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Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Southwestern Oklahoma

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Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Grady, Greer, Harmon,  
Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Stephens, Tillman, and Washita Counties

Prepared for:



OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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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 Southwestern Oklahoma (OK/SHPO Management Region Seven) during the fiscal year 2009-2010. That survey encompassed 17 counties and required the project director to log over 5,000 miles in 20 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 09-402.

This study of barns is the first of its kind in Oklahoma. It represents a first approximation of the actual patterns of barn types and forms in a 17-county area covering 15,600 square miles in the southwestern part of the state. Some 366 resources were recorded at a minimal level of documentation in about 20 days in the field between November 2009 and June 2010. Each county was surveyed over the course of at least one full day, which allowed a sizeable proportion of the study area to be sampled. The fieldwork season, generally November to March—when deciduous trees are leafless—was delayed in December and January due to a cycle of wet winter weather.

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 ranchers tending cattle. Final determinations of eligibility will necessarily require additional fieldwork to find surviving informants, examine county records, and probe local archives for 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

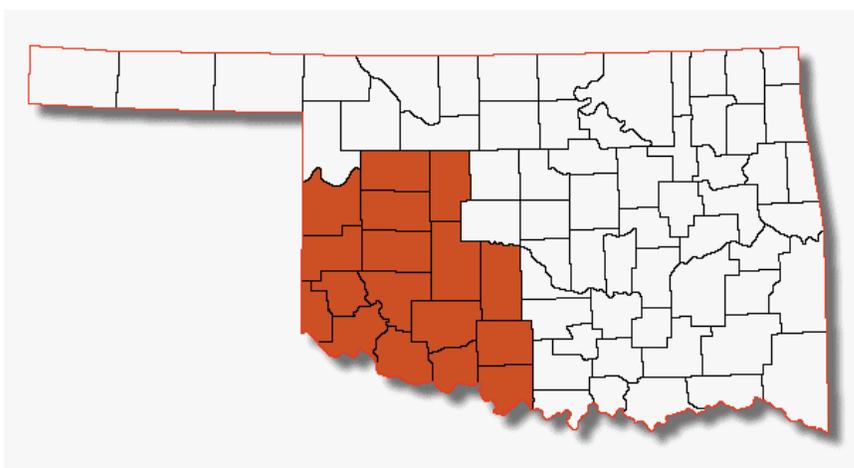
The research design of the project was rooted in the discipline of historical geography. It is a project guided by the scholarship of historical geographers such as Andrew H. Clark and Leslie Hewes, scholars who examined regional economic change over time using empirical data backed up by close field investigation. For a study of this type—sampling individual properties scattered across a study area of 15,552 square miles—few primary sources were very helpful. Reports of county agricultural extension agents proved useful to get an idea of farming conditions and production. The surviving issues of *The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman* are useful in developing an idea of issues farmers in the study area were dealing with from the 1910s to the 1940s. The digital archive service of *The Daily Oklahoman*, available in the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University, was also of great value in learning about regional agricultural trends over time. Of great utility in developing the field research model were two websites: the *University of Virginia's Historical Census Browser* and USDA's *Historical Census Publications* site. 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 ethnic settlement patterns. By far the most important secondary sources were books and journal articles on barns and regional culture in general, which described diffusion patterns and provided guidance in identification and classification of barns and their architectural features.

#### IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Southwestern 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

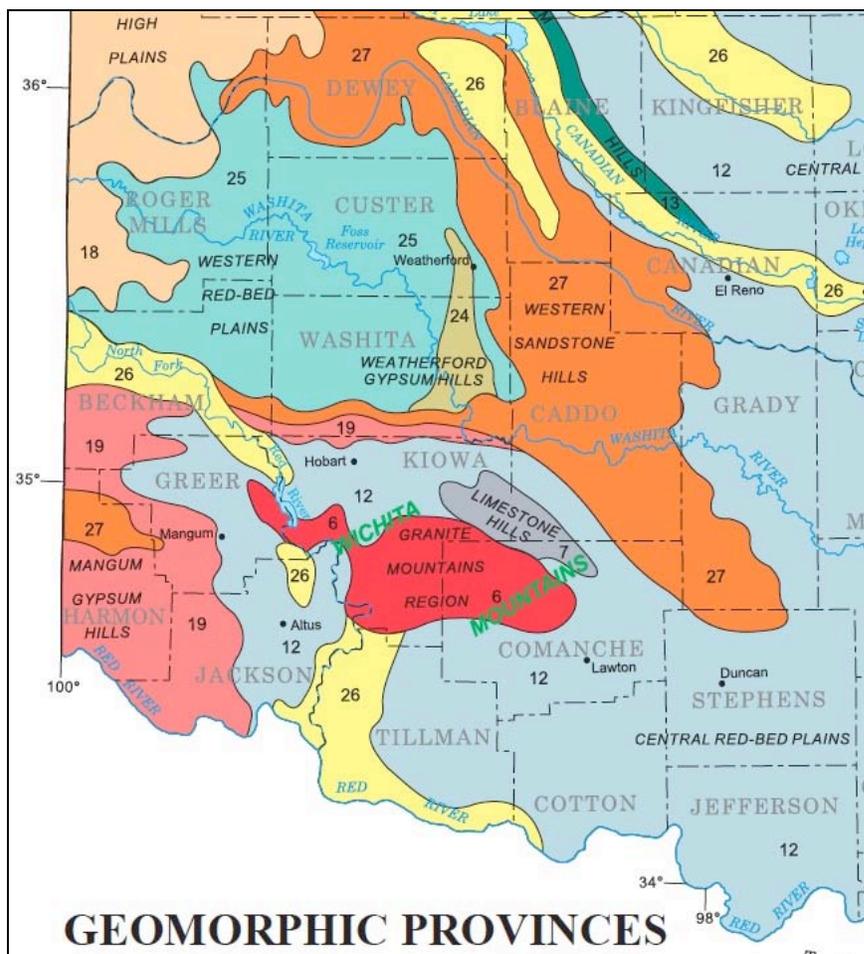
The Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Southwestern Oklahoma encompassed Management Region Seven. Seventeen counties comprise that region: namely, Roger Mills, Dewey, Blaine, Custer, Beckham, Washita, Caddo, Grady, Greer, Kiowa, Comanche, Stephens, Harmon, Jackson, Tillman, Cotton, and Jefferson. As the map below illustrates, this area comprised roughly one-fourth of the total area of the State of Oklahoma.



Study Area: Management Region Seven (Historic Component)

The physiographic qualities of Management Region Seven are fairly diverse. Elevation above sea level ranges from a low point of 826 feet at Petersburg in southeastern Jefferson County to a maximum of 2,450 feet in the Black Kettle National Grassland just west of Reydon (west-central Roger Mills County), which happens to be the highest point above sea level in Oklahoma outside the Panhandle. Management Region Seven encompasses some 11 different geomorphic provinces. From the most expansive to smallest, these include the Central Red-Bed Plains, the Western Red-Bed Plains, the

Western Sandstone Hills, the Mangum Gypsum Hills, the Western Sand-Dune Belts, the Granite Mountains Region, the Limestone Hills, and the Weatherford Gypsum Hills (see map below).

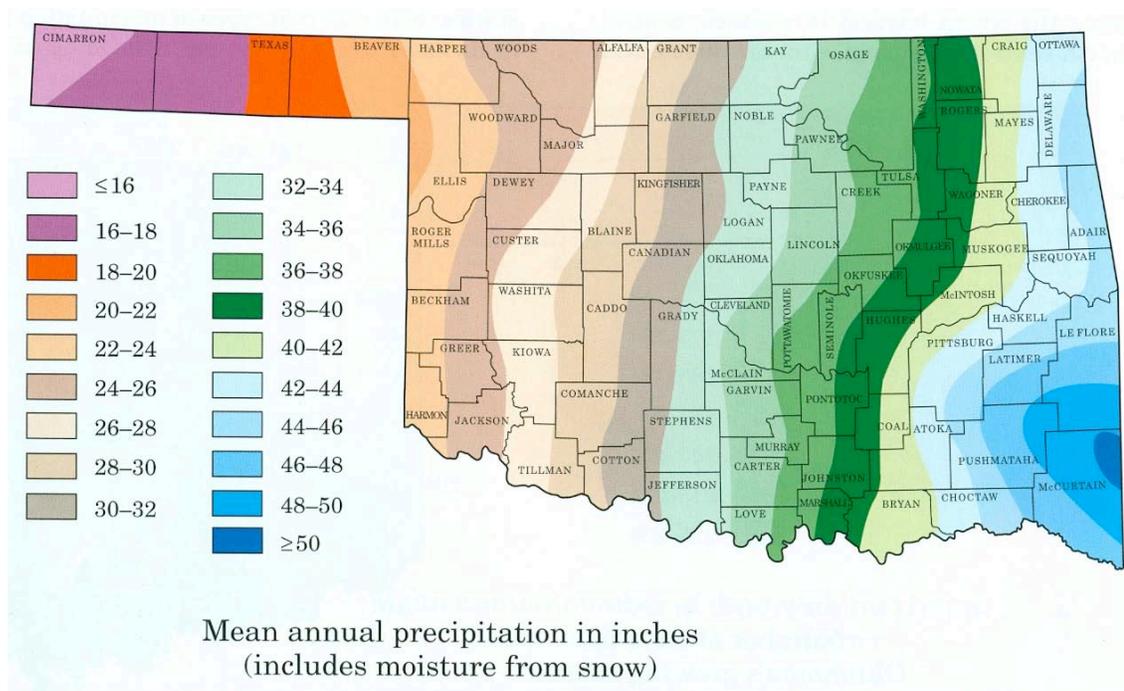


Source: Johnson, Kenneth S., "Geomorphic Provinces," in Goins, Charles R. and Danney Goble, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, Fourth Edition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006), p. 5.

Terrain varies widely across the study area. Exceptionally flat alluvial plains are found in the southern Central Red-Bed Plains and Western Red-Bed Plains. Terrain is gently rolling throughout most of the Mangum Gypsum Hills, the Weatherford Gypsum Hills, and the Western Sand-Dune Belts (yellow #26 on the map). The Western Sandstone

Hills and the Limestone Hills tend to be mostly hilly with some flat stream valleys. The Granite Mountains Region composes the greater Wichita Mountains area and is mostly mountainous with narrow, sandy bottomlands along the creek valleys.

Management Region Seven lies along the western boundary of the humid subtropical (Cfa) climate as it transitions to semiarid steppe climate (Bsk). Annual precipitation in the study area ranges from a high of 34 inches in eastern Jefferson County to a low of 23 inches in western Roger Mills County (see map below).<sup>1</sup>



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.

The Cross Timbers woodland biome, itself a mosaic of post oak-blackjack oak forest and tallgrass prairie, dominates the eastern counties of Management Region Seven. In the central tiers of counties, the Cross Timbers gives way to broader prairies. In the western

tier of counties (Roger Mills, Beckham, and the counties of Old Greer County) the prairie gives way to mesquite savannah, shinnery oak woodland, and shorter grasses.<sup>2</sup>

## VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed by the PI to locate, identify, and record historic resources followed professional geographical 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. Some of this research was conducted at the Oklahoma History Center in Oklahoma City, but the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater proved to be an ideal location for researching Oklahoma's agricultural history.

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 southwestern Oklahoma's agricultural history. Examination of the extensive literature of cultural geography 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 the study area.

Obviously, time and financial resources could not allow a comprehensive field survey of all 15,552 square miles of Management Region Seven. Therefore the project director was instructed by OK/SHPO personnel to locate, identify, and record a sample of extant properties meeting the 50-year age criteria. A sample of size of 10 barns per county was requested, with the objective that patterns of barn types and characteristics could be derived from a spatially stratified sample of some 170 resources.

The PI began to solicit information about locations of notable barns in the study area by creating a publicity campaign in local newspapers, creating an internet “wiki” to collect information, and social networking among regional photographers on the photo sharing site, Flickr. However innovative this strategy may have seemed, it failed miserably. The dozen or so people who contacted the survey office were eager to have their property recorded, but their particular resources were not outstanding. After a few weeks of attempting to coordinate meetings in the field and locate the correct resources, the PI realized that the survey required an unbiased, discerning eye if the necessary amount of fieldwork would be accomplished.

Having no basic list of properties to work from, the PI initially intended to use high-resolution aerial photographs of the study area to locate barns prior to site visits; however, this proved unfeasible for several reasons. Variations in barn size, tree cover, and the vertical perspective made a systematic survey without fieldwork impossible. The next best alternative was to direct the field survey effort to maximize the number of resources found.

Sampling zones for field trips were defined for each county based on a variety of information. By predefining sampling zones, the PI intended to maximize his probability of encountering barns in each county. Hypothesizing zones with the highest barn density equated to determining areas of maximum historic farm density. Information revealing areas of greatest historic farm density can be found in township-scale census data in state agricultural statistics, which are available in manuscript form at the Oklahoma State University. Additionally, a land quality GIS model was developed that compared terrain from a digital elevation model, soil quality indicators from county soil surveys, and

contemporary mosaics of land use. Added to both sets of information were transportation features (railroads) and ethnic settlement patterns derived from county histories and historical monographs.

Examination of OK/SHPO records was conducted in October 2009. To date, there are no barns in Management Region Seven listed on the National Register. 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.<sup>3</sup>

The sampling procedure began in November 2009 with a visit to Grady County guided by Lynda Ramsey. This field excursion was valuable and instructive. Finding barns takes time and requires many miles of driving; the sampling procedure would have to proceed more rapidly if 10 resources were to be sampled per county per day.

Unfortunately, Oklahoma experienced severe winter weather in December and January and the PI's availability for fieldwork did not match well with the few good travel days. Field research began in earnest on January 27th 2010, two months behind schedule. Fieldwork continued on a weekly basis from February through June 2010. By the end of April spring blooming began to reduce the quality of some photographs.

The county-by-county barn hunt got easier with experience. The surveyor developed a strategy of driving to knolls and high points in the sample zone, then scanning the area with binoculars to locate barns. The surveyor found that 200-300 square miles could be covered this way during a single field day. Photography is

hindered in December and January due to low sun angle. The best conditions occurred between 9:00AM and 4:30PM during the winter months. In 19 of 20 field days, the surveyor hunted barns from daylight to dark without stopping, averaging 224 square miles per day, roughly an area 15 miles wide by 15 miles long. Over the course of 20 days in the field, this resulted in the inspection of approximately 4,480 square miles, or about 29 percent of the total area of Management Region Seven.

County	Land Area (sq. miles)	Area Surveyed at Recon. Level (sq. miles)	Percent of County Land Area Surveyed	Total Resources Recorded	Resource Density (average per 100 sq. miles)
Beckham	902	257	28.4	17	6.6
Blaine	929	267	28.7	67	25.1
Caddo	1,278	103	8.0	26	25.2
Comanche	1,069	383	35.8	24	6.3
Cotton	637	106	16.6	6	5.7
Custer	987	180	18.2	36	20.0
Dewey	1,000	234	23.4	11	4.7
Grady	1,101	251	22.8	21	8.4
Greer	639	396	62.0	15	3.8
Harmon	538	303	56.3	11	3.6
Jackson	803	247	30.8	10	4.0
Jefferson	759	157	20.7	15	9.6
Kiowa	1,015	246	24.2	32	13.0
Roger Mills	1,142	335	29.3	11	3.3
Stephens	877	483	55.1	14	2.9
Tillman	872	188	21.6	13	6.9
Washita	1,004	352	35.1	37	10.5
TOTAL	15,552	4,480	28.8	366	8.2

Minimal-level recording of rural, historic barns inevitably required the surveyor to enter onto private property without express permission. The state vehicle was always parked prominently for landowners to see. As a rule, if a “No Trespassing” sign was posted, the surveyor did not enter the property. If a dwelling was adjacent to a barn, the surveyor always began by knocking on the door and asking permission to record the barn.

If no one answered at a dwelling that appeared to be inhabited, the surveyor left a business card and a note describing the scope and purpose of the survey after recording the barn. If a barn was located in a setting that appeared unsafe, it was not recorded.

Some 366 individual properties were recorded in Management Region Seven, an average of 22 properties per county. The recommended sample of 10 properties was achieved in all but one county. The great range of properties recorded per county is indicative of the range of barn incidence. At each barn site the surveyor inspected all around the building, sometimes took physical measurements, and took notes on the primary features. He then took at least two elevation photographs and recorded the location using a GPS receiver. On occasion a rancher or landowner was present who supplied information about the property. Generally, these individuals were helpful and quite enthusiastic about the purpose of the survey. However, western Oklahoma is an increasingly depopulated region, and the PI experienced a few entire field days without encountering a single property owner. Obviously, this created a dilemma in regard to assigning names to properties.

After each field session photographs were uploaded and GPS waypoints were uploaded to a GIS and overlaid on a high-resolution aerial photo. 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 across 17 counties was identifying the historic resource name for each property. Only very rarely was a property owner on site during a recording visit; when the historic resource name was identified in an interview with an occupant, it was recorded for the form. However, the only other way to identify an actual historic resource name would have been to conduct chains of title for each property at the 17 courthouses in Management Region Seven. That was unfeasible, as it would have required extensive additional travel, so the surveyor created a unique three-digit “Resource ID” number. The Resource ID# is provided on the forms as the Property Name and the file folders.

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, to view them online. Her written assessment is included in Section 8, or “Architectural Review,” of this report.

## VII. RESULTS

The Thematic Survey Historic Barns in Southwestern Oklahoma was successful in sampling the types of extant barns in the study area. Some 366 resources constructed before 1960 were identified and recorded, of which 87 were determined to be eligible for the National Register.

National Register eligibility was determined using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Such properties were evaluated to: (1) have been constructed 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 366 resources. Survey form data were entered into the OK/SHPO Access database for uploading to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

Approximately 4,480 square miles, or nearly 29 percent, of the 15,552 square miles of Management Region Seven were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Every accessible barn that the surveyor encountered within the sample areas was recorded; however, not all roads were driven within each sample zone and some extant resources were most certainly overlooked for various reasons (i.e., obscured by vegetation, terrain, etc.). The figures in the preceding table should be considered to be conservative estimates, but obviously some counties contain higher densities of resources than others.

County	Total Resources Surveyed	NR-Eligible Resources	% NR Eligible	List of National Register-Eligible Resources by Resource ID No.*
Beckham	17	2	12	372, 383
Blaine	67	28	42	032, 035, 038, 040, 048, 056, 062, 063, 086, 092, 096, 097, 100, 105, 109, 110, 111, 113, 189, 192, 194, 196, 199, (206, 207, 208, 209, 210)
Caddo	26	6	23	013, 015, 267, 268, 290, 292
Comanche	24	7	29	333, 337, 338, 340, 344, 361, 365
Cotton	6	0	0	--
Custer	36	4	11	122, 123, 130, 134
Dewey	11	1	9	325
Grady	21	5	24	005, 007, 015, 151, 156,
Greer	15	1	7	236
Harmon	11	1	9	220
Jackson	10	2	20	306, 310
Jefferson	15	0	0	--
Kiowa	32	14	44	161, 162, (169, 170), 174, 175, 183, 184, 185, 348, 349, 350, 352, 353
Roger Mills	11	2	18	023, 319
Stephens	14	1	7	392
Tillman	13	3	23	295, 300, 304
Washita	37	10	27	066, (067, 068), 075, 078, 080, 081, 124, 126, 127
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24</b>	

\* Parentheses denote individual properties within potential districts.

As the above table illustrates, the survey discovered a great unevenness in the distribution of properties deemed eligible for National Register listing. The quality of historic barns in Blaine and Kiowa Counties is outstanding, very good in Comanche and Washita Counties, and below average in Jefferson, Stephens, Cotton, Greer counties.

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

1. **The most important finding was that the vast majority of historic barns surveyed are currently in a physical state of ruin or neglect.** 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 ruin or dereliction. Certainly many extant properties have the potential for rehabilitation, but unlike residential or commercial buildings, historic barns are functionally antiquated. Neither are they visible to a wider public; they suffer the fate of obsolescence quietly, out-of-sight and out-of-mind in mostly depopulating, rural areas of Oklahoma. The handful of properties that have been rehabilitated are rare exceptions representing significant private investment made out of affinity for the historic building. Nearly all farmers and ranchers had a melancholy cognizance of the increasing attrition of barns in their area, but most fatalistically assumed nothing would ever be done to save them. For this reason, the surveyor was always welcomed onto private property to record barns. All were pleased to learn that the OK/SHPO would maintain a record of historic barns for posterity in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

2. Another important finding was that despite the fact that historic barns are mostly obsolete and survive by chance on modern farms and ranches, they are, unquestionably, the most-endearing components of the rural Oklahoma landscape. Many conversations

the surveyor had with residents (on-site, by phone, and by email) clearly demonstrate that **residents of Management Region Seven 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 local icons of their agricultural heritage, 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 have been covered with corrugated metal sheeting, 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 wet snow or ice, the roof or remaining walls eventually buckle. 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 range fires. The threat is much less severe if a loafing 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 where tall weeds and brush are allowed to build up near the foundation.

4. Despite a pervasive affinity for barns, **most people, even longtime locals, rarely know much about isolated barns in their locales or their histories.** The survey also discovered that barn design and use is highly localized (i.e., local builders frequently had signature elements in locales, such as the use of monitor roofs). 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 Region Seven.

5. **Survey counties with the highest densities of historic barn resources were Caddo, Blaine, Custer, Kiowa, and Washita Counties.** The large number of resources surveyed in Blaine County was due in part to the survey targeting the east-central part of the county where local histories indicated the presence of a Russian German colony.<sup>4</sup> Similar targeting of Amish and Mennonite populations turned up larger numbers of properties in Custer and Washita Counties. It should be recognized that the area sampled in Caddo County was quite small, but the return large; therefore, it would be prudent to conduct an intensive-level survey of Caddo County or include it as an outlier in a future thematic survey.

6. Perhaps the most plentiful and durable type of barn in Management Region Seven is the Quonset hut in its many varieties. **Quonset huts** are ubiquitous in Management Region Seven and seemingly unthreatened, no doubt because they have retained their utility. Indeed, Quonset hut-type buildings are still being constructed throughout the Great Plains. Those recorded in this survey were constructed before 1960 and represent a

number of styles.<sup>5</sup> Their spaciousness and resistance to wind, snow, rot, and wildfires make them very popular and increasingly common within Management Region Seven.

7. **Transverse-crib barns** were the most common traditional barn type recorded in Management Region Seven. Transverse-crib barns represent the greatest range in resource size and condition. Generally, transverse-crib barns are less-vertical in orientation and have less hay storage than Midwest feeder barns. Transverse-crib barns are truly ubiquitous throughout the entire area, which speaks much of their simple, utilitarian design and their somewhat higher flexibility for adaptation to modern use. Some are still used for small-scale baled hay storage and loafing sheds for beef cattle. Transverse crib barns most frequently contain gabled roofs, but gambrel, semi-monitor, and low-pitched Gothic-arched roofs were also found. Transverse-crib barns represent diffused from the greater Midland culture region (Upland South and Midwest), which are the two primary sources of settlement in Management Region Seven.<sup>6</sup>

8. **The original walls and roofs of historic barns throughout Management Region Seven are often covered by a skin of corrugated sheet metal, and sometimes by newer aluminum or vinyl siding.** Covering wood shake roofs and weatherboard walls with sheet metal has undoubtedly increased the lifespan of many historic barns by keeping their interiors dry and free of rot. Sometimes the sheet metal skin is painted, usually red or white; more often it is not painted. 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 done historically to preserve the

original functionality of the building, and is universal practice. The application of sheet metal did disqualify a property from eligibility if it was determined that it dramatically altered the original appearance and/or had been done since 1960. Application of more modern exterior materials, namely aluminum and vinyl siding, however, did disqualify a property from eligibility. This was the case with a few large livestock feeder barns clad in “barn-red” aluminum or vinyl siding.

9. The most common alterations to barns of all types throughout Management Region Seven is the **opening of the ground-level interior of barns to roaming beef cattle or the appendage of an exterior, south-facing loafing shed**. The opening of the barn and/or the addition of exterior sheds provide winter storm shelter for beef cattle. The alterations reflect a mid-twentieth-century shift in the Oklahoma agricultural economy from mixed- and cash-grain farming to a greater reliance on stocker beef cattle-raising after World War II. In the central and northern counties of Management Region Seven, farmers came to rely on beef cattle as the most profitable part of a mature winter wheat system. Wheat provides excellent fall-winter grazing, and ranchers supplement with processed feed and round hay bales delivered by pickup truck and dumped on the ground. The shift to pickup delivery of processed feed pellets and one-ton round bales have made barns almost entirely obsolete, except for occasional use as severe weather shelter for roaming cattle. Indeed, the current agricultural economy—specifically the day-to-day operations of the current scale of production—has created a grave threat to the integrity of barns in Management Region Seven.

10. The area known as **Old Greer County**, which was settled earlier than the rest of Management Region Seven, is especially deficient of barns built prior to 1950. Old Greer County comprises the southern half of Beckham and all of Greer, Harmon, and Jackson Counties. In all probability this is due to the area's long, sustained involvement with cotton production, since cotton required fewer and smaller buildings. Moreover, the longer growing season in this area requires less hay to be stored for cattle during winter. Most structures recorded in the region were small, single-crib barns that served as small granaries for work stock (horses and mules) used by cotton farmers before 1930. Larger farm buildings in the area are mostly post-1950 and are covered with corrugated metal.

11. **Bank barns** exist but are rare. More than half of the resources (excluding the three in Grady and Dewey Counties) were located in German Mennonite communities and do not conform to any North American prototype described in the literature. These were relatively compact, three-level, vertically-designed barns in which livestock entered on the gable ends, which is unusual and is unrelated to the well-known Pennsylvania barn complex.<sup>7</sup> The unusual bank barns are located squarely within the winter wheat-producing region north of the Washita River, which was settled by Germans from Russia, so it is possible that these resources represent folk building traditions introduced directly from immigrant source areas in the Volga and/or Black Sea regions before 1900.<sup>8</sup> Their geographical focus is Washita, Custer, and Blaine Counties.

12. A significant region of northwestern Comanche County, southern Kiowa County, and the Quartz Mountain area of eastern Greer County contain exceptionally interesting

and threatened architectural resources (not just barns) of **Wichita Mountain granite cobblestone (a.k.a., “cannonball”) construction**. The barn resources recorded for this survey were found on the north slope of the Wichita Mountains in Comanche and Kiowa Counties. Regional depopulation and farm abandonment is subjecting these very unique rural folk buildings to rapid loss of integrity.

13. Use of **native stone**, especially for foundation material, is not uncommon in Management Region Seven. Even very soft, water-soluble gypsum is utilized in several areas where it is locally available. An example of the use of local limestone for a side-drive single-pen barn is Resource # 341 in a section of the Limestone Hills of northern Comanche County north of Medicine Park. Nearby is a granite-clad Transverse-crib barn built near granite outcrops. There appears to be no apparent ethnic association with the use of native stone; it is used simply because it is locally available.

14. The survey documented the use of, mainly in barns and granaries, **a locally-produced concrete in the northern Wichita Mountains region**. Examples include barns in northwestern Comanche, southeastern Kiowa, and eastern Greer Counties. These resources are generally abandoned, but should not be considered threatened, since their solid concrete construction will likely allow them to survive centuries.

15. Throughout Management Region Seven, direct access to barns, especially the larger types, is almost always hindered on two or more sides by the presence of **corrals** or more sophisticated livestock handling systems.

16. The distribution of Midwest-style **livestock feeder barns** is concentrated in the central and northern parts of the study area where wheat production was most important before 1930. Collectively, feeder barns are among the larger type of resources recorded in the study area. They represent substantial investments in buildings before agricultural mechanization. Feeder barns contain large haymows and livestock holding facilities, and as such are among the more noticeable barn type in Management Region Seven. Their substantial height was enabled using light, modern prefabricated trusses rather than heavy timber construction found in earlier examples outside Oklahoma.<sup>9</sup> This lighter construction, however, also makes them more vulnerable to damage by high winds or roof collapse under the burden of ice and snow. A number of ruins were recorded that demonstrate this. The most common type of remark by sources in the field were references to wonderful old barns that had recently collapsed after years of neglect. Excellent examples surveyed included both gabled and gambrel roofs.

17. **Three-bay threshing barns** were located in 10 of the 17 counties of Management Region Seven. None were located in the southern tier of counties. Not surprising is the fact that almost all were located in areas where wheat production has long been important, mostly in the southwest-to-northeast trending intensive wheat production zone, and especially in the northern part where more Midwesterners settled.<sup>10</sup> Three-bay threshing barns mostly remain used for hay and miscellaneous storage. Some three-bay threshing barns are National Register eligible because they represent excellent examples of this form (Criterion C) in addition to Criterion A.

18. **Amish barns**, similar to what may be found in parts of Ohio, exist in eastern Custer County between the towns of Thomas and Weatherford.<sup>11</sup> These are the largest barns surveyed in Management Region Seven. They differ from livestock feeder barns in that they tend to be supported by heavy internal vertical beams rather than light prefabricated trusses. Their exteriors usually contain pent roofs, which are recognized by Noble and Cleek to be diagnostic traits of Amish barns. Most also contain attached milk houses and are still in use.

19. A majority of the many **single-crib barns** recorded in Management Region Seven are located in the southernmost counties. Historic uses of these Upland Southern folk buildings were predominantly as granaries. This rectangular, gabled, single-crib barn type is among the smallest of resources recorded, typically measuring 20 feet by 25 feet on a side or less. None are presently used for their original purpose, and most are in very poor condition; indeed, those recorded would likely be gone if it were not for sturdy construction. Single-crib barns dominate the share of barn types in the Old Greer County counties (Harper, Greer, and Jackson). Single-crib barns represent cultural influences of southern Anglo settlers, especially those from Texas, in Management Region Seven.<sup>12</sup>

20. The double-crib, **drive-in granaries** seem to be an adaptation of a traditional Upland Southern form to the needs of the small grain farmer. The familiar drive-in corncrib of southern Appalachia was augmented with sealed, double-clad walls and a raised foundation that could be used for storing wheat. A typical example is resource #330 in northwest Blaine County.

21. **Pole barns** were located throughout Management Region Seven, but more were surveyed in the southern tier of counties because so few other types were available for recording. Most pole barns are large in area, have very low-pitched, gabled roofs, and a generally modest, horizontal orientation. Most are covered with sheet metal. Pole barns represent the youngest and are among the least-threatened barn type in the study area; most recorded properties were of late 1950s construction. One noteworthy exception is the 1925 Wichita Mountain granite cobblestone pole barn at Medicine Park in Comanche County, which is National Register eligible for its unique construction. According to farmers interviewed in the field, the preferred barn of 2010 is the east-facing, steel, shed roof, open-sided, multiuse pole barn capable of holding several layers of large round or rectangular hay bales that can be stacked with a front-end loader. They are relatively cheap, easy to construct, strong, and maintenance-free.

22. **Monitor roofs** are more abundant in Management Region Seven than the surveyor expected. They were mostly found on Transverse-crib barns. The survey located an unusual abundance of them in the vicinity of Hitchcock in east-central Blaine County. As John Fraser Hart has remarked, such idiosyncrasies may result simply because the only barn builder in the area preferred a particular type. Interestingly, monitor roofed-barns are especially common in the Central Valley of California, where many people from Management Region Seven migrated during the 1930s. Roof type has no bearing on National Register eligibility.<sup>13</sup>

23. **So-called “hay hoods”—the triangular extension at the top of a barn’s gable that shield’s the block and tackle of the hayfork—are not rare, but they are rarely elaborate.** An exceptional style of hay hood is the National Register-eligible Resource #081 in western Washita County, which is one of two “hanging gable” hay hoods located (the other is #302 in Tillman County).<sup>14</sup> Most hay hoods observed in the study area were of the same general V-shape. Several are quite large. The survey located hay hoods on barns with gambrel roofs, gabled roofs, monitor roofs, broken gambrel roofs, Gothic-arched roofs, and saltbox roofs.

24. The survey identified a number of barns with interesting **“broken gable” and “broken gambrel” roofs** created by adding lower-pitch flanking sheds to both sides of a gable or gambrel roof. The result is an aesthetically interesting roof shape that is not well-documented in the literature.

25. An area of Old Greer County—specifically, a zone in northern Harmon County and western Greer County—is peculiar in that most farms and ranches do not contain barns, but instead utilize **old railroad boxcars** for hay storage. Some boxcars have been incorporated into buildings, but most simply set out in the open.

26. **There appears to be no geographic or chronological pattern in the original use of horizontal versus vertical wood cladding on the historic barns of Management Region Seven.** Both older and newer resources utilize horizontal weatherboard, and many contain both vertical and horizontal boards.

27. Given the ubiquity of house construction materials, the inexpensive nature of the balloon-frame technique, and a likely dearth of experienced barn builders, **many of Management Region Seven's barns contain design and construction elements found in residential construction of the same period.**

28. Only a handful of the resources recorded in Management Region Seven contained **murals or painted designs.** The most common of these was the painting of a five-pointed star on a gable. Barn murals and motifs, which can be found in the eastern United States, are almost entirely nonexistent in Management Region Seven.<sup>15</sup>

29. If an ethnic presence exists in the barns of Management Region Seven, then it is very subtle. The bank barns in and around Blaine County, as well as the Amish settlements, may be exceptions. These areas are spatially associated with those of the Germans from Russia.

30. **The survey found only a handful of barns that contained cupolas.** Cupolas provide ventilation and add to the aesthetic quality of barns. Their presence is indicative of higher style and high quality construction. Several were found on barns that were in a state of ruin (#380). The best example of a cupola was found on the "square barn" (#295) near Tipton in Tillman County; the bank barn (#126) and the Deckers barn (#135) in Custer County; the large feeder barn in northern Caddo County (#286); the large Appalachian barn (#254) overlooking the Red River in extreme southeastern Cotton County; the small drive-in crib barn (#194) in the Hitchcock area of Blaine County; the

side-drive single-crib barn (#167) in Kiowa County; and the feeder barn (#303) in Tillman County.

31. Of 366 resources recorded, **only two barns had been rehabilitated** (i.e., #219 in Harmon County and #245 in Jefferson County).

32. Areas with substantial ethnic German settlement appear to exhibit a **tendency for farmsteads to be located near the center point of sections** (junction of quarter-sections), a trait that has been observed elsewhere (i.e., Missouri). In these areas, the surveyor often had to walk a half-mile into the section to record a resource.

33. Most barns with a haymow, even if long abandoned, always provide excellent **nesting habitats for owls**. The surveyor typically encountered single or nesting pairs of Great Horned Owls and Barn Owls in larger barns.

34. Some excellent examples of buildings that contribute to the farm complex were recorded. These included farmhouses, chicken houses, hog barns, milking parlors, milk houses, granaries, and other buildings and structures found in association with historic barns. All such resources recorded in this survey were substantially constructed buildings and were parts of farmstead complexes that include at least one barn. Chicken houses recorded include those with shed, gable, and semi-monitor roofs; while most are of frame construction, several had native stone foundations, and the one near Medicine Park (Comanche County) was of Wichita Mountain cobblestone construction. This

rectangular farm outbuilding type is among the smallest of resources recorded, typically measuring 10 feet by 20 feet. Their spatial distribution is focused on the northern part of the northeast-southwest trending winter wheat zone that runs through the study area. The survey also recorded five hog barns. Hog barns, like chicken houses, tend to have semi-monitor roofs with the clerestory facing south. Hog barns are generally medium to small rectangular buildings measuring 15 feet by 30 feet. They are easily recognizable by the presence of hog panel pens, short doors, and ridgeline ventilators. Hog barns recorded in this survey generally represent a few surviving examples of mixed farming settlement, almost all of which have long been abandoned, are fast deteriorating, and losing their architectural integrity.

## VIII. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW by Jana Phillips, AIA

The barns in the survey show a variety of styles and sizes. Upon closer review, trends become apparent that reveal quite a bit about the original barn owner, how the structure has adapted to change over the years, and how the current landowner views the viability of the structure. Barns are often the signature building on a farm, but more importantly they are the business building for a farm whether cultivation of crops or ranching is the main enterprise. They offer much information as to the day-to-day life on the farm. 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 affecting size of a structure include: how much the landowner could invest in the barn at the time of its erection; if the structure was to provide shelter for large farm animals, smaller poultry, or for crops; or if the requirements stipulated 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.

The materials and style are common characteristics of the structures. A vast majority of the barns have a wood structural frame in common. Wood frames can only

survive if protected from moisture. Moisture, whether from above or below, is the single-most damaging decomposition agent of any structure. Some of these have a composition of stone base/foundation that supports the wood frame. 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.

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 disperse and subsequent transfer of wind loads through the structure to the foundation and finally to the ground. Masonry structures are typically built with hollow masonry units to provide what is known as dead air space, which creates a barrier for temperature and humidity. A solid masonry wall, while an effective lateral bracing system, would not be as efficient in protecting the grains inside as the wood frame. Due to the nature of the masonry units being made of clay, they do conduct some moisture through the cells, which the wood system does not, since the wood system has more individual pieces in the system.

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, which was sold in many of the same catalogs as barn kits, could be housed in the milking parlor and not subject to the day to day activity of an all purpose barn.

The buildings under consideration are clad in wood siding, corrugated sheet metal, baked enamel metal wall panels, brick, native stone, and clay blocks. Many of the barns have wood siding; some have weathered wood, which gives an aged patina adding to the character of a background building. Some of the wood sheathed barns have been painted to protect them from the elements. Red is the most popular choice for painted wood, with white a close second. Roofs are found to be wood shake, corrugated sheet metal, baked enamel or galvanized metal roof panels, and asphalt shingles. Most of the rooflines are gabled, gambrel, Gothic-arched, and monitor. Hipped and single-sloped sheds round out the variety of rooflines.

There are a handful of closely located barns in the Stephens/Kiowa/Comanche Counties area that boast native stone construction. These barns are not large, but are significant in their uniqueness. Their construction technique appears to have been one that would have required a lot of labor and time for the mortar to set these stones in place. One could surmise that the longevity of the structures was a priority over the speed of construction or labor required to complete them. Most of these properties have simple gabled roofs.

Some other unique structures to mention are a “broomcorn shed” in Comanche County, which is the only one of this type documented. This is located in an area known for broomcorn cultivation, but the fragility of this type of structure makes them exceedingly rare.

A very interesting barn was documented in this survey. It closely resembles examples of the Scioto Valley Elevated Corncrib. This unique structure has banked entries in the gable ends. This structure was located far from evidence of a farmhouse. This would support the likelihood of the structure serving as a corncrib by locating it near the crop to be harvested.

The obvious clumping of styles and construction techniques are indicative of settlers bringing their techniques and skills from previous locations to the Oklahoma landscape. Settlers would migrate to the most recently opened virgin prairie land with their extended family and friends. They would help one another build the required improvements to support life on the farm. Some of the barns appear to have been 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.

By the time that Oklahoma was being settled, barn planning was becoming of great interest throughout the Midwest and Great Plain states. Heavy timber structures

were considered outdated and not as accommodating to large hay wagons as the new style balloon frame structures. The balloon frame structure originating in Illinois was becoming a popular construction method. It allowed wider clear spans, was quicker to construct with less waste, and the building materials were easier to transport across the Great Plains where forests were not as plentiful. The balloon frame structures also lent themselves to the catalog order business. The entire barn could be custom-designed to the landowner's specifications, or chosen from a plan book and shipped via rail car to the landowner.

Barns were sometimes constructed by building crews moving through the region, much like custom harvesters of the mid-20th century. Landowners would purchase a mail order barn plan and building materials. The crews would be scheduled to move through and erect the barns. The similarity of barn styles and materials in a relatively close area would support the widely accepted theory of neighbors, family and friends raising barns for one another. Similarities over a larger area support the theory of barn building crews either being sent by a catalog sales company or by building crews moving through the region.

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. Some have maintained the original wood siding that has been preserved by paint. Others 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. Nearly all of the barns still in use have electricity also.

Perhaps the most noteworthy item regarding materials is the impact of the sheet metal wall and roof panels used on barns throughout Oklahoma. The materials have proven their effectiveness so well that they have been adapted to many building types. In particular, metal panels are most often applied to prefabricated metal frames that provide relatively large clear spans with minimal material. They are the most recent development in barn technology incorporating modern methods. These buildings have been found to serve a variety of uses. They are adaptable to almost any type of occupancy/activity and have quickly moved into communities all over Oklahoma in the past 20-30 years. These buildings with their beginnings so firmly planted in the agrarian lifestyle have shaped suburban/urban landscapes as well. Some view this as a positive addition in that little maintenance is required. Others are not so willing to see the material, so closely associated with the rural vernacular become a dominant fixture on Main Street, Oklahoma. Cities have enacted ordinances to prevent its use.

It is interesting to observe the barns that have glazing in their window apertures. Typically windows are to allow natural ventilation and light throughout the barns. The addition of glazing indicates that the occupants required the view out/daylight independent of ventilation needs. The barns that have glazed windows also tend to have some ornamentation/decoration on them. Any correlation as to why would be mere speculation.

Some of the barns in sound condition have been remodeled or had additional space built. This is most likely to have occurred either when landowners' needs adjusted from ranching to crop cultivation or the farm was profitable enough to require an expansion of the business. 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.

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 adaptable barns provide a sense of history of survival in rural areas.

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 PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

A National Park Service Preservation Brief by Michael J. Auer, titled *The Preservation of Historic Barns*, is available on the Internet.<sup>16</sup> 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. Auer's defines the "Prairie barn" as containing a "hay hood," yet such features are common on many 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 these terms. Round barns and Dutch barns, likewise, are intriguing forms, yet both are exceptionally rare. Round barns have always been idiosyncratic and are found in the Midwest. Dutch barns are confined to a few Middle Atlantic states and are extremely rare. Crib barns are very common, but come in an array of varieties. Where they are common, barns with subterranean basements or 'banks' can be classified into a variety of types (English barns, Pennsylvania German barns).

This official preservation document's limited classification is odd because there is a surprisingly large academic literature on North American barns. Additionally, there exists a massive and mostly untouched sea of primary sources relating to the history of barns in national and state agricultural newspapers, agricultural extension periodicals, and private collections.

Most of the academic literature on barns is the work of folklorists and cultural geographers. 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. The works of many of these scholars are relevant to this study of a portion of the southern Great Plains and are listed in the annotated bibliography of this report.

Despite the significant attention paid to barns by scholars, probably more than ninety percent of research has focused on the eastern United States. Indeed, researchers in western states have few guideposts in the way of typologies or terminology. Cultural geographers Allen G. Noble and Richard Cleek published a small field guide to barns and outbuildings, *The Old Barn Book*, which contains many good drawings and is helpful in understanding the basics of pre-1890 barns. This work is the best source for identifying barns in the field and I use it as a base for the typologies here; however, I found many forms in the study area that did not conform to any of their types.

Another excellent work is that of John Michael Vlach, an American Studies scholar. Vlach’s simply-titled *Barns*, is quite useful because it is a regionally-arranged 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. 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, concur. They are reluctant, due to their own field experiences, to classify barns in the manner of Noble and Cleek.<sup>17</sup>

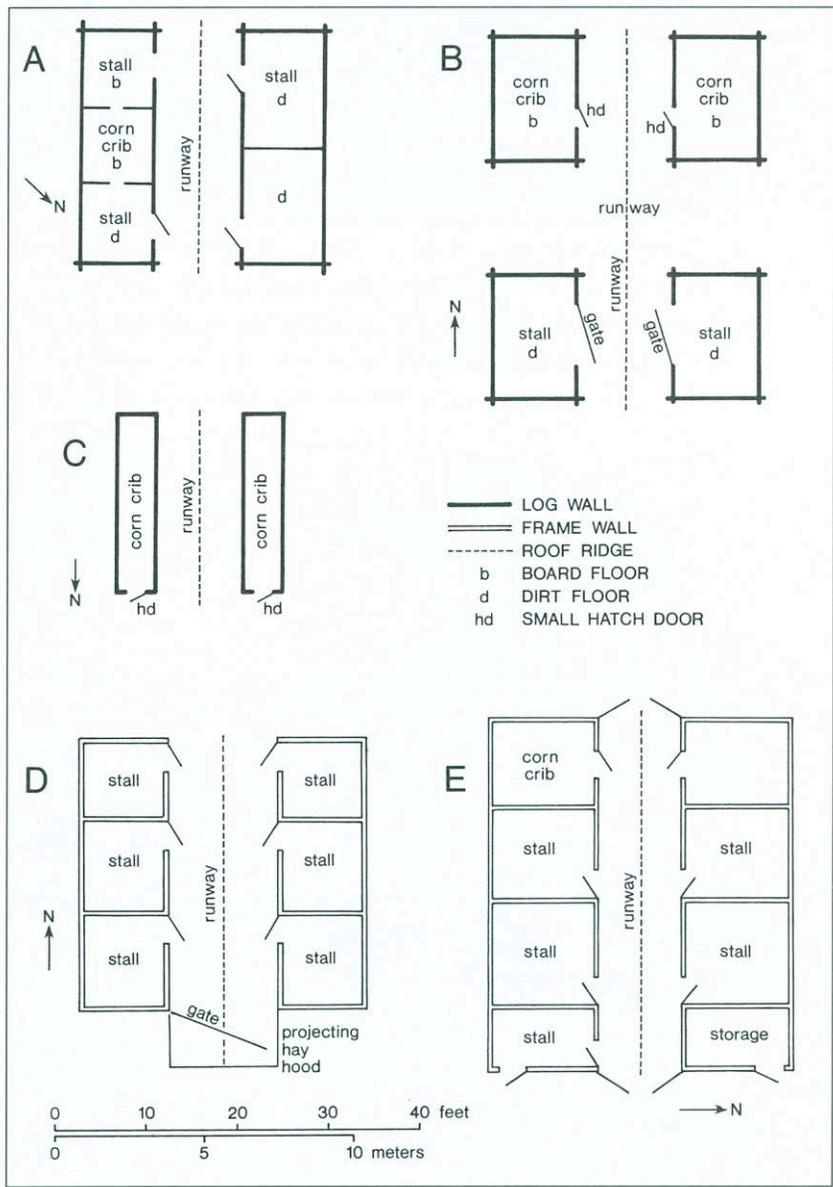
For this survey I have attempted to arrive at a compromise between being too general and too specific regarding barn typologies. The following barn typology was developed after weighing Noble and Cleek's field guide with my own field observations. What I hope to provide is a consistent, simple-to-use,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

#### Transverse-Crib Barns (118 recorded)

The transverse-crib barn has been extensively documented as an American barn type that originated around 1800 in the Great Valley of southwest Virginia and northeastern 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:

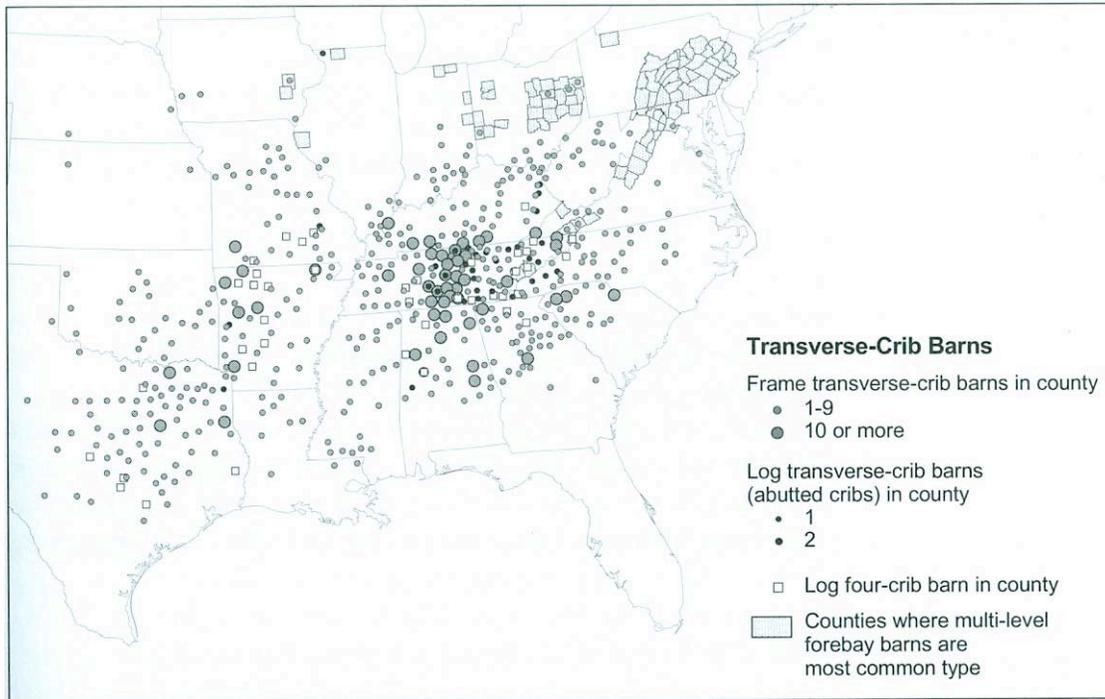
- (a) gables facing front and rear;
- (b) a central runway beneath the roof ridge having wagon access at both ends;

- (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.



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 corncrib at Brattonville, 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*, p. 47



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



Transverse-crib barn, Hollis vicinity, Harmon County. Note the prominent center aisle.

Transverse crib barns became widespread in the Upland South by the latter 1800s and diffused widely to the southern section of Middle West. Indeed, Jordan-Bychkov declares the transverse-crib barn to be a “diagnostic” cultural trait of the Upland South. 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.

The transverse-crib barn often contains two flanking eave-side sheds, which when combined with various central roof pitches creates a variety of ‘broken gable’ or ‘broken

gambrel' forms. Indeed, this survey documented a variety of roof forms on transverse-crib barns. Transverse-crib barns containing only one flanking shed have the appearance of a saltbox roof.

By far and without question, transverse-crib barns are the most common barn type in the southwestern Oklahoma study area. However, the use of modern construction techniques and materials, individual innovation on the part of the owner, and later alterations to original forms sometimes made classification difficult. Examination of the literature reveals that barn scholars do not agree on exactly how to distinguish between a transverse-crib barn and the larger, more complex 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, gable-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 barn 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.

#### Midwest Livestock Feeder Barns (38 recorded)

Cultural geographers nearly all agree on the existence of a barn type known as the Midwest 'livestock feeder barn' that evolved from the earlier transverse-crib barn in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley and eventually came to dominate the Corn Belt stretching from Ohio to Nebraska. While no hard-and-fast definition of its form exists, feeder barns

often follow the form of the subsistence-derived transverse-crib barn, but it is agreed that they are larger than their Appalachian precursors. 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, I have opted to define a Midwest livestock feeder barn as any large, tall barn with a large hay capacity and a relatively complex interior design (if known) that is not dominated by diagnostic traits of other barn types. Roof type, wall-cladding, and color are inconsequential.

#### Three-Bay Threshing Barns (34 recorded)

Noble and Cleek define the three-bay threshing barn as an English-derived, one-story, side-gabled barn with large, centered, eave-side entries on both sides. A central runway between the eave doors may or may not divide it into three equal spaces (bays). This barn is essentially a very simple, gabled shell that may contain a loft for hay storage and usually has few windows. This simple barn arrived to the Connecticut and Hudson valleys in colonial times and was used for communal hand-threshing of small grains, as the doors allowed wind to carry away chaff. Grain was scooped into a granary bay and straw was stacked in the other bay. Yankee and Yorker wheat farmers advancing west

along the Great Lake plains brought this barn to northern Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin in the mid-1800s. By the late 1800s it was common from Ohio to North Dakota.



Three-Bay Threshing Barn, Cooperton vicinity, Kiowa County. Note small size and centered, eave wall sliding doors. This property is located in an intensive wheat district on the northwest slope of the Wichita Mountains.

The three-bay threshing barn is defined for this survey as any small to medium-size, rectangular barn in which the main entry is not on the gable end, but rather (ideally) on the eave side. Additional confirming features include: (a) few if any windows; (b) use of vertical board cladding; (c) gable-end shed additions; (d) presence of pent roofs. Roof type is not a diagnostic trait.

Extant three-bay threshing barns in the study area had outlived their original function, since mechanical threshing was the norm by the period of earliest settlement around 1890. Barns exhibiting the characteristics of a three-bay threshing barn are

therefore vernacular, although examples in the Mennonite and Amish communities may have been used for community threshing at one time.

#### Side-Drive Single-Crib Barns (30 recorded)

According to Noble and Cleek, a side-drive crib barn is a variation of a small single-crib barn. It contains a crib (stalls or granary) on one side, a drive-in aisle where a wagon could be sheltered on the opposite side, and a small loft for hay above. The ridgeline parallels the division between the crib and the aisle. Noble and Cleek recognized side-aisle crib barns to be “widely scattered across Kentucky, probably elsewhere in Appalachia.” Kentucky was a major source of Upland Southern migrants to the study area, so it follows that the form was brought to the study area by farmers and ranchers deriving from Kentucky. All examples in the study area, however, are of frame construction, since railroads made cheap sawn lumber readily available throughout the period of settlement.



Side-Drive Single Crib Barn, Velma vicinity, Stephens County. This Upland Southern folk building was constructed around 1900 by a Choctaw allottee in the Chickasaw Nation.

#### Single-Crib Barns (17 recorded)

Single-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.

#### Milking Parlors (17 recorded)

After U.S.D.A. regulations established grades for dairy products in the 1930s and 1940s, farmers were encouraged to construct separate milking facilities away from the barn to discourage milk contamination and to cool raw milk prior to marketing. Most separate

milking parlors were thus constructed after 1940. They are easily recognized by their one-story, rectangular, gabled, concrete or clay block form allowing cattle to enter and exit. Milking parlors also contain internally separate equipment washing stations and sometimes office space. They are also electrified, since they were generally constructed after rural electrification and the adoption of electric milking machines. Milking parlors are located near the location of the older barn.

#### Pole Barns (17 recorded)

A pole barn is a large, functional, and simply-constructed shelter for baled hay or livestock. It is supported by poles inserted vertically into the ground or into a concrete slab. It has no loft and may or may not contain exterior walls. Ironically, it is pole barns—the cheapest and simplest barn types recorded in the study area—that continue to be constructed new and probably retain the greatest utility on farms and ranches today.

#### Granaries (10 recorded)

Most farmers did not start growing wheat in the study area until after statehood, when steam and tractor-powered threshers were readily available. However, as W. David Baird explains, high-capacity grain storage in the form of country and line elevators remained inadequate until the 1930s. Farmers in the study area thus had to create their own storage facilities between 1910-1930. Noble and Cleek define granaries as:

small, rectangular, gable-roofed structures used for storing small grains such as wheat, barley, and oats. A distinctive feature is the lack of windows or other openings in order to make it difficult for vermin to enter. Often they are double-walled for maximum grain protection. The most distinctive feature is the elevation of the building on several short piers of wood, stone, or cement block.<sup>18</sup>

This definition refers to (pre-twentieth century) frame granaries, but most in Oklahoma were made of vermin-proof concrete, brick, or clay blocks. Granaries are usually located off the farmstead at a central location where section corners converge so as to minimize transport of threshing equipment and bagged grain. The lone, rectangular, gable-roof, clay block granary is a common site in Oklahoma wheat country; it represents the period prior to the introduction of combines that both cut and threshed grain in one operation.

#### Drive-In Crib Barns (Granaries) (8 recorded)

The drive-in crib barn is defined by Noble and Cleek as a double-crib barn with two cribs divided by a central aisle and covered by a gabled roof with the ridgeline over the aisle. As with the side-drive crib barn, wagons and equipment are sheltered in the aisle. In a sense, this barn is the equivalent of a one or one and one-half story transverse-crib barn, the only difference being the number of cribs and the size of the hayloft. Drive-in crib barns do not necessarily contain a hayloft. In the study area, most examples were used as granaries.

#### Quonset Huts (7 recorded)

Quonset huts were invented around 1940 as an inexpensive and safe way to house military personnel. In appearance they resemble elongated, half-cylinders of corrugated metal. The Quonset name is a brand that derives from the original manufacturer.

Quonset huts are made of sheet steel and are exceptionally durable, having been designed to shield occupants against shrapnel from bomb blasts. They are exceptionally weatherproof and have long been used for group housing in extreme climates like Alaska.

They are also easy to construct and capable of being moved. After the war, many Quonset huts were decommissioned and sold as military surplus. Farmers took to them so readily that by the late 1940s several companies in the Great Lakes manufacturing region could not keep up with civilian orders from farmers who valued their simplicity and durability.<sup>19</sup> By 1950 Oklahoma farmers had mechanized their operations and found the Quonset hut to make an ideal addition to the farm complex as an all-weather shop for their tractor, tools and performing mechanical work.



Quonset hut, north of Reydon, far western Roger Mills County.

By the mid-1950s, manufactured Quonset huts began to replace new barn construction in the study area. Older barns remained useful for storing baled hay and sheltering saddle horses and perhaps allowing stocker cattle a place to retreat to during foul weather. Indeed, the Quonset hut is the most visible and durable agricultural outbuilding in the study area today. They are also the youngest types of resources surveyed, so only a few examples were documented. Quonset huts are ubiquitous and unthreatened in the study area.

#### Front-Drive Single-Crib Barn (1 recorded)

Another variety of the single-crib barn recorded in the study area was the front-drive variety. One of the smallest varieties, this barn is a single-crib barn with a forward-projecting roof supported by poles on either end. Noble and Cleek indicate that this type of barn is found in central and southern Appalachia.

#### Bank Barns (11 recorded)

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. I am reluctant to refer to those surveyed as English bank barns, as they were located squarely in areas settled by Germans from Russia.

### Square Barn (1 recorded)

The square barn, for want of a better name, refers to two recorded resources in the study area and the only distinctive barn type for which I could find no reference. Using Internet searches, I was able to locate a few other square barns, including one in east Tennessee and another in northeastern Oregon that was nearly identical to one I recorded. While it is an orthogonal form, the rare and highly-unconventional square barn should be classified with round barns. Square barns may be one of two stories tall and contain have pyramidal roofs. A cupola or metal ventilator tops the apex of the roof. The square barn contains four bays and intersecting aisles, so the form likely evolved as a pyramidal-roof version of the four-crib barn.

### Three-End Barn (1 recorded)

This barn, which is classified as more recent type by Noble and Cleek, is essentially a cross-gabled barn with a wing that intersects the main barn at a 90-degree angle, creating three ends. Noble and Cleek state that it was built as a complete unit during the late 1800s and that in Wisconsin it is found in an area of extensive Bohemian settlement.

### Loafing Sheds (5 recorded)

This type of pole barn is merely a shelter for baled hay or for beef cattle to find shelter during severe weather. The five examples documented were constructed exclusively for this purpose, but they are actually rare in the study area. Much more common is the south-facing shed addition to existing barns, which allow beef cattle to get out of the rain

and snow as necessary. In fact, the ground levels of most barns surveyed have been converted to loafing sheds, with the haymow occasionally used for hay storage.

#### Amish Barns (5 recorded)

Hubert Wilhelm documented a type of barn found in Madison County, Ohio that resembles at five barns documented in this survey. These barns are characterized by an off-center wagon entry under a projecting gable and a pent roof along the front of the barn rather than a forebay, as in a Pennsylvania barn. This type also tends to have Dutch doors, right-angle straw or hay sheds. The resources documented in this survey are located in the Amish district of Washita County, a group that migrated from Kansas but likely originated in Ohio.

#### Appalachian Barn, Type 2 (1 recorded)

Noble and Cleek define this type of barn as containing “a short transverse aisle between two cribs” creating a “T” with the main aisle where the “crib doors open onto a transverse aisle.

#### Wisconsin Dairy Barns (2 recorded)

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 usually have metal ridge ventilators. They are common in the western Great Lakes dairy belt.

### Raised Barns (3 recorded)

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.

### Broomcorn Shed (1 recorded)

Large-scale production of broomcorn ended after the Second World War when broom manufacturing relocated and synthetic materials (nylon, polyester) became available for consumers. Broomcorn was harvested green and dried on slats laid in long, louvered, gabled sheds. Few of these survive. The one example found south of Lawton represents an area of substantial broomcorn production before 1940.

### Czech Barn (1 recorded)

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 example documented in the study area fits this description and was reported by the current (second) owner to have been constructed by an ethnic Czech as a poultry barn in the 1930s.

### Poultry Barns (3 recorded)

Poultry barns substantially differ from chicken houses in that they are were part of large-scale commercial fryer production operations. All examples documented are now

abandoned or used as beef cattle loafing sheds. They represent a time preceding the super-regional concentration of the poultry industry to a handful of districts.

#### Horse Barn (1 recorded)

A horse barn resembles a transverse-crib barn but is differentiated by relatively few entrances and several Dutch doors to allow horses to see out.

#### Twin Barn (1 recorded)

Noble and Cleek define a Madawaska twin barn as “two parallel, rectangular barns, usually identical in form and structure, connected by a low, intermediate passageway.”

They are found the French-speaking area of northern Maine and southern Quebec. One barn fitting this general description was documented, but it is highly unlikely to have any connection to the Madawaskan type.

#### Miscellaneous Buildings Associated with Farm Complexes

A number of non-barn agricultural outbuildings were recorded in this survey so as to illustrate what else may be found in association with barns in the study area. These include farm houses, horse stables, chicken houses, hog barns, milk houses, milking parlors, blacksmith shops, and granaries. Chicken houses and hog barns typically have semi-monitor roofs that faced south to take advantage of winter sun. Hog barns are recognized by their low ceilings, and pens. They are typically elongated and rectangular and tend to have ridge ventilators.

## X. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

During the course of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Southwestern Oklahoma, some 366 resources over the age of fifty years were identified and recorded. Each property is listed below by county according to their site ID number, legal description and resource type.

### **Barns of Beckham County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
019	8-T8N-R23W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
369	25-T10N-R22W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
370	25-T10N-R22W	GRANARY
371	23-T9N-R22W	GRANARY
372	34-T9N-R22W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
373	36-T9N-R22W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
374	25-T9N-R22W	GRANARY
375	31-T9N-R21W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
376	27-T9N-R21W	RAISED BARN
377	27-T9N-R21W	MILKING PARLOR
378	24-T9N-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
379	24-T9N-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
380	12-T9N-R21W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
381	12-T10N-R21W	CHICKEN HOUSE
383	2-T11N-R21W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
384	32-T11N-R21W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN

### **Barns of Blaine County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
031	11-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
032	24-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
033	24-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
034	14-T18N-R10W	QUONSET HUT
035	25-T18N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
037	26-T18N-R10W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
038	8-T18N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
039	8-T18N-R10W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
040	5-T18N-R10W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
041	4-T18N-R10W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
042	4-T18N-R10W	HOG BARN
043	4-T18N-R10W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
044	5-T18N-R10W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
045	5-T18N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

046	31-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
047	26-T19N-R11W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
048	26-T19N-R11W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
049	34-T19N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
050	33-T19N-R11W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
051	30-T19N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
052	6-T18N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
053	25-T19N-R11W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
054	19-T20N-R10W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
055	30-T20N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
056	6-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
057	6-T19N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
058	14-T19N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
061	12-T18N-R14W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
062	16-T18N-R13W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
063	13-T19N-R10W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
086	21-T17N-R13W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
087	22-T17N-R13W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
088	31-T16N-R13W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
089	35-T16N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
090	22-T15N-R14W	HORSE BARN
091	20-T14N-R13W	QUONSET HUT
092	30-T14N-R13W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
093	30-T14N-R13W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
186	8-T17N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
187	7-T17N-R11W	BANK BARN
188	6-T16N-R10W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
189	30-T17N-R10W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
190	26-T17N-R11W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
191	22-T17N-R10W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
192	13-T17N-R10W	DAIRY BARN
193	8-T17N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
194	8-T17N-R10W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
195	8-T17N-R10W	CHICKEN HOUSE
196	16-T17N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
197	16-T17N-R10W	GRANARY
198	12-T17N-R11W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
199	14-T17N-R11W	BANK BARN
200	3-T17N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
201	2-T17N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
202	36-T18N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
203	1-T17N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
204	1-T17N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
205	28-T18N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
206	9-T18N-R11W	HOG BARN
207	9-T18N-R11W	BANK BARN

208	9-T18N-R11W	BANK BARN
209	9-T18N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
210	9-T18N-R11W	CHICKEN HOUSE
279	30-T13N-R12W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
280	36-T13N-R13W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

### **Barns of Caddo County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
012	25-T7N-R9W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
013	16-T7-R9W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
014	24-T7N-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
144	12-T10N-R9W	MILKING PARLOR
263	35-T12N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
264	33-T12N-R11W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
265	33-T12N-R11W	LOAFING SHED
266	32-T12N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
267	29-T12N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
268	29-T12N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
269	29-T12N-R11W	POLE BARN
270	9-T12N-R11W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
271	11-T12N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
278	9-T12N-R12W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
281	26-T12N-R13W	MILKING PARLOR
282	24-T12N-R13W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
283	5-T11N-R12W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
284	5-T11N-R12W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
285	9-T11N-R12W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
286	21-T12N-R12W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
287	17-T12N-R12W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
288	16-T12N-R12W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
289	35-T12N-R12W	HOG BARN
290	35-T12N-R12W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
291	1-T11N-R12W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
292	31-T12N-R11W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN

### **Barns of Comanche County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
333	29-T4N-R13W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
337	29-T4N-R13W	POLE BARN
338	29-T4N-R13W	CHICKEN HOUSE
339	10-T4N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
340	9-T4N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
341	9-T4N-R14W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
342	8-T4N-R14W	FARM HOUSE
343	5-T4N-R14W	FARM HOUSE
344	5-T4N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

354	14-T1S-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
355	22-T1S-R13W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
356	1-T1S-R13W	POLE BARN
357	1-T1S-R13W	POULTRY BARN
358	2-T1N-R12W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
359	4-T1N-R11W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
360	4-T1N-R11W	POLE BARN
361	4-T1N-R11W	BROOMCORN SHED
362	10-T1N-R10W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
363	10-T1N-R10W	POLE BARN
364	10-T1N-R10W	HORSE STABLES
365	2-T1N-R10W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
366	17-T3N-R9W	LOAFING SHED
367	17-T3N-R9W	MILKING PARLOR
368	17-T3N-R9W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)

#### **Barns of Cotton County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
253	4-T5S-R9W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
254	32-T4S-R9W	APPALACHIAN BARN (TYPE 2)
255	14-T4S-R10W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
256	2-T3S-R10W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
257	7-T3S-R9W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
258	4-T4S-R9W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN

#### **Barns of Custer County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
094	11-T13N-R14W	DAIRY BARN
095	10-T13N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
096	10-T13N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
097	9-T13N-R14W	AMISH BARN
098	34-T14N-R14W	MILKING PARLOR
099	34-T14N-R14W	WISCONSIN DAIRY BARN
100	34-T14N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
101	33-T14N-R14W	AMISH BARN
102	27-T14N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
103	27-T14N-R14W	MILKING PARLOR
104	23-T14N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
105	21-T14N-R14W	DAIRY BARN
106	22-T14N-R14W	AMISH BARN
107	21-T14N-R14W	AMISH BARN
108	21-T14N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
108.5	22-T14N-R14W	WISCONSIN DAIRY BARN
109	16-T14N-R14W	AMISH BARN
110	8-T14N-R14W	DAIRY BARN
111	8-T14N-R14W	QUONSET HUT

112	8-T14N-R14W	DAIRY BARN
113	4-T14N-R14W	THREE-END BARN
114	4-T14N-R14W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
115	4-T14N-R14W	CHICKEN HOUSE
116	4-T14N-R14W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
122	36-T12N-R15W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
123	35-T12N-R15W	BANK BARN
130	34-T12N-R16W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
132	36-T12N-R17W	MILKING PARLOR
133	13-T12N-R17W	MILKING PARLOR
134	29-T12N-R16W	BANK BARN
135	20-T12N-R16W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
136	20-T12N-R16W	MILKING PARLOR
137	21-T12N-R16W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
138	21-T12N-R16W	BLACKSMITH SHOP
317	35-T14N-R17W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
318	31-T14N-R18W	POLE BARN

#### **Barns of Dewey County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
027	21-T16N-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
028	23-T16N-R19W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
029	32-T16N-R17W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
030	28-T16N-R17W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
059	2-T18N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
060	2-T18N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
325	17-T16N-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
326	6-T19N-R19W	BANK BARN
327	7-T19N-R18W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
328	7-T19N-R18W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
330	10-T18N-R15W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)

#### **Barns of Grady County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
004	27-T5N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
005	26-T5N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
007	5-T4N-R8W	BANK BARN
008	9-T5N-R7W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
011	7-T7N-R8W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
015	13-T10-R8W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
145	27-T10N-R8W	POLE BARN
146	27-T10N-R8W	POLE BARN
147	25-T10N-R8W	QUONSET HUT
148	25-T10N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

149	29-T10N-R7W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
150	27-T10N-R7W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
151	22-T10N-R7W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
152	1-T7N-R8W	MILKING PARLOR
152.5	1-T7N-R8W	POULTRY BARN
153	1-T7N-R8W	DAIRY BARN
154	12-T7N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
155	12-T7N-R8W	CHICKEN HOUSE
156	26-T7N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
157	19-T6N-R7W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
158	17-T6N-R7W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

### **Barns of Greer County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
222	24-T5N-R24W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
224	25-T6N-R23W	POLE BARN
225	16-T6N-R24W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
226	4-T6N-R24W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
227	3-T6N-R24W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
228	3-T6N-R24W	HOG BARN
229	2-T6N-R24W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
230	11-T6N-R24W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
231	6-T7N-R21W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
232	8-T7N-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
233	10-T7N-R21W	HOG BARN
234	7-T6N-R20W	POLE BARN
235	35-T6N-R21W	GRANARY
236	35-T6N-R21W	GRANARY
237	2-T5N-R21W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN

### **Barns of Harmon County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
211	3-T1N-R24W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
212	24-T1N-R25W	POLE BARN
213	5-T2N-R26W	MILKING PARLOR
214	5-T3N-R26W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
215	23-T4N-R26W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
216	24-T4N-R26W	MILKING PARLOR
217	24-T4N-R26W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
218	22-T3N-R26W	POLE BARN
219	14-T3N-R26W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
220	1-T3N-R26W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
221	13-T5N-R26W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN

**Barns of Jackson County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
306	5-T1S-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
308	19-T1N-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
308.5	N/A	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
309	7-T1S-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
310	10-T1S-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
311	10-T1S-R21W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
312	4-T1S-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
313	36-T1N-R22W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
314	26-T1N-R22W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
315	17-T2N-R21W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
316	10-T3N-R21W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

**Barns of Jefferson County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
238	10-T6S-R8W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
239	10-T6S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
240	10-T6S-R8W	MILKING PARLOR
241	15-T6S-R8W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
242	9-T6S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
243	9-T6S-R8W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
244	34-T5S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
245	33-T5S-R8W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
246	28-T5S-R8W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
247	29-T5S-R8W	FRONT-DRIVE SINGLE-CRIB BARN
248	21-T5S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
249	21-T5S-R8W	MILKING PARLOR
250	20-T5S-R8W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
251	32-T4S-R8W	LOAFING SHED
252	34-T4S-R9W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
259	9-T4S-R8W	GRANARY

**Barns of Kiowa County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
159	16-T7N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
160	16-T7N-R15W	CHICKEN HOUSE
161	16-T7N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
162	34-T7N-R15W	BANK BARN
163	34-T7N-R15W	POTATO BARN
164	10-T6N-R15W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
165	17-T6N-R15W	FARM HOUSE
166	8-T6N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN

167	24-T6N-R17W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
168	13-T6N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
169	1-T6N-R17W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
170	1-T6N-R17W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
171	1-T6N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
172	35-T7N-R17W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
173	35-T7N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
174	30-T7N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
175	13-T7N-R18W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
177	1-T7N-R18W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
179	16-T7N-R17W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
180	16-T7N-R17W	CHICKEN HOUSE
181	16-T7N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
182	16-T7N-R17W	DAIRY BARN
183	3-T7N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
345	19-T5N-R15W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
346	9-T4N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
347	9-T4N-R16W	RAISED BARN
348	4-T4N-R16W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
349	3-T4N-R16W	FARM HOUSE
350	3-T4N-R16W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
351	3-T4N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
352	4-T4N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
353	15-T4N-R16W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN

#### **Barns of Roger Mills County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
021	11-T11N-R23W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
023	11-T11N-R23W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
024	2-T11N-R23W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
025	21-T16N-R21W	QUONSET HUT
026	26-T16N-R21W	POLE BARN
319	30-T14N-R21W	TWIN BARN
320	1-T13N-R23W	POLE BARN
321	14-T14N-R26W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
322	3-T14N-R26W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
323	3-T14N-R26W	QUONSET HUT
324	6-T15N-R24W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

#### **Barns of Stephens County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
331	14-T2N-R6W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
332	10-T2N-R6W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
385	21-T1S-R6W	GRANARY

386	9-T1S-R6W	HORSE STABLES
387	25-T1N-R5W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
388	26-T2S-R5W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
389	31-T2S-R5W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
390	30-T2S-R5W	GRANARY
391	20-T2S-R8W	POLE BARN
392	15-T1S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
393	15-T1S-R8W	HORSE STABLES
394	10-T1S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
395	10-T1S-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
396	33-T1N-R8W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

### **Barns of Tillman County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
293	10-T2S-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
294	26-T2S-R18W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
295	26-T2S-R18W	SQUARE BARN
296	26-T2S-R18W	SIDE-DRIVE SINGLE CRIB BARN
297	21-T3S-R18W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
298	27-T3S-R18W	POLE BARN
299	4-T4S-R18W	DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN (GRANARY)
300	1-T4S-R18W	GRANARY
301	15-T3S-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
302	17-T1S-R18W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
303	31-T1N-R18W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
304	25-T1N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
305	35-T1N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

### **Barns of Washita County**

Site	Location	Resource Type
064	23-T11N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
065	23-T11N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
066	29-T11N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
067	19-T11N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
068	19-T11N-R19W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
069	19-T11N-R19W	CHICKEN HOUSE
070	36-T10N-R20W	LOAFING SHED
071	1-T9N-R20W	UNDIFFERENTIATED
072	10-T8N-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
073	16-T8N-R20W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
074	9-T8N-R19W	SINGLE-CRIB BARN
075	4-T8N-R19W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
076	34-T9N-R19W	RAISED BARN
077	34-T9N-R19W	MILK HOUSE

078	35-T9N-R19W	FARM HOUSE
079	19-T9N-R18W	MILKING PARLOR
080	18-T9N-R18W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
081	13-T9N-R19W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
082	6-T9N-R18W	BANK BARN
083	6-T9N-R18W	BANK BARN
084	6-T9N-R18W	BUCKBOARD WAGON
085	2-T9N-R19W	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN
124	3-T11N-R15W	MILKING PARLOR
125	15-T11N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
126	15-T11N-R15W	BANK BARN
127	18-T11N-R15W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
128	15-T11N-R16W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
129	3-T11N-R16W	QUONSET HUT
131	4-T11N-R16W	MILKING PARLOR
139	22-T10N-R18W	POULTRY BARN
140	22-T10N-R18W	LOAFING SHED
141	5-T9N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
142	5-T9N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
143	15-T10N-R17W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
143.5	N/A	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
178	29-T8N-R17W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN
184	36-T8N-R16W	LIVESTOCK FEEDER BARN
185	19-T8N-R15W	TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN

## XI. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

During the course of the Thematic Survey of Historic Barns in Southwestern Oklahoma, some 86 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 be deemed to have retained its historical and architectural integrity by meeting 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 A. They retained their integrity and were intricately associated with the historically and architecturally significant events described in the Historical Context section of this report since they were part of the agricultural history of the southern Great Plains. Resources that did not retain their integrity, and were therefore ineligible for individual listing, were classified as “warranting further study” for possible inclusion as contributing resources to potential historic districts.

Historic barn properties in Southwestern Oklahoma that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are set out below. They are listed by county on the following pages.

**BECKHAM COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
372	CARTER	SEC 34, T9N, R22W	CA. 1900	02 GOOD
WELL-MAINTAINED BROKEN-GAMBREL ROOF, HORIZONTALLY-CLAD, THREE-BAY BARN WITH EAST AND WEST FLANKING SHEDS; EAST SHED IS PARTLY ENCLOSED; MANY ORIGINAL WOOD HATCHES				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
383	ELK CITY	SEC 2T11NR21W	b. 1928	03 FAIR
LARGE, GABLED, VERTICAL-CLAD, THREE-BAY BARN WITH FULL LOFT				

**BLAINE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
032	OKEENE	SEC2419N10W	CA. 1920	01 EXCELLENT
LOW-PITCHED GABLE-ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
035	HITCHCOCK	SEC2518N10W	CA. 1910	03 FAIR
SMALL, GABLED, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH A GABLED DORMER ON THE EAST EAVE SIDE.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
038	OKEENE	SEC 8T18NR10W	CA. 1910	02 GOOD
SMALL, GABLED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
048	OKEENE	SEC26T19NR11W	CA. 1910	
VERY TALL, HORIZONTALLY-CLAD, GOTHIC-ARCH, FEEDER BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
056	OKEENE	SEC6T19NR10W	CA. 1920	02 GOOD
VERTICAL-CLAD, LOW-PITCHED GABLE ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH RIDGEPole AND PURLIN DESIGN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
062	CANTON	SEC16T18NR13W	CA. 1910	
HORIZONTAL-CLAD GABLED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

**BLAINE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES--CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
063	PUTNAM	SEC13T19NR10W	CA. 1910	02 GOOD
VERTICAL-CLAD, GABLED SINGLE-CRIB BARN WITH A SOUTH-FLANKING SHED				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
086	EAGLE CITY	SEC 21T17NR13W	CA. 1900	04 POOR
VERY SMALL, VERTICAL-CLAD, GABLE ROOF, THREE-BAY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
092	HYDRO	SEC30T14NR13W	CA. 1910	03 FAIR
HORIZONTAL-CLAD, GAMBREL ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
189	HITCHCOCK	SEC 30T17NR10W	CA. 1915	02 GOOD
SMALL, BROKEN-GABLE, THREE-BAY BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING WITH FLANKING SHEDS				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
192	HITCHCOCK	SEC13T17NR10W	CA. 1925	03 FAIR
GABLED, VERTICAL-CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN USED AS A DAIRY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
194	HITCHCOCK	SEC 8 T17N R10W	CA. 1940	03 FAIR
LOW-PITCH GABLED, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, DRIVE-IN SINGLE-CRIB BARN WITH A GABLED CUPOLA				

## BLAINE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES--CONT

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
196	HITCHCOCK SEC 16	T17N R10W CA.	1920	02 GOOD
MONITOR ROOF TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
199	HITCHCOCK SEC 14	T17N R11W CA.	1920	03 FAIR
GABLED, SHEET METAL-COVERED, SCIOTA VALLEY ELEVATED GRANARY WITH TWO BANKED GABLE ENTRIES ON CONCRETE PIERS				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
206	HITCHCOCK SEC 9	T18N R11W CA.	1920	03 FAIR
SALTBOX ROOF, VERTICAL-CLAD HOG BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
207	HITCHCOCK SEC 9	T18N R11W CA.	1920	03 FAIR
GABLED, SHEET METAL-COVERED BANK BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
208	HITCHCOCK SEC 9	T18N R11W CA.	1940	03 FAIR
GABLED, SHEET METAL-COVERED BANK BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
209	HITCHCOCK SEC 9	T18N R11W CA.	1910	04 POOR
GABLED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
210	HITCHCOCK SEC 9	T18N R11W CA.	1920	03 FAIR
SALTBOX ROOF, HORIZONTAL-CLAD CHICKEN HOUSE				

**BLAINE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES--CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
040	OKEENE	SEC 5 T18N R10W CA.	1905	02 GOOD
GAMBREL ROOF, THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN WITH ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND SLIDING EAVE SIDE DOORS				

**CADDO COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
013	ANADARKO	SEC 16	T7N R9W 1902	02 GOOD
THIS IS A TWO-STORY, EAVES-END, GAMBREL ROOF, WOODEN BARN WITH A HAY HOOD. METAL ROOFING HAS BEEN ADDED AND AN ELECTRICITY WIRE IS CONNECTED NEAR THE TOP.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
267	HINTON	SEC 29	T12N R11W CA. 1915	03 FAIR
GABLE ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
268	HINTON	SEC 29	T12N R11W CA. 1915	01 EXCELLENT
GABLE ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN. MUCH OF IT IS COVERED WITH SHEET METAL. IT HAS A SHED-ROOF ADDITION ON ONE EAVE-SIDE WITH TWO OPEN ENTRIES. ONE GABLE-SIDE HAS A LONG SHED-ROOF ADDITION.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
290	HINTON	SEC 35	T12N R12W 1902	03 FAIR
LARGE BROKEN-GABLE, VERTICAL-CLAD FEEDER BARN WITH NORTH AND SOUTH-FLANKING SHEDS				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
292	HINTON	SEC 31	T12 R11W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
GABLED, VERTICAL-CLAD, THREE-BAY BARN WITH NORTH EAVE SHED RESEMBLING SALTBOX ROOF.				

## COMANCHE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
333	MEDICINE PARK	SEC 29	T4N R13W CA. 1930	03 FAIR
GABLED, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, SIDE-DRIVE CRIB BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
337	MEDICINE PARK	SEC 29	T4N R13W 1925	03 FAIR
LOW-PITCH GABLE, WICHITA MOUNTAIN GRANITE COBBLESTONE-CLAD POLE BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
338	MEDICINE PARK	SEC 29	T4N R13W 1925	02 GOOD
LOW-PITCH GABLE, WICHITA MOUNTAIN GRANITE COBBLESTONE-CLAD CHICKEN HOUSE				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
340	COOPERTON	SEC 9 T4N	R14W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
GAMBREL, WICHITA MOUNTAIN GRANITE COBBLESTONE AND CONCRETE-CLAD THREE-BAY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
344	COOPERTON	SEC 5 T4N	R14W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
GAMBREL ROOF, WICHITA MOUNTAIN GRANITE COBBLESTONE-CLAD TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN; GRANARIES ON WEST AND NE CORNER; FULL HAL LOFT				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
361	LAWTON	SEC 4 T1N	R11W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
A RARE, GABLED BROOMCORN SHED				

**COMANCHE COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES--  
CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
365	LAWTON	SEC 2 T1N	R10W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
GABLED, VERTICAL-CLAD THREE-BAY BARN WITH EAST EAVE SIDE SHED				

**COTTON COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**  
NONE FOUND

**CUSTER COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
096	THOMAS	SEC 10	T13N R14W CA. 1925	02 GOOD
GABLED, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, PARTIALLY-SHEET METAL-COVERED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
097	THOMAS	SEC 9	T13N R14W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
VERY LARGE, GABLED VERTICAL-CLAD AMISH BARN WITH A PENT ROOF ON THE EAST GABLE END				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
100	THOMAS	SEC 34	T14N R14W CA. 1915	03 FAIR
VERTICAL-CLAD, GAMBREL, THREE-BAY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
105	THOMAS	SEC 21	T14N R14W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
GOTHIC ARCHED ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB STYLE DAIRY BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING. THE TWO FLANKING SHEDS CREATE A BROKEN GOTHIC ROOF.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
109	THOMAS	SEC 16	T14N R14W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
GABLE ROOF, AMISH BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING. BOTH EAVES HAVE PENT ROOFS. LOAFING SHED ATTACHED TO NOTHEAST CORNER				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
110	THOMAS	SEC 8	T14N R14W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
LARGE, ROUND-ROOF DAIRY BARN WITH ATTACHED GABLED MILK HOUSE, SE CORNER; LARGE SILO NEAR SOUTH EAVE SIDE				

## CUSTER COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES—CONT

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
111	THOMAS	SEC 8 T14N R14W	CA. 1950	01 EXCELLENT
QUONSET HUT WITH VERTICAL CLADDING				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
113	THOMAS	SEC 4 T14N R14W	CA. 1940	02 GOOD
CROSS-GAMBREL THREE-END BARN WITH PENT ROOF ON ALL SIDES AND AN ATTACHED SILO				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
122	CORN SEC 36	T12N R15W	CA. 1925	02 GOOD
GAMBREL ROOF, THREE-BAY BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING. IT HAS SLIDING DOORS AND A HAY HOOD. IT IS TALL AND MEASURES 40' X 26'.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
123	CORN SEC 35	T12N R15W	CA. 1930	02 GOOD
GABLED ROOF, METAL-CLAD BANK BARN WITH A GABLE-END LOWER LEVEL ENTRY FOR STOCK. 36' X 20'				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
130	CLINTON	SEC 34	T12N R16W	CA. 1900 02 GOOD
BROKEN- GABLE, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING. MEASURES 50' X 45'.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
134	CLINTON	SEC 29	T12N R16W	CA. 1900 03 FAIR
GABLED ROOF, METAL-CLAD BANK BARN. HAS SECOND-STORY LOFT, GROUND-LEVEL GRANARY, AND SUBTERRANEAN FEEDING AREA. RAILROAD TIES USED AS SUPPORT BEAMS. MEASURES 32' X 36'				

**DEWEY COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
325	LEEDEY	SEC 17	T16N R20W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
GAMBREL ROOF, HORIZONTAL-CLAD TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

**GRADY COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
007	NINNEKAH	SEC 5 T4N R8W	CA. 1929	02 GOOD
THIS IS A TWO-STORY, GABLE-END, ROUND ROOF, METAL-CLAD, CONCRETE BANK BARN WITH A FULL HEIGHT SHED ROOF ENTRY ON THE UPPER GROUND LEVEL (NORTH ELEVATION)				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
015	MINCO	SEC 13 T10N R8W	CA. 1916	01 EXCELLENT
THIS MIDWEST THREE-PORTAL VARIATION BARN SEEMS TO BE VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED FROM ITS ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION. ITS SALTBOX ROOF ADDITION IS UNIQUE.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
005	NINNEKAH	SEC 26 T5N R8W		02 GOOD

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
151	MINCO	SEC 22 T10N R7W	CA. 1925	03 FAIR
GABLED, LAONG, NARROW TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN CLAD IN VERTICAL BARNBOARD. IT HAS A 3 FT. RAISED FOUNDATION. IT MEASURES APPROX. 60 X 30 FT.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
156	CHICKASHA	SEC 26 T7N R8W	CA. 1905	03 FAIR
GABLED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING. SOUTH EAVE-SIDE HAS FLANKING SHED.				

**GREER COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
236	GRANITE	SEC 35	T6N R21W CA. 1920	01 EXCELLENT
TALL, GABLED, CONCRETE GRANARY. UPPER WOOD CLAD PORTION COVERED BY SHEET METAL. MEASURES 45 X 20 FEET.				

**HARMON COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
220	HOLLIS	SEC 1 T3N R26W	CA. 1910	03 FAIR
GAMBREL ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING AND A SHED-ROOF ADDITION ON THE SOUTH EAVE WALL. IT MEASURES 50 X 45 FEET.				

**JACKSON COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
306	ELMER	SEC 5 T1S R20W	CA. 1920	03 FAIR
GAMBREL, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH FULL LOFT				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
310	ELMER	SEC 10 T1S	R21W CA. 1925	02 GOOD
GAMBREL ROOF, HORIZONTAL-CLAD TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

**JEFFERSON COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
161	MOUNTAIN VIEW	SEC 16	T7N R15W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
LARGE, SALTBOX-ROOF FEEDER BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING; IT IS UNIQUE				

**KIOWA COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
162	MOUNTAIN VIEW	SEC 34	T7N R15W	1915
GABLE BANK BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING. THE BANK HAS ONE SMALL ENTRY UNDER A GABLE-SIDE. IT HAS A GRANITE/CONCRETE FOUNDATION.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
169	GOTEBO	SEC 1 T6N	R17W CA.	1915 02 GOOD
GABLED FEEDER BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
170	GOTEBO	SEC 1 T6N	R17W CA.	1902 03 FAIR
SMALL GABLED THREE-BAY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
174	HOBART	SEC 30	T7N R17W CA.	1910 03 FAIR
TALL, BROKEN-GABLE, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING; HAS EAST AND WEST FLANKING SHEDS. MEASURES 50 X 40 FEET.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
175	HOBART	SEC 13	T7N R18W CA.	1910 03 FAIR
SMALL, SALTBOX ROOF, SINGLE-CRIB BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING AND A SOUTH EAVE-SIDE SHED				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
183	GOTEBO	SEC 16	T7N R17W CA.	1905 02 GOOD
TALL, LARGE, ASYMMETRICAL, GABLE-ON-HIP, THREE-BAY BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING; SOUTH-FACING LOAFING SHED IS A LATER ADDITION.				

**KIOWA COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES—CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
350	COOPERTON	SEC 3 T4N	R16W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
LARGE, GAMBREL-WITH-LOWER-CROSS-GABLE, THREE-BAY STYLE FEEDER BARN WITH HORIZONTAL-CLAD LOWER AND VERTICAL-CLAD UPPER				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
352	COOPERTON	SEC 4 T4N	R16W CA. 1905	03 FAIR
SMALL, GABLED, VERTICAL-CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH WEST EAVE SIDE SHED				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
353	COOPERTON	SEC 15	T4N R16W CA. 1910	02 GOOD
GABLED, CONCRETE, THREE-BAY BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
348	COOPERTON	SEC 4 T4N	R16W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
GABLED, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH A SOUTH-FACING LOAFING SHED ATTACHED TO THE WEST GABLE-END.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
349	COOPERTON	SEC 3 T4N	R16W CA. 1920	01 EXCELLENT
GABLED, WICHITA MOUNTAIN COBBLESTONE-CLAD DOUBLE-PEN HOUSE				

**ROGER MILLS COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
023	BERLIN	SEC 11	11N 23W 1900	03 FAIR
THIS IS A GABLE-ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING, ORIGINAL DOORS, AND A SHALLOW LOFT.				

**KIOWA COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES—CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
319	HAMMON	SEC 30	T14N R21W CA. 1915	04 POOR
GABLED, HORIZONTAL-CLAD TWIN BARN (RARE)				

**STEPHENS COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
392	EMPIRE CITY	SEC 15	T1S R8W CA. 1925	02 GOOD
BROKEN GABLE, HORIZONTAL-CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

**TILLMAN COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
295	FREDERICK	SEC 26	T2S R18W CA. 1905	02 GOOD
LARGE, HIPPED-ROOF, HORIZONTAL-CLAD SQUARE BARN. FULL LOFT, GRANARIES ON WEST SIDE, MILKING STANCHIONS ALONG EAST SIDE; CENTRAL AISLE RUNS NORTH-SOUTH				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
300	DAVIDSON	SEC 1	T4S R18W CA. 1925	03 FAIR
LOW-PITCH GABLED, GRANARY CLAD WITH LOCALLY-PRODUCED CONCRETE BLOCK AND CONTAINING THREE SEPARATE HOLDS				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
304	TIPTON	SEC 25	T1N R19W CA. 1925	03 FAIR
BROKEN-GAMBREL ROOF, VERTICAL-CLAD TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH NORTH AND SOUTH FLANKING SHEDS				

**WASHITA COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
066	CANUTE	SEC 29	T11N R19W CA. 1920	02 GOOD
VERTICAL-CLAD, LOW-PITCH GABLE ROOF, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH SOUTH-FACING LOAFING SHED				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
067	CANUTE	SEC 19	T11N R19W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
SMALL, GABLED, HORIZONTAL -CLAD, TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
068	CANUTE	SEC 19	T11N R19W CA. 1920	03 FAIR
SMALL, GABLED, HORIZONTAL -CLAD, FEEDER BARN				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
075	SENTINEL	SEC 4 T8N R19W	1920	02 GOOD
HORIZONTAL-CLAD, GABLED TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH A SOUTH EAVE SIDE LOAFING SHED				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
078	SENTINEL	SEC 35	T9N R19W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
SIDE-GABLES, NATIVE SANDSTONE NATIONAL FOLK STYLE FARMHOUSE				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
080	DILL CITY	SEC 18	T9N R18W CA. 1920	04 POOR
HORIZONTAL-CLAD, GABLED THREE-BAY BARN USED FOR DAIRYING				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
081	DILL CITY	SEC 13	T9N R19W CA. 1910	03 FAIR
BROKEN GABLE, VERTICAL-CLAD, FEEDER BARN				

**WASHITA COUNTY – NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES—  
CONT**

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
124	CORN SEC 3	T11N R15W	CA. 1950	03 FAIR
GABLE ROOF, CLAY BLOCK MILKING PARLOR. 85' X 30'				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
126	CORN SEC 15	T11N R15W	CA. 1900	02 GOOD
GABLE ROOF, BANK BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING; MEASURES 40' X 24'. RAILROAD TIE SUPPORT BEAMS; STOCK FEEDING SYSTEM BETWEEN GROUND AND SUBTERRANEAN LEVEL				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
127	CORN SEC 8	T11N R15W	CA. 1920	02 GOOD
TALL, TRANSVERSE-CRIB-STYLE FEEDER BARN WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING; MEASURES 50' X 35' AND CONTAINS 4" X 6" INTERNAL SUPPORT BEAMS.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
184	GOTEBO	SEC 36	T8NR16W	CA. 1910 03 FAIR
VERY LARGE GABLED FEEDER BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING; MILKING LINE ON SOUTH EAVE-SIDE. IT MEASURES 70 X 60 FEET. LIMESTONE FOUNDATION.				

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Vicinity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Condition</b>
185	MOUNTAIN VIEW	SEC 19T8NR15W	CA. 1915	03 FAIR
SMALL, GAMBREL TRANSVERSE-CRIB BARN WITH VERTICAL CLADDING AND A SHED-ROOF ADDITION UNDER WEST GABLE END.				

## XII. HISTORIC CONTEXT

### **Abstract**

The oldest barns in the study area are of modest size and were built by the first wave of settlers who arrived between 1892 and 1910. They farmed corn and cotton and were limited in scale by a reliance on animal power. The heyday of large barn construction in the region occurred later, between the 1910s and 1930s, as cash grain production replaced smallholder corn and cotton farming. Between 1910 and 1935, increasingly affluent grain farmers built larger barns that could shelter valuable work stock and store large amounts of loose hay and feed grain. Affordable tractors and implements became available during the mid-1920s and replaced work animals within a decade. Tractors became widespread by the late 1930s, which effectively ended new construction of multipurpose barns. Older barns continued service for hay storage and milking cows, but by the 1940s new farm buildings were becoming specialized; pole barns for hay storage, modern dairy barns, milking parlors, horse barns, and Quonset huts predominated. After 1950 farmers increased their herds of stocker beef cattle, and the older, multiuse barns received renewed utility for storing baled hay. Older barns were sometimes adapted to storing machinery at ground level by enlarging entries or removing entire walls. Older barns lost most of their value, however, during the 1980s when stockmen began using round bales, which needed no shelter. Today the older barns usually do not store hay, but they are sometimes used as loafing sheds for stocker cattle. Having exhausted their periods of service, many older barns have been locked tight, frequently abandoned, and sometimes forgotten by their current owners.

## Physical Geography

The environment of southwestern Oklahoma is a transition zone between the westernmost extension of the Central Lowlands and the Great Plains. The Great Plains region begins somewhere between the 98th and 100th meridian. In western Oklahoma, this is a region between the humid subtropical and semiarid steppe climates. As one moves westward, average wind speed and elevation above sea level increase, annual rainfall, tree cover, and population density decrease, and irrigation becomes necessary for crops. In terms of landscape, it is a transition zone from a mix of hay meadow, cattle ranching, and dry farming in the east, to a region dominated by ranching and irrigated cultivation in the west.<sup>20</sup>

The terrain of Management Region Seven is mostly rolling to level, with the exception of the Wichita Mountains, which project up from very flat country in Comanche, Kiowa, and Greer Counties. A limestone hill region is also found north and east of the Wichita Mountains. Local access to granite, limestone, sandstone, and gypsum outcrops led settlers to use these materials for barn foundations. Along the large eastward-flowing rivers are corridors of stabilized sand dunes and loess deposits that produce an excellent concrete used in many barn foundations.<sup>21</sup>

The major rivers meandering northwest to southeast through the region include the Canadian, Washita, and numerous branches of the Red. The best farmland in the region is found in the broad, level alluvial plains of these rivers. Uplands are also farmed, especially where center-pivot irrigation is feasible. Soil quality varies, but most of this part of Oklahoma contains Mollisols, Inceptisols, and Alfisols of superior texture and fertility.<sup>22</sup>

## **Native Americans**

The native peoples of Management Region Seven, the Kiowa and Comanche, knew the region well and considered many locations to be sacred. Beginning with the 1867 Treaty of Medicine Lodge, they and other plains tribes, through negotiation, occasional violence, and economic dependency, were confined to a set of reservations within the study area.<sup>23</sup>

All but the westernmost townships of Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties were located within Pickens County of the Chickasaw Nation. The Chickasaws invited white settlers into their nation during the 1880s and 1890s to farm. In 1890 the population of the Chickasaw Nation exceeded 57,000 including many non-Indians. The Chickasaws agreed to allot their land in 1897. While much of it had already been settled for years, whites were allowed to purchase Chickasaw allotments after 1904.<sup>24</sup>

West of the Chickasaw Nation, the Cherokee (or “Jerome”) Commission operated from 1889-1893 to obtain allotment agreements with the plains tribes. Under the agreements, each adult received an allotment of 160 acres. This left a vast balance of tribal lands that had not been allotted, the so-called “surplus lands,” which were systematically opened to settlers.<sup>25</sup>

## **Land Openings**

The first area of surplus reservation land opened was the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation. On April 19, 1892, some 3.5 million acres were opened by land run to some 25,000-30,000 settlers. This area eventually became the counties of Roger Mills, Dewey, Custer, Washita, most of Blaine, as well as Beckham County north of the North Fork of the Red River.<sup>26</sup>

The two other reservations of Management Region Seven, the Wichita and Caddo Reservation, which was located between the Canadian and the Washita Rivers, and the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Reservation to the south of it, were opened by lottery during the summer of 1901.<sup>27</sup> A small area called the Big Pasture, located along the Red River within the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Reservation, had been leased by cattlemen and was withheld from settlement until December of 1906, when it was distributed by sealed bid.<sup>28</sup>

Old Greer County, which includes southern Beckham and all of Harmon, Greer, and Jackson Counties, had been claimed by Texas since 1860. The region had no rail access and was sparsely settled by ranchers during the early 1880s. Following a U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1896, Greer County became part of Oklahoma Territory.<sup>29</sup>

After the main land openings, the General Land Office distributed unclaimed and abandoned public domain lands to settlers through the federal homestead laws. Many initial settlers who received title to their claims sold out to other farmers and ranchers within a few years. Much land remained unimproved and was utilized by cattle ranchers into the twentieth century.

### **Railroad Development, 1892-1914**

Two of the most important cattle trails in Great Plains history, the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Trail, crossed through Management Region Seven, but their relevance to the development of sedentary farming and barns only came when the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad, part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (CRI&P) system, followed the route south from Caldwell, Kansas to the Red River.<sup>30</sup>

Construction on the CRI&P began in 1888, but had to wait until the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation. This mainline railroad crossed into the study area in 1892 within a few miles of the western boundary of the Chickasaw Nation. Along it sprang the towns of Chickasha, Rush Springs, Marlow, Duncan, Comanche, and Ryan, all of which became important agricultural centers of the eastern part of Management Region Seven. Since this was the only area with rail access for a decade after the run, CRI&P towns received a ten-year head start on development.<sup>31</sup>

In 1901 a second north-south mainline was built farther west that soon came under CRI&P control. Along this route were created Okeene, Watonga, Geary, Anadarko, Apache, and Lawton. By statehood, branch lines between these two gave the CRI&P control of most of the eastern part of Management Region Seven.<sup>32</sup>

Two other railroad systems provided competition to the CRI&P: the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern (BES), and the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (KCMO). Each built north-south mainlines to capture the wheat lands in the western half of Management Region Seven. In 1903 the BES connected Okeene, Clinton, Cordell, Hobart, Snyder, and Frederick to Enid, granting that Garfield County town a huge hinterland to begin its rise as a regional milling and wholesaling center. In 1907 the Frisco acquired the BES. The Frisco also built branch lines connecting Altus with Snyder, Lawton, Chickasha and Oklahoma City.<sup>33</sup>

Between 1903 and 1908 the KCMO built a competing mainline paralleling the (BES) Frisco mainline from Fairview to Thomas, Arapaho, Sentinel, Lone Wolf, and Altus. A few minor branch railroads were constructed between 1911 and 1914, but railroad construction was essentially completed by World War I.<sup>34</sup>

Altogether four mainline railroads vied for the excellent farmland of Management Region Seven. With the exception of the far eastern tier of counties (Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson), Management Region Seven gained rail access between 1901 and 1910. This meant that settlers who arrived in 1892 had little means to produce a bulky, low-value crop like wheat for about a decade.

By 1907, however, many farmers in the region had gotten access to at least two railways. Chickasha, Lawton, and Clinton were each stops for at least three lines, and this allowed these towns to attract milling firms. El Reno, Enid, and Oklahoma City, all just beyond the region, had even greater rail access. By 1920 most of the larger towns within the region had attracted grain storage and milling operations that benefitted from the growth of wheat farming.<sup>35</sup>

### **Agricultural Settlement and Population Change**

During much of the twentieth century, Management Region Seven straddled three of the Great Plains' distinct agricultural regions. These included a southern lobe of the Winter Wheat Belt, which focused on central Kansas, the northernmost fringe of the South Plains cotton region of west Texas, and the semiarid grassland ranching region of the High Plains.<sup>36</sup> This section describes the evolution of the wheat and cotton-producing regions of Management Region Seven with regard to the construction of barns during the early twentieth century.

The five years following the 1892 opening were difficult ones for farmers in Management Region Seven. A severe drought hit most the Great Plains between 1887 and 1896. This environmental stress was compounded by a severe depression between

1893 and 1898.<sup>37</sup> Logically, barns constructed on farms before 1898 are exceedingly rare in the study area, and probably only exist in the easternmost counties that acquired rail access in 1892. Indeed, many settlers arrived after a renewed surge of railroad building that began in 1901.

Population undulated for half a century in Management Region Seven. Censuses of 1907 and 1910 indicate that settlers had filled the area rapidly enough to raise population densities to levels comparable to neighboring states. Then, for reasons not entirely understood, the populations of most counties declined during the 1910s. The decline is puzzling since high commodity prices during the First World War should have increased farm settlement. Nevertheless, it was during the 1920s that a second wave of settlement arrived. The 1920s population influx more than made up for the losses of the 1910s. The 1920s in-migration was so great that most counties in Management Region Seven recorded their maximum population in the 1930 census.<sup>38</sup> This period became known as the “Great Plow-Up,” because vast acreages were opened to broken for cultivation for the very first time. The 1930s, of course, would be quite different.

After 1930, mechanization-induced farm consolidation and rural-to-urban migration began a long term, regional-scale population decline. Each census year after 1930 brought a decrease in the number of farms and an increase in average farm size.<sup>39</sup> Washita County, located in the heart of the region, is a typical example. It reached a peak population of 29,435 in 1930. In 1950 it had 17,657 people, and in 2000 it had only 11,508. In 1934 there were 4,506 farms averaging 135 acres in size in Washita County. By 1961 the number of farms had decreased to 2,046 and average farm size had increased

to 312 acres. In 2007, there were only 975 farms averaging some 606 acres in the county.<sup>40</sup>

### **Cotton Farming**

The opening of lands in southern Oklahoma Territory came just a few years after the opening of much of west Texas by railroads linking that region to the Dallas cotton markets. West Texas was undergoing a settlement boom based on cotton production. The traditional Cotton Belt was rapidly shifting westward to drier climates where the boll weevil took less of a toll on harvests.<sup>41</sup> Oklahoma Territory's prairies were close to the northern limit of cotton production, but crops could be had in most years. Cotton rose to 'king' status in Oklahoma, and especially in southwestern Oklahoma, during the first two decades of the century.<sup>42</sup> This was a period of rapid population growth, town founding, and farm settlement in the region.

Cotton farming in Management Region Seven first got a foothold in Jefferson, Stephens, and Grady Counties during the 1890s. Cotton had many advantages over corn and wheat. Cotton offered returns 2-3 times higher per acre than wheat and 3-5 times higher than corn. A profitable cotton crop could be produced without large capital outlays for labor, equipment, or buildings. Furthermore, cotton did not spoil; after being picked it was carted and sold locally at a gin in town. What cotton farming did require was continuous labor from early spring until late fall, and this was usually provided by Oklahoma farm families themselves.

Railroad construction after 1901 assisted farmers in establishing a cotton complex that had essentially remained unchanged for decades. A typical 160-acre farm might

contain 85 acres of pasture, a five-acre orchard, five acres of alfalfa, 10 acres of corn, 20 acres devoted to oats for horse or mule feed, and 25 acres of cotton, the cash crop. Corn provided food for the family, hogs, chickens, and a dairy cow or two. Cotton fields were plowed and cultivated in the late winter or early spring. One man could work the smaller fields of this system with one or two horses. After Spring planting, the arduous labor of "chopping" the cotton began, which entailed thinning the rows of seedlings and hoeing weeds in the summer. When the cotton matured in late summer, picking began and continued until the killing frost of Fall. The size of a cotton farm was limited not by the scale of planting or harvesting, but by the labor supply (i.e., family size) available during the long summer growing season. Hence, homesteaders who possessed more land than they could feasibly cultivate rented parcels to tenants, and this is one reason why Oklahoma had an exceptionally high farm tenancy rate during the first half of the century.

This yeoman cotton complex rapidly expanded throughout Management Region Seven and, in fact, most of Oklahoma. Just prior to statehood, around 300 gins were operating in Oklahoma Territory alone. By 1910, the new state had emerged as a major cotton producer, and southwestern Oklahoma was its most productive region. Kiowa, Jackson, and Comanche Counties led cotton production in the state that year, each having more than 90,000 acres in cotton. Oklahoma produced over one million bales of cotton annually between 1924 and 1929, making it among the top producers in the United States. In 1925 some 5,390,000 acres of the state were devoted to cotton, which accounted for 75 percent of all farm income in the state.<sup>43</sup>

Because cotton farming was limited by available manual labor, and the need for horse power was limited to cultivating about 100 acres per season, farmers in the corn and cotton producing area of Management Region Seven did not usually require more than one or two horses or mules. Smaller numbers of work stock, together with the milder winters of southwestern Oklahoma, meant that cotton farmers had little need for barns capable of storing large quantities of hay and feed. A humble single- or double-crib barn or a small transverse-crib barn sufficed to store enough hay, oats, and shelter a pair of mules in severe weather. The barn was not used to store or process cotton, which was hauled away after picking.

Small barns were, therefore, the rule throughout the study area during the initial phase of settlement when farmers raised corn and cotton on small plots. This generally accounts for the fact that: (1) some of the oldest properties recorded in the survey were also some of the smallest properties; and (2) areas where cotton production was most intensive rarely contained large barns.

The long decline of commodity prices that began in 1920 pulled the price of cotton down each year during the decade. Unregulated, each year farmers responded to lower prices and greater debt by increasing their production, which only sent prices spiraling down further. By 1928, the bottom had dropped out of the cotton market while Oklahoma farmers were producing record harvests.<sup>44</sup>

The increase in cotton production, as well as the inclination toward tenancy, had also damaged the land, especially in central and eastern Oklahoma. Fluvial erosion from intensive row cropping in Oklahoma was among the worst in the United States during the 1920s.<sup>45</sup> Economically, the Great Depression hit Oklahoma a year early, sending farms

in the cotton districts into foreclosure. Extreme southwestern Oklahoma, however, with its level terrain and lower precipitation, retained its cotton-based economy into the 1960s.<sup>46</sup>

During the 1930s the Great Depression and an eight-year drought on the southern Great Plains significantly reduced the farm population in southwestern Oklahoma. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs, particularly the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, hastened the decline of cotton production in a number of ways. New Deal farm policies were the first federal attempts to reduce production by making payments to farmers and establishing price controls. For the first time in U.S. history, the federal government encouraged farmers to convert cultivated land into grazing land, and this was especially true of areas like Oklahoma where cotton production classified as marginal. The Soil Conservation Service, another New Deal agency, transformed the landscape of the Cotton Belt by enabling the construction of terraces where soil erosion was severe, and this was especially true of Management Region Seven. In regard to barns, the 1930s was a period of transition when barn construction slowed and likely stalled due to outmigration and lack of capital.<sup>47</sup>

World War II and the 1940s certainly brought farming out of the doldrums, but the period was not likely one of major barn construction. During the 1940s, cotton farmers who had managed to stay in business purchased tractors, increased their landholdings, and diversified their operations to produce cash crops of winter wheat, alfalfa, grain sorghum, prairie hay, peanuts, and soybeans. The war effort, however, kept building materials and labor costs too high for most farmers to construct barns; any capital they had went to expand production. Irrigation projects worked to concentrate

cotton cultivation in only a few counties of extreme southwestern Oklahoma.

Mechanization of cotton emerged only in the 1960s when the introduction of chemical herbicides eliminated the need to cultivate throughout the growing season.<sup>48</sup>

The most significant change in the former cotton-dominated region has been the ubiquitous adoption of the winter wheat and beef cattle system introduced from farther north. Today, even in the states leading cotton-producing counties of Jackson, Tillman, and Harmon, more land is devoted to beef cattle pasture and winter wheat than cotton.

### **Winter Wheat Farming**

Winter wheat cultivation was always more important in Blaine, Custer, Washita, and Kiowa Counties than anywhere else in Management Region Seven. The winter wheat system would evolve from Midwestern-style mixed and cash-grain farming requiring very different labor demands than cotton farming. Wheat is perishable and bulky for its value compared to cotton, so it required farmers to have better railroad access. Indeed, settlers making the Run of 1892 with dreams of cotton profits were probably more willing to endure hardships posed by the drought, depression, and isolation of the 1890s. Cash grain farmers, on the other hand, had much to lose if a crop failed, and transporting a harvested grain to a railroad connection by wagon was cost prohibitive beyond 12 miles in most areas.<sup>49</sup>

Midwestern-style mixed and cash grain farming diffused from the north between 1901 and 1908 following construction of three mainline railroads: the Enid & Anadarko line of the CRI&P (1901); the BES (1903); and the KCMO (1908). Each of these routes converged on Enid, which would grow into the state's premier wheat marketing and

milling center. Once marketing infrastructure had been established in the form of country grain elevators along these rail systems, wheat production became profitable. Many of these farmers grew a diverse set of crops and were self-sufficient until mid-century, when mechanization promoted specialization in wheat and stocker beef cattle.

Barns were necessary assets of farmers who arrived from the Midwest. They had experience growing oats for horses and mules, Kaffir corn, sorghums, and barley to feed hogs and chickens, as well as wheat. The stored feed grains in bins at ground level inside the barn, since they were fed to the livestock. Barns also provided shelter and stanchions for milking a dozen or so dairy cattle, which provided cream that could be sold for cash and skim milk that could feed 15-20 hogs. The barn also provided individual stalls for horses and storage for harnesses and tack. Above was the haymow where loose hay was stored. Farmers lifted cut hay into the haymow through the large loft door with a hayfork hoisted with a team of horses. Fodder could then be dropped down to cattle and horses through trap doors as needed. Hogs were usually housed in separate hog barns near the barn, as were the chickens, which provided meat and eggs for sale.

A significant contingent of ethnic German settlers established wheat production well ahead of the railroads. Immigrant Volga and Black Sea Germans are credited with introducing hard Turkey red winter wheat to Kansas and Nebraska beginning in the 1870s. Within a decade they had helped establish an expansive winter wheat belt in central Kansas and southern Nebraska. A few years after the 1892 opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation a migration stream of German Mennonites from central Kansas emerged that brought dozens of wheat farming families to western Blaine, Custer, and Washita Counties. The Germans had large families and a cooperative labor

tradition that enabled harvests, threshing, transporting, and barn construction. They contributed to Oklahoma Territory's first successful wheat crop in 1896.<sup>50</sup>

By 1899 Oklahoma Territory had 1.5 million acres in wheat, and this encouraged railroads to reach southwest from Enid into the broad, level expanses of Management Region Seven. By statehood in 1907 the railroads had spent millions of dollars in the area, and their investments would only be profitable if wheat farmers populated the land along the routes. Since a viable wheat-producing region was critical to the success of the CRI&P, BES, and KCMO lines, the railroads recruited experienced families from established winter wheat districts of the Midwest and Russian Steppe. Cheap land had been their incentive in Kansas and Nebraska, but this was not possible in Oklahoma, where land had been claimed years before railroad construction. Railroads, therefore, did not enjoy as much control over settlement in Oklahoma as they did in other wheat-producing states where they received huge federal land grants.<sup>51</sup> The expansion of winter wheat farming into Management Region Seven was hindered by at least three factors before 1917.

The first of these involved the labor demands of wheat production. In Oklahoma winter wheat is planted in the Fall, matures in Spring, and is harvested in early June. Fields are plowed and cultivated during the summer months to prepare for Fall planting. The critical period—and the main limitation to the scale of production—is the amount of land that can be harvested within two weeks of the grain ripening in June. Hence, wheat acreage was dependent on the number of hands available at harvest time. The labor supply in Oklahoma Territory was notoriously low, which kept farm wages high and encouraged both large farm families and seasonal in-migration of farm laborers.<sup>52</sup>

According to Green, Oklahoma wheat farmers faced a labor deficit of 15,000 men each June; to assist, railroad companies provided cheap fares for laborers arriving in late May.<sup>53</sup>

The second obstacle to the expansion of wheat farming related to its lower value as a cash crop. Lower returns per acre required cultivating much more acreage than cotton. Wheat farmers required good horses and more of them. An investment in a team of 4-6 horses, tack, and implements was expensive and the horses required large stores of oats and hay. Horses and equipment required sheltering as much for security as protection from the elements. Moreover, the wheat crop itself required temporary shelter between threshing and transport to market. Wheat farmers, unlike cotton farmers, required barns large enough for 2-3 granaries, several horse stalls, equipment storage, and haymows tall enough to store many tons of winter fodder. Midwestern feeder barns, larger transverse-crib barns, and three-bay threshing barns, all originating in the Upland South and Middle West, fulfilled this need.<sup>54</sup>

A third obstacle was the marketing infrastructure required to make large-scale wheat production profitable. Since wheat was a perishable cash crop, grain elevators had to be constructed to store grain for rail transport to milling operations. Moreover, milling companies had to establish field representatives to handle the accounting side of grain marketing.

After 1914 the war in Europe accelerated the expansion of U.S. wheat production by driving up grain prices. Federal legislation then encouraged farmers to head for the plains to produce winter wheat. The Stock Grazing Homestead Act of 1916 allowed settlers to claim 640 acres of public land, most of which was taken in the winter wheat

belt. In 1917 the Food Production Act and the Food and Fuel Control Act established government price controls over commodities and farm expenses that assisted farmers through difficult price swings.<sup>55</sup> Despite a commodity price collapse following the end of the war, a surge of new settlers arrived into Management Region Seven and opened new, much larger farms.

### **Agricultural Mechanization and New Uses for Barns**

The mechanization of agriculture that began in the mid-1920s may have been delayed somewhat by the Depression and drought conditions of the 1930s. This could account for why Oklahoma's farms remained, by 1940, among the smallest in the central United States. High wartime commodity prices, however, accelerated mechanization in southwest Oklahoma during the early 1940s.

Before farm mechanization, the barn's main purpose had been to protect the farmer's investment in horses, feed (oats, corn, grain sorghums, and hay) and tack (used to hitch horses to farm implements), and provide a place to milk cows. The barn also provided stalls for stock that were ill or foaling/calving. A significant amount of barn space had been devoted to shelter and fuel for horsepower.<sup>56</sup> By 1940, however, a majority of Oklahoma farmers had become tractor owners, and teams of workhorses began to disappear. For most farmers and ranchers the barn continued to be useful for sheltering a saddle horse or two, but the barn clearly had lost some of its purpose with the changeover to gasoline-powered tractors.<sup>57</sup>

After the war, farmers often built modern, fireproof metal buildings to store their tractor and expensive machines. Undoubtedly the most popular of these were Quonset

huts and other brands of manufactured steel-ribbed buildings. By 1950, farmers still used their barns for baled hay and sheltering livestock, but the fireproof, combat-proven, modern-looking Quonset hut was the preferred addition to any farm complex.<sup>58</sup>

After World War II, tractors and new implements allowed study area farmers to bale their alfalfa and prairie hay into compact, rectangular cubes or “square bales” weighing 40-70 pounds. Some barns were retrofitted with south-facing loafing sheds and corrals and chutes for working cattle. Baling hay was a wonderful innovation that greatly increased the haymow’s storage potential. Undoubtedly, the postwar innovation of baling hay gave new life to old barns by prolonging their functionality for about three decades. In the northern part of the study area, moving baled hay up and into the haymow through the loft door was accomplished with PTO-powered bale loaders that worked like tilted conveyer belts. The ground level of the barn continued to be used for storage and sheltering livestock.

In southern parts of Management Region Seven, the long predominance of cotton farming had preempted construction of feeder barns and larger Transverse-crib barns. But the New Deal, mechanization, and later conservation reserve programs worked to change most of the cotton land to cattle ranches. As herds grew in the 1950s, cattlemen needed additional baled hay storage space. Generally, they met this need by constructing light-frame pole barns and Quonset huts; this is why most of the larger farm buildings in the southern tier of the study area are both newer and more specialized. In Harmon and Greer Counties, farmers simply purchased surplus boxcars from the defunct railroad and parked them in the pasture.

Farm commodity prices stayed high during World War II and Marshall Plan years, but by the early 1950s American farmers were producing in such great abundance that prices were again becoming unstable. Congress took steps to institute production controls that were also designed to reduce environmental damage such as erosion. The Agricultural Act of 1954 created the Soil Bank program, which lasted from 1956 to 1975. Under this program farmers could receive per-acre federal payments for taking cultivated land out of production. The resulting transfer of huge proportions of cropland to grazing land forced small operations out of business, encouraged consolidation, and greatly increased the incentive for farmers to increase their stocker cattle business. Throughout the Soil Bank era, the study area experienced increased specialization in the beef cattle-winter wheat system. Farmers focused on winter wheat for cash grain and increased the scale of their operations by investing in larger equipment. New farm buildings became increasingly specialized and traditional barns less and less useful.

After World War II more powerful tractors and specialized machinery worked to accelerate landholding consolidation, increase farm size, and test the value of the multipurpose barn. One of the lasting uses of the pre-1940 multipurpose barn was that of hay storage. A ton of loose hay required over 500 cubic feet of storage space and much backbreaking labor to transport. Growing farms required greater amounts of hay than barns were designed to hold. A storage space and labor-saving solution was to compress hay into bales. Although baling hay had been accomplished since the turn of the century, balers were not affordable or convenient until after 1945. The first mass-produced, tractor-powered balers hit the market a few years after the war ended, and farmers bought them quickly. These implements produced 40-70 pound bales that were compact and

easy to handle and transport. “Square bales” became the standard of hay storage for about a half-century. The introduction of square baling technology certainly extended the utility of the multipurpose barn and probably prolonged its life into the 1980s.

In the early 1970s Vermeer Manufacturing of Pella, Iowa developed the first large round baler. These implements used tractor hydraulics to compress rolled hay into six-foot diameter “one-ton” bales. Since the hay in a round bale was rolled, it repelled rainwater, which meant that round bales needed little shelter from the elements, especially in drier climates like western Oklahoma. Later models actually rolled the bales with waterproof cellophane. Round balers became popular during the 1980s when federal farm policy encouraged farmers to upgrade equipment. No longer did hay need to be transferred from the meadow to the shelter of a barn. Cattle could be fed, one bale at a time, using a front-end loader or a flatbed pickup equipped with a hay spear. Most barns, therefore, lost their last important function—has storage for square bales—sometime before 1990, although many still function as loafing sheds for cattle.

In recent years an even larger rectangular baling technology (producing bales of 4x4x9 feet) has caught on that can be stacked five high in prefabricated metal buildings designed for them. More than one rancher interviewed expressed fondness for the utility and economy of the tall, east-facing metal building that allows easy access for a front-end loader.

Farm consolidation has been the rule for nearly a century in Oklahoma. Average farm size in the study area was around 300 acres in 1961; currently it is twice that figure. The family farm has become an anachronism with the growth of corporate farming and rural-to-urban migration. The men who built most of the region’s barns died a generation

ago. Moreover, an increasing number of current owners live elsewhere and know little about their barn's original use or owner. Despite a strong and widespread nostalgia for old barns, there is little economic rationale for keeping them structurally sound.

More than a few property owners have intentionally destroyed their oldest barns to remove them from the county tax rolls or to reduce their liability. This may be more pertinent to barns located along highways and busier roadways, where curious motorists are tempted to stop and poke around. Numerous barns surveyed were locked up as tight as possible and contained clear warnings to trespassers. Using a front-end loader to knock down the family's century-old, storm-damaged barn may not be enjoyable, but it may save farmers money and headaches.

### XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. 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 local icons of their agricultural heritage, 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. **It is recommended that information regarding incentives and procedures for barn preservation be better communicated with property owners and preservation-minded groups in Management Region Seven.**
2. Despite a pervasive affinity for barns, most people know very little about locations of isolated barns or the individual histories of barns in their locales. Oftentimes 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 Region Seven. **It is recommended that communication between the OK/SHPO and rural residents with an interest in preservation be significantly improved by developing a preservation education outreach program.** Future surveyors should be directed to make public presentations in communities to explain the purpose of

- OK/SHPO data collection, the National Register nomination process, the existence of the OLI, and especially 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.
3. There is no adequate publication that provides a guide to barns and other farm outbuildings and structures relevant to Oklahoma or, for that matter, the Great Plains. **It is recommended that the Oklahoma Historical Society commission a published field guide to Oklahoma barns that could be used by researchers and persons interested in barn preservation.** Photographs and OLI data and photographs should be utilized to develop the field guide. Such a guide would be useful for barn preservation efforts in other states.
  4. **It is recommended that the OK/SHPO develop an attractive, user-friendly website to collect data directly from the general public. The OK/SHPO also needs a presence on Facebook and Twitter.** Interest in historic barns and their potential preservation is so pervasive in rural Oklahoma, and technology is now so accessible, that it would be simple to collect data (digital photographs, HRIF information, GPS coordinates, etc.) t the grassroots level to further develop the OLI and to discover and identify resources warranting intensive-level examination.

5. A surprising number of bank barns were found in Washita, Custer, and Blaine Counties. These resources are found in rural communities settled by ethnic Germans from Russia who migrated from Kansas in the mid-1890s. The resources they built hold significance to the ethnic heritage of western Oklahoma. **The survey recommends an intensive-level examination of barns within the historic Russian-German communities of western Oklahoma in order to locate and nominate these rare examples to the National Register.**
  
6. **An intensive-level survey of rural Wichita Mountain granite cobblestone (a.k.a., “cannonball”) architecture is urgently needed in Comanche, Kiowa, and Greer counties.** This survey would undoubtedly find dozens of National Register-eligible properties utilizing this highly-localized, unique building material. Currently only a handful of properties, mostly located in the historic resort town of Medicine Park, are listed on the National Register.
  
7. The survey documented the use of a locally-produced concrete in the Wichita Mountains region. These resources are generally abandoned, but should not be considered threatened, since their solid concrete construction will likely allow them to survive for several more centuries.
  
8. It is recommended that a state-scale thematic survey of secondary farm outbuildings (excluding barns) be conducted. This survey would sample each of the management regions to identify secondary buildings associated with farmstead complexes, such as

chicken houses, hog barns, and horse stables. All such resources recorded in this survey have long been abandoned and are quickly losing their architectural integrity.

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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.

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———. *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), 76-97.

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.

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.

Montandon, Carlos Morrison. "A History of Jefferson County." University of Oklahoma, 1939.

This early thesis provides a glimpse into the pre-World War II settlement patterns in one of the most southern of study counties. Photos are included.

Montgomery, Vester. "A History of Washita County." University of Oklahoma, 1929.

This early thesis provides a glimpse into the pre-Depression settlement patterns in one of the more ethnically-complex counties in the study area.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Ragland, Hobart D. "Some History of Grady County and Parr Post Office." *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 27, no. 4 (1949): 2.

This is a short note on early events in Grady County.

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 Seven. The thesis examines the architecture and history of each barn in great detail.

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.

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.

Sager, Meta C. "Early Grady County History." *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 17, no. 2 (1939): 5.

This is an early account of Grady County.

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.

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.

Smith, Willard Preston. "The Agricultural Development of Kiowa County." Oklahoma State University (OAMC), 1939.

This standard early agricultural history identifies some important patterns in the area northwest of the Wichita Mountains.

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.

Southward, Claude. "A History of Comanche County." University of Oklahoma, 1929.

This standard early history identifies some important agricultural patterns in the area around Lawton and Fort Sill.

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.

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

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).

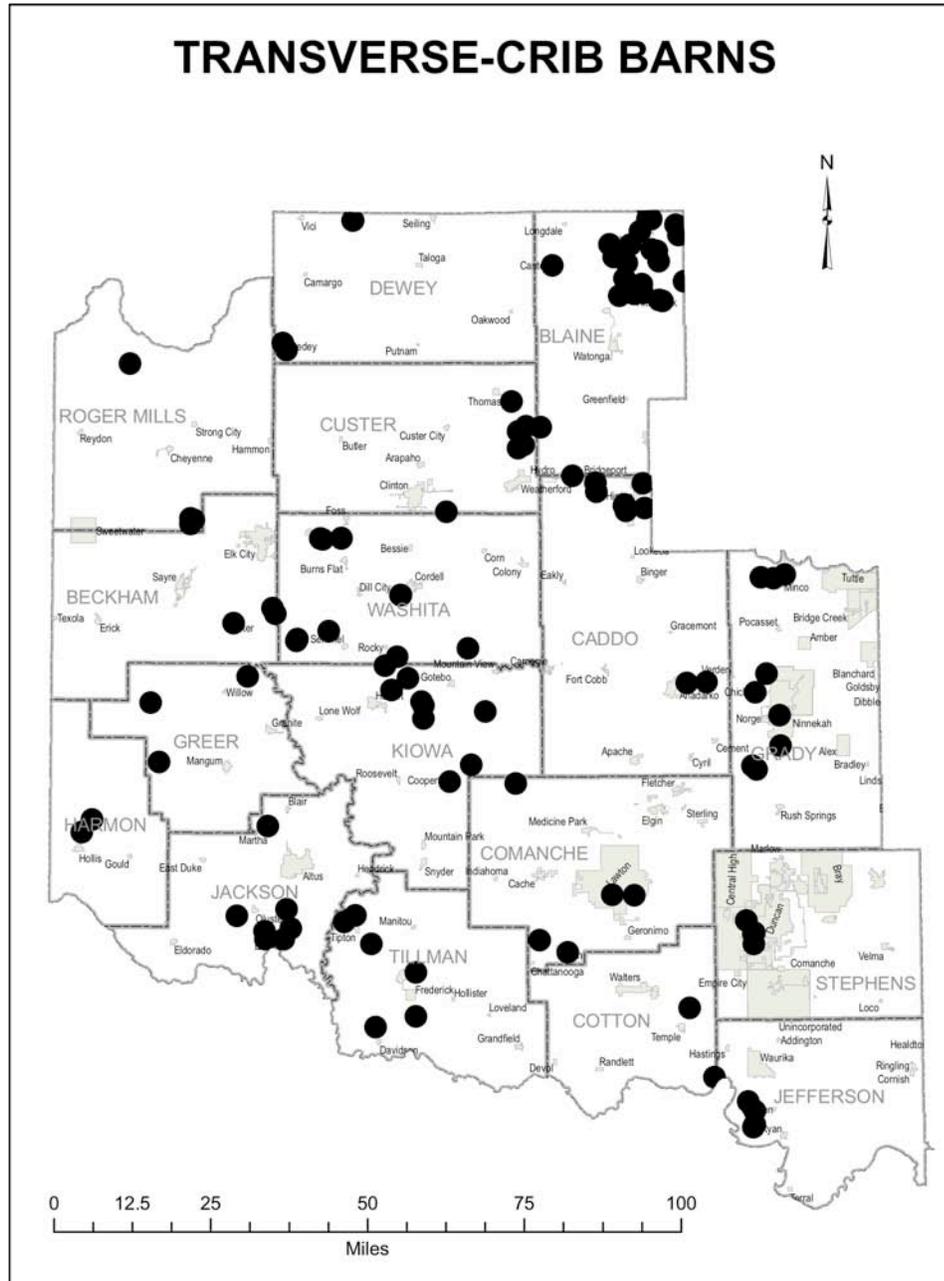
———. "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections." In *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, 62-79. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

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.

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 one of the first academic treatises on barns and retains relevance after more than half a century.

XV. APPENDIX A: MAPS OF RESOURCE TYPES

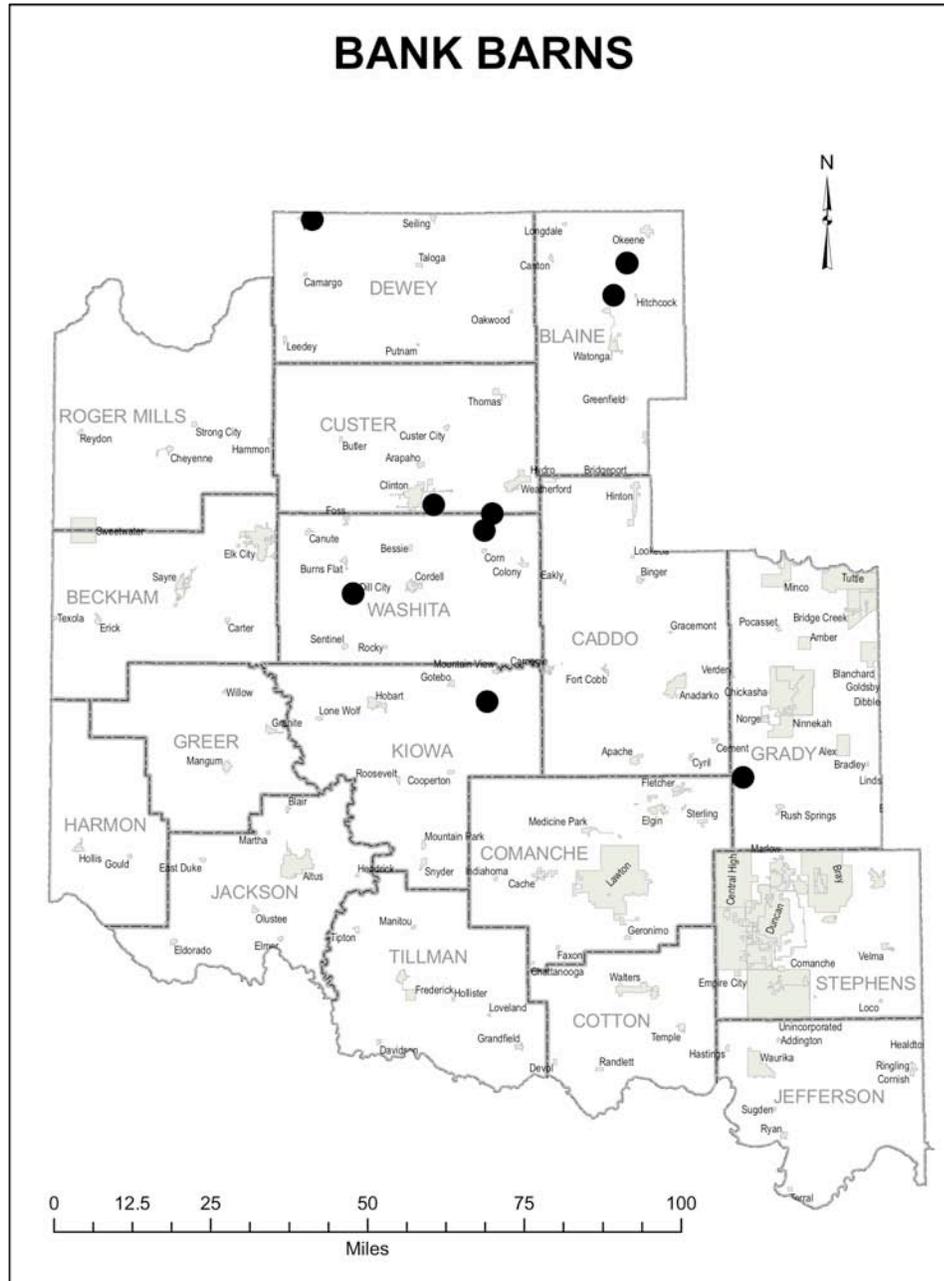




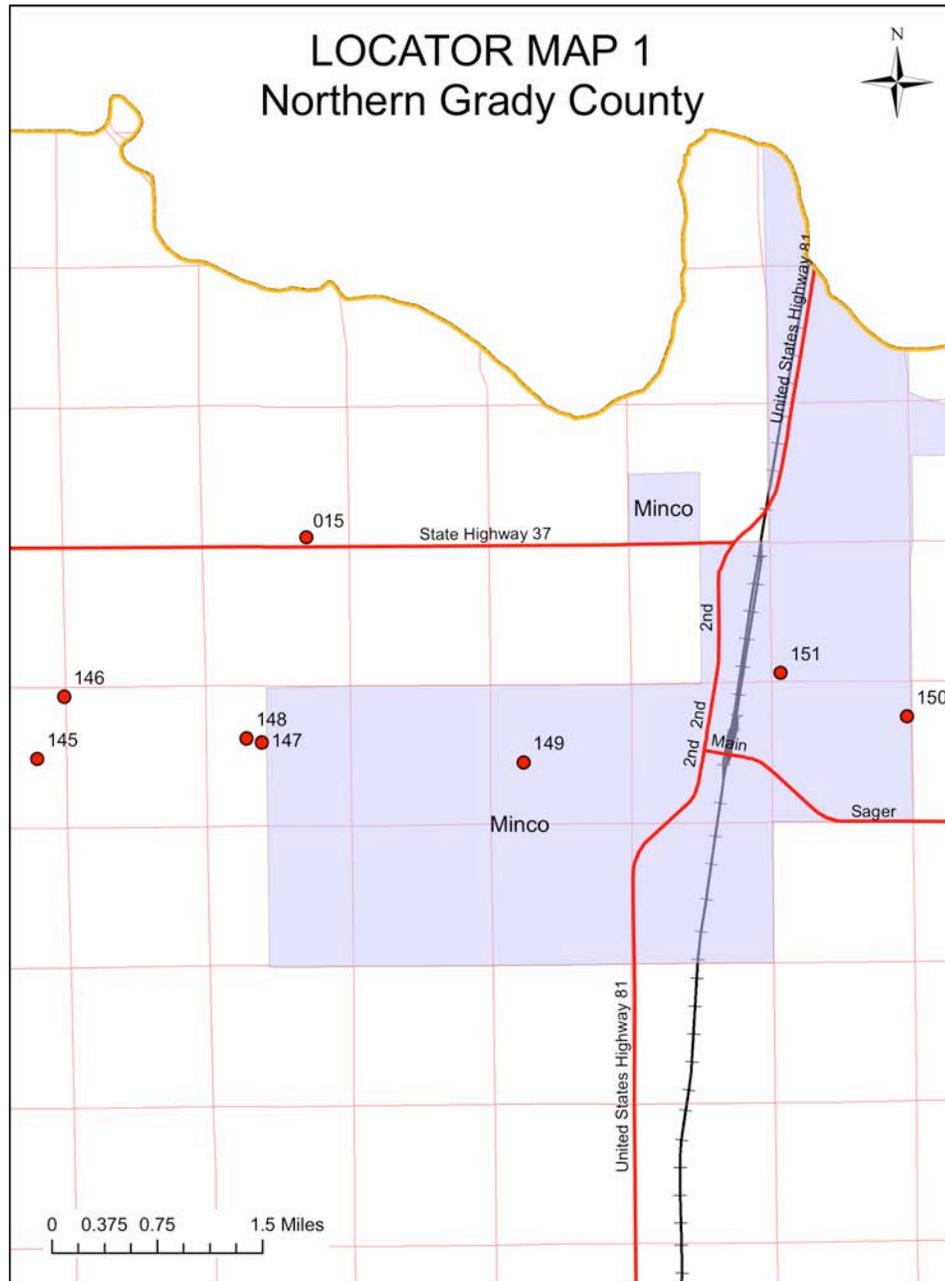




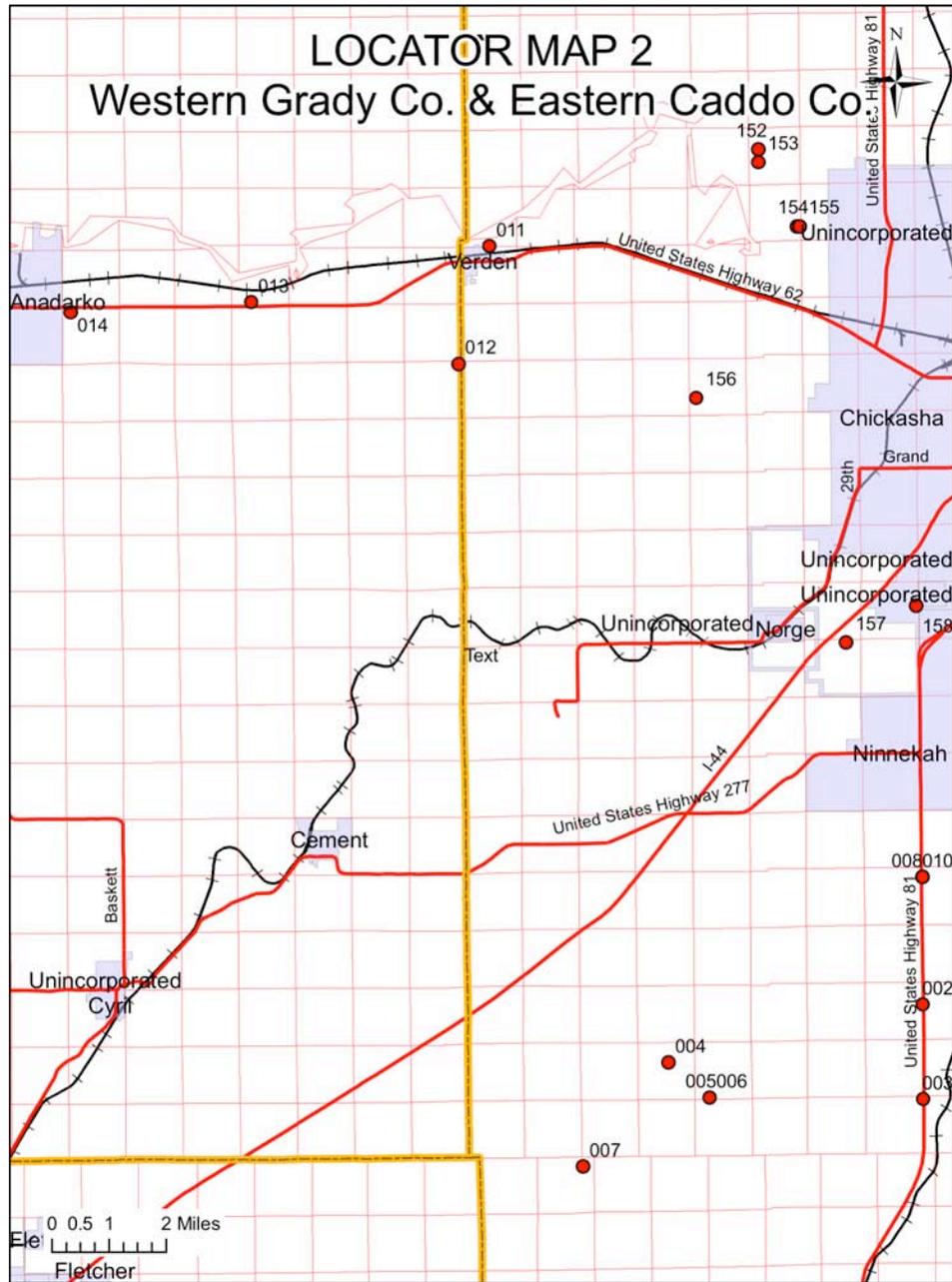
XV. APPENDIX A: MAPS OF RESOURCE TYPES



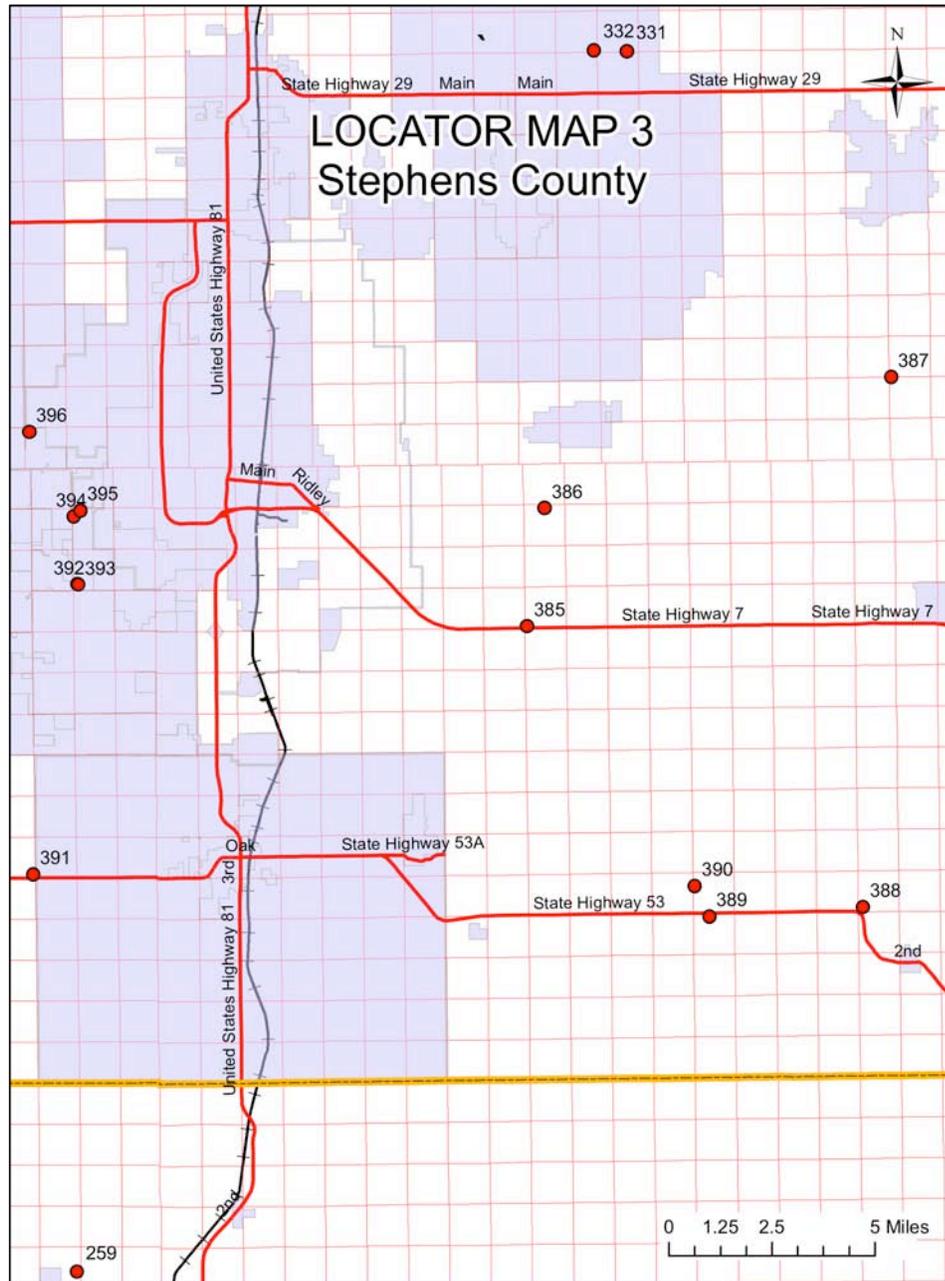
XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS



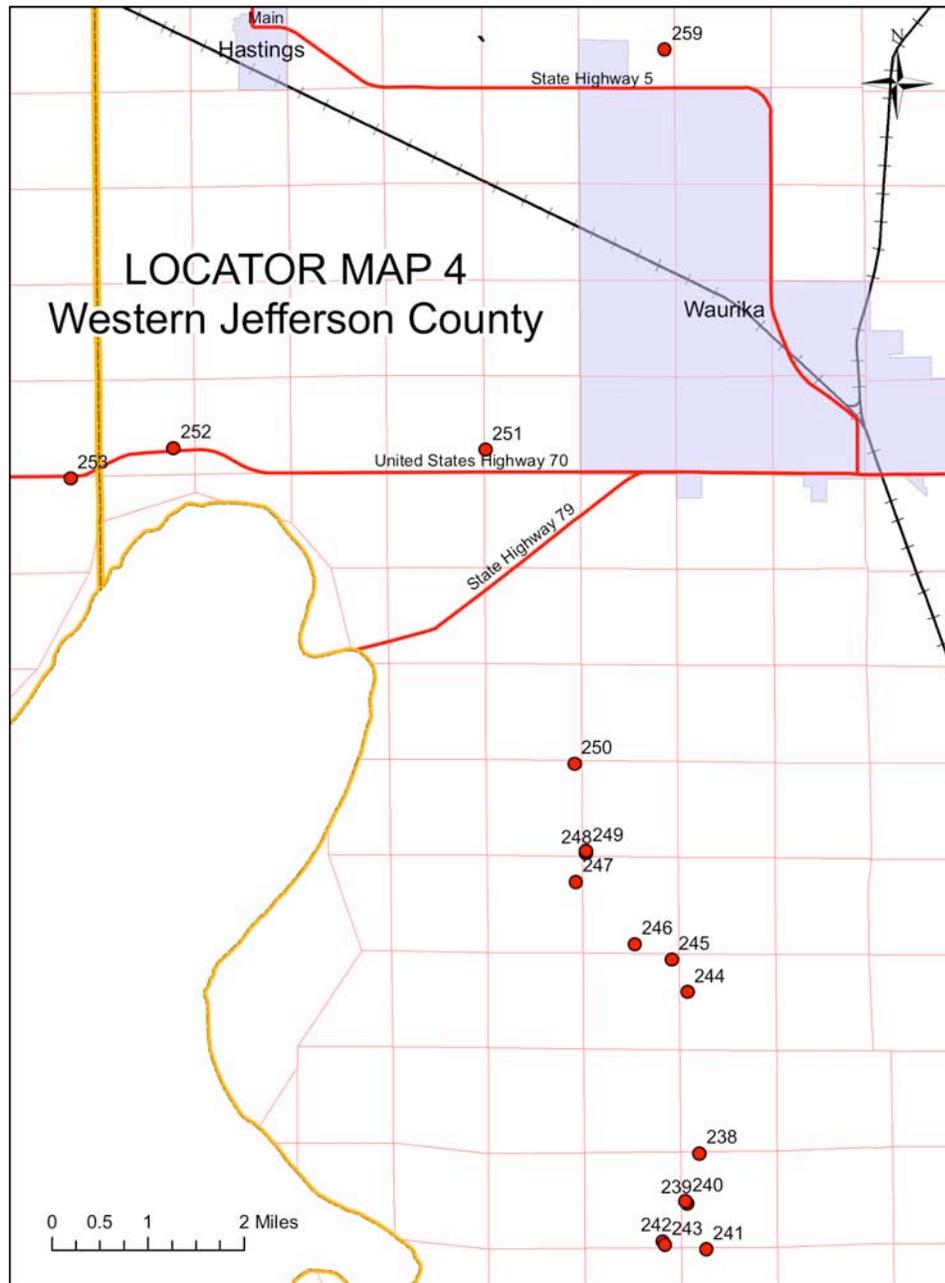
XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS--CONTINUED



XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS--CONTINUED



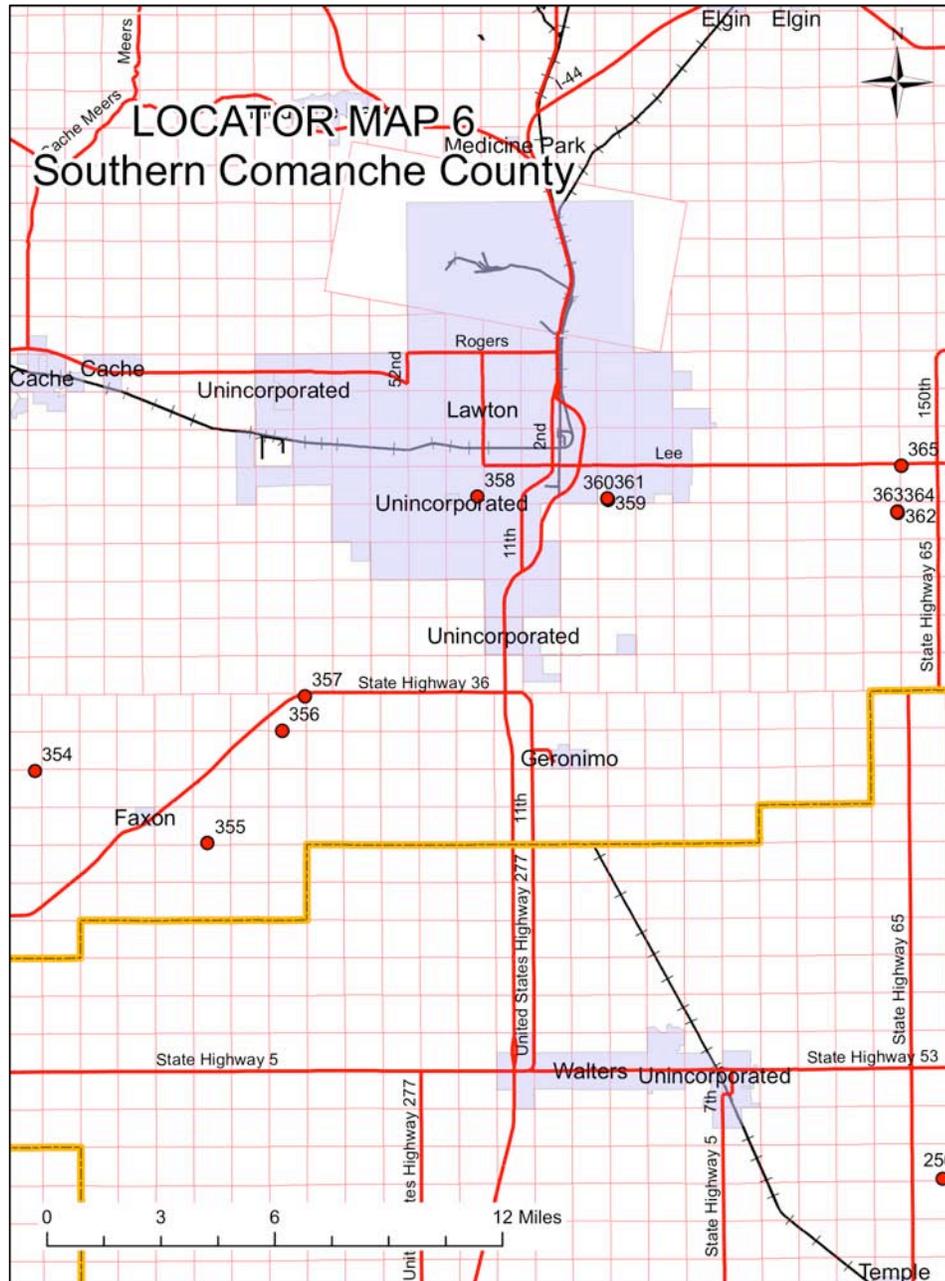
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XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS--CONTINUED



XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS--CONTINUED

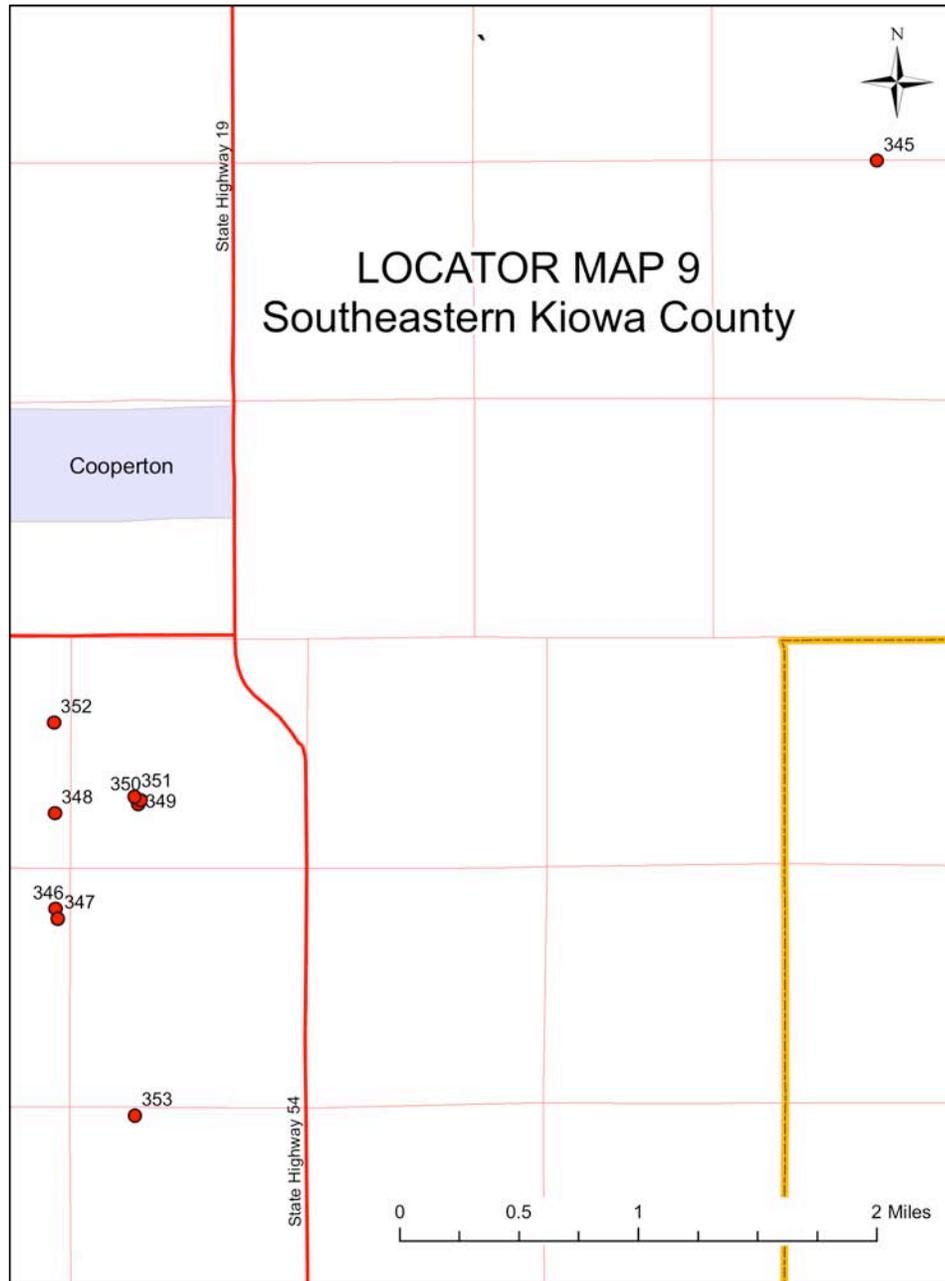


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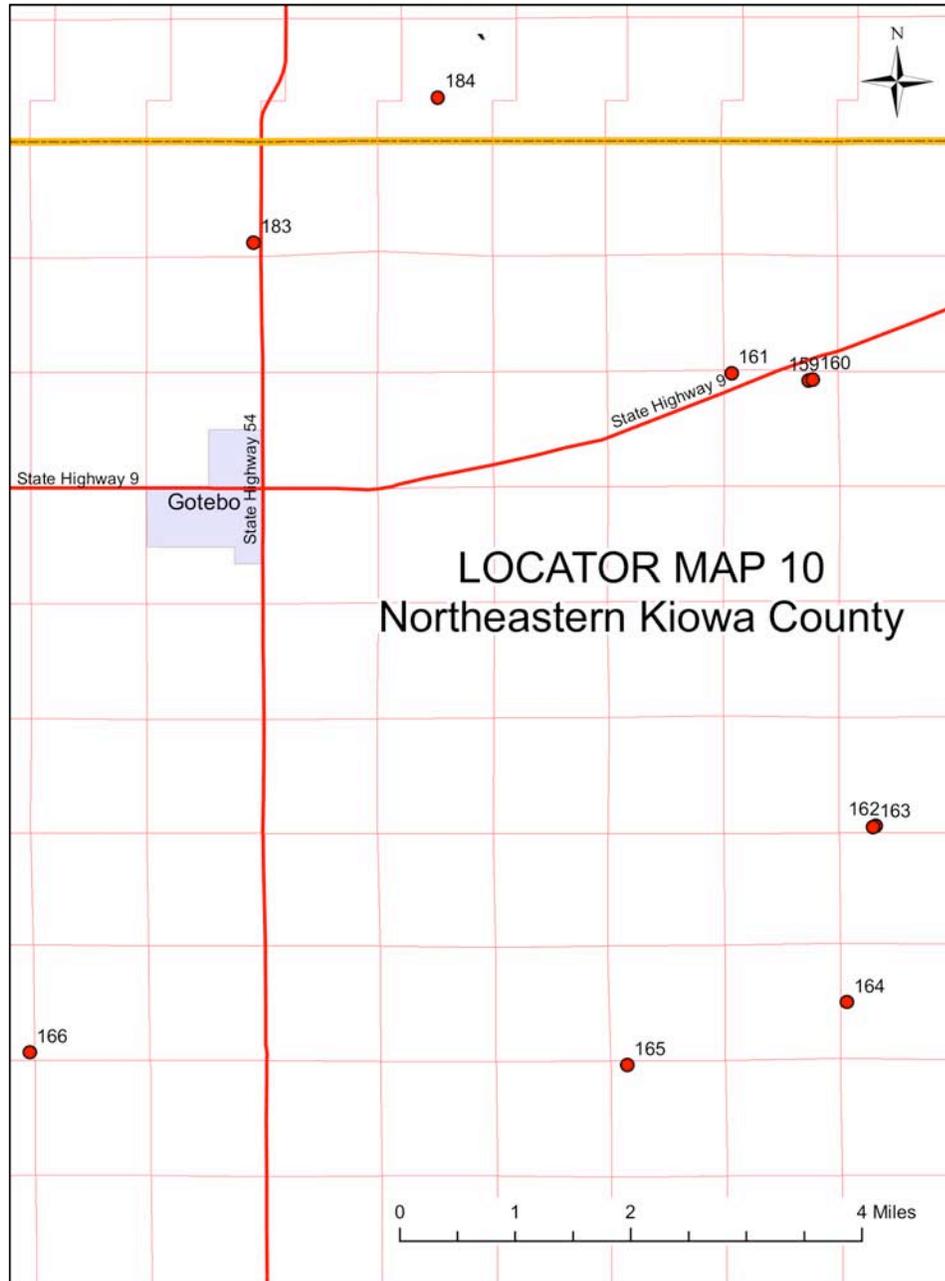




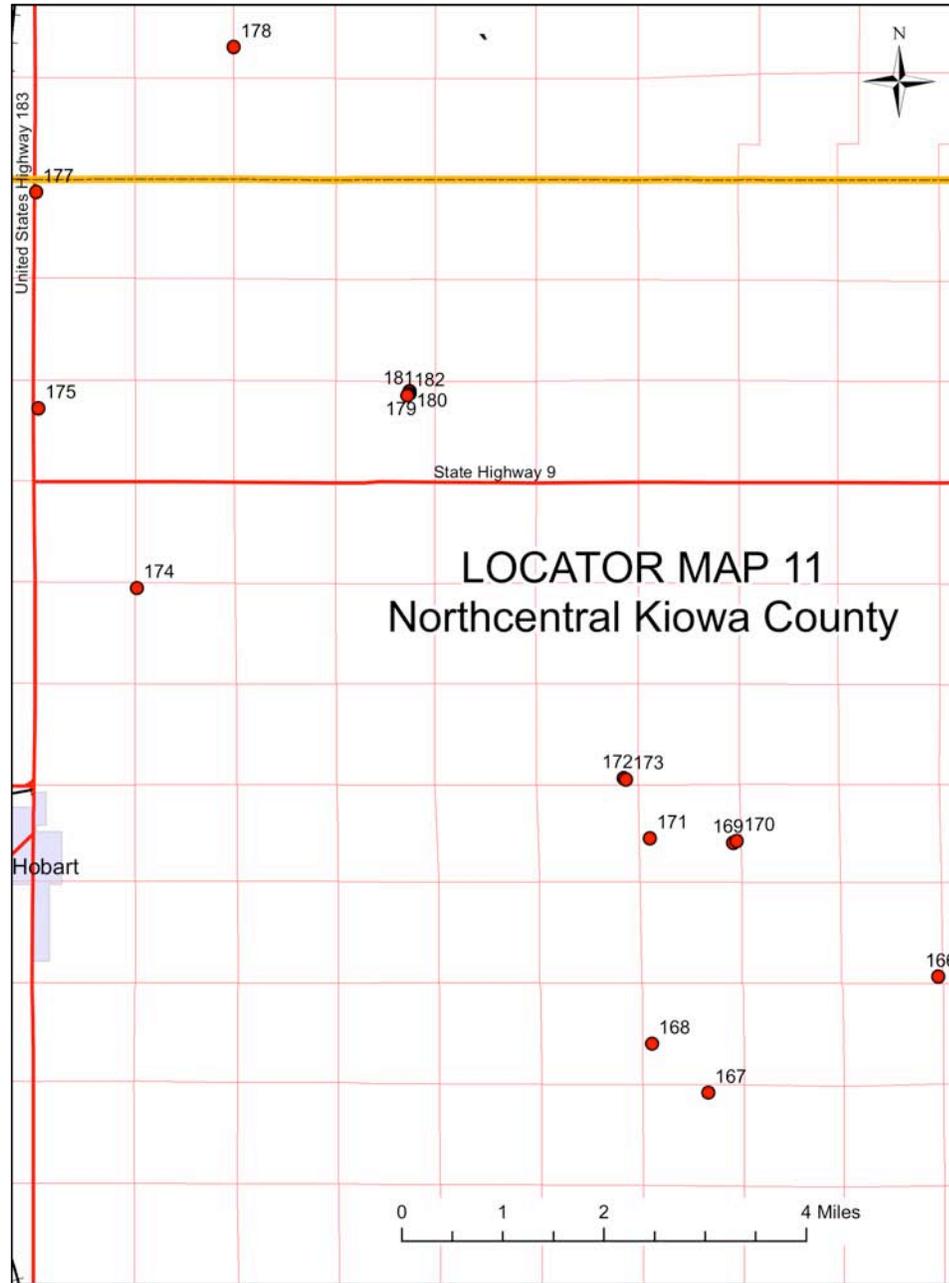
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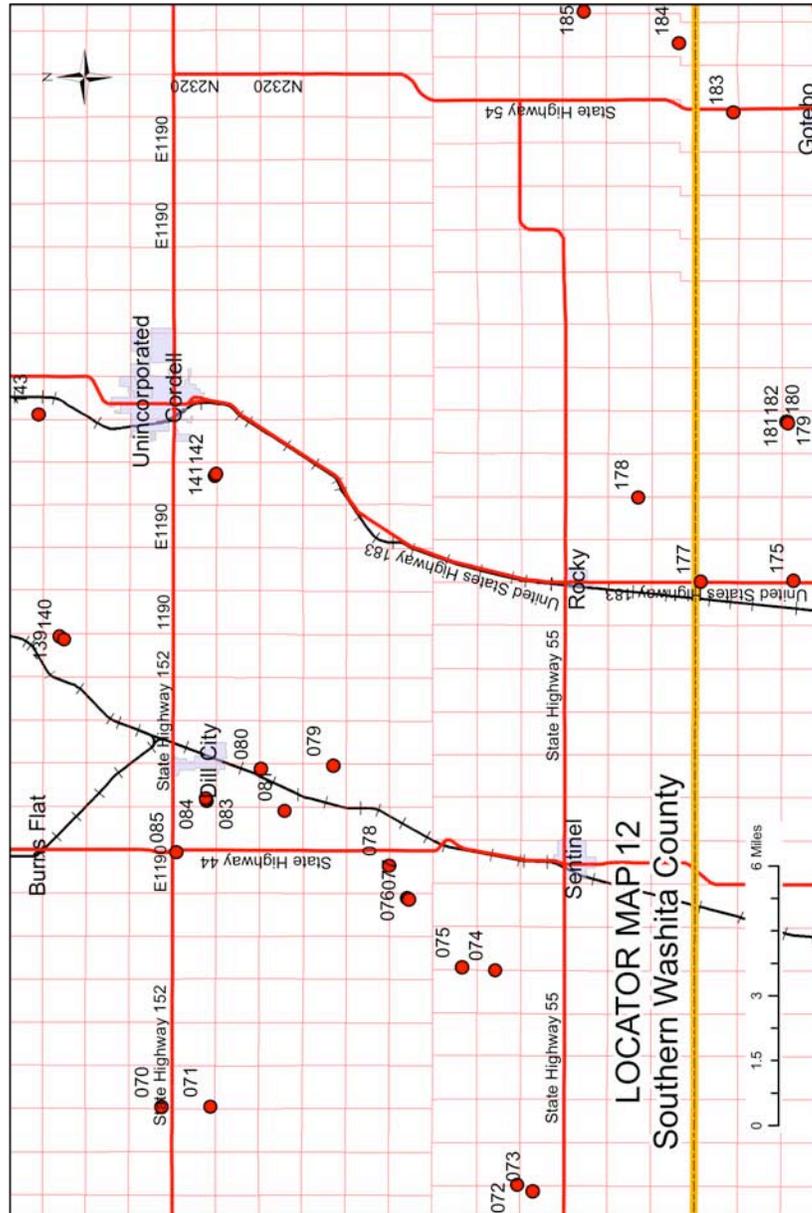
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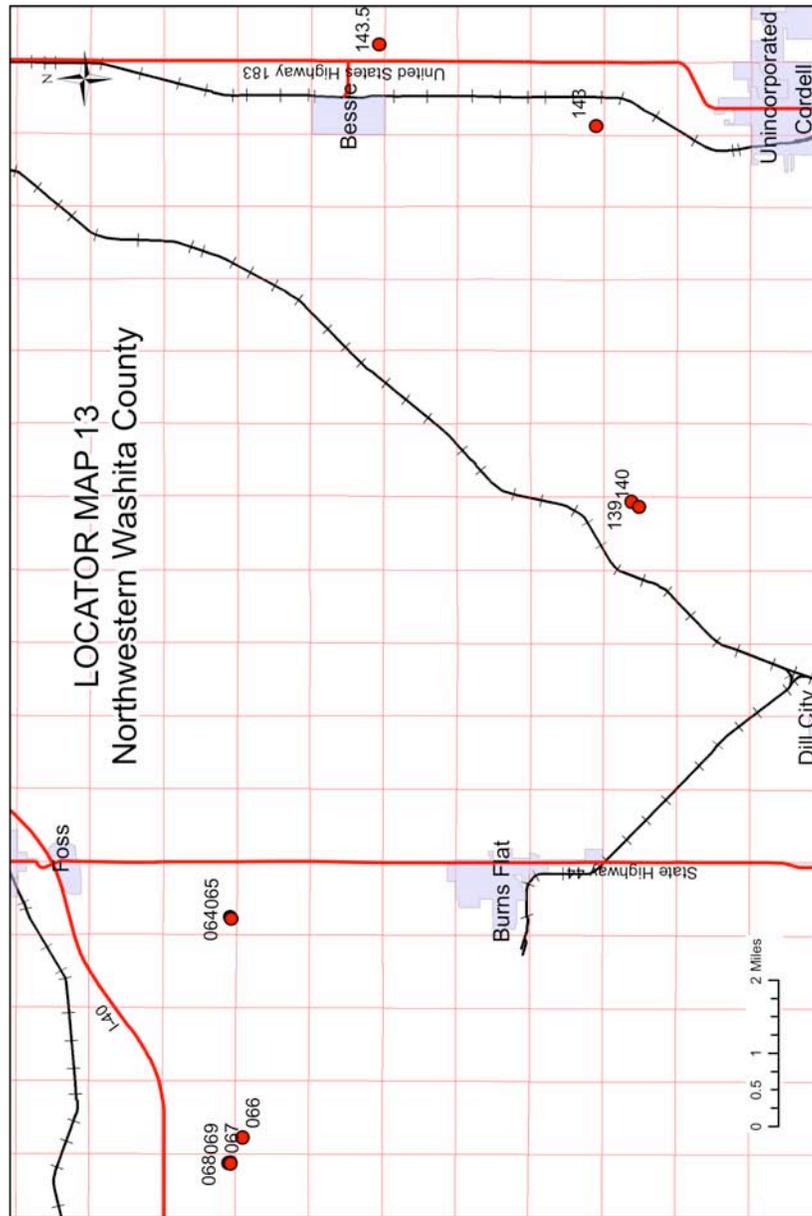
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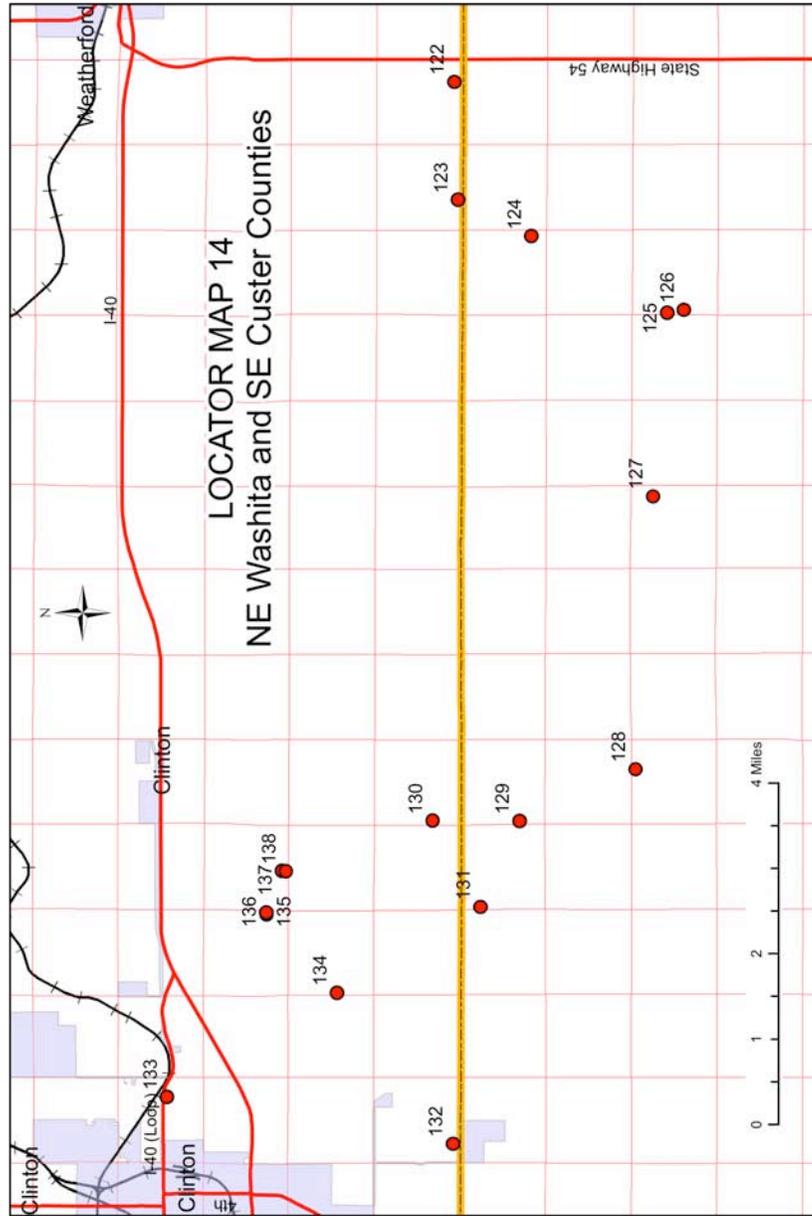
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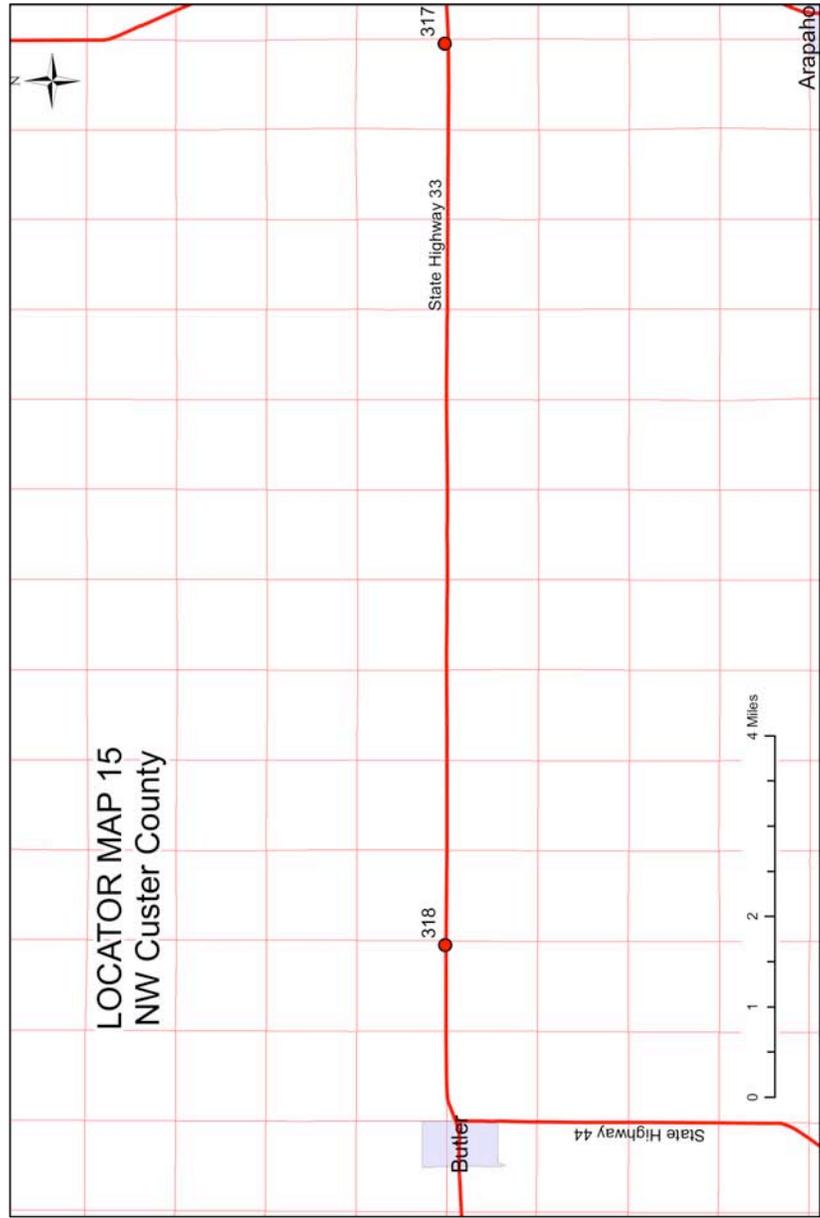
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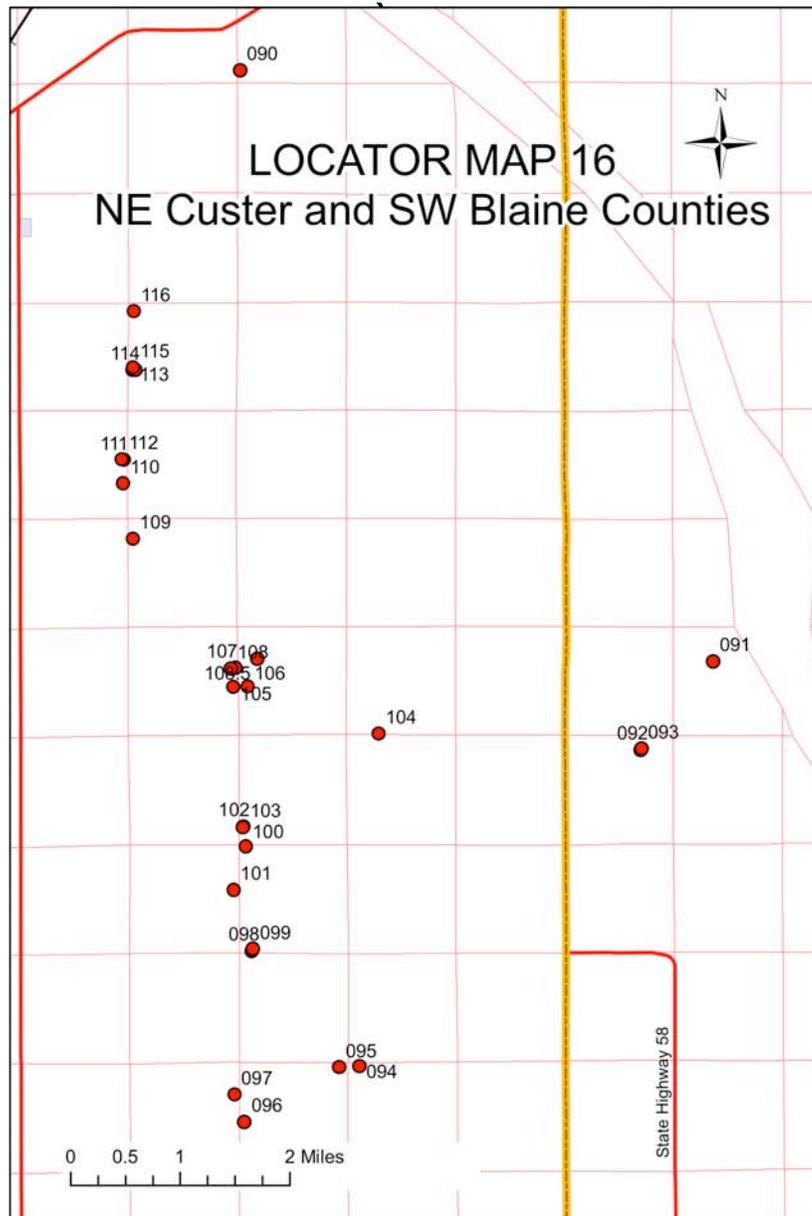
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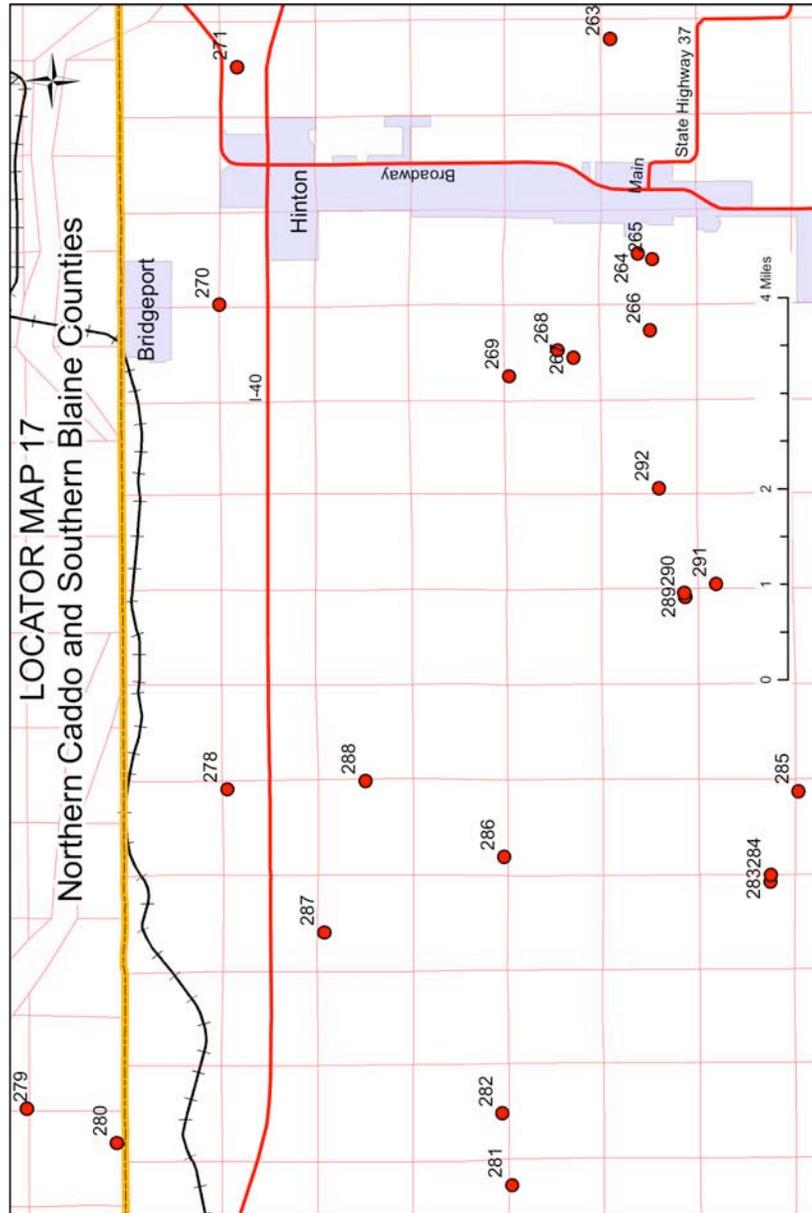
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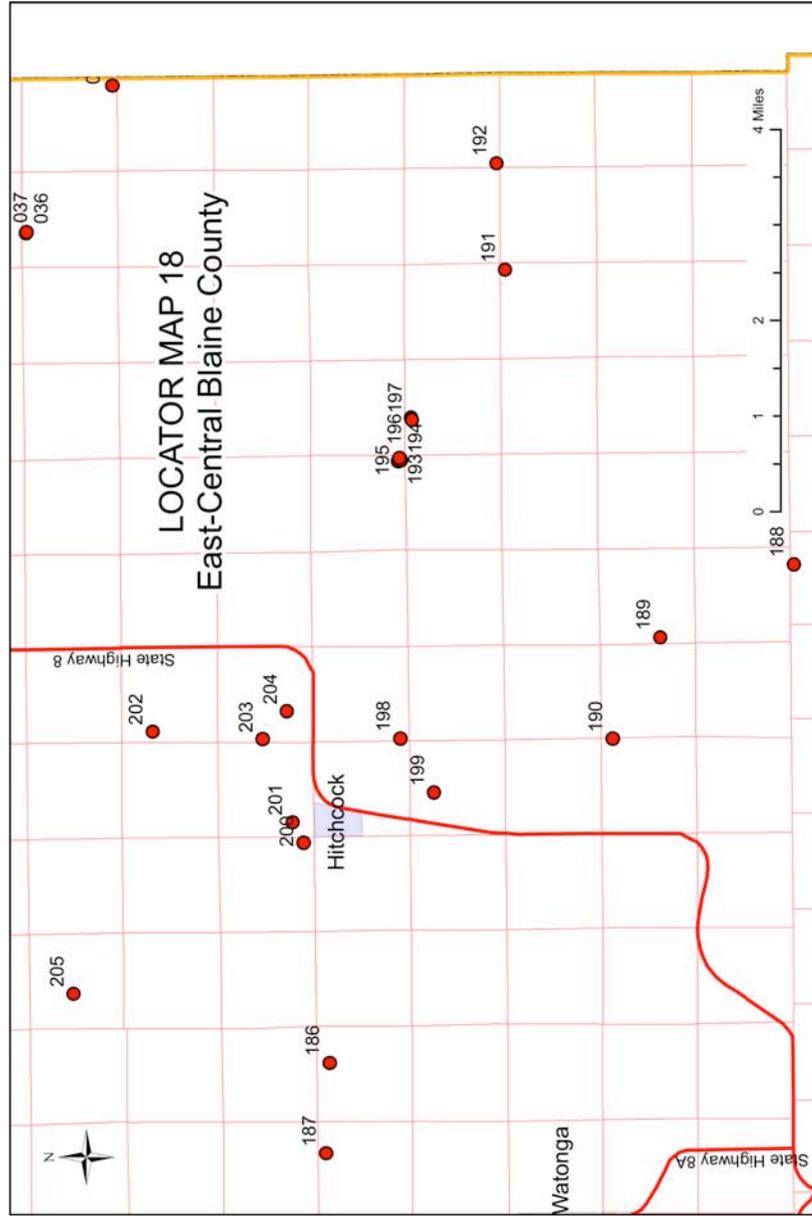
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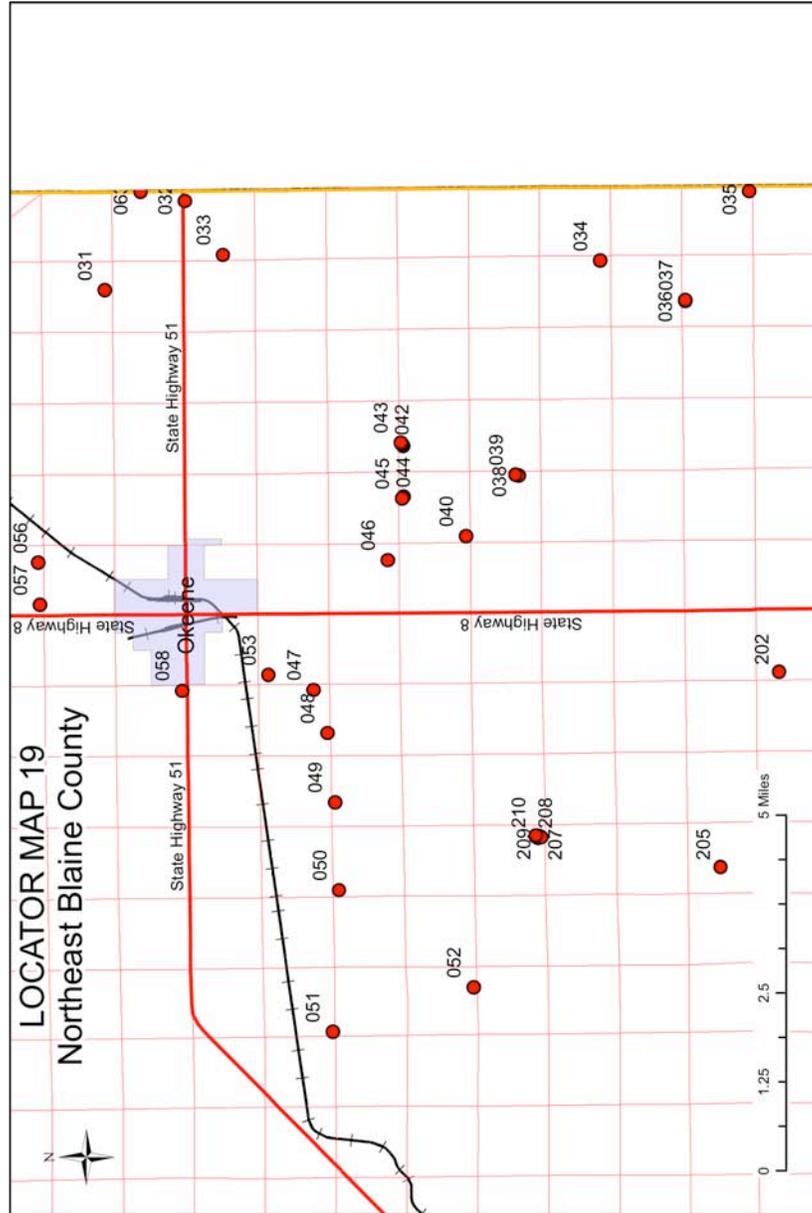
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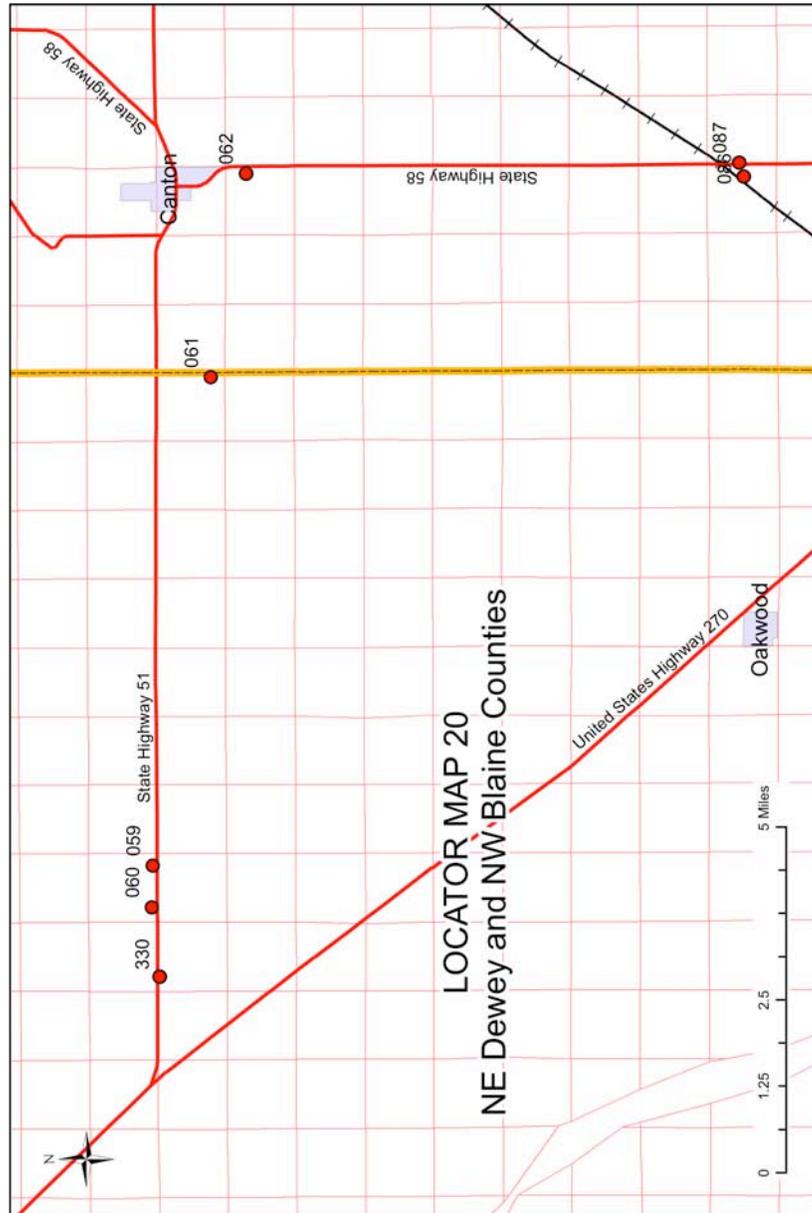
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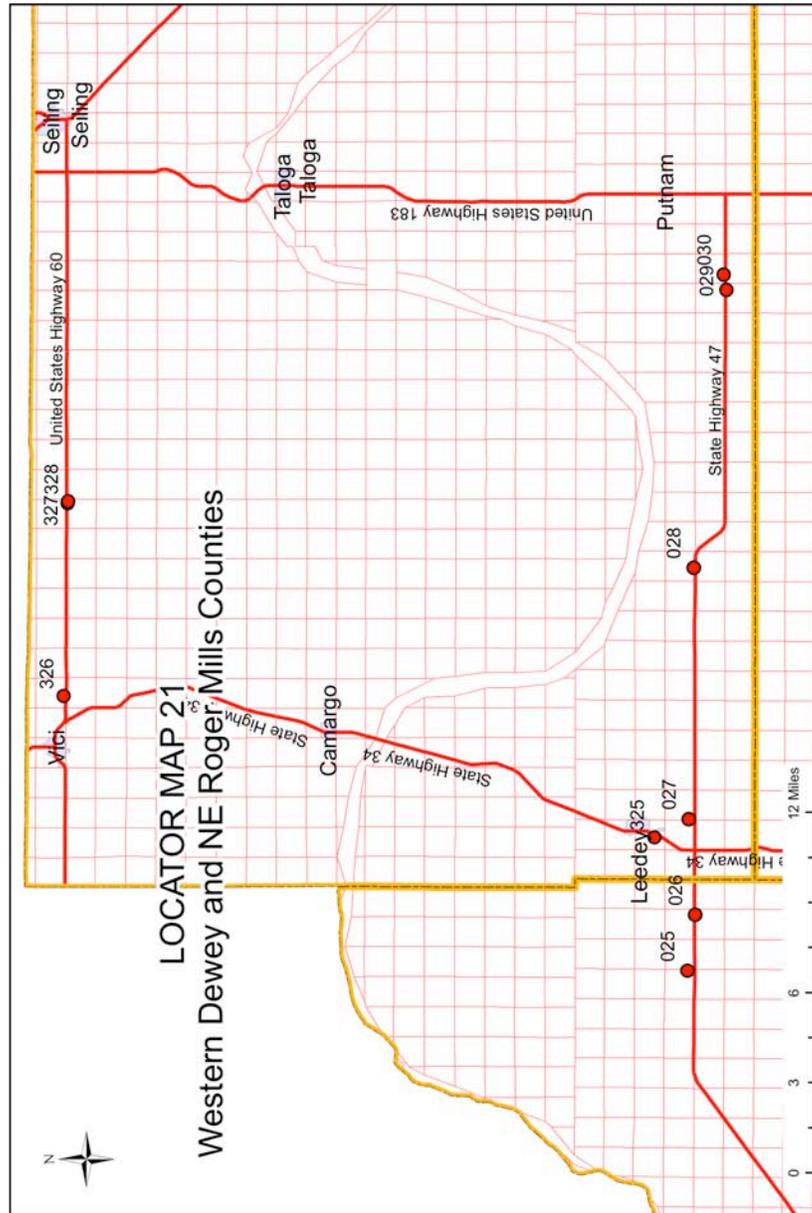
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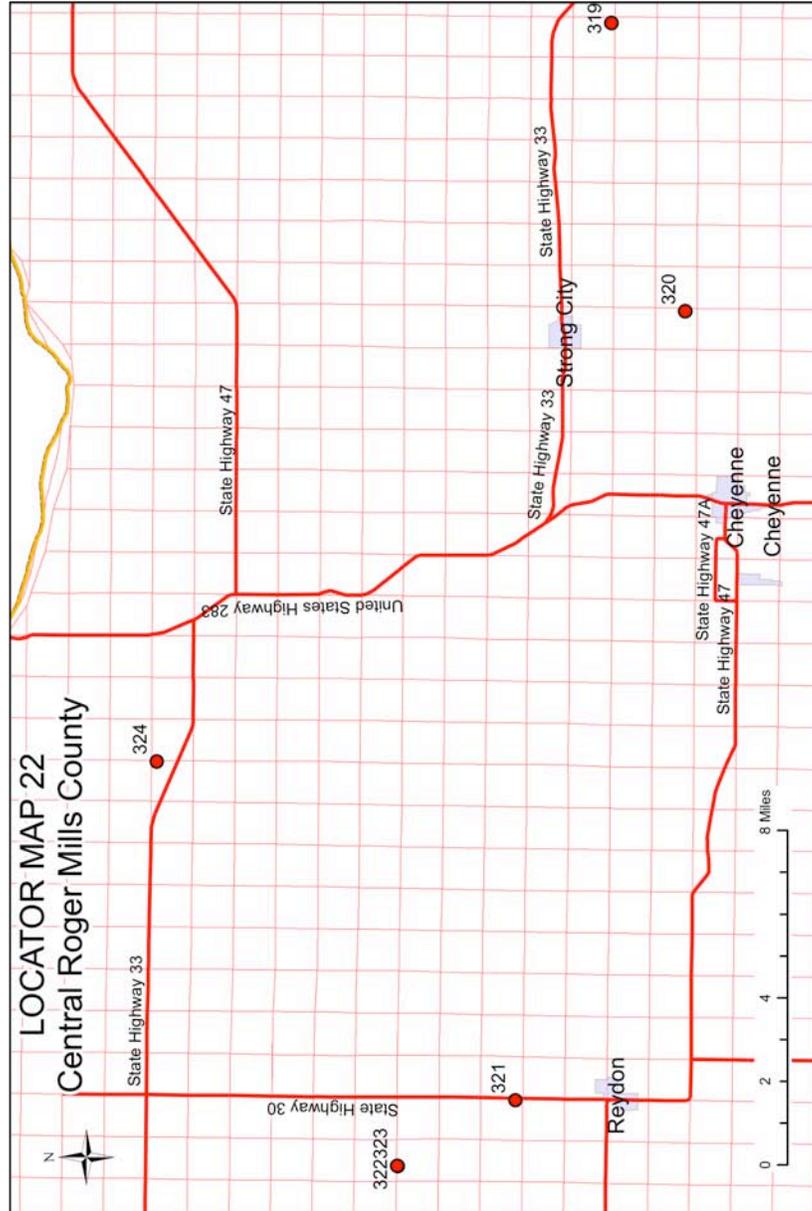
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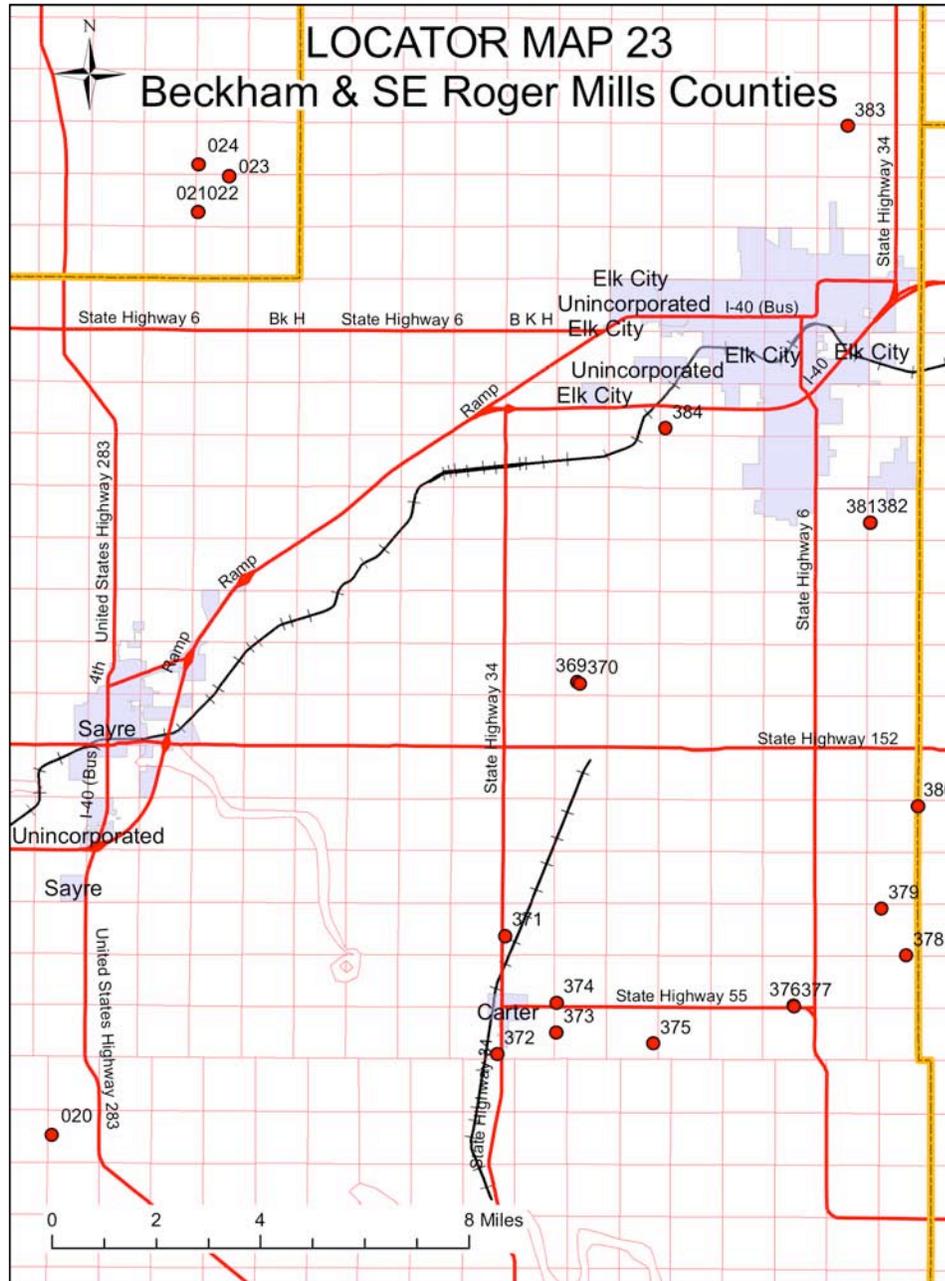
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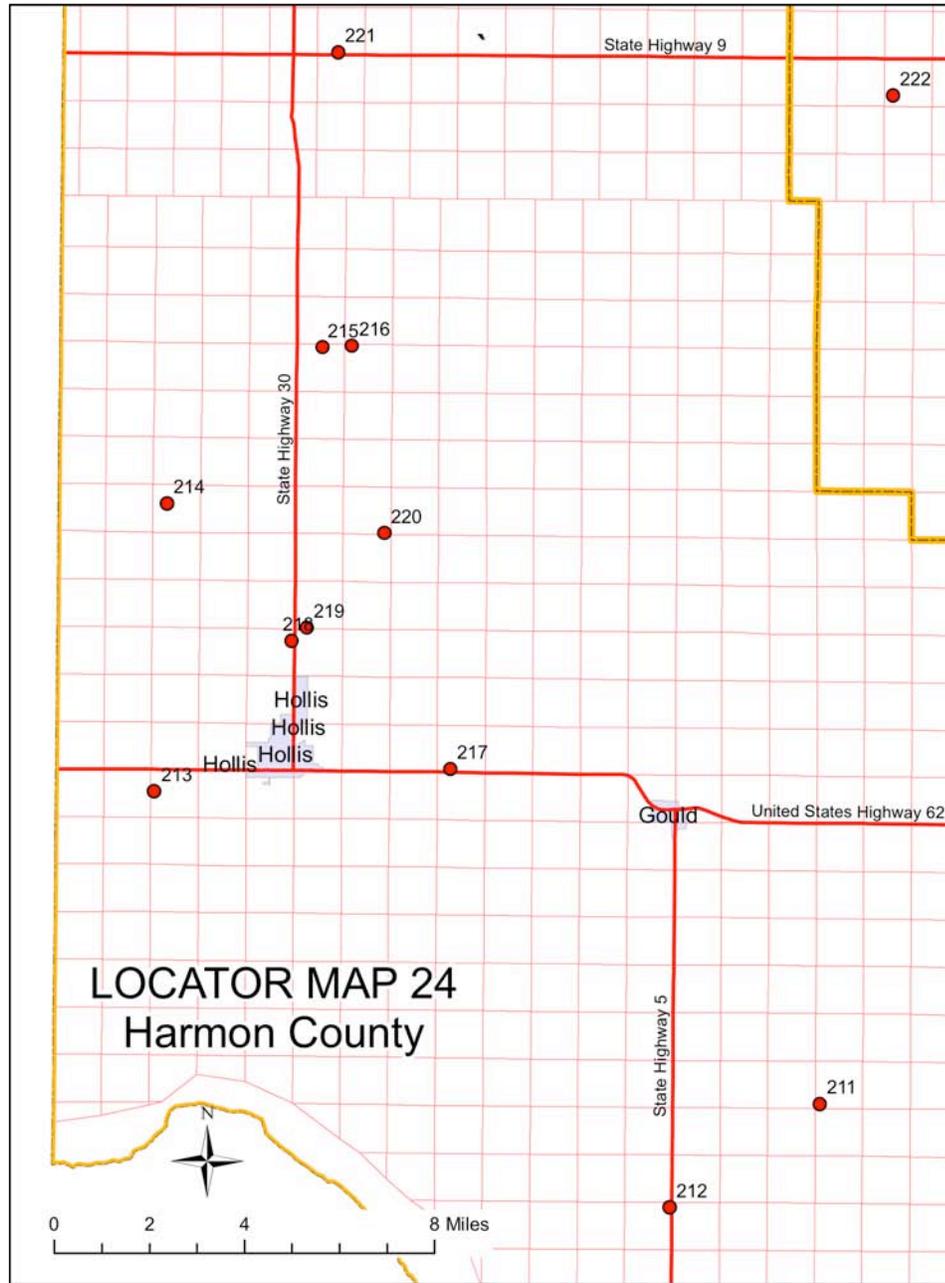
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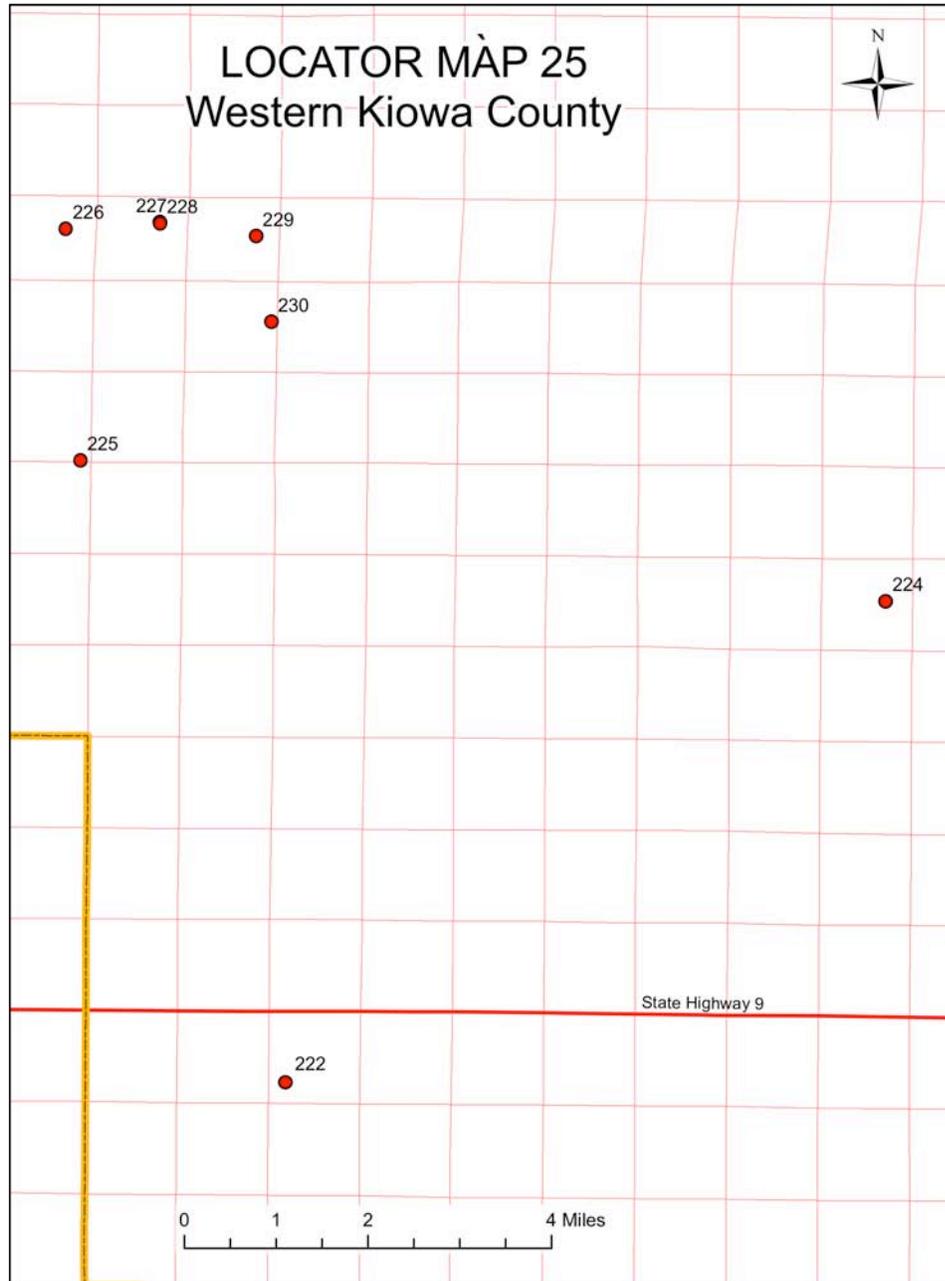
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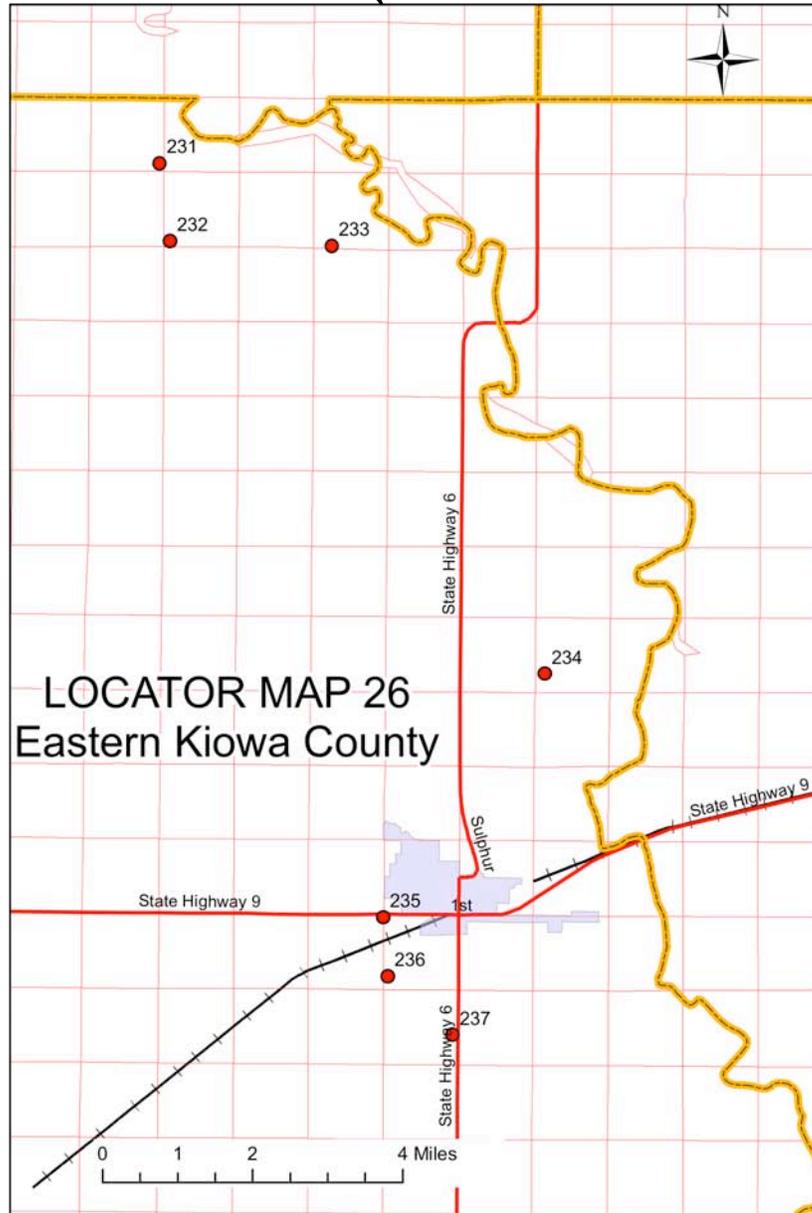
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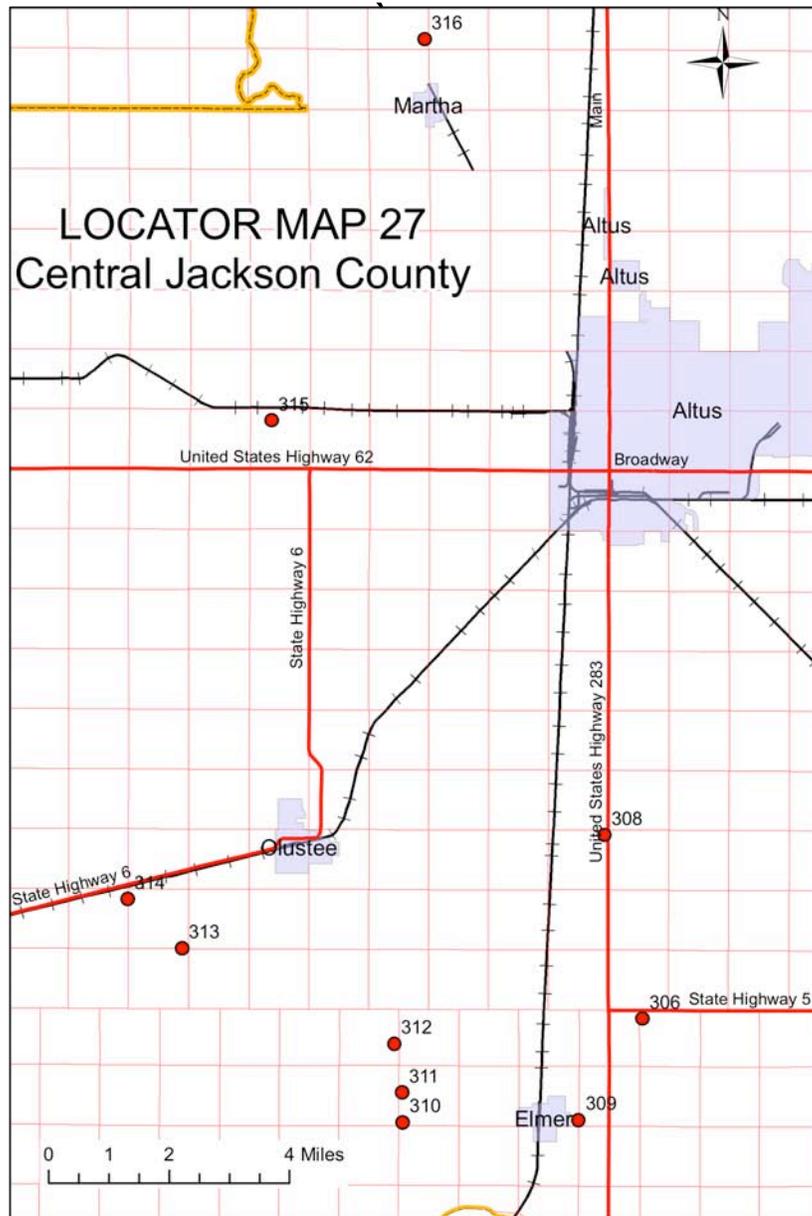
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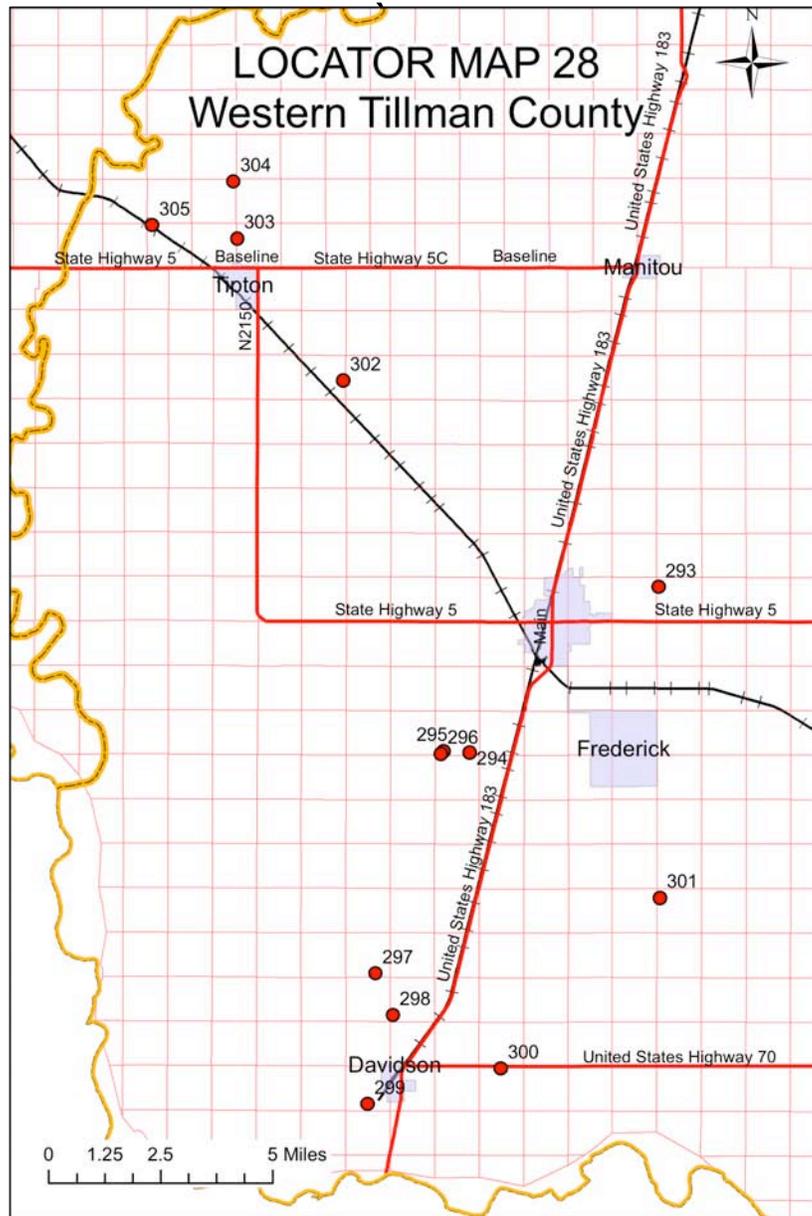
XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS—CONTINUED



XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS—CONTINUED



XVI. APPENDIX B: RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS—CONTINUED



## ENDNOTES

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1. Howard L. Johnson, "Climate," in Dianna Everett, ed., *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, 2 vols. (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 2009), 1:302-03. Hereafter cited as *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*.
2. Bruce W. Hoagland, "Vegetation," in *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, Fourth Edition, ed. Charles Robert Goins and Danney Goble (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006), 24-25. Hereafter cited as *Historical Atlas*.
3. Lynda L. Ramsey, "Barns of the South Central Red-Bed Plains, 1889-1940" (master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 2008); Idem, "End of the Trail: The Barn," *Oklahoma Today*, September/October 2009, 34-41.
4. Douglas Hale, *The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 8-11, 14-16, 17-32; Marvin Kroeker, "Die Stillen im Lande': Mennonites in the Oklahoma Land Rushes," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 67 (Spring 1989), 76-97; Marjorie Bennett Everheart, "A History of Blaine County" (master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1929).
5. Julie Decker and Chris Chieci, *Quonset Hut: Metal Living for a Modern Age* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2005), 148-149 contains a useful appendix of drawings, dimensions, and thumbnail sketches of ten brand-name Quonset hut styles.
6. Terry G. Jordan-Bychkov, *The Upland South: The Making of an American Folk Region and Landscape* (Santa Fe: Center for American Places, 2003), 43-60; John Fraser Hart, *The Rural Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 199; John Michael Vlach, *Barns* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2003), 19, 24, 28, 134, 170, 178, 180, 227, 313.
7. The authority on the Pennsylvania barn complex is Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, Second Edition (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).
8. Hale, *Germans from Russia*, 8-11.
9. An excellent history of the development of prefabricated truss systems is Lowell J. Soike, "Affordable Barns for the Midwest: Beginnings," in *Barns of the Midwest*, ed. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 80-98.
10. On the evolution of this barn type, see Charles F. Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," in *Ibid.*, 40-61.

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11. Several properties in this area resemble those identified in Ohio Amish communities. See Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "Amish-Mennonite Barns in Madison County, Ohio: The Persistence of Traditional Form Elements," *Ohio Geographers* 4 (1976), 1-8.
12. See John Fraser Hart, "Types of Barns in the Eastern United States," *Focus* 43 (1993), 8-17; Henry Glassie, "The Old Barns of Appalachia," *Mountain Life & Work* 40 (1965), 21-30; Vlach, *Barns*, 123-29, 169-71.
13. John Fraser Hart, *The Rural Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 199-201.
14. The best, albeit brief, discussion of hay hoods, including a very useful illustration by M. Margaret Geib, is found in Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 40-43.
15. The absence of barn murals is puzzling, given the cultural contributions of Midwesterners to the study area. See David T. Stephens, "Midwest Barn Decor," in *Barns of the Midwest*, 237-58.
16. Michael J. Auer, "The Preservation of Historic Barns," Preservation Brief 20, Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service.  
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief20.htm>
18. Noble and Cleek, *Old Barn Book*, 154.
19. Decker and Chiei, *Quonset Hut*, 3-19.
20. John W. Morris, *Oklahoma Geography* (Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1952), 34-40; Howard L. Johnson, "Precipitation," in *Historical Atlas*, 18-19.
21. Kenneth S. Johnson, "Geomorphic Provinces," in *Historical Atlas*, 4-5; Idem, "Topography and Principal Landforms," in *Ibid.*, 6-7.
22. Bruce W. Hoagland, "Arkansas and Red River Basins," in *Historical Atlas*, 10-11; Idem, "Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs," in *Ibid.*, 12-13; Idem, "Soils," in *Ibid.*, 16-17; Kenneth S. Johnson, "Aquifers," in *Ibid.*, 14-15.
23. David J. Wishart, "Settling the Great Plains, 1850-1930," in *North America: The Historical Geography of a Changing Continent*, ed. Thomas F. McIlwraith and Edward K. Muller (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2001), 245-48. Hereafter cited as *North America*.
24. Michael D. Green, "Chickasaw Nation to Statehood," in *Historical Atlas*, 104-05.

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25. Josh Clough, "Opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation," in *Historical Atlas*, 128-29; Michael H. Reggio, "Cheyenne-Arapaho Opening," in *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*, 1:257-59.
  26. Ibid.
  27. Carolyn Garrett Pool, "Wichita-Caddo-Delaware Opening," in *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*, 2:1614.
  28. Richard Mize, "Big Pasture," in *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*, 1:132-33.
  29. John D. Heisch, "Old Greer County," in *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*, 2:1118-1120.
  30. John R. Lovett, "Major Cattle Trails, 1866-1889," in *Historical Atlas*, 116-17; Bruce W. Hoagland and Danney Goble, "Railroads, 1870-1907," in *Ibid.*, 118-19.
  31. Augustus J. Veenendaal, Jr., "Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway," in *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma*, 1:259-60.
  32. *Ibid.*, 259.
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