
Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma

Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Johnston, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Marshall, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, and Seminole Counties

Prepared for:



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I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Brad A. Bays of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, conducted the Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma (OK/SHPO Management Regions Five and Six) during the fiscal year 2011-2012. That survey encompassed 17 counties and required the project director to log over 7,000 miles in 32 field trips. The goals of the survey were: (a) to develop an historic context of barns in the region; (b) to sample each county in the region to collect empirical data and report general (thematic-level) patterns of historic barn resources that will assist the preservation planning process; (c) to substantially increase the number of historic barns recorded in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI); and (d) to identify historic barns in the region that are eligible for National Register listing.

II. INTRODUCTION

This report represents the results of a thematic historic and architectural survey conducted by Brad A. Bays, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Geography, Oklahoma State University, for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office under Project Number 11-402.

This study of barns represents the third phase of a statewide survey of barns in Oklahoma and a first approximation of the patterns of barn survival, condition, and forms in a 17-county area covering over 11,727 square miles in the central and south-central part of the state. Some 181 resources were recorded at a minimal level of documentation in about 32 days in the field between late December 2011 and June 2012. Each county was surveyed over the course of at least 2-3 full days, which allowed a sizeable proportion of the study area to be sampled. Most field survey activity was scheduled for November to March—when deciduous trees are leafless.

Property-specific research was not a component of this survey, so only preliminary assessments of National Register eligibility were made. Historic property names were only recorded when it was possible to ascertain them from an informant who happened to be on site during documentation; usually these were residents of farm houses or ranchers tending cattle. Final determinations of eligibility will necessarily require additional fieldwork to find surviving informants, examine county records, and probe local archives pertinent to each resource. This barn survey met the specifications of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation. The project Principal Investigator, Brad Bays, meets the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

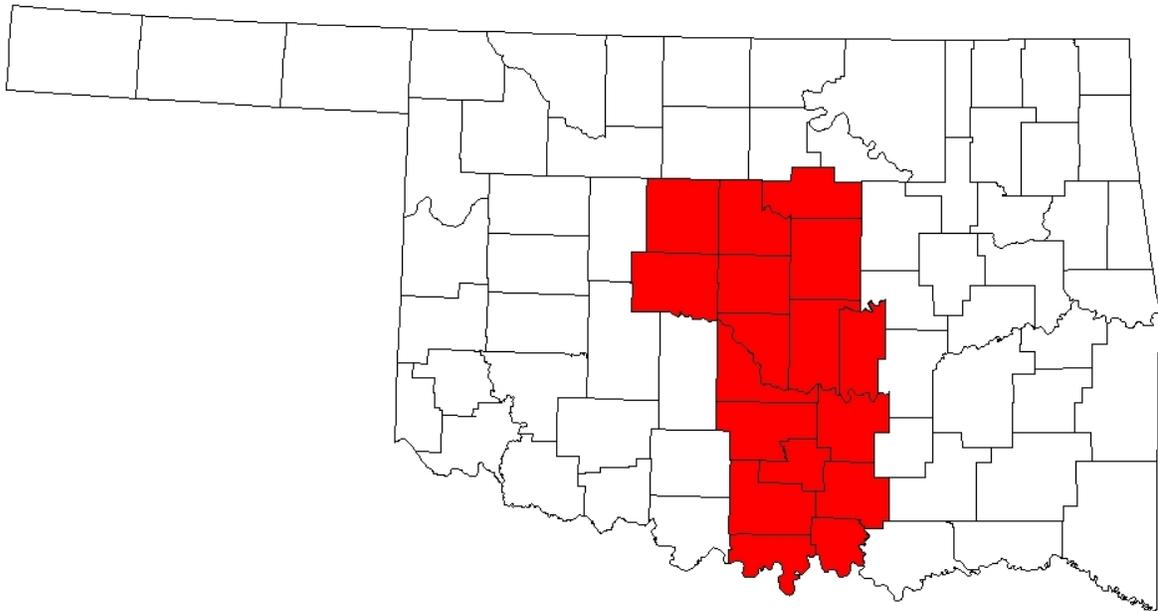
The research design of the project was rooted in the discipline of historical geography. It is a project guided by the scholarship of historical geographers such as Andrew H. Clark and Leslie Hewes, scholars who examined regional economic change over time using empirical data supported by close field investigation. For a study of this type—sampling individual properties scattered across a nearly 12,000 square mile study area—few primary sources were very helpful. Reports of county agricultural extension agents proved useful to get an idea of farming conditions and production. Perhaps most important were the USDA individual county soil surveys, which revealed areas of optimum soil quality and implied higher settlement density. Secondary sources used in this study were primarily writings in local history, especially commercially-produced county histories, which provided information on local settlers and storm events that periodically leveled barns. By far the most important secondary sources were scholarly books and journal articles on barns and regional culture, which described diffusion patterns and provided guidance in the identification and classification of barns and their architectural components.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma was to identify, through a reconnaissance-level survey, those individual properties in the 17-county study area which, because of construction before 1960, design, and retention of integrity, warrant an intensive level survey to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to substantiate such assessments. A second objective was to record and photograph those individual properties in the project area. Finally, to enable completion of National Register nominations of properties and districts identified in the study area, the project sought to provide an historical and architectural context for the barn theme and to annotate all reference material relevant to the topic.

V. AREA SURVEYED

The Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma encompassed Management Regions 5 and 6. Seventeen counties comprise the regions: Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Johnston, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Marshall, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, and Seminole. As the map below illustrates, this 11,727 square mile area comprises 17 percent of the total area of the State of Oklahoma.

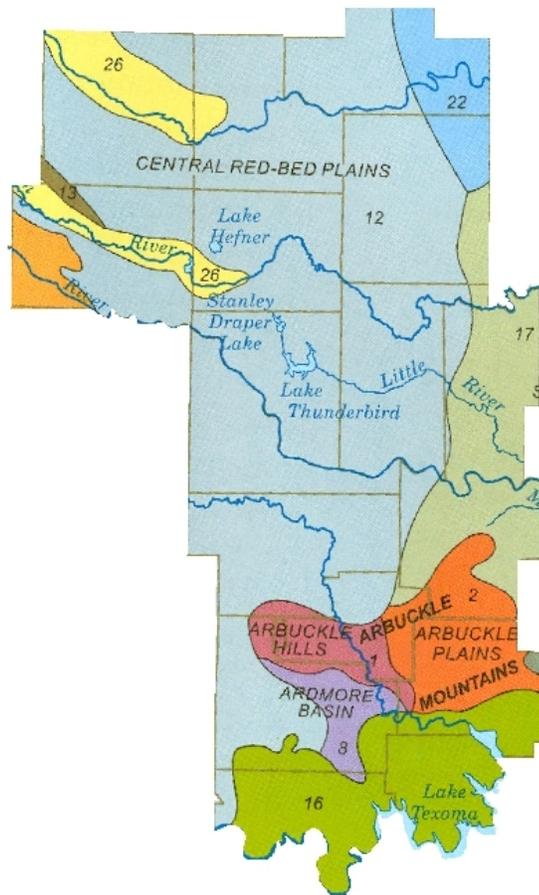


Study Area: Management Regions 5 and 6 (Historic Component)

The physiographic qualities of Management Regions Five and Six are diverse. Elevation above sea level increases from a low point of 615 feet above sea level at the Red

River in southern Marshall County to a high point at 1,720 feet above sea level in southwestern Canadian County.

Management Regions Five and Six contain a variety of terrain types and span some nine different geomorphic provinces. Ninety percent (90%) of the study area is located within four physical regions: the Central Red-Bed Plains, the Eastern Sandstone Cuesta Plains, the Dissected Coastal Plains region, and the Arbuckle Mountain Region. Six different geomorphic provinces each cover three percent or less of the study area: the Northern Limestone Cuesta Plains, the Ardmore Basin, the Western Sand Dune Belts, the Western Sandstone Hills, the Cimarron Gypsum Hills, and the McAlester Margin Hills Belt.



Physiographic Provinces of Management Regions 5 and 6. Source: Johnson, Kenneth S., “Geomorphic Provinces,” in Goins, Charles R. and Danney Goble, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, Fourth Edition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006), p. 5.

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the study area is located within the Central Red-Bed Plains region. The Central Red-Bed Plains region is Oklahoma's largest geomorphic province. It covers a wide north-to-south swath of central Oklahoma and much of southwestern Oklahoma. The region is known for its reddish sandstone and shale-derived soils that are generally fertile. Terrain in the Central Red-Bed Plains varies from rolling to very level.

Three other physiographic provinces each cover about one-tenth of the study area. The most prominent physical region in the study area is the Arbuckle Mountain area. The Arbuckles cover 10.6 percent of the study area. This province contains the most ancient and complex geological formations in Oklahoma. Although they were once comparable in size to the Alps, only the ancient core remains after hundreds of millions of years of erosion. Structurally, the region is actually composed of two geomorphic provinces: the Arbuckle Plains and the Arbuckle Hills. The oldest type of rock in the state—the 1.3 billion year old Tishomingo Granite—is found in outcrops of the Arbuckle Plains of Johnston County. The Arbuckle Plains province is a rolling limestone country where cultivated land is sparsely distributed. The Arbuckle Hills to the west is the more rugged part of the region. It is a broken limestone hill country that covers the southern two-thirds of Murray County and adjacent parts of southern Garvin County and northern Carter County. The Arbuckle Hills province is a very rugged, inaccessible, karst landscape deficient in surface runoff. Areas of cultivation in the Arbuckle Hills are essentially absent because of the area's stony soils, steep slopes, and absence of droughty soils. Nevertheless, both the Arbuckle Hills and the Arbuckle Plains contain excellent native grasslands that have long supported impressive ranches known for their Quarter Horses and champion purebred Hereford cattle.

The Dissected Coastal Plains region is found in the southernmost counties and covers 10.2 percent of the study area. All of Marshall County, nearly all of Love County, the southern one-third of Johnston County, and part of southern Carter County are located within the Dissected Coastal Plains. This province is the only part of Oklahoma located outside the North American Central Lowlands. Sometimes called the Red River Plains, the terrain here is quite level and soils tend to be sandy, well-drained, and good for agriculture. Historically, this region has been settled longer than any other part of the study area. It has been the geographic focus of Chickasaw settlement since at least 1850. Some Chickasaws raised large herds of beef cattle and exported corn and cotton from their farms in the Red River Plains.

The eastern boundary of the study area overlaps into the western edge of the Eastern Sandstone Cuesta Plains region. This region covers 9.8 percent of the study area, including nearly all of Seminole County, most of Pontotoc County, and western parts of Lincoln County and Murray County. Sometimes referred to as the Sandstone Hills, the terrain is in places very rugged and heavily-timbered. Dense stands of Post Oak and Blackjack, some of which are considered old-growth forest, dominate the sandy uplands. Lowlands usually contain clayey soils of lower quality developed from shale bedrock, although cotton was farmed in the area during the first half of the twentieth century. That part of the Eastern Sandstone Cuesta Plains region within the study area was underlain by eight giant oil fields that were developed between the 1920s and 1940s.

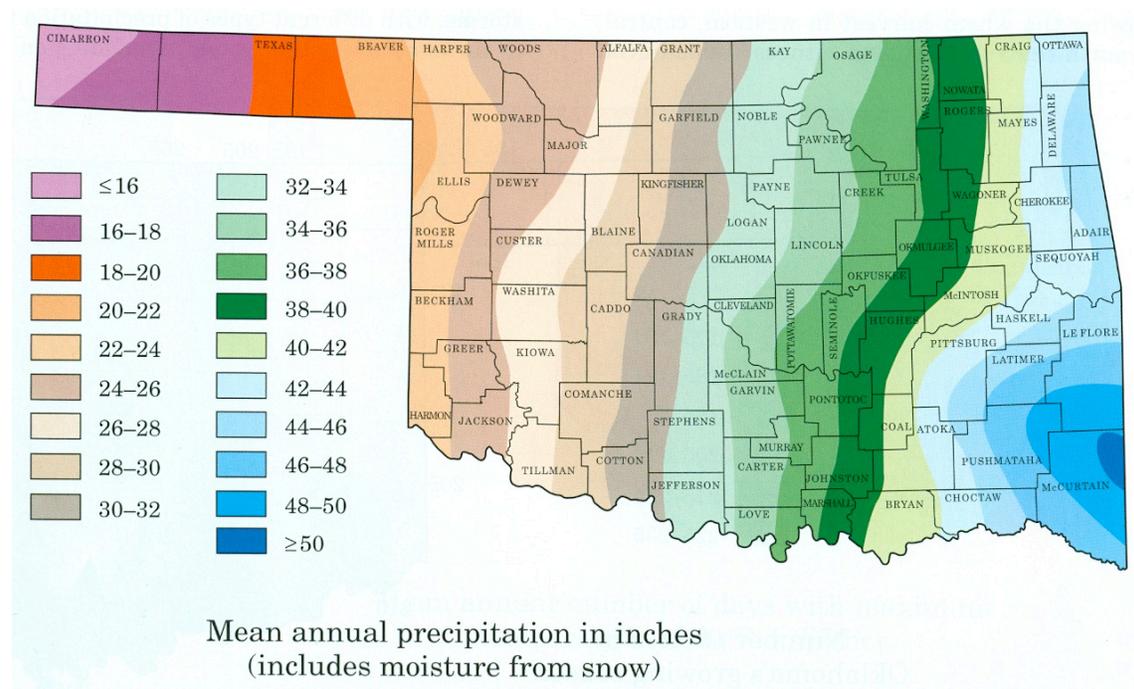
The other physiographic provinces in the study area include the Western Sand Dune Belts, the Northern Limestone Cuesta Plains, Western Sandstone Hills, Cimarron Gypsum Hills, and the McAlester Marginal Hills Belt.

Two tongues of the Western Sand Dunes extend into the study area along the Cimarron and North Canadian Rivers in the northwest part of the study area. The region covers more than four percent of the study area, including more than one-third of Kingfisher County, a good portion of Canadian County, and western parts of Logan and Oklahoma Counties. While there are actual stabilized sand dunes on the north banks of rivers in these areas, most of the soils are level sandy loams that make up some of the state's very best agricultural land.

Similarly, the Northern Limestone Cuesta Plains, which make up slightly less than four percent of the study area, are found in eastern Payne and Lincoln Counties. This rolling, wooded region is structurally related to the Osage and Flint Hills of Kansas. It is generally a droughty-soil grazing country with patches of cultivated ground associated with better soils.

The Western Sandstone Hills and Cimarron Gypsum Hills are uplands located in western Canadian County and southwest Kingfisher County. Because of their hilly terrain relative to the surrounding Red Beds Plains, they have not been heavily cultivated.

Management Regions Five and Six are located along the western transition zone of North America's humid subtropical (Cfa) climate. Annual precipitation in the study area declines from southeast to northwest. The highest annual precipitation is 39 inches in Marshall County. The lowest annual precipitation is 28 inches in western Kingfisher County (see map below).



Source: Johnson, Howard L., "Precipitation," in Goins, Charles R. and Danney Goble, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, Fourth Edition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006), p. 19.

Since annual precipitation largely determines natural vegetation patterns, a noticeable vegetation transition exists in the study area. Indeed, most of the study area straddles the ecotone between the Cross Timbers woodland and the easternmost grasslands of the Tallgrass Prairie region. Prior to European settlement the entire study area was a mosaic of woodland and tallgrass prairie that was more wooded in the east and more open grassland to the west. The only other vegetation association is the Bottomland riparian complex of the larger rivers. Today, of course, natural vegetation has largely been replaced with a human-created mosaic of reduced woodland, improved pastureland, cultivated farmland, and urban development.

VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed by the PI to locate, identify, and record historic resources followed professional research standards. Prior to beginning fieldwork the PI developed a bibliography on the subject of barns relative to the American Middle West, South, and Great Plains regions. Most of this research was conducted at the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, which is ideal for researching Oklahoma's agricultural history and farm buildings.

After developing the bibliography, the PI read extensively in the secondary and primary sources. This allowed the bibliography to be annotated and provided essential knowledge regarding barns in the context of central and south-central Oklahoma's agricultural history. This led to an understanding of the diagnostic traits of certain barn types, the architectural features of barns, their basic components and basic functions, and how barns became obsolete in the wake of technological innovations and agricultural change. On the basis of this information, the PI developed an essay examining the architectural significance and historical development of barns in Management Regions 5 and 6.

Time and financial limitations of the study required a sample, rather than a complete inventory, of barns within the 12,000 square mile study area. The project director was directed by OK/SHPO personnel to attempt, if at all possible, to locate, identify, and record a sample of 10 properties in each county that met the 50-year age criteria

Having no basic list of properties to seek in the field, the PI developed his own method for prospecting for barns. He began by examining high-resolution orthophotographs of the study area to locate potential barns. Each of the 17 counties was visually scanned, quarter section by quarter section, for objects that were likely to be historic barns. Using a

geographic information system (GIS), each such “target” was mapped. This produced dozens of targets in most counties, and usually more than could be feasibly surveyed. The best alternative was to direct field inspection to clusters of targets in order to maximize the number of barns that could be visited within the 2-3 days the survey crew could afford to visit each county. This resulted in visits to approximately 700 target sites that led to the GPS recording and photo documentation of over 292 barns. While only a selection of 181 of these properties were actually recorded at a minimal level of documentation, the 292 properties visited contributed greatly to the understanding of the field observations discussed in the results section below.

Examination of OK/SHPO records was conducted in October 2011. To date, only two barns are National Register listed within the study area. These include the most famous barn in Oklahoma, the Arcadia Round Barn (NR 77001094, 1977) in Oklahoma County, and the Oklahoma A&M College Agronomy Barn and Seed House (04000519, 2004) in Payne County. The PI also went through the files of the Centennial Farm and Ranch Program and discovered that only a handful of barns were ever documented in that program. Other than a recent multi-county survey of central Oklahoma by an American Studies graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, no previous systematic survey of barns has been conducted in Oklahoma.

The sampling procedure began in October 2011 in Kingfisher County. It was largely a year without winter weather. The wheat crop matured 4-6 weeks earlier than usual. Consequently, trees were budding in early March and partly leafed-out by mid-March, which severely reduce the quality of some photographs. A GPS-GIS guidance system was developed to navigate to target sites and prevent backtracking on county roads by recording

routes. Approximately 200 square miles can be covered this way during a single 7.5 hour winter field day when road conditions are dry. Quality elevation photography is limited in the winter due to low sun angle. At Oklahoma's latitude, the best conditions occur between 9:00AM and 4:30PM during winter months. Over the course of 32 days in the field the survey crew completed a reconnaissance-level inspection of about 50 percent of the entire rural area of Management Regions 5 and 6.

The recommended sample of 10 properties was not achieved in all counties of the study area. There is a tremendous variation in the distribution density of barns within the study area. Large, frame barns are easy to find, abundant, diverse, and exceedingly interesting in the northern, and especially northwestern, counties. Conversely, large frame barns are conspicuously rare in the southern counties. However, the southeastern counties of the study area were found to contain some exceptionally rare log barns that are in great need of preservation.

At each barn site the surveyor inspected around the building and, where possible, measured exterior wall dimensions and took notes on primary features. When the occasion allowed he visited with occupants or property owners to learn about the history of the barn. He then took at least two elevation photographs and recorded the location using a GPS receiver.

After each field session photographs and GPS waypoints were uploaded to a GIS and overlaid on a high-resolution aerial orthophotograph. Photo information and notes were transcribed into the office field notebook and used to complete the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms. After verifying these on the aerial photo, resource location data (section, township, range) were derived from the GIS and inserted into an Excel

spreadsheet. An OK/SHPO Access database entry was created for each property from the Excel spreadsheet. The recorded properties were then mapped in conjunction to other data layers for spatial analysis.

One complication of conducting a survey of rural properties in 17 counties was determining appropriate historic resource names of recorded properties. When property owners identified these, they were recorded on the form. However, it was more often the case that historic owners were unknown, so a “Resource ID” number was assigned, since identifying actual historic resource names would require conducting chains of title in 17 different courthouses. The Resource ID is provided on the forms as the Property Name. The Resource ID is coded using the specific county’s FIPS code (i.e., “119” for Payne County) followed by an alphabetical letter indicating the chronological order in which the resource was recorded.

At the conclusion of field recording and data processing, photographs were labeled and filed. Photos were also uploaded to an internet file-sharing site that allowed the architectural consultant, Jana Phillips, AIA, to view them online. Her written assessment is included in Section 7, or “Results,” of this report.

VII. RESULTS

The Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma was successful in sampling the types of extant barns in the 17-county, 12,000 square mile study area. Over 700 sites were visited. However, a majority of these failed to warrant close inspection because they either: (a) did not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years, (b) were not in fact barns, or (c) had been destroyed or were in ruins. Indeed, barns are so rare in some counties of Management Region 6 that the PI recorded whatever he could find, which resulted in the recording of very marginal resources. In all, some 181 resources were recorded at a minimal level of documentation for the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, to average 11 barns per county. Of the 181 recorded resources, all were determined to be constructed before 1960. **Among the 181 properties recorded are 16 barns in nine counties were determined to be eligible for National Register listing.**

National Register eligibility was determined using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Properties were evaluated to: (1) have been built before 1960; (2) represent an outstanding example of style or workmanship; and (3) have retained historical and architectural integrity. OK/SHPO survey forms and elevation photographs were prepared for all 181 resources. Survey form data were entered into the OK/SHPO Access database for uploading to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

The survey revealed a number of significant observations regarding barns in central Oklahoma:

- 1. The most important finding was that the vast majority of historic barns surveyed are in a state of neglect, abandonment, or ruin.** As the survey data (Historic Resource Identification Forms and accompanying photos) reveal, some of the most architecturally significant properties recorded are in a state of severe dereliction. Certainly many extant properties have the potential for rehabilitation, but unlike residential or commercial buildings, historic barns are functionally antiquated. Neither are they often visible to a wider public; they suffer the fate of obsolescence quietly, out-of-sight and out-of-mind in the ever-depopulating, rural Oklahoma landscape. The few properties that have been rehabilitated are exceptions representing significant private investment made out of affinity for the historic building or for commercial use. Most of these are rare exceptions that have survived near the fringe of growing metropolitan and micropolitan zones. Notable examples include: (a) the stone dairy barn (119G) located east of Stillwater, Payne County (b) the Dietrich/Rosebrook Barn (027I) in Moore, Cleveland County; and (c) the Darst Barn (027F) in Oklahoma City, Cleveland County. Historic barns located within Management Regions 5 and 6 are especially endangered by suburban sprawl and leapfrog development extending outward around the Oklahoma City metropolitan area.
2. Interviews revealed that historic barns are endeared components of the rural landscape. In many conversations with rural residents the PI was able to garner the idea that **residents of Management Regions Five and Six consider historic barns to be a significant component of the rural landscape and generally wish to preserve their integrity.** Many longtime residents have strong attachments to these local icons of their agricultural heritage, and many want to keep them even if they do not own them or have

direct family connections to them. However, the surveyor encountered no one who had any idea of how historic barns might possibly be preserved.

3. **Field investigation revealed much about the human and natural processes that are leading to the rapid disappearance of historic barns.** Although most barns were covered with corrugated metal sheeting after 1945, the frequent stress of high winds eventually peels it away, sheet-by-sheet, opening the walls or roof to moisture. The penetration of moisture into the interior leads to rot and foundation stresses so that one wall will bow or even collapse, compromising the roof. Then, during a severe wind event or under the weight of a heavy snow, the roof or remaining walls eventually buckle. Tornadoes pose a tremendous threat to barns in the study area. Indeed, Management Regions 5 and 6 lay squarely within a zone that has, by far, the world's highest tornado frequency. During the course of fieldwork the PI drove through no fewer than three recent debris fields caused by F3 and F4 tornadoes. Anecdotes about tornadoes invariably spin their way into property owners' stories about old barns, and one wonders how many have actually been destroyed over the decades in "Tornado Alley." Another threat is fire. Since much cultivated land has been converted to cattle pasture, many abandoned barns are now surrounded by tall grasses that fuel wildfires. During the course of this survey, a particularly severe wildfire destroyed several barns in Payne County that the PI observed just a few months earlier. The threat is less severe if a cow shed has been attached to the barn or if ranchers feed cattle at the old barn location, since cattle tend to crop grasses low around the vicinity of the barn. But the days are numbered for abandoned barns surrounded by tall, dry weeds and brush.



Landmark historic barn in ruins, Okarche vicinity, Canadian County (017A). This barn is one of the largest barns in Management Region Six. Standing tall amid the spectacular wheat country of Kingfisher and Canadian Counties, this behemoth barn has taken its share of beatings from relentless Oklahoma weather.

4. Plainly, **there is a dearth of authoritative, classification-oriented secondary sources available to guide the study of barns west of the Mississippi River.** The most-popular field guide, Noble and Cleek (2005) was not very relevant to the study area, as it is derived from data in the eastern one-third of North America. For this study the most useful book-length analyses were: Vlach (2003), which is a coffee table-type selection of archival photos, but usefully organized by region; Visser (1997), which is an exceptionally well-done field guide that focuses on New England; and Ensminger (1992), which is an extensive classification of the Pennsylvania Barn. Nevertheless, fieldwork in central Oklahoma reveals interesting regional and local patterns that warrant further study.

5. Fieldwork revealed that **spatial patterns of barn design are greatly affected by local builders**. Several examples of identical, or nearly identical, barns were encountered within a few miles of each another. Barn builders left their marks on the landscape.



Nearly identical barns, Crescent, Logan County (083L, 083M). These barns are located one-half mile from each other. Nearly identical, they are likely the work of a single builder. Other examples of twin barns in localities were found in McClain County.

6. Despite a pervasive affinity for barns, **most people, even longtime locals, rarely know much about isolated barns in their locales or their histories.** Often younger residents know very little about architecturally significant properties within a few miles of their residences. Data on barn construction and uses before 1960 may only survive in the memories of elderly farmers and ranchers living in Management Regions Five and Six.

7. **Among the 17 survey counties Payne, Logan, and Kingfisher Counties contain the highest density of large barns that have retained integrity.** These three counties contain some 11 (44%) of the 25 National Register-eligible resources located. Several factors may account for this. These counties contain good farmland and are located on the southern periphery of the Winter Wheat Belt focused on Enid and Wichita. Additionally, both counties were focal points of the 1889 Land Run into the Unassigned Lands and received dense, rapid settlement. Moreover, these northernmost counties were settled by more Midwesterners who brought stronger barn building traditions compared to Anglo-American Southerners. Although these three counties have slightly cooler temperatures than those to the south, climate is not as important a factor to explain areal differentiation of barns in the study area than do economy and ethnic tradition. All three counties were heavily settled by ethnic Germans who were known to have strong barn building traditions.

8. **Transverse-crib barns are the most common barn type in the study area.** Transverse-crib barns of all sizes and uses are found throughout the study area. They comprise the largest barns to be found south of the Canadian River. Transverse-crib barns represent cultural diffusion from the Midland culture region (Upland South and Midwest)

and are not as common in Midwesterner-settled northern Oklahoma. The average Transverse-crib barn is smaller than the average Midwest feeder barn and the proportion of its volume devoted to hay storage is considerably less. The secret of the Transverse-crib barn's success is its simple design and adaptability to a variety of uses, and this is especially the case in central and south-central Oklahoma, where they are used for granaries, general purpose barns, hay barns, dairy barns, and cattle sale barns.



Typical Transverse-crib Barn, Paoli vicinity, Garvin County (049H). This austere example from the Upland Southern-dominated Washita Valley was built as a granary before being converted to a calving shed. The metal skin over the original wood displays typical Upland Southern thrift—aluminum newspaper printing plates, salvaged or bought cheap.

9. The few large, **Midwest Livestock Feeder Barns surveyed are located exclusively in the northwest portion of the study area** adjacent to the Winter Wheat Belt. These are

roughly defined as large barns that do not conform to the Transverse-crib plan and in which a large majority of the interior volume is devoted to hay storage. They seem to be entirely absent south of Canadian, Kingfisher, Logan and Payne Counties. All built with prefabricated trusses. Most recorded were in poor to fair condition. A few resembled the “Appalachian” floor plan and “Appalachian Meadow” plans.



Tom Schaefer Barn, Okarche vicinity, Kingfisher County (073B). Built in 1916 by George Lubber, this Midwestern barn towers above the most Teutonized county in Oklahoma. Measuring 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 35 feet tall, it is like thousands of others between this point and southern Nebraska. Large frame Midwestern feeder barns disappear rapidly as one moves south in Management Region Six; they are virtually unknown in Management Region Five. The Canadian River serves as a convenient regional boundary.

10. **The original walls and roofs of historic barns throughout the study area are frequently covered by a skin of corrugated sheet metal.** Covering wood shake roofs and

weatherboard or vertical barn board walls with sheet metal has definitely increased the lifespan of the study area's historic barns. In determining National Register eligibility, the integrity of a barn was not dramatically reduced by minimal application of sheet metal to the roof and walls, since the practice was usually done before 1960 to preserve the barn's functionality. The application of sheet metal disqualified a property from eligibility if it was determined that it dramatically altered the original appearance. However, application of modern materials, namely aluminum or vinyl siding, did disqualify a property from eligibility.

11. **Barns in Management Regions Six are in much better condition than those in Management Region Five.** Fewer alterations may reflect less dramatic change in the regional agricultural economy. Perhaps pride in their agricultural heritage leads people in central Oklahoma to more often preserve their barns long after their basic functions have ceased.



The Fred O. Krannig Barn, Shawnee vicinity, Pottawatomie County (125G). This fine National register-eligible barn was built in 1902 by German settlers who planted vineyards and produced wine. Except for the new metal roof, this barn is completely original, from its vented cupola to its steel pulley system to its original glass windows. The barn is in excellent condition and is an obvious point of pride for the property owner.

12. **Very few barns exist in the Arbuckle Mountain region of parts of Murray, Johnston, Carter, and Pontotoc Counties.** The historical absence of cultivation in the Arbuckles is the reason why the area lacks general purpose barns designed to shelter draft horses, hay, and feed grains. The Arbuckle Mountains remain a largely undivided ranch country where mild winters and abundant grass support beef cattle. Only a handful of barns were found in the area, and these were mainly rickety pole barns (e.g., 019A, 099D) and small cowsheds (e.g., 019c, 019D, 099C). The largest barns found were on abandoned dairy operations (e.g., 019E, 099A, 099B).



Transverse-crib Barn, Sulphur vicinity, Murray County (099A). This modest barn is among the largest barns in the windswept limestone prairies at the juncture of the Arbuckle Hills and Arbuckle Plains in southern Murray County. Now abandoned, it was once part of an impressive dairy operation, a quite appropriate land use in this hardscrabble landscape.

13. Many of the larger barns in Management Region Five, especially south of the Canadian River, are **pole barns**. Close-up inspection of many barns in McClain, Garvin, Murray, Carter, and Love Counties revealed that what appeared to be Transverse-crib or other barn types were in fact mere pole barns. Pole barns lack lofts and are constructed by planting upright poles directly into the ground. Sometimes called “loafing sheds,” pole barns are usually of recent construction and do not reflect much craftsmanship, thus the PI made little effort to record them. Those pole barns that were recorded represent counties where pole barns were among the only historic resources that could be located (see 019A, 049E, 049G, 069E, 095I, 133J).



Gabled pole barn, Davis vicinity, Murray County (099D). Outward appearances are often deceiving in Management Region Five, where pole barns take many forms. This example mimics a Transverse-crib barn, but inspection of the interior proves that it was originally built as a pole barn, a hollow shell for storing baled hay at ground level. The flanking sheds were likely added during the 1980s following the introduction of round baling.

14. **Bank barns exist in small numbers across the northern half of the study area.**

Bank barns range in size from single crib barns (119H), to moderate-sized (e.g., 073P, 125I), to large and elaborate (e.g., 027I). Many incorporated native stone, and not all were located on sloping ground. Most bank barns are of the gable-end type (e.g., 119J). No bank barns were located north of the Canadian River, which suggests they may be associated with Midwesterners and/or settlers of recent European heritage, such as Czechs or Germans.

Although barn scholars have vaguely noted this tendency west of the Mississippi River, no study has specifically examined gable-end bank barns.



Gable-end Bank Barn, Ripley vicinity, Payne County (119J). This handsome NR-eligible specimen overlooks a branch of the Cimarron in the Northern Limestone Cuesta Plains, from which its stone base was quarried. The small attached building (left) is a milk house, indicative of this resource's function as a dairy barn. Bank barns are relatively uncommon but widely distributed in central and northern Oklahoma.

15. At least one rare **Czech barn was recorded in at Prague** in southeastern Lincoln County, which is a well-known area of Bohemian settlement. Noble and Cleek (1995) describe ethnic Czech barns as “having an elongated rectangular plan, wagon doors on the gable end, one or two smaller doors on the side, fieldstone walls, and a gable roof. Small windows are usually high on the side walls. Sometimes the exterior walls are plastered and whitewashed.”¹ The closest example of this tradition is the Phillips/Wright Hog Barn (see 081H) north of Prague in Lincoln County.



Czech barn, Prague vicinity, Lincoln County (081H). This small, elongated, gabled, native sandstone, brick, and clay block specimen combines wood framing and masonry with few windows, which are all traits of ethnic Bohemian barn construction. It is located in a well-known Czech settlement district. According to the present owners, it was used as a hog barn by a Czech farmer.

16. **A considerable number of barns clad in structural terra cotta load-bearing wall tile are located between southeast Lincoln County and eastern Oklahoma and Cleveland Counties.** Of the 292 barns located, 12 were moderate to small barns constructed of clay blocks. This could be mere coincidence, the similarity to masonry, the degree of clustering, and location all suggest a connection between this material and Czech settlement. Most of are concentrated near Prague, but others are found along the east side of the Oklahoma City

metropolitan area from Harrah to Moore. Could terra cotta be an Oklahoma Czech trait?

Further research is needed, but the evidence is intriguing.



Terra cotta load-bearing wall tile—a possible Czech adaptation? The Phillips-Wright Barn (081G) north of Prague exemplifies use of this material. The survey recorded a dozen barns constructed of this material in a narrow band extending from Prague to the eastern limits of the Oklahoma City metropolitan area between Harrah and Moore.

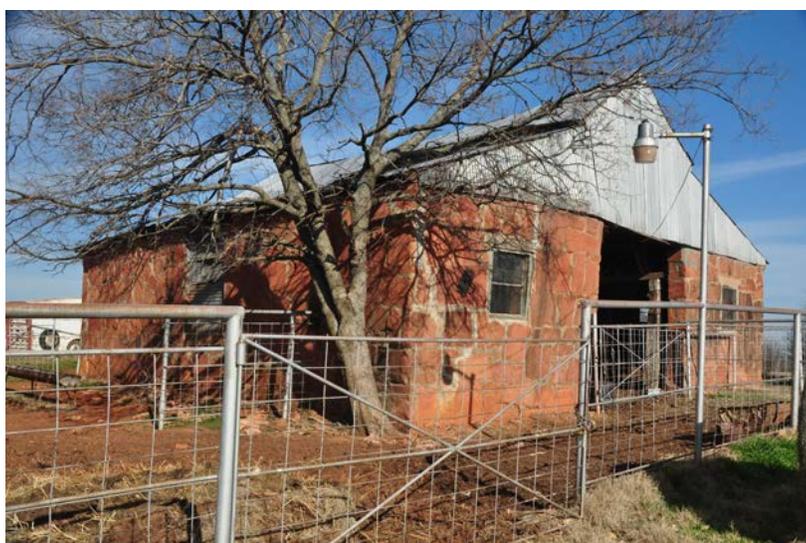
17. **Wine production is part of the study area’s agricultural heritage.** Several farmsteads in Pottawatomie County and southern Oklahoma County contained wine cellars and occupied sites that, according to informants, had been planted in vineyards and produced wine during the territorial years and later. The Krannig Barn south of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County (125G), is one such example. All sites associated with early wine production were also associated with German or Czech settlers.

18. **Use of native stone in barn construction is uncommon in the study area.**

Utilization of native stone in every case observed involved locally-quarried sandstone.

Substantial use of native stone for other than foundations was observed in only five of the 17 study area counties. With one substantial exception (e.g., 083J) sandstone-clad resources are located along the cuesta belt that runs along the eastern edge of Management Region Six.

No evidence of native stone for wall-cladding was observed in Management Region Five.



Use of Native Sandstone, Chandler vicinity, Lincoln County (081A). This specimen is on the broken cuesta uplands along the eastern Red-Bed Plains. Use of native stone is uncommon and unelaborate in the study area.

19. **A large number of single-crib and double-crib barns were observed in**

Management Region Five. Single-crib barns were often the only barn-related resources that the PI could locate in the southernmost counties. Double-crib barns of both frame and log construction were recorded. Presumably, the smaller scale of farm operations in southern Oklahoma, and perhaps the area's lesser need for winter hay, made small crib barns satisfactory. The ubiquity of small, frame single-crib and double-crib barns south of the

Canadian River is geographically striking. East of the Arbuckles frame crib barns become mixed with log crib barns. The cultural landscape of the southeastern part of Management Region Five is clearly Upland Southern in character.



Double-crib log barn, Tishomingo vicinity, Johnston County (069A). Southeast of the Arbuckles, the cultural landscape grows undeniably older and increasingly Upland Southern. Century-old log buildings such as this survive against the odds, abandoned and unprotected.

20. **A few interesting hay hoods are found on barns in the northwest counties of Management Region Six.** Hay hoods are the familiar triangular extensions at the top of a barn's gable that shields the block and tackle system of the ridgeline hay trestle. In addition to simple hay hoods, several examples of hanging gable and boxed hay hoods were located in Management Region Six. Hay hoods may be considered the mark of the Midwest. Some

older barns in the study area's northernmost counties, due to their higher degree of craftsmanship, contain fascinating hay hoods. On the contrary, hay hoods are rare and unelaborated in Management Region Five, even on the region's larger frame barns.



Large, boxed hay hood, Hennessey vicinity, on the northern line of Kingfisher County. This barn was built in 1895 by Rudolph Vaverka, a Viennese Czech who left his Alpine homeland to make the Run into the Unassigned Lands in April of 1889. After his long journey to America, he staked his claim only a half mile south of the starting line. Six years later, having proved up on his homestead, he had this solid barn built. It has a hay hood that might be termed a “boxed hanging gable.”

21. The survey located numerous surviving broomcorn sheds in Garvin County.

Broomcorn was an important crop around the town of Lindsay in northwest Garvin County.

An uplift east of Lindsay has slightly entrenched the Washita River, which has meandered and created a large flat plain of Quaternary alluvium that is ideal for row crops. Broomcorn

production began in 1906 and continued until the early 1980s, with peak production occurring between 1915 and 1946, when Oklahoma led U.S. production. Lindsay's production was among the largest and finest in the world. Grown in the sandy Washita River bottoms, the annual harvest required large numbers of temporary laborers that brought a brief annual influx of migrant labor to the area. The crop was harvested by hand and stacked horizontally to dry on multi-tiered slats covered by a gabled roof. These broomcorn sheds, as they are called, are utilitarian and unremarkable, but their presence provides a clear reminder of the area's heritage as "The Broomcorn Capital of the World."



Broomcorn shed, Dibble vicinity, McClain County (087D). This specimen, located on the northern fringe of the Lindsay broomcorn district, is typical of perhaps a few dozen similar structures that survive in the former "Broomcorn Capital." This one has been modified on the far end to serve as a calving pen.

22. **There appears to be no geographic or chronological pattern in the original use of horizontal versus vertical wood cladding on the historic barns in the study area.** Both older and newer resources utilize horizontal weatherboard, and some combined both vertical and horizontal boards.
23. **Almost no barns in the study area contain murals or painted designs.** The most common of ornamentation on barns was a painted or attached metal five-pointed star on a gable facing the road. Barn murals and motifs, which can be found in the eastern United States, are not to be seen in central Oklahoma.
24. Gable-end **owl holes** were recorded on one property. Owl holes are a common decorative (and utilitarian) detail on barns east of the Mississippi River and especially German-built barns east of the Appalachians. The single example recorded is atypical for the study area.



Incorporation of gable-end owl holes, Marshall vicinity, Logan County (083H). Older barn building traditions such as that of the Pennsylvania Germans exhibit owl holes because barn owls were valued for killing rats and mice. Given its location in the heavily-Germanic Cherokee Outlet, it is possible that this example was built with Pennsylvanian influences.

25. **Most central Oklahoma barns were once painted red, some were painted white, but most are no longer painted at all.** Most barns that today appear unpainted were at one time painted red. The original color can usually be determined by examining the tops of exterior wall beneath the eaves. Without question, paint and aesthetic appearance are a higher priority in the northern part of Management Region Six than in any other part of the study area. Many resources in the Upland Southern-dominated southern counties appear to have never been painted. White barns are almost always associated with dairy operations.



Heinrich Dairy Barn, Stillwater, Payne County. White barns usually signify dairy farms. This National Register-eligible example on Stillwater Creek retains its external cinder block milk house, which was added when the U.S.D.A. instituted dairy safety standards in the 1940s. Like so many historic barns in the study area, urban growth is a double-edged sword. This barn has been maintained because it has remained in continual use—in this case for recreational saddle horse stalls—very near a growing urban area, while new residential construction threatens their survival. Note the new subdivision at left.

26. **Barns with ridge top cupolas and metal ventilators are found in the northern tier of counties of Management Region Six.** Ridge top cupolas, sometimes referred to as “pigeon houses,” are vents, which were a necessity to ensure adequate airflow for confined livestock. Cupolas were built on-site by carpenters. Prefabricated metal ventilators that pivoted with wind direction were a later innovation. Both ridge top cupolas and metal ventilators are found on larger frame barns in the northern counties of Management Region Six, but like hay hoods, they are rare south of the Canadian River.



Ridgetop Cupola or “Pigeon House” (above) and Metal Ventilator (below), Kingfisher vicinity (above), Okarche (below), Kingfisher County. These roof components provide essential ventilation for livestock and reduce the risk of spontaneous combustion that can result from fresh hay composting.

27. **A good number of folk log buildings are present in the historic settlement districts of the Chickasaw Nation in the eastern counties of Management Region Five.**

The survey recorded twelve log buildings in five counties: Pontotoc County (4), Johnston County (3), Marshall County (2), Garvin County (2), and Lincoln County (1). The condition of log buildings ranges from ruins to excellent. Nine were located in the historic Chickasaw settlement districts of Pontotoc, Johnston, and Marshall Counties. This area also contained the greatest variety of buildings and highest degree of architectural significance. The three outliers included a single-crib barn west of Prague (081J), a single-crib barn east of Elmore City (049F), and a frame single-crib barn with hewn logs as support posts near Davis (049D).



The Will Ross Crib Barn, Ada vicinity, Pontotoc County. This saddle-notched, unhewn 15' x 15' single-crib log barn is typical of the territorial era. This specimen was reputedly used as shelter for agricultural workers. A similar building is located only two miles away.



The James H. Bounds Barn, Kingston vicinity, Marshall County (095C). This is an exceptionally rare, four-crib log barn relocated to this site from Texas in 1895. The barn is covered with sheet metal and the fully-hewn, square-notched logs are in excellent condition. This is one of only a four four-crib log barns known to exist west of the Mississippi River. Only three are documented in Texas. This is the only four-crib log barn known to exist in Oklahoma and is an outstanding example. Each log crib measures 18'x12' and is 12' tall. The ridge axis breezeway is 12' wide and the cross breezeway is 10' wide. According to informants on site, the barn was part of the well-known Double Y-Bar Ranch. It is National Register-eligible and, reportedly, may be threatened with demolition.

VIII. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

Jana Phillips, AIA

The barns in this survey show a similarity of size and materials when compared to the variety of styles and sizes surveyed in Southwest Oklahoma, yet they are more varied than the barns surveyed in Northwest Oklahoma. This survey area spans a wide topography and climate variation. Notable trends are seen in this survey area, including hay hoods, cupolas, guttering and perimeter foundations.

Barns are the signature building on a farm; they can signify the business of a farm, whether cultivation of crops or ranching is the main enterprise. Barns tend to be the first permanent structure erected on a farm. The success of which a barn serves those living on a farm directly impacts the success of those individuals and their livelihood. A successful barn structure protects investments of livestock, feed and crops. In some cases, barns provide living quarters for people until a more permanent house structure can be erected. Barns suffice as the required improvements on the land claim to establish ownership in the areas of the land runs. They can also be indicators of the seasonal, economic, and cultural changes that occur in a region. Agrarian buildings more than most other building types, follow the “form follows function” mantra of America Architect, Louis Sullivan.

One of the first observations made of a barn is its size. The size is dependent on many factors. Often the most significant factor is the size of the farm. Barn size is typically directly proportional to the size of the farm/scale of operation. Other factors effecting size of a structure include; how much the land owner could invest in the barn at the time of its erection; was the structure to provide shelter for large farm animals, smaller poultry, or for crops; did the requirements stipulate a hayloft? Often a smaller scale barn is complemented

by smaller specialized support buildings. Large barns allow all the activities of the farm requiring shelter to occur under one roof. This may have been done for convenience's sake. In inclement weather this proves especially economic. Smaller barns allow for specialization of tasks. Separating Granaries from Livestock Barns can provide a more hygienic environment for feed or cash crops.

It is interesting to note some of the trends observed in Central Oklahoma. The Transverse Crib appears most often. There are many hay hoods, and wood siding is the dominate cladding system. As observed in Northwest Oklahoma, there are a large percentage of multipurpose barns, referred to in this survey as Midwest Livestock Feeder Barns. Central Oklahoma has a large percentage of barns with perimeter foundations. A higher percentage of cupolas exist in this survey area than either Northwest or Southwest Oklahoma. Another trend observed is that of guttering, which was not noted in Northwest or Southwest Oklahoma; it was not a component on a majority of structures.

The architectural features of cupolas, guttering, and perimeter foundation contribute to the longevity of many of these structures. The cupolas allow air to flow effectively through the structure. This is likely due to the large number of hay hoods. Hay needs to be protected from moisture to remain a viable food source for animals. The circulation of air allows the hay to stay dry, and not overheat. This keeps the hay from molding and becoming unfit for animal consumption. The benefit to the structural and cladding systems are similar. Proper air flow allow building components to maintain their integrity and function as intended.

Capturing rainwater in gutters and routing it away from the structure also increase the lifespan of materials. Having a perimeter foundation constructed from an impervious

material such as stone or concrete, provide stability as well as protection from moisture for the structural and cladding components. A perimeter foundation which runs continuously around a structure, save for passages, allows an even distribution of gravity and wind forces to the ground.

The materials and style are common characteristics of the structures. A larger percentage of these barns still have wood siding as the cladding system. The above mentioned architectural features of cupolas, gutters, and perimeter foundations are a likely factor in the longevity of the original cladding material. By keeping the cladding well drained and ventilated, protective coats of paint are all that is needed to maintain the system. Colors of paint continue to be predominately red or white.

A vast majority of the barns have a wood structural frame in common. A particularly interesting observation to note is the use of the heavy timber and log structures that are cataloged in this area. The topography changes across this area from plains to some wooded areas. This distinction is likely impacted from the settlers and early inhabitants migrating from forested areas that were familiar with these construction techniques.

Wood frames can only survive if protected from moisture. Moisture whether from above or below, is the most damaging single decomposition agent of structures. Many of these have a composition of stone base/foundation that supports the wood frame. Some have gutters and a few downspouts to direct the moisture away from the structures. In a couple of instances, it can be observed that rainwater harvesting practices were employed. Today this is considered an advanced step in sustainable design. Truly, farm life provides a plethora of sustainable living practices. Putting all of nature's bounty to use, rather than considered a nuisance, allowed farms to be self-sufficient.

The various styles of pitched roofs aid in the longevity of these structures. The roof configurations are not as of much significance as the interior configuration of the barns in telling us about life on these farms. The configuration of the roof may or may not give clues as to the background of the builder, and the connection methods of which the builder was familiar. Simple gable roofline was the most common; many had a lower pitch at the end to create a broken gable over the outside bays. Gambrel roof was the next most common shape. Many barns had shed roofs added to one or more sides to provide covered managers/feeding areas.

The barns in the northern areas of the survey have predominately used sawn lumber, which would have been available in the area by railcar. In the southern area of the survey, a group of log structures were observed. This area has more native forest and the logs could have been harvested and milled on locations. Much older, handheld tools appear to have created these structures. Saddle-joint and V-groove joinery are used in some of these barns. A couple of the most notable structures with this construction technique are four-crib structures. One of which was noted to have been relocated from a nearby area of Texas.

A few of the barns in the survey incorporate native stone. These stone varieties used in these structures comprise the foundations and in select examples, the entire exterior wall systems. In a couple of cases the native stone appears to have cut into regular lengths as to imitate masonry units. The use of materials draws a direct correlation between these structures and their location on the planet. They are most definitely of their place.

There were a number of barns recorded that employ clay masonry blocks as load bearing walls on the perimeter. They tended to be, although were not exclusive to, an area settled by Czechoslovakian immigrants. There are a group of text-book examples of Czech

barns. They were of very similar size, most had wood siding above the height of the first “story” of masonry load bearing walls.

In contrast to the Northwest Oklahoma survey, the barns in Central Oklahoma seem to have specific tasks and be more specialized. A comparatively milder climate across this area could contribute to this difference. Something observed in this area is the popularity of horse or mule barns. There are also specific hog barns in some counties. This begins to point to practices of raising animals other than cattle for profit. The inhabitants in this area have left a legacy through their structures that the horse is no longer simply a working animal on these farms and ranches but a for-profit venture. This can be speculated to be linked to the fact that this occurs in the same counties that are home to some of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Horses were highly regarded in most of these Native American cultures. Coincidentally, or not, this same area is popular for horse enthusiasts in Oklahoma. A number of successful horse breeders are concentrated in these same areas.

Another factor to note in this survey area is that it includes Oklahoma County, which now has the highest population density in the state. Oklahoma County and some of the counties adjacent did not have a large collection of barns to observe. This can likely be attributed to the urban and suburban development of these areas.

Granaries provide an interesting study in preservation from the elements. By design they protect their contents from deterioration and consumption by rodents. The wood frame/wood sheathed granaries in particular show the value of the reinforced lateral support with their interior sheathing complementing the exterior cladding. This structural system is a textbook example of effective dispersal and subsequent transfer of wind loads through the structure to the foundation and finally to the ground. Granaries were observed in this area,

but most were located inside the larger Midwest Livestock Feeder Barns. This aids in the feeding of livestock during inclement weather.

In the case of Dairy Barns, granaries were often located adjacent in the form of a round, often metal silo type. This observation is in accord with the attention to hygiene that is imperative in a commercial dairy operation.

Milking Parlors and Dairy Barns also enjoy longevity due to their inherent design. They are designed to protect raw milk by incorporating impervious wall surfaces that will meet government standards for milk purchase. Typically plaster is applied to masonry or stone structures. This type of construction weathers against the elements better than wood frame/wood sheathing. Milking Parlors and Dairy Barns both house the milking of cows. Milking Parlors tend to be smaller in scale and are for the distinct purpose of milking only. Cows are not fed nor tended when sick, in the Milking Parlor. Modern milking equipment could be housed in the milking parlor and not subject to the day to day activity of an all-purpose barn. One very large structure in Seminole County appears to be a Poured-In-Place concrete dairy barn, but is being used quite effectively for a horse farm.

One small dairy barn in Payne County was used in a small family-owned dairy business that was operational through the 1960's. A separate, and very detailed inspection almost three years ago yielded some interesting observations. The family had living quarters above the milking floor. There were three distinct quarters; kitchen, living, and sleeping with a small wardrobe closet. A floral print wall paper was still on the living area walls. The current owner spoke to family friends that remember the family living above the barn until a larger farm house could be constructed. The stairway to the south-facing entry door and screen door has now been removed, but was still in place at the time of the earlier inspection.

It is speculated the dairy business once ran from the living quarters after the farm house was built. A block building had been added to one side for the dairy business to be hygienically separated from the milking floor as required by state law. Although for a family home to be located above a milking floor, that did not have the luxury of separately conditioner air, the milking floor would have to be quite clean so as not to emit odors into the living quarters.

Another type of barn observed in this area is the Pole Barn. Pole Barns are used primarily to protect hay and store machinery under cover. Pole Barns are often seen near the areas where the hay is baled, and close to pastures where the hay will be used to supplement herd grazing. Pole Barns are simple structures that have a roof and a relatively short fascia that extends down the side walls from the eaves of the roof. They are typically a clear span that is supported by large round wood columns that resemble utility poles, They have gained popularity in the areas that tend to have specific use out-buildings,

This survey includes the barns that support Agricultural Education at Oklahoma State University. These are large multipurpose structures that provide a valuable space for hands-on learning as well as visually reinforce the very nature of a land-grant university that is well known for its Agricultural education.

The obvious clumping of styles and construction techniques are indicative of settlers bringing their techniques and skills from previous locations to the Oklahoma landscape. This is illustrated most notably in this survey in the Czech Barns observed in approximately three counties as well as the log structures found in approximately five counties in the southern end of the area surveyed. Some of the barns indicated that they were constructed by experienced barn builders. They have economy of connections that are scaled for their respective sizes. Barns with vertical siding, or board and batten siding, are the most

economical use of materials in that they shed water in the most effective means. Barns with horizontal, or clapboard, siding are more indicative of wood frame house builders. These tend to have a more “finished” appearance of a house, but utilize more material and have more connections required. This configuration also takes more time and labor to complete. One interesting subject has almost house like detailing in corbels. Another in Logan County has a shallow arched opening made from masonry, which requires specific knowledge and skill in the craft of masonry.

Another contrast to note is that few of the barns surveyed in Northwest Oklahoma, have had additions built on them compared to the barns surveyed in Southwest Oklahoma. Central Oklahoma barns tend to have loafing sheds added to their sides. Typically expansions occur when the farm was profitable enough to require an expansion of the business. The Midwest Livestock Feeder Barn is adaptable by its very nature. Often times the weather or the markets will dictate if ranching or cultivating is the more lucrative endeavor. There are other adaptations that have occurred when horse, mule, or oxen power was no longer the most efficient means of farming, and the barns become home to tractors, combines, and other farm implements. The introduction of large round hay bales also mitigates the need for sheltered hay storage.

A significant factor in their survival is that many of these barns have remained a vital part of farm life. These subjects have been well preserved by maintenance, and timely repairs. Most have maintained the original wood siding that has been preserved by paint. Some may have had corrugated metal panels as their first cladding, and have maintained such. It is highly likely that many of the barns sporting metal siding have it as a replacement material due to its low maintenance needs. In the cases where the barns have become

antiquated and not adapted to a modern use, many of them exist due to the attachment that the current land owner has to the ideal of the structure. These large barns are landmarks, and have been maintained when a smaller structure would suffice. Cultures identify with their structures.

More of the barn structures in the Central Oklahoma area have been adapted to remain relevant in daily farm life than in Northwestern Oklahoma, but not to the extent that was observed in Southwest Oklahoma. The condition of the barns is reflective of how the current landowner views the viability of the structure. Current agrarian practices do not typically require one large structure to contain all the daily activities of farm/ranch life. In many instances, only portions of the surviving barns are used in day to day activities. Others are simply kept up due to their iconic nature and the inherent attachment the rural community has to them.

Trends in these barns are a wonderful study in form following function. The rationale for their continued existence is due to their continued viability to the landowner. Buildings with large open spaces to shelter livestock, equipment, cash and feed crops, or provide space for repairs are useful regardless of current technology. This utility is seen in modern commercial buildings by a continued request for clear spans that adapt to a variety of uses. This adaptability of a barn structure in a rural setting is similar to the reclaimed brick warehouses in many older urban neighborhoods. The revitalization of Bricktown just east of downtown Oklahoma City is a perfect example of sturdy building stock, with an open floor plan being adapted for a redefined viability. Just as the brick warehouses provide history and pride for the urban dwellers; the surviving barns provide a sense of history of survival in rural areas.

One subject in Lincoln County has been adapted for the use as a studio. The apertures have been enlarged to allow more natural light inside. The orientation promotes the preferred type of light. The masonry structure is very sound, likely do to its effective roof and perimeter foundation.

Barns can also be used as examples of sustainable design. Sustainable design is far from a new concept on the farm. Study of the daily workings on a farm will quickly indicate much labor is required even when using the latest technology available. Any methodologies that conserve energy, labor, and maintain material resources are considered sustainable. Structures are to aid the building users in their activities, even if those activities seem mundane. Often it is the mundane tasks for which buildings can be the most useful. For the majority, their materials come from local resources. They are designed for natural ventilation; most taking advantage of prevailing winds, and providing large overhangs only along the southerly exposures. They are designed to use a minimum amount of energy to serve their daily purposes. All of these are concepts architects incorporate into sustainable building design. Sustainable buildings are unique to their time and location on the planet. Successful sustainable buildings are also simplistic. Minimal input for maximum output is the goal of sustainability. A goal shared by any agrarian endeavor.

Barns show us that ingenuity can find adaptive uses for existing structures. It is almost always more advantageous to remodel an existing structure, capitalizing on its kinetic energy, rather than removing and replacing it. Farm life is the epitome of sustainability and efficiency. Preservation and rehabilitation of these structures also preserve history of a region. The barn structures can be indicators of what was successful in the past, as well as what activities became obsolete. Barns by their sheer personality, typify the values of their

communities. Farming and Ranching communities value economy, and stewardship of the natural resources available in the region. Cultures thrive when they know and understand their history.

IX. KINDS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES PRESENT IN THE SURVEY AREA

A National Park Service Preservation Brief by Michael J. Auer, titled *The Preservation of Historic Barns*, is available on the Internet. This site offers descriptions of five barn types (Dutch, Bank, Crib, Round, and Prairie) found in the American landscape. Unfortunately, this site is inadequate for gaining much of an understanding of the breadth of extant barn types in the study area. Auer's site defines the "Prairie barn" as containing a "hay hood," yet such features are common on several barn types. Nowhere in the extensive literature on North American barns is there mention of a "Prairie" or "Western" style barn, although websites like Wikipedia have replicated this schema. In this survey I have chosen to not use the term. Round barns and Dutch barns, likewise, are intriguing forms, yet both are exceptionally rare. Round barns have always been idiosyncratic and are found mostly in Corn Belt states. Dutch barns are confined to a few Middle Atlantic states and are extremely rare. Crib barns are common in southern Oklahoma, but they come in an array of types. Where they are common, barns with subterranean basements or 'banks' can be classified into any number of varieties (English bank barns, Pennsylvania German barns).

Auer's limited classification is odd because there is an academic literature on North American barns. These works are mostly by a small group of folklorists and cultural geographers and almost all of it focuses on the eastern one-third of North America. The most significant scholarship on North American barns and farm outbuildings is found in several periodicals published by the Pioneer America Society. Geographers Fred B. Kniffen and folklorist Henry Glassie are regarded as having influenced second- and third-generation barn researchers. The most prolific barn scholars of recent decades include Allen G. Noble, Alvar W. Carlson, Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, Keith R. Sculle, Robert Ensminger, Terry G. Jordan-

Bychkov, John B. Rehder, Charles F. “Fritz” Gritzner, Malcolm L. Comeaux, John Morgan, Matti Kaups, Karl B. Raitz, John Fraser Hart, H. Wayne Price, Peter O. Wacker, James Shortridge, Richard V. Francaviglia, and Wilbur Zelinsky. Because they focus on Texas, the mountain West, and Kansas, the works of Jordan-Bychkov and Shortridge are most relevant to this study of Oklahoma. Their useful works are listed in the annotated bibliography of this report.

Most barn scholarship has focused on the eastern United States and researchers in western states have few guideposts in the way of typologies or terminology. In 1995 cultural geographers Allen G. Noble and Richard Cleek published a much-reprinted field guide to barns and outbuildings titled *The Old Barn Book*, which contains many good drawings and is helpful in understanding the basics of pre-1890 barns east of the Great Plains. While this work is not the best source for identifying barn types in the field in Oklahoma, it is very useful as a guide to barn components, and is analogous to *A Field Guide to American Houses* by McAlester and McAlester. The Noble and Cleek guide is used only minimally in this survey to suggest typologies; many properties do not conform in any way to those presented in *The Old Barn Book*.

A very helpful, though less-authoritative, work is John Michael Vlach’s simply-titled *Barns*, is quite useful because it is a regionally-organized collection of Depression-era barn photographs housed at the Library of Congress. Vlach downplays barn typology, arguing that, upon close inspection, barns are rarely identical, and by so doing he implies that barn classification is a complicated endeavor. He makes no distinction between the Midwest livestock feeder barn and the transverse-crib barn. Other accomplished barn scholars, notably John Fraser Hart, Terry Jordan-Bychkov, and James Shortridge, generally concur

that only the most basic typology of barns is useful. They are reluctant, due to their own years field experiences, to “split hairs” in classifying barns in the manner of Noble and Cleek.

For this survey I have attempted to arrive at a compromise between being too general and too specific regarding barn typologies. The following barn typology was developed after weighing Noble and Cleek’s field guide with my own field observations. What I hope to provide is a consistent, simple-to-use, first approximation of barn types of western Oklahoma.

A. Transverse-Crib Barns

The transverse-crib barn has been well-documented as an American barn type that originated around 1800 in the Great Valley of southwestern Virginia and Upper East Tennessee. It derives from the four-crib log barn with a gabled roof in which the ridgeline was perpendicular to the main entry (similar in form to a double-pen dogtrot house with a connecting passageway). Southern Appalachian farmers developed the transverse-crib barn by merely rotating the ridgeline 45 degrees so that the central aisle or “runway” ran parallel to the ridgeline. The eave sides of the resulting structure were enclosed to create six cribs, which allowed additional cribs to be added, as needed, to the gable ends. No other scholar has studied the transverse-crib barn more than cultural geographer Terry G. Jordan-Bychkov, who defines it as a barn containing:

- (a) gables facing front and rear;
 (b) a central runway beneath the roof ridge having wagon access at both ends;
 (c) four to ten cribs (typically six) on either side of the runway;
 (d) a loft positioned above the cribs;
 (e) multipurpose functions, with a minimum division of granaries, stalls, and hay storage.

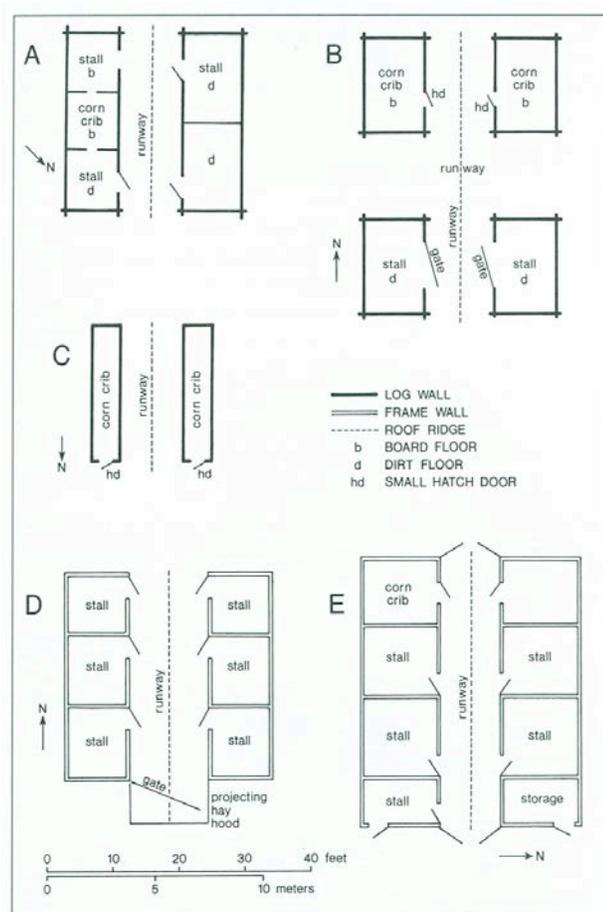
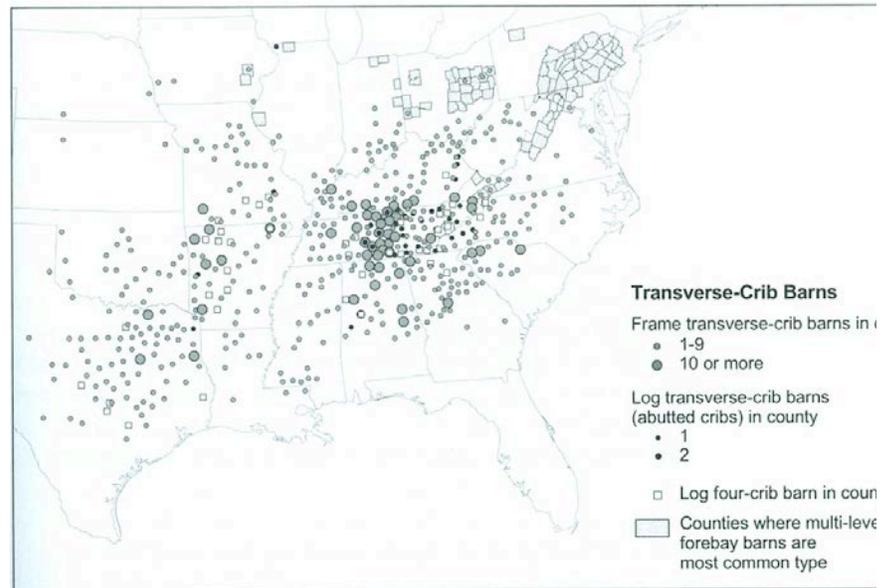


FIGURE 4.5 Plans of representative barns: A = transverse-crib near Paintsville, Johnson County, Kentucky, built of saddle-notched, round poplar logs; B = four-crib barn near Flower Mound, Denton County, Texas, ca. 1880, with elongated cribs made of saddle- and V-notched post oak logs; C = drive-in corn crib at Brattonsville, York County, South Carolina, consisting of hewn, half-dovetailed logs; D = frame transverse-crib, Hardin County, Illinois; and E = frame transverse-crib, ca. 1850, near Yates, Howard County, Missouri. All shed additions and frame additions to log barns have been deleted from the plans, to emphasize the basic barn. (Sources: Marshall 1981, 73; Sculle and Price 1993, 18; Jordan-Bychkov 1998, 8.)

Transverse-crib barn plan evolution. Source: Jordan-Bychkov, *The Upland South*,



Transverse-crib Observations. Source: Jordan-Bychkov, *The Upland South*, p. 55.



Typical Central Oklahoma Transverse-crib Barn, Tecumseh vicinity, Pottawatomie County. Note prominent center aisle and hay loft

door.

Transverse crib barns became widespread in the Upland South by the latter 1800s and diffused widely to the southern section of the Middle West. Indeed, Jordan-Bychkov declared the transverse-crib barn to be a “diagnostic” trait of the Upland Southern landscape. After 1890 most transverse-crib barns were built with sawn lumber rather than logs. Presumably, the transverse-crib barn was taken wherever Upland Southerners and Midwesterners settled, including all of Oklahoma. The transverse-crib barn’s simple form allowed many practical alterations. One of the most common was the addition of flanking sheds to the eave sides.

A transverse-crib barn with flanking eave-side sheds creates a variety of ‘broken gable’ or ‘broken gambrel’ forms. Transverse-crib barns containing only one flanking shed have the appearance of a saltbox roof.

Transverse-crib barns are ubiquitous in the central and south-central Oklahoma study area. Barn scholars do not agree on how to distinguish a transverse-crib barn from the larger, more complex Midwest livestock feeder barn that retains the transverse-crib form. For this survey, then, I have opted to define a transverse-crib barn as any small to medium-size, multiuse (not complex), rectangular, end-entry barn originally containing granaries, stalls and a hay loft. Roof types, wall-cladding, color, and other consideration employed on the classification of domestic architecture are—following many statements in the literature—inconsequential; even door placement is not such an important factor for most barns constructed after 1890. Alternatively, the relatively large, (especially tall) barns that retain

the general plan of the transverse-crib barn are classified in this survey as Midwest livestock feeder barns.

B. Midwest Livestock Feeder Barns

Cultural geographers tend to agree on the existence of a barn type known as the Midwest 'livestock feeder barn' that evolved from the transverse-crib barn in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. By 1870 these large livestock feeder barns came to dominate the Corn Belt from Ohio to Nebraska. While no formal definition exists, feeder barns often follow the form of the subsistence-derived transverse-crib barn, but they are larger. They are larger because Midwest farms endured longer winters and were larger in scale than Appalachian farms. They required more interior space for housing work stock, milking cattle, and sheltering cows and calves; they required huge haymows for large amounts of winter hay and feed grains (oats, corn); and they were occasionally used to store cash grains (wheat). Barns also functioned to store expensive tack and provide sheltered workspace for the Corn Belt farmer. As such, the Midwest livestock feeder barn is the landscape expression of the highest level of non-mechanized farm productivity that ever existed in the United States. For this survey, a Midwest livestock feeder barn is defined as any large, tall barn with a relatively large hay capacity and a relatively complex interior design (if known) which is not dominated by diagnostic traits of other barn types. Roof type, wall-cladding, and color are inconsequential. Door placement on Midwest livestock feeder barns may resemble distinct types noted in the literature as "three-bay barns," "three-portal barns," "Appalachian barns," and these distinctions are noted on their individual historic property identification forms. Nevertheless, functionally they are regarded as feeder barns and are classified here as such.



Midwest Livestock Feeder Barn, Guthrie vicinity, Logan County (083K). The Ebenezer Arnett Barn, built in 1910, is a large, broken-gable specimen that could easily be at home in Minnesota or Ohio. It well represents the influx of Midwestern settlers into the Unassigned Lands of central Oklahoma in 1889.

C. Crib Barns

Single-crib and double-crib barns are the oldest, smallest, and simplest form of American barn. Originally constructed of logs, these rectangular gabled buildings continued to be built of lumber well into the twentieth century. The only difference between a single-crib barn and a mere corncrib or granary is that the single-crib barn is always constructed of wood and has more uses than simply storing grain. It must also shelter livestock, store hay, or provide workspace for the farmer.



Single-crib barn, Davis vicinity, Murray County (099C). Small, single- and double-crib barns predominate in southern Oklahoma. The region's historic association with cotton and semi-subsistence farming and a high rate of farm tenancy may have contributed to the general absence of larger barn types.

D. Bank Barns

According to Noble and Cleek, the English bank barn is essentially a three-bay threshing barn with an excavated lower level. The upper level is used for feed storage and subterranean level is for housing livestock. Importantly, the main banked entry of this barn type is on the eave side, and the lower walls are constructed of stone or masonry. Some examples recorded in the study area conformed to this description, but others contained gable-end banks, and I have yet to find a source that examines gable-end bank barns.



Gable-End Bank Barns, (above) Kingfisher vicinity, Kingfisher County (073P); (below) Maud vicinity, Pottawatomie County (125J). The Kingfisher specimen, with its side entry, conforms to the definition of an English bank barn. The Pottawatomie County example, at the site of a ghost town named Rock Springs, is the southernmost bank barn recorded in the survey. Its earthen ramp long ago eroded away leaving the entry two feet above ground level.

E. Broomcorn Sheds

While not at all architecturally intriguing, the humble broomcorn shed is a signpost of agricultural days past and should be recognized as such. Typical examples surveyed measured 15 to 20 feet wide by 50-90 feet long and were constructed like pole barns, with posts planted into the ground. There is little way of determining age for such ephemeral resources. They continue to be used for cow sheds and hay storage.



Broomcorn shed, Maysville vicinity, Garvin County (049C). Ranchers have some use for these outdated historic resources.

F. Wisconsin Dairy Barns

Noble and Cleek define the Wisconsin dairy barn as a large (36' by 100' or larger) barn with a gambrel, round, or Gothic-arched roof, gable-end doors, and a long row of windows along the eave side. These barns often have metal ridge ventilators. They are common in the western Great Lakes dairy belt.



Wisconsin dairy barn, Dover vicinity, Kingfisher County (073F). At 44' wide and 144' long, this massive dairy barn may be the second-largest barn in the state.

G. Raised Barns

Raised barns are similar to three-bay threshing barns and are characterized by lower walls constructed of stone or masonry. They are frequently used as dairy barns and are found on level terrain.



Raised barn, Glencoe vicinity, Payne County (119I). Raised dairy barns tend to be aligned to the east and west, with a single row of milking stanchions along the south wall in order to utilize light during cold winter mornings. This is what most people perceive as a barn.

H. Czech Barns

The Czech barn is an elongated rectangular gabled barn containing wagon doors on the gable ends. Walls are typically plastered and whitewashed. Windows are usually small. They are found in areas of Czech settlement. The one fairly certain example (see 081H) documented somewhat fits this description and was reported by the owner to have been constructed by an ethnic Czech farmer.

I. Log Barns

The most intriguing resources found in the study area were those of folk log construction. Most folk log buildings were found along the eastern fringe of the study area, especially the eastern counties of Management Region Five, which was part of the Chickasaw Nation. Library research indicates that there is essentially no published work on log construction in this area of Oklahoma, and nothing specific on the Chickasaw Nation. A thematic survey focusing on barns and/or log construction in eastern Oklahoma (former Indian Territory) would locate numerous folk log buildings for OLI and National Register.

X. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

During the course of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma, some 181 resources over the age of fifty years were identified and recorded at the minimal level of documentation. Each property is listed and illustrated below by county according to its Resource ID number, cross-referenced GPS waypoint, and a legal description of its location to the nearest 160-acre quarter-section.

A. COUNTY: CANADIAN			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
017A [957]	SW4 SECTION 14-T14N-R8W IM OKARCHE		
017B [958]	SE4 SECTION 26-T14N-R9W IM CALUMET		
017C [959]	SE4 SECTION 26-T14N-R9W IM CALUMET		
017D [960]	NW4 SECTION 6-T12N-R9W IM GEARY		
017E [961]	NE4 SECTION 1-T12N-R9W IM EL RENO		
017F [962]	SE4 SECTION 17-T13N-R8W IM EL RENO		
017G [963]	SW4 SECTION 30-T14N-R7W IM EL RENO		
017H [967]	SW4 SECTION 31-T14N-R5W IM PIEDMONT		
017I [968]	NE4 SECTION 30-T14N-R4W IM PIEDMONT		

B. COUNTY: CARTER		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
019A [001]	NE4 SECTION 27-T3S-R3W IM HEALDTON	
019B [002]	NW4 SECTION 2-T4S-R3W IM HEALDTON	
019C [003]	NW4 SECTION 8-T3S-R2W IM HEALDTON	
019D [006]	NW4 SECTION 3-T2S-R2W IM TATUMS	
019E [009]	SW4 SECTION 2-T1S-R2W IM DAVIS	
019F [010]	SW4 SECTION 36-T2S-R2W IM HEALDTON	
019G [011]	NW4 SECTION 6-T3S-R1W IM HEALDTON	

C. COUNTY: CLEVELAND		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
027A [970]	NE4 SECTION 3-T7N-R2W IM NORMAN	
027B [971]	NE4 SECTION 3-T7N-R2W IM NORMAN	
027C [975]	JOHNNY RAFT BARN SE4 SECTION 13-T8N-R2W IM NORMAN	
027D [976]	NW4 SECTION 6-T8N-R1W IM NORMAN	
027E [977]	NE4 SECTION 36-T9N-R2W IM NORMAN	
027F [091]	DARST BARN (B. 1922) 8801 SW 119TH STREET SW4 SECTION 7-T10N-R4W IM MUSTANG	
027G [092]	KRAUS BARN 10301 SOUTH COUNCIL ROAD SE4 SECTION 6-T10N-R4W IM MOORE	
027H [095]	ELBERT ROWLAND BARN 13517 SOUTH MCARTHUR NE4 SECTION 21-T10N-R4W IM MOORE	
027I [100]	DIETRICH BARN (B. 1916) 3800 SW 134TH STREET NE4 SECTION 23-T10N-R4W IM MOORE	
027J [102]	STRAKA HORSE BARN SW4 SECTION 13-T10N-R4W IM MOORE	
027K [104]	PORTER HORSE BARN 3233 NW 72ND STREET NW4 SECTION 17-T9N-R3W IM NORMAN	

027L [107]	ROSEMARY BAKER BARN 8620 SE 164TH STREET NE4 SECTION 35-T10N-R2W IM NORMAN		
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D. COUNTY: GARVIN			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
049A [052]	SE4 SECTION 11-T2N-R3E IM STRATFORD		
049B [054]	SE4 SECTION 22-T2N-R1W IM ELMORE CITY		
049C [060]	NE4 SECTION 2-T4N-R3W IM MAYSVILLE		
049D [077]	SW4 SECTION 25-T1N-R1W IM DAVIS		
049E [078]	NW4 SECTION 32-T1N-R1E IM DAVIS		
049F [079]	SW4 SECTION 18-T2N-R1W IM ELMORE CITY		
049G [082]	NW4 SECTION 27-T4N-R1W IM PAOLI		
049H [084]	SE4 SECTION 11-T4N-R1E IM PAOLI		
049I [085]	SE4 SECTION 30-T4N-R2E IM PAULS VALLEY		
049J [087]	NE4 SECTION 27-T4N-R3E IM STRATFORD		
049K [089]	SMITH BARN 47763 E1510 RD SE4 SECTION 8-T4N-R3E IM STRATFORD		

049L [090]	NE4 SECTION 9-T4N-R3E IM STRATFORD		
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E. COUNTY: JOHNSTON			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
069A [001]	NW4 SECTION 19-T4S-R6E IM TISHOMINGO		
069B [002]	NW4 SECTION 11-T4S-R6E IM TISHOMINGO		
069C [004]	SW4 SECTION 27-T4S-R8E IM TISHOMINGO		
069D [005]	SW4 SECTION 1-T5S-R7E IM MILBURN		
069E [006]	SW4 SECTION 14-T4S-R8E IM MILBURN		
069F [007]	SE4 SECTION 23-T3S-R8E IM MILBURN		
069G [008]	NW4 SECTION 27-T3S-R8E IM MILBURN		
069H [009]	NW4 SECTION 27-T3S-R8E IM MILBURN		
069I [010]	NW4 SECTION 1-T3S-R6E IM TISHOMINGO		

F. COUNTY: KINGFISHER		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
073A [820]	BRUEGGIN HAY BARN (B. 1912) SE4 SECTION 23-T15N-R6W IM PIEDMONT	
073B [822]	TOM SCHAEFER BARN (B. 1916) NE4 SECTION 32-T15N-R8W IM OKARCHE	
073C [823]	SW4 SECTION 17-T15N-R9W IM KINGFISHER	
073D [824]	STEANGL BARN NE4 SECTION 24-T15N-R9W IM OKARCHE	
073E [826]	RUDOLPH VAVERKA BARN SE4 SECTION 6-T19N-R5W IM HENNESSEY	
073F [830]	SE4 SECTION 34-T18N-R7W IM DOVER	
073G [832]	NE4 SECTION 16-T17N-R7W IM DOVER	
073H [836]	SW4 SECTION 2-T17N-R6W IM DOVER	
073I [837]	SW4 SECTION 33-T17N-R7W IM KINGFISHER	
073J [838]	JOSEPH DANNE BARN SW4 SECTION 32-T17N-R7W IM KINGFISHER	
073K [840]	ROBERT VOSS BARN SW4 SECTION 19-T15N-R8W IM OKARCHE	

073L [841]	SE4 SECTION 18-T15N-R8W IM OKARCHE		
073M [843]	BAKER BARN NE4 SECTION 3-T15N-R8W IM KINGFISHER		
073N [964]	KINGFISHER SE4 SECTION 3-T16N-R7W IM KINGFISHER		
073O [965]	KINGFISHER NE4 SECTION 15-T16N-R7W IM KINGFISHER		
073P [966]	KINGFISHER NE4 SECTION 34-T16N-R7W IM KINGFISHER		

G. COUNTY: LINCOLN		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
081A [893]	SE4 SECTION 35-T14N-R3E IM CHANDLER	
081B [894]	NW4 SECTION 1-T13N-R2E IM WELLSTON	
081C [895]	B. F. COOK BARN (B. 1934) NE4 SECTION 28-T17N-R6E IM STROUD	
081D [907]	SE4 SECTION 21-T13N-R6E IM 980717 HWY 99 PRAGUE	
081E [908]	SE4 SECTION 21-T13N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081F [910]	BRAUER BARN 980832 NS3570 SW4 SECTION 23-T13N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081G [911]	KEN PHILLIPS BARN (B. 1928) NE4 SECTION 20-T12N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081H [912]	PHILLIPS HOG BARN (B. 1928) NE4 SECTION 20-T12N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081I [917]	SE4 SECTION 19-T12N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081J [918]	SE4 SECTION 19-T12N-R6E IM PRAGUE	
081K [028]	NE4 SECTION 7-T15N-R3E IM CARNEY	

081L [063]	SW4 SECTION 20-T16N-R3E IM CARNEY		
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H. COUNTY: LOGAN		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
083A [886]	SW4 SECTION 34-T18N-R1W IM 10045 E0710 RD LANGSTON	
083B [887]	NW4 SECTION 10-T17N-R1W IM LANGSTON	
083C [888]	HAROLD FLASCH BARN NW4 SECTION 12-T17N-R1W IM COYLE	
083D [889]	SW4 SECTION 27-T17N-R2W IM GUTHRIE	
083E [890]	LOUIS GEISCHEN DAIRY BARN NE4 SECTION 22-T19N-R2W IM ORLANDO	
083F [891]	LOUIS GEISCHEN HORSE BARN NE4 SECTION 22-T19N-R2W IM ORLANDO	
083G [920]	NE4 SECTION 11-T19N-R2W IM ORLANDO	
083H [925]	SE4 SECTION 4-T18N-R4W IM 18069 MACARTHUR BLVD MARSHALL	
083I [926]	GILBERT NORRIS BARN SW4 SECTION 22-T18N-R4W IM CRESCENT	
083J [928]	AUBERLE BARN NW4 SECTION 7-T18N-R1W IM MULHALL	
083K [933]	ARNETT BARN (B. 1910) SE4 SECTION 25-T16N-R3W IM 4401 SOUTH BRYANT GUTHRIE	

083L [945]	FRIMMER/GRAFF BARN SE4 SECTION 15-T17N-R4W IM CRESCENT		
083M [946]	400 SOUTH CHERRY STREET SW4 SECTION 14-T17N-R4W IM CRESCENT		

I. COUNTY: LOVE			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
085A [978]	SE4 SECTION 5-T8S-R2W IM LEON		
085B [979]	SE4 SECTION 17-T7S-R2W IM LEON		
085C [981]	SW4 SECTION 17-T7S-R1W IM MARIETTA		
085D [982]	ADAMS BARN (B. 1941) NE4 SECTION 21-T7S-R1W IM MARIETTA		
085E [983]	NE4 SECTION 34-T7S-R1W IM MARIETTA		
085F [984]	SW4 SECTION 16-T7S-R1E IM MARIETTA		
085G [985]	SW4 SECTION 16-T7S-R1E IM MARIETTA		
085H [986]	SW4 SECTION 14-T7S-R1E IM MARIETTA		
085I [987]	SE4 SECTION 16-T7S-R1E IM MARIETTA		

J. COUNTY: MARSHALL			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
095A [988]	SE4 SECTION 12-T6S-R3E IM MADILL		
095B [989]	SW4 SECTION 11-T7S-R4E IM KINGSTON		
095C [991]	JAMES H. BOUNDS BARN SE4 SECTION 22-T6S-R5E IM KINGSTON ²		
095D [992]	NW4 SECTION 14-T6S-R5E IM MADILL		
095E [993]	NW4 SECTION 30-T6S-R6E IM KINGSTON		
095F [994]	SE4 SECTION 32-T6S-R6E IM KINGSTON		
095G [995]	SE4 SECTION 30-T5S-R6E IM MADILL		
095H [996]	SE4 SECTION 30-T5S-R6E IM MADILL		
095I [997]	SE4 SECTION 28-T5S-R6E IM MADILL		
095J [998]	SW4 SECTION 11-T5S-R5E IM MADILL		

K. COUNTY: MCCLAIN		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
087A [510]	ALFRED WIGLEY BARN SE4 SECTION 22-T8N-R4W IM NEWCASTLE	
087B [511]	DEAN BARN (B. 1946) SW4 SECTION 10-T7N-R3W IM GOLDSBY	
087C [512]	KNIGHT BARN (B. 1946) NW4 SECTION 10-T7N-R3W IM GOLDSBY	
087D [513]	NW4 SECTION 31-T6N-R3W IM DIBBLE	
087E [515]	LONG BARN NE4 SECTION 18-T5N-R1E IM 34588 HWY 59 ROSEDALE	
087F [516]	NE4 SECTION 15-T5N-R1E IM ROSEDALE	
087G [029]	NW4 SECTION 15-T6N-R2W IM PURCELL	
087H [030]	MOREHEAD BARN (B. 1914) NW4 SECTION 25-T7N-R3W IM WASHINGTON	
087I [031]	HIBBS BARN NW4 SECTION 19-T7N-R2W IM 24440 BRYANT AVENUE PURCELL	
087J [032]	NW4 SECTION 22-T7N-R2W IM 24700 N4040 RD PURCELL	
087K [033]	HORACE MCGEE BARN (B. 1930) SE4 SECTION 26-T8N-R3W IM 792 S087GOUTH MAIN STREET GOLDSBY	

087L [061]	SW4 SECTION 35-T5N-R3W IM LINDSAY		
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L. COUNTY: MURRAY			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
099A [011]	SW4 SECTION 14-T2S-R3E IM SULPHUR		
099B [012]	SW4 SECTION 32-T1N-R2E IM DAVIS		
099C [013]	SW4 SECTION 29-T1N-R2E IM DAVIS		
099D [014]	SE4 SECTION 30-T1N-R2E IM DAVIS		

M. COUNTY: OKLAHOMA			
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY		PHOTO
109A [948]	RAYMOND RUTLEDGE BARN NW4 SECTION 1-T13N-R1E IM LUTHER		
109B [949]	YOUNG/RAUB BARN NE4 SECTION 4-T11N-R1E IM HARRAH		
109C [950]	17121 SE 59TH STREET NW4 SECTION 29-T11N-R1E IM OKLAHOMA CITY		
109D [951]	TED ECKROAT HAY BARN NE4 SECTION 3-T12N-R2W IM OKLAHOMA CITY		
109E [953]	TED ECKROAT HOG BARN NE4 SECTION 3-T12N-R2W IM OKLAHOMA CITY		
109F [954]	SE4 SECTION 35-T13N-R2W IM OKLAHOMA CITY		
109G [955]	BLAINEY/PRICHEN BARN NW4 SECTION 35-T13N-R2W IM OKLAHOMA CITY		
109H [956]	MARION HOPCUS BARN NE4 SECTION 28-T13N-R1W IM JONES		
109I [969]	JOHN BRISCOE BARN (B. 1938) NE4 SECTION 30-T14N-R4W IM DEER CREEK		

N. COUNTY: PAYNE		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
119A [845]	OAMC DAIRY BARN SE4 SECTION 9-T19N-R2E IM STILLWATER	
119B [847]	OAMC SHEEP BARN NE4 SECTION 16-T19N-R2E IM STILLWATER	
119C [850]	OAMC SWINE BARN NE4 SECTION 21-T19N-R2E IM STILLWATER	
119D [853]	HEINRICH BARN SW4 SECTION 22-T19N-R2E IM STILLWATER	
119E [855]	NW4 SECTION 32-T19N-R3E IM STILLWATER	
119F [856]	SW4 SEC. 6-T19N-R4E (B. 1900) GLENCOE	
119G [857]	SW4 SECTION 7-T19N-R3E STILLWATER	
119H [867]	NE4 SECTION 5-T19N-R4E IM GLENCOE	
119I [870]	SE4 SECTION 13-T20N-R3E IM GLENCOE	
119J [879]	CHAR-LIN RANCH BARN NW4 SECTION 26-T18N-R4E IM RIPLEY	
119K [880]	GEORGE W. STILES BARN SW4 SECTION 31-T18N-R5E IM CUSHING	

119L [883]	SW4 SECTION 3-T17N-R6E IM OAK GROVE			
119M [884]	KINZIE BARN (B. 1912) NW4 SECTION 1-T17N-R4E IM CUSHING			

O. COUNTY: PONTOTOC		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
123A [034]	WOOLEY RANCH BARN SW4 SECTION 22-T2N-R7E IM STONEWALL	
123B [036]	NW4 SECTION 35-T2N-R7E IM STONEWALL	
123C [037]	SE4 SECTION 2-T1N-R7E IM STONEWALL	
123D [038]	SE4 SECTION 1-T1N-R7E IM STONEWALL	
123E [039]	CAGER & BODIE HISAW BARN SW4 SECTION 9-T2N-R7E IM STONEWALL	
123F [040]	WILL ROSS CRIB BARN (B. 1906) SE4 SECTION 7-T3N-R7E IM 16609 CR 3600 ADA	
123G [042]	SE4 SECTION 7-T3N-R7E IM ADA	
123H [043]	NE4 SECTION 21-T4N-R8E IM ALLEN	
123I [045]	SW4 SECTION 4-T4N-R5E IM BYNG	
123J [046]	NW4 SECTION 29-T5N-R5E IM 7505 CR 3490 BYNG	
123K [048]	SW4 SECTION 14-T3N-R5E IM FITZHUGH	

123L [049]	DULANEY HORSE BARN (B. 1950) NE4 SECTION 30-T3N-R6E IM 13830 CR 1590 ADA		
123M [050]	DULANEY SHOW BARN (B. 1950) NE4 SECTION 30-T3N-R6E IM 13830 CR 1590 ADA		

P. COUNTY: POTTAWATOMIE		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
125A [064]	SE4 SECTION 29-T11N-R3E IM MCCLLOUD	
125B [065]	NW4 SECTION 32-T11N-R3E IM MCCLLOUD	
125C [066]	NE4 SECTION 3-T11N-R5E IM PRAGUE	
125D [067]	NW4 SECTION 17-T10N-R5E IM EARLSBORO	
125E [068]	SW4 SECTION 8-T9N-R5E IM EARLSBORO	
125F [069]	NE4 SECTION 13-T9N-R4E IM 2123 CROSSLIN ROAD EARLSBORO	
125G [070]	FRED O. KRANNIG BARN NE4 SECTION 6-T9N-R4E IM 41805 BENSON PARK ROAD SHAWNEE	
125H [071]	THOMPSON BARN SW4 SECTION 25-T10N-R3E IM 40002 HARDESTY ROAD SHAWNEE	
125I [072]	SW4 SECTION 9-T9N-R3E IM TECUMSEH	
125J [073]	ROCK SPRINGS BARN NW4 SECTION 8-T7N-R5E IM MAUD	
125K [074]	IVAN HATLER BARN NW4 SECTION 15-T7N-R3E IM 38203 E 1330 RD TRIBBEY	

Q. COUNTY: SEMINOLE		
FILE [GPS]	PROPERTY	PHOTO
133A [016]	BUSTER PACE HOG BARN SW4 SECTION 13-T10N-R6E IM SEMINOLE	
133B [017]	BUSTER PACE COW SHED SW4 SECTION 13-T10N-R6E IM SEMINOLE	
133C [018]	SAMI HARJO BARN SE4 SECTION 13-T10N-R6E IM SEMINOLE	
133D [019]	HEFNER HORSE BARN SE4 SECTION 35-T11N-R6E IM SEMINOLE	
133E [020]	SE4 SECTION 1-T10N-R6E IM SEMINOLE	
133F [021]	SE4 SECTION 11-T10N-R6E IM 35789 HWY 99A SEMINOLE	
133G [022]	SW4 SECTION 11-T10N-R6E IM 11064 NS 3670 CROMWELL	
133H [023]	CLIFF BARNES BARN SE4 SECTION 11-T10N-R6E IM 11099 NS 3680 CROMWELL	
133I [024]	NE4 SECTION 31-T7N-R6E IM KONAWA	
133J [025]	NE4 SECTION 27-T6N-R5E IM 723 NORTH WEST STREET KONAWA	

XI. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

During the course of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Central and South-Central Oklahoma, some 25 properties were identified as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. For a resource to be National Register eligible, it had to meet both of the following criteria:

1. The resource must be at least 50 years of age;
2. The resource must retain its historical and architectural integrity, meaning that it must not have been relocated or significantly altered from its original form.

Resources that retained their integrity were classified as National Register eligible, since they met at least one of the following Criteria for Evaluation:

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past;
- C. Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

All resources classified as National Register Eligible were determined as such under Criterion C: Architecture. The resources determined to be National Register-eligible retain a high degree of their architectural and historical integrity, having not been moved or significantly altered in appearance in the last 50 years. Resources that did not retain their architectural integrity, and were therefore ineligible for individual listing, were classified as “warranting further study” for possible inclusion as contributing resources to potential historic districts. Most log buildings recorded in this survey are in the latter category.

Historic barn properties in central and south-central Oklahoma that are determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are set out below.



027E (ca. 1920)
Cleveland County, Norman vicinity



027I Dietrecht-Rosebrook Barn, (1916)
Cleveland County, Moore vicinity



073D Steangl Barn (ca. 1920)
Kingfisher County, Okarche vicinity



081C Benjamin Franklin Cook Barn (1934)
Lincoln County, Stroud vicinity



083F Louis Geischen Horse Barn (1910)
Logan County, Orlando vicinity



083J Auberle Barn (ca. 1890)
Logan County, Mulhall vicinity



095C James H. Bounds Barn (ca. 1885)
Marshall County, Kingston vicinity



119A OAMC Dairy Barn (1948)
Payne County, Stillwater vicinity



119B OAMC Sheep Barn (ca. 1930)
Payne County, Stillwater vicinity



119C OAMC Swine Barn (ca. 1920)
Payne County, Stillwater vicinity



119D Heinrich Barn (ca. 1900)
Payne County, Stillwater vicinity



119J Cline Barn (ca. 1930)
Payne County, Ripley vicinity



119M Kinzie Barn (1912)
Payne County, Cushing vicinity



123F Will Ross Barn (1906)
Pontotoc County, Ada vicinity



125G Fred O. Krannig Barn (ca. 1902)
Pottawatomie County, Shawnee vicinity



Hefner Horse Barn (ca. 1925)
Seminole County, Seminole vicinity

XII. HISTORIC CONTEXT

See separate document.

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **The most significant find of the survey, an exceptionally rare four-crib log barn, warrants immediate nomination to the National Register.** It may be threatened with demolition .
2. A large number of folk log barns were located in the eastern counties of Management Region Five. **An intensive-level survey of log construction in Marshall, Johnston, and Pontotoc Counties is warranted.**
3. **Oklahoma A&M barns and related outbuildings should be nominated as a National Register district.** These state properties are mostly in marginal use and the Swine Barn in particular is in serious disrepair. The threat of federally-funded alterations, including possible razing, is real as the university and Stillwater community expand.
4. Despite the fact that historic barns are obsolete and survive only by chance on modern farms and ranches, it became quite evident through numerous conversations with residents of the study area that most people *overwhelmingly* consider historic barns to be the most significant components of the rural landscape and would like to preserve their integrity. Many people have strong emotional attachments to these icons of place of heritage, even if they do not own them. However, the surveyor encountered no one who had any idea of how historic barns might be preserved. **Information about incentives and procedures for barn preservation should be better communicated with property owners and preservation groups in the study area.**

5. Despite a pervasive affinity for barns, most people know very little about locations of isolated barns or the individual histories of landmark barns. Younger residents particularly tend to know little about properties near their residences. Data on barn construction and uses before 1960 may only survive in the memories of elderly farmers and ranchers living in the study area. **It is recommended that communication between the OK/SHPO and preservation-minded residents be improved by developing a preservation education outreach program.** Future surveyors should make public presentations in communities to explain the purpose of OK/SHPO data collection, National Register listing procedures, the existence of the OLI, and especially financial incentives for preservation. A “road-ready” PowerPoint presentation with this information could be authored and provided to survey subcontractors and OK/SHPO staff for public presentations in communities where surveys are being conducted.

6. There is no adequate publication that provides a guide to barns and other farm outbuildings and structures relevant to Oklahoma. **The Oklahoma Historical Society should commission a published field guide to Oklahoma barns for researchers and others interested in barn preservation.** Photographs and OLI data should be utilized to develop the field guide.

XIV. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atwood, Benjamin F. "The Pecan Industry in Oklahoma." Oklahoma A&M College, 1949.

Central Oklahoma has long been an important pecan production area. The largest crops are produced in Lincoln and Pottawatomie Counties.

Auer, Michael J. "The Preservation of Historic Barns," Preservation Brief #20, National Park Service. < <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief20.htm> > Last accessed 24 November 2010.

This older website could be updated considerable to reflect better classifications of barns.

Bellows, Cornelia. "History of Garvin County." University of Oklahoma, 1932.

This thesis is a good source for understanding the Lindsay broomcorn district while it was flourishing.

Calkins, Charles F. *The Barn as an Element of the Cultural Landscape of North America*. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies, 1979.

This bibliography contains over 100 scholarly sources (articles, monographs and books) written primarily by cultural geographers and folklorists. It is valuable because it lists sources from local and state-scale journals as well as obscure publishers.

Calkins, Charles F., and Martin Perkins. "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn." In *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, 40-61. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

This chapter in the Noble and Wilhelm anthology is the premier source on the three-bay English threshing barn. It describes the basic diagnostic traits and the diffusion of the form into the Great Lakes plains and the Midwest as the wheat belt expanded from New England.

Carlson, Alvar W. "Bibliography on Barns in the United States and Canada." *Pioneer America* 10, no. 1 (1978): 65-71.

This brief bibliography compiled by a cultural geographer was instrumental in encouraging scholars to pursue barn research in the 1980s.

Dieffenbach, Victor C. "Building a Pennsylvania Barn." *Pennsylvania Folklife* 12, (1961): 20-24.

Covers the construction of a Pennsylvania barn with a bank and a forebay.

Dornbush, Charles E. *Pennsylvania German Barns*. Allentown, Penn.: German Folklore Society, 1956.

This is a very early attempt to examine the forms and functionality of the many Pennsylvania barn forms.

Durand, Loyal. "Dairy Barns of Southeastern Wisconsin." *Economic Geography* 19, no. 1 (1943): 37-44.

This is an important early work by an historical geographer who spent a career investigating dairy production in the U.S. In this article Durand systematically examines the function of barns as they relate to local production type.

Ellsworth, J. O., and F. F. Elliott. "Types of Farming in Oklahoma." *Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 181 (1929): 70-75.

An early day examination of agriculture just before the Great Depression. Helps one understand conditions of the 1920s, such as tenancy.

Endersby, Eric, Alexander Greenwood, and David Larkin. *Barn: Preservation & Adaptation*. New York: Universe Publishing, 2003.

This coffee table book examines the barn as an architectural element of romantic, intrinsic interest. Regional variations are discussed, but most of the book examines conversion of barns to contemporary non-farm use.

Endersby, Eric, Alexander Greenwood, David Larkin, and Paul Rocheleau. *Barn: The Art of a Working Building*. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1992.

An excellent aesthetically-oriented overview of outstanding barns in the eastern United States.

Ensminger, Robert F. *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*. Second ed. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1992.

This revised source is the most important and reliable source on Pennsylvania (forebay) barns to date. Ensminger, a cultural geographer, has spent a career examining the Pennsylvania barn in its numerous varieties. The book details construction characteristics and is chock-full of original maps.

Everett, Diana. "Kingfisher County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 802-03. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry provides a very nice overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Foley, Mary Mix. "The American Barn." *Architectural Forum* 95, (1951): 170-77, 214-20.

An early essay and vernacular examination of the barn by the well-known author of *The American House*.

Francaviglia, Richard V. "Western American Barns: Architectural Form and Climatic Considerations." *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers* 34, (1972): 153-60.

This is an analytical article investigating questions relating to diffusion and the cultural ecology of barn forms in the mountain West. It is one of only a few scholarly studies to examine barns west of the Great Plains.

Fugate, Tally D. "Broom Factories." In *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 178-80. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

Provides an understanding of the socioeconomic impact of the broomcorn industry on McClain and Garvin Counties. Several factories employed blind people to produce brooms.

Glass, Joseph W. *The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View from the Barn*. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1986.

This study is both an examination of barn types and an examination of a formal culture region. The author utilizes the Pennsylvania forebay barn type as a diagnostic cultural trait to map and interpret the extent of the greater Pennsylvania folk culture region. His sample size is 530 barns extending from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

Glassie, Henry. "The Old Barns of Appalachia." *Mountain Life & Work* 40, (1965): 21-30.

Glassie was an eclectic, pioneering scholar in the area of landscape interpretation. This article inspired a generation of cultural geographers to classify barn forms emanating from the Upland South. The Transverse-Crib barn type, which is so common in the study area, originated here.

———. *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.

This classic book is Glassie's seminal work on American folklife. In it he examines early American material culture and using examples to show how folk cultural patterns evolve. Among the most important chapters is the one on barns.

———. "The Variations of Concepts within Tradition: Barn Building in Otsego County, New York." *Geoscience and Man* 5, (1974): 177-235.

By far Glassie's most theoretically sophisticated examination of barns, this micro-scale study demonstrates many of the problems inherent in developing classifications of barn types based solely on visual exterior elements such as roof types.

Goble, Danney. "Iowa, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, and Kickapoo Lands." In *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, Fourth Edition*, edited by Charles Robert Goins and Danney Goble, 126-27. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006.

Explains the establishment and geographical connections of the central Oklahoma reservations and their demise following 1889.

Green, Donald E. "Beginnings of Wheat Culture in Oklahoma." In *Rural Oklahoma*, edited by Donald E. Green, 56-73. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This chapter provides a thorough and accessible summary of the development and expansion of wheat production in Oklahoma, including the role of the barn. The study area overlaps a portion of the historic winter wheat-producing area.

Greiner, Alyson L. "Barns." *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History & Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/B/BA022.html>.

This brief online article recognizes the fact that Oklahoma is located in the Midland culture region and correctly identifies the state as a destination for migrants from the Midland culture region.

Hadglen, Thomas L. "Canadian County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 213-15. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry provides a very nice overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Halberstadt, April. *Farm Memories: An Illustrated History of Rural Life*. Osceola, Wisc.: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1996.

This trade book is actually very useful for its straightforward descriptions of farm activities (including activities centered on the barn) as well as historic photographs.

Hall, Charles L. "Stone Barns of the Flint Hills." *Kansas Country Living* (A Publication of the Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc.) 17, no. 9 (1972): 12-A, 12-D.

An early popular account of the native stone barns of eastern Kansas.

Hanou, John T. *A Round Indiana: Round Barns in the Hoosier State*. West Lafayette: Purdue U. Press, 1993.

This book is devoted to the non-orthogonal barn type. Round barns are perhaps the most visually striking and interesting of barns, yet their actual significance in terms of numbers and functionality is miniscule.

Hart, Arthur A. *Barns of the West: A Vanishing Legacy*. Boise, Idaho: Historic Idaho, Inc., 1996.

This coffee table book contains over 200 photos of from Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and California and touches on barn construction, regional features, and addresses why barns are endangered today.

Hart, John Fraser. "Types of Barns in the Eastern United States." *Focus* 43, no. 1 (1993): 8-17.

———. "On the Classification of Barns." *Material Culture* 26, no. 3 (1994): 37-46.

———. *The American Farm: How Farming Shaped the Landscape of America*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1998.

———. *The Rural Landscape*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Professor Hart is a longtime student of barn form throughout the United States. He has conducted fieldwork in the U.S. Southeast, Midwest, and Northeast. He is particularly knowledgeable about barn forms of the Corn Belt. His philosophy on barn classification, which reflects the realism and pragmatism of the American farmer, is to lump them together based on function, not subdivide them into myriad types based on external characteristics. His works are also respectful of the changing economic conditions of American farming.

Haystead, Ladd, and Gilbert C. Fite. *The Agricultural Regions of the United States*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955.

Although now somewhat dated, this is an outstanding regional examination of agricultural economic geography of the United States.

Horsburgh, Patrick. "Barns in Central Illinois." *Landscape* 8, no. Spring (1959): 12-13.

This is an empirical study of Midland barn types in J. B. Jackson's premier journal.

Hromas, Irene. *The Barn Book, Including Pioneer Barns and Other Pioneer Structures*. Enid, Okla.: The Dougherty Press, nd.

This is a locally-published gem and one of the few books on Oklahoma.

Hudson, John C. *Plains Country Towns*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985.

This intensive historical study of wheat farming in late-nineteenth century North Dakota provides an enormous amount of geographical insight into the interplay of railroads, settlement, and wheat farming.

Isern, Thomas D. *Bull Threshers and Bindlestiffs: Harvesting and Threshing on the North American Plains*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990.

This book is a history of wheat harvesting in the North American wheat belt. Isern is a Kansan who grew up in the wheat belt.

Jordan, Terry G. *Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture*. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1978.

———. *American Log Buildings: An Old World Heritage*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1985.

Jordan-Bychkov, Terry G. "Transverse-Crib Barns, the Upland South, and Pennsylvania Extended." *Material Culture* 30, no. Summer (1998): 5-31.

———. *The Upland South: The Making of An American Folk Region and Landscape*. Santa Fe, N.M.: Center for American Places, 2003.

Professor Jordan-Bychkov probably knew more than any single scholar about European origins, overseas diffusion, and ecological adaptation to the new environment of most types of American vernacular buildings, including barns. Heavily influenced by Fred Kniffen and Henry Glassie, Jordan-Bychkov's major contribution to barn scholarship is his work on the Transverse-Crib form that developed in the Upland South.

Keitham, Mary. *Michigan's Heritage Barns*. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1999.

This wonderful coffee table book of barn photos was developed during the 1990s and includes good field notes. Non-scholarly, commercially-produced books like these turned out to be some of the very best sources for studying barns in Oklahoma.

Kiefer, Wayne E. "An Agricultural Settlement Complex in Indiana." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 62, (1972): 487-506.

This innovative study inventoried farm buildings in a small Midwest study area in order to document the process of agricultural change from general farming to specialized cash grain production. Similar processes took place in the western Oklahoma study area.

Klamkin, Charles. *Barns, Their History, Preservation, and Restoration*. New York: Hawthorne Books, Inc., 1973.

One of the first attempts to examine the American barn and encourage adaptive reuse in the early days of the preservation movement.

Kniffen, Fred B. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55, no. 4 (1965): 549-77.

This groundbreaking article is among the most influential works in American cultural geography. It lays out the analytical framework for using empirical data from the built environment to understand regional migration and settlement patterns. It is one of the most-cited articles in the discipline.

Kroeker, Marvin E. "'Die Stillen Im Lande:' Mennonites in the Oklahoma Land Rushes." *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 67, no. 1 (1989).

This excellent article examines Mennonite settlement and homesteading experiences in the study area. It is particularly useful for understanding settlement in Blaine, Washita, and Custer Counties.

Larkin, David. *Farm: The Vernacular Tradition of Working Buildings*. New York: Monacelli Press, 1995.

This photographic work examines European and American cultural traditions, building forms, and ethnic influences that may be seen in agricultural settlements.

Lough, D. Keith. "Garvin County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 572-73. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry provides a very nice overview of the historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Marshall, Howard W. *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri* 1991.

Using a sample of about 100 folk buildings, this author attempts to define the boundaries of a small vernacular region in southeastern Missouri.

Moffett, Marian, and Lawrence Wodehouse. *East Tennessee Cantilever Barn*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1993.

This is a beautifully-done and fascinating book developed from a survey of 316 specimens of a rare type of barn found only in a few parts of southern Appalachia. It is filled with excellent photographs.

Miller, Robert A. "The Broomcorn Industry in Oklahoma." Oklahoma A&M College, 1948.

An agricultural-economic perspective on the Lindsay district that contains excellent illustrations.

Mook, Maurice A., and John A. Hostettler. "The Amish and Their Land." *Landscape* 6, no. Spring (1957): 21-19.

This is a wonderfully insightful article on Amish and Mennonite agricultural landscapes and settlement tendencies that is relevant to several locales in the study area.

Mullins, William H. "Lincoln County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 854-55. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

_____. "Pottawatomie County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 1211-13. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

Mullins' entries describe the historical development of the counties, their significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

_____. "Seminole County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 1351-52. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry provides an overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Nall, Gary L. "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1939." In *Rural Oklahoma*, edited by Donald E. Green, 37-55. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This article is exceptionally useful for understanding the agricultural history of cotton production in southwestern Oklahoma. Cotton was the staple crop for a brief period, yet it had profound impacts on the land and settlement patterns. Areas where cotton dominated tended not to contain many barns other than single-crib types.

Newsom, D. Earl. "Payne County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 1167-68. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry by Payne County's most prolific local historian gives an overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Noble, Allen G. "Barns and Square Silos in Northeast Ohio." *Pioneer America* 6, no. July (1974): 12-21.

———. *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cheek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures*. New Brunswick: Rutgers U. Press, 1995.

This work is intended as a rough field guide to North American barns, but it is most useful for barns constructed east of the Mississippi River. Its utility is not ideal for barns constructed after 1890 and it is minimally useful for the Great Plains. Nevertheless, it is a useful guide to barn elements, such as door placement, hayhood types, and roofs.

Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. "Sorting out the Nomenclature of English Barns." *Material Culture* 26, no. 1 (1994): 49-63.

This article provides a detailed, albeit perhaps not that useful, classification of barns related to the Three-Bay Threshing barn variety.

Noble, Allen G., and Victoria Hosler. "A Method for Estimating Distribution of Barn Styles: Indiana as a Case Study." *Geographical Survey* 6, no. July (1977): 14-31.

This is an excellent article outlining an approach that preservationists might use to plan efficient field surveys.

Noble, Allen G., and Gayle A. Seymour. "Distribution of Barn Types in the Northeastern United States." *The Geographical Review* 72, (1982): 155-70.

This academic article lays a foundation for understanding the major barn types found in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. The region was a secondary source of barn types that diffused to the study area by way of Anglo-American settlers from the Midwest.

Noble, Allen G., and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio U. Press, 1995.

Professor Allen G. Noble has published more works on barns in the United States than any other scholar. A cultural geographer, his works are most useful in studying the eastern United States. Less of his work is relevant to states west of the Mississippi. The Old Barn Book, one of his collaborations with Richard K. Cheek, is a noble attempt to provide a useful field guide for the novice barn hunter, but it contains much overlap and is in places confusing regarding typologies. Noble and his collaborators have been accused of unnecessarily splitting hairs by John Fraser Hart.

O'Dell, Larry. "Carter County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 226-28. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

_____. "Johnston County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 770-71. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

_____. "Marshall County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 896-97. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

_____. "McClain County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 910-11. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

O'Dell provides a very nice overview of the physical geography and historical development of the counties, their significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Perrin, Richard W. E. "Circle and Polygon in Wisconsin: Early Structures of Unconventional Design." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 47, no. Autumn (1963): 50-58.

This early popular account examines round and non-orthogonal barn designs. Round barns are idiosyncratic freaks that attract much more attention than they deserve. According to John Fraser Hart, round barns never became popular with farmers because they rarely functioned as well as conventional barns.

Rader, J. L. "Oklahoma County Histories." *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 20, no. 2 (1942): 1.

Rader provides an early listing of county histories, many of which can only be found in special collections today.

Ramsey, Lynda. "End of the Trail: The Barn." *Oklahoma Today*, Sept./Oct. 2009, 34-41.

This well-illustrated essay examines the history and preservation efforts of a selection of barns examined by the author in her Master's thesis.

Ramsey, Lynda L. "Barns of the South Central Red-Bed Plains, 1889-1940." Thesis (MA), University of Oklahoma, 2008.

This thesis examined a selection of barns in a multicounty area focusing on the Central Red Beds Plains of central Oklahoma. Part of the author's study area included Management Region 7. The thesis examines the architecture and history of each barn in great detail.

Rex, Joyce A., ed. *McClain County, Oklahoma: History and Heritage*. Pauls Valley, Okla.: Lanham Campbell Press, 1986.

A locally-produced and published county history that examines both history and genealogy.

Ridlen, Suzanne S. "Bank Barns in Cass County, Indiana." *Pioneer America* 4, no. July (1972): 25-43.

This report examines bank barns in a single county resulting from a historic preservation survey. It links architectural form to ethnic diffusion.

Riggs, La Daria. *The History of Love County*. Marietta, Okla.: Love County Historical Society, n.d.

This book is a locally-written and published county history that examines both history and genealogy.

Roberts, Warren E. *Log Buildings of Southern Indiana*. Bloomington: Trickster Press, 1996.

This monograph examines folk building traditions and ethnic settlement history of southern Indiana using a database of over 400 log buildings observed over decades of field observation in the region.

Schlebecker, John T. *Whereby We Thrive: A History of American Farming, 1607-1972*. Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press, 1975.

This is a highly valuable, chronologically and regionally-organized source of information regarding agricultural change in the United States. It explains the technological and political reasons for the largest changes in farming for the study period.

Schultz, LeRoy G. *Barns, Stables and Outbuildings: A World Bibliography in English, 1700-1983*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Co., 1986.

This is the largest and most extensive bibliography available for barns. It has international breadth, but a huge section includes U.S. sources in historical periodicals. It is an invaluable source for locating popular writings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Self, Huber. "The Peanut Industry in Oklahoma." Oklahoma A&M College, 1947.

This thesis provides an agricultural economic overview of the peanut industry that is focused on Johnston County.

Shoemaker, Alfred L., and Don Yoder. *The Pennsylvania Barn*. Lancaster: PA Dutch Folklore Center, 1955.

The Pennsylvania forebay barn has been written about more than any other barn type, and this is the earliest attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of it.

Shortridge, James R. "Kansas Barns in Time and Place." *Kansas History* 22, no. 1 (1999): 2-25.

Shortridge is a cultural geographer who produced this article after a statewide survey of barns for the Kansas SHPO. This account devotes much discussion to the diffusion of Midland forms and especially to construction innovations of the early twentieth century, such as the introduction of prefabricated trusses.

Sloane, Eric. *An Age of Barns*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1967.

Sloane provides an earthy, folklore-filled discussion of barn use and construction in this coffee table publication. It contains black and white illustrations of many North American types.

Soike, Lowell J. *Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa*. Iowa City: Penfield Press, 1983.

This is the standard book-length work on round barns in one of the states where they are most common.

———. "Affordable Barns for the Midwest: Beginnings." In *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, 80-98. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995.

This chapter in the Noble and Wilhelm anthology examines the introduction of commercially-manufactured components and the transformation of the barn from a folk building to various standardized designs.

Thollander, Earl. *Barns of California*. San Francisco: California Historical Society, 1974.

———. "California Barns." *California Historical Quarterly* 53, no. Spring (1974): 41-51.

This monograph provides a first approximation of barn types in the Golden State.

Trewartha, Glenn T. "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 38, (1948): 169-225.

This article sampled farmsteads to develop a model of farm building layout and related characteristics for regions of the United States.

Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Art & Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977.

This is a regional monograph of the folk culture and building traditions of the Germans in Missouri.

Turner, Alvin O. "Murray County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 992-93. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

———. "Pontotoc County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 1202-04. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

These two entries by one of Oklahoma's most successful historians provides an excellent overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Visser, Thomas Durant. *A Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997.

Although it does not pertain to the study area, this little field guide is an excellent source of information on barn form, components, and construction. It is filled with excellent photos.

Vlach, John Michael. *Barns*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2003.

This source looks like a coffee table book, but it is probably the best single source on barns in the United States. It is a collection of HABS/HAER photos, organized regionally, which does not over-classifying barn types. Excellent!

Warkentin, John. "Mennonite Agricultural Settlements of Southern Manitoba." *The Geographical Review* 49, no. 49 (1959): 342-68.

Useful article for recognizing Mennonite settlement traits.

Webb, Susan L., and Sandra L. Thomas. "Love County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 867-68. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

This entry provides a systematic overview of the physical geography and historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes.

Welsh, Roger L. "The Nebraska Round Barn." *Journal of Popular Culture* 1, no. Spring (1968): 403-09.

———. "Nebraska's Round Barns." *Nebraska History* 51, no. Spring (1970): 49-92.

Nebraska's best-known folklorist examines the state's collection of round barns.

Whitney, Stephen T. "Round Barns." *Vermont Life* 25, no. Summer (1971): 8-15.

This is one of the earliest sources on round barns. Round barns are the rarest type of barn. They are not as functional as the academics who invented them thought.

Whyte, Bertha Kitchell. "Octagonal Houses and Barns." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 34, no. Autumn (1950): 42-46.

Some non-orthogonal barns were frequently intended to be used for milking. Many are hexagonal or octagonal in shape. Wisconsin has many because of its important dairy industry.

Wilhelm, Hubert G. H. "The Pennsylvania-Dutch Barn in Southeastern Ohio." *Geoscience and Man* 5, (1974): 155-62.

———. "Amish-Mennonite Barns in Madison County, Ohio: The Persistence of Traditional Form Elements." *Ohio Geographers* 4, no. 1-8 (1976).

———. "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections." In *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, 62-79. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

Hubert Wilhelm wrote extensively about German barns in his home State of Ohio. He was a professor of geography at Ohio University, from where he conducted fieldwork throughout the state.

Wilson, Linda D. "Cleveland County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 300-02. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

———. "Logan County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 859-61. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

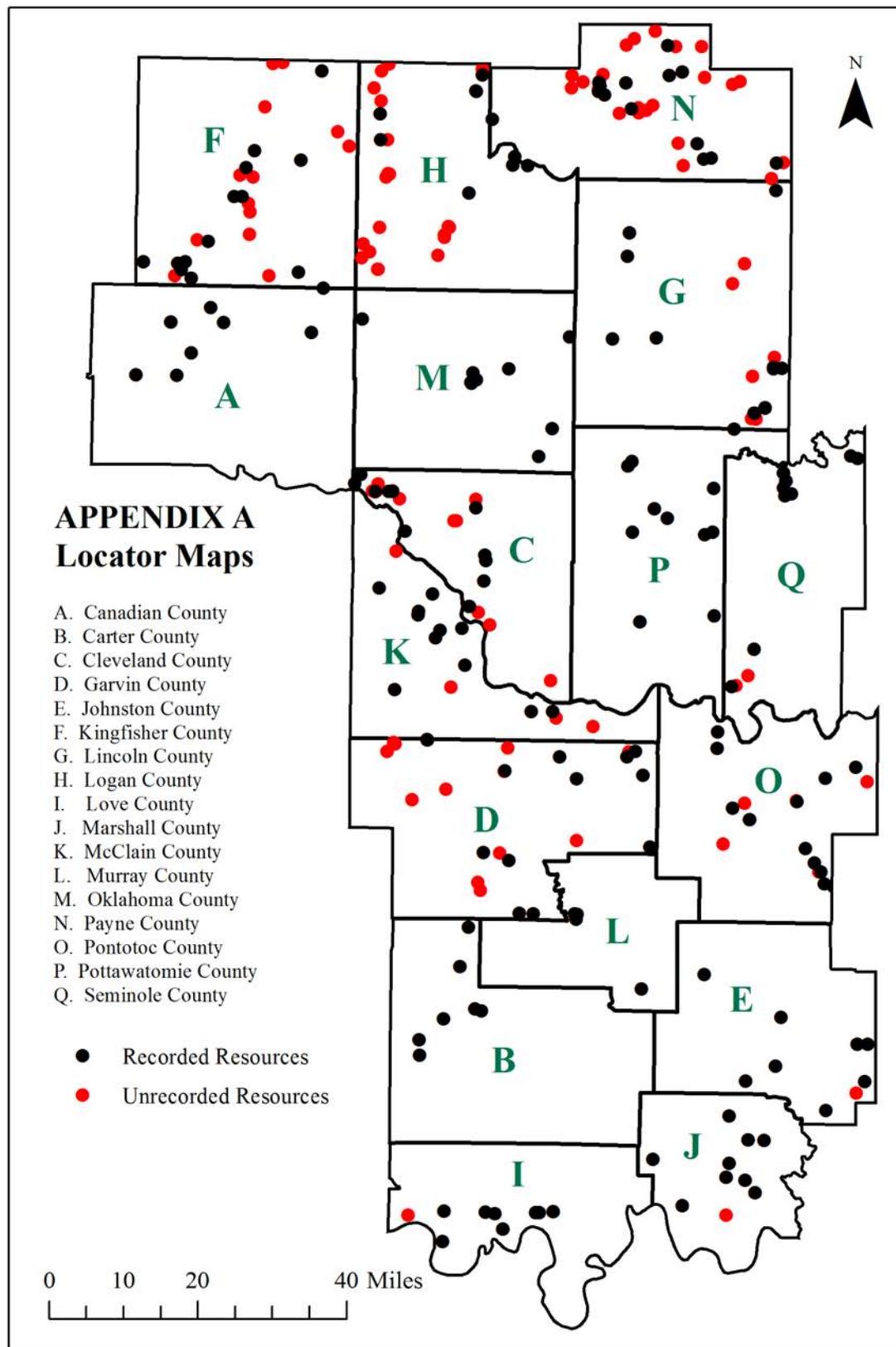
———. "Oklahoma County." In *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, edited by Diana Everett, 1075-77. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009.

Wilson is an expert on the history of central Oklahoma. She provides very good overviews of the historical development of the county, its significant events, primary urban centers, economy, and population changes in these entries.

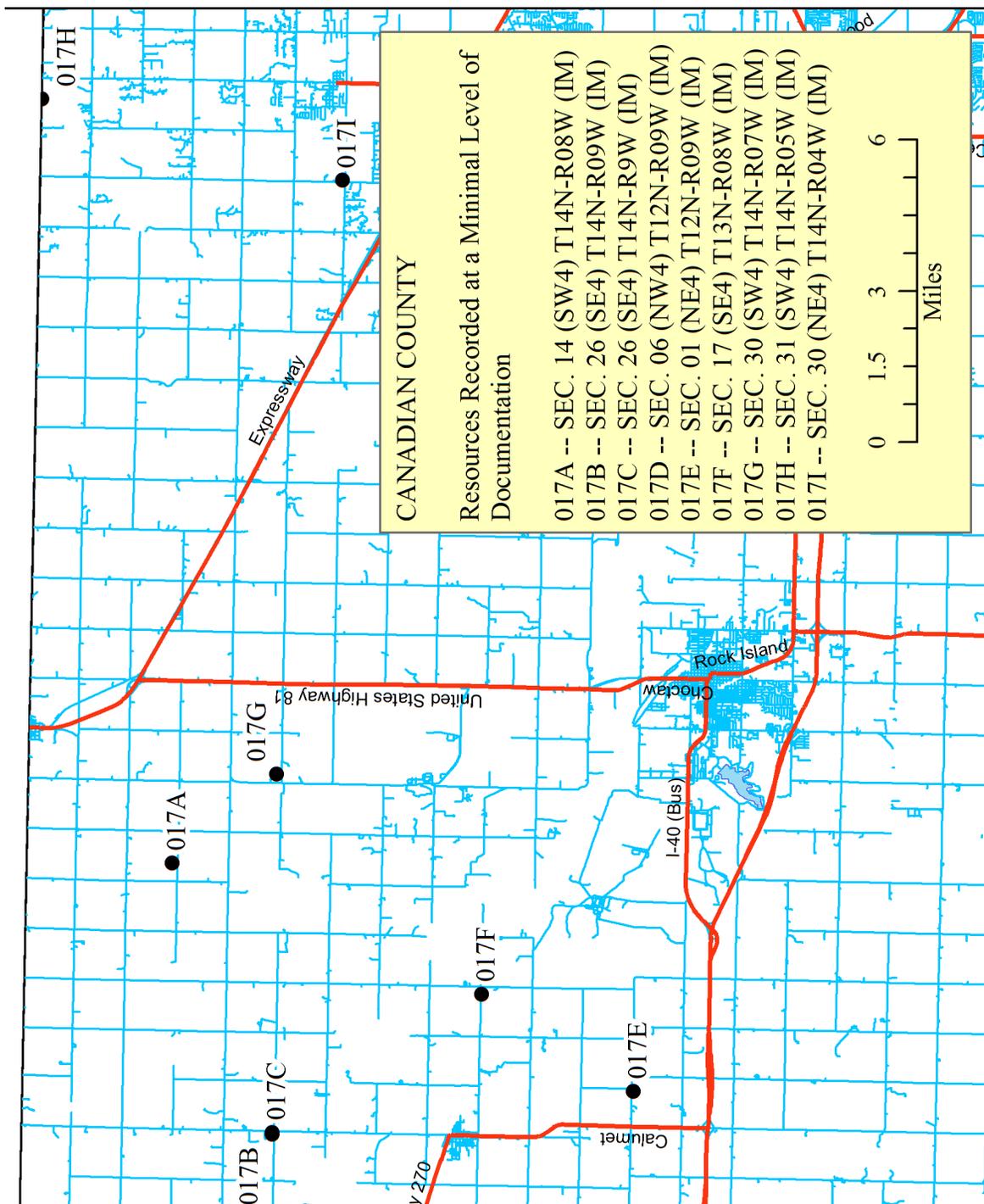
Zelinsky, Wilbur. "The New England Connecting Barn." *The Geographical Review* 48, (1958): 540-53.

Wilbur Zelinsky, a well-known cultural geographer examined barns in New England. His study was among the first geographical analyses of barns.

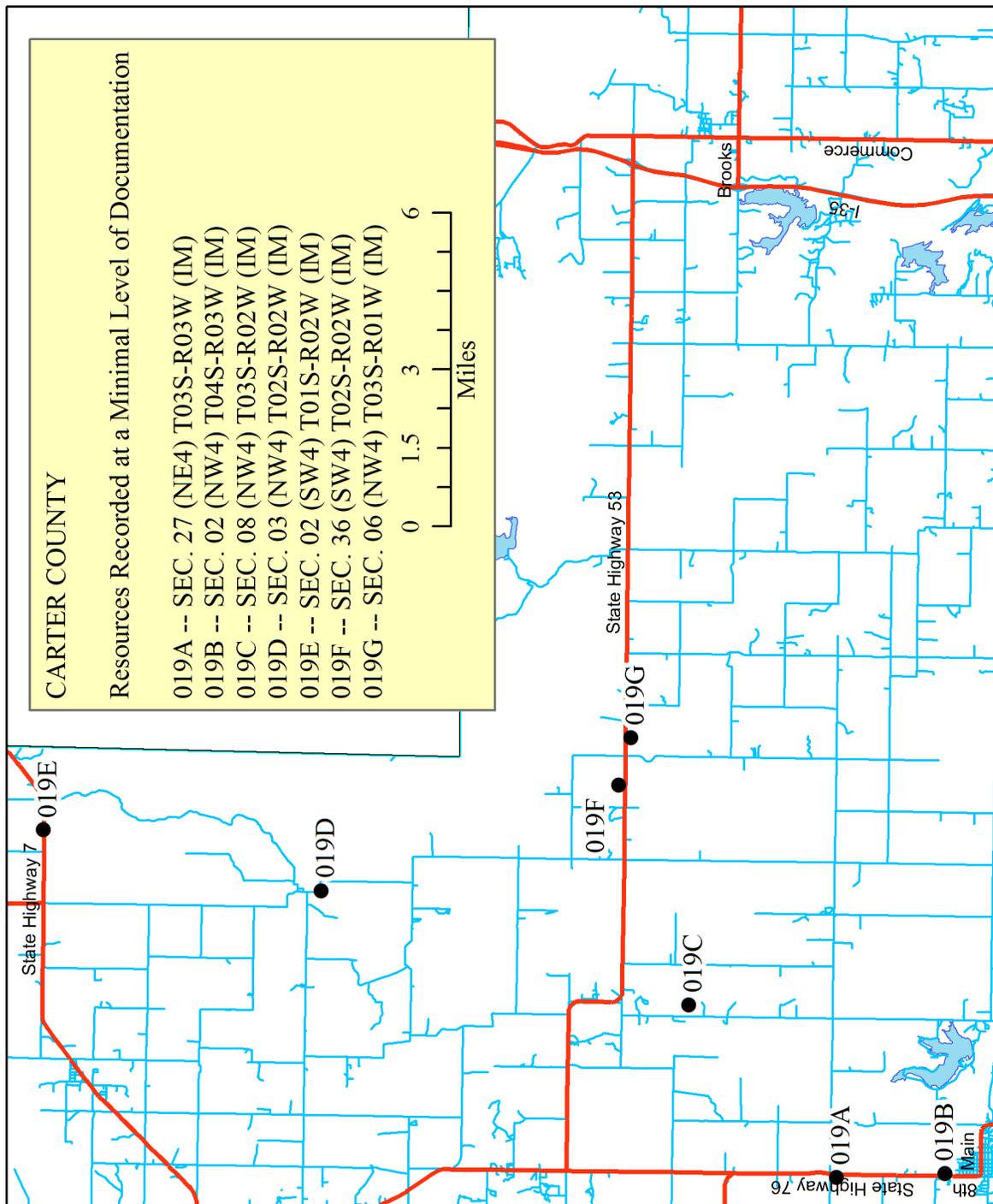
XV. APPENDIX A: PROPERTY LOCATOR MAPS



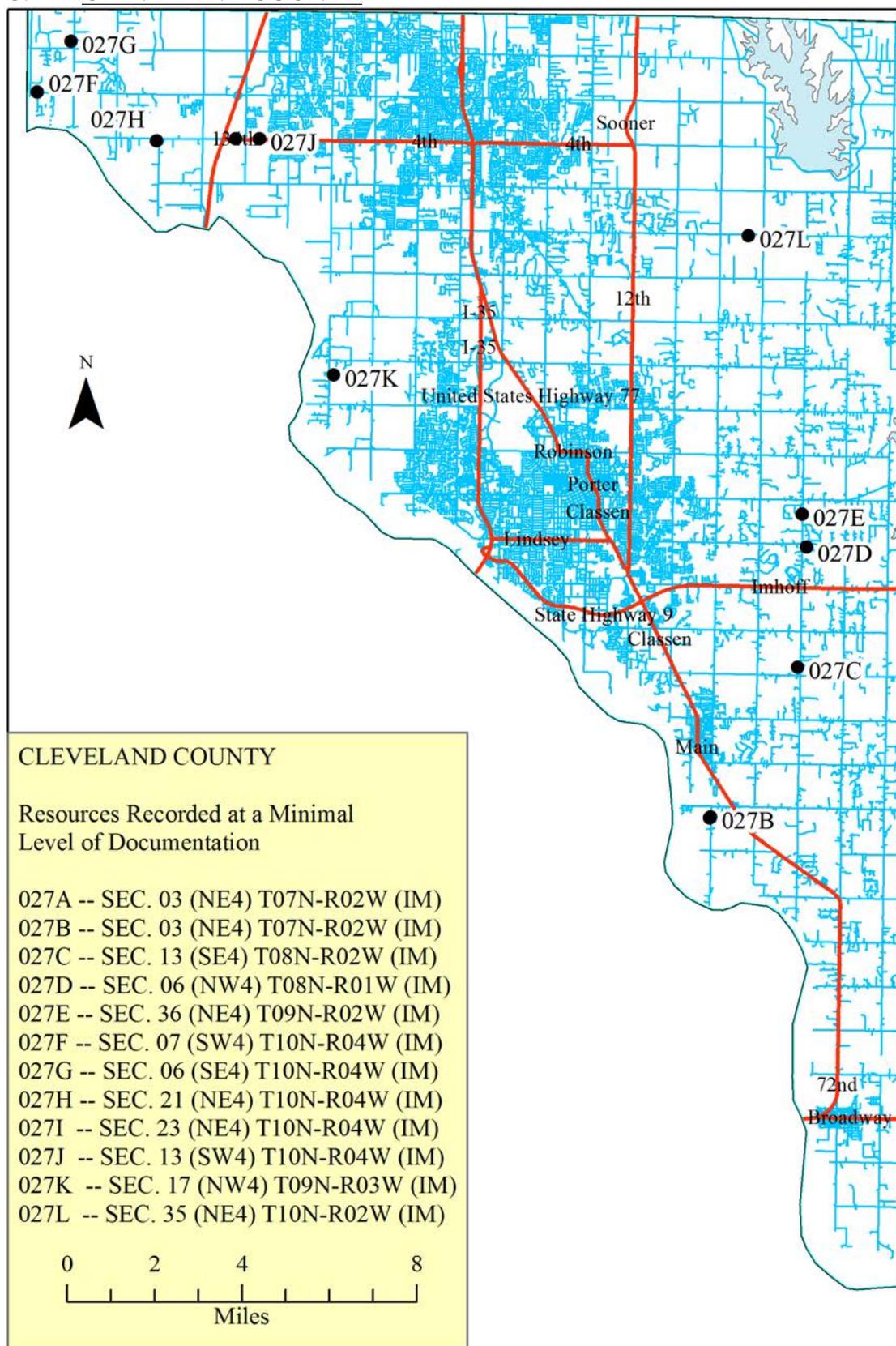
A. CANADIAN COUNTY



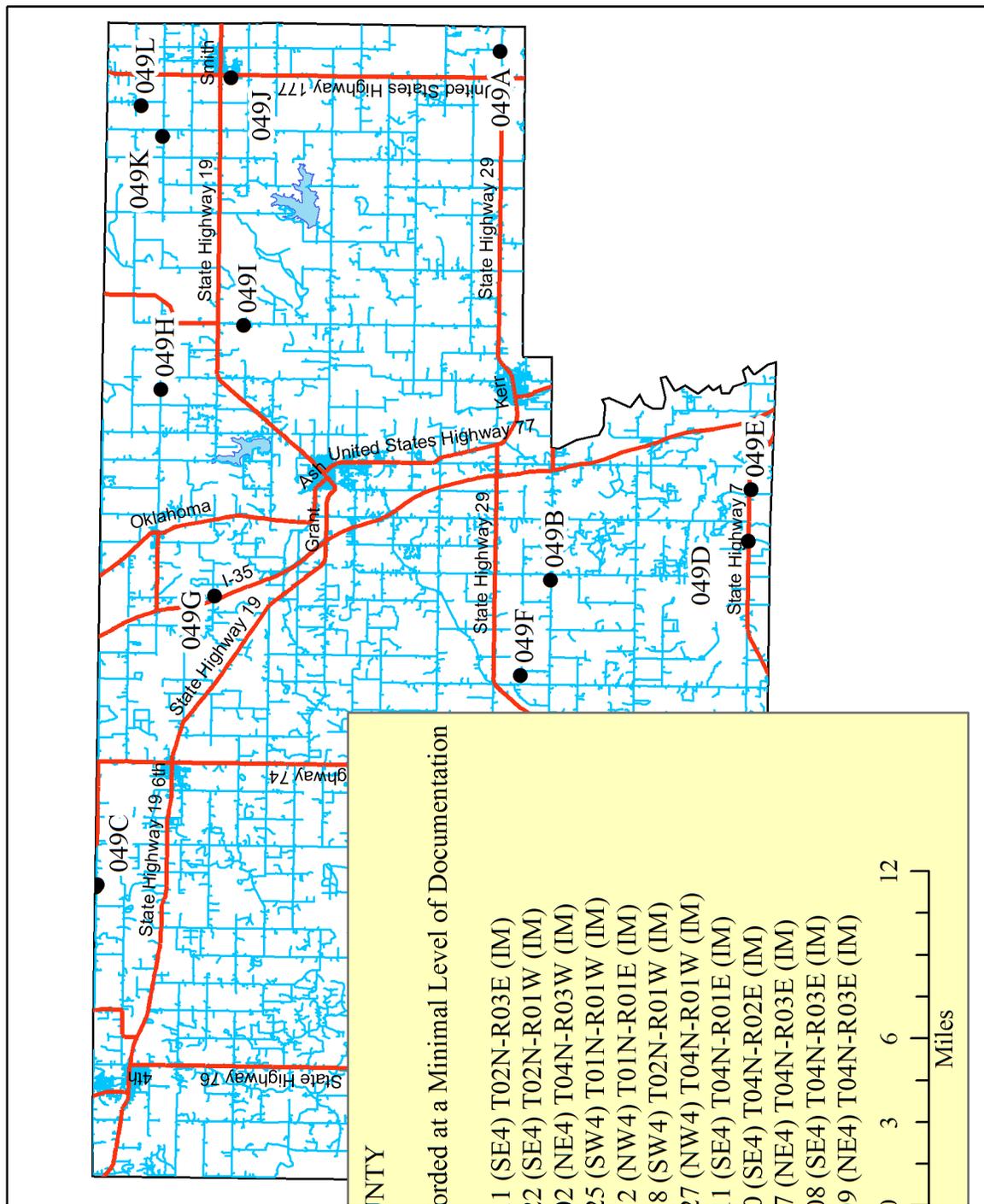
B. CARTER COUNTY



C. CLEVELAND COUNTY



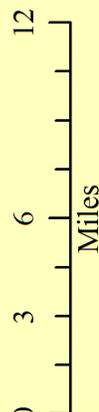
D. GARVIN COUNTY



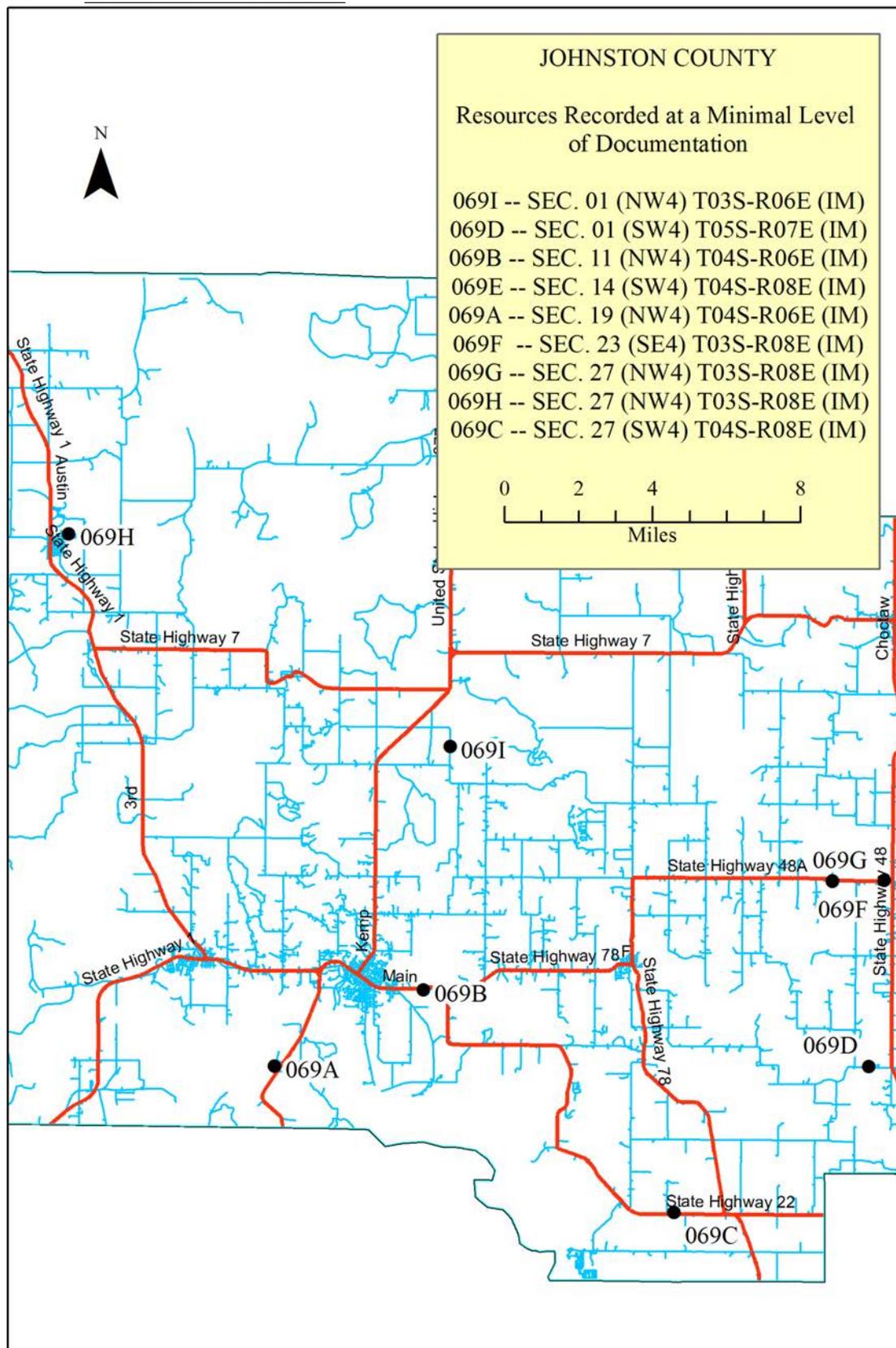
NTY

orded at a Minimal Level of Documentation

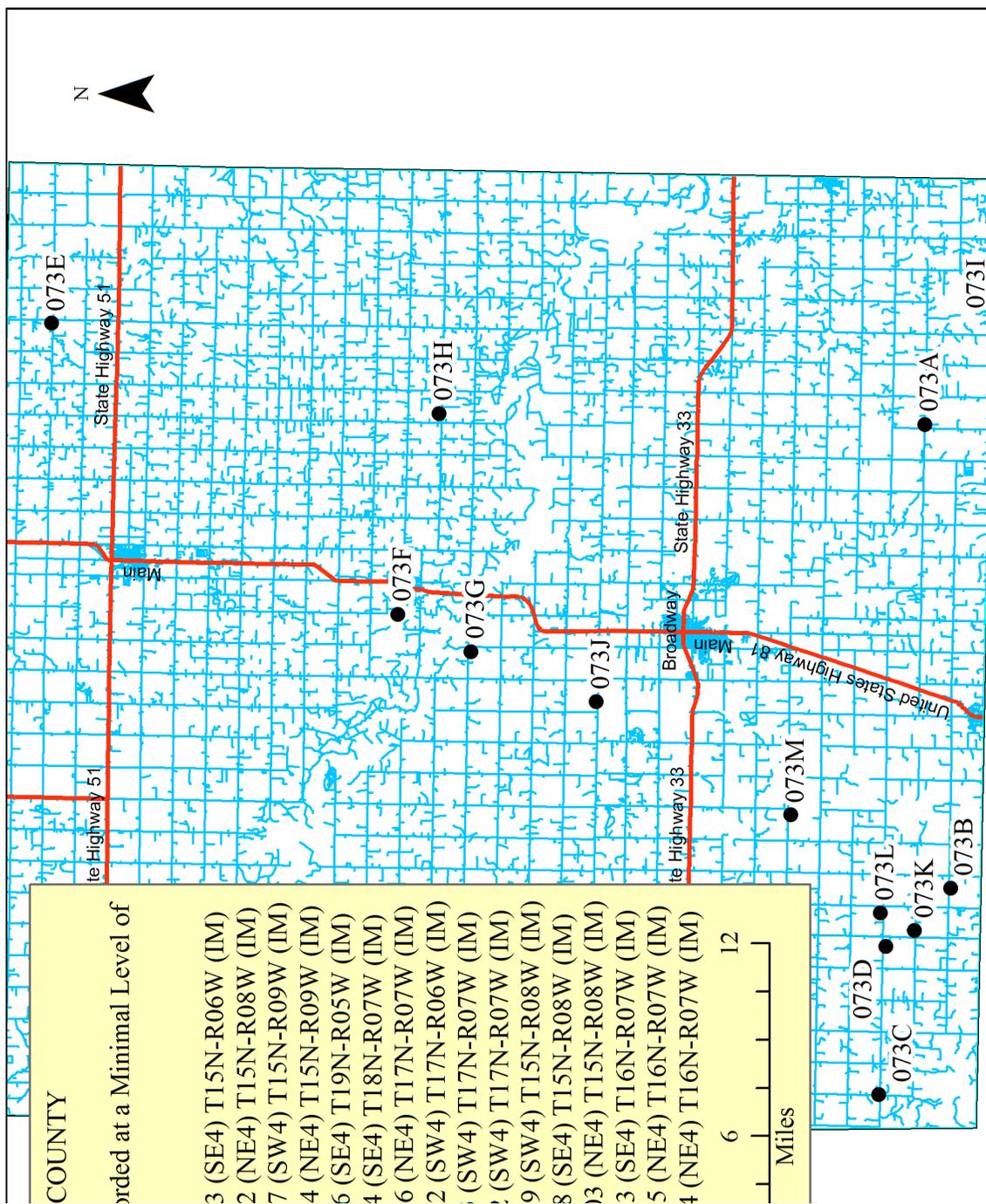
- 1 (SE4) T02N-R03E (IM)
- 2 (SE4) T02N-R01W (IM)
- 2 (NE4) T04N-R03W (IM)
- 2 (SW4) T01N-R01W (IM)
- 2 (NW4) T01N-R01E (IM)
- 8 (SW4) T02N-R01W (IM)
- 2 (NW4) T04N-R01W (IM)
- 1 (SE4) T04N-R01E (IM)
- 0 (SE4) T04N-R02E (IM)
- 7 (NE4) T04N-R03E (IM)
- 08 (SE4) T04N-R03E (IM)
- 9 (NE4) T04N-R03E (IM)



E. JOHNSTON COUNTY



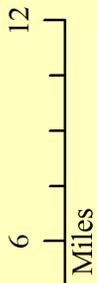
F. KINGFISHER COUNTY



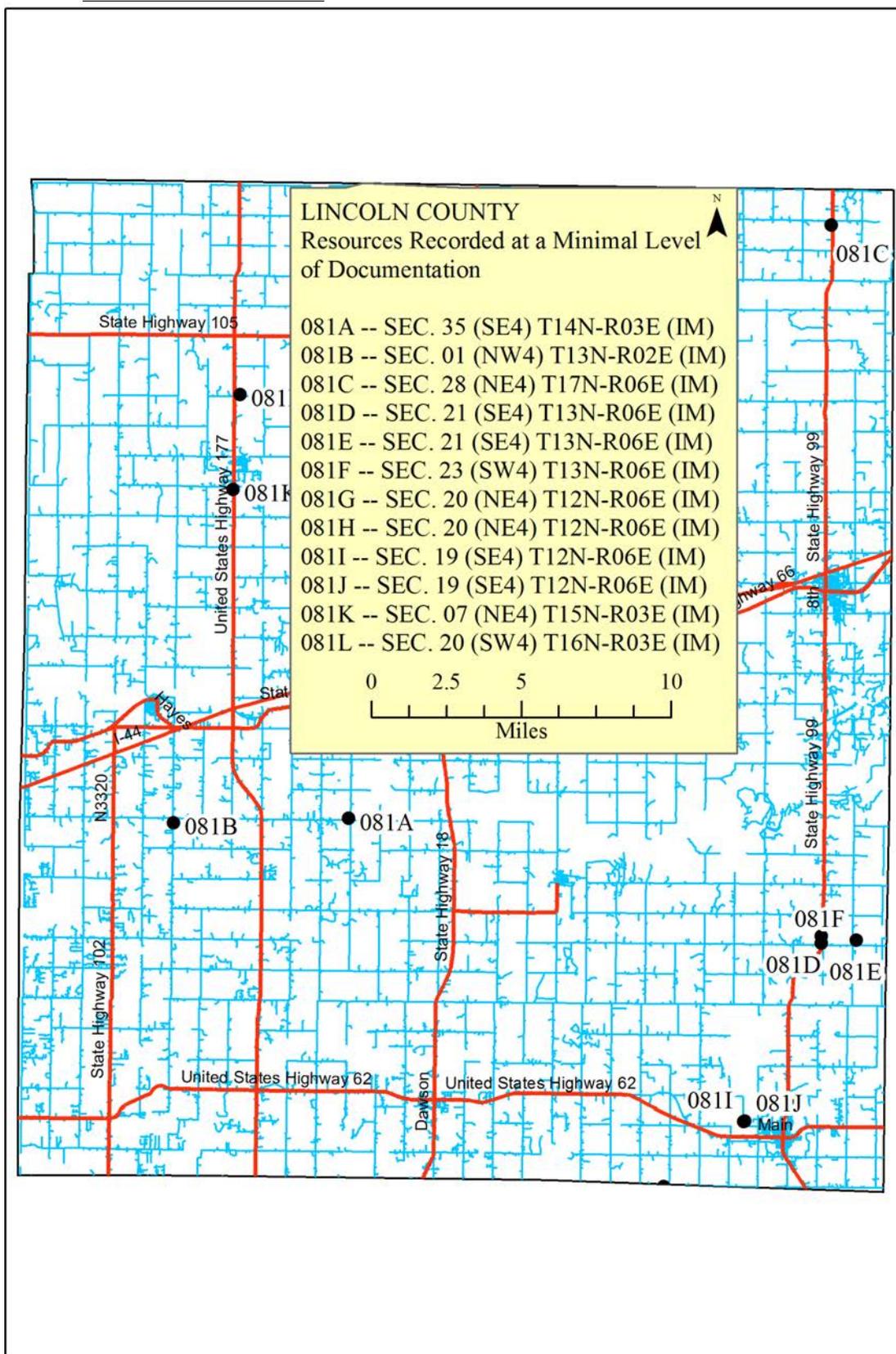
COUNTY

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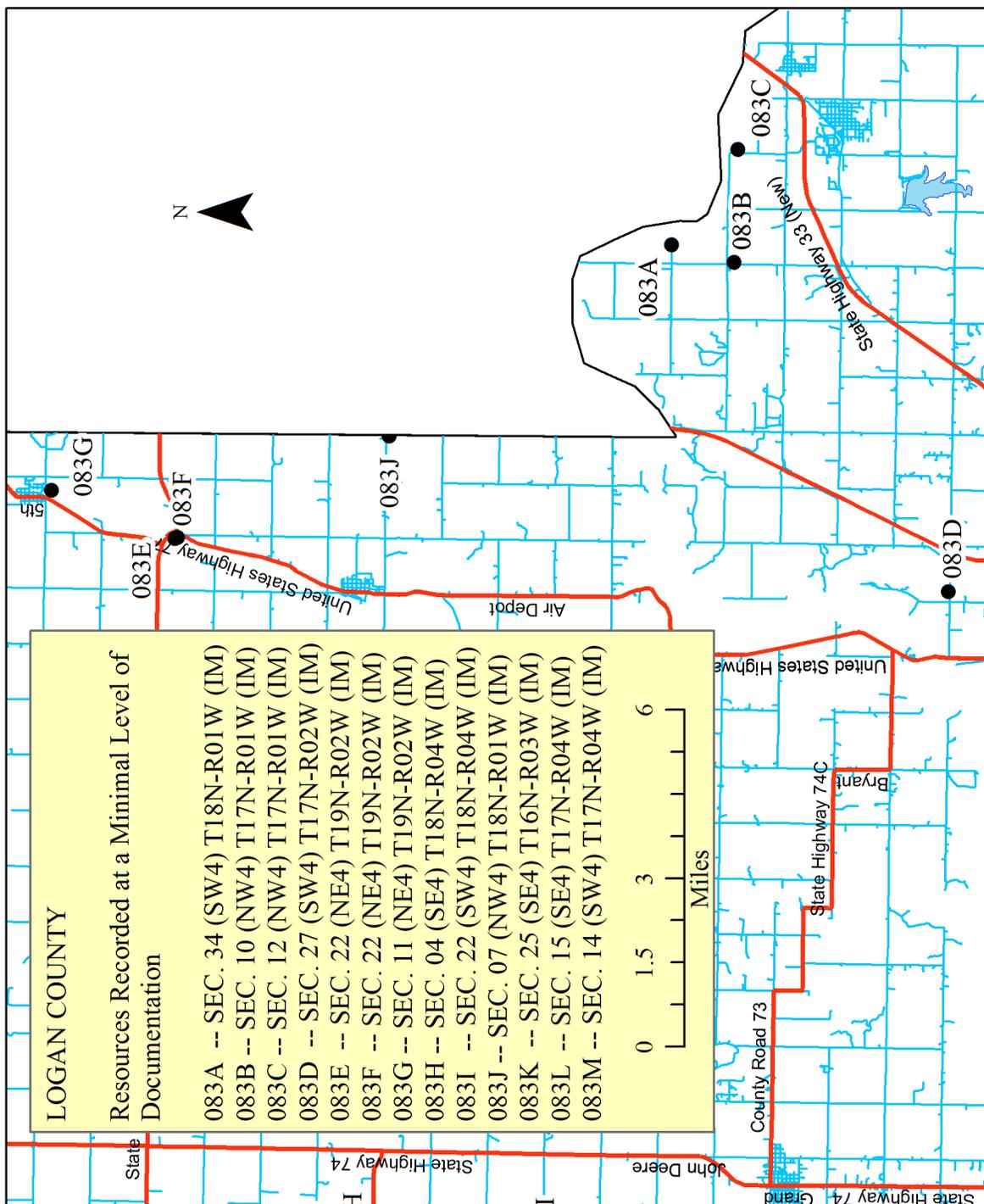
- 3 (SE4) T15N-R06W (IM)
- 2 (NE4) T15N-R08W (IM)
- 7 (SW4) T15N-R09W (IM)
- 4 (NE4) T15N-R09W (IM)
- 6 (SE4) T19N-R05W (IM)
- 4 (SE4) T18N-R07W (IM)
- 6 (NE4) T17N-R07W (IM)
- 2 (SW4) T17N-R06W (IM)
- 1 (SW4) T17N-R07W (IM)
- 2 (SW4) T17N-R07W (IM)
- 9 (SW4) T15N-R08W (IM)
- 8 (SE4) T15N-R08W (IM)
- 13 (NE4) T15N-R08W (IM)
- 3 (SE4) T16N-R07W (IM)
- 5 (NE4) T16N-R07W (IM)
- 4 (NE4) T16N-R07W (IM)



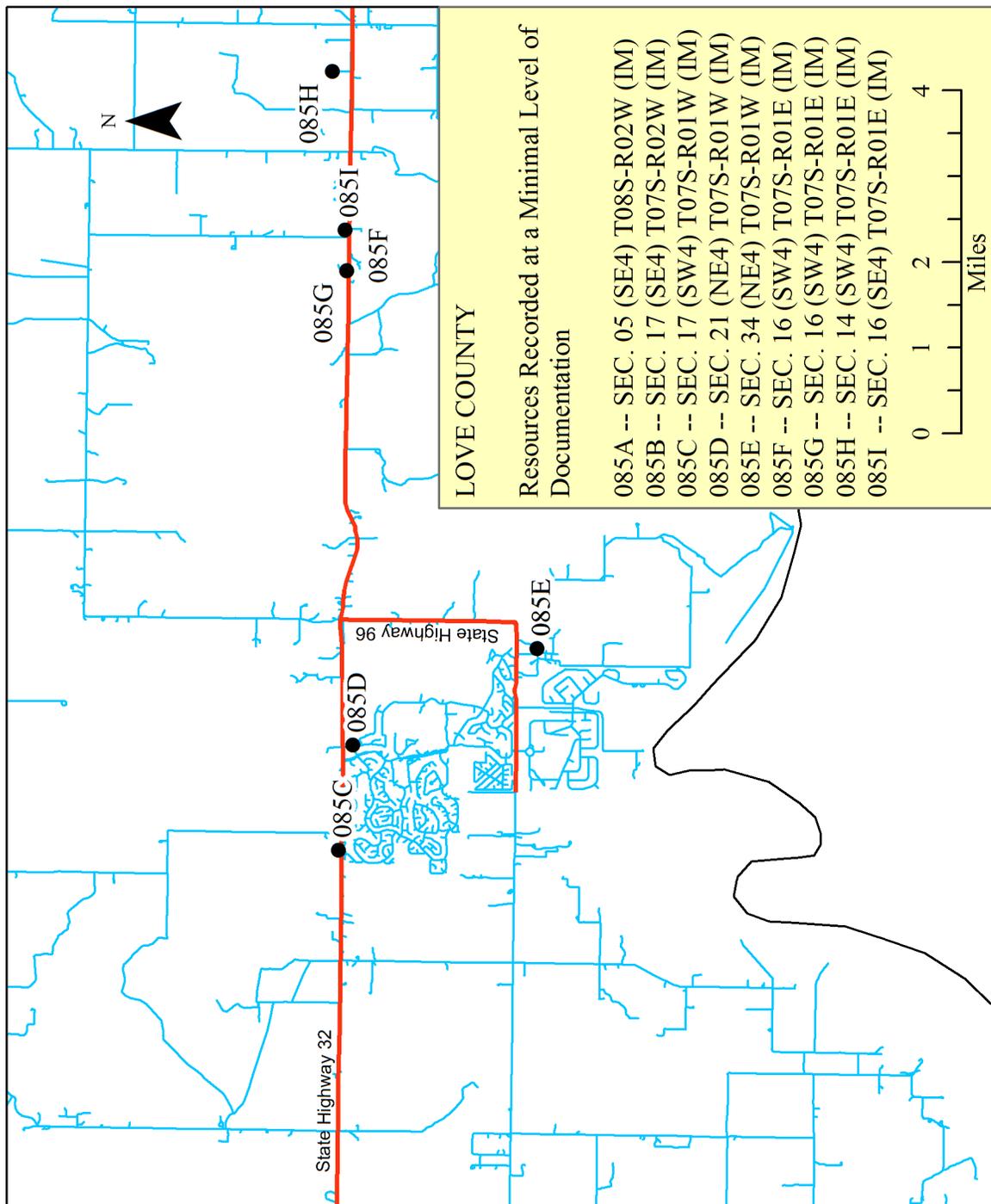
G. LINCOLN COUNTY



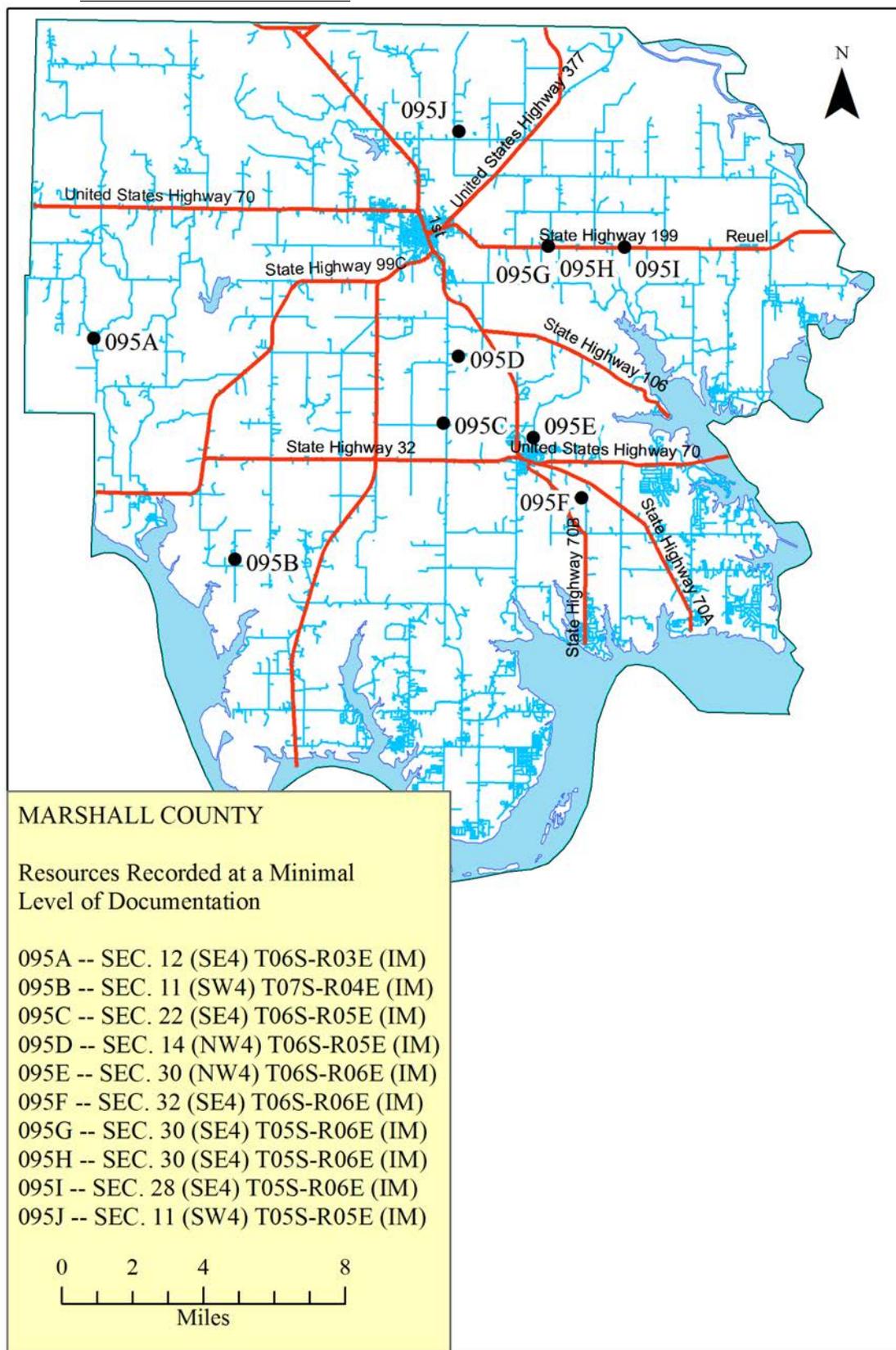
H. LOGAN COUNTY



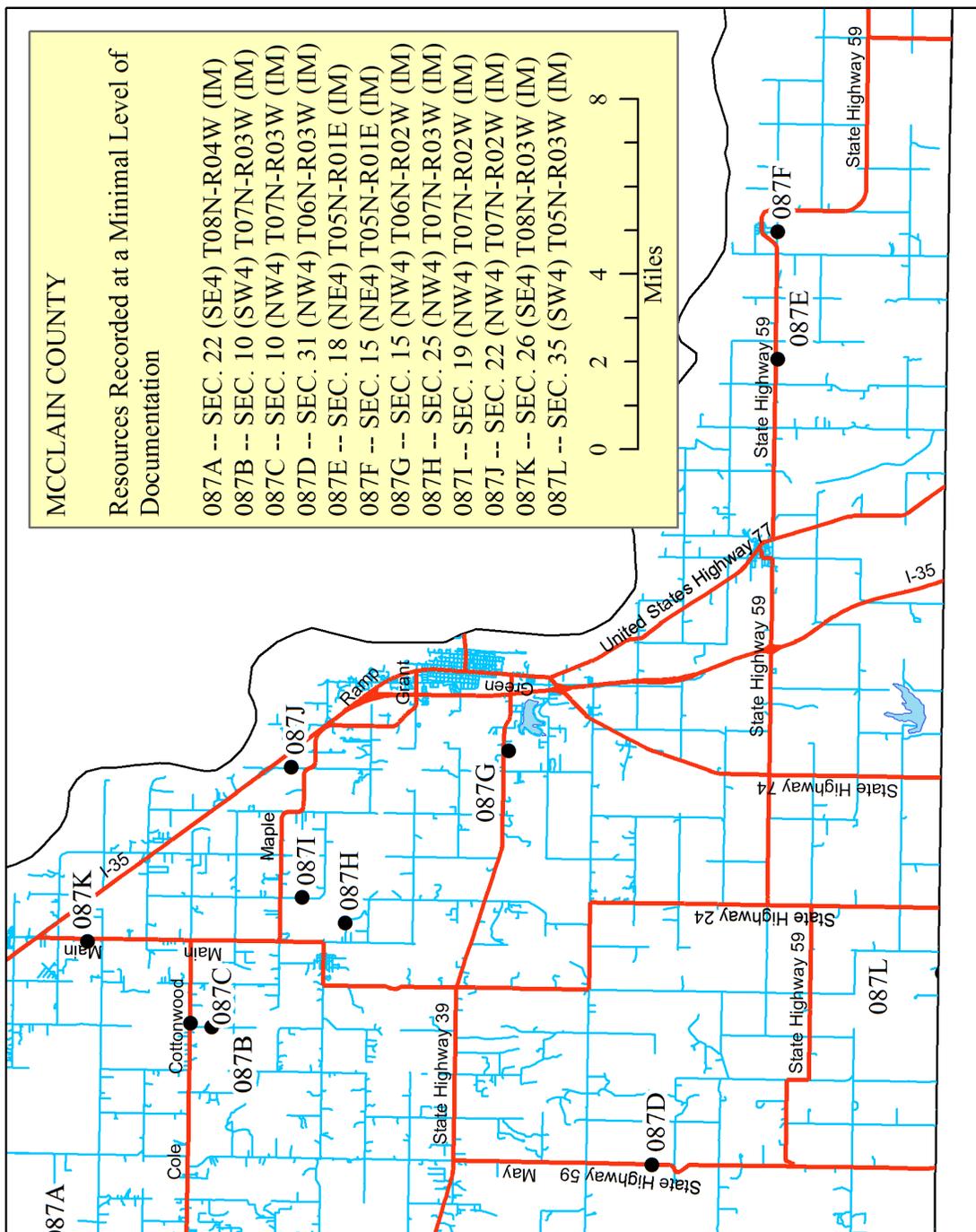
I. LOVE COUNTY



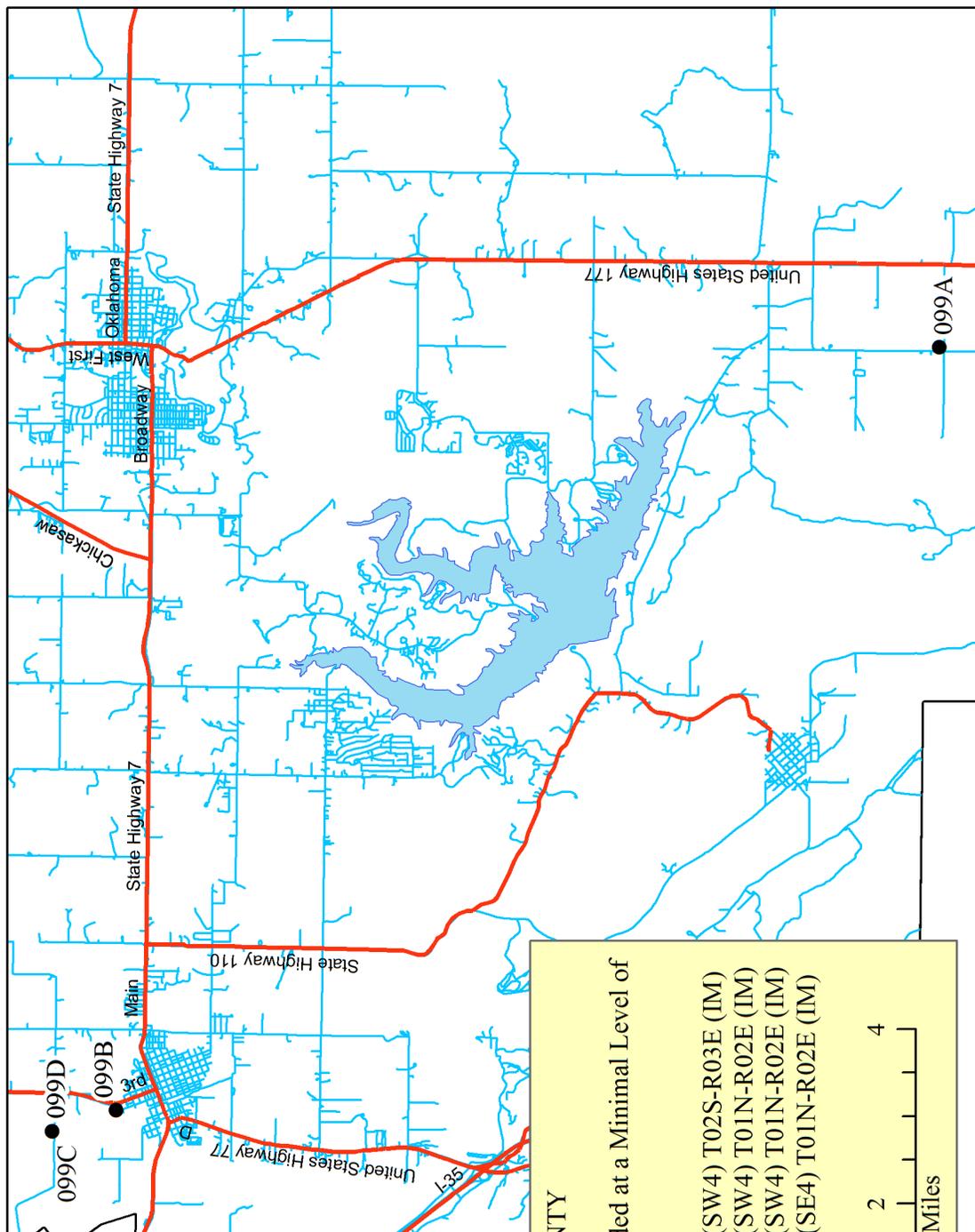
J. MARSHALL COUNTY



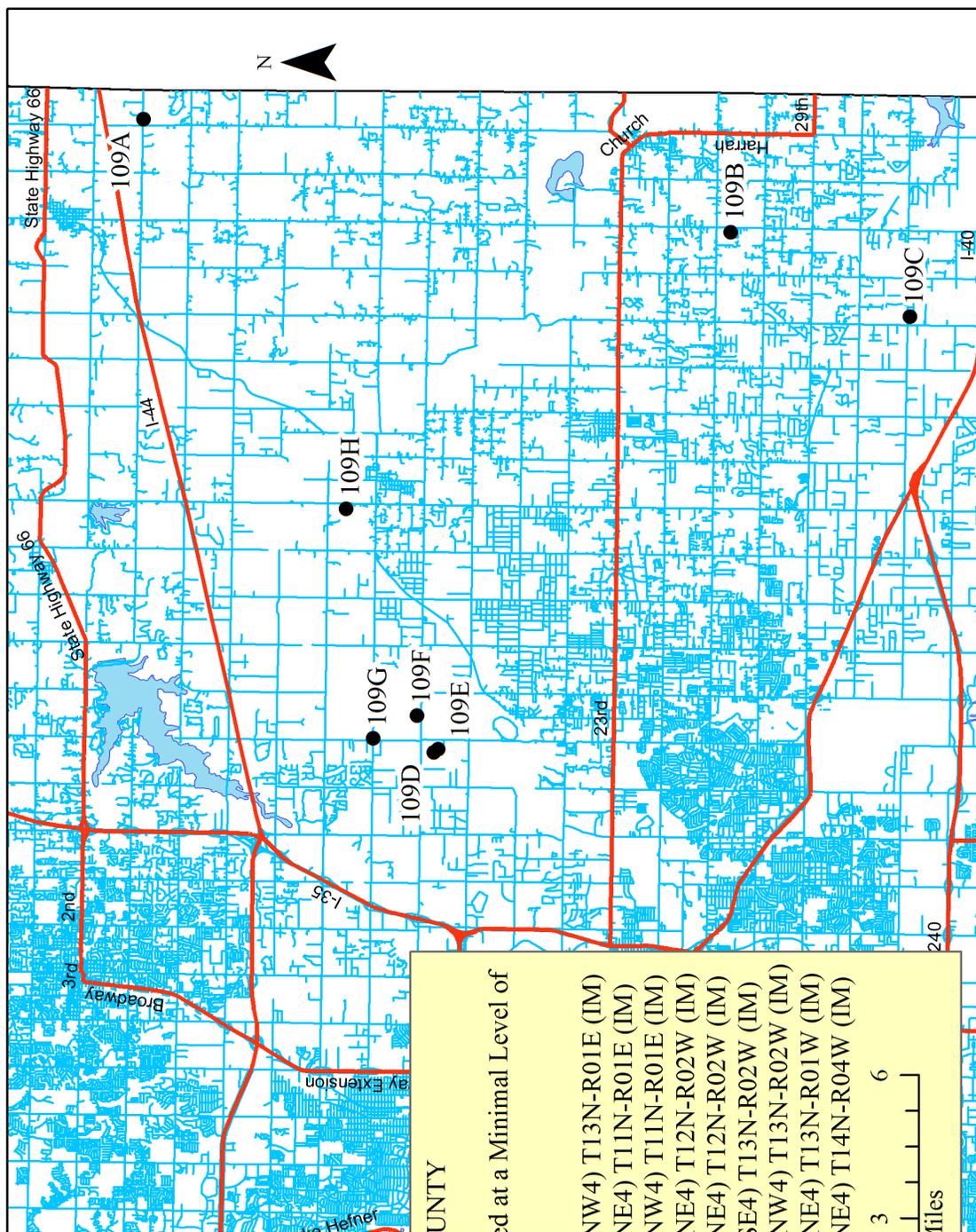
K. MCCLAIN COUNTY



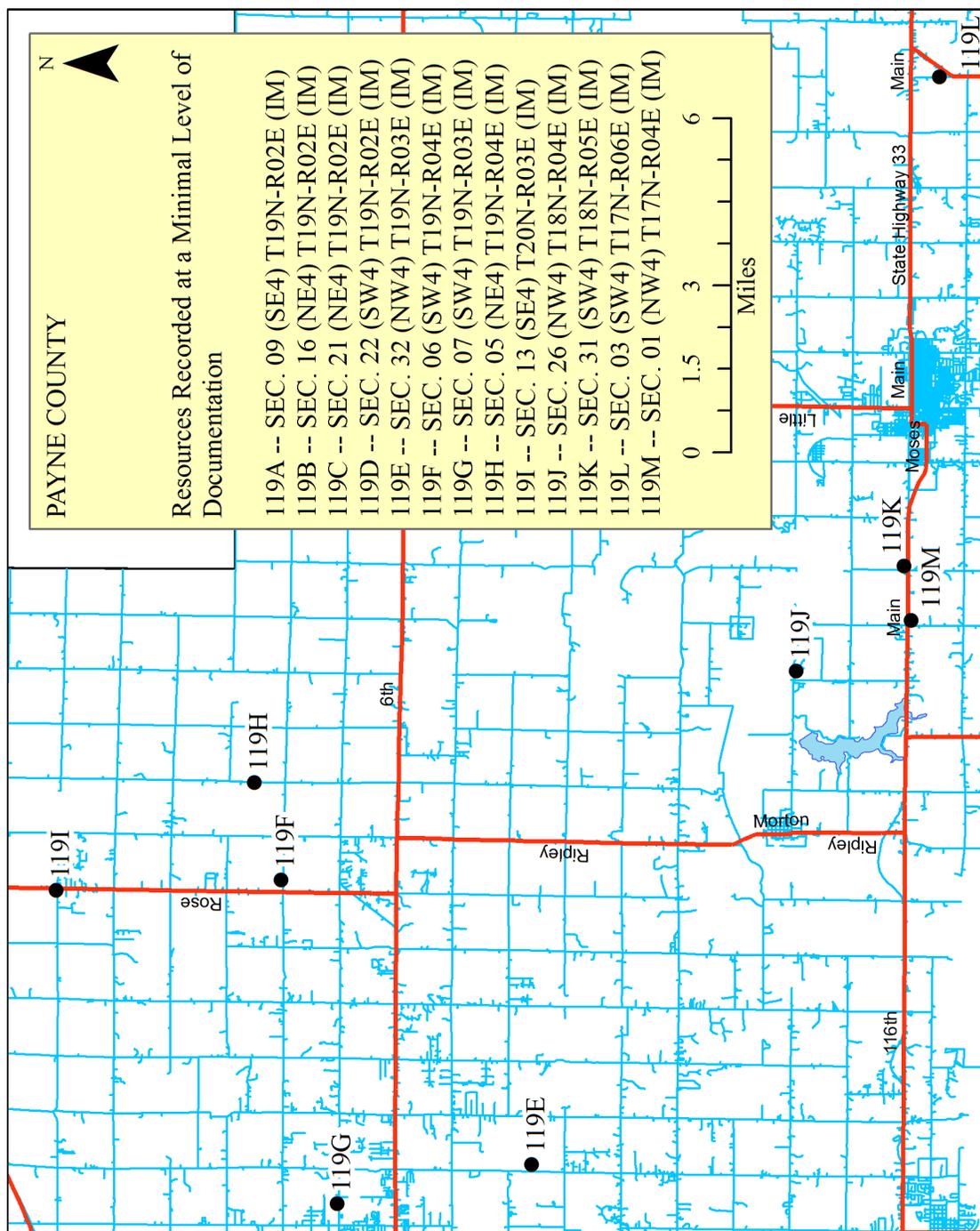
L. MURRAY COUNTY



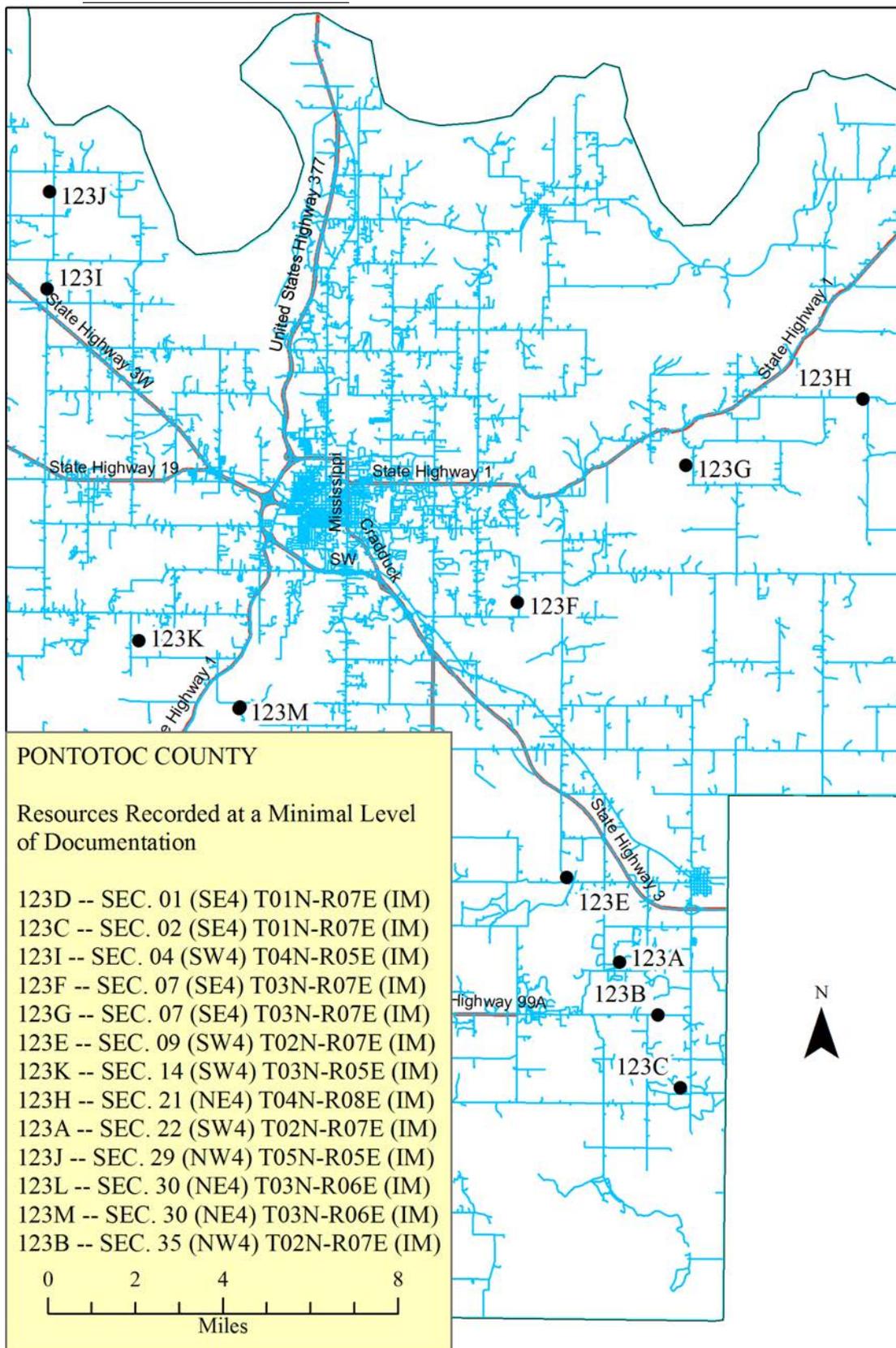
M. OKLAHOMA COUNTY



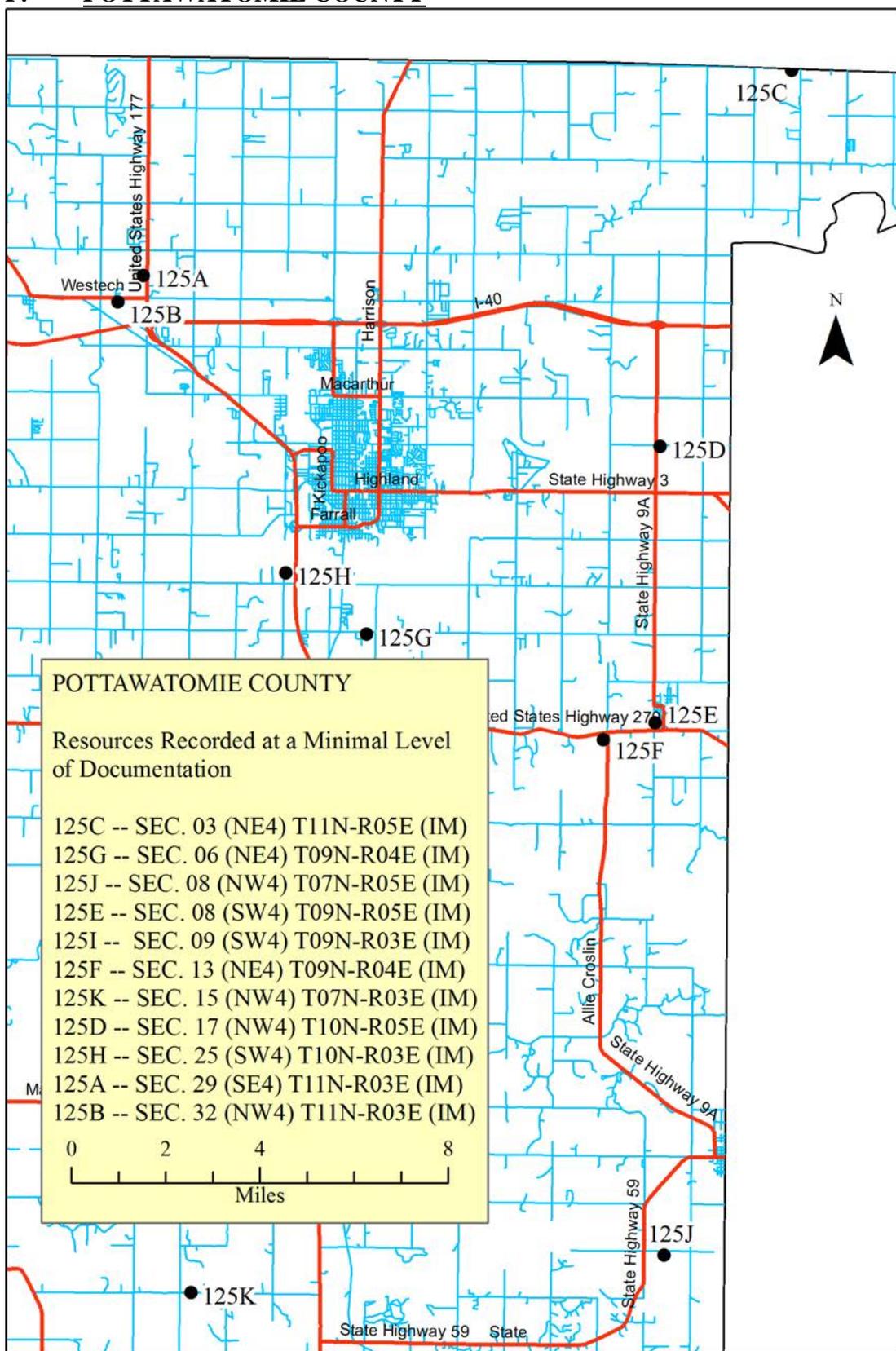
N. PAYNE COUNTY



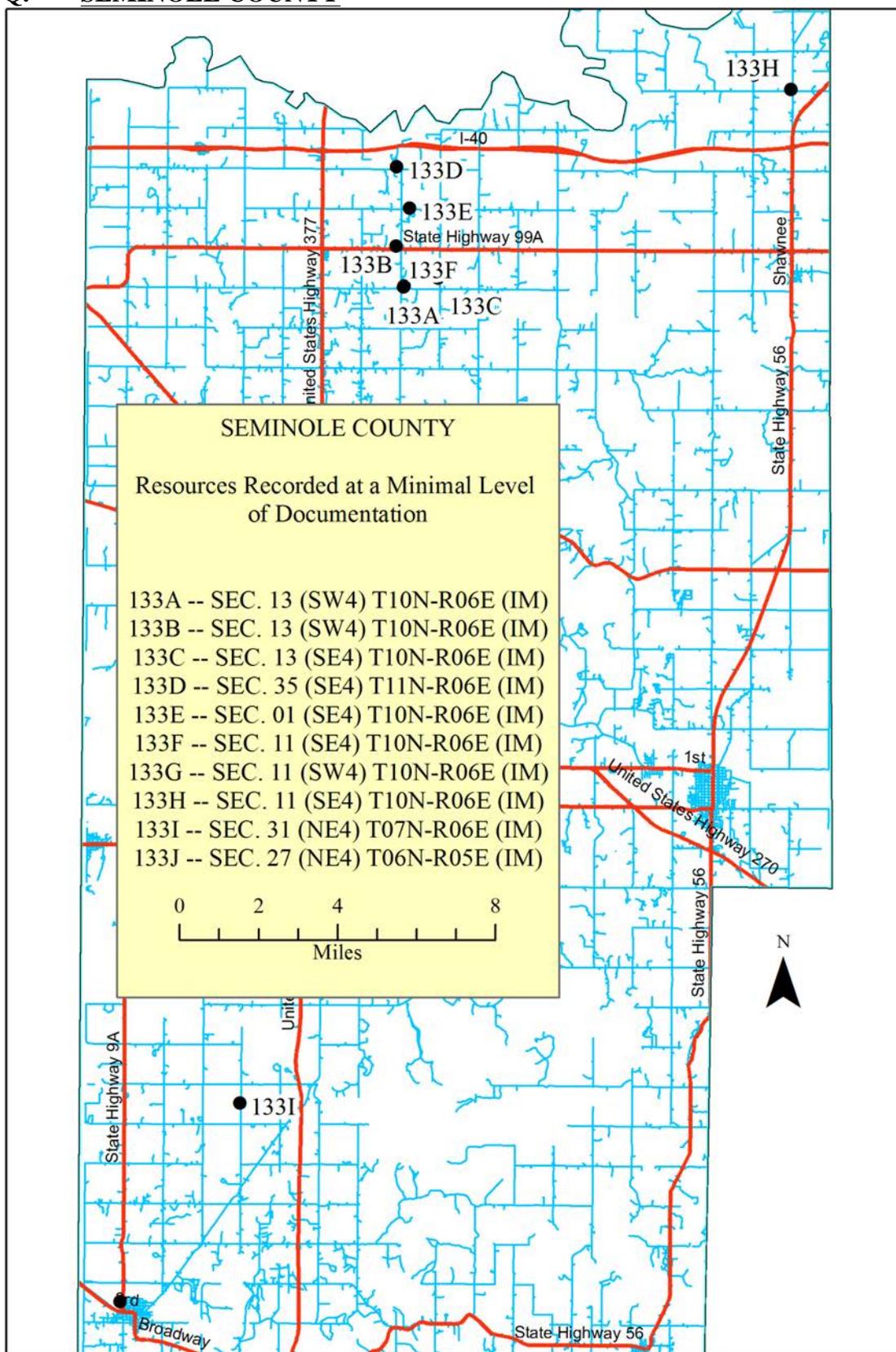
O. PONTOTOC COUNTY



P. POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY



Q. SEMINOLE COUNTY



XVI. ENDNOTES

1. Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 112.

2. Here is some information on the James H. Bounds Barn, which I suggested as a possible nomination for next year:

This is an exceptionally rare, four-crib log barn. The building was moved to the current location in 1895 from somewhere in Texas. The barn has been covered with sheet metal and the logs are in excellent condition, though not easily visible from the exterior. This is one of only a few four-crib log barns known to exist west of the Mississippi River. Only four are known to exist in Texas and it is the only one known to exist in Oklahoma. Moreover, it is an outstanding example of a four-crib log barn and is very large. Each log crib measures 18'x12' and is 12' tall. The ridge axis breezeway is 12' wide and the cross breezeway is 10' wide. The barn was part of the Double Y-Bar Ranch.

According to a neighbor, the property is part of the Judy Bounds Coleman estate, which was inherited by Mattie Edna Dudek (AGE 93), who lives in Durant, Oklahoma. For more information, contact Jean Goodwin, a local real estate agent, or the the business owner adjacent to the property, Donna Cantrell (Farmhouse Antiques).