to be associated with African-Americans (brought to Oklahoma by the Five Civilized tribes), oil-field workers, and lumber industries in these areas<sup>39</sup>. They may have also spread with the workers to Oklahoma because they were found to be common on the Cushing, Burbank, and Heaton oil fields<sup>40</sup>.

The southern pyramid house was first common in the early nineteenth century. This house appeared to have evolved from the combining of various French architectural elements from New Orleans<sup>41</sup>. However, its origin has never been seriously investigated and the above speculations were made by observing the commonality of the house in Louisiana and the Lower South and its similar qualities to the French colonial houses of New Orleans. There is also evidence that it was built as company-town housing in the southeast<sup>42</sup>. It diffused from the Lower South and Louisiana west and north into Texas, Oklahoma, the Midwest, and Great Plains states.

Finally, the Creole or grenier house was popular among the Cajuns of Louisiana and may have spread northward into Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma with the movement of the French up the Mississippi, Arkansas, Verdigris, and Red rivers<sup>43</sup>.

All these houses were significant on the east coast, in the Lower South, the Upper South, and the Midwest. Therefore, this survey will study these house-types in twelve Oklahoma small towns,

distributed throughout the state, to see how they are related to the settlement of small town Oklahoma and also to identify other house-types that may be common on the Oklahoma landscape.

### **Settlement of the Twelve Oklahoma Small Towns**

The twelve towns chosen for this study have different characteristics because they were settled by various cultural groups which gave each their own unique history. Inola was on the border of the Cherokee and Creek nations and possesses heritage of both tribes; Boley was an all-black town homesteaded by free blacks in the Creek Territory; Gans was part of the Cherokee Territory; Garvin was located in Choctaw Territory; Milburn in Chickasaw territory; Hallett was a part of the Cherokee Outlet and Pawnee-Osage lands; Orlando was located in the Unassigned Lands first opened to non-Native settlement; Wakita was platted in the northern part of the Cherokee Outlet and was settled mostly by Midwesterners; Gage was founded in the Southwest part of the Cherokee Outlet and was settled by Texans and Midwesterners; Bridgeport was on the border of the old Wichita-Caddo and Cheyenne-Arapaho territories; Cache was located in Comanche territory; and Olustee was located in Old Greer county (Figure 3). Consequently, each of these towns was settled at different times, and possibly by different peoples with their own special house-types.

According to the 1910 Manuscript Census, there were 1,751 heads of households that built or owned houses in these twelve towns at the time of the census. Thirty-one percent were from the Upper South, 30% from the Midwest, and 29% from the Lower South

(Table I). Texas (13%), Missouri (11%), Illinois (9%), were the top three states represented. Of the foreign born population, 34% came from Mexico and 25% were German. Boley had a 100% African-American population and Gans, Inola, Garvin, and Milburn each had settlers listed in the 1910 federal Indian census<sup>44</sup>. Using this data a map of cultural origins of Oklahoma settlers was made (Figure 4). This map shows the twelve Oklahoma towns and what cultural area they are most associated with. The regional lines were drawn based on the significance or percent of each origin group in the twelve Oklahoma towns.

### **Town Histories**

The area around Inola was located in the northeast corner of Creek Indian Territory almost on the border of the Creek and Cherokee nations and is in present day Rogers County, about fifteen miles south of Claremore (Figure 3). The Creeks were native to Georgia and Alabama<sup>45</sup>. In 1832, as a result of treaties with the United States government they were given land in what is now Arkansas and Oklahoma. By 1837, 15,000 Creeks were living on their new lands<sup>46</sup>. Their houses varied little from what they built in the rural South. The most prosperous lived in two-story double pen log houses with verandas. Others occupied double passage cabins with a dogtrot. Most of the tribe however lived in one-room log structures with dirt floors, a plank roof, and exterior stone fireplaces. They chinked the structure with mud and did most of their cooking outside. Slavery also was brought to Oklahoma with 261 Creeks owning 1,651 slaves in 1860<sup>47</sup>.

As a result of the Civil War, they were forced to give up

TABLE I

ORIGIN OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD  
IN THE TWELVE STUDY TOWNS IN 1910

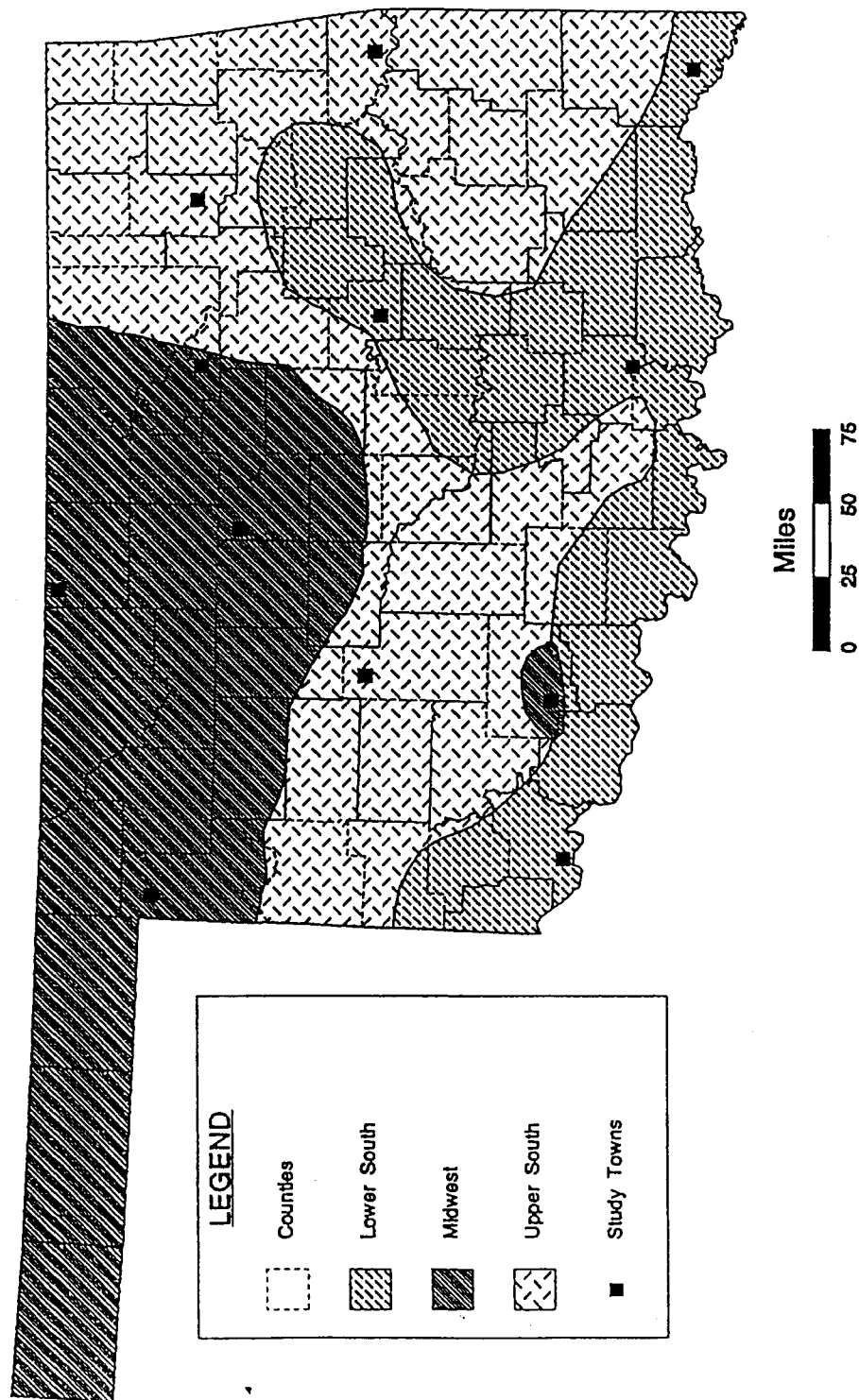
State or Region	#	%	State or Region	#	%
North Carolina	27	1	Illinois	151	9
South Carolina	19	1	Ohio	76	4
Georgia	48	3	Indiana	106	6
Florida	02	.1	Iowa	66	4
Alabama	78	4	Wisconsin	10	.6
Mississippi	61	3	Michigan	16	.9
Louisiana	48	3	Minnesota	2	.1
<u>Texas</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>13</u>	South Dakota	0	0
Lower South	513	29	North Dakota	0	0
			Nebraska	9	.5
			<u>Kansas</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>5</u>
Missouri	190	11	Midwest	528	30
Arkansas	127	7			
Tennessee	116	7	Oregon	1	.1
Kentucky	76	4	California	2	.1
Virginia	33	2	Colorado	1	.1
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>Arizona</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.1</u>
Upper South	546	31	West	5	.4
			Oklahoma	35	3
Pennsylvania	29	2			
New Jersey	3	.2	Germany	15	.9
Delaware	0	0	Mexican	21	1
Maryland	02	.1	English	5	.3
<u>New York</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>	Scotch-Irish	7	.4
Mid-Atlantic	55	3	Russian	3	.2
			Canadian	6	.3
Massachusetts	3	.2	Switzerland	1	.1
Connecticut	1	.1	Denmark	2	.1
Rhode Island	1	.1	<u>Welsh</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.1</u>
Vermont	0	0	Foreign Born	61	3
New Hampshire	1	.1			
<u>Maine</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>.1</u>			
New England	8	.5			

Total number of Heads of Household = 1,751

KEY: # = Number of heads of household in the twelve study towns migrating from the particular state, region, or country. % = Percent of the total number of heads of household in the twelve study towns that came from each state, region, or country.

**Figure 4. Cultural Regions of Oklahoma in Relation to the Location of the Twelve Study Towns (Defined by Origins of Heads of Households).**

**Source: 1910 Oklahoma Manuscript Census.**





their slaves and to cede 3.25 million acres in the western part of their territory, on which the government placed many Indian tribes from Kansas and the Midwest. Railroads were also allowed to build through the Creek nation as a result of the treaty, and between 1872 and 1902 700 miles of track were built within the tribal domain<sup>48</sup>. In 1893, the Dawes commission tried to negotiate with the Creeks to terminate their tribal government but the Creeks would not agree to a treaty. However, their land was surveyed and a census was taken. In 1898, the Curtis Act abolished Creek tribal courts and allowed for the incorporation of present towns. Finally, in 1901 the Creeks agreed to abolish their tribal government and the allotment process of their land began<sup>49</sup>.

The town of Inola was established March 1, 1890 as a small Creek village and post office<sup>50</sup>. When Creek territory opened for white settlement, the town was platted and lots were sold beginning in 1901. By 1910, forty businesses sprang up, a school was built, and several churches were started<sup>51</sup>. Forty-nine percent of the settlers came from the Upper South states, 30% from the Midwest, and 9% were from the Lower South. Twenty-nine percent of the settlers were from Missouri, 11% from Arkansas, and 7% from Illinois<sup>52</sup>. The Germans and Scotch-Irish were the dominant ethnic groups in the area and "this is one of the few areas in the state where the horse-drawn wagons and buggies of German Mennonite farmers can still be seen" <sup>53</sup>. Today, Inola has 1,444 residents and about twelve active commercial establishments. Six of its original commercial buildings are still standing and are well preserved.

Boley was also established in the Creek Nation of Indian

Territory and is now located in Okfuskee County of east-central Oklahoma (Figure 3). In 1901, the land around Boley was being allotted to the Creeks for individual ownership through the Dawes Act of 1893 and any excess land was given to homesteaders. Each tribal member regardless of age or marital status received 160 acres of land. Former black slaves also received 160 acres because they possessed various degrees of rights and responsibilities in their respective tribes as a result of post-Civil War agreements between the United States government and the Five Tribes. Abigail Barnett, a six year old Choctaw freedwomen was one of these recipients. James Barnett, Abigail's father, selected her land and the land for his other three children. He chose all these allotments as close together as possible without consideration of the physical conditions. The land was hilly and had many creeks and ravines that flooded the surrounding low country. The limited farming potential and a new law giving freedmen the right to sell their lands adjacent to railroad stations prompted Barnett to think about selling forty acres of Abigail's land to the new Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company for townsite development<sup>54</sup>.

Lake Moore, a thirty-three year old white attorney and former commissioner to the Five Tribes, heard that Barnett was considering selling his land. Consequently, Moore met with Captain Boley (an early Black settler in the area) and several other men in Wilitka, Oklahoma one day in 1903. They talked about the prospects of the new townsite becoming an all-black town because the surrounding area was populated with blacks and if the businesses were owned by black businessmen this would create a prosperous town with good

hinterland business. Also, there were no all-black towns within a fifty mile radius to compete with the proposed settlement. The nearest was Langston in Logan County, 70 miles away<sup>55</sup>.

Moore talked to Barnett and he agreed to the idea. However, Barnett could not legally sell the land because he was not of Creek blood and Abigail was too young. Consequently Josiah Looney, a seventy-five year old Creek Indian, was appointed Abigail's guardian. Mr. Looney and Mr. Moore then began arrangements to sell eighty acres of Abigail's land for townsite purposes. However, the Department of Interior was opposed to the sale of her land under these terms and would not allow the arrangements to proceed. Consequently, Abigail's land was sold by the government at public auction and the buyers donated it for townsite development<sup>56</sup>.

The townsite company agreed to make the new town an all-black town and appointed Thomas Haynes as black resident manager. Haynes was a freedman from east Texas and actively promoted the proposed black town by sending information about it to all areas of the country, especially the Lower South. September 22, 1904 was the formal opening of the town and Moore and Haynes were in charge of selling lots. By April of 1905, Boley had over four hundred residents<sup>57</sup>. All of these settlers were African-American of which 78% were from the Lower South, 19% from the Upper South, and 3% from the Midwest. Nearly 30% of these settlers were from Texas, 14% from Alabama, and 12% from Louisiana<sup>58</sup>. In a 1983 survey of all-Black towns in Oklahoma, in which Boley was not included, Carney found that shotguns were the most popular house-type built in these towns<sup>59</sup>. Therefore, considering the heavy Lower South

influences and the dominance of the black population in Boley, shotguns and pyramid houses should be expected to be the main house-types.

Many black people came to Boley and other all-black towns because of southern oppression, discrimination, and because they thought black communities were a kind of protective shield. In these communities they had the first opportunities to control their lives and destinies because they could elect their own officials, establish committees, speak openly without fear of reprisals, and could practice their religion, music, and culture anytime they wished. In other words, the all-black towns gave their residents a sense of dignity which for many was enough to justify their existence<sup>60</sup>.

Mr. T. B. Armstrong was elected Boley's first mayor. His election was enthusiastically supported by many residents who participated in their first political election. By 1911, Boley boasted a population near 4,000 and Boley's commercial district had 70 some businesses including three banks, five groceries, five hotels, seven restaurants, four cotton-gins, three drug stores, four department stores, a jewelry store, one lumber yard, two liveries, and an ice plant. Early social institutions include six churches, a manual training school for black boys, and a Masonic Lodge<sup>61</sup>.

Boley was located in a prime agricultural area with cotton, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes being the principal crops. Stock raising was also important in the area. The failure of crops in the 1920s and the depression of the 1930s caused severe economic

conditions in the town forcing many of the residents to leave which dealt a blow from which the town never recovered<sup>62</sup>. Today, Boley has about 425 people. The city hall, post office, a small grocery-restaurant, and a manufacturing business are all that remain on main street with several abandoned buildings giving it a ghostly appearance. The Antioch Baptist church and about thirty houses are the most animate structures in town.

Gans was formally in the Cherokee nation of Indian Territory and is now located in Sequoyah County of East Central Oklahoma (Figure 3). The original Cherokee homeland was in Tennessee and the Southern Appalachian Mountains, where they were engaged in agriculture and grew tobacco, corn, and beans for subsistence. They lived in villages along rivers and streams occupying multiple-family dwellings constructed of logs, wood, and clay. In 1830, the Cherokees were forced to move west because of the Indian Removal Act. By 1838, most of the Cherokee tribe settled in their new homeland in the Northeastern part of Indian Territory and established a capital at Tahlequah in 1839. Commerce and agriculture were reestablished, a superb education system was created, and slaves were brought to work on the cotton and tobacco plantations<sup>63</sup>.

In 1865, the Cherokee became involved in the Civil War siding with Confederate troops. As a result, they had to abolish slavery, grant the black freedmen tribal citizenship, grant rights-of-way for railroad development, and give up land in their Cherokee Outlet to other Indian Tribes. In 1871, the KATY and Frisco railroads built tracks through the Cherokee Nation and in 1886 the Kansas and

Arkansas Valley railroad pushed into the area. Villages and towns soon developed along the railroads including Miami, Vinita, Chouteau, Inola, Sallisaw, and Pryor. In 1902, the Dawes Commission oversaw the allotment of the tribal domain to Cherokee citizens who appeared on the tribal rolls and in 1906 the area was opened to all settlers<sup>64</sup>. Germans, Russian-Germans, Irish, Greeks, Poles, Mexicans, and Syrians moved into the area and were the dominant ethnic groups. Many worked in the oil fields of the area, helped build railroads, or worked for mining or lumbering camps<sup>65</sup>.

Gans had its beginning as a post office named Jacktown, after Lyde Jack who was an early settler. A few years later the name was changed to Gann after three brothers who sold land to the town and Lee Leach was the first postmaster. In 1896, the Kansas City Southern Railroad came through town and requested a name change because a Gann existed in Arkansas along the same rail line. The name was changed to Gans September 8, 1899 with Andrew Russell as the postmaster. By 1901, the new town had a population of close to 200 people and was officially platted on April 14, 1902. Early businesses included the G.W. Chisholm and John Harris general store, the G.S. Davoult grocery and harness shop, the Jackson grocery store, the Tom Acton general store, the P.H. Spear cotton gin and mill, and the GANS REPORTER operated by a Mr. Campbell and Lewis Planer. Pinner and R.A. Balance were two early doctors in town<sup>66</sup>.

Gans had two banks including the Nakdimen bank and the Citizens bank. Both were disbanded by the late 1920s. School was first taught in three subscription schools around Gans (Sulphur

Springs, Childers Chapel, and Fleetwood Chapel). In 1906, all were combined and school was held in the Interanal Order of Odd Fellows lodge building until 1910 when the first school was erected. It was destroyed by fire in 1937 and the present structure was built in 1938. Early churches included a Methodist church started by the Childers family, a Baptist church, and a Church of Christ with J.D. Williams as the preacher<sup>67</sup>.

Sixty-five percent of these early settlers came from the Upper South, 13% from the Lower South, and 13% from the Midwest. Thirty-four percent were from Arkansas, 14% from Missouri and Tennessee respectively, and 7% were from Alabama<sup>68</sup>. The area was mostly dependent on agriculture for its viability. The Childers family claimed most of the land north and east of Gans and the Russell family owned much of the land to the south. Cattle ranching and hogs were the dominant livestock operations with much of the land being unfenced because no stock laws existed. Consequently, ranch hands had to make sure the livestock did not roam into the fields of the area. Cotton, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, radishes, beans, and peas were the main crops grown<sup>69</sup>. Today, Gans has a population of 218 residents and has four business including a convenience store, flea market, city hall and the post office. Only one original commercial building still remains in town and was built by William Harris in 1902. The original school building is still standing as well on the northeast side of Gans and is still used as a school today.

Garvin was once located in the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory and is now located in McCurtain County of Southeastern

Oklahoma (Figure 3). The Choctaw tribe originated from south-central Mississippi, where they relied on agriculture and hunting for their subsistence. They planted individual plots of corn, beans, and pumpkins and hunted deer, bears, turkeys, and squirrels in the forests of Southeastern Oklahoma. They lived in single-family dwelling units constructed of vertical poles plastered over with mud and covered by bark or thatch. They entered the houses from the side that opened into essentially one room with an earthen floor, a fireplace, and bed platforms on the walls. The houses were clustered in little communities usually located along rivers or springs<sup>70</sup>.

In 1830, Congress passed legislation forcing the tribe to relinquish their land and move to Indian Territory. With resentment, the Choctaws accepted the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in September of that year. Some 27,000 Choctaws moved to Indian Territory between 1830 and 1833 and slowly recovered from their removal. The government furnished them plows and hoes to plant similar crops as in Mississippi. They also planted cotton along the Red River and hunted deer and buffalo. One of the Choctaw traders, Robert Jones, imported slaves to work on the plantations. Important market centers were soon established including Doaksville, Skullyville, Eagletown, Perryville, Colbert Crossing and Boggy Depot. Cotton gins, saw mills, grist mills, and salt works were among the early businesses in these towns.

By 1860, the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists had established congregations among the Choctaw with Wheelock Church near Valliant and the Rock Church near Garvin being two of the



oldest congregations. In 1861, the Choctaw entered the Civil War on the side of the Confederates because they were a slaveholding nation and as a result of the war they had to give up parts of their land to Kansas Indian Tribes and had to allow railroads into the area. The "KATY," Frisco, Arkansas Choctaw, and Kansas City Southern were the first three railroads to arrive and they established many townsites along their routes<sup>71</sup>.

James K. Kirk, a native of Virginia, was the first settler to homestead in the Garvin area. He established a post office February 17, 1894 and a trading post and cotton gin shortly thereafter. When a new site was platted by the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad 1 1/2 miles to the southwest in 1902, Kirk moved his businesses to the new town. In 1905, Garvin was designated the provisional county seat of McCurtain County and was the county seat until 1907 when the state declared Idabel as the new county seat<sup>72</sup>.

Garvin had up to 957 people at the height of its development in the 1910s with a bank, several stores, three doctors, a large school, and large timber processing plants. However, with the decline in the lumber industry, and the development of better roads in the county in the 1930s, Garvin lost most of its businesses, population, and its school<sup>73</sup>.

Forty-two percent of the settlers were from the Lower South, 36% from the Upper South, and 14% from the Midwest. Forty-Seven percent of the settlers were from Arkansas, 36% from Texas, and 14% from Mississippi<sup>74</sup>. The dominant ethnic groups were the English, Irish, Welsh, Italians, Poles, and Ukrainians. The Italians were the most numerous in the region around Garvin. Most of the

immigrants worked on the coal fields and in the lumber industry of the area. The company houses were one-story clapboard structures, one room in width, and three to five rooms long and shoddy in construction (Shotgun houses). These houses were common on the oil and coal fields further east and spread to Oklahoma with the mining and oil industries<sup>75</sup>. Therefore, Garvin grew around the lumber and coal industry and faded away when these resources were depleted. Today it has a population of 128 residents has three active commercial businesses including the post office and two convenience stores. None of its original commercial buildings are still standing leaving a ghostly appearance to main street. However, the Rock Church still stands two blockss off of main street as a symbol of Garvin's rich history.

The area around Milburn was once home to the Chickasaw tribe and is now in Johnston County of south-central Oklahoma (Figure 3). The Chickasaw's original homeland was in the Tombigbee River Highlands of Mississippi, Western Tennessee, and in Western Kentucky. Their former capital was Tupelo, Mississippi. The Chickasaw sustained themselves by agriculture and hunting. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and squash were grown on plots near their village and from the surrounding forest they gathered persimmons, nuts, plums, berries, and onions. They hunted bears, turkeys, squirrels, and white-tailed deer. They lived in single-family dwellings of two types depending on the season: circular winter houses were made from mud plaster and contained an earthen floor; the rectangular summer houses were of woven thatch and had a gabled roof of bark and grass<sup>76</sup>.

In a series of treaties between 1813 and 1815, the Chickasaw lost their domain in Western Tennessee and Kentucky and were confined to Northwest Mississippi. In their homeland they established subsistence type farms and created prosperous cotton plantations, worked by slaves. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act forcing them to move from their homelands. However, the Chickasaw could not find suitable land in the west and did not move until 1837 when the Choctaw agreed to set aside a Chickasaw District in the western part of their domain in Southern Indian Territory. Forts Washita and Arbuckle were set up to protect the Chickasaw from the plains tribes of the area. Once safety was secured, they quickly developed their farm and plantation lifestyle along the many streams that drained into the Red River.

The full-bloods were subsistence farmers and the mixed bloods, such as George Colbert, operated large plantations with slave labor. The Chickasaw also established market centers that depended on the commerce provided by the farmers including the Chickasaw capital at Tishomingo, Pontotoc, Hatsboro, Colbert, and Burney. Cotton gins, grist mills, and saw mills were common in all these towns. A ferry station was set up by Ben Colbert on the Red River near Colbert to transport the agricultural products to market and often as far as New Orleans. The full-bloods constructed two-room log cabins such as the Saddlebag and Dogtrot houses, while the mixed bloods built plantation style houses<sup>77</sup>.

In 1855, the Chickasaws received ownership of a present day eight county area of south-central Oklahoma including Johnston County. As a result of the Civil War, in 1866 the Chickasaws had

to allow two railroads across their land, had to abolish slavery, and had to allow the settlement of 10,000 Kansas Indians on their land. The KATY rail line was built across the southeast corner of the area in 1872, the Santa Fe laid tracks from Purcell to Texas in 1887, and in the early 1900s the Rock Island and Frisco railroads stimulated agriculture, ranching, quarrying, and the further development of settlements in the area<sup>78</sup>. Austrians, Germans, Irish, Jews, and Mexicans were the main immigrants that came into the area as a result of the railroads. Many Germans settled in Johnston County and started agricultural enterprises such as Chapman Farms between Tishomingo and Milburn<sup>79</sup>.

The town of Milburn was started January 18, 1900 as a post office named Ellen, after Ellen Chapman who was the daughter of an early settler<sup>80</sup>. W.J. Milburn, a merchant in Emet, bought the land from Judge Mike Condon in 1901 for surveying and development. The name was changed to Milburn as of August 17, 1901. Milburn was surveyed along the Chicago-Rock Island and Pacific railroad in 1902<sup>81</sup>.

Milburn became one of the most important agricultural towns in Johnston County in regards to exporting wheat, oats, and cotton. By 1913, Milburn had 24 businesses including five general stores, two banks, two department stores, a large hardware store, a drug store, two hotels, a livery, a meat market, three blacksmith shops, and the MILBURN NEWS. Two cotton gins and a grist mill served the processing and storage needs for the local farmers. Five churches were started during the early 1900s including a Presbyterian, two Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Christian church<sup>82</sup>.

W.J. Milburn started the first bank in Milburn and became famous when he was chosen to represent the area in two sessions of the Oklahoma legislature. Some of the other early businesses included the First State Bank, started in 1908 by F.L. Hunnicut and C.H. Barr; two physicians including Dr. Clark from Faulkner County, Arkansas and Dr. Coterell from Southwestern Missouri; the Herd-Furnham hardware and furniture company; H.F. Blount and W.D. French real estate agents, who helped with the early development of the town; the Wilson, McFeadden and McGee cotton gins; the Mac Butts (native Texan) cash store that sold dry goods, clothing, and shoes; the D.S. Sims livery stable; the F.L. Hunnicut hardware and furniture company which was taken over by Goething and Harrison in 1912; the Mikkleson brothers confectionery; and the City Barber Shop operated by Elza Walker<sup>83</sup>.

The First Baptist Church of Milburn was started in 1906 with J.F. Young as the first pastor. The Milburn Baptist Church was started in 1919 as a member of the Southern Baptist Convention with W.N. Denton as the first pastor. N.M. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins, Nellie Armstrong, Elza Walker, and Mary Heath were the charter members. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1902. From 1902-1916 they shared a church building with the Presbyterians and built their own church in 1916. James Shanks, W.S. Lee, W.B. McKinney, and O.S. Snell were the earliest pastors. Many of these settlers bought the earliest residential lots in Milburn and built the first houses in town<sup>84</sup>. Forty-two percent of the early settlers in Milburn came from the Lower South, 39% from the Upper South, and 6% from the Midwest. Twenty-seven percent

were from Texas, 16% from Tennessee, and 10% came from Arkansas and Kentucky respectively<sup>85</sup>. Consequently, Lower South and Upper South houses may be the most common house-types in Milburn. Today, Milburn has a population of 264 residents and six commercial businesses including the post office, city hall, a grocery store, convenience store, garage, and a bar. Six of its original commercial buildings were still standing.

The town of Hallett was once a part of the Cherokee Outlet and is now located in Pawnee County of north-central Oklahoma (Figure 3). The Outlet became property of the Cherokee Indians in 1830. As a result of the Civil War, in 1865, the western part of the Outlet was leased out to ranchers and the eastern part was made home for the Pawnee, Otoe-Missouri, Ponca, Tonkawa, Kaw, and Osage tribes. The Cherokee Livestock Association was organized in 1880 and grazing rights in present day Pawnee County went to Bennett and Dunham Cattle Company. In 1893, the Outlet was opened for non-native settlement and the advent of agriculture ended the era of an "open range"<sup>86</sup>. Between 1871 and 1910 the KATY, Frisco, Missouri-Pacific, Kansas City Southern, and Santa Fe railway companies built railroads through the area. This further encouraged agricultural production, the establishment of towns and cities, and a flood of various white immigrant groups into the area<sup>87</sup>. Early European groups who settled in the area included the Poles, Czechs, Germans, Irish, Mexicans, and German-Russian Mennonites. They worked predominantly in agriculture, the oil industry, and ore smelting<sup>88</sup>.

Hallett was born in 1905 when the KATY railroad expanded its line from South Coffeyville, Kansas to Oklahoma City. The Frisco

also expanded its railroad though the area in 1908. In 1908-1909 oil was struck in Pawnee County boosting Hallett's population three fold to nearly 10,000 people. Soon a 60-room hotel, a brick plant, and three five-story brick buildings appeared on main street. Some early businesses included J.H. Peck Hardware, Hotel Hallett operated by Mrs. J.L. Murray, the G.A. Martin General Merchandise, the Big Hotel, Hallett Hardware operated by John Coffman, Hallett Drug Company owned by J.L. Murray, the J.S. Harley restaurant, a branch of the Teralton Gin Company, B.L. Gillaspie Livery, T.H. Rogers Lumber Company, the Hallett gin, the New State Hotel, W.A. McKaugan barber shop, Hussey grocery, and the Homer Hughes Drug Store. The Hallett bank was opened in 1909 and went out of business in 1927. A Baptist church and a Christian church were built along with a school in the early 1900s. Reverend W.D. McPhertridge, J.L. Pease, H.J. Barr, and J.F. Mason built some of the first houses in town<sup>99</sup>.

Forty-seven percent of the early settlers in Hallett came from the Midwest, 30% from the Upper South, and 13% percent from the Lower South. Eighteen percent came from Missouri, 15% from Indiana, and 10% from Illinois. The dominant religions were Baptist, Methodist, and Christian<sup>90</sup>.

The Hallett gas and oil field was in production until the mid 1920s when many people picked up and left the area. At the high point of the oil boom there were up to 30,000 people in the area. Around World War II several houses were moved from the oil field and the surrounding countryside to Hallett and surrounding towns<sup>91</sup>. Today, a post office, two convenience stores, and the old telephone

office building are all that stand in the old commercial district. The bank burned five years ago and is just a pile of rubble today. About half a dozen of the original houses still stand around town, mostly on the north side. The current population is 159 residents and the town is kept alive by Highway 99 which passes through town between Oilton and Cleveland.

Orlando was established July 18, 1889 in the extreme northwest corner of Logan County, Oklahoma Territory<sup>92</sup>. It was a part of the Unassigned Lands from 1866 to 1889<sup>93</sup> (Figure 3). Warren Hysell homesteaded the land on which the town was built in April 1889. He also bought additional acreage for \$1600 from the U.S. government and platted lots. The town also became a station along the Santa Fe railway and soon several businesses were started. Dr. E.G. Sharp became the first doctor, Mr. Engle was the depot agent, George Dodson was the first postmaster, W.W. Black owned the first merchandise store, and Roll Wilder was the first banker. Other early businesses included a cheese factory, two hardware stores, two blacksmiths, two livery stables, five grocery stores, and a number of saloons. A grain elevator, two implement stores, a cotton gin, and a butcher shop accommodated the local farmers. Early churches include the Christian church (1903), the Methodist church (1903), the Evangelical church, and a Lutheran church (1903). The town was based on an agricultural economy with wheat and cotton being the economic mainstays of the farmers<sup>94</sup>.

Orlando was also a registration point for the opening of the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893 and immediately became a tent city of 60,000 people. After the run, the community dwindled to



around 1,000 people<sup>95</sup>. Forty-eight percent of the early settlers were from the Midwest, 14% from the Upper South, and 2% from the Lower South. Fourteen percent of the settlers were from Kansas, 13% from Missouri, and 11% from Illinois<sup>96</sup>. The most numerous European groups were Germans, Czechs, Poles, German-Russians, and British including Scotch-Irish and Welsh<sup>97</sup>. Therefore the most common folk house types should be the Midwest-I house, the gable-front house, the side-gabled house, the cross house, and the hall-and-parlor house.

Interstate 35 was built one mile east of Orlando in the 1960s, forcing many business to close down. Today, a grocery store and post office are the only businesses left. The Methodist church, Christian church, and the school are the mainstays of the community. Orlando has 198 residents as of 1990.

From 1839 to 1893, the area of Grant county and the town of Wakita belonged to the Cherokee Indians on which no non-Native settlement was allowed (Figure 3). As a result of the Civil War, the Cherokees had to let the army establish a military fort (Camp Supply, 1868) in Woodward County and several trails, including the Chisholm and Great Western, for travelers and cattlemen to drive their cattle from trail centers in Texas to Kansas. The railroad was also allowed to be developed. In 1886, the Santa Fe built two railroads through the Outlet creating a thirst for settlement<sup>98</sup>.

In December 1891, the Cherokees agreed to sell their western lands for white settlement and on September 16, 1893 the landrun began. Twenty five thousand land-hungry settlers claimed quarter sections of land in "L" (Grant) county of Oklahoma Territory as a

result of the landrun<sup>99</sup>.

Wakita was established November 14, 1893 and is a Cherokee Indian name indicating water collected in a depression, such as a buffalo wallow<sup>100</sup>. By 1905, there were two banks, four general stores, two grocery stores, three department stores, two hotels, three restaurants, three saloons, three hardware stores, two jewelry stores, three lumber yards, and two grain elevators<sup>101</sup>.

In 1911, about 75% of these businesses existed and a new opera house was built<sup>102</sup>. The 1910 population was 405 people. Fifty-one percent of the early settlers of Wakita came from the Midwest, 25% from the Upper South, and 2% from the Lower South. Fourteen percent came from Indiana, twelve percent from Kansas, ten percent from Illinois, and ten percent from Missouri<sup>103</sup>. The Germans, Czechs, and German-Russians were the top three ethnic groups represented in the area and the dominant religions were the Methodist, Mennonite, Roman-Catholic, Christian, and Baptist<sup>104</sup>. The most common houses built should be the German Log, the Midwest-I, the front-gabled house, the side-gabled house, the cross house, the Virginia-I, and the hall and parlor. Today, 75% of the downtown commercial buildings are still occupied and the town has a little over 450 people.

The area around Gage was also once a part of the Cherokee Outlet and is now in Ellis County of Western Oklahoma (Figure 3). In 1835, the Cherokees received the tract of land approximately 65 miles wide just south of the Kansas state line. The area was completely off limits from non-Natives until after the Civil War when the Cherokees had to open up much of the land because of their

loyalty to the Confederacy. In 1868, Camp Supply was established, roads connecting Kansas and Texas were built, railroads were allowed to expand, and Texas cattlemen drove through and pastured their herds in the area. In 1883, the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association was formed enabling ranchers to lease land from the Cherokee for grazing privileges. The Santa Fe built a rail line through the area in 1887 and the Rock Island expanded its lines in 1889 establishing stations along the routes. The stations soon grew into townsites and the whole area was opened up for settlement under terms of the Homestead Act March 3, 1893<sup>105</sup>.

Early prairie settlers and ranchers built sod houses (soddies), dugouts, half-dugouts, or a crude one or two room house where lumber was available. The earliest stores, churches, schools, and other necessary structures were also built using sod or rough lumber. In the late 1880s, the railroads brought lumber to the area and clapboard and frame houses were built<sup>106</sup>. Czechs, Germans, and German-Russians were the dominant ethnic groups to settle the area between 1890 and 1910. Germans from Russia were the most common in the western part of the Cherokee Strip in Harper, Woods, Woodward, and Ellis counties. Germans from the German Empire and Czechs were the most common in the eastern part of the Strip in Alfalfa, Blaine, Kingfisher, and Grant counties. Many of the Czechs moved to Oklahoma from Nebraska or Kansas. Methodists, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Mennonites were the dominant religions of this area<sup>107</sup>.

Gage was founded on the Santa Fe rail line in 1887 and for several years the railroad station was the only building on the

site. In March 1894, John Barr, originally from Minnesota, staked his claim at Gage and became its first settler. He built the first house in April and was soon followed by Fred Webster. Fred became the first postmaster February 5, 1895. William Libbie, G.A. McComber, J.L. Yount, Ed Massey, Ed McDonald, and Jake Prior were other early settlers. Between 1895 and 1900, a grocery store, blacksmith shop, three general stores, a hotel, a saddle and harness shop, two hardware stores, a barber shop, and a couple of restaurants were built. Duke Prior was the earliest banker in town.

By 1907, Gage had a population of 800, three churches, two newspapers, two banks, a flour mill, cotton gin, three hotels, two drug stores, a grain elevator, two hardware stores, three implement houses, two doctors, a broom factory, and six general stores. There was a small brick school which was sufficient until the 1920s when a larger school was needed. A new building was built and in operation by 1922<sup>108</sup>. Sixty percent of the settlers in Gage were from the Midwest, 24% from the Upper South, and 4% from the Lower South. Eighteen percent were from Illinois, 16% from Missouri, and 12% from Kansas<sup>109</sup>. Today, the town of Gage has a population of 473 people and a dozen active businesses. Most of its original commercial district is still standing, one original elevator still stands, and its railroad depot still stand and is used by the elevator to store feed.

The area around Bridgeport, now in Caddo County of west-central Oklahoma, was originally settled by the Choctaw and Chickasaw between 1830 and 1866. As a result of the Civil War in

1869 all their territory to the west of the present day Caddo, Custer, and Washita County lines but to the north of the Arbuckles was designated as the vast Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation (Figure 3). In 1872, the Wichita and Caddo tribes received the land from the Canadian River south to Anadarko, including most of present day Caddo County (Figure 2). In 1892, the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation was opened for Non-Native settlement bringing several settlers through Wichita-Caddo territory to claim land in the Cheyenne-Arapaho area. In 1901, the Wichita-Caddo reservation was opened for settlement by a lottery and new towns were created<sup>110</sup>.

Bridgeport was born in 1898 when the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad built a line across the northern part of the Caddo-Wichita Territory and established a townsite on the south bank of the Canadian River. It was named Bridgeport because of a toll bridge that was constructed in 1893 linking areas to the north and east of the Canadian River to the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation. A railroad bridge was also constructed across the Canadian near the old toll bridge. Stacy B. Gorham established the first post office in 1895 at the north end of the toll bridge where he opened a trading post. He operated the store and post office until 1901 when it was moved to Bridgeport<sup>111</sup>.

With the opening of Wichita-Caddo lands in 1901, thousands of settlers came across the toll bridge to settle in Bridgeport and Caddo County. The town went from a few 100 pioneers before the opening to 3,000 residents by 1902 and was incorporated as a first class city that year<sup>112</sup>. Forty-two percent of the original settlers were from the Upper South, 33% from the Midwest, and 13% from the

Lower South. Twenty-one percent came from Missouri, 14% from Kentucky, and 11% from Indiana<sup>113</sup>. The dominant ethnic groups included the German-Russian Mennonites, Germans, Scotch-Irish, and African-Americans<sup>114</sup>.

By 1904, 76 businesses had been established including, three banks, six merchandise stores, two drug stores (one owned by A. F. Hobbs), Mr. Homsher's hardware store, the Tremont Hotel (built by Frank Carpenter), two lumber yards, three blacksmiths, ten saloons, and twelve doctors. Three weekly newspapers were also started. Economically, a flour mill, cotton gin, and elevator were built to serve the rural farmers<sup>115</sup>.

The east side of town had high concentrations of black settlers, while the west side was mainly white. This created a social barrier in the town with separate schools and churches being built<sup>116</sup>. Also, in 1905 a major feud broke out between the two sides when the post office and several businesses, including the Tremont Hotel, were moved from the east side of town to the west side. The feud erupted over the city water, because it was found that the drinking water on the west side was clear and pure while on the east side, where most of the business buildings had been erected, it was filled with gypsum crystals. Instead of finding ways to bring good water to the east side, a feud developed and one night men from the west side moved the most important business (the post office) to their side<sup>117</sup>. Eventually the Tremont Hotel and other major businesses moved to the west side<sup>118</sup>. As a result many residents, especially the black population, of eastern Bridgeport moved to Hinton and other towns because they were unable to get

along with their white neighbors<sup>119</sup>.

By 1910, Bridgeport lost half its population and was registered with 1,000 residents who lived mostly on the west side of town, and forty-three business<sup>120</sup>. In 1934, U.S. highway 66 opened one mile south of Bridgeport causing many people to drive past the town to Hinton or El Reno for their business. By 1950, Bridgeport's population declined to 300 people with only six businesses including a grocery, garage, hardware store, shoe shop, cafe, and post office remaining. Bridgeport lost its bank in the early 1940s, its high school in 1944, the vacant hotel was torn down in 1946, and its post office was moved to Hinton in 1970<sup>121</sup>. All that remained in 1993 was a Methodist church built in 1909 and still in operation, a shell of an old garage, the old post office building, and about twenty residences of which twelve were built during the boom years of Bridgeport. The east side of town has the water tower, the old black school, and one black residence remaining. The 1990 population of Bridgeport was 138 residents.

Cache was located on the former Comanche Indian lands and is now located in Comanche County of southwestern Oklahoma (Figure 3). The Comanche were originally a northern tribe from the Rocky Mountain West who moved to the Southern Plains in the early 1700s. In 1790, they made an alliance with the Kiowas and became the most powerful tribes in the Southern Plains. In 1835, many of the Plains tribes, including the Comanche, signed a peace treaty at Camp Holmes near Lexington, OK. However, the Comanche ignored the treaty and continued to raid early American and Mexican settlements. Finally, the Texas Rangers and U.S. Cavalry took

action killing 60 Comanche warriors in villages near the Wichita Mountains and the same number in a village near present day Rush Springs in Grady County<sup>122</sup>.

In 1867, the United States government assigned the Kiowas and Comanche to an area of land stretching from the Texas-New Mexico border to the ninety-eighth meridian near Chickasha and from the Red River north to the Washita River. Fort Sill was established in 1869 to maintain peace in the area. The Comanche resisted government pleas to become sedentary agriculturalists and as of 1890 they still lived in tepees or earthen lodges. Baptist, Methodist, Mennonite, and Dutch Reformed missionaries established churches at Elgin, Cache, Indianhoma, and Lawton in an effort to Christianize the Comanche<sup>123</sup>. Finally, in 1901 the Comanche were assigned individual allotments of 160 acres of land and the reservation was disbanded, making the area part of the new Oklahoma Territory<sup>124</sup>.

The first white settlers in the Cache area were the Rassler family in the mid-1890s. They lived in a two-room log house. Mr. Rassler was a carpenter and helped the Comanche build wood shacks and houses in the area. He erected Quanah Parker's house near the Quanah Mountains to the north of Cache. The townsite was surveyed in 1901 and was divided into 55 blocks including one for a city park. The official plat was approved in 1909 and the town began to grow. They wanted to name it Quanah after the Comanche chief but couldn't because a post office already existed in Texas by this name. Cache was finally chosen because of nearby Cache Creek. The railroad came through town in 1902 and the settlers built



businesses oriented around it. In 1908, Quannah Parker started the first school with a teacher who could speak both Comanche and English. Downtown Cache burned twice, in 1903 and 1911. In, 1903 businesses were near the railroad on the north side of town and in 1911 they were along Fifth Street. After the second fire, Cache merchants built all brick buildings along C street where the business district still exists<sup>125</sup>.

Forty-six percent of the early settlers in Cache came from the Midwest, 24% from the Lower South, and 23% from the Upper South. Twelve percent were from Illinois, 12% from Missouri, 11% from Indiana, 11% from Texas, and 8% from Ohio<sup>126</sup>. Early ethnic groups included the German-Russians, German-Mennonites, Germans, English from Texas, and Scotch-Irish from Missouri. Mennonite, Baptist, and Lutheran were the most common religions<sup>127</sup>.

Some early settlers in town included "Boots" Orris, Dan Parshall, George Linville, Whit Alexander, J.T. Jamieson, L.B. Shroyer, Jim Cherry, and E.J. Shattler. Orris was a barber, Parshall operated a saloon, Linville was a doctor, Alexander owned the first grocery, Jamieson owned a printing office, Shoyer started the first newspaper called the "Cache Register," Cherry owned the first hotel, and Shattler ran a rooming house<sup>128</sup>.

First, the settlers built sod houses and dugouts except in the Wichita and Quartz mountains where abundant rock and lumber were used. Then the Free Homes Bill of 1900 remitted several millions of dollars of land debts, which the settlers stood to pay under the terms of their land grants, and allowed the settlers to use that money to improve their farmsteads by replacing soddies,

dugouts, and small frame structures with more permanent and comfortable homes or farm buildings<sup>129</sup>. Farmers grew cotton, kaffir corn, milo, and alfalfa as their principle crops. In the 1940s, large landholdings replaced some of the smaller farms and livestock ranching, wheat farming, and cotton production became the mainstays of the area. Cotton gins, cattle yards, and elevators dominated the commercial landscapes of many of the railroad towns<sup>130</sup>.

In the 1920s, Craterville Park was created and drew people from throughout the region to the Wichita Mountains. It became a major recreational spot and drew many people to the area. In the 1950s, it became Camp Eagle and every year the rodeo-roundup and Oklahoma State Indian Fair are held there<sup>131</sup>. Today, Cache has a population of 2,251 and has over a dozen businesses in the commercial district. Most of its original commercial buildings are still standing as is the First United Methodist Church building to the northeast of the commercial district. It is a thriving residential community dependent upon nearby Fort Sill, the surrounding ranchers, and small cotton farms for its subsistence.

The area around Olustee was part of old Greer County, Texas, until 1896 when the Supreme Court invalidated Texas' claim and voided land titles of some 9,000 ranchers and farmers residing there (Figure 3). On June 24, 1897 Congress officially opened the area to Non-Native settlement and settlers already living in Greer County were allowed to purchase land in use and an additional 160 acre homestead for \$1.00 an acre. Mangum became the county seat. In 1907, the county was divided up into the four counties of Greer, Beckham, Harmon, and Jackson<sup>132</sup>. Forty-eight percent of the early

settlers in Olustee were from the Lower South, 24% from the Upper South, and 21% from the Midwest. Forty-nine percent were from Texas, 21% from Tennessee, and 20% from Illinois<sup>133</sup>. The main ethnic groups were English, German-Russian Mennonites, and Germans<sup>134</sup>.

The Olustee post office was established in February 1895 three miles west of the present location. In 1898, T. I. Truscott built a cotton gin, general store, and a post office at the present site of Olustee and called it Klondike. However, when he applied to the post office department, the name was turned down because there was a Klondike, Texas. They suggested that the Olustee post office be moved to Truscott's proposed town and maintain the name Olustee<sup>135</sup>.

In 1900, thirty people were living in Olustee and it had a gin owned by McClellen and Truscott, a general store owned by Reagan, who was also postmaster, and a doctor named T.H. Hardin. The first houses were built by Jim Dickey, Mr. Bloker, and Dr. Hardin. In 1903, the Frisco railroad came through town and the townsite was officially platted and incorporated in 1904 with E.G. Walcott, J.W. Edwards, J.M. Norton, and J.W. Rylander as the first officers. E.G. Walcott owned a general store which was still in business in 1937, and Mr. Edwards was the first president of the national bank. The Frisco Hotel was also built in 1903 giving Olustee a big economic boost and in 1905 it was taken over by D.L. Bentley and renamed the Bentley Hotel. Jim Buck also started the first newspaper, the "Olustee Outlook" in 1903<sup>136</sup>.

By 1907, Olustee had 1500 people and it applied to be the county seat of Jackson County but lost out to Altus. Also, in the

same year W.A. Dickey, the Methodist minister, staked off lots and proposed a campus for a Methodist college. However, the college was unsuccessful but several of the lots were sold in the new addition, known as College addition. The first school was built in 1901 and grew sporadically, calling for a new twelve room school to be built in 1908. This building stood until 1930 when the present brick building was built. In 1923, a high school was also built to the west of the old school<sup>137</sup>. The Olustee library owns one of the oldest collections of library books in the state. The "new state" club started the collection in April of 1907 and housed the books in three separate locations along Main Street until the present limestone structure was built by the WPA in 1936<sup>138</sup>.

Four churches were started in Olustee of which three exist today. W.A. Derrick organized the Methodist congregation in 1897. It first met in the old school house at Willow Vale until the first church was built in 1903. The Presbyterians (Cumberlands) organized a church with T. M. Wood as pastor in 1902. However, in 1919 the church burned and most of the members moved away. The Church of Christ was organized in 1905 and its first church was built in 1906. Finally, the Baptist church was built in 1907 with Reverend Humphrey as its pastor. In 1919, the church burned and another was built, which burned in 1935. The present church was built in 1935 of stone or brick<sup>139</sup>.

Between 1907 and 1937, the population of Olustee plummeted from 1500 persons to 650 because of poor agricultural conditions during the 1930s and because Altus was designated the county seat in 1907. Other prominent settlers in Olustee were I.K. Williams

(owned first dry goods store), Dr. E.S. Crow, Dr. L.H. Landrum, and C.W. Edwards<sup>140</sup>.

Another pioneer who settled six miles south of Olustee and operated the "Cross S Ranch" was L.E. Eddleman. He moved to the area from Round Timbers, Texas with his cousin E.W. Walcott in 1881. The two built a half-dugout and later a picket house and started their ranching operations. In 1892, they stopped two Swedes and hired them to build a two-story rock house. The limestone rocks were gathered by the ranch hands and the Swedes went to work. They did their work well because the house still stands among the mesquite bushes south of Olustee as a reminder of the once prosperous ranching days<sup>141</sup>. The picket house, first built by Eddleman, stands in Olustee today and was moved to town after the stone house was built<sup>142</sup>. Today, Olustee still has four businesses, a town hall, post office, and library located within its commercial district. Two blocks of its original commercial buildings are still standing. Its current population is 701 hardy souls, who help keep the schools, churches, and remaining businesses alive and well.

### KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT

This folk house survey sought to identify what folk house types were common in different towns, located throughout Oklahoma, in relation to the settlement of the early pioneers. Thirteen folk house types (see property type analysis below) were found to be common in cultural areas to the east and north of Oklahoma and were suspected to have been carried in the baggage and memories of early pioneers. Consequently, samples of these house types were targeted, identified, and documented.

Evenly important was the identification of other house types present. Oklahoma houses have been called eclectic by some authors (Carney, 1988 and Henderson, 1993) which means they have many features common with other house types or styles. Consequently, it was anticipated that these houses would be constructed mainly of frame but would have different features or characteristics reflecting the environment and the cultural group that built them.

The survey was mainly interested in folk houses that meet one of four Criterion of the National Register of Historic Places outlined in the National Register Bulletin (16A): Criterion A - property can be associated with a historic event or activity; Criterion B - a property can be associated with an important person or persons prominent in an area's history; Criterion C - a property can be distinctive in design or physical characteristics and should retain architectural integrity; Criterion D - the property may have the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history. The survey is

also limiting itself to properties at least 50 years old and related to the early settlement of the study towns, with properties built between 1880 and 1910 receiving primary emphasis.

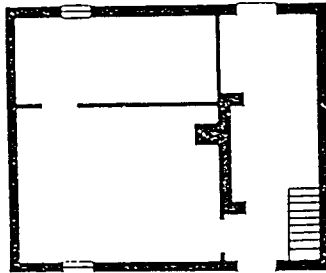
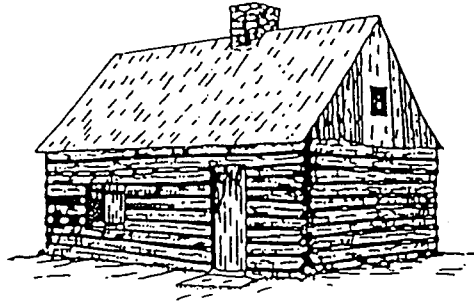
## PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

### 1. Continental Log House:

The Continental Log House features a massed square ground plan, a central interior chimney, is one to one and one/half stories tall, and two rooms deep (Figure 5). The house contains three rooms with an elongated room extending the full depth of the house and functioning as a kitchen. The other two rooms were the living room and a downstairs bedroom. The house had two doors, front and back, both opening into the kitchen. Frame versions of this may be more popular today rather than the log originals. Significance: The Continental Log House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns.

Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Continental Log House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, has a massed square ground plan, is one to one and one/half stories tall, and is two rooms deep with varying room arrangements.



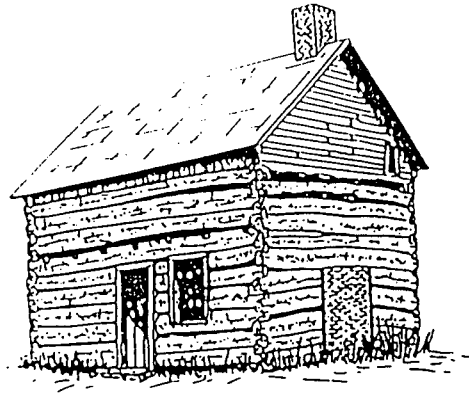


**Figure 5. The German Continental Log House.**

**Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.**

## 2. Single-Pen House:

The Single Log-Pen house has a narrow rectangular ground plan with a gable chimney and one or two square or rectangular rooms on the ground floor with a loft above (Figure 6). The door is normally centered and is located at the opposite end of the facade from the chimney. Significance: The Single-Pen Log House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Single-Pen Log House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have a narrow rectangular ground plan, a gable chimney, and a symmetrical facade.

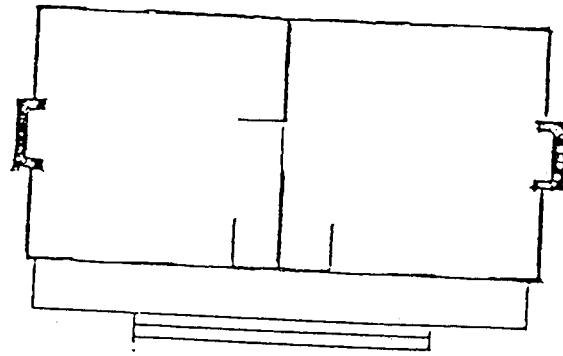
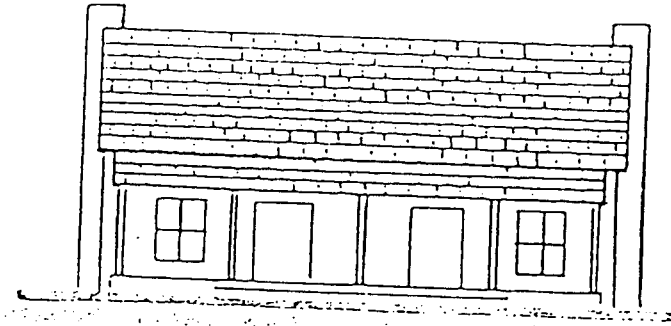


**Figure 6. The Single-Pen Log House.**

**Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.**

### 3. Double-Pen (Cumberland House):

The Double-Pen house was created when second pen was added to the gable opposite the chimney side of a single-pen house (Figure 7). A chimney is located on the exterior wall of each gable and each pen contains its own front door. It is one to one and one-half stories tall with a side-gabled roof with an equal number of doors and windows on the front facade. Significance: The Double-Pen (Cumberland) House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Double-Pen (Cumberland) House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have a second pen added onto the gable opposite the chimney, a symmetric facade, and a door in each pen.



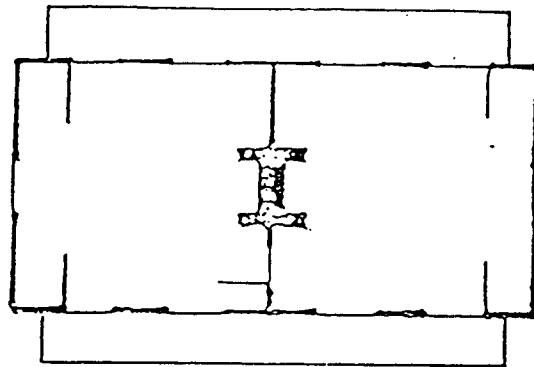
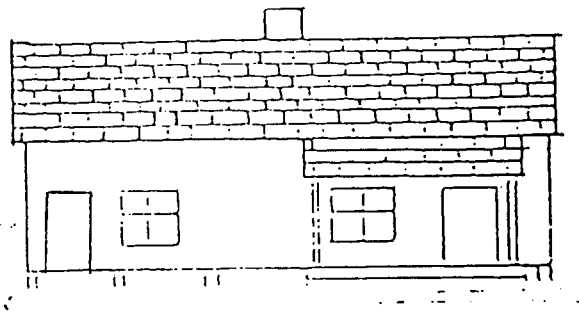
**Figure 7. The Double-Pen (Cumberland) Log House.**

**Sources:** Baird, Leanne and Shaddox, D. 1985. Field Manual: Folk and Vernacular Architecture. Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

#### 4. Saddlebag House:

The Saddlebag is a double-pen house with an addition added to the chimney side of a single-pen house (Figure 8). This created a central-chimney, side-gabled house. It has a door on each pen, parallel orientation, and is one and one-half stories tall. In many instances the addition was a frame structure because it was much easier to incorporate with an earlier log structure. Significance: The Saddlebag House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and southern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns.

Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Saddlebag House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have a central chimney, a door on each pen, and a symmetric facade.



**Figure 8. The Saddlebag House.**

**Sources:** Baird, Leanne and Shaddox, D. 1985. Field Manual: Folk and Vernacular Architecture. Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

## 5. Dogtrot House:

The Dogtrot House is composed of two-pens separated by an open-air passage, with a common roof over both pens and the passage (Figure 9). There are two exterior chimneys located on each gable. The doors to each cabin are located in the dogtrot and there is a front side-gabled window on each pen. These houses are often built above the ground and feature a full length front porch. The roof is also sometimes extended to enclose a porch that extends across the front end of the house.

Significance: The Dogtrot House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and southern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Dogtrot House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have an open passageway between two pens and a door to each pen (usually located within the passageway).



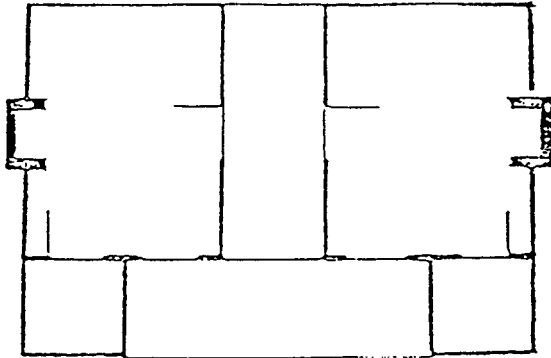
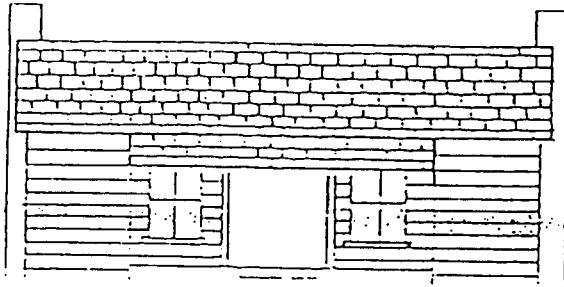


Figure 9. The Dogtrot House.

Sources: Baird, Leanne and Shaddox, D. 1985. Field Manual: Folk and Vernacular Architecture. Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

## 6. Hall-and-Parlor House:

The Hall-and-Parlor house is a direct decedent of those built in the British Isles. The house is two rooms wide and one room deep with a side-gabled roof (Figure 10). The two rooms consist of the hall, the largest room of the house with a living room and bedroom; and the parlor, which includes the kitchen and dining areas. The house is one-story in height, is side-gabled, most often has a symmetric facade with a loosely-centered front door surrounded by a window opening on each side and gable-end chimneys. The house had gable end chimneys because the hot, humid summers were more significant than the short cool winters in the Chesapeake region. This was also common in Western England, where free standing chimneys not only reduced house heat but they also allowed the flues to be kept away from the thatched roof. Significance: The Hall-and-Parlor House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns.

Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Hall-and-Parlor House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and

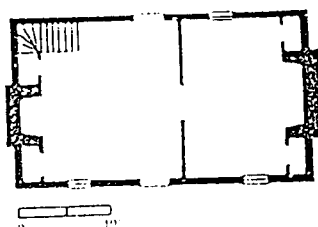
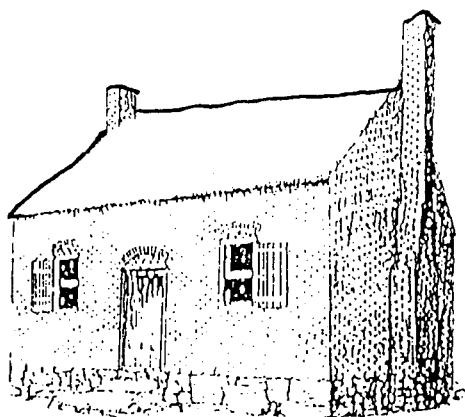


Figure 10. The Hall and Parlor House.

Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should be one room deep, two or more rooms wide, and contain a two room interior format.

## 7. I-House:

The I-house is one room deep, two or more rooms wide, two full stories tall, and has side-facing gables (Figure 11). Allen Noble (1984) and Carney (1988) classified I-houses into four different subtypes (Figure 12). Subtype 1 has two rooms on each floor separated by a central hallway, two gable-positioned chimneys, and from three to five openings on the front facade, giving it a balanced composition. It is distributed from Virginia to Indiana and northward to Pennsylvania. Subtype 2 has the same characteristics as subtype one except it has two paired chimneys in the center of house, has a central gable on the front facade and a story front porch. It is most common in the Appalachians from West Virginia and Southwest Virginia to Georgia. Subtype 3 has two rooms of unequal size on each floor, lacks a central hallway, has gable exterior chimneys, three to five openings on the front facade, and a long, one-story front porch. Subtype 3 is most common in Tidewater of North Carolina and the Lower South. Subtype 4 has a centered single chimney, a plain, unbalanced front facade with the door located in one of the corners, and windows on the gable side of the house that are placed above one another. It is the most common I-house subtype in the Midwest. Significance: The I-House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern, southern, and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant

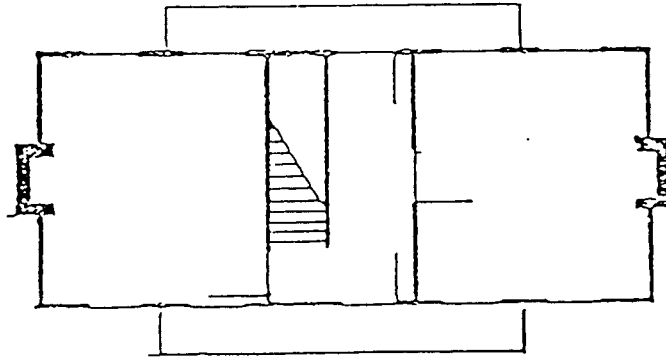
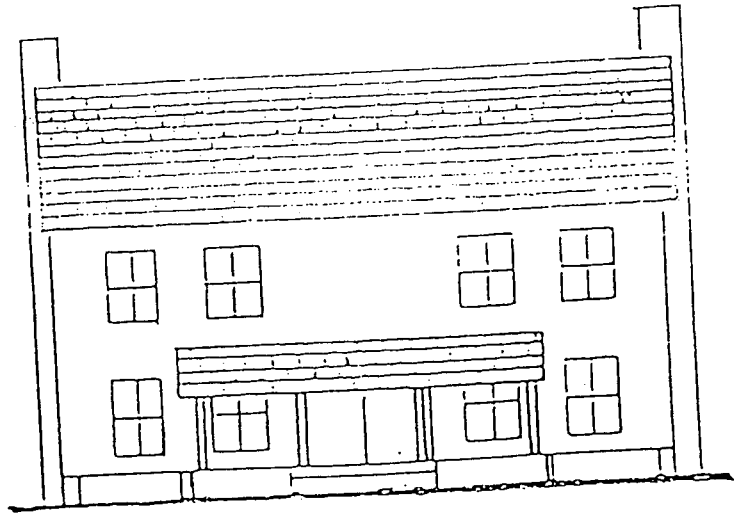
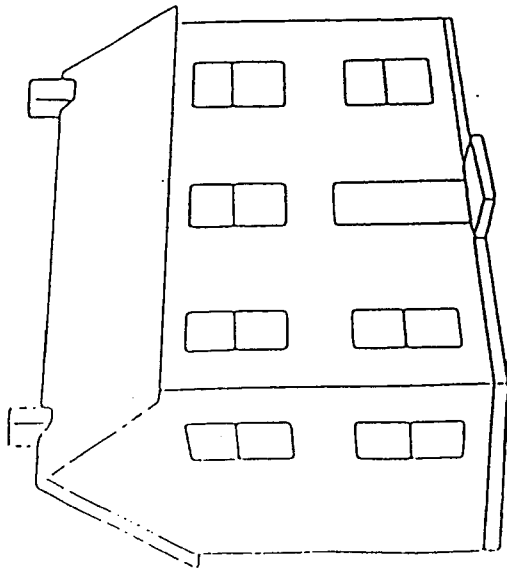


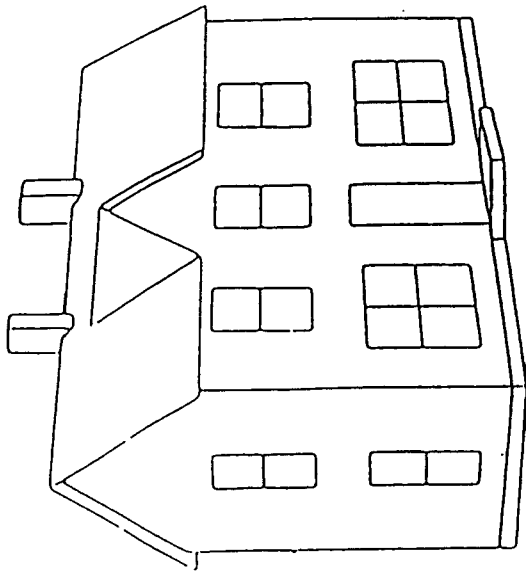
Figure 11. Folk I-House Subtypes.

Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses and  
 Carney, George. 1988. "I-Houses in Oklahoma." The Red Earth Geographer. 1: pp. 21-31.

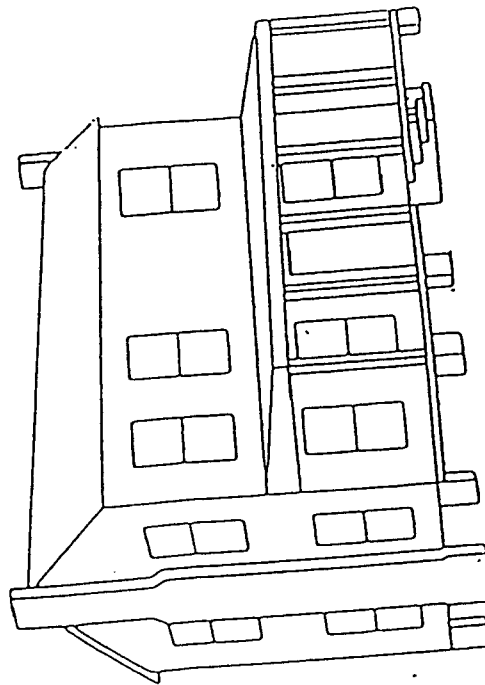
Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses.



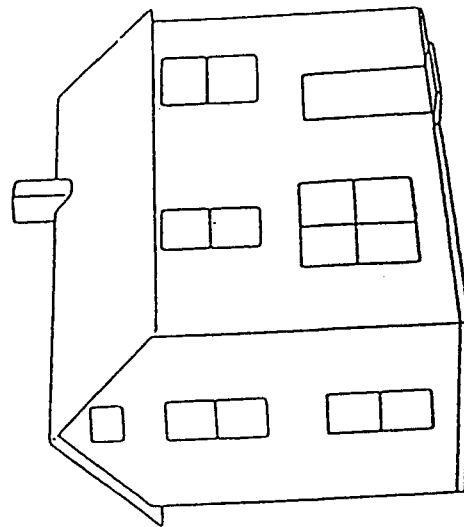
Subtype 1: Pennsylvania I-House



Subtype 2: Virginia I-House



Subtype 3: Carolina I-House



Subtype 4: Midwest I-House

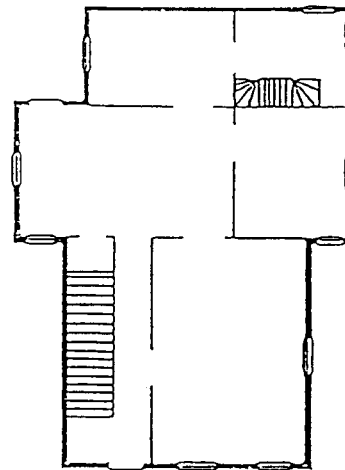
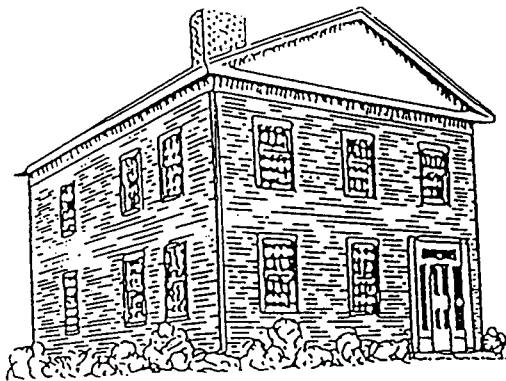
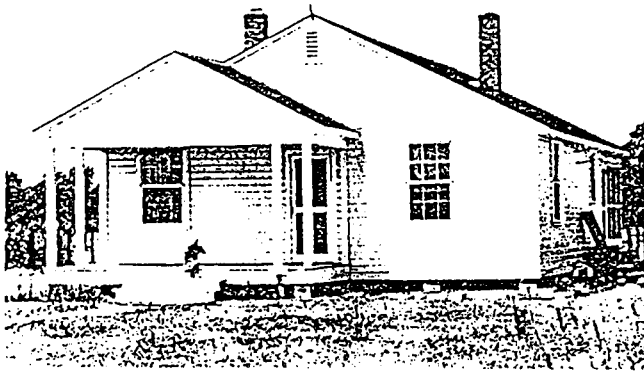
under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns.

Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the I-House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should be one room deep, two or more rooms wide, two stories tall, and have the characteristics that identify each subtype.



## 8. Front-Gabled House:

The Front-Gabled house (Figure 13) is two or more rooms wide (distinguishing it from the shotgun) and two or more rooms deep with a front-gabled door, a steep roof pitch, a one-story portico porch, and is one or two stories tall. Significance: The Front-Gabled House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Front-Gabled House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should be two or more rooms wide and deep, and should have a front-gabled door.



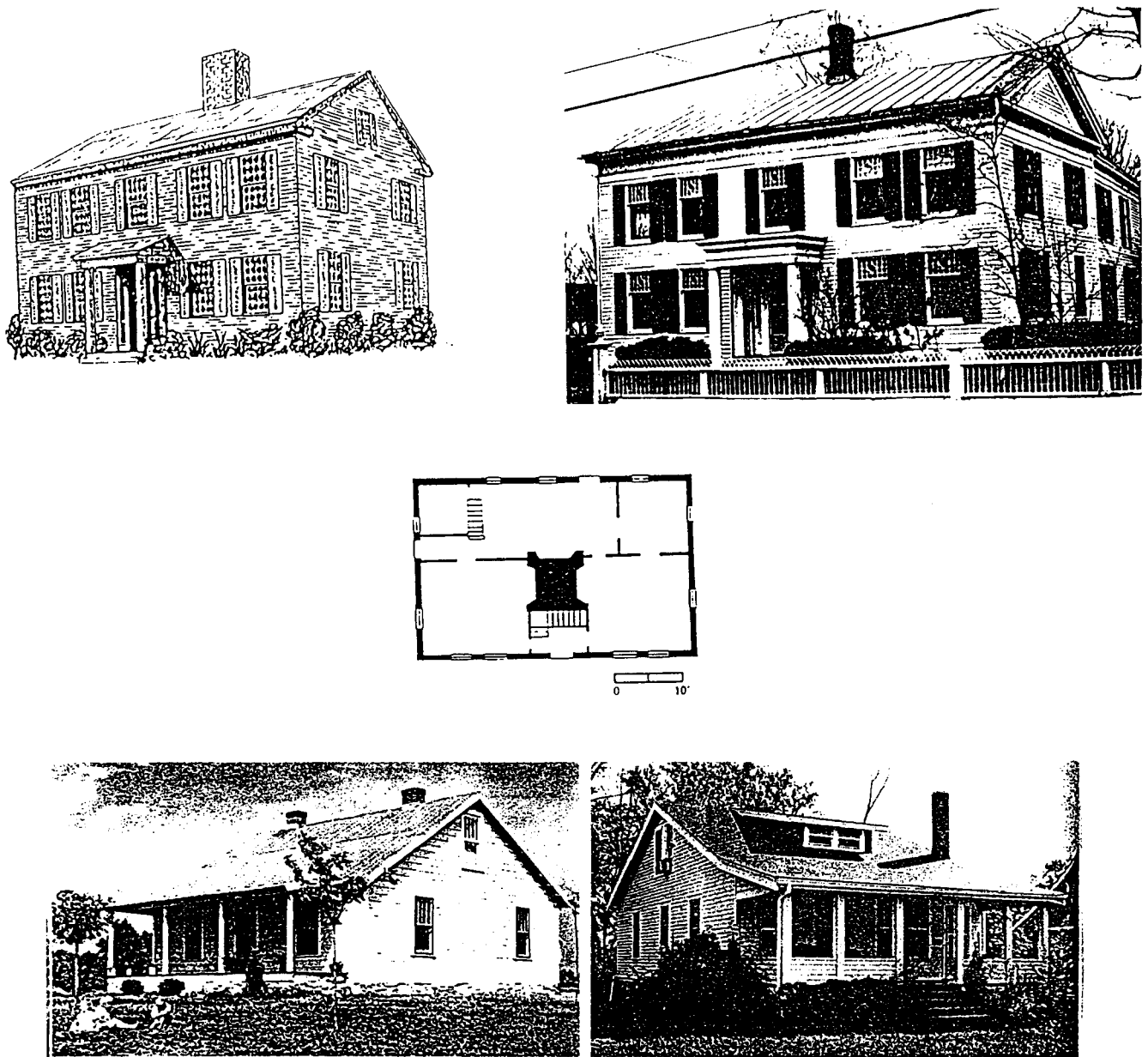
**Figure 13. The Front-Gabled Massed Planned House.**

**Sources:** Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.  
and McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. 1987. A  
Field Guide to American Houses.

## 9. Side-Gabled House:

The Side-Gabled house (Figure 14) is different from the I-house in that it is two or more rooms deep. These houses are either one or two stories and have either centered or gable interior chimneys. These houses also have side-gabled doors, a symmetric facade, and a one-story full length front porch.

Significance: The Side-Gabled House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Side-Gabled House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should be two or more rooms deep and have a side-gabled door.



**Figure 14. The Side-Gabled Massed Planned House.**

**Sources:** Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.  
 and McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. 1987. A  
 Field Guide to American Houses.

10. Cross or Gable-Front and Wing House:

The Cross or Gable-Front and Wing house is where an additional side-gabled wing is added at right angles to a gable-front house (Figure 15). In southern examples a shed roofed porch is placed within the "L" made by the two wings. The door is also located within the "L" and is usually located on the side-gabled wing. The roof-ridge of the gable front is sometimes higher than the adjacent wing but most houses have uniform roof ridges. There are also two chimneys with one on each part of the house. Significance: The Cross House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern, southern and northern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns.

Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Cross House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have a gable-front wing and a side-gabled attachment with a door located within the "cross".

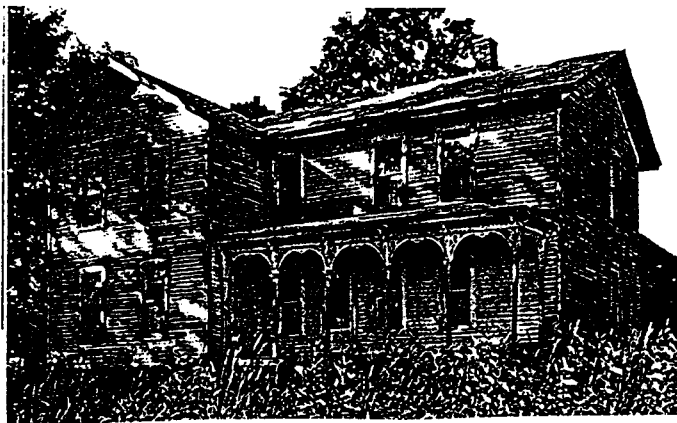
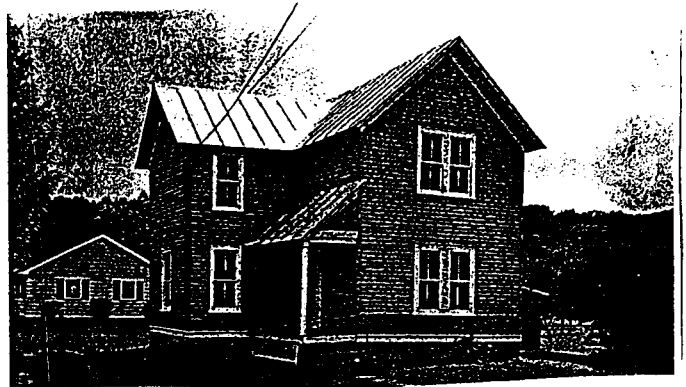
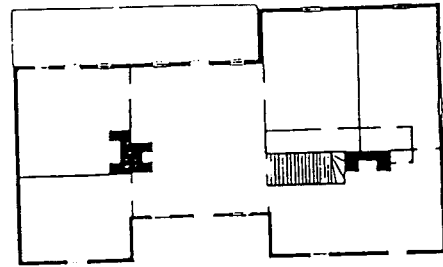


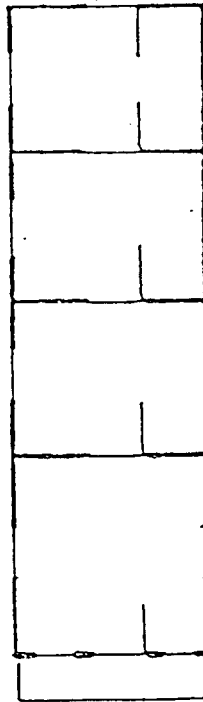
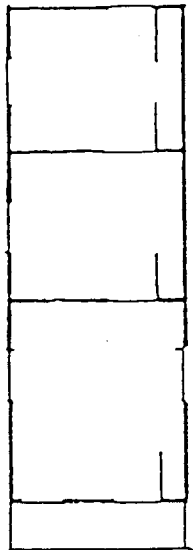
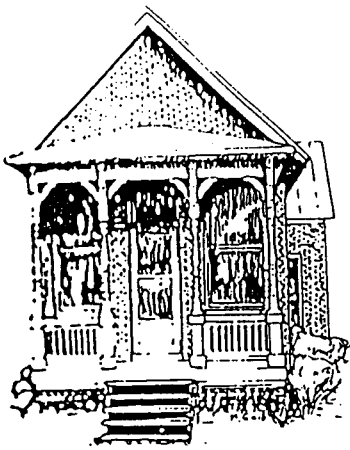
Figure 15. The Cross House (Gable-Front and Wing).

Sources: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.  
and McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. 1987. A  
Field Guide to American Houses.

11. Shotgun House:

The shotgun house is one-room wide and from two to four rooms deep. It is a front-gabled house with either an off centered door with a window to the side of it or a central door between two window openings (Figure 16). It is one-story in height and derived its name from old-timers who say if you shoot a gun through the front door the bullet will go directly through the back without hitting anything in between (Vlach, 1976).

Significance: The Shotgun House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and southern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Shotgun House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should be one-room wide and two or more rooms deep with a door in the front gable.



**Figure 16. The Shotgun House.**

**Source: Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.**



## 12. Pyramid House:

The Pyramid house (Figure 17) has two floor plans. The first has a massed square ground-plan with four equal sized rooms and no interior hallway. It was the most common plan in Louisiana and Mississippi. The second plan follows the Georgian format with two rooms on either side of a central hall and interior paired chimneys. This house extends over the entire southeastern quadrant of the United States from Virginia to Missouri and southward. There is speculation that the second plan arose on the Carolina-Georgian coast. There are also three roof styles associated with the house. One has a hipped or pyramid roof, another terminates at a ridge, and the third example has a flat or mansard like roof with steeply pitched extensions. Origins of these roof styles are unknown.

Significance: The Pyramid House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and southern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Pyramid House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and

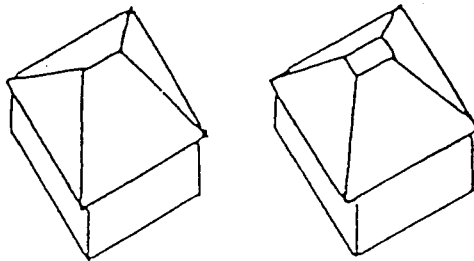
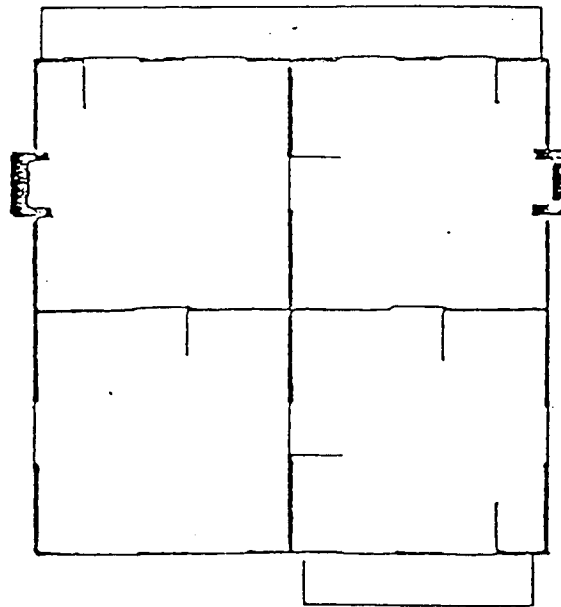
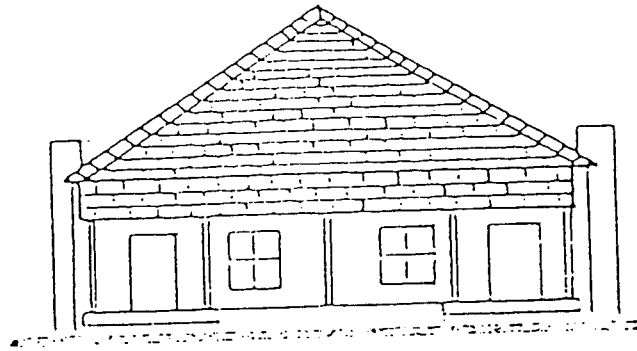


Figure 17. The Pyramid House.

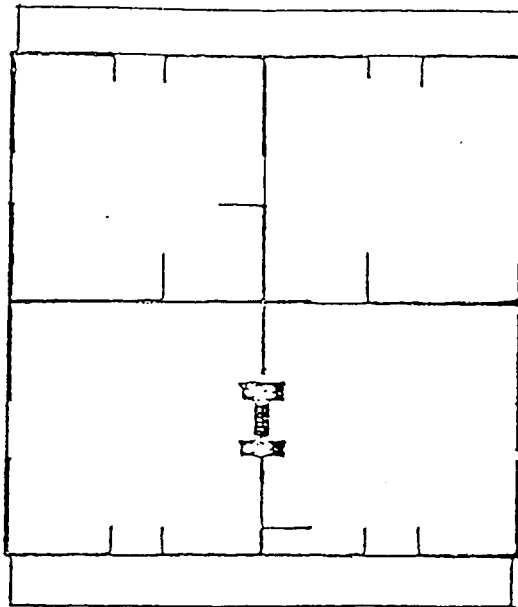
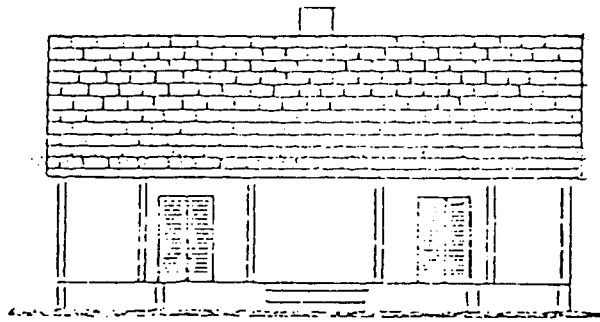
Sources: Baird, Leanne and Shaddox, D. 1985. Field Manual: Folk and Vernacular Architecture. Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

structure, in that it must be located on its original site, should have one of the ground plans and one of the roof styles mentioned above.

### 13. Creole or Grenier House:

The Creole (Grenier) has a four-room ground plan with the two front rooms used as a kitchen and a living room, with two bedrooms in the back (Figure 18). There are two front doors opening onto the front gallery from the living room and kitchen. The gallery is built into the main facade and spreads across the entire front facade of the house with wooden pillars to support it. The house also has a central chimney with a hearth in both the living room and the kitchen. The pitch of the roof is quite steep and it has a narrow overhang which gives the house a clipped appearance. From Louisiana this house type diffused up the Mississippi River into parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri and along the Red River into northern Texas.

Significance: The Creole House is significant particularly under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C. It is significant under Criterion A because it is related to the diffusion of material folk culture and the settlement of early ethnic groups from eastern and southern cultural hearths or regions. It is also significant under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of a folk house type built with traditional materials and from the memory of its builder. Criterion B may also apply if it is associated with an important figure in the history of the study towns. Eligibility: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the Creole House must be at least 50 years old, must meet one of the criterion of significance, and should maintain integrity of location and structure, in that it must be located on its original site,



**Figure 18. The Creole House.**

**Sources:** Baird, Leanne and Shaddox, D. 1985. Field Manual: Folk and Vernacular Architecture. Noble, Allen. 1984. Wood, Brick, and Stone: Houses.

should have a four-room ground-plan, two front doors, and a front gallery.

## RESEARCH AND FIELDWORK RESULTS

### Results of Field Research

The folk housing survey identified 596 residential properties in the twelve sample towns that are one of the house-types described above, or one of three new house types identified in field research. These new house types are built of traditional materials, are architecturally important, and need investigation into their origin. The three most common house-types in the twelve towns are the front-gabled massed planned house (26%), the pyramid (24%), and the side-gabled massed planned house (16%) (Table II). The cross (13%), hall-and-parlor (13%), shotgun (2%), Folk Victorian (1%), double-pen frame (1%), four-over-four (.8%), German Continental frame (.6%), Midwest I (.6%), Queen Anne Folk (.6%), Virginia I (.3%), Pennsylvania I (.2%), and Carolina I-house (.2%) houses are also represented (Table II). Houses sought but not found in the survey towns are the single-pen frame, saddlebag, dogtrot, and Creole houses. Either examples of these house types no longer exist or they were never built by the settlers in the study towns. The three new house types include the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and four-over-four folk houses.

Table II and Figures 19-21 show the percentages of the different house types in the twelve study towns. Note that the percents in the pies represent the percent of each house type out of the five house types presented on the particular map and not out of all fifteen house types as presented in Table II. The

Table II

PERCENT OF EACH HOUSE TYPE BY TOWN AND  
CULTURAL REGION IN OKLAHOMA

	SG	FG	PY	HP	CR	SH	QA	DP	FF	GC	FV	VI	PI	CI	MI
<b>UPSTH</b>															
Inola	9	18	33	25	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gans	24	34	12	12	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridg	15	10	25	20	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
% Tot	13	20	27	23	5	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>LWSTH</b>															
Boley	10	27	33	8	10	8	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Olust	2	22	25	10	25	3	0	3	0	0	5	3	2	0	0
Milbn	31	19	22	9	13	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garvn	8	50	17	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Tot	11	25	27	8	18	4	.6	2	.7	0	2	1	.7	0	0
<b>MIDWT</b>															
Gage	16	23	19	13	19	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2
Wakit	16	34	18	8	19	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orlan	14	38	24	11	5	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hallt	27	19	23	15	8	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Cache	23	30	27	12	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
% Tot	19	28	22	12	13	1	.4	.6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	93	156	143	75	78	14	4	9	5	4	7	3	2	1	3
Perct	16	26	24	13	13	2	.7	1	.8	.7	1	.6	.4	.2	.6

Total Number of House Types in all Twelve Towns = 596

KEY: SG = Side-Gabled, FG = Front-Gabled, PY = Pyramid, HP = Hall and Parlor, CR = Cross, SH = Shotgun, QA = Queen Anne, DP = Double-Pen, FF = Four over Four, GC = German Continental, SP = Single-Pen, FV = Folk Victorian, VI = Virginia I-House, PI = Pennsylvania I-House, CI = Carolian I-House, MI = Midwest I-House, UPSTH = Upper South Cultural Region, LWSTH = Lower South Cultural Region, MIDWT = Midwest Cultural Region, % Tot = Percent of each house-type in the corresponding cultural region, Total = Total number of each housetype present in the twelve towns and three cultural regions, Perct = Percent of each house type in the twelve towns and three cultural regions together.



pyramid house is the most common house in Boley, Bridgeport, and Inola representing one Lower South and two Upper South towns respectively (Figure 19). The pyramid house also shows a fairly high presence in the five Midwestern towns as either the second most prominent house or tied for first but it shows the lowest presence in the three southeastern towns. The cross house is prominently built in the Lower South towns of Olustee and Garvin and the Midwest towns of Gage and Wakita. The front-gabled massed planned house is the most common plan in the Midwestern towns of Gage, Wakita, and Orlando, the Lower South town of Garvin, and the Upper South town of Gans. The side-gabled massed planned house is the most prevalent house type in the Lower South town of Milburn and the Midwest town of Hallett. Finally, the hall and parlor house is most prominent in Inola and Bridgeport, which are both Upper South towns (Figure 19).

The Queen Anne house is most common in Milburn, Inola, and Bridgeport representing the Lower and Upper South (Figure 20). The Folk Victorian house is predominant in Olustee, Hallett, Gage, and Boley representing the Lower South and Midwest. The four-over-four house is dominant in Gage, Wakita, Bridgeport, and Boley representing all regions. The shotgun house is prevalent in Boley, Hallett, Wakita, Orlando, and Inola representing all the cultural regions. The double-pen frame house is popular in Gans, Inola, Milburn, Olustee, Bridgeport, and Gage representing all of the Upper South towns, 75% of the Lower South towns, and 20% of the Midwest towns (Figure 20).

Figure 21 shows that the German-Continental frame house is

**Figure 19. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Twelve Study Towns.**

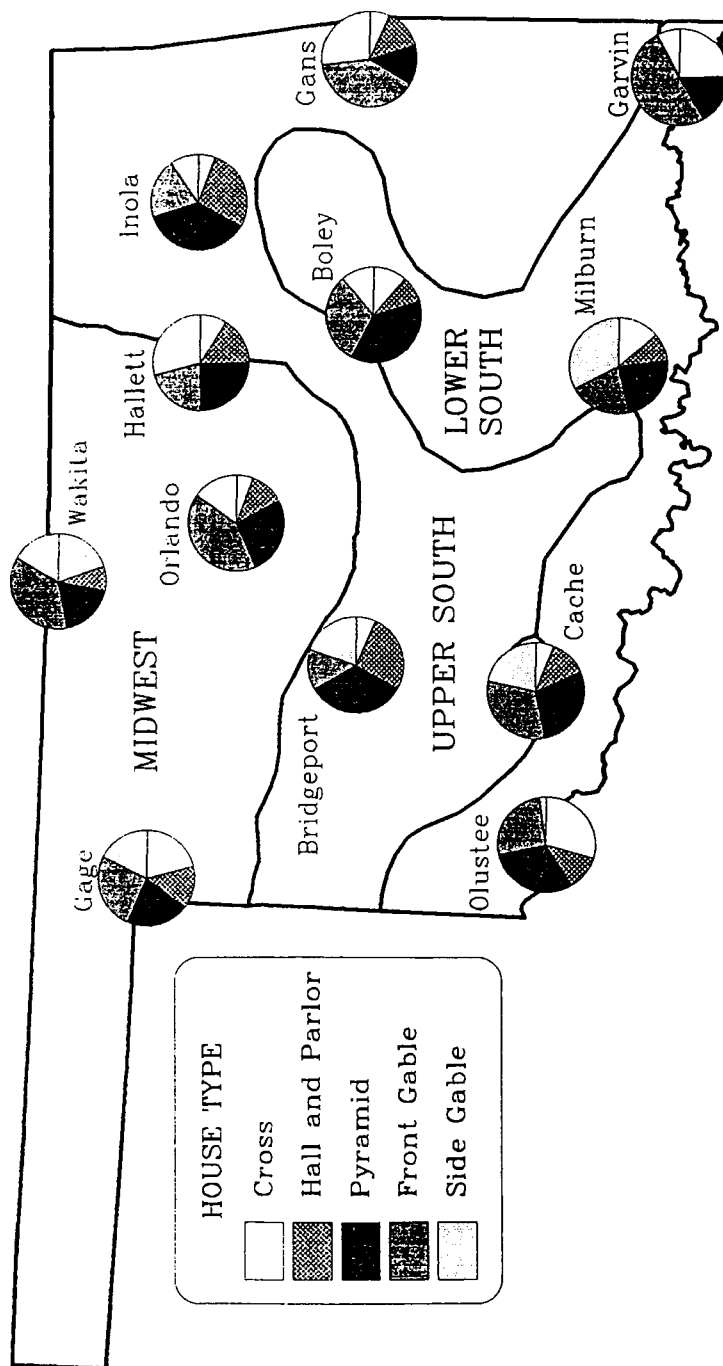


Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Twelve Study Towns.

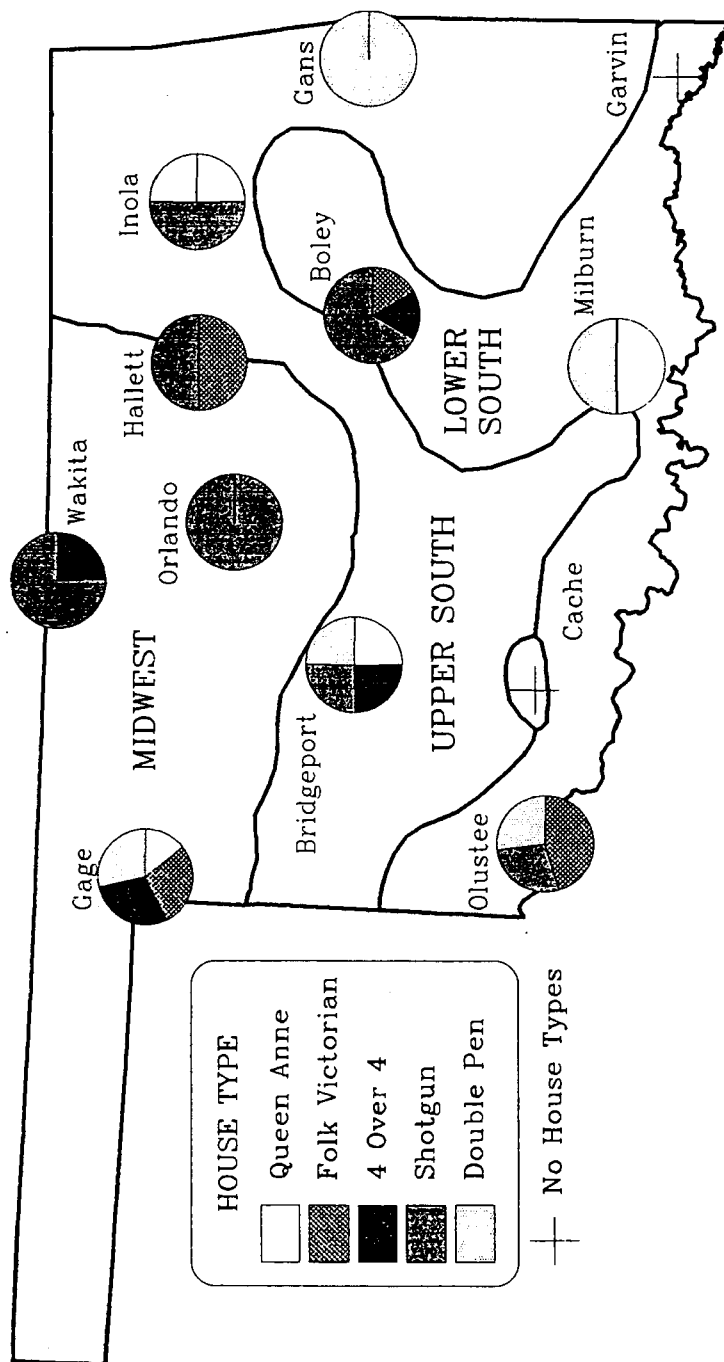
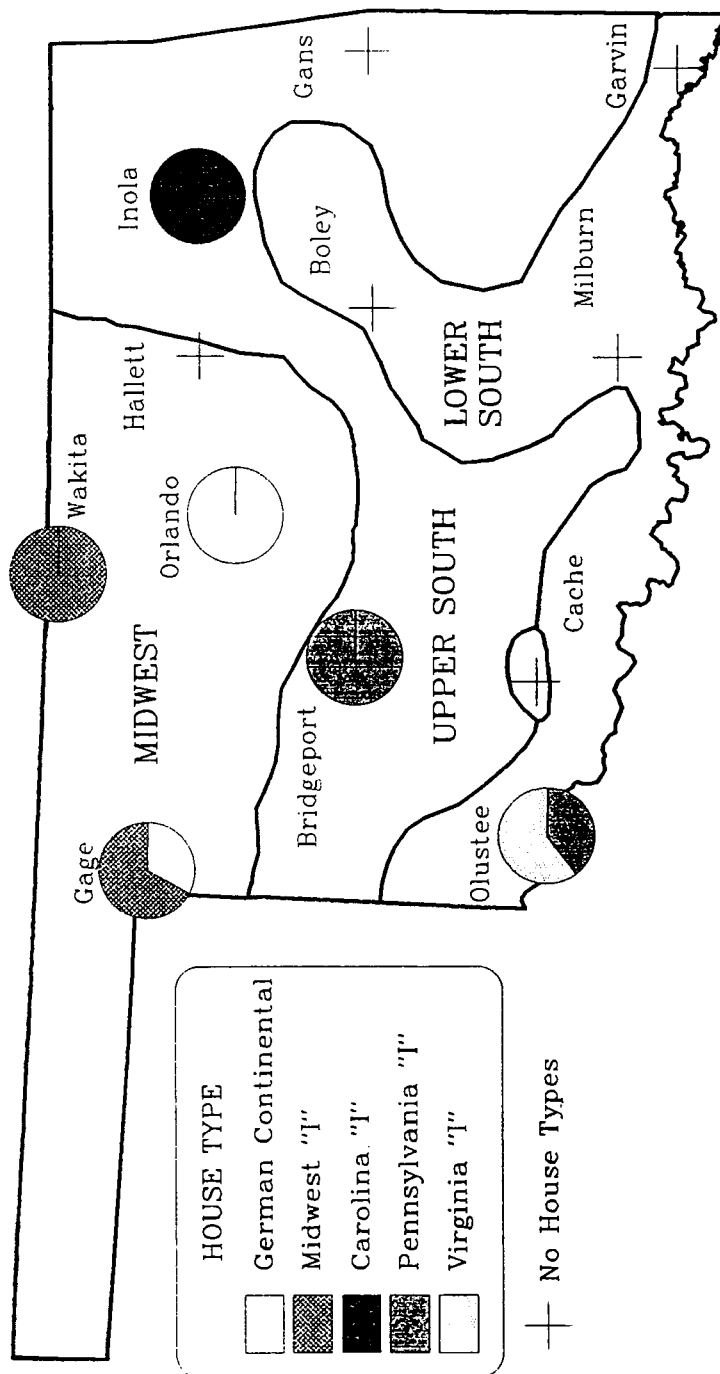


Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Twelve Study Towns.

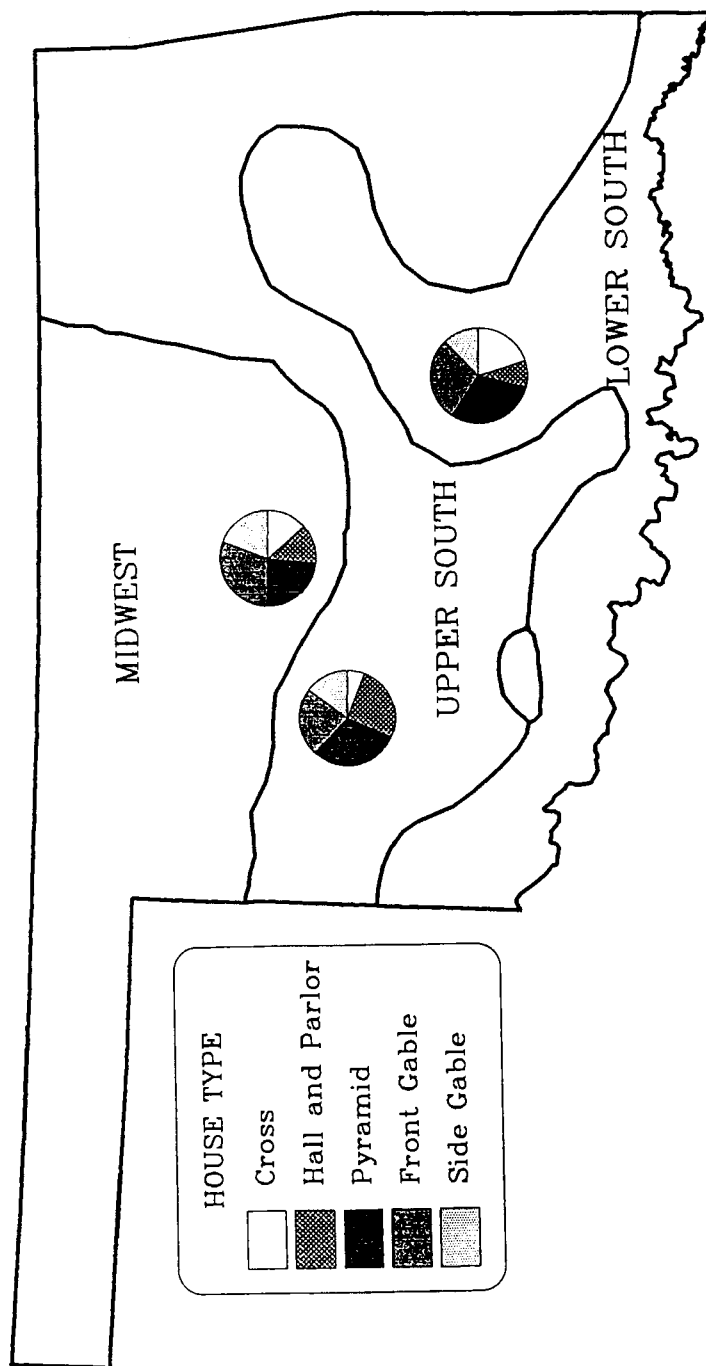


pervasive in Orlando and Gage of the Midwest; the Midwest I-house is predominant in Wakita and Gage of the Midwest; the Carolina I-house is dominant in Inola of the Upper South; the Pennsylvania I-house is common in Bridgeport and Olustee of both the Upper and Lower South; and the Virginia I-house is found only in the Lower South town of Olustee. Hallett, Boley, Gans, Garvin, Milburn, and Cache have none of these house types (Figure 21).

Looking at each individual region, Figure 22 shows that the pyramid and front-gabled massed planned houses are common in all regions with the front-gabled massed planned house dominating in the Midwest and the pyramid in the Lower and Upper South; the Hall and Parlor house is predominant in the Upper South followed by the Midwest and Lower South; the cross house is pervasive in the Lower South followed by the Midwest and Upper South; and the side-gabled massed planned house is commonplace in the Lower South followed closely by the Midwest.

Figure 23 shows that the Queen Anne Folk house is equally popular in the Upper South and Midwest; the Folk Victorian House is equally important in the Lower South and the Midwest; the four-over-four house is most common in the Midwest; the shotgun is predominant in the Lower South followed by the Upper South; and the double-pen frame house is dominant in the Upper South followed by the Lower South and Midwest. Finally, Figure 24 shows that the German Continental frame house and the Midwest I-house are dominant in the Midwest; the Carolina I-house is distributed only in the Upper South; the Pennsylvania I-house is equally common in both the Upper and Lower South; and the

**Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Three Cultural Regions of Oklahoma.**



**Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Three Cultural Regions of Oklahoma.**

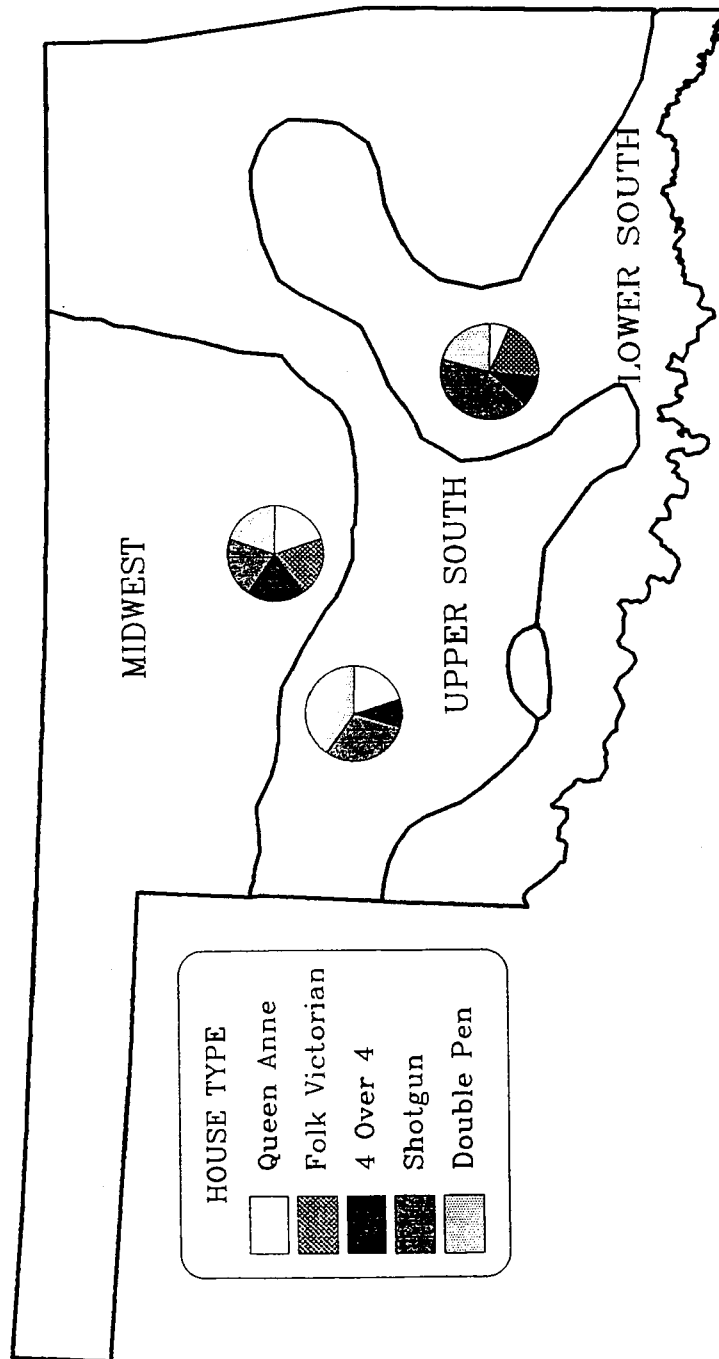
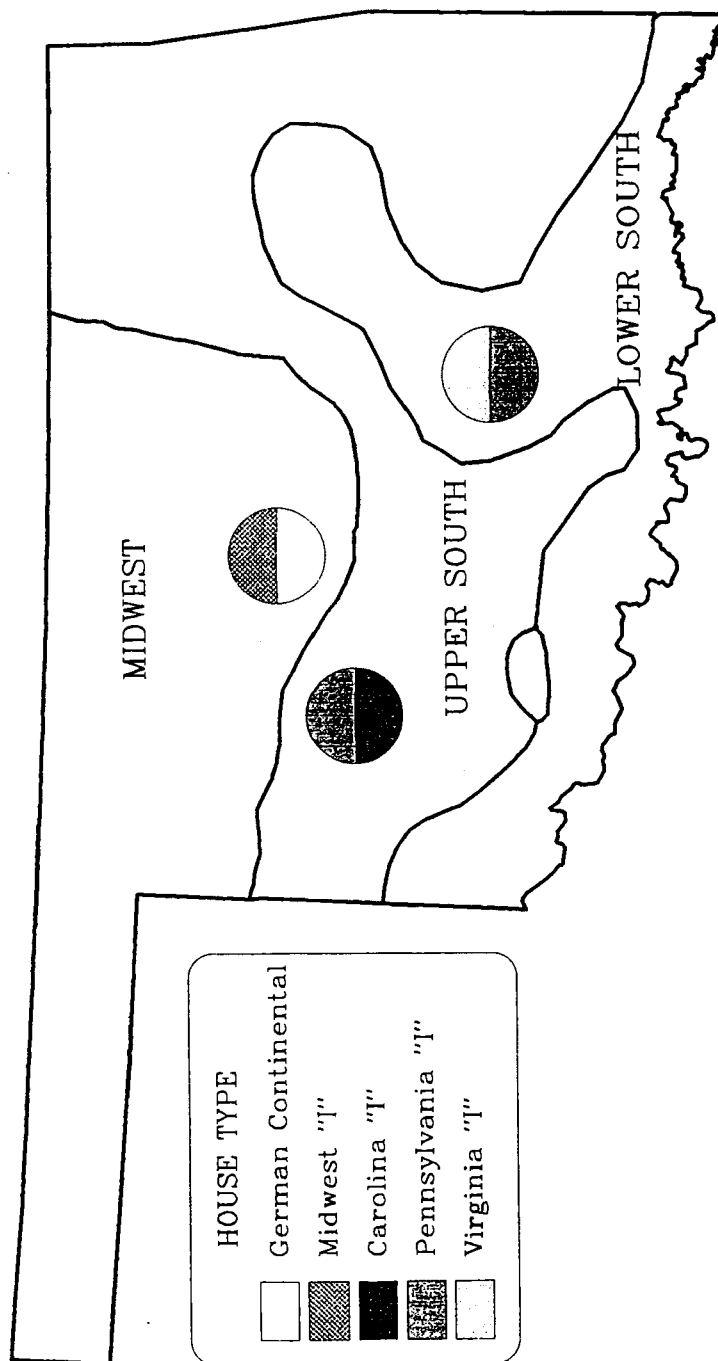


Figure 24. Percentage Distribution of Five Folk House Types in the Three Cultural Regions of Oklahoma.





Virginia I-house is predominant in the Lower South.

### Results of Documented Property Research

A sample of 269 houses were chosen to be documented because they are thought to be over 50 years old, are related to an original settler of the community, and have architectural and historic integrity because their original structure is still intact (Table III).

Twenty-five percent of the 269 properties are excellent examples of the pyramid house, 24% represent examples of the front-gabled massed planned house, 13% exemplify the side-gabled massed planned house, 12% portray the cross house, 11% typify the hall-and-parlor house, 4% represent the shotgun house, 3% are examples of the double-pen house, 3% are samples of the Folk-Victorian house, 1% illustrate the Queen Anne folk house, 1% are archetypes of the four-over-four house, 1% represent the Midwest I-house, 1% exemplify the Virginia I-house, and .5% typify the Carolina and Pennsylvania I-houses (Table III). All of these houses have had additions, porches, and dormers attached to them over the years, but they still retained their original form and characteristics.

Origins of the builders, from the Manuscript Census, were found for only 143 (53%) of these 268 houses (Table IV). Twenty-four percent of the builders constructed front-gabled houses, 22% pyramid houses, 16% side-gabled houses, 11% cross houses, 11% hall-and-parlor houses, 4% Folk Victorian, 4% double-pen, 3% Queen Anne houses, 1% shotgun houses, 1% four-over-four houses,

Table III

PERCENT OF EACH SAMPLED HOUSE TYPE BY TOWN AND  
CULTURAL REGION IN OKLAHOMA

	SG	FG	PY	HP	CR	SH	QA	DP	FF	GC	FV	VI	PI	CI	MI
<b>UPSTH</b>															
Inola	8	20	32	12	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Gans	16	25	17	17	8	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridg	15	15	15	15	8	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
% Tot	12	20	24	14	8	6	4	6	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
<b>LWSTH</b>															
Boley	18	36	26	3	3	8	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Olust	0	4	19	11	27	8	0	8	0	0	11	8	4	0	0
Milbn	23	23	27	8	11	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garvn	0	45	22	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Tot	13	24	24	7	16	4	1	3	1	0	4	2	1	0	0
<b>MIDWT</b>															
Gage	16	18	18	14	18	0	2	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Wakit	18	14	18	18	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orlan	10	38	33	10	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hallt	6	32	38	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Cache	11	35	35	11	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Tot	13	26	26	12	11	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total	34	64	67	29	32	12	4	7	4	1	7	3	1	1	3
Perct	13	24	25	11	12	4	1	3	1	.3	3	1	.3	.3	1

Total Number of House Sampled = 269

KEY: SG = Side-Gabled, FG = Front-Gabled, PY = Pyramid, HP = Hall and Parlor, CR = Cross, SH = Shotgun, QA = Queen Anne, DP = Double-Pen, FF = Four over Four, GC = German Continental, SP = Single-Pen, FV = Folk Victorian, VI = Virginia I-House, PI = Pennsylvania I-House, CI = Carolian I-House, MI = Midwest I-House, UPSTH = Upper South Cultural Region, LWSTH = Lower South Cultural Region, MIDWT = Midwest Cultural Region, % Tot = Percent of each house-type in the corresponding cultural region, Total = Total number of each housetype present in the twelve towns and three cultural regions, Perct = Percent of each house-type in the twelve towns and three cultural regions together.

Table IV

**ORIGINS OF THE BUILDERS BY HOUSE TYPE FOR  
143 OF THE 269 SAMPLED PROPERTIES**

	GM	US	LS	MID	MA	Tot	% of Tot
Side-Gabled	5	24	33	38	0	21	16
Front-Gabled	0	29	29	37	5	35	24
Cross-House	0	33	28	33	6	15	11
Pyramid	6	48	23	23	0	32	22
Hall & Parlor	0	35	12	38	12	16	11
Shotgun	0	0	0	50	50	2	1
Folk Victorian	0	33	50	17	0	6	4
Double-Pen	0	34	33	33	0	6	4
Queen-Anne	0	50	0	50	0	4	3
Four over Four	0	0	0	100	0	2	1
Virginia I	0	50	0	50	0	2	1
Midwest I	0	100	0	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania I	0	0	0	0	100	1	1
Carolina I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GermanCont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	34	24	34	6	143	100

**NOTE:** The numbers in the table represent the percentage of the total number of houses that origin of the builders could be found for in each region. The Tot column at the top of the page shows the actual number of each house type that origins could be found for in all the regions. The % of Tot column represents the percent of each house type in all the regions. The Totals row at the bottom of the page represents the percent of houses in each region out of 143 houses that origins of the builders was found.

**KEY:** GM = Germany, US = Upper South, LS = Lower South, MID = Midwest, MA = Mid-Atlantic.

1% Virginia I-house, and .7% Midwest or Pennsylvania I-houses.

Fifty percent of the carpenters who erected Folk Victorian houses originate from the Lower South (Table IV). Forty-eight and 50% percent of those who built pyramid and Queen Anne houses respectively come from the Upper South. Thirty-seven percent, 38%, 50%, and 100% of the carpenters who constructed front-gabled massed planned, side-gabled massed planned, Queen-Anne folk, and four-over-four houses respectively emanated from the Midwest. The double-pen house was just about evenly constructed by settlers of all three regions with the Upper South predominating. The cross, hall and parlor, and Virginia I houses were evenly built by both Upper Southerners and Midwesterners. The shotgun house was evenly constructed by builders from the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic cultural areas. The Midwest I-house was built by a person from the Upper South and the Pennsylvania I-houses were constructed by settlers from New York. Finally, for the German Continental and Carolina-I houses no origins were found (Table IV).

Table V shows percent of the builders, out of the 143 used above, that originate from each cultural region for the twelve study towns. The highest percentage of carpenters in Olustee and Boley have origins in the Lower South; the largest percent of builders in Inola, Gans, Orlando, Hallett, and Milburn come from the Upper South; the highest percent of carpenters in Bridgeport, Wakita, Cache, and Gage originate from the Midwest; and there is a equal percentage of builders from the Upper South and Lower South in Garvin.

Figures 25-36 show the location of all the documented

Table V

**PERCENT OF THE BUILDERS THAT ORIGINATED  
FROM EACH CULTURAL REGION**

	<u>GM</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>LS</u>	<u>MID</u>	<u>MA</u>
<b>Olustee</b>	0	25	42	25	8
<b>Wakita</b>	11	34	0	56	0
<b>Orlando</b>	25	25	0	25	25
<b>Inola</b>	0	50	14	21	14
<b>Bridgeport</b>	0	20	20	40	20
<b>Boley</b>	0	19	69	12	0
<b>Milburn</b>	0	56	44	0	0
<b>Cache</b>	0	22	22	44	11
<b>Garvin</b>	0	50	50	0	0
<b>Gans</b>	0	67	11	11	11
<b>Hallett</b>	0	50	12	38	0
<b>Gage</b>	0	21	9	70	0

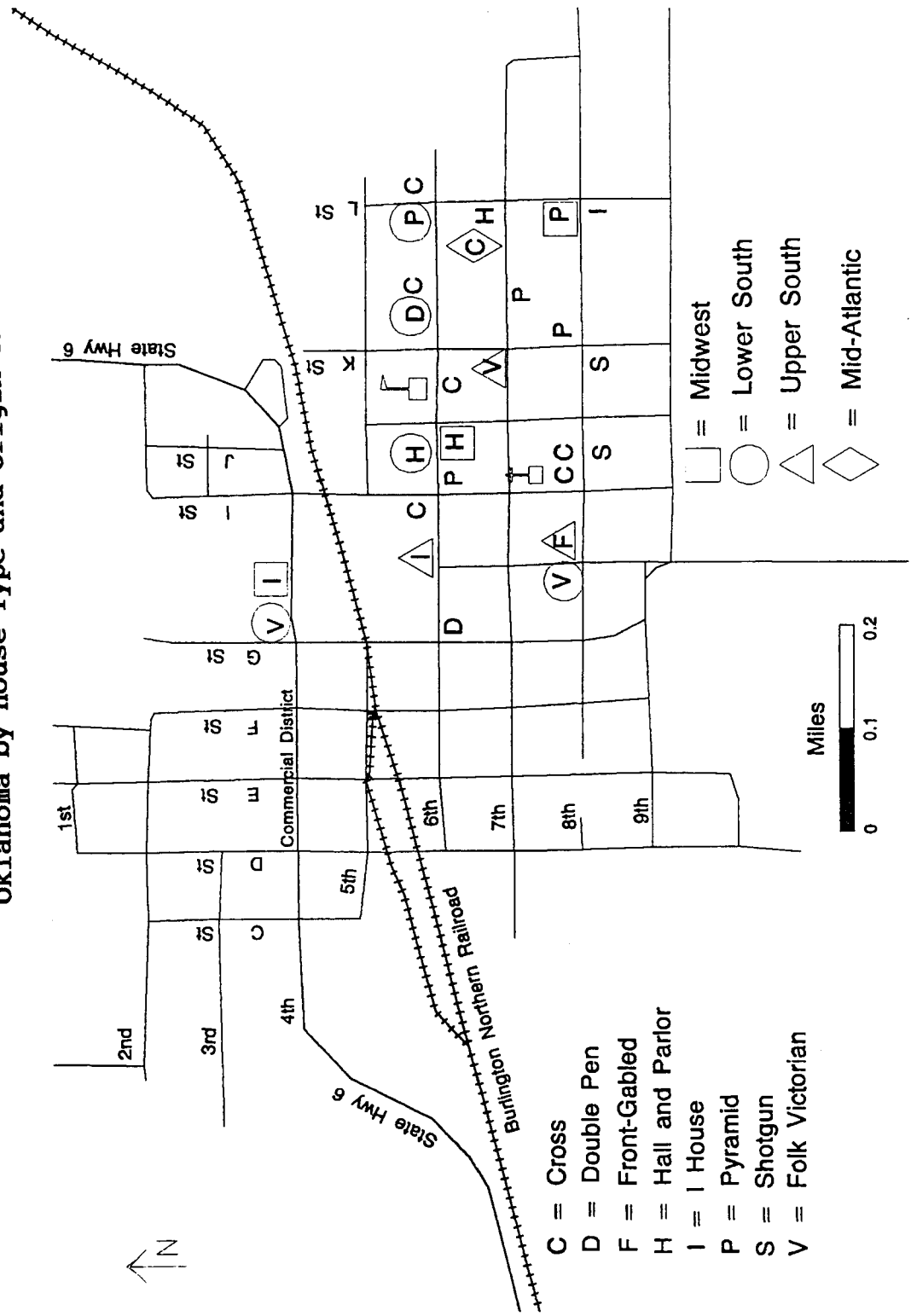
**KEY: GM = Germany, US = Upper South, LS = Lower South, MID = Midwest, MA = Mid-Atlantic.**

properties in the twelve study towns by house type. The orientation of the first letter of each house on the map is based on the direction or street the front facade of the house faces. Houses on the north and west sides of the street have the bottom of the letters indicating the front of the facade and houses on the south and east sides have the top of the letter indicating the front of the facade. The symbols around each house type indicate from what cultural region its builder originated. The origin of the builder could not be found for the houses without a symbol.

In Olustee, 42% of the builders come from the Lower South and mostly build Folk Victorian, double-pen, pyramid, and hall and parlor houses (Figure 25). The Upper Southerners built front-gable massed planned and Virginia I-houses and the Midwesterners built hall and parlor and Pennsylvania I-houses. In Boley, 69% of the builders originate from the Lower South and construct pyramid, front and side-gabled massed planned, Folk Victorian, and cross houses (Figure 26). The front and side-gabled houses are the only surprise because they are not expected to be found in Lower South areas but are expected to be more common in Midwestern cultural areas. The Upper Southerners in Boley built hall and parlor and front-gabled massed planned houses, and the Midwesterners built front-gabled massed planned and pyramid houses (Figure 26).

Fifty percent of the builders in Inola come from the Upper South and construct mostly pyramid, hall and parlor, and front-gabled massed planned houses (Figure 27). The hall and parlor

Figure 25. Distribution of Documented Properties in Olustee, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.



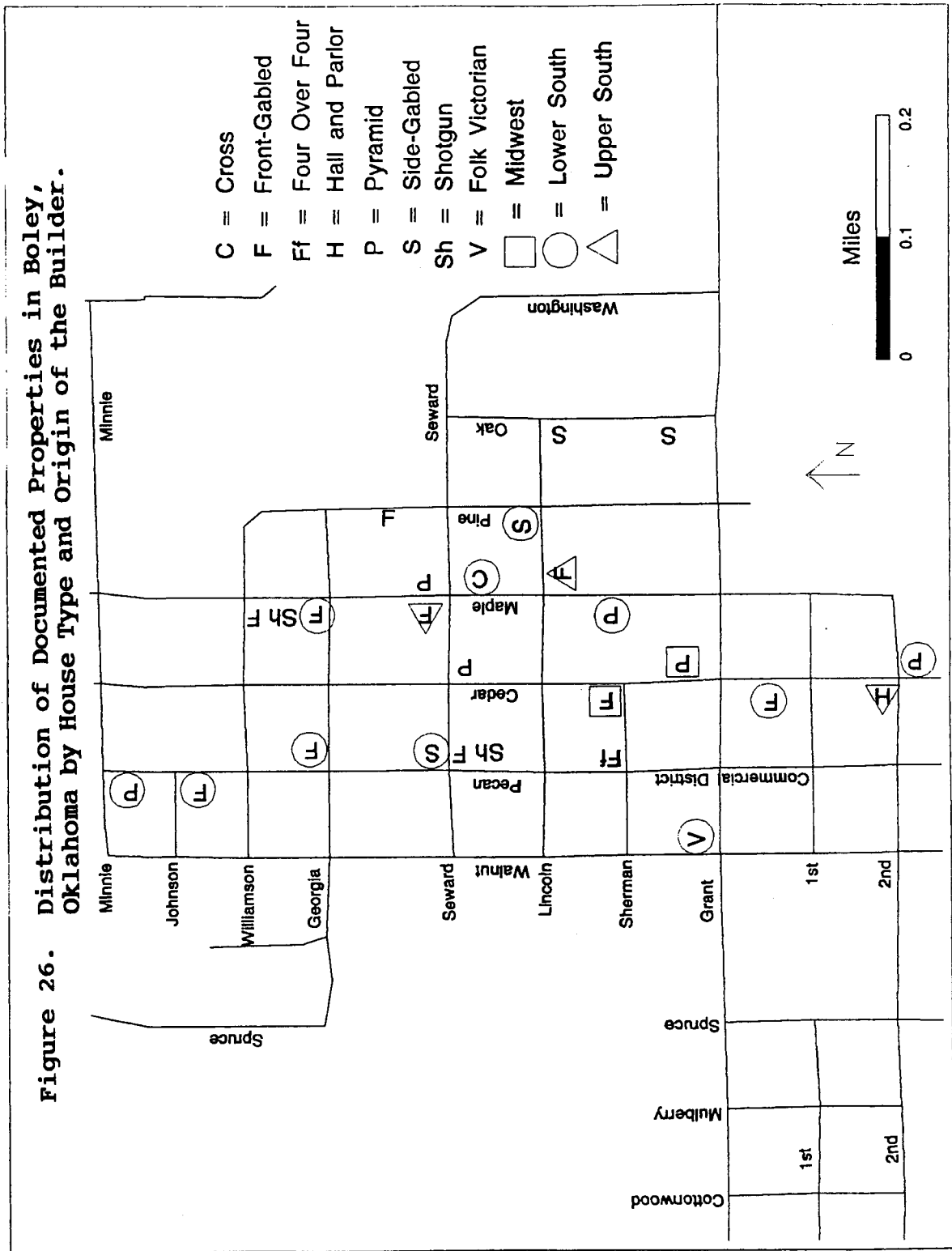
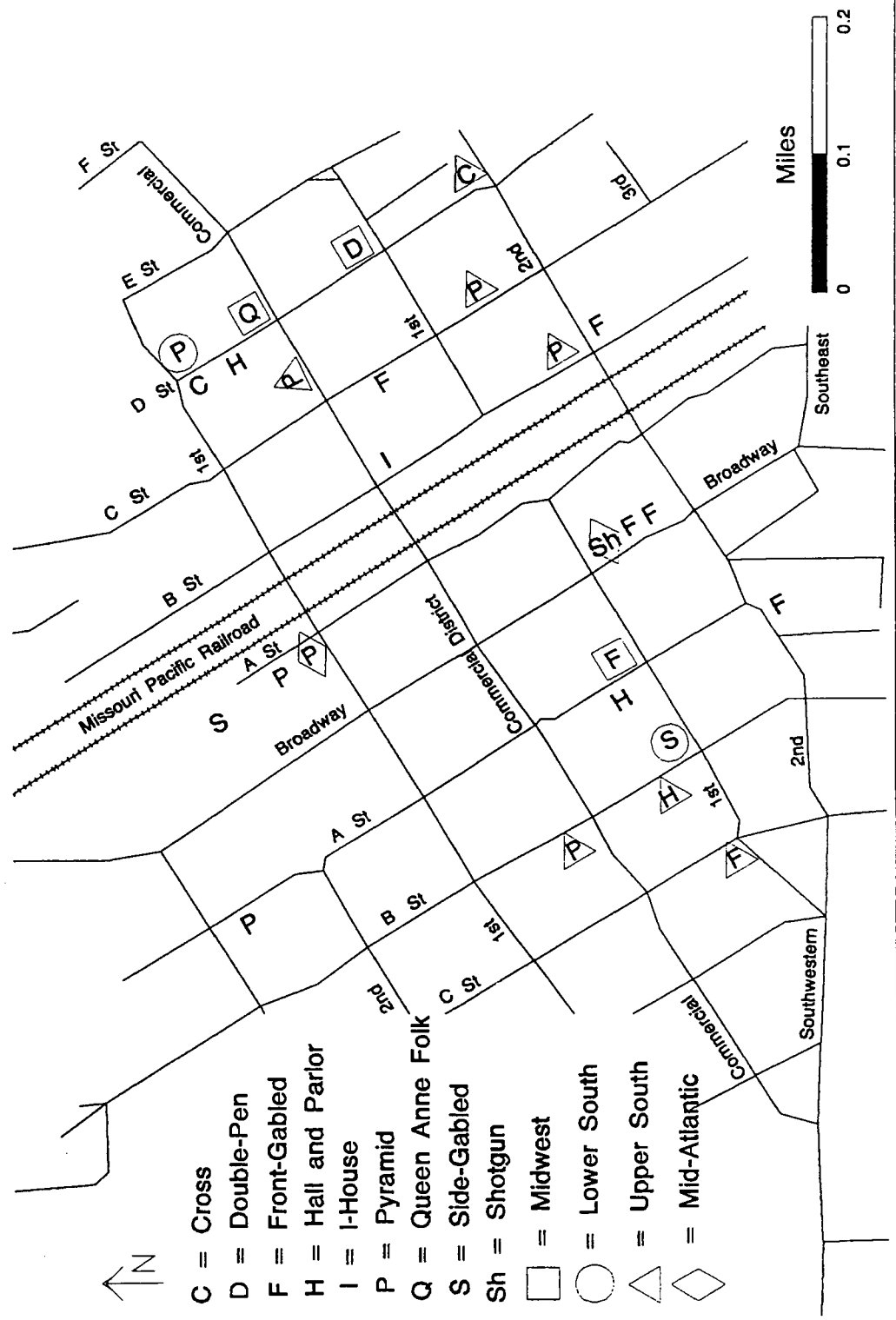




Figure 27. Distribution of Documented Properties in Inola, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.

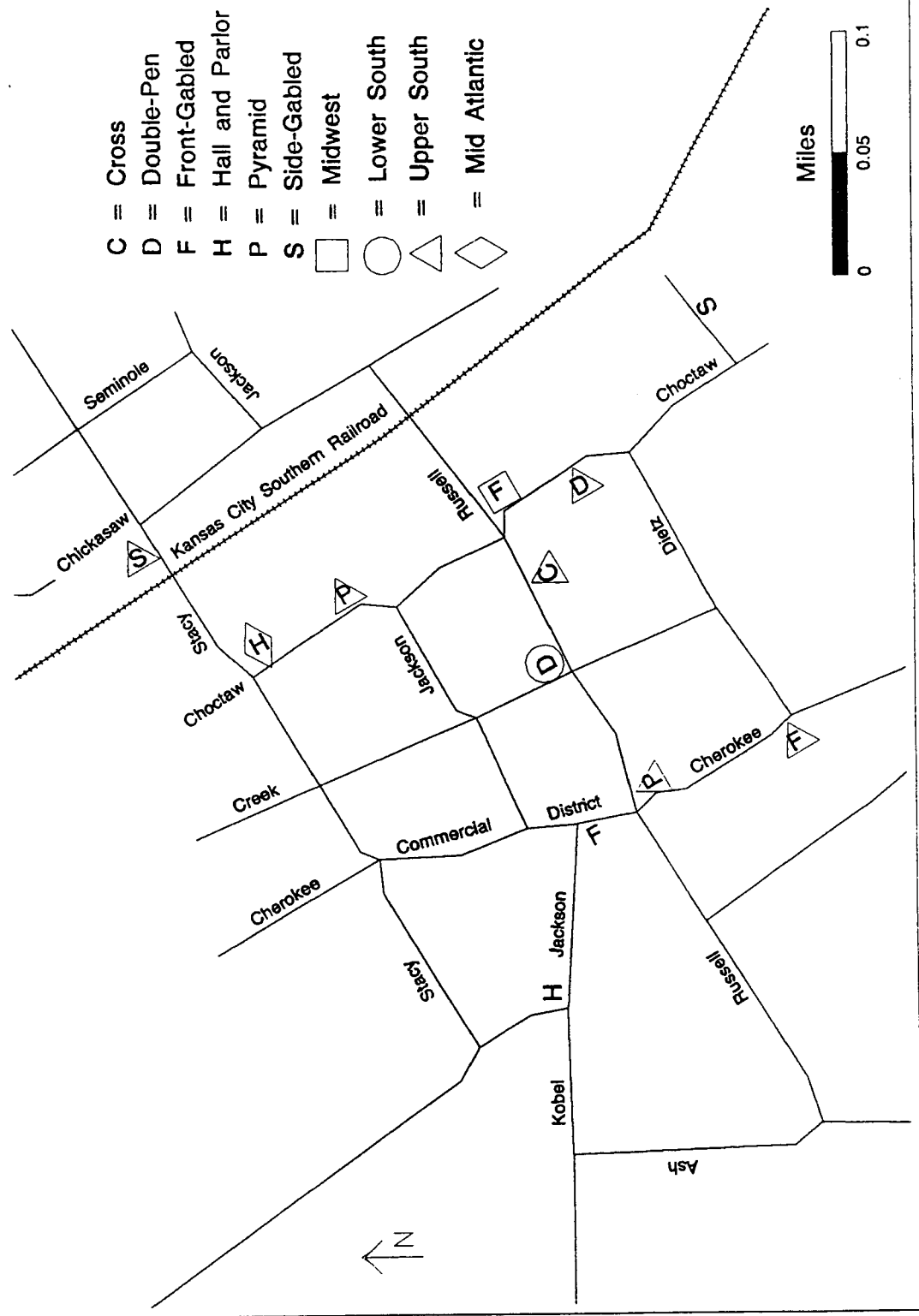


houses are expected to be common among Upper Southerners but the commonality of the pyramid house is surprising because it is most common in Lower South areas obviously Upper Southerners also adopted the plan as Figure 19 also shows. Sixty-seven percent of the carpenters in Gans are also from the Upper South and most commonly erect the pyramid houses followed by the double-pen, cross, and front-gabled massed planned houses (Figure 28). The double-pen house is expected in Upper South areas but the other two are more common among Midwesterners. The only Midwestern builder in town built a front-gabled house as expected and the only Lower Southerner built a double-pen house which is common in the Lower South cultural area lesser so than the Upper South.

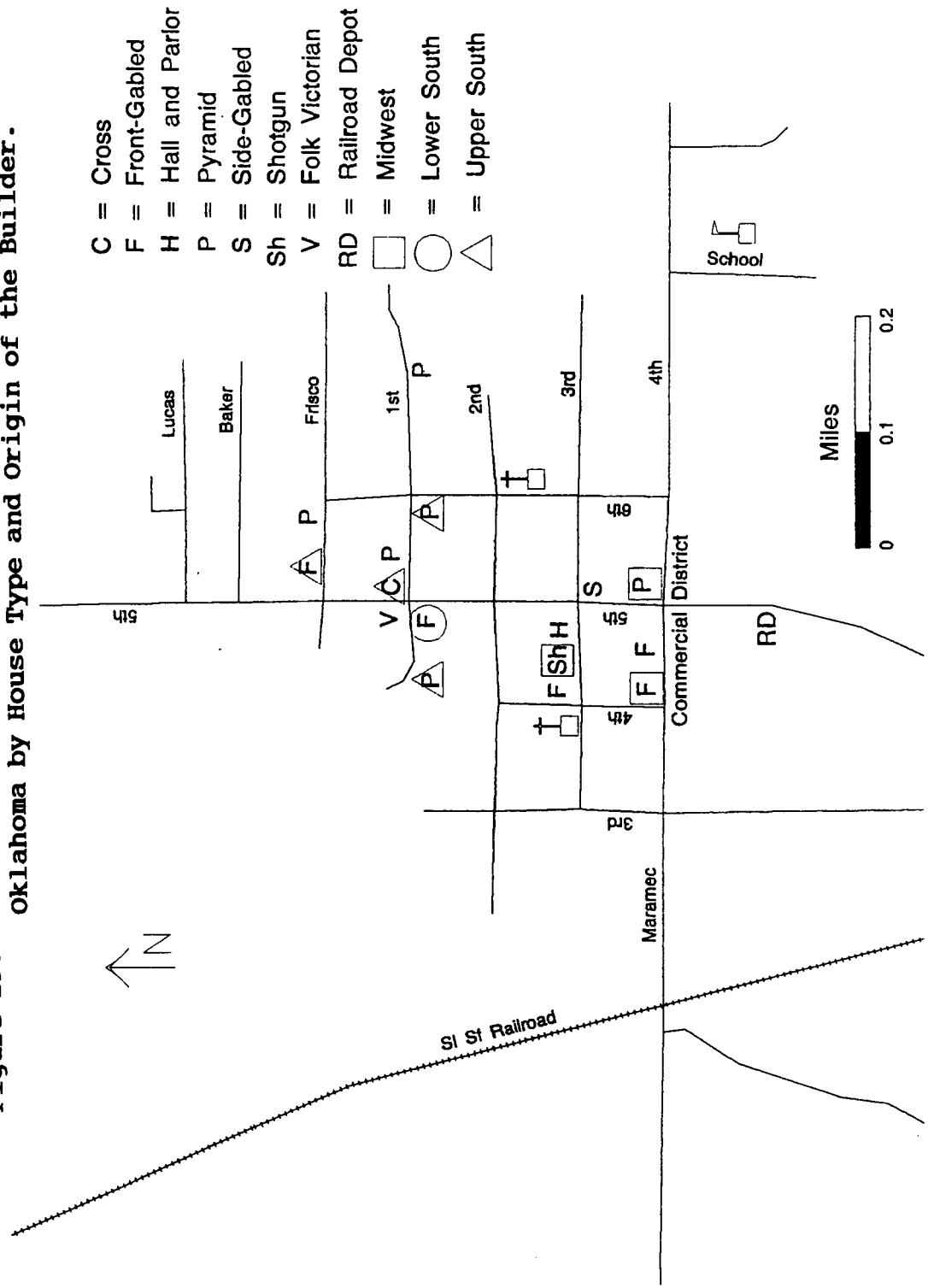
Hallett and Milburn also show high concentrations of builders from the Upper South than from the other two cultural regions. Fifty percent of the carpenters in Hallett come from the Upper South and predominantly erect pyramid houses followed by front-gabled massed planned and cross houses (Figure 29). The only Lower Southerner in town built a front-gabled massed planned house which is the same result as in Olustee. The three Midwestern settlers constructed front-gabled massed planned, pyramid, and shotgun houses. The shotgun house is a surprise but a current resident claims the house was moved into town by the original owner from the Hallett oil field and therefore has origins connected with the oil field and not the Midwestern settler.

Fifty-six percent of the builders in Milburn have origins from the Upper South and mostly built pyramid, side-gabled massed

Figure 28. Distribution of Documented Properties in Gans, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.



**Figure 29. Distribution of Documented Properties in Hallett, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.**



planned, double-pen, cross, and Queen Anne houses (Figure 30). Milburn is located in the Lower South cultural area of Oklahoma, therefore, the dominance of Upper Southern builders is surprising. The pyramid and double-pen houses are again common as in the Upper South towns mentioned above, also, the Queen Anne house seems to be common among the Upper South carpenters. The side-gabled massed planned house is not expected to be so prominent among Upper South builders because of its Midwestern origins. Furthermore, 44% of the carpenters in Milburn come from the Lower South and construct front and side-gabled massed planned houses which is also not expected. Obviously, Lower and Upper Southerners also prefer the expended house style (two rooms wide and deep).

Bridgeport, Cache, Wakita, and Gage all show higher concentrations of Midwestern builders than Upper or Lower South builders. Forty percent of the carpenters in Bridgeport, which is located in the Upper South Oklahoma cultural region, come from the Midwest and construct front and side-gabled massed planned houses which is expected (Figure 31). The one settler from the Upper South built a Queen Anne house which is also common among Upper South settlers of Milburn. The builder from the Lower South built a pyramid house as expected. The Pennsylvania I-house in Bridgeport was built by a person from the Mid-Atlantic culture region which is the source region of this particular house. Fifty-six percent of the carpenters in Wakita originate from the Midwest and build side and front-gabled massed planned houses, as expected, and hall and parlor houses, which is more of

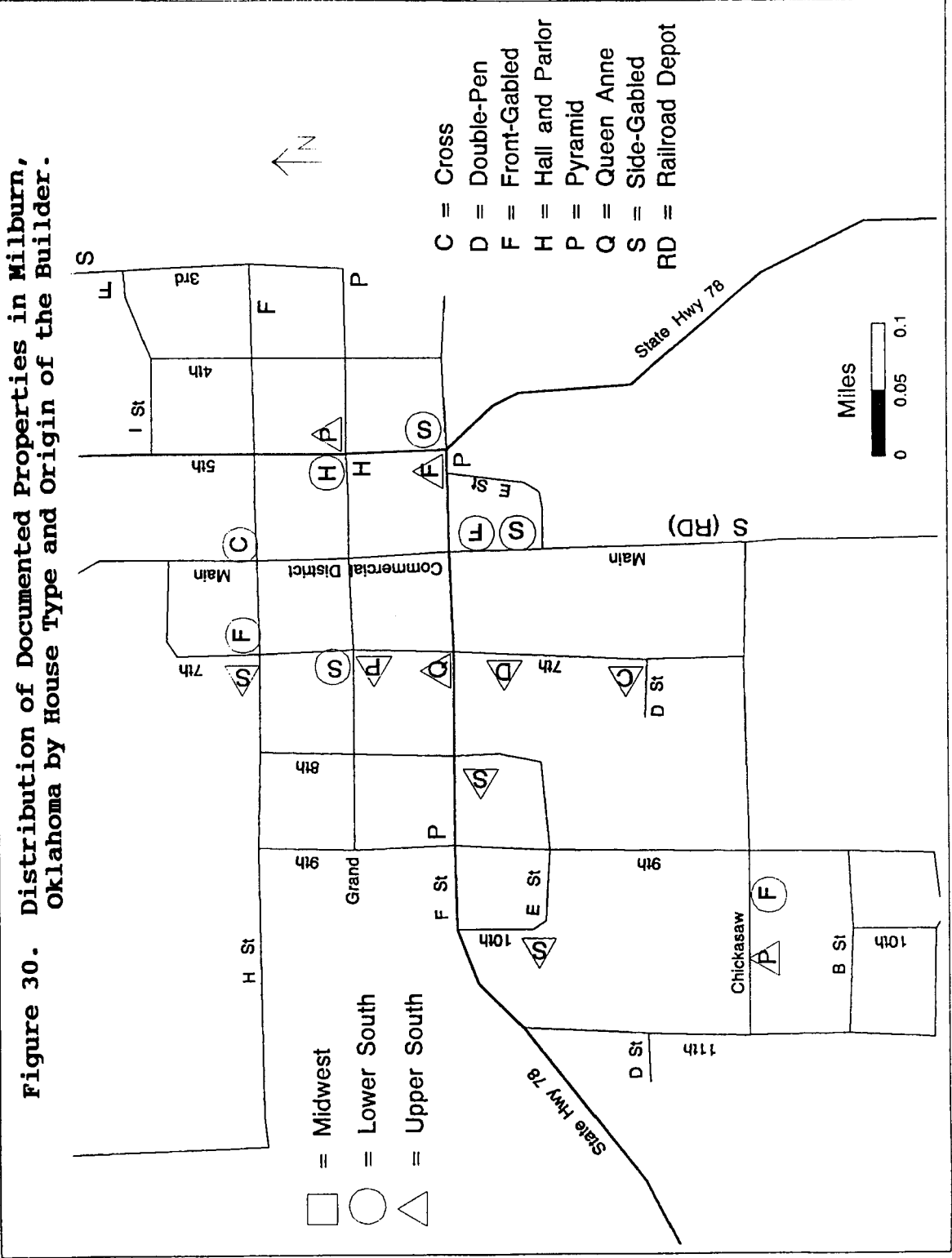
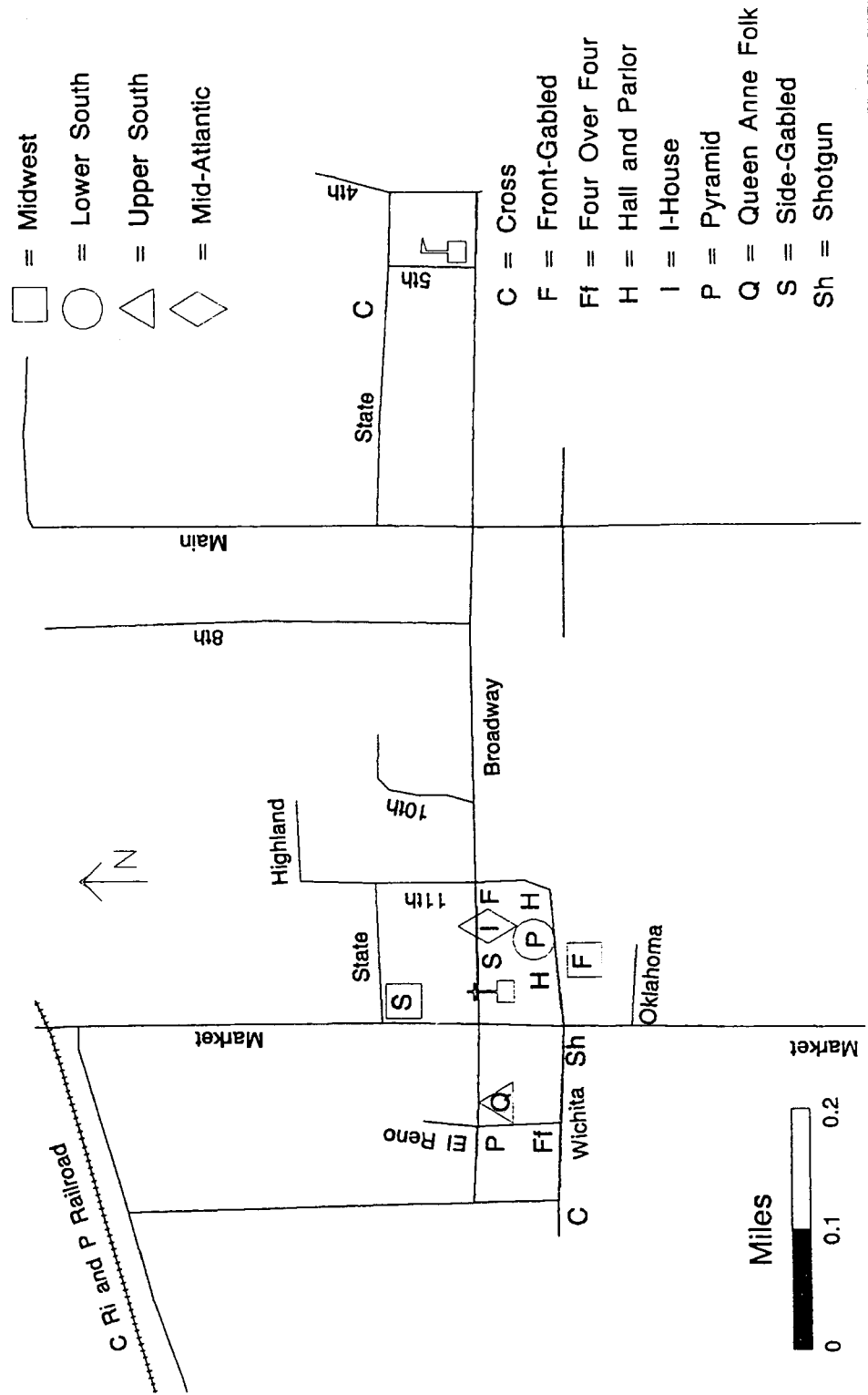


Figure 31. Distribution of Documented Properties in Bridgeport, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.



a Upper South house type (Figure 32). The Upper Southern carpenters built front-gabled massed planned houses which are not expected in Upper South areas but also correspond to results found in other study towns.

Forty-four percent of the carpenters in Cache have origins in the Midwest and predominantly build pyramid, front-gabled massed planned, or hall and parlor houses (Figure 33). The front-gabled house is expected in Midwestern areas but the popularity of the other two shows that these Midwestern settlers were also exposed to Upper and Lower South house-types. Considering that Cache is an outlier from the main Midwestern cultural area and is located on the border of the two southern regions supports the exposure of its residents to southern house types. The Upper Southerners in Cache built hall and parlor and front-gabled massed planned houses, while the lone Lower Southerner constructed a pyramid house. There was also a front-gabled massed planned house constructed by a Mid-Atlantic settler, which is the first cultural area this house type spread to from its New England cultural hearth.

In Gage, 70% of the carpenters come from the Midwestern cultural area and they built 9 of the 15 house types with the side-gabled massed planned being the most common followed by the cross and front-gabled massed planned houses, which are all expected to be popular among Midwestern settlers (Figure 34). The four-over-four house is popular among Midwesterners in Gage and also is common as a Midwestern farm house. Pyramid, Folk Victorian, double-pen, and Queen Anne houses are also built by



Figure 32. Distribution of Documented Properties in Wakita, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.

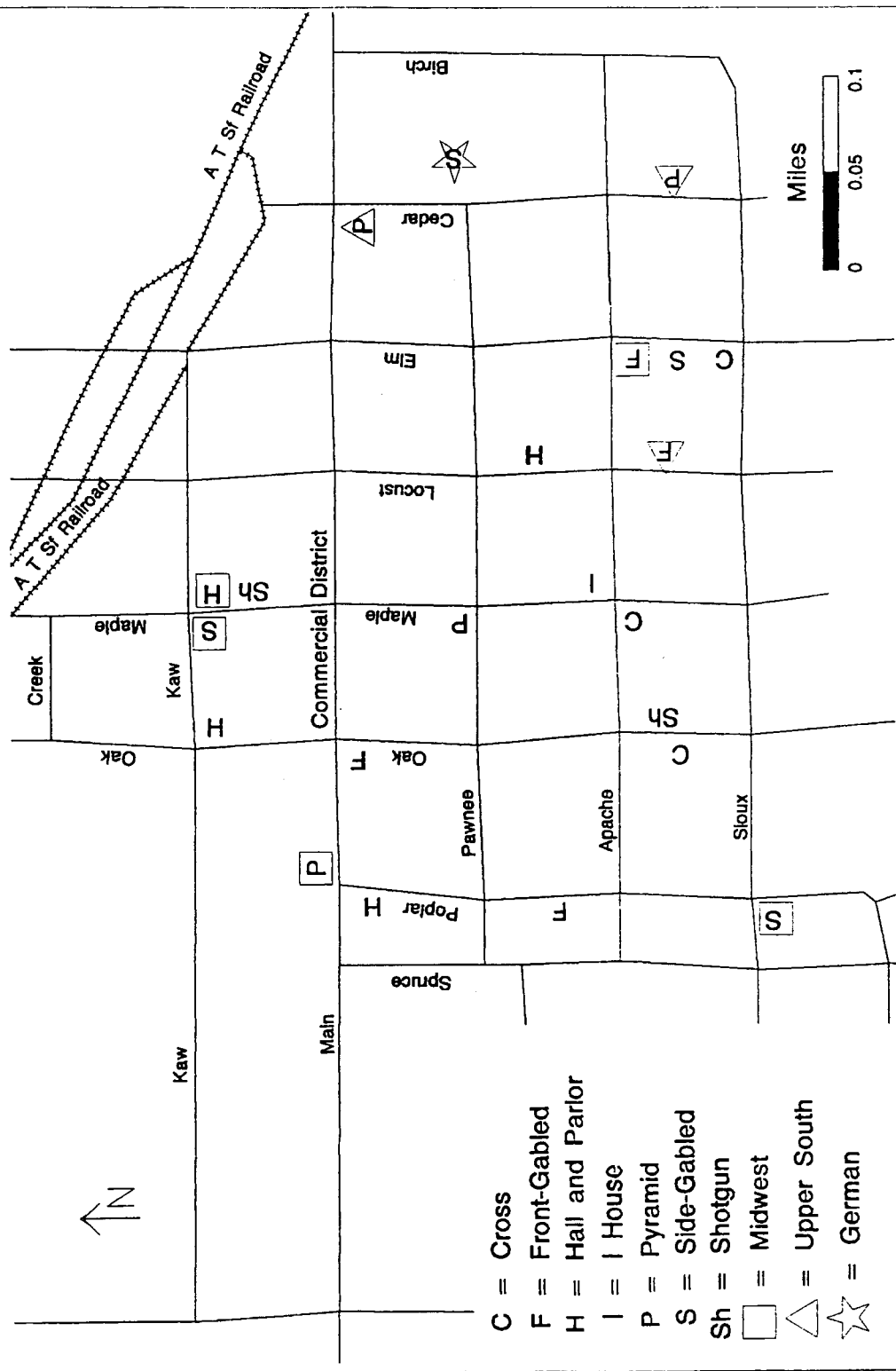


Figure 33. Distribution of Documented Properties in Cache, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.

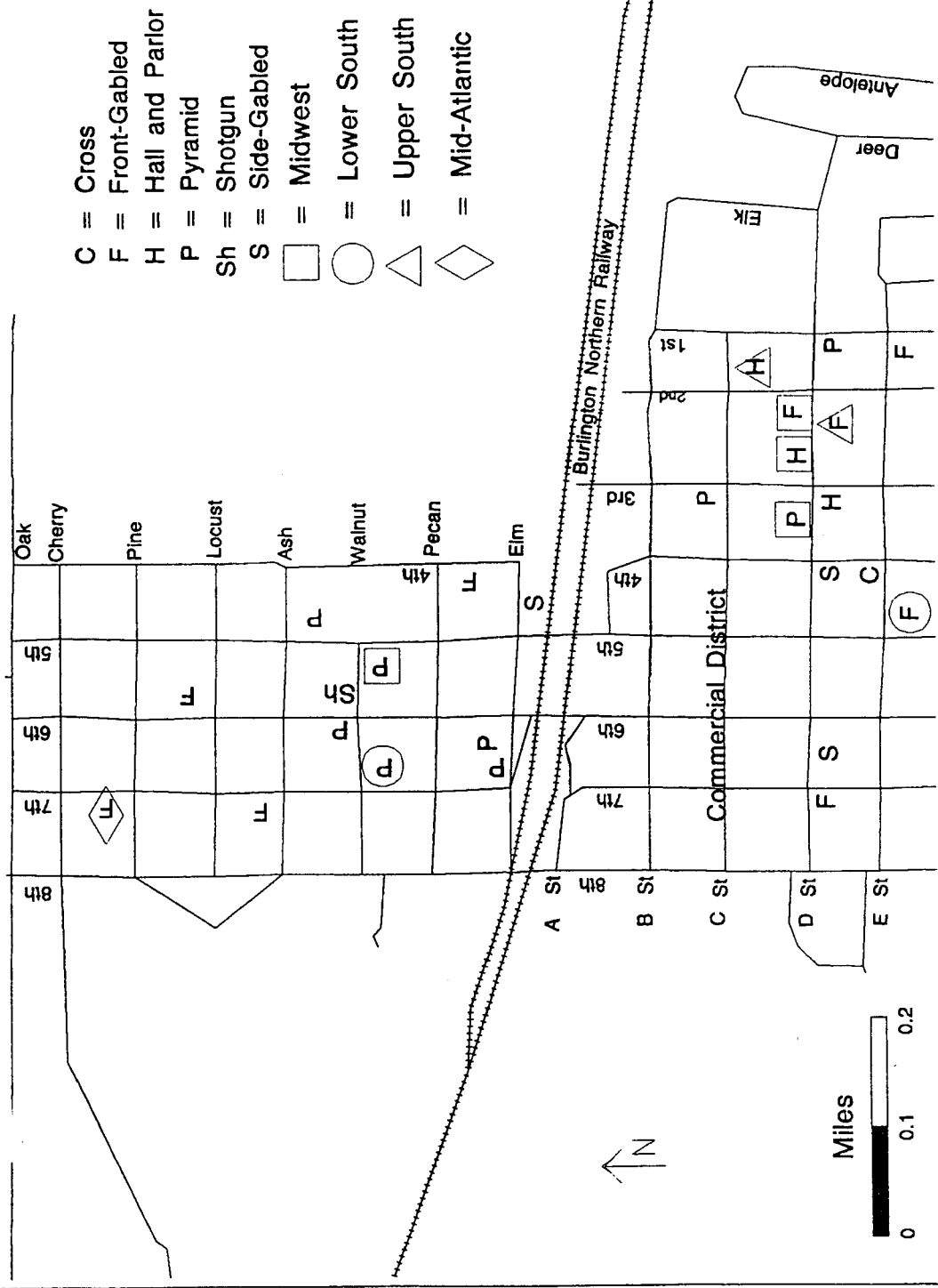
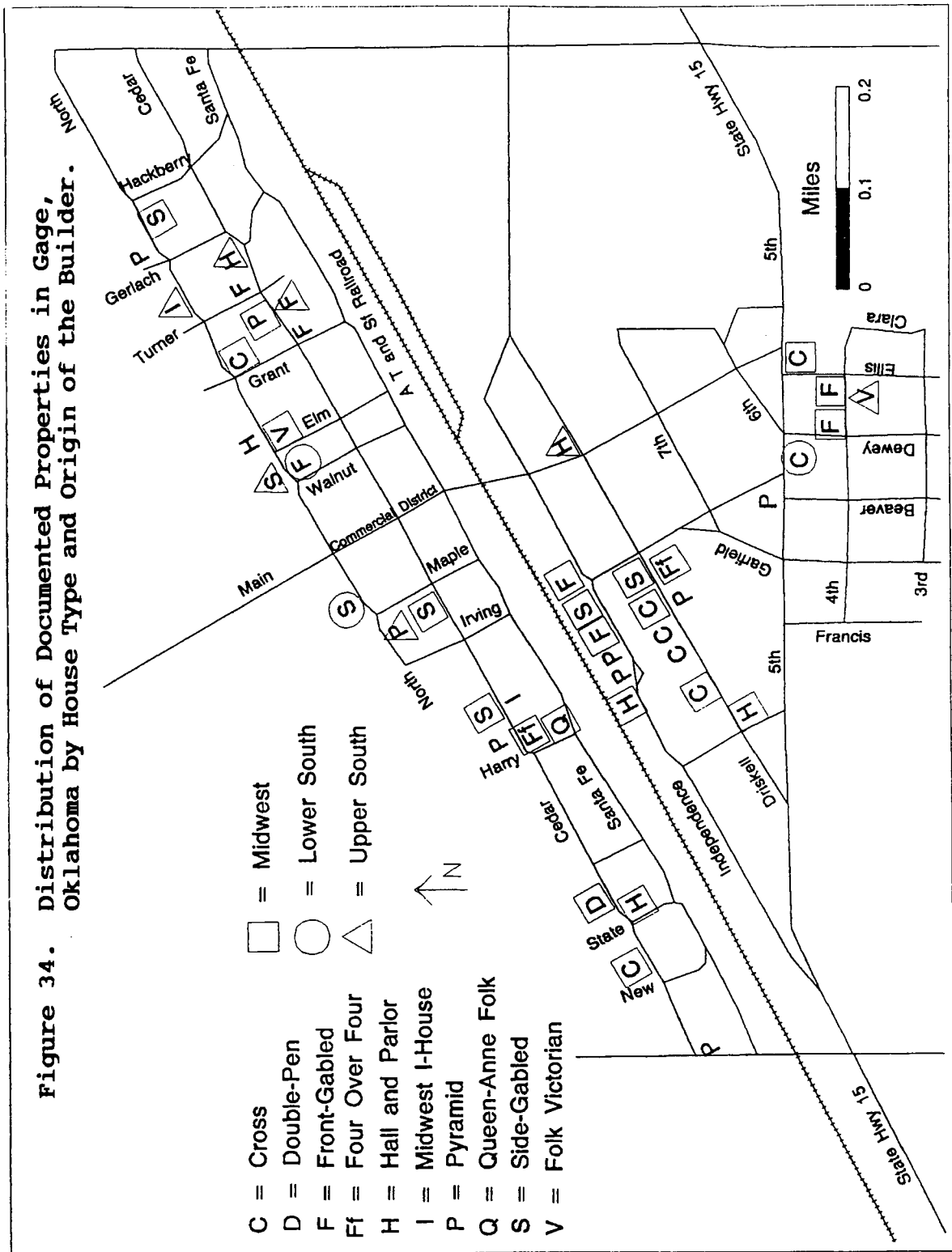


Figure 34. Distribution of Documented Properties in Gage, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.

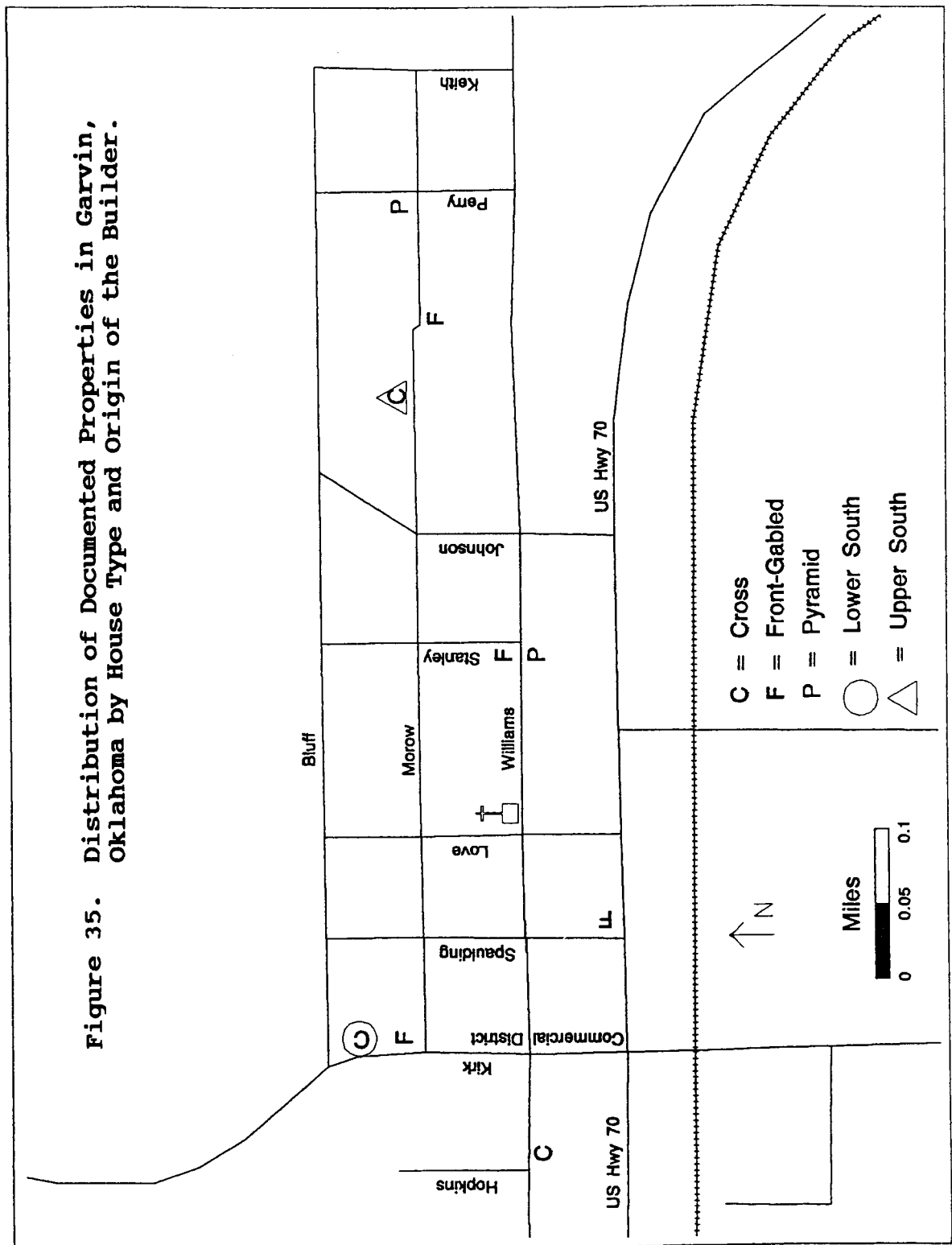


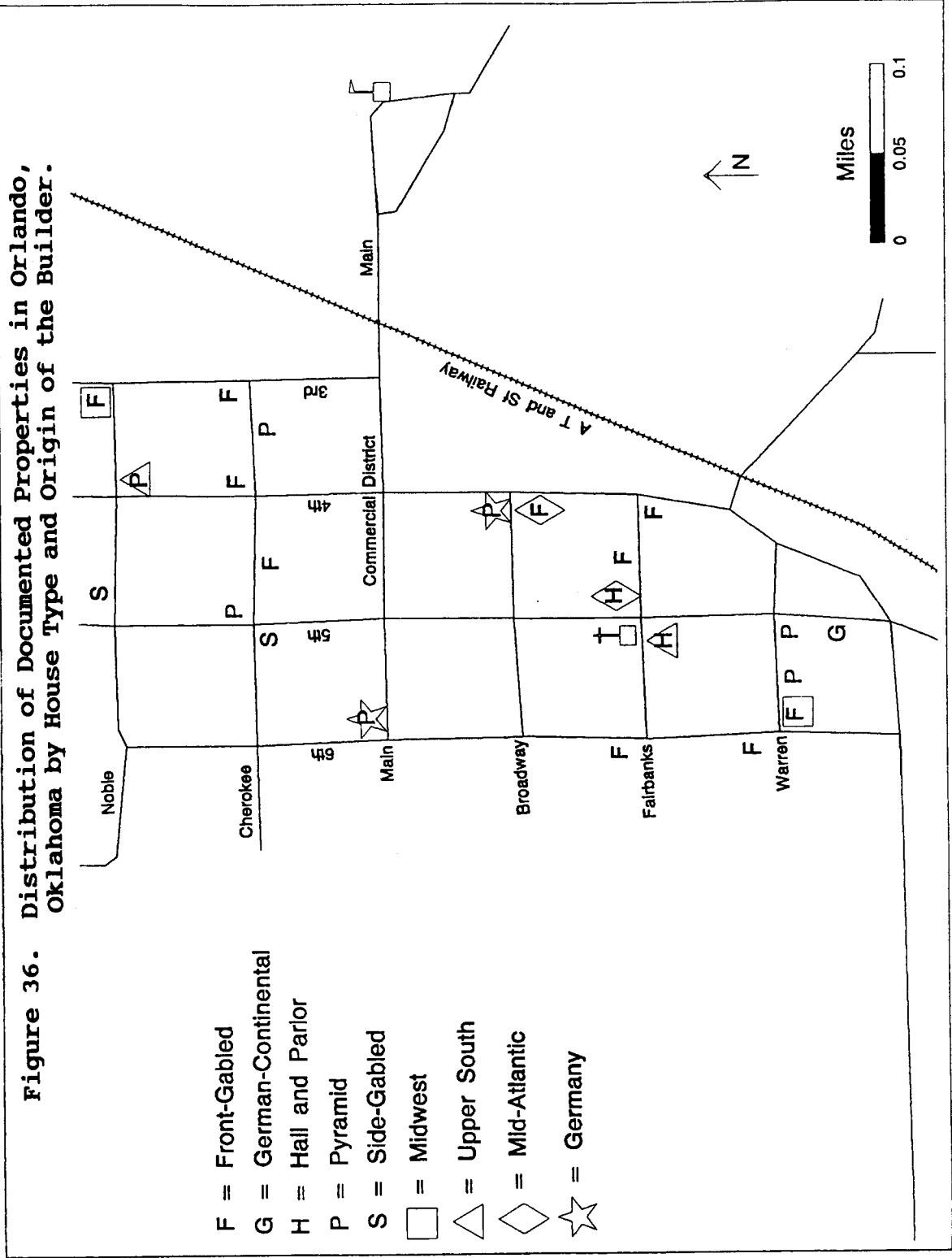
Midwesterners in Gage. Upper Southerners in Gage built a Midwestern style I-house which is strange because this type of I-house is most common among Midwesterners. Hall and Parlor, side and front-gabled massed planned, pyramid, and Folk Victorian houses are also built by Upper Southerners. Lower Southerners in Gage constructed front and side-gabled massed planned and cross houses.

Fifty percent of the carpenters in Garvin come from the Upper South and erect a cross house (Figure 35). The other 50% of the builders come from the Lower South and also constructed a cross house, which shows that the cross house did not only diffuse into the Midwest from New England but also into the South.

In Orlando, 25% of the carpenters come from the Midwest, Upper South, and Mid-Atlantic cultural regions respectively and the final 25% come directly from Germany (Figure 36). The Midwesterners build front-gabled massed planned houses as expected. The Upper Southerners construct hall and parlor and pyramid houses as found in most of the other study towns. The Mid-Atlantic settlers erect front-gabled massed planned and hall and parlor houses which corresponds to results found in other Midwestern towns. This supports the fact that these two houses may have been built in the Mid-Atlantic cultural region before diffusing into the Midwest and Upper South. The Germans, who come directly from Germany, built pyramid houses which shows this house may have been constructed in Germany and brought in the cultural baggage of German settlers to Orlando or they encounter

Figure 35. Distribution of Documented Properties in Garvin, Oklahoma by House Type and Origin of the Builder.





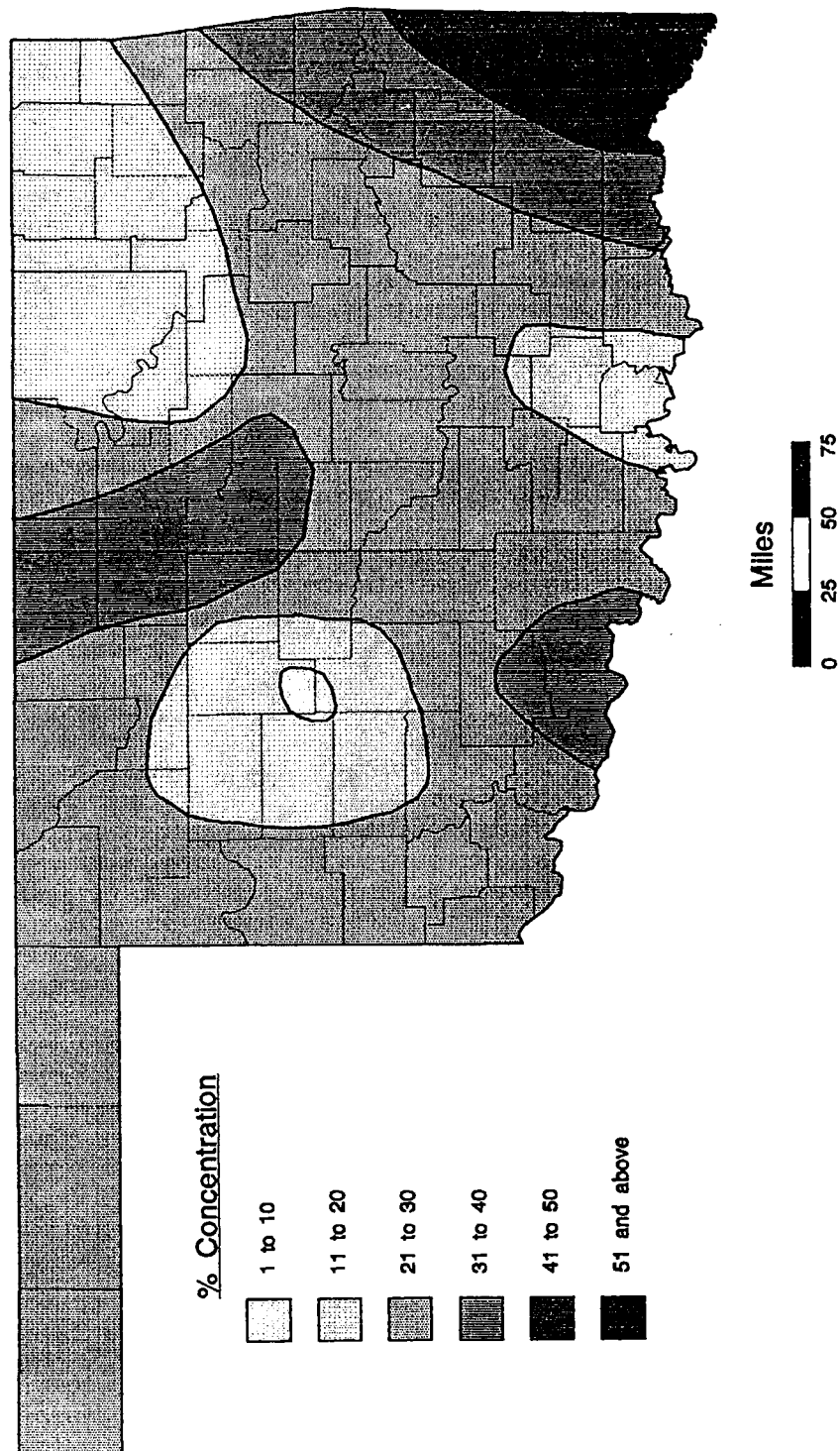
the house on their way to Oklahoma and build it upon arrival.

### **Folk House Regions in the State of Oklahoma and and Ties to Ethnic Groups**

Based on all of the above results, folk house regions can be drawn in Oklahoma. Figures 37-51 show the folk house areas where each house type is most concentrated by using the twelve study towns as reference points between or through which to draw the isolines. The front-gabled massed planned house shows the strongest concentration in the southeast, north-central, and southwest-central parts of Oklahoma (Figure 37). This house is predominantly built by Midwesterners which explains its distribution in north-central and southwest-central Oklahoma. However, it is not expected to be in the southeast. According to the ethnic map shown earlier a large number of Czechs and German-Russians settled in the southeast to work in lumber and mining camps. These folks also settled in Midwestern areas of the state and may have brought the front-gabled house with them to the southeast when they moved there.

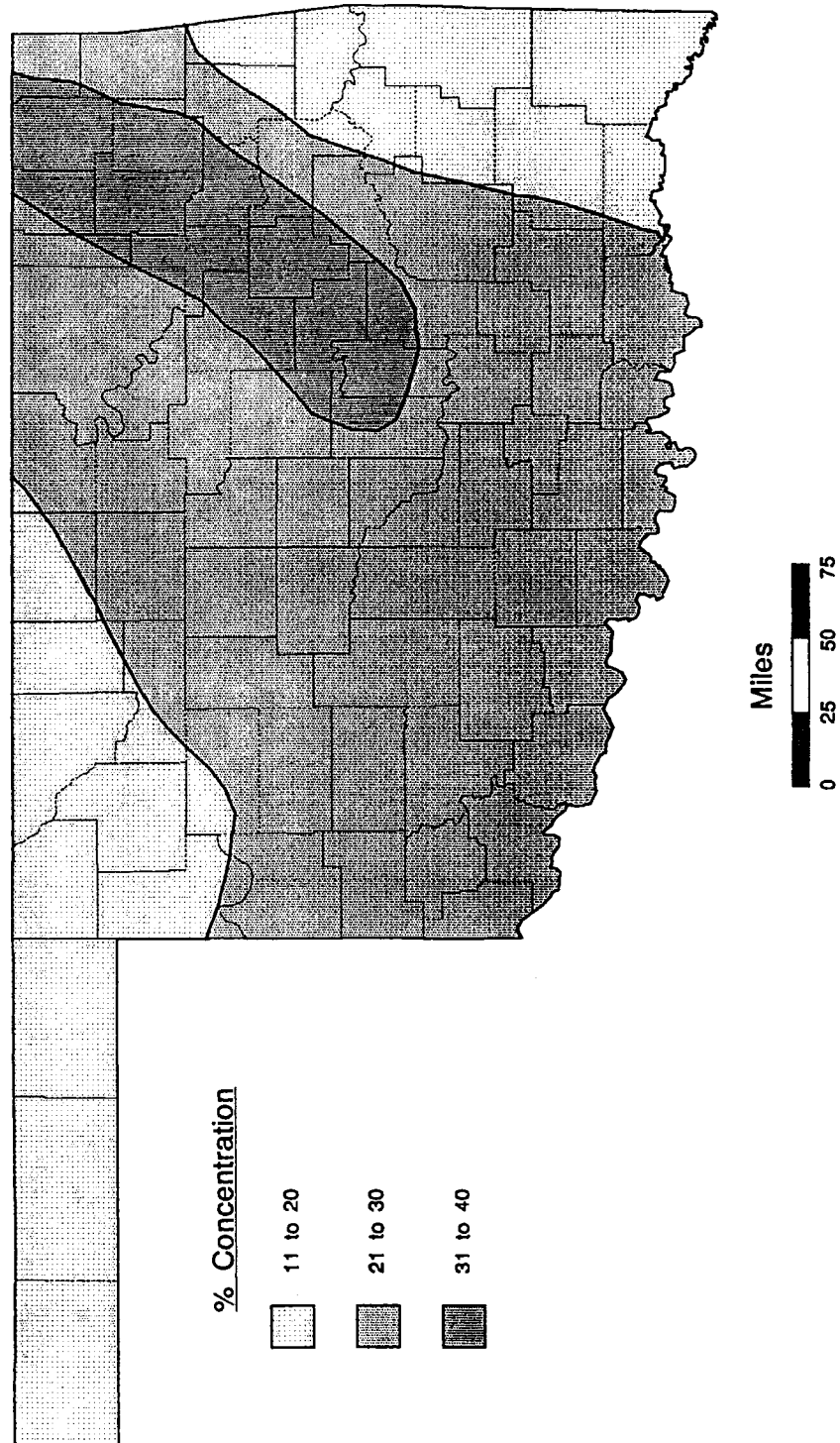
The pyramid house shows high dominance in northeast, north-central, south-central, and southwest areas of the state (Figure 38). Apparently the house is not associated with lumbering camps of the Lower South cultural area because it has the lowest concentration in southeastern Oklahoma. The house is the most common in the Upper South cultural areas settled by Scotch-Irish migrants, Lower South localities settled by African-Americans, Lower South areas settled by British migrants, and oilfield areas of the Midwest part of the state.

**Figure 37. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Front-Gabled Massed Planned House.**





**Figure 38. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Pyramid House.**

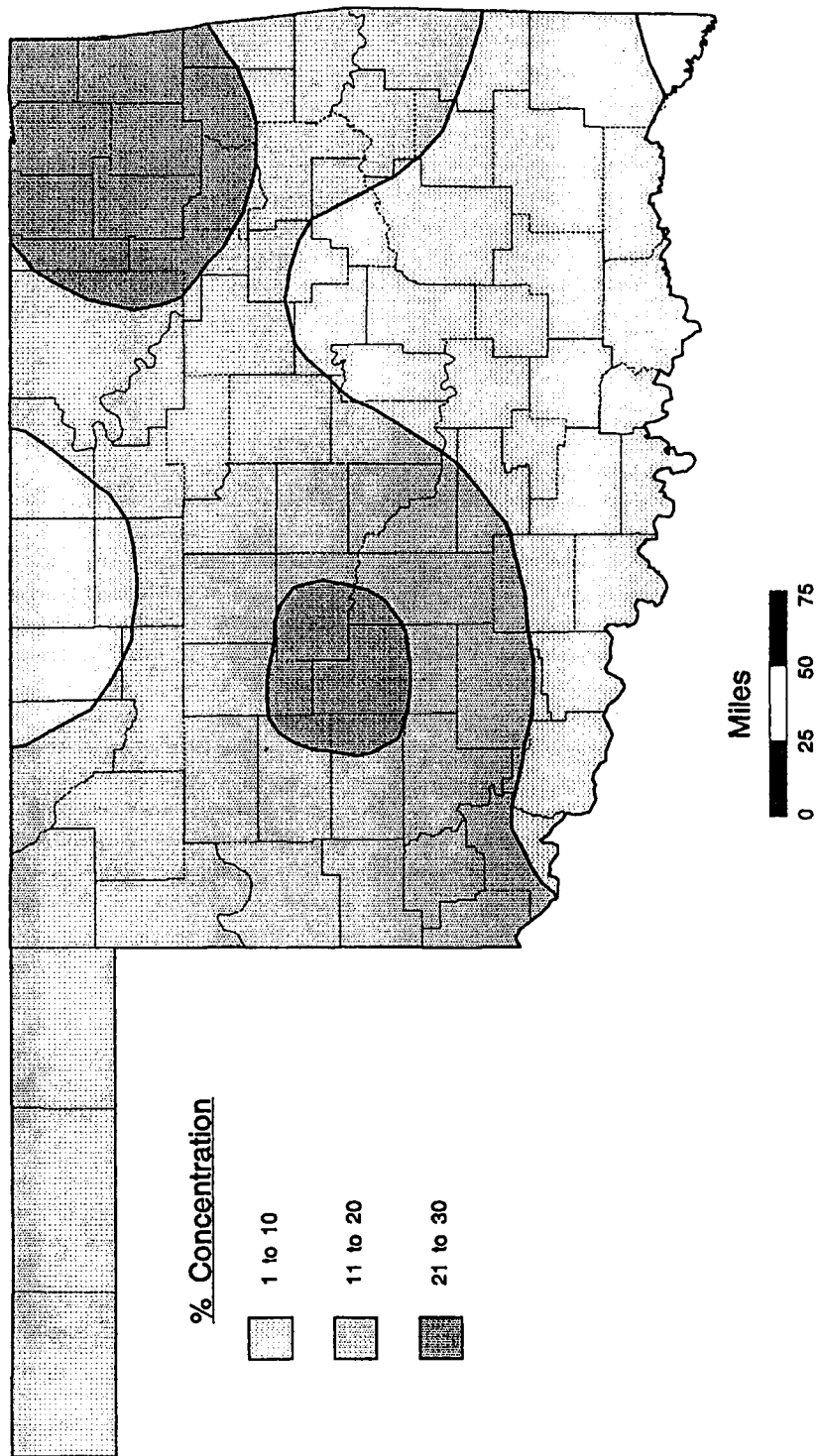


The hall-and-parlor house is predominantly located in the northeast and west-central parts of the state (Figure 39). This house is most common among English and Scotch-Irish settlers who moved from the Chesapeake Bay hearth of Virginia, into the Upper South cultural region, and into Upper South areas of Oklahoma.

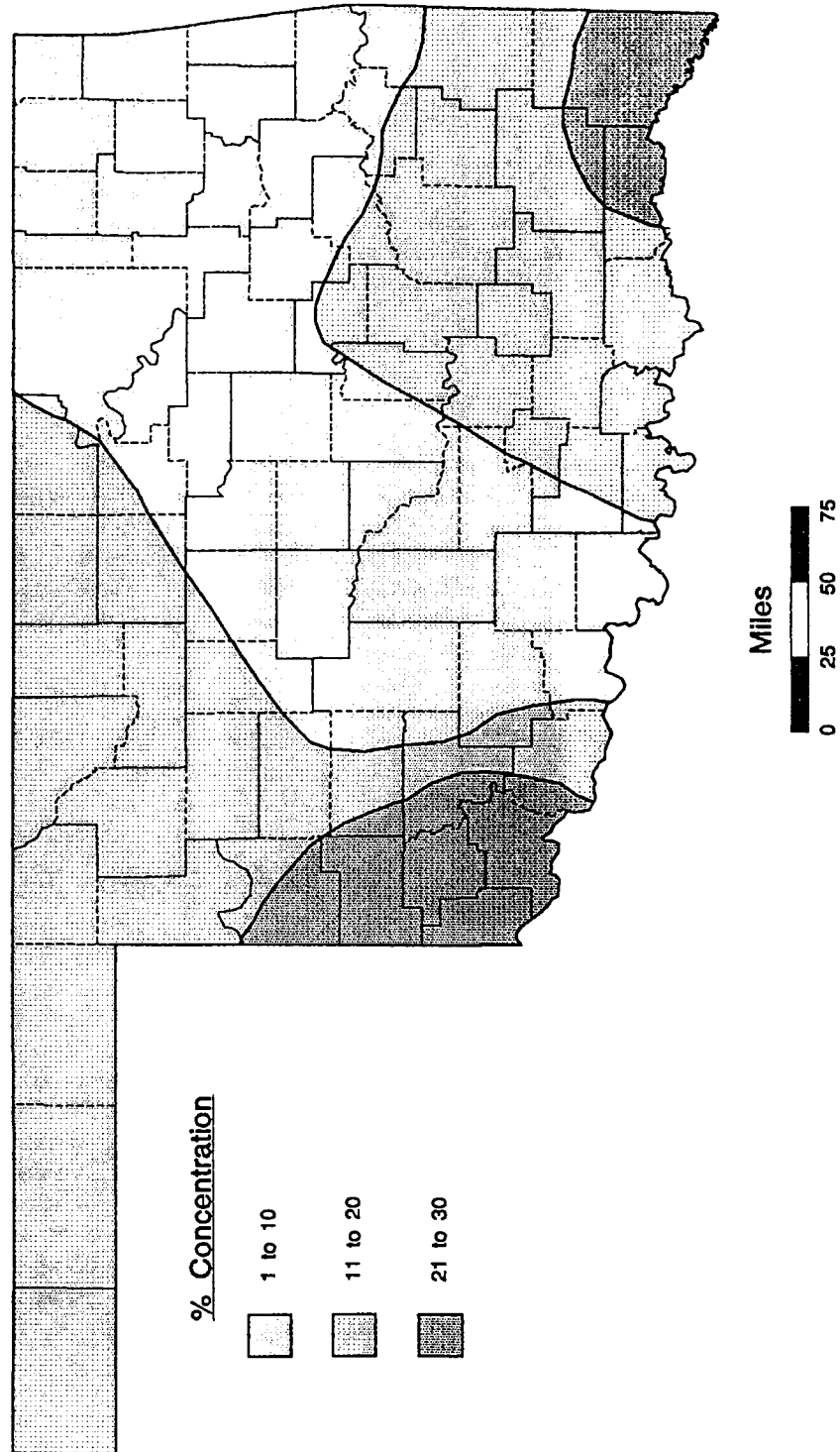
The cross house is most common in southeast and southwest areas of the state which is not expected because the house originated in New England and spread into the Midwestern states (Figure 40). The house is also predominant in northwest Oklahoma which was largely settled by Midwestern migrants. However, it is uncommon in 60% of the Midwestern towns surveyed. Obviously, the house was also common the plantations and lumber camps of the Southeastern United States and Texas spreading into the Lower South areas of Oklahoma settled by the British, Italians, and the Five Tribes. Consequently, the cross house must of not only spread westward from New England but also spread south into rural areas of the Lower South.

The side-gabled massed planned house like the cross house has origins in New England but it shows higher concentration in the Lower and Upper South areas of Oklahoma than in some Midwestern areas (Figure 41). North-central and south-central Oklahoma are the only two Midwestern areas to show high concentrations of this house type. Obviously this plan is associated more with British and Czech-Austrian settlers more so than Germans and Russians. The house is also common in Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Cherokee areas. All these settlers may have used this larger house plan as plantation housing to

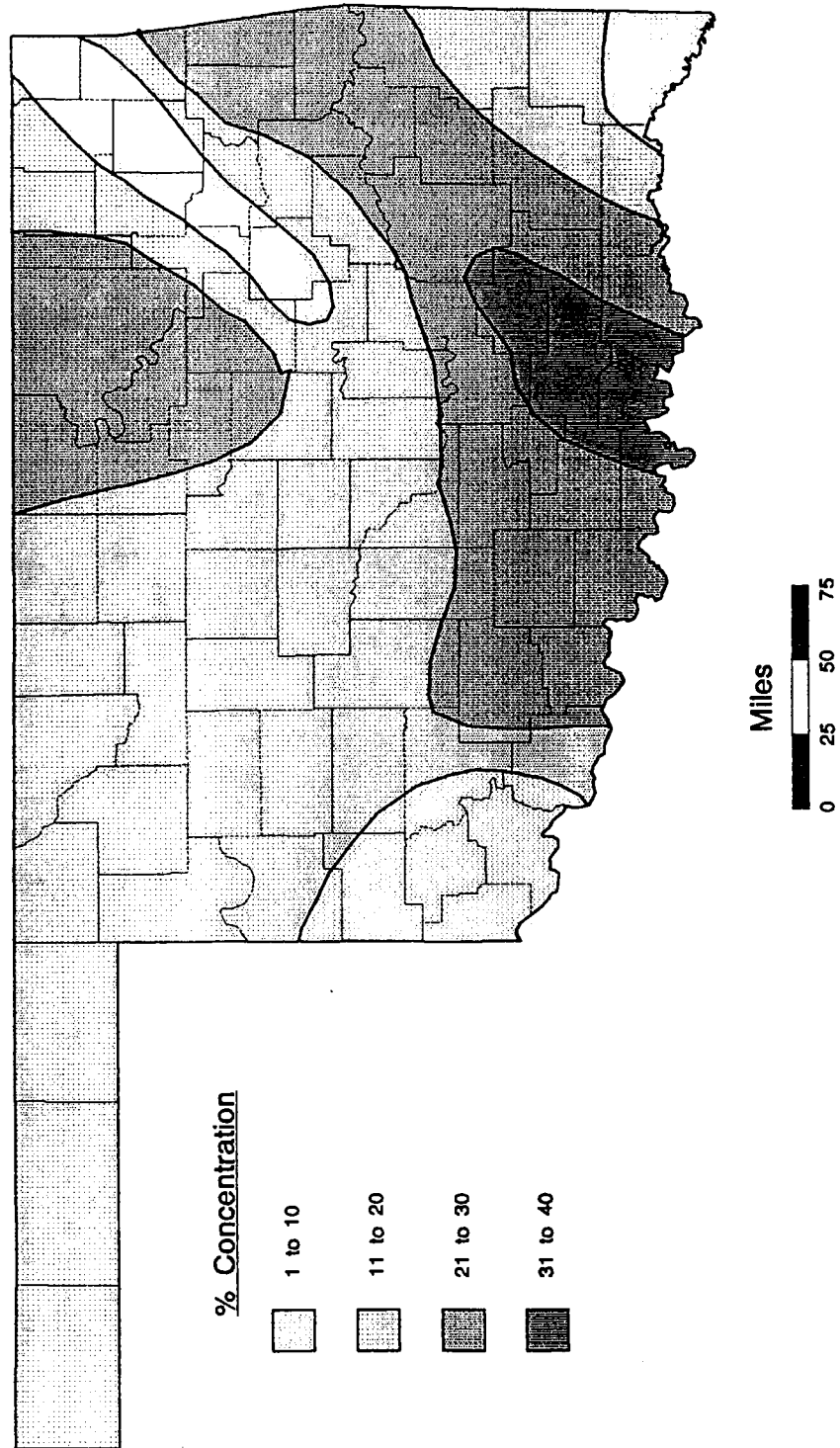
**Figure 39. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Hall and Parlor House.**



**Figure 40. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Cross House.**



**Figure 41. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Side-Cabled Massed Planned House.**



accommodate farm families and field workers.

The Queen Anne Folk house and Folk Victorian houses are not expected to be rural house types but are found in several surveyed towns. The Queen Anne house is found especially in northeast, central, and western areas of Oklahoma (Figure 42). These areas were predominantly settled by Upper Southerners and Midwesterners with Scotch-Irish and German-Russian backgrounds.

The Folk Victorian house is most common in east-central and southwestern Oklahoma which has a heavy Lower South or British and Texan migration history (Figure 43). However, German-Russians from the Midwest also bring it into the state as a farm house to hold larger farm families as shown by a equal concentration in northwestern Oklahoma (Figure 43).

The heaviest concentration of shotgun houses are in the African-American areas of east-central Oklahoma, the oil-field towns of north-central Oklahoma, and the Lower South area in Texas settlements (Figure 44). As said earlier, this house was common in African-American and oilfield areas of the Lower and Upper South and was brought to Oklahoma by those settlers. Notice, however, that shotguns are not popular in the areas along the Red River. The Choctaws and Chickasaws were the first to use African slaves in these areas but apparently shotgun houses were not used on their plantations along the Red River as they were in the southeastern United States.

As expected, the double-pen frame house is most common in eastern and southern parts of the state settled mostly by Scotch-Irish and British settlers from the Upper and Lower South with a

**Figure 42. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Queen-Anne Folk House.**

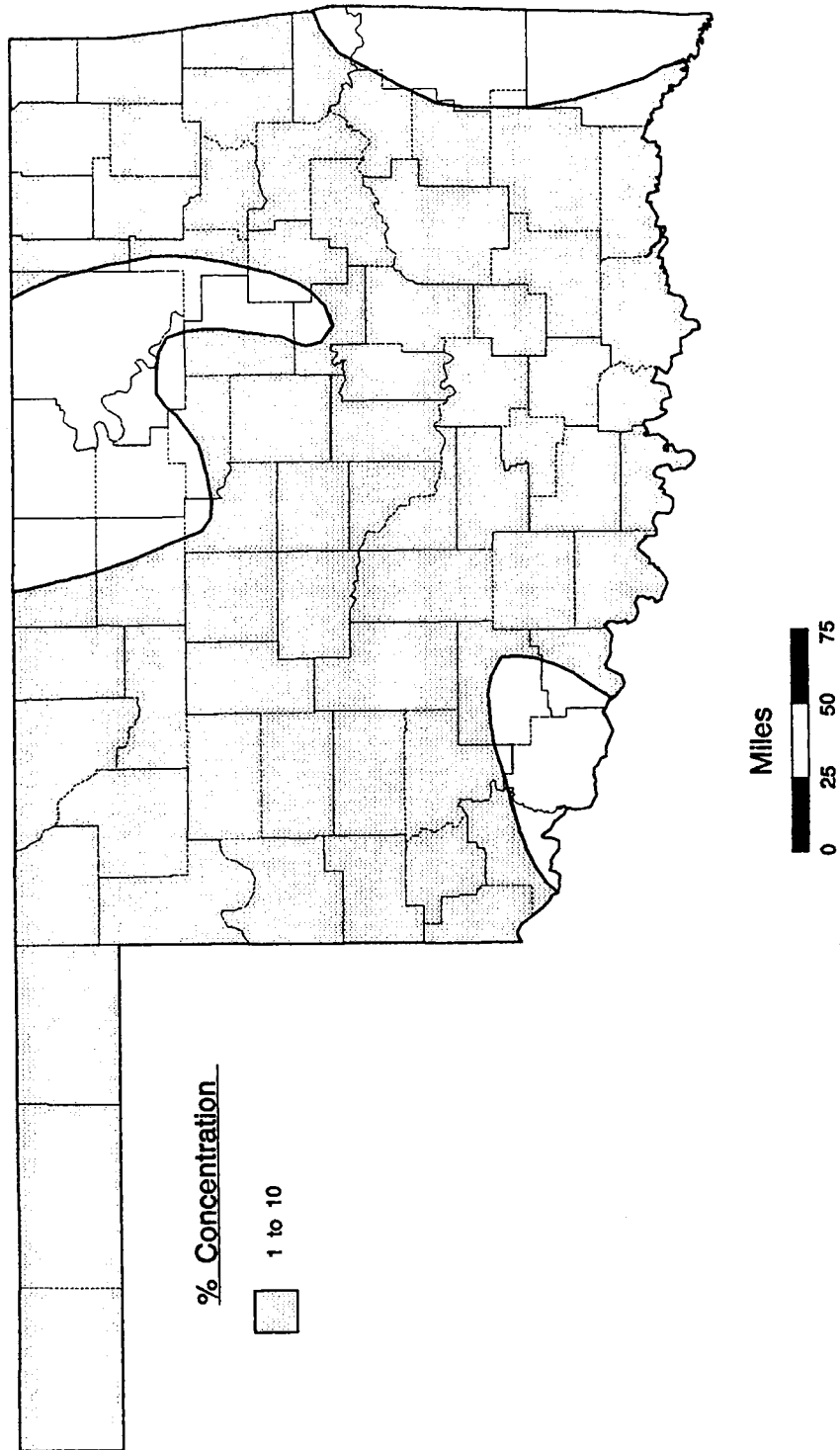


Figure 43. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Folk Victorian House.

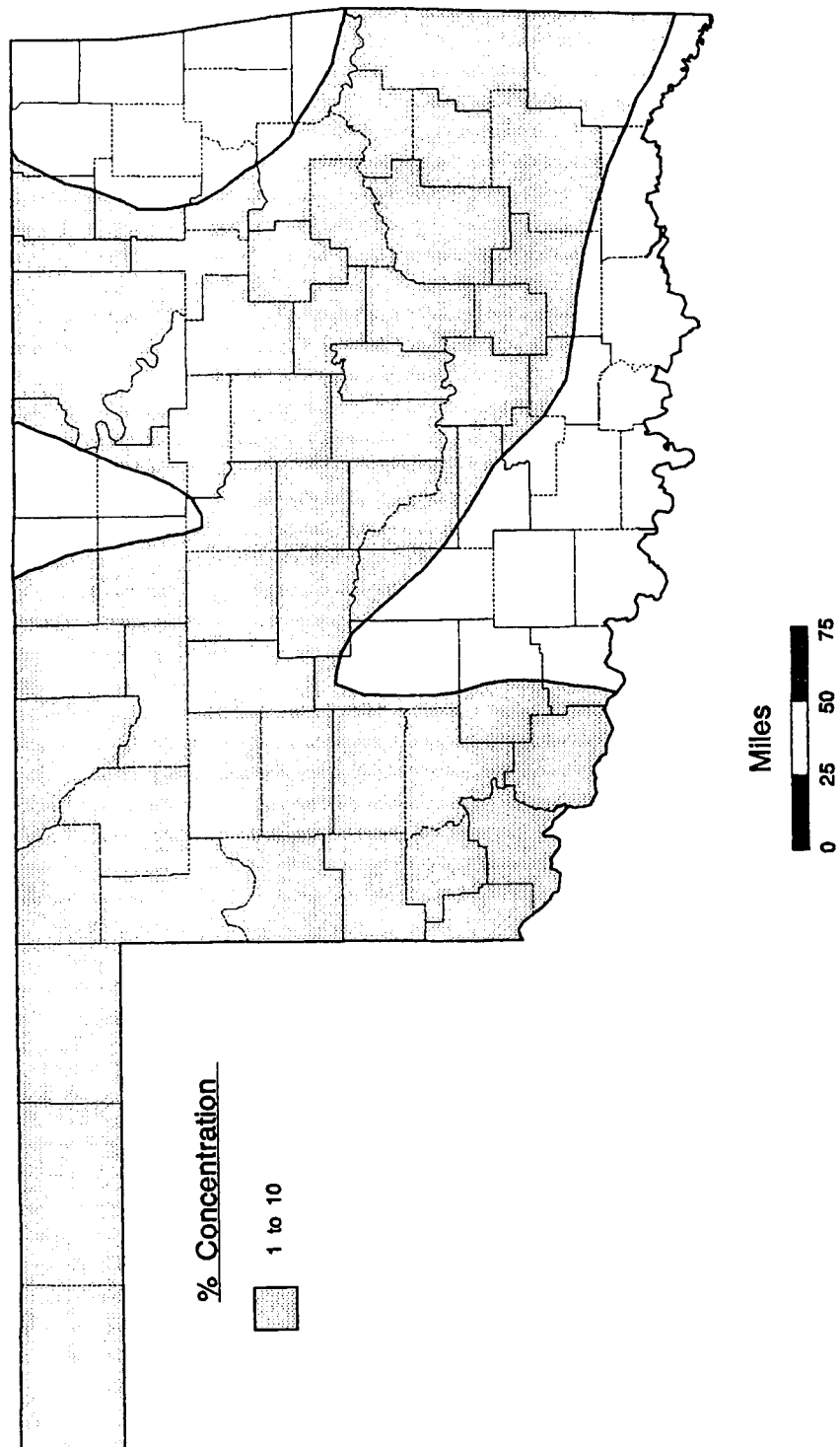
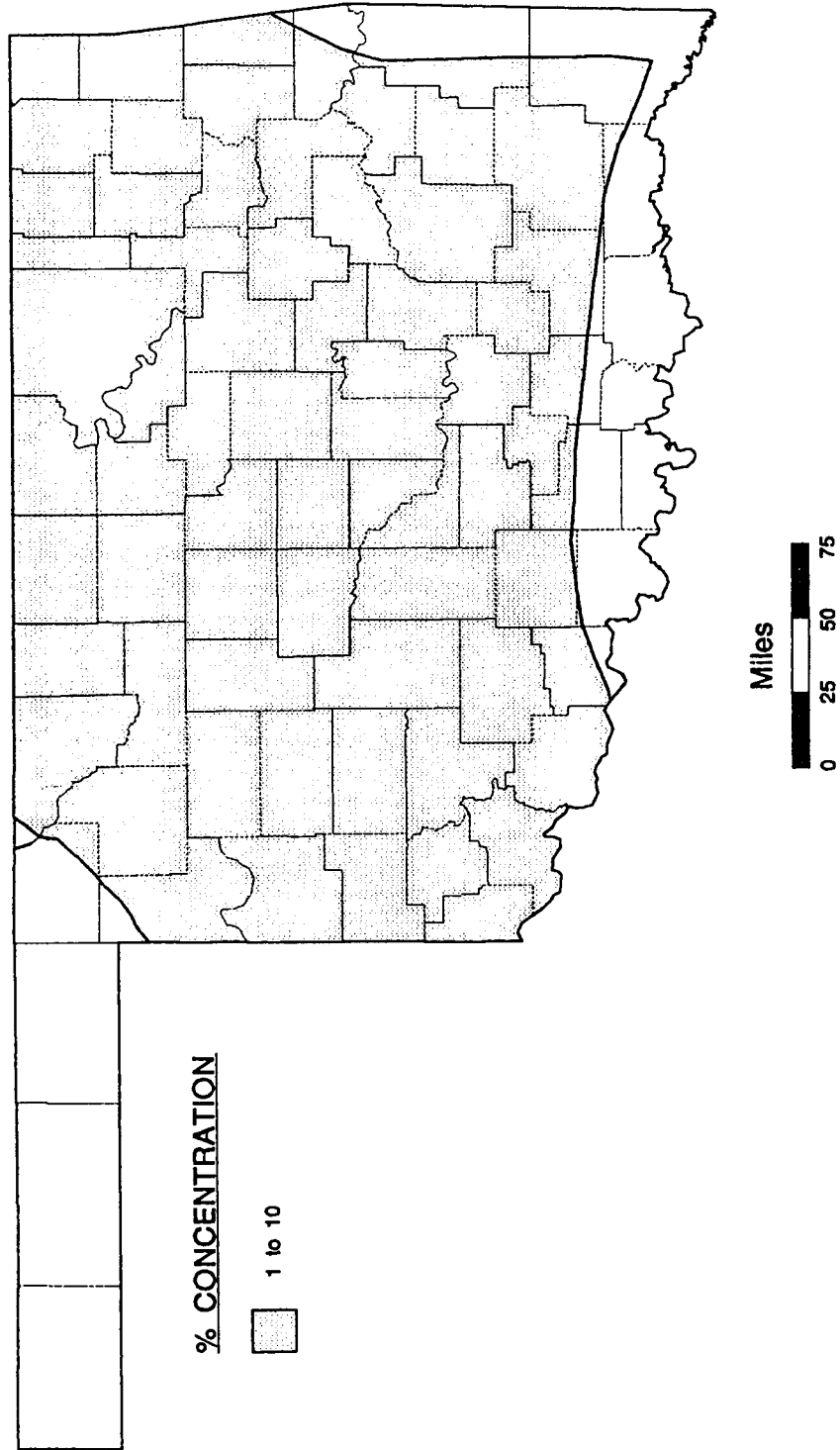




Figure 44. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Shotgun House.



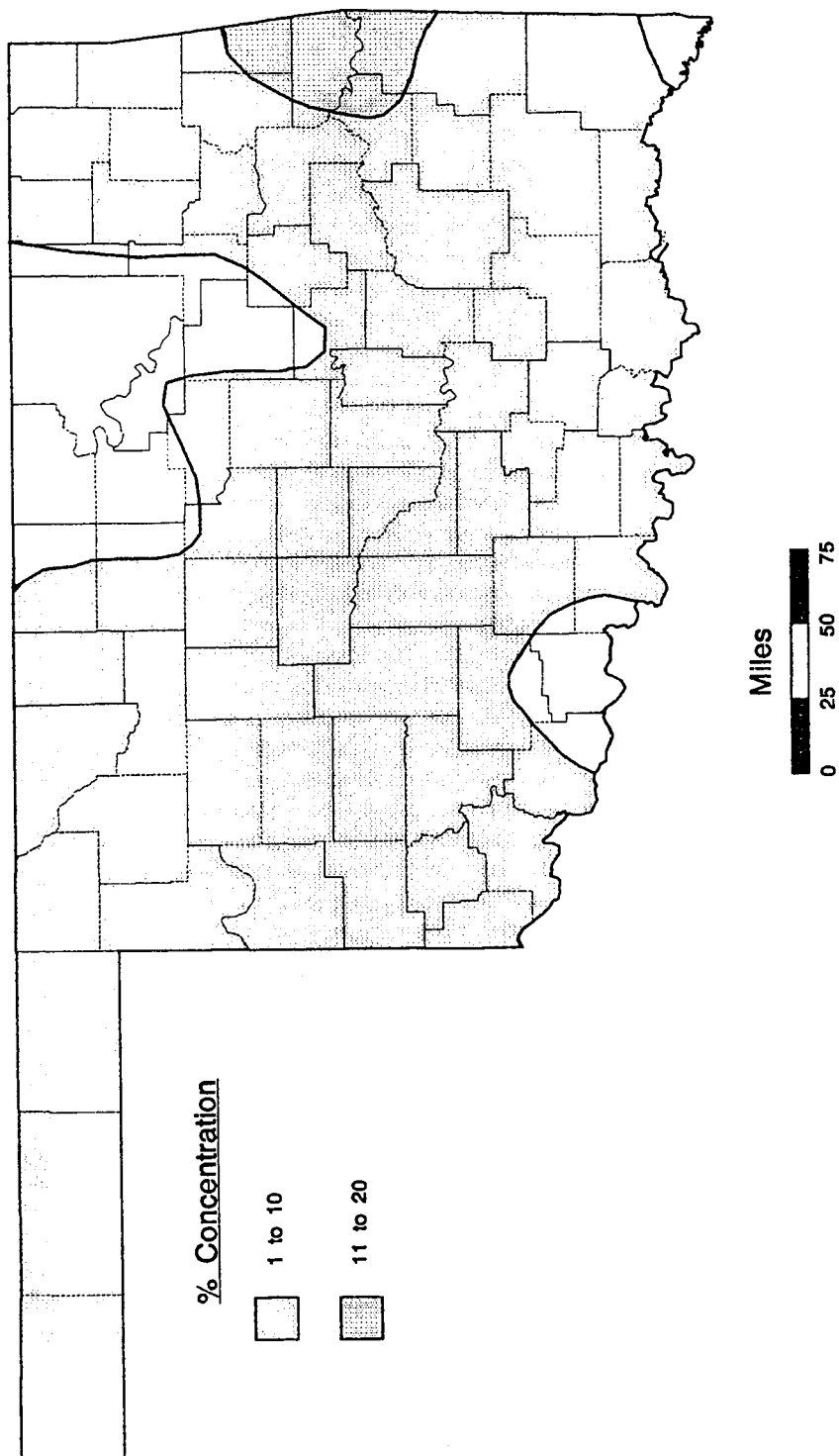
portion of east-central Oklahoma having the highest concentration (Figure 45). This house is also popular among Upper Southerners in Tennessee and Arkansas and among Lower Southerners from Georgia to Texas. It spread with the course of settlement into areas of Oklahoma settled by these groups. This house shows lowest concentration in 80% of the Midwestern areas surveyed as shown on Figure 45.

The German continental frame house is predominant in central portions of the state, especially on the former Unassigned Lands, the Cherokee Strip, and portions of the Comanche and Chickasaw Territories (Figure 46). These areas were heavily settled by Midwesterners of German-Russian and Czech backgrounds. Therefore, the distribution of the German-Continental house is correct because of the large German migration into these areas of the state.

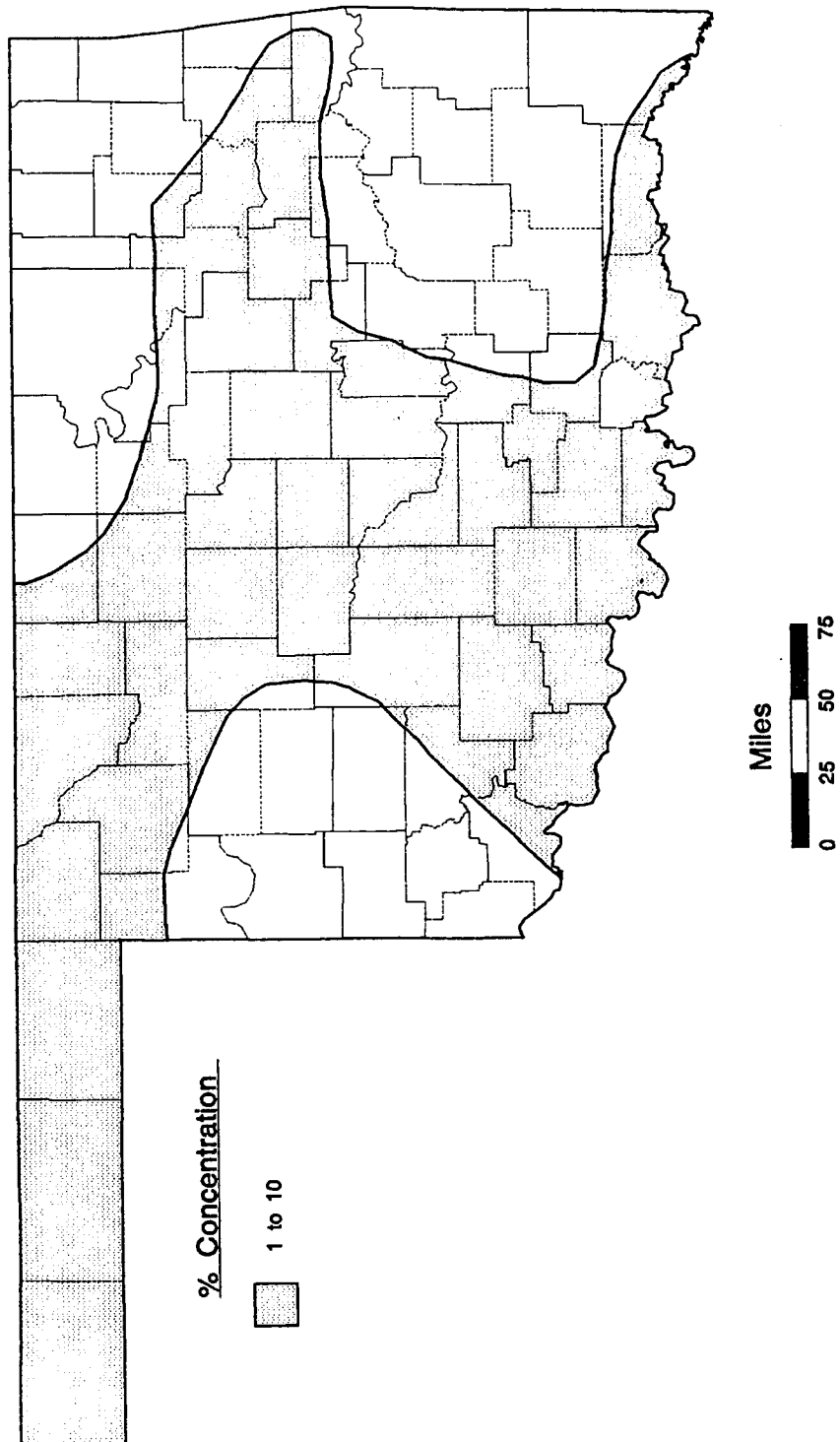
The four-over-four house is predominant in the Midwest part of Oklahoma (Figure 47). Therefore, it may mimic large houses built by Midwestern farmers on the Plains and in the central Midwest. The Midwest I-house is also most common in northwestern and northern areas of Oklahoma (Figure 48). As mentioned earlier, the Midwest I-house is the most common I-house in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas and was brought into northern Oklahoma by settlers who came from these states.

Distribution of the other three I-house subtypes is unexpected because the Carolina I-house originated in Lower South areas of the country but is found to predominate in Upper South areas of Oklahoma (Figure 49). This was probably because the

**Figure 45. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Double-Pen  
Frame House.**



**Figure 46. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The German Continental Frame House.**



**Figure 47. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Four Over Four House.**

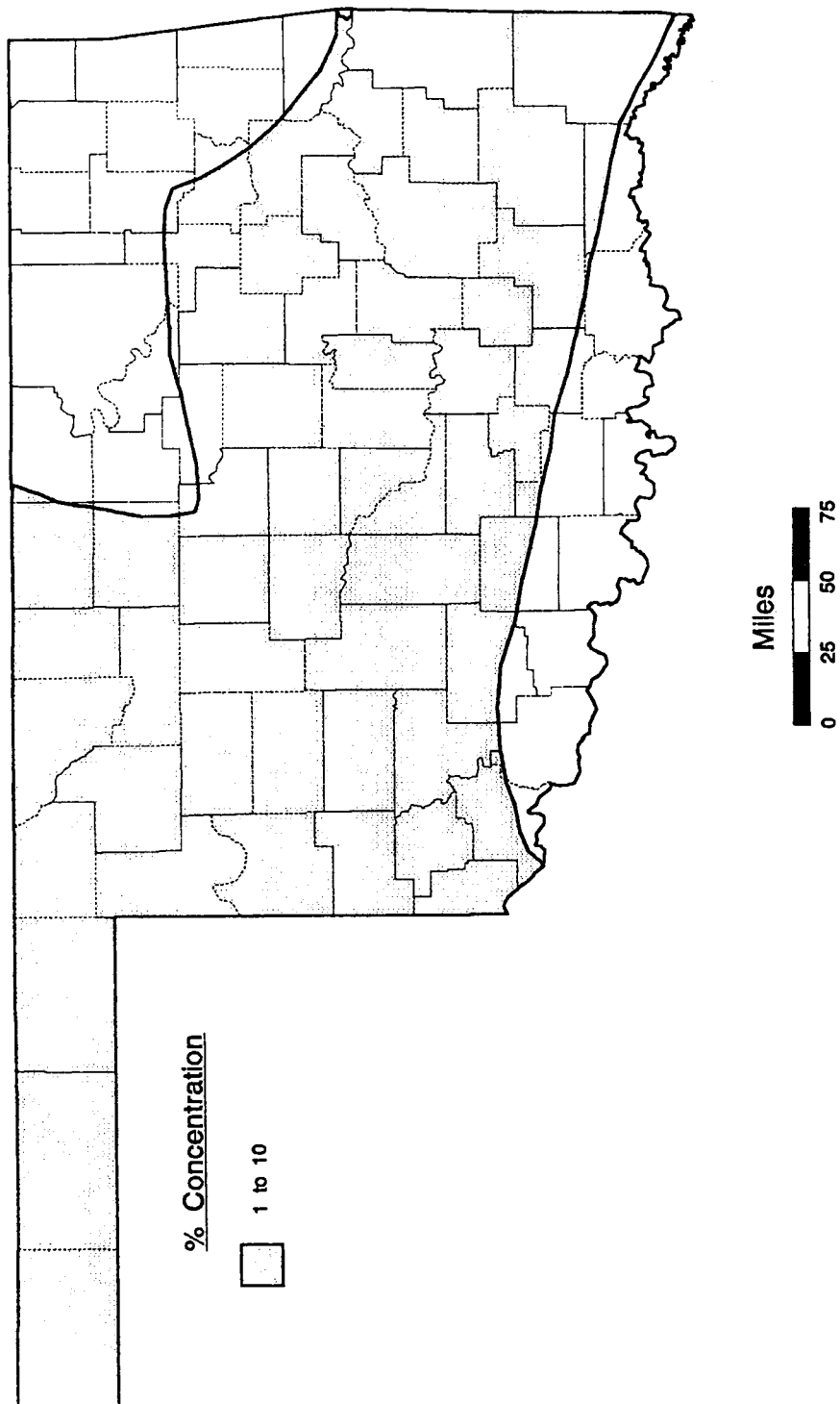


Figure 48. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Midwest I-House.

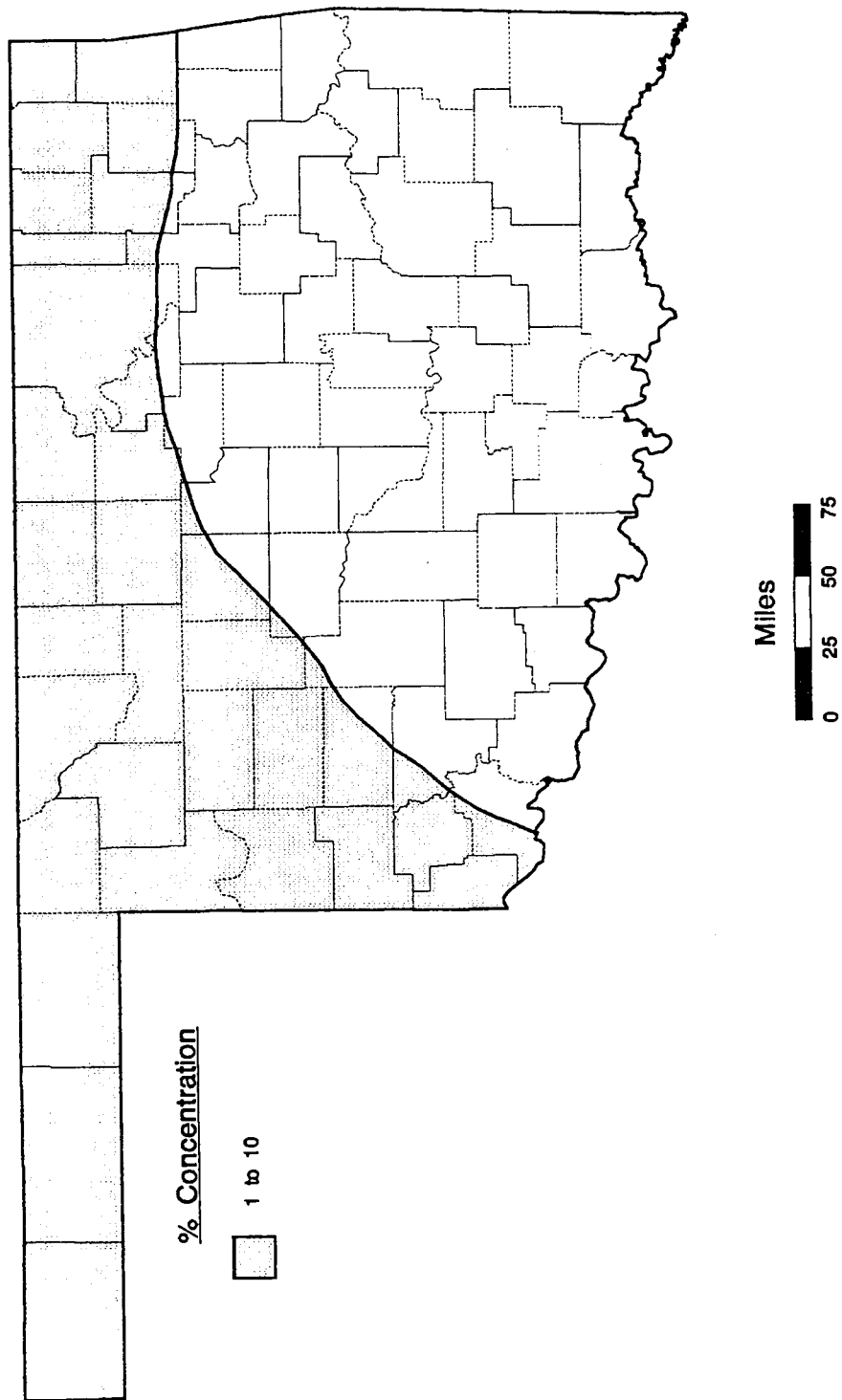
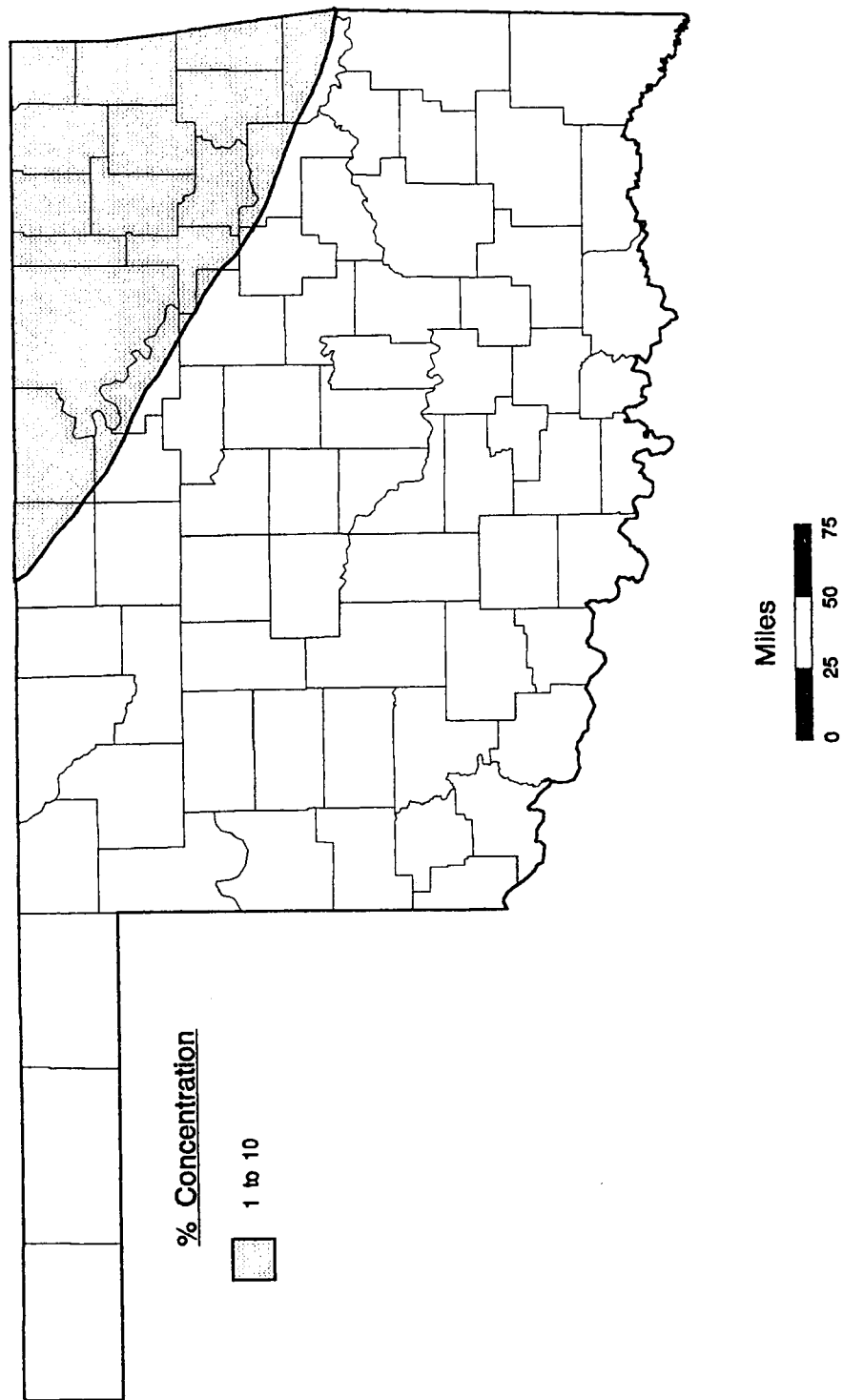


Figure 49. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Carolina I-House.



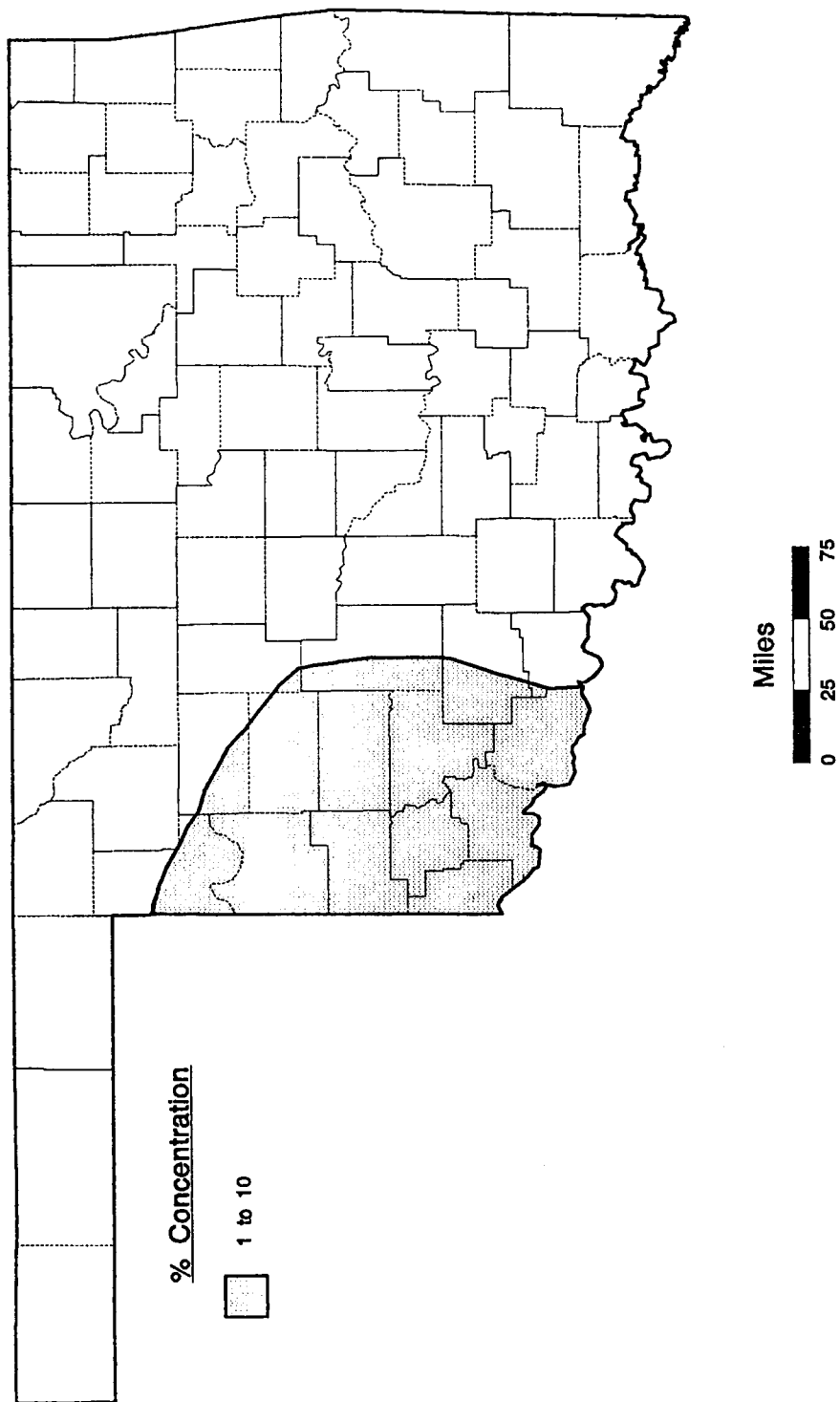
Cherokee Indians and English settlers, who came from the Lower South, built early plantation I-houses in Oklahoma and early Upper South settlers may have mimicked the plan on their farms as well. However, Carolina I-houses were also common in Upper South areas of Tennessee and Kentucky so it should not be unusual to find them in this area of Oklahoma as well (Newton, 1971).

The Virginia I-house is predominant in southwestern or Lower South parts of Oklahoma. This was not expected because it should have been more common in Upper South areas since most Virginians migrated into the Upper South areas of the United States (Figure 50). Either some of these Upper Southerners migrated into Lower South parts of Oklahoma or this house type was also common in the Lower South cultural area of the Southeast United States.

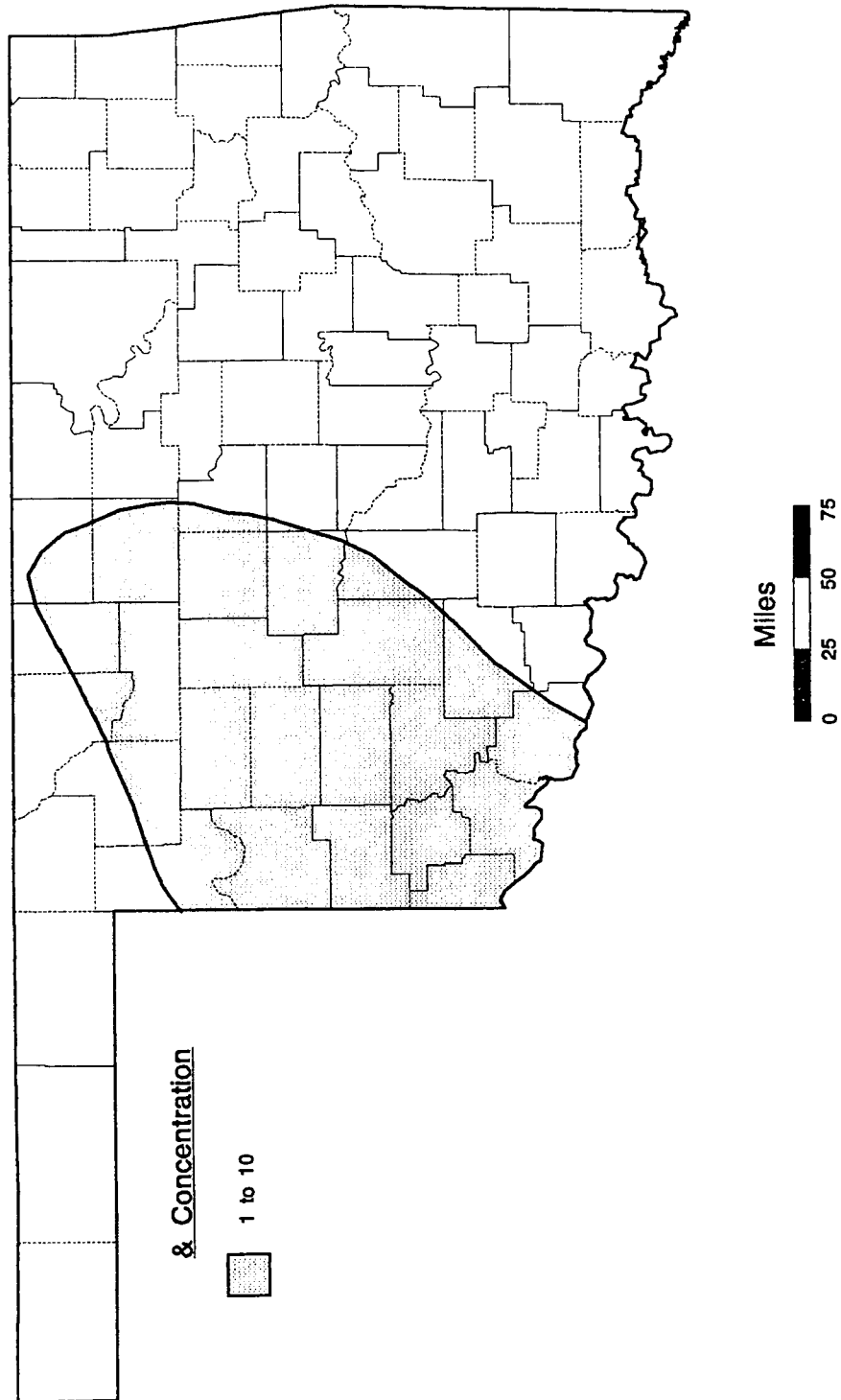
The Pennsylvania I-house is equally common in the Upper South and Lower South areas of Oklahoma but is not popular in the Midwest (Figure 51). This shows that this house was not only carried straight west with German migrants into the Midwest from Pennsylvania but also went south and west with Scotch-Irish and British settlers into the South. However, the builder of the Pennsylvania I-house, that was sampled, originated from New York which means that even though the house was built in the Lower South part of Oklahoma the house still originated in the cultural baggage of a Mid-Atlantic migrant.



Figure 50. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Virginia I-House.



**Figure 51. Folk House Regions of Oklahoma: The Pennsylvania I-House.**



## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the folk house types examined in this study are accurate indicators of the three cultural regions depicted in Figure 4 because Table VI shows that there are ten specific house types (66% of those examined in the study) that are predominant in one of the cultural regions. In addition, specific house types seem to be common in areas settled by the Five Tribes, Plains Tribes, African-Americans, and near the oil fields and lumber camps.

The hall and parlor, double-pen, Carolina I, and Queen Anne houses are representative of the Upper South cultural region of Oklahoma, with the hall and parlor house not only being built by Upper Southerners but also by Midwestern settlers in that region. The front-gabled massed planned, German Continental, Midwest I, and four-over-four houses are representative of the Midwest cultural region, with the Midwest I and four-over-four houses also being built by Upper Southerners in that region. The cross, Virginia I, and Folk Victorian houses are representative of the Lower South cultural region, with the Virginia I-house also being built by Upper Southerners of the region and the cross house by Midwesterners and Upper Southerners of the region.

The shotgun house has a definite link with the African-American and oilfield areas. However, the other house types including the pyramid, side-gabled massed planned, four-over-four, and the Pennsylvania I need more investigation into their regional patterns and exactly what cultural region they are most affiliated. The pyramid house also needs more investigation into

TABLE VI  
COMBINED RESULTS OF ALL THE FIELD RESEARCH

House Type	Results From 596 Prop.	Results From 269 Samp. Prop	Builders Origin
Side-Gabled	Midwest	Mid., LS	Midwest
Front-Gabled	Midwest	Midwest	Midwest
Pyramid	US, LS	Mid, US, LS	US
Hall and Parlor	Upper South	Upper South	US, Mid
Cross	Lower South	Lower South	US, Mid
Shotgun	Lower South	Upper South	Mid, MA
Queen-Anne	Upper South	Upper South	US, Mid
Double-Pen	Upper South	Upper South	US
Four-over-Four	Mid., US	Upper South	Midwest
German Cont.	Midwest	Midwest	
Folk Victorian	Lower South	Lower South	LS
Virginia I	Lower South	Lower South	US, Mid
Pennsylv. I	US, LS	US, LS	MA
Carolina I	Upper South	Upper South	
Midwest I	Midwest	Midwest	US

Key: US = Upper South, LS = Lower South, Mid = Midwest,  
MA = Mid-Atlantic.

its origin and exactly how it became such a common plan on the American landscape. The study of the cultural landscape is inspiring because it shows much about the diffusion of cultural groups, their history, and how they placed their mark on the Oklahoma landscape.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

As far as National Register status, it was found that 257 of the 269 properties were actually over 50 years old, of which 187 were built prior to 1911 and 70 were built between 1911 and 1944. This distinction is made because 1910 ends the initial settlement period of the twelve study towns with each town having between 150 and 1,500 people and 10 or more businesses. Twenty-four of the houses in Olustee were built prior to 1911 and 3 were built between 1911 and 1944 compared to 12 and 7 in Wakita, 15 and 5 in Orlando, 19 and 4 in Inola, 13 and 1 in Bridgeport, 10 and 18 in Boley, 9 and 3 in Gans, 18 and 8 in Cache, 5 and 2 in Garvin, 19 and 5 in Milburn, 10 and 4 in Hallett, and 33 and 10 in Gage.

As far as architectural status 232 of those 257 properties maintain their original architectural qualities. Twenty-one of the houses documented in Olustee maintain original architectural qualities, 17 in Wakita, 14 in Orlando, 26 in Inola, 13 in Bridgeport, 24 in Boley, 10 in Gans, 23 in Cache, 7 in Garvin, 22 in Milburn, 12 in Hallett, and 43 in Gage.

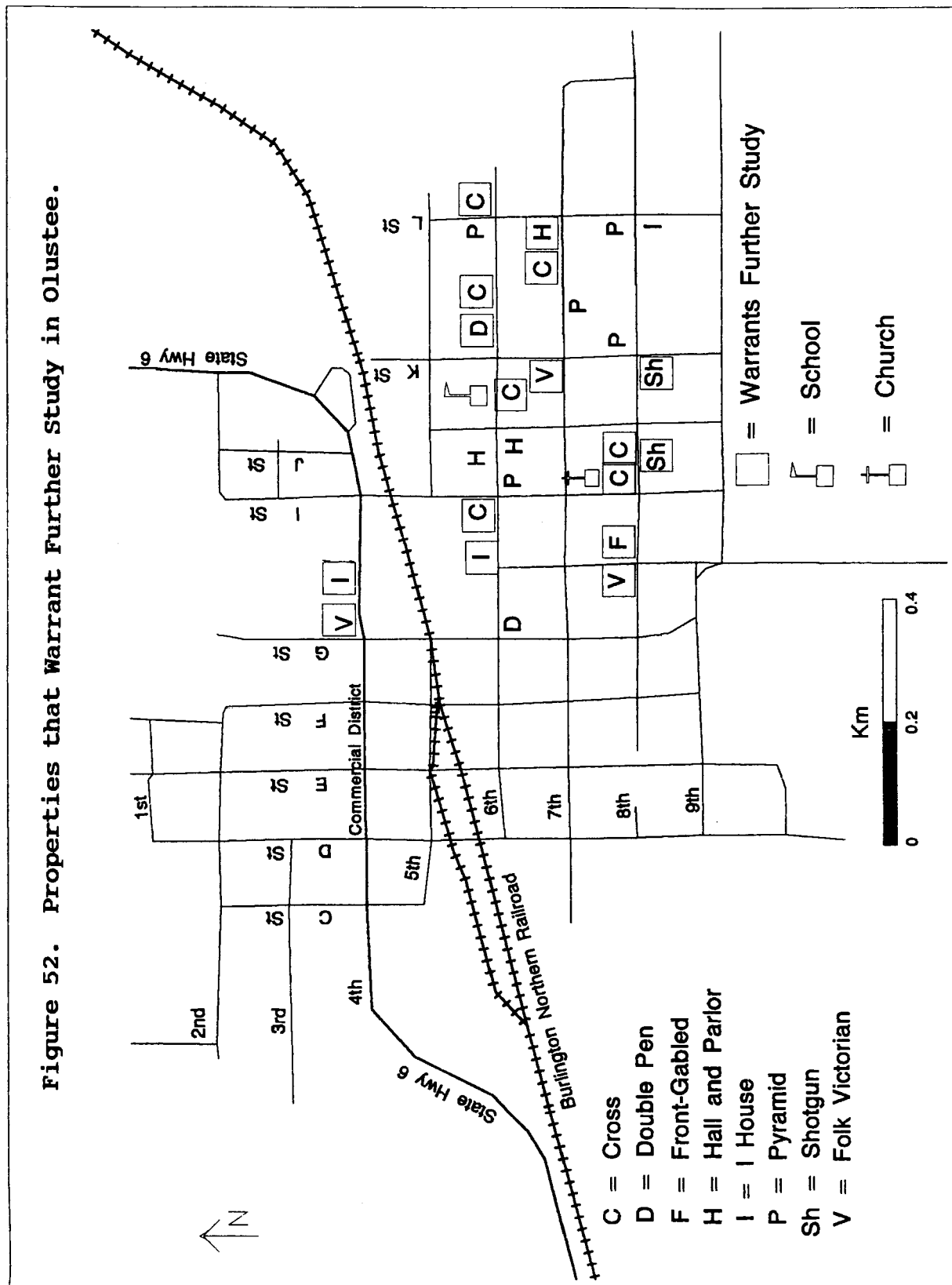
One hundred seventy-six of the 232 houses also have historic significance because they were associated with residents who were prominent in the building of their towns and were early

businessmen. In Olustee, 18 houses were related to early businessmen and prominent towns people, 12 in Wakita, 15 in Orlando, 17 in Inola, 8 in Bridgeport, 20 in Boley, 7 in Gans, 16 in Cache, 4 in Garvin, 18 in Milburn, 7 in Hallett, and 34 in Gage. Four of the properties were also associated with churches at one time including one in Orlando which used to be St. Pauls Lutheran church, two in Boley including the old Catholic church, and a parsonage for the Methodist church, and one in Bridgeport which was a parsonage for the Methodist church.

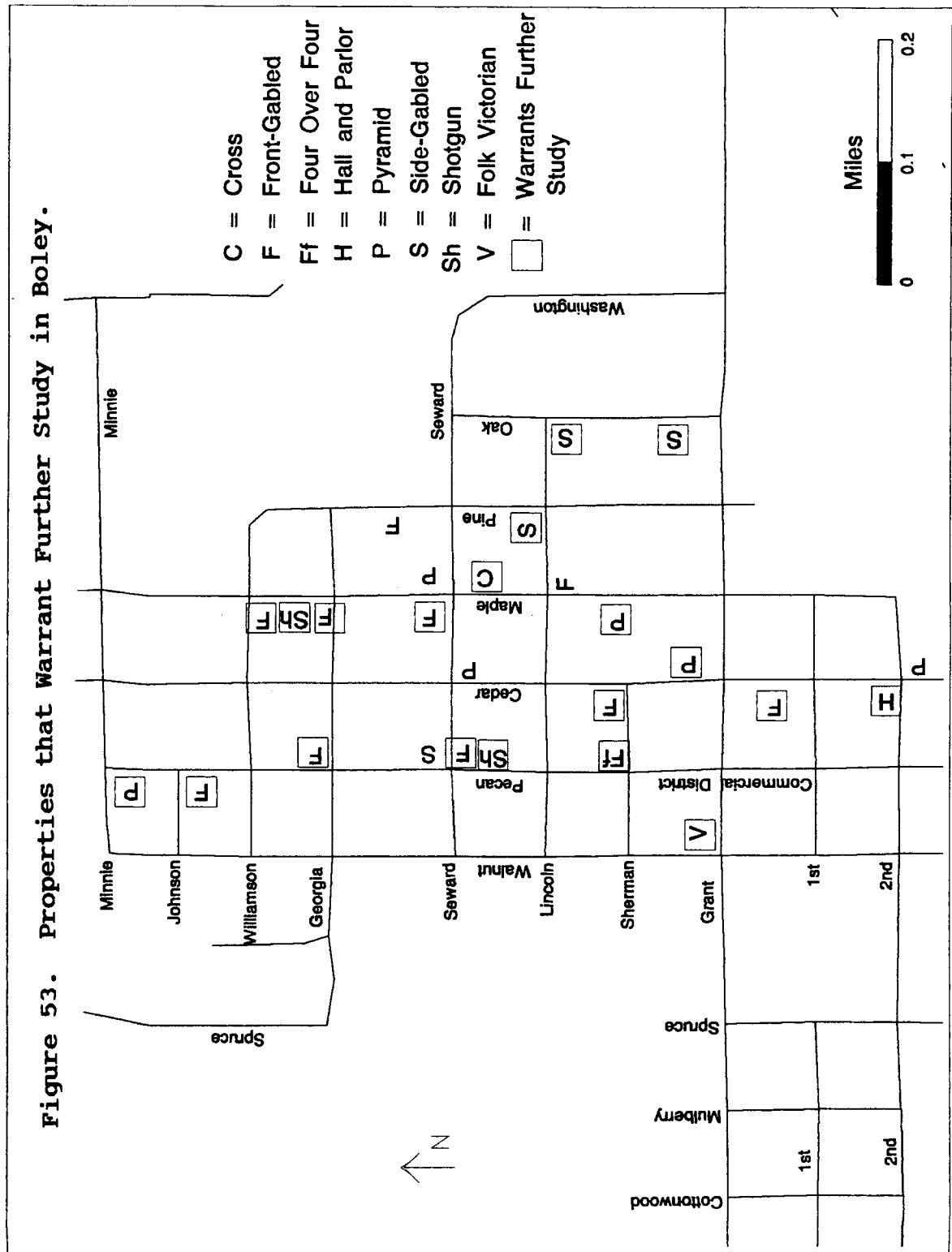
Consequently, 176 residential folk houses warrant further study to determine National Register eligibility because they are over 50 years old, retain their original architectural characteristics, and were associated with prominent people of the twelve survey communities (see Figures 52-63 and Specified Properties Documented). Also, it is recommended that the Methodist Church, the Post Office, and the Colored School in Bridgeport; the First Christian Church and High School in Boley; the High School, Baptist Church, Methodist Church, Old Hotel, Old Hardware Store, and old General Store in Inola; the Library, School, Methodist Church, Baptist Church, Old Hotel, Old Bank, and Old Drug Store in Olustee; the Methodist Church, First Christian Church, and the commercial district of Orlando; the Methodist Church, and elevator in Wakita; the Christian Church in Cache; the Methodist Church, railroad depot, bank building, wood elevator, and lumber yard in Gage; the Harris Grocery store, and school in Gans; the Presbyterian Rock Church in Garvin; the First Christian Church, Baptist Church, Long Garage, Burnside Gas

Station, Jail building, Phone Office building, J.A. Green Grocery building, and the railroad depot in Hallett; the Grocery Store, Post Office, and railroad depot in Milburn be nominated for the National Register as well because of their historic function and importance to these communities.

Figure 52. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Olustee.









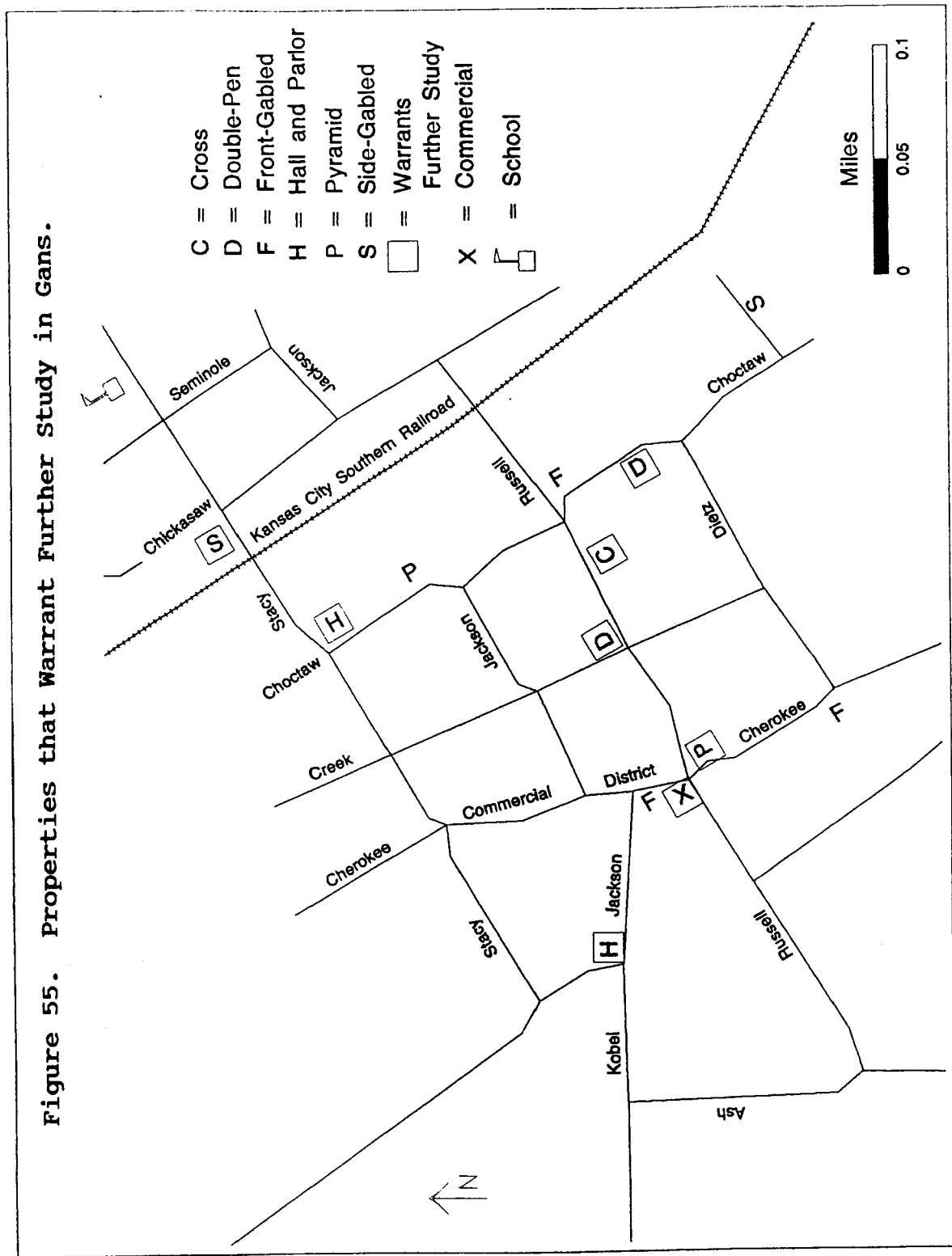
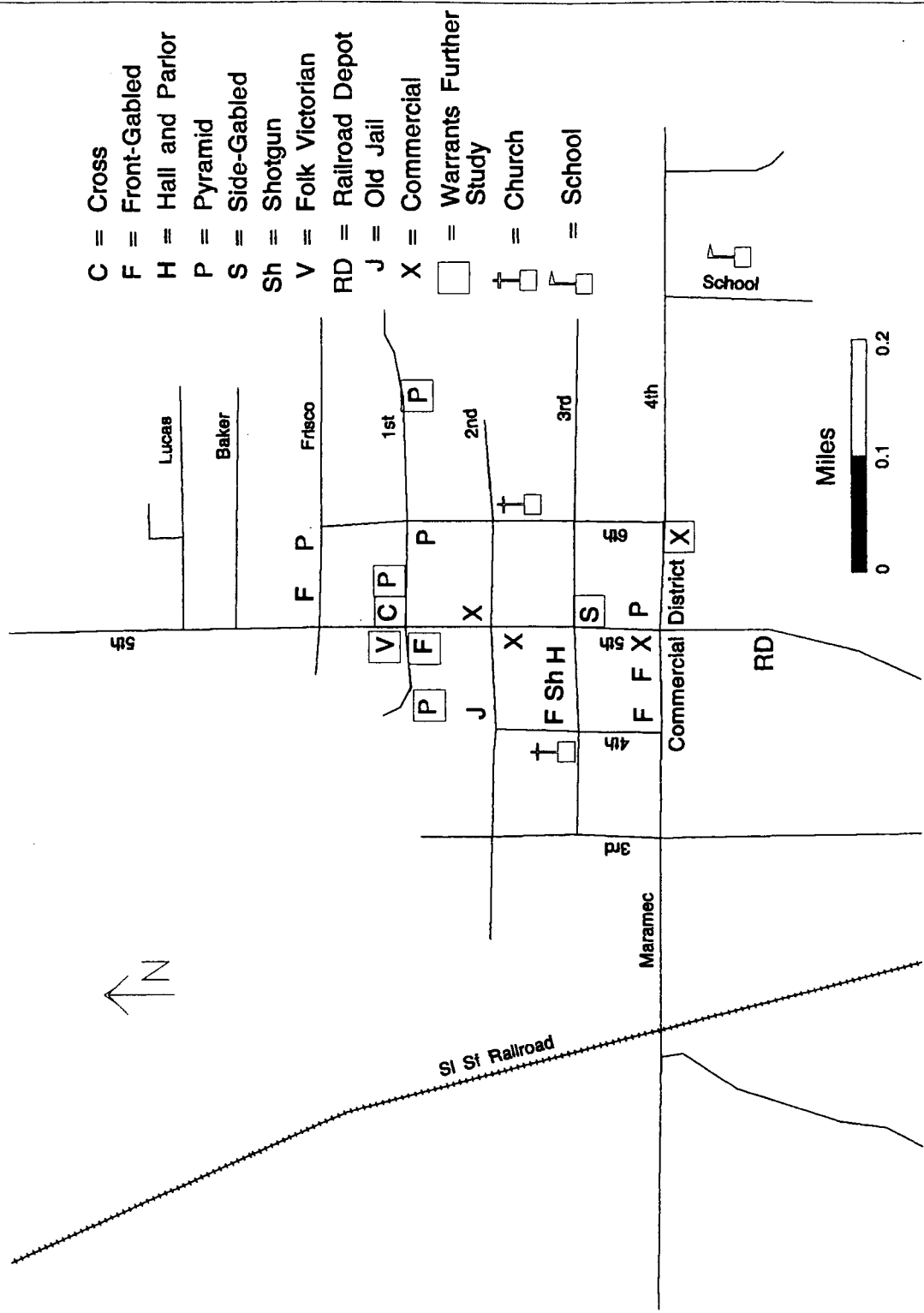


Figure 56. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Hallett.



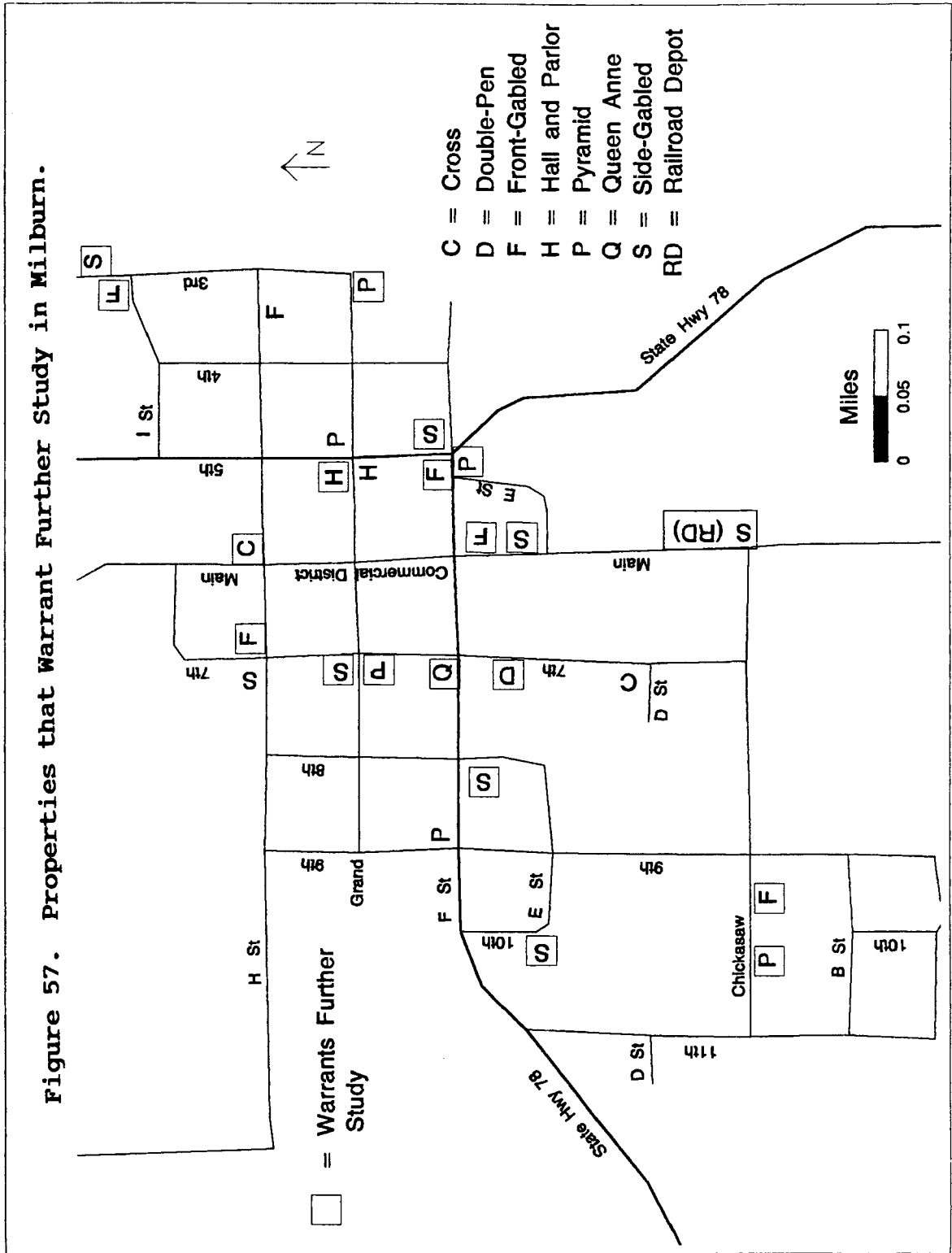


Figure 58. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Bridgeport.

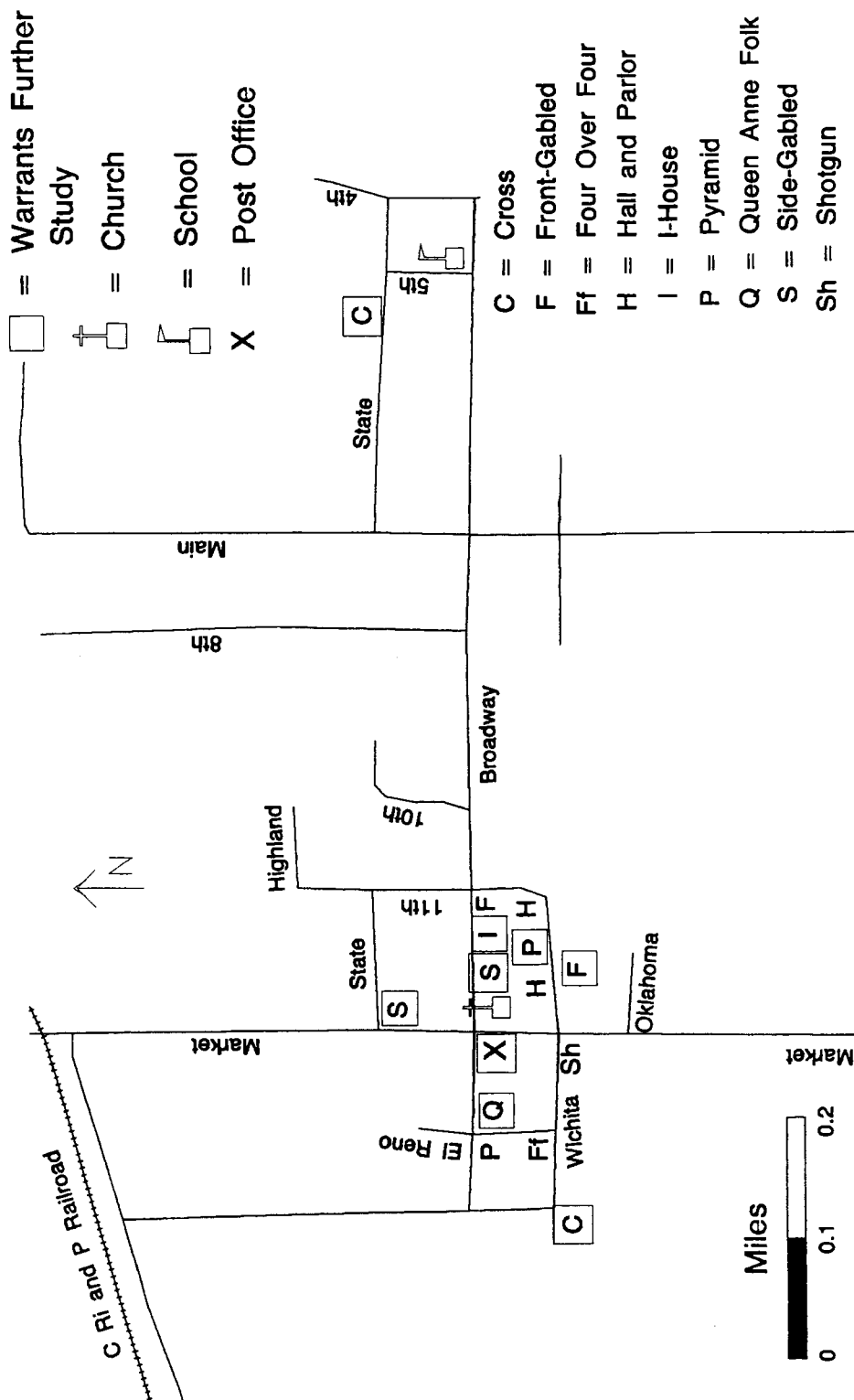


Figure 59. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Wakita.

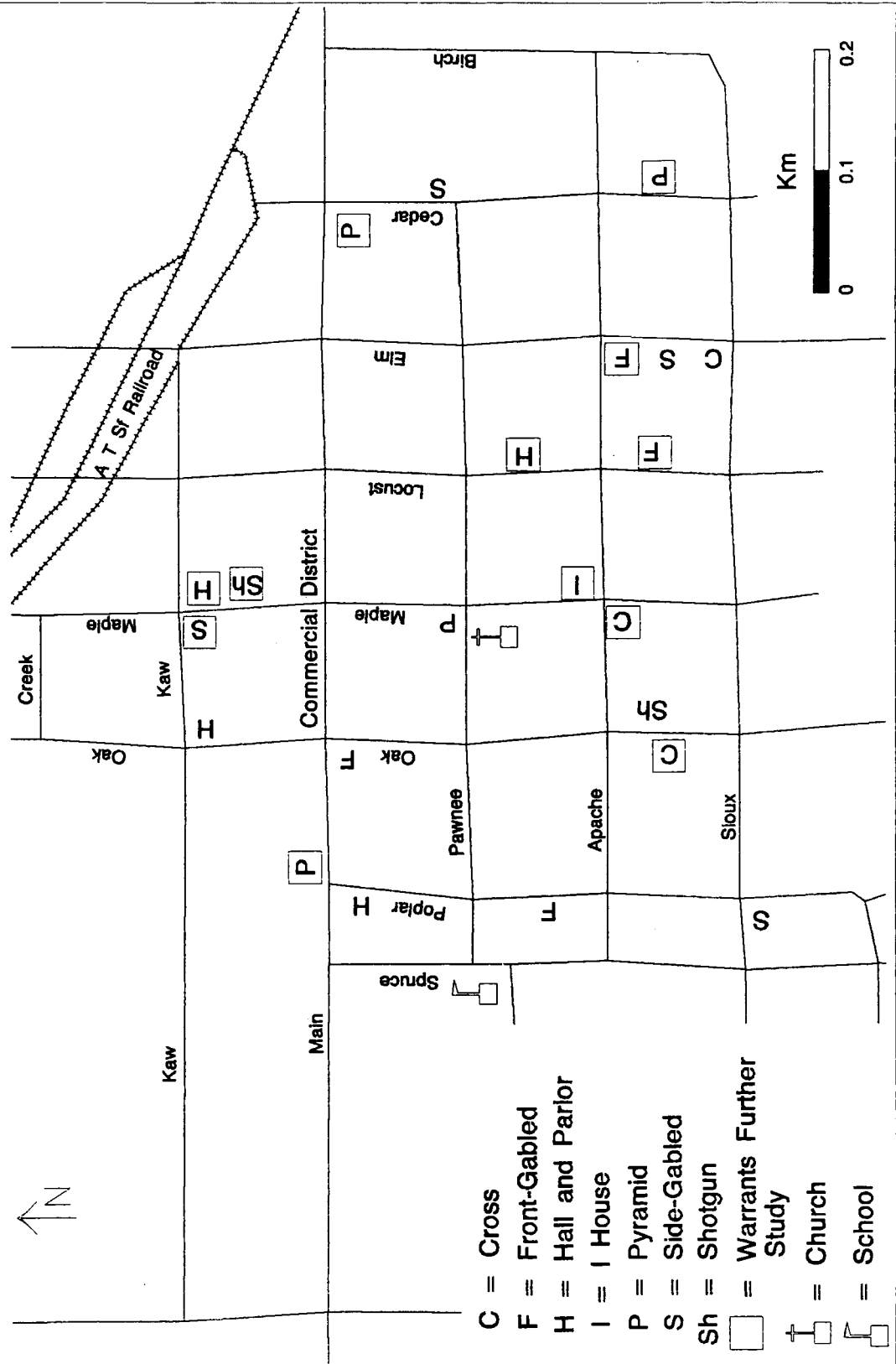
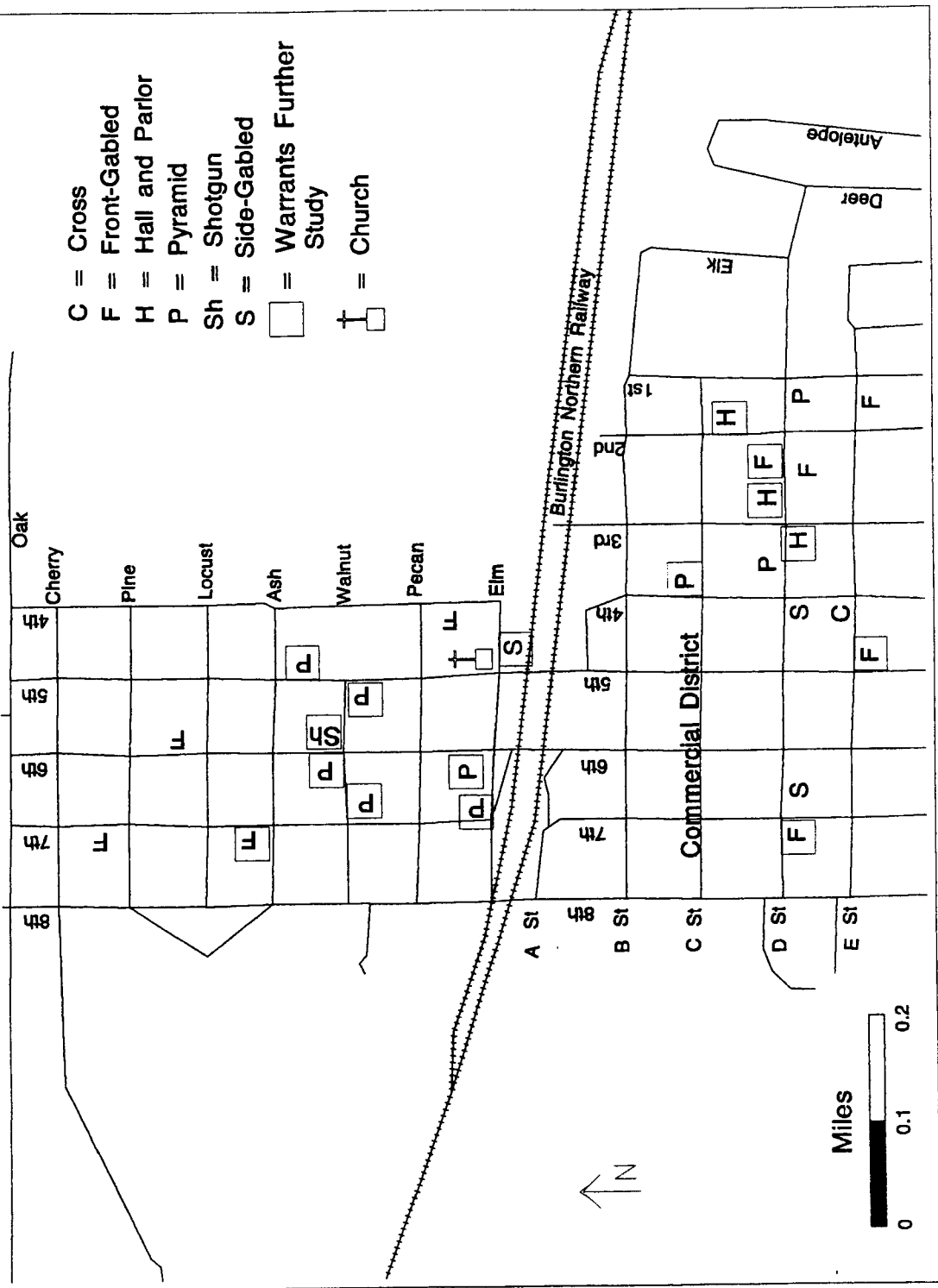


Figure 60. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Cache.





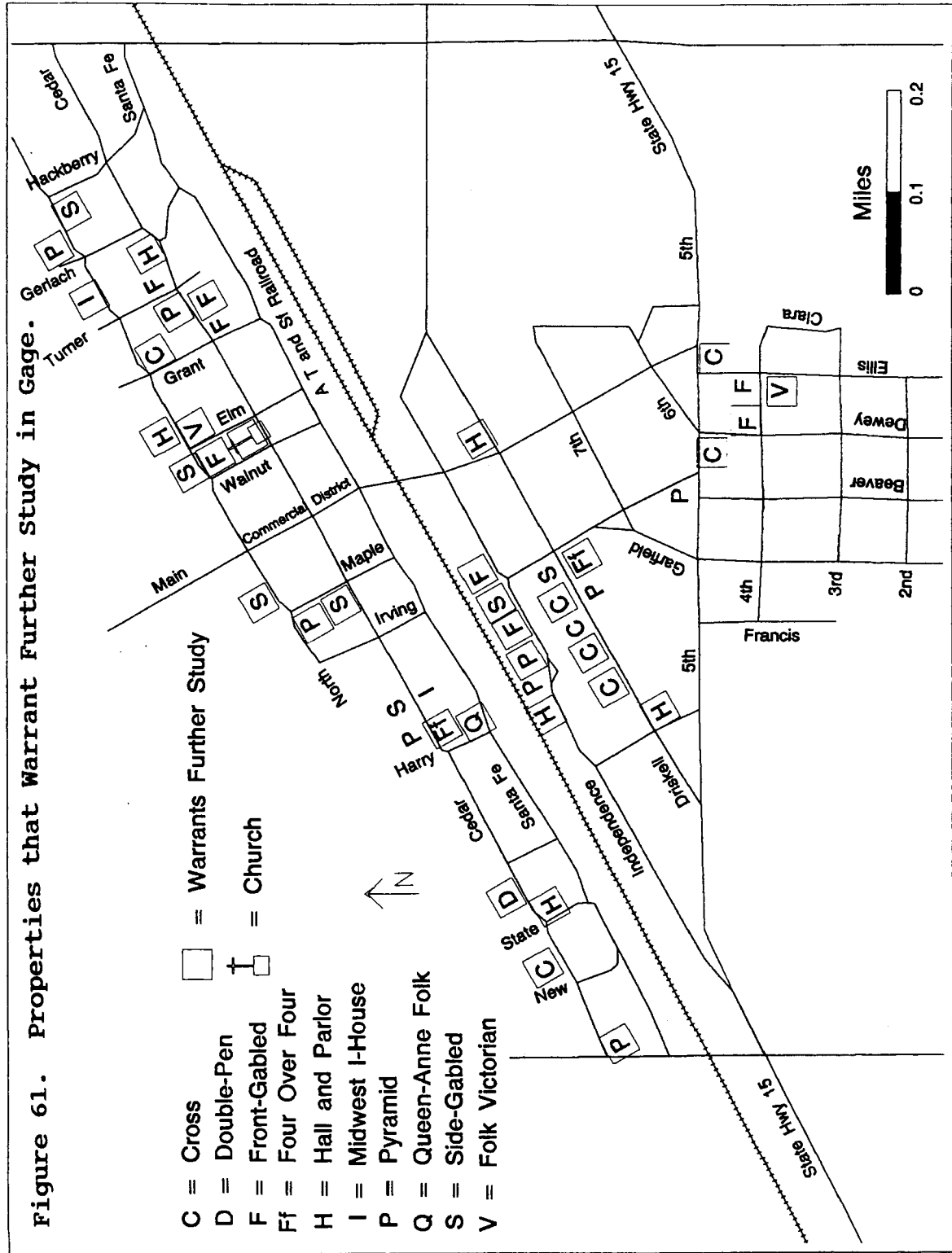


Figure 62. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Garvin.

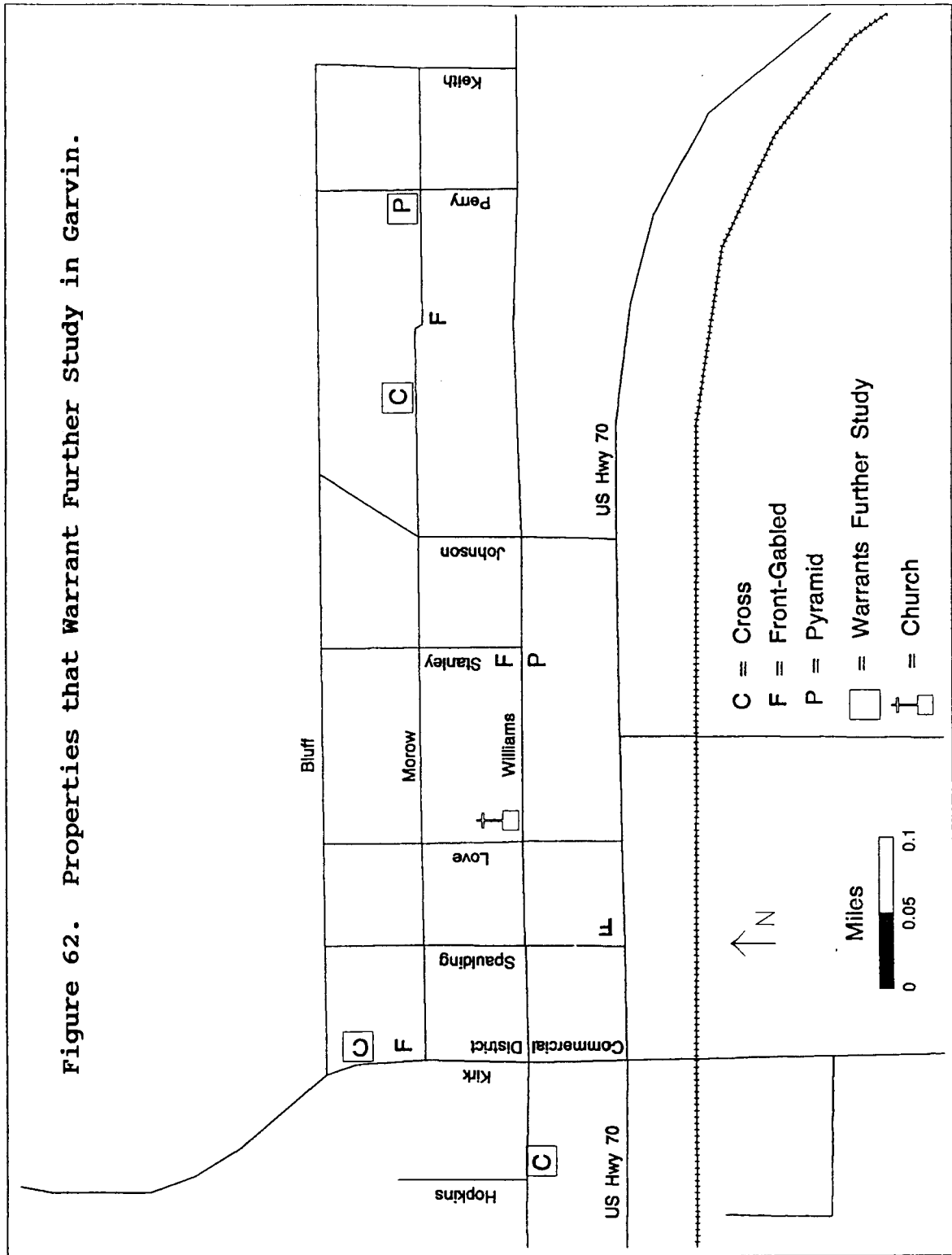


Figure 63. Properties that Warrant Further Study in Orlando.

## SPECIFIC PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

### Bridgeport:

Chase Crese House - Shotgun - 1902  
\*John Whitehall House - Front-Gabled Two-Story - 1901  
W.L. Cromwell House - Hall and Parlor - 1903  
\*G.A. Tanner House - Pyramid - 1901  
A.D. Madden House - Hall and Parlor - 1901  
E.D. Shanklin House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1915  
\*Frank Carpenter House - Pennsylvania I-House - 1902  
\*H.C. Law House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903  
\*F.A. Buse House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1901  
\*G.L. Sisco House - Queen Anne Folk - 1907  
Netherton House - Pyramid - 1904  
Ernest Crawford House - Four-over-Four - 1903  
\*Joseph McDonald House - Cross-House - 1903  
\*A.C. Miller House - Cross-House - 1902  
\*Grace Evangelical Church - 1909  
\*Post Office - 1900  
\*Colored School - 1902

### Boley:

\*Thomas Haynes House - Folk-Victorian - 1902  
\*G.L. Hargrave House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1917  
\*William Peters House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1912  
\*J.L. Scott House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1909  
Lucy Winded House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1940  
\*Walter Hicks House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1906  
\*B.A. Allen House - Shotgun - 1907  
\*E.D. Bluitt House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1921  
\*Edward Mingo House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1906  
William Callahan House - Pyramid - 1925  
\*Granville Thomas House - Cross-house - 1909  
William Hazel House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1922  
\*T.L. White House - Pyramid - 1909  
C.P. Young House - Pyramid - 1907  
\*J.L. Robinson House - Hall and Parlor - 1930  
\*E.R. Cavil House - Front-Gable Massed Planned - 1921  
\*F.B. Jones House - Pyramid - 1914  
\*Boley City Library - built by J.W. Wilson as residence: 1915  
W.C. Person House - Pyramid - 1920  
\*Tom Turner House - Pyramid - 1919  
\*D.D. Davis House - Front-Gable Massed Planned - 1921  
\*J.D. Russell House - Front-Gabled - 1907  
Issac Robinson House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
\*M.W. Lee House - Shotgun - 1940  
\*Methodist Church Parsonage - Front-Gabled - 1930s  
\*H.M. Sanders House - Four-over-Four - 1937  
Perna Grant House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1924  
E.O. Bacon House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1940

Specific Properties Documented continued:

Cache:

- \*W. J. Miller House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- Jasper Harmon House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*F.O. Harris House - Pyramid - 1908
- \*N.K. Miller House - Pyramid - 1907
- Fred Pittman House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1955
- \*Rachel Harris House - Pyramid - 1900 (Moved to town in 1945)
- \*A.R. Rogers House - Shotgun - 1910 (Moved to town in 1940)
- \*L.M. Newborn House - Pyramid - 1907
- \*Noel Wade House - Pyramid - 1907 (Moved to towns in 1938)
- \*Marshal McCray House - Pyramid - 1905
- \*H.H. Howie House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1906
- Sarah Wise House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1933
- \*William Cox House - Pyramid - 1910
- \*A.C. Maupin House - Hall and Parlor - 1910
- W.E. Ritter House - Pyramid - 1919
- \*Daniel Parshall House - Hall and Parlor - 1903
- \*J.E. Clyburn House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1902
- George Linville House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*Mary Weasel House - Hall and Parlor - 1910
- E.E. Butler House - Pyramid - 1915
- W.C. Worley House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1938
- J.D. Terry House - Cross - 1940
- \*Marshall Sexton House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- Fred Fischer House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1933
- \*J.B. Webb House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- Lon Carter House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1911
- \*Cache First Christian Church - 1907

Gage:

- \*Laura Omer House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1909
- \*E.H. Clarridge House - Pyramid - 1908
- \*George Rider House - Midwest I-house - 1908
- \*Charles James House - Cross - 1920
- \*Frank Harl House - Hall and Parlor - 1910
- \*Nancy Harl House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*Ida Shook House - Folk Victorian - 1908
- \*Eugene Daniels House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1908
- \*R.R. Fauchers House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1907
- \*R.M. Sowers House - Pyramid - 1914
- \*John Igor House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1908
- \*Jennie Reese House - Pyramid - 1907
- \*John Huffman House - Cross - 1908
- \*Clarence Kilgore House - Hall and Parlor - 1910
- \*Emma Stroughton House - Double-Pen - 1910
- G.A. Calhoun House - Pyramid - 1925
- \*G.E. Irvine House - Four over Four - 1910
- Ernest Cully House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1925
- L.E. Moyer House - Midwest I-house - 1919

Specific Properties Documented continued:

Gage continued:

\*401 East Cedear - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
J.E. Enlaw House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1945  
\*Harry Byers House - Pyramid - 1908  
Electra Eley House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1938  
\*Mary Harling House - Hall and Parlor - 1909  
\*J.L. Pryor House - Queen Anned Folk - 1908  
\*Calvin Minton House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1908  
\*Albert Keller House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
\*T.H. Gallagher House - Pyramid - 1912  
\*Bert Hill House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
\*S.A. McMannis House - Hall and Parlor - 1907  
Robert Lockwood House - Pyramid - 1940  
\*C.E. Daniels House - Hall and Parlor - 1908  
\*Ora Baker House - Cross - 1911  
\*E.M. Ogden House - Cross - 1907  
Margaret Pruett House - Cross - 1910  
\*Clara Parkins House - Cross - 1916  
George McCumber House - Pyramid - 1910  
\*Virginia Jackson House - Four Over Four - 1908  
J.D. Thomas House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1920  
\*John Dagenheart House - Hall and Parlor - 1910  
\*William Wright House - Cross - 1902  
J.M. Bennett House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
\*Henry Hawkins House - Folk Victorian - 1907  
\*Edgar Siddens House - Cross - 1908  
\*C.E. Farmsworth House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1908  
\*Gage Methodist Church  
\*First National Bank of Gage  
\*Gage Railroad Depot  
\*Gage Lumber Yard  
\*Gage Wood Elevator

Gans:

James Henry House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1944  
\*Jesse Jackson House - Hall and Parlor - 1905  
\*William Harris House - Pyramid - 1902  
\*Dr. Pinner House - Cross - 1902  
\*W.T. Callaway House - Double-Pen - 1903  
Henry Mielink House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1930  
\*W.E. Hurley House - Double-Pen - 1905  
Eliza Brown House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910  
\*George Hastings House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1905  
\*D.B. Shriver House - Hall and Parlor - 1908  
Lee Stacy House - Pyramid - 1905  
W.R. Harmon House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1920  
\*Harris Grocery Building - Commercial - 1902  
\*Gans Public School Building - 1910

Specific Properties Documented continued:

Garvin:

- \*J.W. Hunt House - Cross - 1905
- Basford House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1920 (moved 1973)
- \*Jasper THompson House - Cross - 1909
- Lee Pigg House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1947
- \*B.F. Eastwood House - Pyramid - 1913
- Willie Newman House - Pyramid - 1910 (Moved to Town in 1936)
- Marcus Green House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*J.G. Tidewall House - Cross - 1910 (Moved to Site in 1940)
- Claude Folsom House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1945
- \*Garvin Presbyterian Rock Church - 1905

Hallett:

- John Bejeck House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1946
- \*E.C. Brown House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- Bertha Long House - Hall and Parlor - 1945
- William Arnold - Shotgun - 1915 - Moved to Town 1945
- Thomas Avants House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1915
- \*Edwin Ballard House - Pyramid - 1906
- Kenneth Vanhoy House - Pyramid - 1943
- \*J.M. Witt House - Cross - 1906
- \*R.M. Burk House - Pyramid - 1907
- \*E.V. Walker House - Folk Victorian - 1907
- \*W.F. Christopher House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*M.H. Stiewing House - Pyramid - 1910
- J.M. Passmore House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1921  
(Moved to town in 1957)
- Oren Dressler House - Pyramid - 1910 (Moved to town in 1946)
- W.M. Oliver House - Pyramid - 1910
- J.W. Long House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1909
- \*First Christian Church - 1907
- Burnside Gas Station - 1923
- \*Otis Long Garage - 1945
- Old Jail Building - 1907
- \*Phone Office Building - 1910
- \*Hallett Railroad Depot - 1907 (moved in 1950)
- J.A. Green Grocery Store - 1909
- \*Baptist Church - 1908

Inola:

- J.R. Ballard House - Pyramid - 1913
- Woody Hubbard House - Hall and Parlor - 1941
- \*Oscar Jeffries House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned House 1910
- Bernard Thiessen House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned House 1924
- \*Claude Cruchfield House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1909
- \*John Stiles House - Hall and Parlor - 1906
- \*William Strong House - Pyramid - 1909
- \*William Williams House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1909

Specific Properties Documented continued:

Inola continued:

- Ezra Lawson House - Shotgun - 1950
  - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1950
  - Shotgun - 1950
- \*Alfred Omstead House - Pyramid - 1901
- Jerome Smelsor House - Pyramid - 1905
- \*E.A. Moore House - Side-Gable Massed Planed - 1903
- \*W.L. Harris House - Cross-House - 1903
- \*John Cruchfield House - Pyramid - 1907
- Elmer Decker House - Hall and Parlor - 1907
- \*Louis Riggs House - Queen-Anne - 1907
- \*V. Lamb House - Pyramid - 1906
- \*James Pickett House - Carolina I-House - 1904
- \*I.A. Wise House - Pyramid - 1904
- McFarland House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1925
- Orestes Wright House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1904
- \*A.V. Cherry House - Pyramid - 1910
- \*James Evans House - Cross-House - 1907
- \*George Tinker House - Double-Pen - 1910
- \*Jeffries Hotel and McGruder Gen. Str. - Commercial - 1904
- \*Lennox and Schierloh Hardware Store - Commercial - 1924
- \*Inola Bank Building - Commercial - 1910

Milburn:

- \*W.J. Milburn House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903
- \*W.P. Lynch House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903
- Alex Thorpe House - Cross - 1903
- \*W.F. Walker House - Double-Pen - 1940
- \*F.C. Hunnicut House - Queen Anne Folk - 1918
- \*Guy Clark House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903
- F.R. Skillern House - Pyramid - 1903
- \*J.E. Newman House - Pyramid - 1904
- \*W. French House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903
- \*W. Wolff House - Hall and Parlor - 1903
- L.B. Johnson House - Hall and Parlor - 1903
- H.M. Harrison House - Pyramid/Cross - 1903
- \*C.C. Bunch House - Pyramid - 1903
- C.W. Isenburg House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1930
  - (Moved in 1970 to Town)
- \*Miles Williams House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1903
- \*Eugene Wolverston House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1907
- \*S.F. Beatley House - Cross - 1905
- \*James French House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1905
- W.R. Flack House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1910
- \*J.R. Tidewall House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1947
- \*C.B. Nesbit House - Pyramid - 1903
- \*William Creecy House - Side-Gabled Double Pen - 1903
- \*O.E. Gill House - Pyramid - 1909



Specific Properties Documented continued:

Milburn continued:

- \*Mac Butts House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1913
- \*S.J. Powell House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1915
- \*Railroad Depot - Side-Gabled Pyramid - 1900

Olustee:

- Lacey Garth House - Double-Pen - 1904
- \*W.T. Hughes House - Virginia I-House - 1907
- \*J.H. Ragon House - Cross-House - 1902
- Sam Hill House - Pyramid - 1905
- C.W. Watson House - Hall and Parlor - 1903
- Oscar Moss House - Hall and Parlor - 1904
- \*Z.B. Whicker House - Cross-House - 1905
- \*Charles Cox House - Cross-House - 1905
- \*Franklin Drake House - Double-Pen - 1904
- Lou Eley House - Pyramid - 1905
- \*Kittie Fullerton House - Cross-House - 1904
- \*E.A. Jones House - Hall and Parlor - 1909 (moved into Olustee by E.G. Walcott in 1905 from the Eddleman Ranch where it was built around 1900 and he sold it to E.A. Jones in 1909)
- \*William Sebring House - Cross-House - 1904
- Wilkinson Worth House - Pyramid - 1905
- \*J.M. Norton House - Folk Victorian - 1905
- \*W.F. Armstrong House - Folk Victorian - 1904
- \*I.W. Sutterfield House - Front Gabled - 1904
- \*M.C. Baumgardner House - Cross-House - 1908
- \*George Whicker House - Cross-House - 1905
- \*J.B. Drake House - Shotgun - 1907
- \*J.W. Edwards House - Shotgun - 1920
- Charles Andreas House - Pyramid - 1905
- Alvie Huffman House - Pennsylvania I-House - 1907
- S.J. Edwards House - Pyramid - 1914
- \*T.I. Truscott House - Pennsylvania I-House - 1902
- \*Emory Crow House - Folk Victorian - 1921
- \*Olustee Library Building - 1930s - WPA
- \*Olustee Bank Building - 1908
- \*Old Masonic Lodge - 1908
- \*Walcott General Store Building - 1905
- \*Palace Drug - 1910
- \*Graysons Garage - 1910
- \*Olustee School Building - 1908 and 1930
- \*Methodist Church - 1903
- \*Baptist Church - 1935

Orlando:

- \*J.W. Powers House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1902  
(became St. Pauls Lutheran Church in 1904)

Specific Properties Documented continued:

Orlando continued:

- \*Pat Gilmore House - Pyramid - 1910
- \*L.B. Miller House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900
- \*Cash Hysoll House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1902
- George Peterson House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1920
- Sarah Gumm House - Pyramid House - 1906
- Winfield Hoover House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900
- Franklin Bacon House - Pyramid - 1900
- \*Earl LaFon House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1938
- \*Charles Hildebrandt House - Pyramid - 1906
- \*C.H. Brace House - Two-Story Pyramid - 1907
- C.C. Kersey House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1927
- \*Robert VanWyck House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900
- \*Abraham Koch House - Hall and Parlor - 1907
- \*James Powers House - Hall and Parlor - 1900
- \*Rudolph Henke House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1940
- \*Edward Cowmann House - Pyramid - 1902
- \*John Adcock House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1923
- \*John Dorr House - Pyramid - 1903
- \*Edward Cowmann Cabin - Single-Pen - 1900
- \*First Christian Church Building
- \*Methodist Church Building - 1933
- \*Orlando School Building - 1923

Wakita:

- McCray House - Hall and Parlor - 1910 (moved to town in 1958)
- Rudolph McClafflin House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1947
- C.H. Mallory House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1947
- \*I.D. Scott House - Cross-House - 1908
- W.S. Vance House - Shotgun - 1920
- N.A. Silverton House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900
- Perry Kiser House - Pyramid - 1903
- \*Francis Harmon House - Midwest I-House - 1900
- \*John Sprague House - Cross-House - 1901
- \*Edward Garrett House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1919
- \*Henry Christ House - Hall and Parlor - 1901
- Laurine Scott House - Cross-House - 1925
- W.L. Stuart House - Side-Gabled - 1925
- \*C.E. Wetmore House - Front-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900
- \*William Neville House - Pyramid - 1902
- \*Gilbert Smith House - Pyramid - 1918
- J.P. Ray House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1917
- \*Sarah Lett House - Pyramid - 1919
- L.P. Scott House - Hall and Parlor - 1946
- \*S.P. Walsh House - Shotgun - 1901
- \*John Igor House - Hall and Parlor - 1900
- \*E.B. Miller House - Side-Gabled Massed Planned - 1900

\* Denotes Properties That Warrant Further Study to Determine Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

## ENDNOTES

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