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BARNES OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL RED-BED PLAINS: 1889-1940

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Degree of

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By

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BARNES OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL RED BED PLAINS: 1889-1940
A THESIS APPROVED FOR THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL STUDIES

BY



In Memory of James Earl Ray, Jan 24, 1928 - May 14, 1968

James Earl Ray, 1928-1968

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In Memory of my Dad, Joe M. Johnson

And for my Sons, Ben and Bart

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Preface

In Search of the Barn

“...it is well to have, not only what men have thought and felt, but what their hands have handled, and their strength wrought, and their eyes beheld, all the days of their life.”

John Ruskin, 1880

The red, swirling dust storm that follows my car announces my arrival. Even traveling at a slow speed, gravel pings off my car as fallen leaves perform a dance before its movement. Unsuspecting dips in the deserted path's uneven shale surface indicate few have traveled this direction in a while. Prairie grass on either side of the narrow road is tall, and the season's wild flowers give color to the soft rolling landscape. My tires move forward slowly over red rocks and orchestrate a loud crunching music that drowns the sound vibrating from the car's radio. Suddenly, a bird is interrupted from its perch on the cottonwood tree draping above the road, and it flies in front of my car as if leading me forward. The cottonwood's gnarled limbs reach out above the road and its leaves brush lightly against my car's hood. I hasten on in search of wooden treasure, and my adventure truly begins.

The barn is alone and empty among the tall stands of Russian thistle and sunflowers and mystery lies in the darkness beyond the wooden doors. Thick blades of Johnson grass protect the structure as a band of soldiers protects their fort. The barn's weathered gray siding is warped and darkened, looking like dried skin, wrinkled from years of sun and harsh seasons. As the Dutch door creaks open the

darkness of the stalls brightens from the western sunlight, as if awakening an elder with stiff joints as he stretches from a long nap.

Inside the barn, hewn posts, still strong, hold the sagging roof upright as the old farmer once held the earth in his cupped hands. I envision him standing alone in the barn's open wagon door, as he looks toward a plowed field. His silhouette faces the eastern sunrise and he raises his hands slowly, upward towards the sky, and allows the south wind to sift the red dust through his swollen, calloused fingers, back to the earth. The farmer's movements are like a prayer of thanks for another day of toil and for a barn that represents both prosperity and tradition. His barn, hub and storage facility, houses the season's harvest and defines the quality of his operation.

My interest in barns began several years ago when I attended an Oklahoma Preservation Conference. One of the sessions highlighted the Federal *Barn Again!* Program. This National Trust for Historic Preservation program was designed in partnership with the magazine *Successful Farming* to promote the preservation of older barns, and serves as, "a national resource for thousands of people concerned with the future of America's rural heritage."¹ Glen Roberson, coordinator of the Centennial Farm and Ranch Program of the Oklahoma State Preservation Office and a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, discussed his experiences with the project. A recent article published in *Oklahoma Today* describes the centennial program offered to the descendants of early Oklahoma landowners:

The Oklahoma Historical Society and Department of Agriculture recognize these longtime landowners through the Oklahoma Centennial Farm and Ranch Program started in 1989 by Governor Henry Bellmon as part of the centennial celebration of the Land Run of 1889. Many centennial farms and ranches

¹ *Barn Again!* (Denver, CO.: National Trust for Historic Preservation).

were claimed during this run and five later land openings that brought Indian Territory to public settlement from 1889 to 1895.

To qualify, a property must have been occupied by the same family for at least one hundred years and be a working farm or ranch of at least forty acres. Furthermore, it must earn a minimum of \$1,000 in annual sales and be operated or managed by a member of the settling family. Oklahoma boasts 1,206 registered centennial farms and ranches, with most located west of Interstate 35.²

Farming continues to be a major industry in Oklahoma. The ancestors of many “born and bred” Oklahomans with rural backgrounds, owned farm land and were involved in some type of agricultural enterprise.

Cattle farming influenced much of my early life and my family still owns one hundred sixty acres of farm land in southwestern Oklahoma. I have many warmhearted childhood memories of helping my Dad count and feed cattle. I still hear my Dad call the cattle into the feed lot with “*su cow, su cow!*” as he snipped the wire on bales of alfalfa and I threw the flakes over the fence to the hungry bovines. When our cattle were grazing by the road’s fence, they would see my father’s truck rumbling past and begin stampeding for the barn ready to be fed. Dad designed and built his barn from lumber and corrugated tin in the mid 1950s. The barn’s purpose was to store square bales of alfalfa and provide feed troughs for the cattle during winter months. I remember playing on the tall stacks of alfalfa hay, and its aroma as we jumped and slid down the bales to the barn’s floor. Loosened bales were thrown down from the hay stack into wooden troughs as the cattle thundered through the large barn door opening, shoving and butting toward troughs filled with feed. Barn floor earth and bits of alfalfa flew upward creating a dust cloud that hovered above the cattle’s heads.

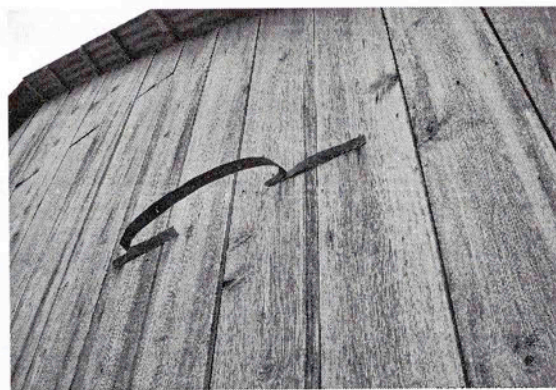
² Linda Allen, “From Dust to Love,” Oklahoma Today, January/February 2008, 105.

My husband's father was also involved in growing wheat and cotton as well as raising cattle and bequeathed the farming occupation to my husband and sons. Over the years the old wooden barns on our farm have been blown down during storms and burned, and bull dozed for additional land use. One red barn in particular was my favorite, and my two-year-old son and I would climb the old bales of hay toward the loft's opening and sit for timeless moments looking out over our farmland. When the barn was destroyed to make way for additional wheat pasture, I was content to know my son had experienced the feel of an old barn. My experience with farming and barns is relatively small compared to many rural Oklahomans.

Oklahoma is losing a generation of farming families that remember as children the hardships, joys, and sacrifices families made to stay on their land during the territorial land openings, the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. They remember when their grandparents spoke German and Czech in their homes, churches, schools and businesses. As descendants of early Oklahomans, they have an everlasting attachment to Oklahoma's land and heritage.

Among the economic and cultural imprints farmers have contributed to Oklahoma's landscape, the last remaining landmark is often a barn. Craftsmen using local stone, timber, and brick left evidence not only of building techniques but also cultural traditions. Although I have minimal background in barn construction techniques and materials, and the cultural groups that chose Oklahoma's Red Bed Plains as their home, I became very interested in archaic barn structures, most of which have been abandoned and are in a state of decay.

I began searching for barns in Canadian County and then extended my investigations to several surrounding counties located in the south central area of the Red Bed Plains. In the process of locating structures I needed informants that knew the area well and could provide accurate information. I contacted county commissioners, county historical societies, local newspapers, and the State Historic Preservation Office. An article I placed in local newspapers in Kingfisher, Canadian, Blaine, Comanche, and Grady counties yielded several important leads. Individuals who provided information on barn locations included artists, truck drivers, barn owners, local history buffs, and agriculture teachers. One Fay, Oklahoma resident wrote a letter describing his childhood memories of a particular old barn in the area. Even though he had never owned the barn, he spent many years of his youth playing in and around it with friends. The basketball hoop the boys made from a strip of metal is still attached to the barn's wooden siding (Fig.1). The poet in this man loved the surrounding Burr Oak trees, and the shade they provided. Their expansive, protective branches still hang above the barn's roof. The gift of a Burr Oak seedling he gently dug from the earth, with careful hands, is now planted on our farm.



(Fig. 1) Homemade basketball hoop attached to the siding of the Farrol Boyd barn in Fay.

This project has enriched my life by meeting the owners, farmers and family members of each barn. Listening to their tales about their barns, and the pride and pleasure they took in these structures over the decades cannot be replaced by modern day metal prefab structures. Many tales of joyful activities such as basketball, using an old bucket or porcelain kettle with a hole in the bottom as the net, or skating on slick loft floors, or swinging high in the loft by rope down upon loose hay were a few favorites. Clarence Maune, a Canadian county farmer, recalled one of his much loved boyhood games *Annie Over the Barn*.³ Few children of the next generation will experience such activities.

My travels along these roads have introduced me to friendly horses, curious donkeys, multitudes of farm cats and dogs, as well as mad mother cows. Wrens and barn owls have greeted me as I climbed into a barn's loft and sat amongst their piles of droppings and listened to their screams and screeches as they took flight through the loft's open door, into the hot sun. Empty barns are dark, mysterious, and lonely places. Venturing toward an interesting ethnic barn in Okarche, I wished I had pulled on my tall rubber boots because the Johnson grass was as tall as my shoulder. Every step I took was measured and cautious for fear a snake would coil around my ankles. A feeling of great relief consumed me when I finally stepped onto the dirt floor of the barn's entrance.

Empty barns are never silent. Bees or wasps buzz around nests, the wind shakes the rafters, and loose boards pound a drumbeat against the siding. Sometimes

³ *Annie Over the Barn* was a game played by Clarence Maune and friends every Sunday afternoon around his Canadian County barn, built in 1909. A ball was tossed over the barn and caught by a team member on the other side. The one who caught the ball would run around to the other side of the barn and tag an unsuspecting player.

soft whistles can be heard as the wind vibrates its way through open windows and doors. The rumble of loose tin on the roof beats against itself as a cymbal. Then suddenly all is brought to crescendo, by the thump of a gate or bang from a loft door loose from its hinges. On one occasion, I was sketching the floor plan of a cattle stall and unexpectedly, the sound of feet shuffling on the dirt floor startled me. I stood frozen, listening and vulnerable. Nervously and cautiously, I moved forward knowing I had left my air horn and dog biscuits in the car. As I crept towards the rustling, I saw a very large bird. As I quickly drew my camera from its pouch, a turkey buzzard spread his massive black wings, craned his long red neck outward, and ran with his crooked beak squawking towards the open door.

I have learned September and October are perfect months for field work. By then, the insects have died, snakes and other varmints prepare for hibernating in winter nests or holes, and temperatures for Oklahoma become mild. Searching for barns is like preparing for short trips and packing a suitcase that prepares one for any unanticipated circumstance. I traveled the Red Bed Plains with a safari bag filled with supplies, ready for any unexpected barn discoveries.

The day I compiled my list of provisions, I took a folding chair and sat in front of a barn near my home. As I sat and observed the structure and surrounding area, I formed a list of useful equipment such as insect repellent, band aids, and sunscreen. Walking the uneven surface around the barn and approaching areas of tall grass indicated a few of the obstacles I might encounter and would require a cap, boots, and leather gloves. Entering the barn's environment often requires climbing broken stairways or steep ladders into the loft, peering into dark granaries, and

breathing large amounts of dust. Jeans and a long sleeved shirt proved to be necessary for the barn environment and especially useful when crawling underneath barbed wire fences.

Sketching and photographing barns is not for “sissies” and like any Boy Scout, I wanted to be prepared. Luckily in my journey, I have not encountered many spider webs, seen mice skittle across my path, or witnessed the raised black and white spiked tail of a skunk. On occasion, however, mosquitoes, bees, and wasps have been challenging as I walked through and around the barns.

Although western barns have been the subject of many artists, little research and recognition have been given to their builders and the cultural heritage they brought into the region. In Oklahoma these archaic structures are signs of the state’s early cultural beginnings, and now stand forlorn on the historical landscape of the South Central Red Bed Plains.

A poem, *Weathered and Waiting* written by Luther Waggoner, Fay, Oklahoma;⁴ reflects the thoughts of many Oklahomans who recall these early barns.

Weathered and Waiting

The old Barn door is loose and is weathered
as I enter this place back home
not much the same as I look around now
where siblings and I used to roam

Needing paint and a whole lot of “fixin”
this old Barn holds memories for all
in the breezeway we’d play, or up in the hay
being careful that no one would fall

⁴ Luther Waggoner mailed this poem to me after my newspaper article appeared in the Watonga Republican requesting information relating to significant barn structures in Blaine County.

This old structure has stood many storms
the roof leaks as it rains here today
the doors hang crooked with weakened hinges
and the four walls have started to sway
Barn owls nest in the old loft above
skunks live under the granary below
pack-rats have filled the old feed bunk
where milk cows once stood long ago

As I exit this mansion of sheer beauty
a tear has now dropped to the floor
never to enter this old Barn again
I close quietly, the old weather cracked door

Luther Waggoner

Chapter One

Barns of the South Central Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma: 1889 to 1940

“The great names of the American past have been well recorded but the country barn builder is anonymous. Those who would find the spirit of early America must look first in the country . . . In the country the old tunes sound best; to those who can hear it, the song sung by old barns and wooden structures is precious music. It can be informative music, too, for old houses speak as plainly as humans. An early barn or a hand-hewn bridge, though often regarded as a landmark or a curiosity, is better still a shrine. Behold it is the closest thing to an intimate communion with the plain people who first kindled the American spirit and who evolved that architectural inheritance which has all but disappeared.”¹

Eric Sloan

For the early Oklahoma farmer, the barn was one of the first permanent structures built on a homestead. John Vlach recalls, “an old farmer’s proverb: A barn will build a house sooner than a house will build a barn.”² This saying speaks to the importance of the barn’s presence and its valuable economic worth to the farm family. The barn’s purpose is to shelter livestock, store feed and crops, and protect farm equipment. Early Oklahoma farmers built their barns with ideas brought from their homelands combined with materials offered from Oklahoma’s natural resources of timber, stone, and earth. These historic structures are rapidly disappearing from Oklahoma’s countryside. When an old barn collapses in disrepair or is demolished for new housing developments, Oklahoma loses a significant part of its early cultural heritage.

¹ Eric Sloane. American Barns and Covered Bridges (Minneola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2002) 9.

² John Michael Vlach. Barns (New York, N.Y.: W.W. Norton & Co., 2003) 28.

During my study of barns in counties that lie in the South Central Red-Bed Plains, the memories and pride displayed by individual communities and owners still lingers with each historic barn. Many current owners are the children of grandparents who either built or contracted the barn to be built. These descendants still have strong emotional attachments to the barn's history and purpose. In oral histories and written documentation, families often recall the barn as the most important structure built on the land, often constructed even before the home. As children, they remember playing in the loft and swinging from the hay hook's rope high in the loft's opening, landing in a pile of fresh cut hay. They remember running and sliding on the slick floor of the empty hayloft before harvest's bounty once again filled the cathedral roof. The roof's trusses formed prayerful hands as light glistened through wooden pores and created stained glass patterns on the loft's floor. Hay brought by horse drawn wagons from the fields entered the barn through large hayloft doors. A hay hook lowered and grasped the dry straw to be spread evenly into the haymow by the farmer and his hayfork. Descendants of early Oklahomans remember the aroma of a working barn filled with cattle, horses, oats, sorghum, corn, and wheat hay. Grease from wagon wheels, with traces of red earth still clinging to their tires, added spice to the earthen mixture. Often a social center for parties, weddings, dances and meetings, and other rural community gatherings, the barn symbolized work, play, worship, and prosperity for the early Oklahoma farmer.

As I drove along the rural section line roads in search of "architectural survivors", a green mist of winter wheat sprinkled the rolling slopes with each new season. Sharp breaks in the red earth indicated wind and water erosion, yielding

layers of red, cream, and yellow ocher. Country roads covered with shale, gravel, or asphalt were either well- traveled, less traveled, or forgotten altogether. Stands of Post Oak, Blackjack Oak³ and Cottonwood, competed for sandy loam with luxuriant grassland on either side of these remote byways. Amid the agricultural richness of the present stand a few forlorn barns, from the past. Lost wood shingles on sloping roofs leave porous holes, exposing skeletal ribs that once gave the barns their strength. Loft doors that once opened freely now often swing from rusty hinges, gently pounding the gables with ghostly resonance as north winds blow hard against the openings. Early farmers remember with pride placing every nail and timber in a structure that would house and protect their produce and livelihood on the Plains of Oklahoma.

Several factors were considered when selecting Canadian, Kingfisher, Blaine, Grady, and Comanche counties in the South Central Red-Bed Plains for my study on ethnic influences on barn construction. Of prime importance was the fact that the Unassigned Lands of Oklahoma, located in the south central area of the Red-Bed Plains attracted numerous ethnic immigrants seeking land ownership during the Land Run of 1889 and the land allotment era. Another important factor was the close proximity of these counties to Oklahoma City, where farmers could find products and services supportive of their agricultural enterprises (Fig. 1.1).

³ Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) is known as Turkey Oak, Box Oak, and Iron Oak. These trees typically grow in the poor, dry, rocky, or sandy soils of well-drained slopes. Blackjack Oak is known as Jack Oak, Black Oak, Barren Oak, and Iron Oak. Lower branches die to provide an impenetrable base. These dead branches are very tough and durable. Blackjack Oaks are widely distributed except in northwestern Oklahoma. See Doyle McCoy. Roadside Trees and Shrubs of Oklahoma (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981) 27, 31.

Once the core study area was selected I began to canvas the area for barns dating 1889 to 1940. This was the time period when ethnic cultural traits and building traditions exerted their greatest influence. Local contacts, developed through county commissioners, county historical societies, county extension offices, and newspaper publicity provided the greatest amount of information on barn locations and histories. The Oklahoma State Preservation office also furnished information concerning Centennial Farms and award-winning historic farm structures.

This study will focus on the barns and barn builders of the South Central Red-
Bed Plains. Establishing a barn's ethnicity depends on its design, structure, and materials. Because geographic, and environmental elements also influence the architecture; barn builders in this region, including many Czech-and German-Americans modified barn design and construction techniques brought from their homelands in order to survive Oklahoma's topography and climatic conditions.

Historian Thomas J. Schlereth writes: "Artifacts, quite simply, are the works of a man...each gives evidence of the human presence; each testifies to the existence of certain human skills and intentions."⁴ Barns, as material culture, provide evidence of the early influx and continuous presence of European cultures on the Oklahoma landscape.

⁴ Thomas J. Schlereth. "Culture, History, Artifact," Material Culture Studies in America (Nashville, Tenn.: The American Association for State and Local History, 1989) 117.

Chapter Two

Physiographic Province: South Central Red-Bed Plains

*“Employing the techniques of above-ground archaeology to read the history on the land, I am persuaded, helps us to recognize and interpret the past as it survives in the present with a vividness and an intimacy that enables any of us to discover the delight of “doing history” on our own.”*⁵

Thomas J. Schlereth

In the South Central Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma barns built after the Land Run of 1889 and the Land Allotment of 1901 usually were constructed with local timber and rock from nearby quarries. The geography and topography of this region required barn builders to analyze land formations and climatic conditions when choosing where to build their barns and the natural materials to use in their construction.

The Red-Bed Plains begin at the northern border of Oklahoma and Kansas and extend southward toward the Red River border of Oklahoma and Texas (Fig. 2.1).⁶ They are part of the larger Coastal Plains and Interior Plains regions. The Cimarron Gypsum Hills, once capped with layers of gypsum fifteen to twenty feet thick, and the Western Sandstone Hills hug the western border of the Red-Bed Plains while the

⁵ Thomas J. Schlereth, “Above-Ground Archaeology: Discovering a Community’s History through Local Artifacts,” *Artifacts and the American Past* (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1980) 203.

⁶ John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds, “Geographic Regions of Oklahoma,” *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 3rd Edition. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986) 3.

Eastern Sandstone-Cuesta Plains abut its eastern boundary. Portions of Blaine, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, and Comanche counties are located in the South Central Red Bed Plains. The fertile earth of this region provides farmers there high yield crops and abundant grassland for cattle ranching.

Common geographic and environmental elements such as rivers, soil, timber, elevation and climate influenced the structure, design and materials of barns on the Plains of Oklahoma. Four of the State's largest rivers flow through the South Central Red-Bed Plains providing an abundant source of water for agriculture. These rivers also provided judicial boundaries, routes for travel, and locations for pioneer settlements. The Cimarron River, chief tributary of the Arkansas River, forms the geomorphic western border of the Red Bed Plains in Blaine and Kingfisher counties. The North Canadian River or Rio Nutrio (North Fork of the Canadian) crosses Blaine, Canadian, and Oklahoma counties. As the chief tributary of the Canadian River, the North Canadian is the longest river in the state, flowing from the southwest border of Blaine county to the southeast border of Canadian county. The Washita River, the principal western tributary of the Red River, flows through the center of Grady and Caddo Counties (Fig. 2.2).⁷

The red muddy color of the rivers and streams in Oklahoma reflects the hue of Oklahoma's earth. Bruce Hoagland comments, "Many visitors to Oklahoma notice the sandy stream channels—the product of Oklahoma's sandstone surface geology and materials washed in from farther west. In western and central Oklahoma, red sandstone and shale from the Permian Period erode into red clay soils, giving lakes

⁷ Charles Robert Goins and Danney Goble. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2006) 5.

and streams a characteristic muddy-red color.”⁸ In the Central Red-Bed Plains, Permian red shale and sandstone form gently rolling hills and broad, flat plains. Another soil form, Quaternary defined as “sand, silt, clay, and gravel in floodplains, and terrace deposits of major rivers,”⁹ is present along the Cimarron, North Canadian, Canadian, and Washita Rivers of the Red-Bed Plains. The majority of soils in the region are from the Permian Period, giving barn builders access to abundant natural red sandstone and shale for barn foundations.

Topographic variations caused by wind and water erosion interrupt the semi-flat regions located in the Central Red-Bed Plains. Although the land surface appears flat, rolling hills and interruptions caused by irregular crevices create an undulating landscape where plentiful switch grass and Indian grass blow with shimmer and rhythm across fields. Native grasses and the irregular land formations give way to mountains further south.

The Wichita and Granite Mountain Regions border Comanche and Kiowa counties, located in the southern reaches of Central Red-Bed Plains, and the Western Sandstone Hills to the north. Kenneth S. Johnson describes the landscape and elevation of southwestern Oklahoma:

Among the more impressive geomorphic provinces in Oklahoma are the several mountain belts and uplifts of the south and northeast. In the Southern third of the state, well-indurated rocks have been folded, faulted, and uplifted to form the Wichita, Arbuckle, and Ouachita Mountain ranges. The resistant rock units, the complex geology, and the mountains and high hills of these three provinces contrast sharply with Oklahoma’s typical rolling hills and broad plains... Earth’s forces pushing igneous materials to the surface and land

⁸ Quoted in Goins and Goble, 5, 9.

⁹ Ibid.

folded into high domes formed this mountain area. . . The elevation for the Wichita Mountains is 2464 feet and 1000 feet at its base.¹⁰

In the Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma elevations tend to increase from southeast to northwest. However, in the south central Red-Bed Plains the average elevation is approximately 1000 to 1500 feet (Fig. 2.3).¹¹

Geological conditions found in the South Central Red-Bed Plains both challenged and assisted barn builders. Stone quarries provided firm, red sandstone or shale for barn foundations. Irregular chunks of red sandstone could sometimes be found on the farmer's land. In other cases the closest sources lay several miles away and had to be transported by horse and wagon to the barn construction site. The physiography of the Red-Bed Plain usually dictated a barn location and often its design as well.

¹⁰ Quoted in John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, Edwin C. McReynolds, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, 3rd Edition, 3.

¹¹ Morris, Goins, McReynolds, 5.

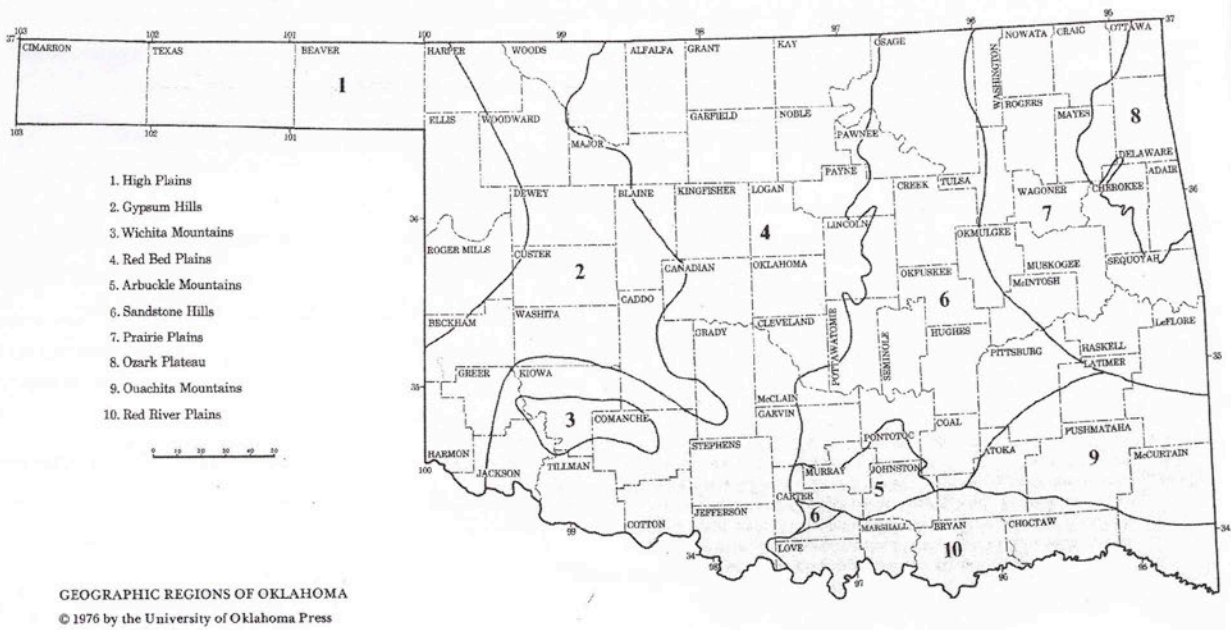


Fig. 2.1 Geographic Regions of Oklahoma Courtesy of the University of Oklahoma Press

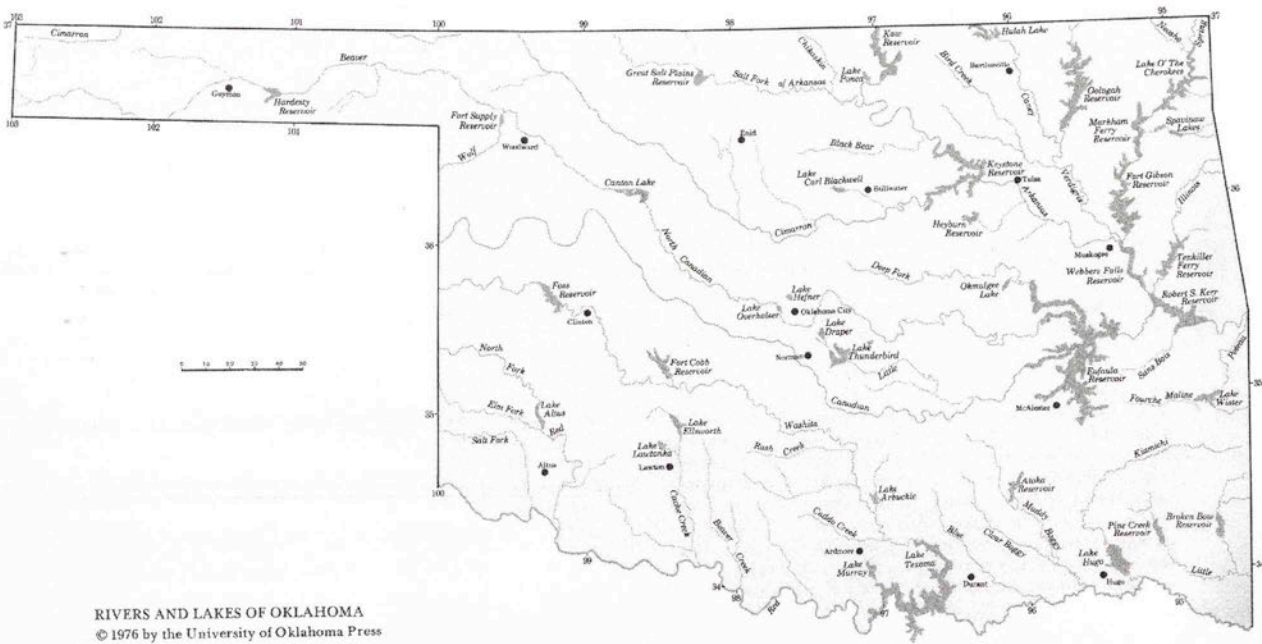


Fig. 2.2 Rivers and Lakes of Oklahoma Courtesy of University of Oklahoma Press

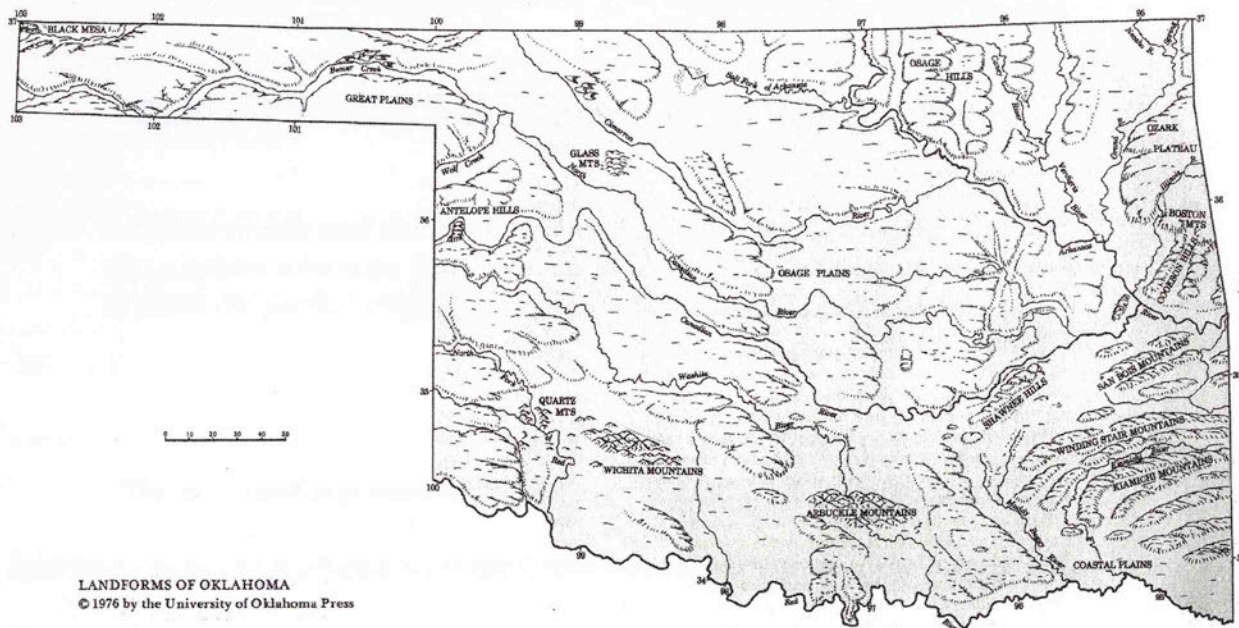


Fig. 2.3 Landforms of Oklahoma Courtesy of University of Oklahoma Press

Chapter Three

Cultural Identity in the South Central Red-Bed Plains

"Besides artists and writers, barns have also become beloved of cultural geographers who have found in their strong timbers and easily recognizable outlines the perfect artifact for marking boundaries of cultural regions."¹²

Andrew Guilliford

The two most important ethnic groups to acquire lands in the South Central Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma were the Czechs and the Germans. The largest influx of these ethnic groups into the South Central Red-Bed Plains occurred during Oklahoma's territorial period, 1889-1907, and continued to increase until 1910 by which time most of the usable farmland had been alienated.

Many German immigrants left their homeland for the United States to escape urban unemployment, political discontent, and rural landlessness.¹³ Some traveled to Oklahoma in search of land and a new life after sojourns in the Northeastern and Midwestern states. Historian Richard Rohrs notes that the agricultural potential of:

Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and Blaine counties attracted a considerable German population during the territorial period and years immediately after statehood. . . German born and first-generation German-American residents reflected the agricultural nature of the county. Forty-nine percent of the German-stock residents worked as farmers or in farm related occupations.¹⁴

According to the 1890 census only one percent of German residents established homesteads during Oklahoma's first year as a territory. The greatest number of

¹² Andrew Gulliford. "Barns as Cultural Artifacts," in American Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 5 (Winter, 1986) 848.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Richard C. Rohrs. "The German Experience in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and Blaine Counties," in The Germans In Oklahoma (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980) 31.

German farmers came to Oklahoma in the decade of the 1890s, and a high concentration of these settled in the counties of the north central Red-Bed Plains. Most Czechoslovakian settlers made Oklahoma their home during the territorial period as well and by 1910 Czech immigration had reached its zenith.¹⁵

Although the Oklahoma Land Run and Land Allotments dispersed German and Czech settlers somewhat, the majority settled in ethnic enclaves in the South Central Red-Bed Plains of Blaine, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, and Comanche counties (Fig.3.1-3.3).¹⁶ Cultural historian Richard Rohrs refers to these clusters of ethnic farmers that shared similar traditions and language as “agricultural islands.”¹⁷

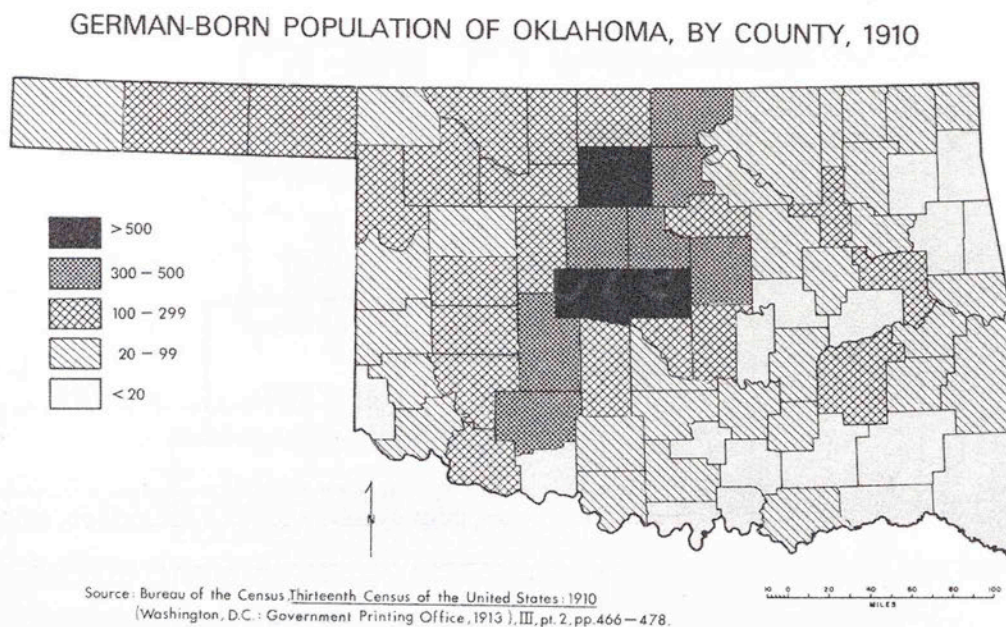


Fig. 3.1 Richard C. Rohrs. *The Germans in Oklahoma*, 20, 21.

¹⁵ Allen G. Noble. *To Build In A New Land* (Baltimore, Maryland: The John Hopkins University Press, 1992) 285.

¹⁶ Rohrs. *The Germans in Oklahoma*, 20,21.

¹⁷ Russell W. Lynch. “Czech Farmers in Oklahoma,” in *Economic Geography*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1944) 9.

GERMAN-BORN POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA, BY COUNTY, 1930

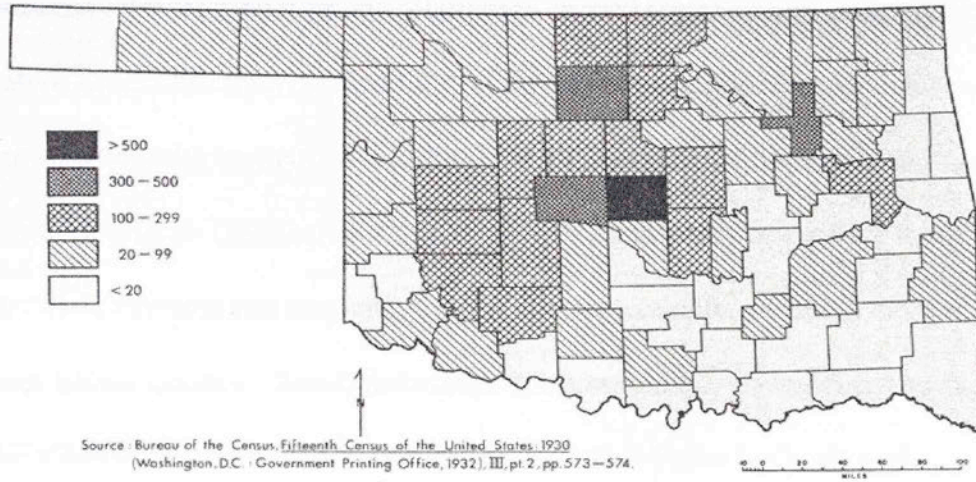


Fig. 3.2 Richard C. Rohrs. The Germans in Oklahoma, 20,21.

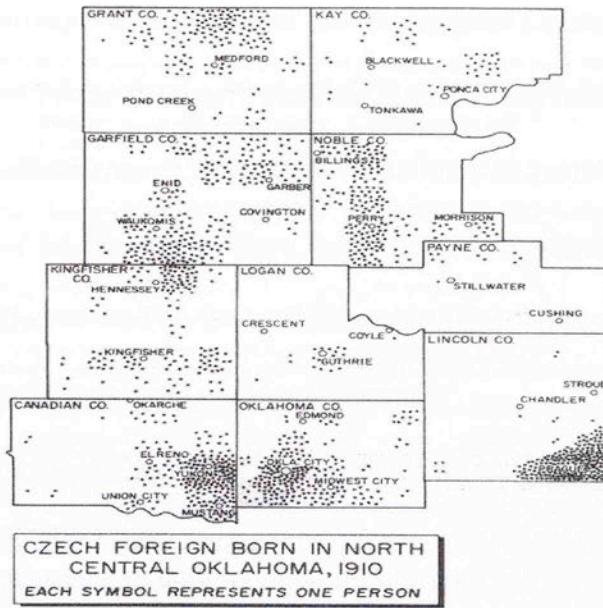


Fig. 3.3 Czech foreign born in North Central Oklahoma, 1910¹⁸

¹⁸ Karl D. Bicha. The Czechs in Oklahoma (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980) 23.

The Czechs and Germans were not the first ethnic group, however, to form cultural enclaves. Before land runs and allotments opened Oklahoma to other cultural groups, Native American cultures tilled the Oklahoma soil. Indian reservations occupied several counties in the Red-Bed Plains in Indian Territory during the Reservation Period 1866-1889, before the Unassigned Lands were opened for white settlement. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation for example, occupied most of what became Blaine County. The Chickasaws, Wichita, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes claimed much of southwestern Red-Bed Plains in Grady and Comanche counties. Before the Reservation Period, however, nomadic Plains Indians depended mainly on hunting, fishing and gathering for their livelihood and left few permanent structures.

The U.S. Government's opening of the Unassigned Lands and other areas of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to settlement through the land runs of 1889, 1891-1893, and 1895, the allotments of 1891, 1904 and 1906 and the lottery of 1901, attracted thousands of land hungry settlers, including many German and Czech immigrants. According to Karl D. Bicha Oklahoma offered many Czech settlers their last opportunity to continue their agricultural heritage:

In opening the Unassigned Lands to agricultural settlement in a piecemeal fashion after 1889, the federal authorities deliberately created the last agricultural frontier in the continental United States. Oklahoma was also the last place in America to which Czech immigrants and Czech Americans migrated in search of farmland . . . For many people with a deep commitment to the land, Oklahoma was the last chance. Failure to secure a claim in the new Territory might mean the end of farming as a way of life.¹⁹

¹⁹ Karl D. Bicha. The Czechs in Oklahoma, 15.

German settlers also hoped to obtain economic independence through land ownership and agricultural and business success in Oklahoma. According to Rohrs:

German-born settlers were overwhelmingly concentrated in the western two-thirds of the state, and more particularly in the north central counties: bounded by Oklahoma and Canadian counties on the south, the Kansas border on the north, the Indian Territory on the east, and Blaine, Major, and Woods counties on the west. By 1910, the ten north central counties of Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, and Oklahoma contained 45 percent of the German-born population of the state, while comprising only 17 percent of the total population...After 1900 Comanche and Caddo counties, south of the earlier settlement area attracted increasing numbers of Germans. By 1910, Comanche County had the fifth largest number of German residents in the entire state.²⁰

In Europe Germans and Czechs had lived for many years in close proximity to each other, practicing similar farming techniques and sharing many cultural values. The Czechs were a much smaller nation and although they spoke the Slavic language, were profoundly influenced by the culture of their German neighbors. Sharing social and religious customs, craftsman skills, and farming practices enabled these two European ethnic groups to live in harmony with one another in the United States. As Bicha observed, Czechs in the U.S. tended “to settle close to Germans, for despite the hostility, which characterized their relations in the Czech lands, most Czechs also spoke German and owed much to German influences.”²¹

The migration and settlement of Germans and Czechs in the South Central Red Bed Plains brought a traditional and unified philosophy of farming to the Oklahoma Territory. Many of the immigrants had been peasant, tenant farmers in their homelands. Germanic settlers “brought with them a system of agricultural land use which differed from that of other settlers...Of special significance in that system was

²⁰ Richard Rohrs, *The Germans in Oklahoma*, 19, 22.

²¹ Karl D. Bicha, 13.

the interrelationship between crop farming and animal keeping, a factor that influenced the German's choice of farm structures, especially the barn."²² German and Czech traditions characterized their construction practices, agricultural land use and animal husbandry. The evidence of their material culture can still be recognized on the architectural landscape of early Oklahoma homesteads.

German and Czech immigrants had the experience and knowledge of farming passed on by previous generations of European farmers. "Although they lacked political freedom and social rank in Europe," John E. Rau says of the Czech transplants in the American West, "most had been landowners or craftsmen and as a rule were educated and highly skilled people. They brought their talents and limited financial means to both urban and rural New World settings."²³ Russell Lynch describes the attributes of Czech farms and farmers in Oklahoma:

The Czechs cultivated more land per farm...the Czech group averaged more work stock, cows, hogs, and chickens per farm than the native²⁴ American groups...Czech farmers favored oats, wheat, and barley more, and clean-tilled corn and grain sorghums less than did the native American groups...they practiced more crop rotation and used more complex rotations...Gardens and orchards were commoner on Czech farms and preparation of food on farms for home consumption was more universal...Czechs had a little more machinery per farm...They also had more outbuildings and barns to house machinery and stock, and kept them in better condition. Czech farm yards were more frequently landscaped...Czechs had windmills and water piped into the house...As for the condition of the soil on farms, the limited statistical evidence available showed the Czech farm land to be in better condition.²⁵

Oklahoma's climate and topography forced local settlers to adapt their farming and stock raising traditions to new conditions. Some of these adaptations could be seen in

²² Allen G. Noble, and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in Barns of the Midwest (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995) 66.

²³ Allen G. Noble, ed. To Build in a New Land, 286.

²⁴ The term *native* is used here to identify white, American born settlers.

²⁵ Russell W. Lynch, in "Czech Farmers in Oklahoma," 10.

the barns they built on the Red-Bed Plains to house and preserve their agricultural bounty.

Defining the barn was simple for the German and Czech farmer, who, more often than not built the structure. A barn's form reflected the nature of the farm enterprise. As the main structure on most farms, the barn, dominated the homestead. The barn tells a story by its mere presence and, at the same time allows the observer to examine Czech or German agricultural history. Such structures furnished a location for important economic functions, such as feed and seed storage, and production of farm goods under one roof. In Allen G. Noble's words, they also represented:

work, surpluses, income, thrift, risk-taking . . . the barn was the embodiment of a people's economic worth. The barn is defined in the American Midwest by the functions it performs: animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair. The barn refers to the place on the farm where any, or several, of these activities regularly takes place."²⁶

In addition to these factors, barns also reflected the cultural values that ethnic farmers displayed in caring for the land and livestock. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm argue that the wide variety of styles of Midwestern barns reflect the melding of cultural traditions from the past and new technology. "Most of all," they conclude ". . . [the barn] remains as a landscape element symbolic of specialization in American agriculture and the incorporation of science and technology in farming."²⁷

Early ethnic farming communities faced many challenges in integrating cultural building traditions with the rapid changes in farm technology and philosophies that occurred in the Twentieth Century. At first ethnic farming settlements established in the Red-Bed Plains, they continued sharing farming practices, planting crops, and

²⁶ Noble and Wilhelm, 8,9.

²⁷ Noble and Wilhelm, 21.

building traditional structures. Different soils, terrain, and weather challenged traditional ideas of land management and the construction of farm structures.

German and Czech farmers had to learn to plant and harvest new crops adaptable to the Red-Bed Plains soils and climate. New plains grasses, water supplies, and climatic conditions in Oklahoma's Red-Bed Plains affected the feeding and care of farm animals as well. Barns were still needed to protect harvested crops and working livestock, that also supplied food for the family. In a sense barns helped shelter the entire farming operation from failure. Without this structure, survival on the soft rolling hills and red soil of the South Central Red-Bed Plains, would have been even more challenging for farmers.

Chapter Four

The Barn Defined

“Any selection, structure . . . and form of rhythm imposed upon the world of action by means of which . . . our apprehension of the world of action is enriched and renewed.”²⁸

T.S. Elliot

The word “barn” conjures up a multitude of images: red, weathered, grey, hay, farm, cows, fallen, abandoned, landmark, home, work, dirty, junk-filled, beautiful, old, and forgotten. Oklahoma’s earliest barns lean often away from the north wind as racing air blows through porous knots in broken planks. They stand fragile upon its eroded foundations of striated red and yellow sandstone, buried in windswept earth. Broken sections of concrete sometimes lie along their sidewalls like puzzle pieces waiting to be guided back into place. The iron latches on many of their grey slated doors are frozen in place and must be pried open while their wooden slats and loose hinges creak and whine from hardened, red rust. Inside some of the abandoned structures dust covered webs and brittle leather harnesses hang from forged hooks. The tattered rope has greyed, and its frayed threads extend upward to the horseshoe held upright by bent nails. Aged, molded hay is strewn throughout the loft and earthen flooring, as if feeding livestock or the hay harvest suddenly halted, leaving loose squares and piles of old straw to rodents, feral cats, and the barn owls.

²⁸ Quoted in Thomas J. Schlereth. Artifacts and the American Past, 5.

In the beginning, my observations of barns were only from a distance, usually from brief glances through a car's window. During these short-lived moments I found the structures both romantic and forbidding, an artistic element on the landscape. In some locales I could spot a number of these large structures miles away. In other places I found barns embedded among housing developments, or hidden by stands of scrub oaks, elms, and Johnson grass. Wild ivy's often covers barn side walls and openings. As the observer, I recognized a sense of purpose, strength of materials, craftsmanship, profound use, and pride in each structure. As I pried latches and opened barn doors the story of the farmer's work unfolded with each granary, loft, stanchion, and gnawed feed trough. Very few barns in the Red Bed Plains are alike and each defines the farming operation. August Meitzen, a well-known nineteenth-century German settlement geographer, defines a barn as:

. . . the house is the embodiment of people's soul . . . often structurally integrated with the house in Europe, the barn nevertheless represented a different image, one of work, surpluses, income, thrift, and risk-taking. To rephrase Meitzen, the barn then is the embodiment of a people's economic worth.²⁹

Rural structures in the South-Central Red-Bed Plains were built to protect and confirm a family's economic worth. Although a symbol of wealth, historians Alan G. Noble and G.H. Wilhelm suggest that a Midwestern barn is usually defined, "by the functions it performs, either originally or currently. These functions include animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair."³⁰ Most farmers involved in crop agriculture built a barn or barns to process and store

²⁹ Quoted in Noble and Wilhelm, 8, 9.

³⁰ Ibid.

grain. “In England,” John Michael Vlach writes “a barn was used solely for storing threshed grain. The linguistic origins of the very word “barn”—a combination of two old Saxon words, “bere” (barley) and “aern” (place)—indicate that such a building was meant to serve only as a warehouse.”³¹ Many such structures, built for endurance and longevity, still grace the Oklahoma landscape.

The barn builders of the South Central Red-Bed Plains left a trace of culture, style and noticeable skill, in their structures. Positioning a barn required the farmer to study the drainage, treescape, soil quality and grasses of his land. In addition to these concerns, barn builders were also aware of the direction of the prevailing winds.

Noble and Wilhelm believe that five factors determined farmstead patterns and the positioning of the barn: weather, convenience, labor efficiency, land survey systems, and traditions. These essential elements acted in concert with one another.

Building on a new landscape, the farmer or barn builder situated his structures to facilitate labor efficiency and convenience. According to Noble and Wilhelm, “The original settlers of the land frequently laid out their farmsteads and positioned their barns in a way that seemed natural to them because they had seen farmsteads laid out this way all their lives. They instinctively followed their cultural guidelines, usually without even realizing they were doing so.”³² On most farmsteads every structure had the same directional orientation, usually in a courtyard arrangement where the house and barn formed two sides of the square and the other outbuildings the other two other sides. Other farmers simply arranged their buildings in a free-form, often following the contour of a slope.

³¹ John Michael Vlach. Barns, 16.

³² Ibid.,10.

Another factor influencing farm structure positions was the land survey system used in Oklahoma after the land runs and before land allotments.³³ Dividing properties into a geometric and measured sequence affected farm structure arrangement. Many new Oklahoma land owners built close to section corners, fenced survey lines, and road egress created by section line divisions. Proximity to roads was important for the transportation of crops, and livestock to markets. The land surveyor's rigid method of dividing land into numbered squares and sections left little creativity and choice for farm structure placement. In the South Central Red-Bed Plains a majority of farm houses, barns and other outbuildings are situated in square or rectangular courtyards. In a given courtyard most farm structures also face the same direction.

Outbuildings built close to the farmhouse and barn provided accessibility to equipment, storage, and other farm production activities. These buildings included smoke houses, blacksmith shops, chickens coops, and hog barns. All work could be performed on the farm within an efficient radius creating a cohesive production entity. In the South Central Red-Bed Plains, most farm structures are built in a north-south direction. The position of these buildings indicates that barn builders and farmers took into account Oklahoma's strong north and south winds. The need for sunlight and the existing topography also contributed to the orientation of most farm structures, especially the barn. Windows were usually placed on the east and west sides of the barns to provide plentiful sun and ventilation for livestock.

³³ "The Indian Meridian was established in 1870, and during 1871-1874, each United States township was divided into 36 one-square mile sections. The total of a section is approximately 640 acres. Sections are further sub-divided into quarter-sections, which are one-half mile on a side and contain approximately 160 acres of land." See Bruce Hoagland, "Township and Range Survey System," Historical Atlas Of Oklahoma, 114.

Once the farming operation was defined and planned, the construction began. Most farmers built their own barns; otherwise, a home builder in the agricultural community would be hired to build the structure(s). It was not uncommon for a farmer to pattern his barn after a neighbor's. Most of the barns studied in the South Central Red-Bed Plains have common features of gable end walls, pitched roof, granaries, hayloft windows, drive through, and hay hood. Common materials used to build barns between 1889-1940 included timber, concrete, natural stone or rock, brick, and galvanized metal. Despite containing common design elements, barns on the Red-Bed Plains exhibited remarkable diversity in size, shape, window and door placement, means of ventilation, roof type, hay hood, and structural placement on the land.

The single crib barn is a structure consisting of four walls, with a gabled roof. The roof ridge lies perpendicular to the front and rear gable ends. A majority of the barn structures built in the South Central Red-Bed Plains are derived from the crib floorplan with a drive-thru for threshing, storing equipment, or unloading hay or grain into lofts or granaries. With the success of grain farming in Oklahoma, barns were built larger for grain and hay storage and other uses that included providing livestock facilities, and equipment space. These multi-purpose barn structures exhibit a variety of floor plans derived from the crib barn era, modernized to meet the demands of modern farming operations.

The most common barn construction the South Central Red-Bed Plains from 1889 to 1940 was timber frame. When hewn timber was used to build a rectangular box, the English named this method of construction, "box frame". In North America, the term *box frame* became *post and beam* construction, in which vertical structural

members are called posts and the horizontal members, beams. Beams in barn structures, however, have different names, indicating the function of the beam and its location. Posts are named according to their placement inside the structure: corner posts, end posts, side posts, and interior posts. Short, diagonal beams that connect the posts to the beams are known as *braces*.

Most of the barns in early Red-Bed Plains history were built with nails. Wooden pegs or treenails fastened into mortise- and- tenon joints however, held some early timber framed barns together. Pegged joints are considered heavier and stronger than nails or spikes. Scott Bollenbach's barn in Dover, Kingfisher County, is built with peg construction (Fig. 4.2-4.4).³⁴ The frame of the barn is constructed on the ground in sections called “bents”. After the “bents” were assembled using wooden pegs or nails, they were raised in place and connected by beams to other bents.³⁵ Bents, once connected to other bents, form bays. The size of such barns are sometimes referred to by the number of bays.³⁶

In describing the exterior sections or parts of a barn there are eaves, sides, gable ends, ridges, and gables. As with any building, these exterior sections were basic, and adaptable to the farmer’s needs. Customization of classic forms gave the barn builders freedom to create functional and artful structures. Moreover, imprints of heritage personalize each timber structure with the barn builder’s cultural signature. It is the duality of this process which gives meaning to artifacts on the Oklahoma rural landscape.

³⁴ The Bollenbach’s barn is the only barn structure I found built with pegs.

³⁵ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995) 27.

³⁶ Ibid.

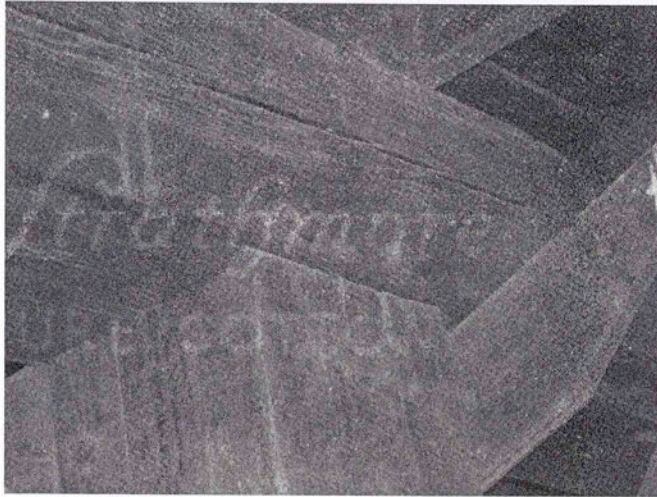


Fig 4.2 Scott Bollenbach's barn located in Dover, Oklahoma built using mortise-and-tenon joints with treenail or wooden pegs. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

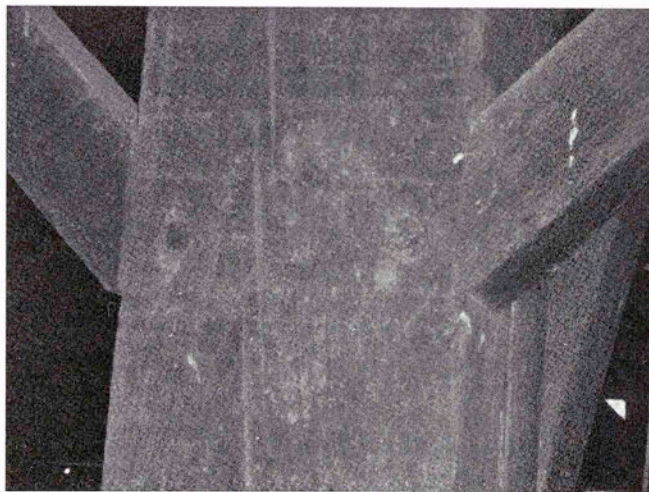


Figure 4.3 Mortise- and- tenon joint with treenails in Bollenbach's barn located in Dover. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

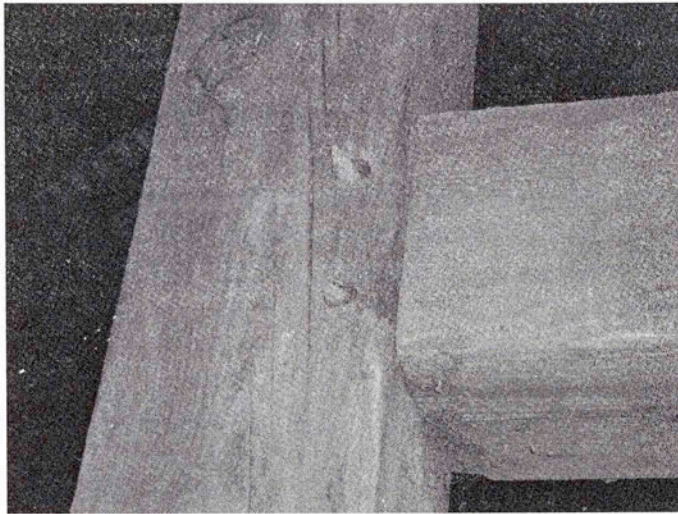


Figure 4.4 The opposite side of the mortise –and- tenon joint with ends of treenails extending beyond the mortise. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Chapter Five

Ethnic Barns on the Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma

*“Men create two products with culture: cultural behavior and artifacts. Culture is neither act nor artifact, but we can discover information about culture by working back from the acts and artifacts which are available for our scrutiny.”*³⁷

Steven M. Beckow

The three predominant ethnic groups associated with barn building in the Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma are English, German, and Czech. Construction details of barns built by these groups often reflect ethnic culture and style. English-style three-bay threshing barns derived from continental Europe and the British Isles, for example, are among the most prevalent types. The Three-bay threshing barn is a single story timber-framed, post and beam structure side gabled with a central drive through used as a threshing floor where grain is hand threshed and then stored in the side bays or granaries.

The barn's three bays are usually of equal size, utilizing the central bay for threshing grain. Large doors centered on the sides of the barn can be opened and the wind used as a natural means of separating or “winnowing” the chaff from the heavy grain.³⁸ The separated grain is stored in bins located in side bays referred to as grain bins or granaries (Fig. 5.1-5.4). The separated grain would then be used as feed for livestock or seed for next season's crop planting. The three-bay threshing barn's floor plan is easily adaptable to changes in climate and agriculture, thus increasing its

³⁷ Thomas J. Schlereth. “Culture, History, and Artifact”, in Material Culture Studies in America, 116.

³⁸ “Separating the chaff from the grain was done on a windy day (hence the word “winnowing”, which was once windwian). The threshed grain was scooped up in a winnowing tray and then tossed into the air in a windy part of the barn. The lighter chaff was carried off by the wind, while the heavier grain fell back into the tray.” See Eric Sloan. An Age of Barns (Stillwater, MN: Voyageur Press, 2001) 48.

popularity on farms. During the harvest season in the Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma, June, July, and August, the wind usually blows from the south to north nine to fourteen miles per hour. Wagon doors placed on the south of Oklahoma barns would facilitate grain winnowing. Small windows furnish ventilation high on each gable end.

In the Midwest, livestock sheds are sometimes added to the gables for grain protection against harsh weather. Three-bay threshing barns were common among early settlers because their design met the needs of a small-scale, mixed agricultural farming. The term three-bay suggests that, design and function go hand in hand.

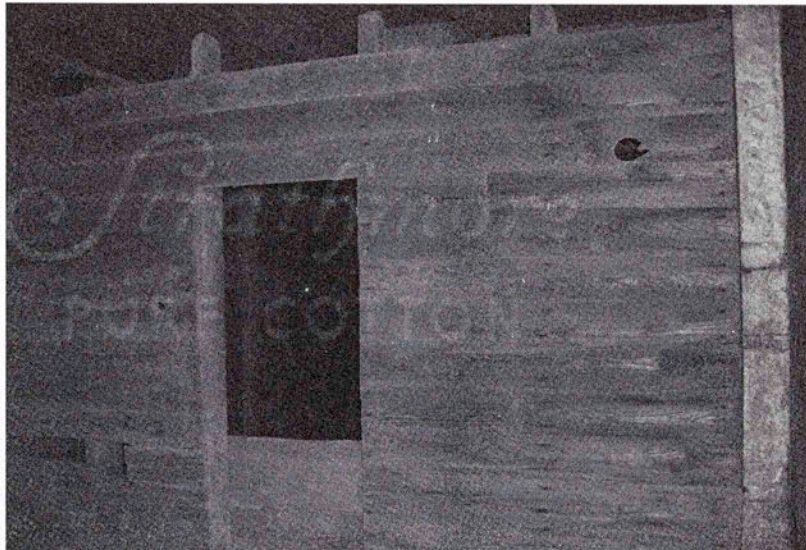


Fig. 5.1. A granary located inside Frank Hrды, Jr. barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

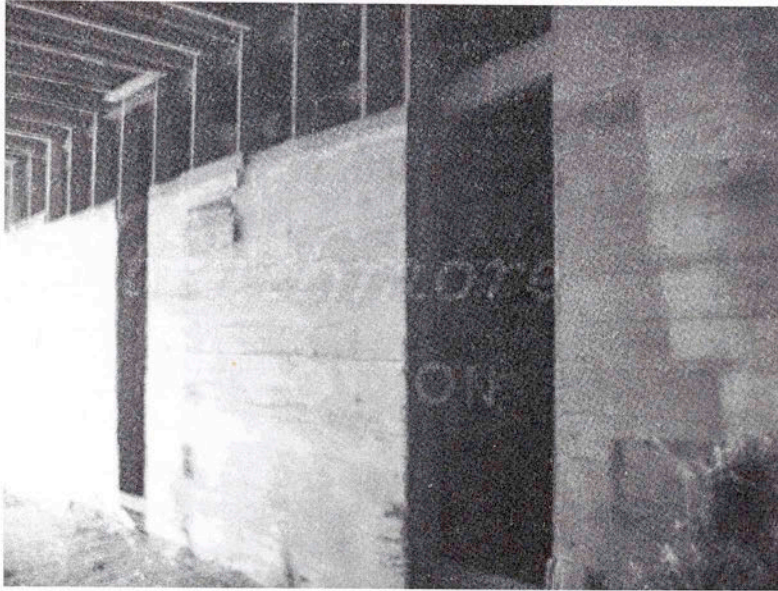


Fig. 5.2 Granaries in the Claus Rohwer barn. There is a hay mow located above the granaries. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.3 Granary with door and early wooden latch. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.4 Boards are individually removed from wooden slots located behind the door. As grain reaches various levels inside the grain bin, the boards are removed. Ralph and Alice McKeever barn (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Some three-bay threshing barns are also equipped with basements for dairy farming. The basement or banked barn typically uses plank and balloon framing,³⁹ which allows more loft area for storing hay. Extensive wheat production and the expansion of dairy farming in the South Central Red-Bed Plains brought about structural expansion and new framing techniques in the region's barns.

³⁹The Iowa Homestead helped boost the Midwestern hay barn's popularity during the 1880s and 1890s. Beginning in 1894 and continuing for the next dozen years, the Ohio Farmer, popularized plank-frame construction embodied in Joseph Wing's "joist frame" and, . . . in the light-timber construction ideas of Ohio builder John Shawver. See Noble and Wilhelm, Barns of the Midwest, 91.

Jack and Marguerite Cooksey Barn, Canadian County



Fig. 5.5 The west and front gable end and front of Jack Cooksey's barn ca.1905. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Jack and Marguerite Cooksey's side-hill barn on the north side of Foreman Road in El Reno overlooks low, green flatland where elm and cottonwoods form staggered patterns along the Canadian River. The winding waterway borders the west and north edges of their farm and often floods the low bottom land during torrential rains Fig. 5.5).

A large silo made of grey, mossy concrete stained red by iron cable neighbors an older red and grey brick silo and together these two towers cast afternoon shadows on the lower east gable of the barn. Corn, sorghum and milo bundles, were once placed in a cutter and blown into the top of these silos. Wooden chutes carried fresh cut silage from the silos into lower level feeding troughs where fourteen dairy cattle

patiently waited in wooden stanchions below. As the cut silage was blown into the silo, Jack Cooksey used goats to stomp and pack the silage (Fig. 5.6).

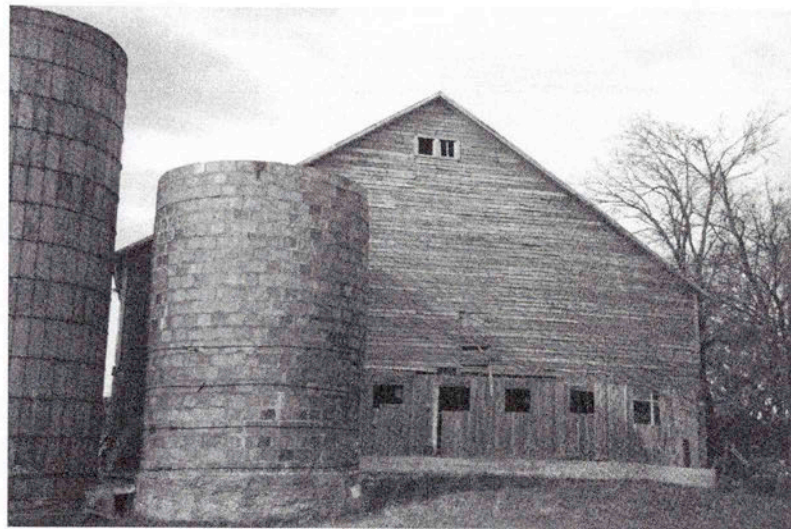


Fig. 5.6 The east gable end of Jack Cooksey's barn with the two small windows located high in the gable. The lower windows were used for ventilation and light in the dairy. The clay tile silo was the first silo built on the farm. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The Cooksey barn was built ca. 1905 by Jack Cooksey's English grandfather, Thomas Melvin Cooksey, who participated in the 1889 Land Run and later homesteaded east of El Reno. Weathered overlapping horizontal siding forms the barn sides and support large entry doors suspended from iron travelers now frozen by rust. The lower edges of the windblown doors are ragged and torn by abrasive earth. To the east a grassy hillside provides protection to the lower dairy room where livestock were

once held in wooden stanchions while rich, nutritious silage and grain traveled through wooden chutes into feeding troughs. Windows facing eastward provide protection from summer heat as well as morning sunlight and ventilation for the dairy herd. The lower level doorway openings allow livestock the freedom to graze the open field or fenced lot nearby (Fig. 5.7).

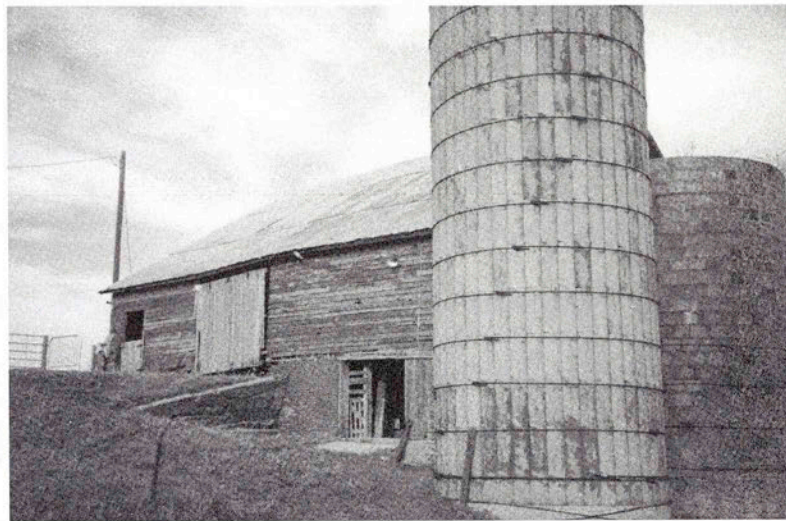


Fig. 5.7 The south side of Jack Cooksey's barn showing the Dutch door entry, an earthen ramp allowing wagons to enter the drive through, and the lower basement entry.

A ground level Dutch door opens into horse stalls where brittle leather harness dangles from metal hooks that are attached to rough hewn posts. The grooves on the edges of wooden feed troughs are signs of gnawing by "stump sucking" horses. On the wall beside the granary door a badger hide is displayed (Fig.5.8).

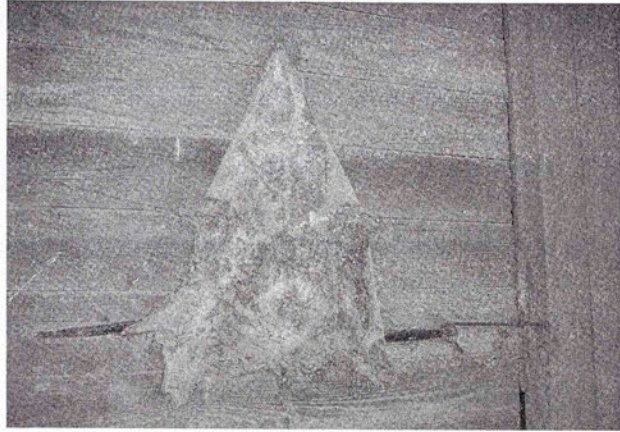


Fig. 5.8 Badger hide nailed to the wall of Jack Cooksey's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

During harvest, horse drawn wagons entered the drive-through or threshing floor by way of earthen ramps, hardened from summer's drought and leading through large doors hanging from wrought iron hinges. As wagons filled with hay pass over the earthen ramp into the barn's drive through, a timber beam wall on the down slope helped reinforce the ramp's side. Small particles of dirt sifted through spaces between the weighty beams and trickled back to earth from the movement of the wagons as they reached the threshing floor. The hay was lifted by a mechanized hay fork attached to rope that moved over the iron pulley or trolley carrier. At the call "trip it," the operator opened the hay fork and the sheaves fell into the haymow. A three pronged hay fork manipulated by a laborer spread the hay evenly throughout the mow.

Two small windows built high on the east gable, allowed morning sunlight to fall on the hay mow. A tall wooden ladder ascends to the top of the windows where a stack of bails once reached. The rich aroma of cut hay, stored silage, and grain fills the barn. On the west, a triangular hay hood⁴⁰ extends over the hay loft door offering

⁴⁰ Other names for the hay hood include "hanging bonnet", or "hanging gable."

the hay carrier protection from hot wind and sun. The metal hay carrier and pulley are attached beneath the hood and extend the full length of the roof's ridge. A labor and time saver, the hay carrier became very popular in the South Central Red Bed Plains.

Hay could also be unloaded from wagons by means of a rope attached to a large iron fork above the loft door. A team of horses pulled the hay upward and into the loft by means of a pulley. The hay fork and pulley attachment influenced the need of a hay hood on most hay barns after 1867. The triangular hay hood is the most popular and most common hay hood seen on barns in the South Central Red-Bed Plains (Fig 5.9).



Fig. 5.9 The triangular hay hood on Jack Cooksey's barn, with an attached metal hay track and pulley above the loft door. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The Cooksey's hillside barn has many characteristics of English ethnic tradition. An English barn may be built into the side of a hill or against a bank, where the entries into the barn are on two levels due to the sloping ground. The upper entry is usually a reinforced earthen ramp, or one made of concrete or rock. The three-bay

floor plan allows the expansive upper level hay loft to be used primarily for hay storage. A drive through permits horse drawn wagons or a tractor to easily enter and leave the loft area. A granary may exist in the upper level as well where ground feed is transported through chutes or hay holes to feed troughs and livestock in the lower level.

When small grain production and dairy farming became popular during the nineteenth century, the structure of English side hill barns changed to meet the needs of mixed agriculture.⁴¹ Melvin Cooksey's barn, which includes livestock and dairy farming in its floor plan, reflects these changes.

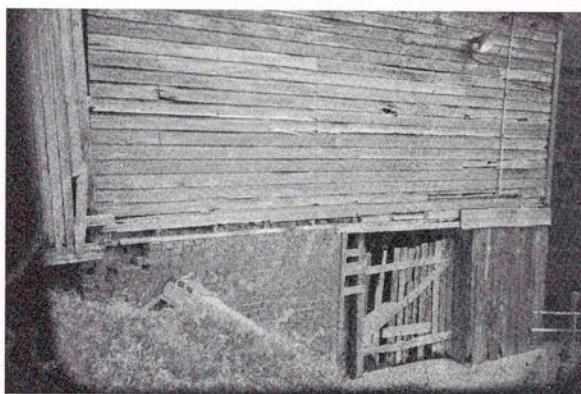


Fig. 5.10 The south side of Jack Cooksey's barn with a brick foundation wall in the lower basement. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The first identifying feature of the Cooksey barn is its location on a slope or side of a hill. The main entrance is a drive through located on the side of the barn, where a natural earthen ramp provides access into the large loft area. A wooden post barrier forms a retaining wall to protect the ramp from rain and wind erosion. Red

⁴¹ "The evolution of the raised barn from the earlier English barn is a reflection of the change in the nineteenth century from general farming, with an emphasis on grain production, to dairying. Another factor involved in this change is a general expansion of farm production and an increase in the average farm size. See Allen G. Noble, "Barns and Square Silos in Northeast Ohio," in Pioneer America: The Journal of The Pioneer America Society VI, no. 2 (July 1974) 12.

brick provides a foundation for the lower hillside structure and visually contrasts with the grey weathered siding (Fig.5.10). The excavated area was used to house dairy animals. The spacious loft area, drive through, and horse stalls on the upper ground level have a floor plan similar to the three-bay threshing barn. Grain was stored in a single granary located in one corner of the barn directly above the dairy. Feed traveled through wooden chutes to feed troughs located in front of the wooden stanchions that held dairy cattle during milking. After a long day's work in the field, horses were placed in stalls on the upper level alongside the drive through.

Josephine Dolezal Barn, Canadian County



Fig. 5.11 Josephine Dolezal's barn constructed ca. 1900 with a saltbox roof. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Some English-style barns built in the South Central Red Bed Plains exhibited a New England flair in traditional construction details. During my early research of barns in Canadian County I discovered a unique barn located near Yukon. I have driven past this barn for a number of years and never noticed it standing among tall Elms and Johnson grass. Dating around 1900 and no longer in use, except for storage

of empty milk cans and lumber, the barn is surrounded by modern metal barns that have replaced the wooden structures in importance to farming operations.

The Canadian county barn is rectangular with weathered horizontal siding. North and south winds have sheared away layers of mossy asphalt shingles, exposing the wooden, saltbox roof (Fig.5.11).⁴² The longer surface of the roof faces west providing protection against the hot afternoon sun as well as southwest winds. The longer roof surface may also provide protection for livestock that are housed on the east (Fig. 5.12,13).

A Victorian cupola, with ventilation slats, tops the center of the saltbox roof. Their Victorian louvered gothic design originated in the nineteenth century on English barns. The cupola was an attractive as well as practical. Ventilation through the cupola, along with lightning rods, protected the barn from fire (Fig. 5.14).⁴³

Years of earth have settled at the base of the Dutch door that leads to a wooden hallway inside the Dolezal barn. The interior of the structure is unscathed by the weather's elements. Lumber and posts are still straight and strong, the pine and oak boards are smooth. To the left of the hallway three granaries lay empty. The horse

⁴² The saltbox roof on Josephine Dolezal's barn is constructed as one roof and not as a later add-on shed. According to Eric Sloan, *An Age of Barns*, 45: "Architectural historians frequently insist that the American saltbox design was really an afterthought or the result of an addition to a barn. . . . But there were also some early houses purposely built in pure saltbox design so that a long protective roof could face the north and the higher, exposed portion would face the warm south. This was an American idea, evolved to cope with American weather, and it seems to have been developed almost entirely by the pioneers who came from England."

⁴³ "Derived from the word "cup," the first cupolas were domed turrets that were used for visual purposes, so barn cupolas are really misnamed. The typical early barn was without roof ventilators. The trend toward ventilation began in the Connecticut Valley when each farmer chose to express himself architecturally by designing an individual style of cupola. Many godly farmers believed that lightning was God's will, and so they refused to use lightning rods. But scientists argued that the heat of fresh hay attracted electricity and a good ventilator would repel lightning. Therefore, farmers who refused "heathen lightning rods," accepted the cupola ventilators." "Louvers or "slat window" were used on both stone and wooden barns, and most of the glassed windows you now see on old barns were originally louvered with wooden slats. They provided ventilation, but admitted very little light." See Eric Sloan. *An Age of Barns*, 88.

stalls on the right are now used to store lumber and discarded household furnishings. A wooden stairway leads upward to the large hay loft, where an iron hay fork lies partially open in one corner. Window openings that once allowed the light to enter the barn on the east and west are now covered with sheet metal. Ivy clings to the vertical siding and casts its green fingers into the eaves and climb into the upper loft. No one remembers the builder or its owners.



Fig. 5.12 West side of the Josephine Dolezal barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.13 The east side of the Josephine Dolezal's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.14 Cupola ventilator on the roof ridge of the Dolezal barn, with Victorian louvers and lightning rods. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

While settlers of English ancestry left their cultural landmarks on Oklahoma's land, the German population also left a distinct imprint on the landscape of the South Central Red Bed Plains. German immigrants flooded into America in the 19th century. The 1910 Census in Oklahoma reveals:

The German population of Oklahoma was important to the state's history. By 1910, Germans were the predominant European immigrant group in the state. Comprising more than 25 percent of the foreign-born white population and more than 31 percent of the white foreign stock, Germans were two to three times more numerous than any other single European immigrant group."⁴⁴

Counties in the South Central Red Bed Plains with a high German population were Kingfisher, Blaine, Canadian, Oklahoma, Grady, and Comanche. Richard C. Rohrs describes the German migration into Oklahoma and their adherence to their cultural heritage:

... the last in a series of moves for many Germans, one would expect that they had been assimilated, at least partially, before arrival in the state. Yet, although German residents of Oklahoma, Blaine, and Kingfisher counties, on the average, had spent sixteen years in the United States prior to their arrival in Oklahoma, they still maintained a considerable attachment to their ethnic heritage. Many had not learned English; others had never worshipped at a church service in any language other than German.⁴⁵

Many of the new German settlers of South Central Red- Bed Plains took up farming and their descendants are still predominantly farming. Because of large German settlements, the German barn became one of the most popular traditional types of barns in the Oklahoma. Among the myriad of different types of German barn styles, the Grundscheier stands out. According to Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, early Grundscheier barns were built:

⁴⁴ Richard C. Rohrs. The Germans In Oklahoma, 1.

⁴⁵ Richard C. Rohrs. 2.

... of log, usually as double cribs, frame or stone, or a combination of these materials. They had a slightly raised threshing floor between the lower-lying animal stalls. Hay and sheaves of grain are stored in the "overhead" or loft areas. In time, these small barns were increased in size by the addition of a second level, which was often cantilevered, thus forming an overhang above the ground level. . . The ground-level barn, by providing shelter for animals, fodder, and subsistence crops, ideally suited German farming practices.⁴⁶

This German ground barn is often located on slightly sloping ground or a level site where the ridge is perpendicular to the slope. The early tri-level ground barn as Noble and Cleek indicate may have two entry levels due to the slope. The stable is the lowest level with the haymow above. An example of a Grundscheier style barn is found west of Calumet in Blaine county. A popular local attraction, the simple rectangular structure with a steep gable roof stands alone on the hillside. The once wood shingle roof is now covered in rusted sheet metal, some of which have disappeared on the south face, leaving a patchwork design.

⁴⁶ Noble and Wilhelm, 67.

Matthew Hinger- Jimmy Jack Smith Barn, Canadian County



Fig. 5.15 Tri-level barn built circa 1905 by Matthew Hinger, known as the Jimmy Jack Smith barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Known locally as the “Jimmy Jack Smith” barn and owned by the Smith family since 1998, the barn stands alone, and unused. The barn was built by Matthew Hinger, circa 1905, who had immigrated to the United States from Wirttemberg, Germany in 1851. He settled in Indian Territory in 1893. An excellent carpenter as well as farmer Hinger built a German tri-level bank barn on his land south of Geary (Figure 5.15-5.16).

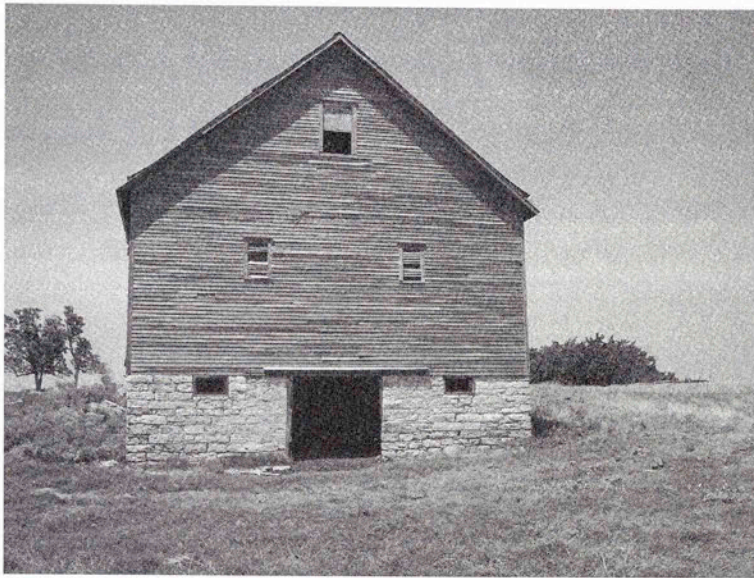


Fig. 5.16 East gable end of the Hinger or Jimmy Jack Smith barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

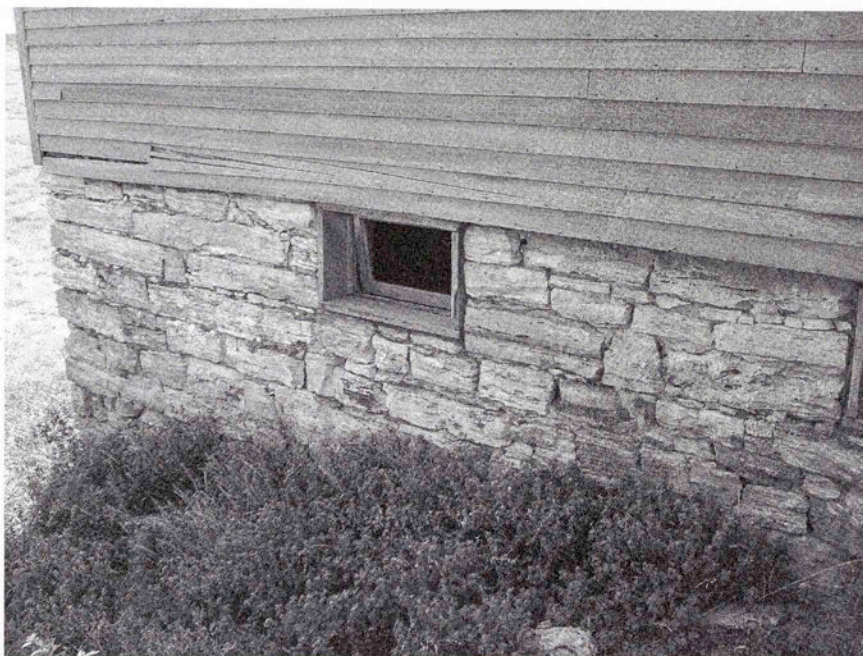


Figure 5.17 Lower level of the barn built from local *arenaceous dolomite* stone quarried in the Red Hills or Coyote Hills by Geary. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

In the barn's heyday, horse drawn wagon filled with sheaves of wheat, entered an expansive hay loft and threshing floor through large wagon doors hung on metal tracks. Two granaries, built to store seed and forage, occupy the loft floor. In a nearby storage room a stairway leads to the livestock stalls and granaries in the basement below. Another access to the basement of the barn was a window opening built into the loft floor. Grain poured through the window and flowed down a wooden chute emptying into feed troughs below.

The lower basement level was built into the earth using *arenaceous dolomite*, a sedimentary rock, for the side walls and foundation. The dolomite stone with its red, white and black streaked appearance exposes traces of concrete mortar as it forms the foundation and interior walls of the basement (Fig. 5.17-19). The dolomite stones evince years of wear from abrasive environmental elements. Evidence of stiff hairs and hide are still visible where cows rubbed against the jagged surface of the stone. Area residents who remember the barn in its early years, believe these stones were transported to the building site by horse and wagon from the Gyp Hills between Watonga and Greenfield. Other Blaine county quarries at Coyote Hills and Red Hills also yielded such rock for many early Oklahoma structures.⁴⁷ The stone walls of the basement gave livestock protection from the harsh Oklahoma winds as they find feed troughs filled with hay and grain. The casement windows built into the stonework, kept cold winds out in winter and could be opened to emit a breeze during summer.

Jimmy Jack Smith's tri-level, side hill barn has several interesting features characteristic of German building methods. Matthew Hinger's masterful skills in

⁴⁷ Howard L. and Mary Ellen Meredith, eds. Of The Earth: Oklahoma Architectural History (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1980) 67.

working with wood and stone are apparent in the overall quality of the structure. His eye for detail is revealed in building wooden guttering in order to move heavy rain water away from the barn's siding. Another is the upper level windows, whose louvered slats provide ventilation throughout the upper and second levels. A second floor doorway opens into a large room with a stairway leading to an upper level space, that may have served as a living area for a hired man. Although it stands vacant, the Hinger-Smith barn continues to be a county landmark and a source of community pride.

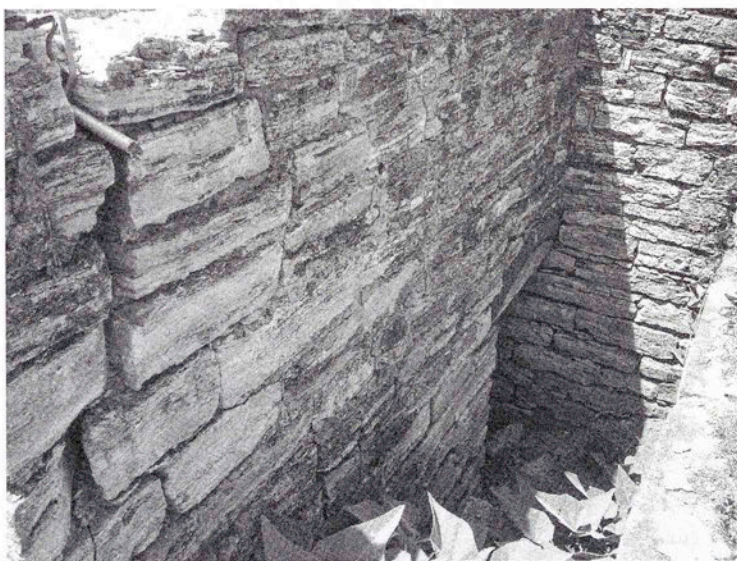


Fig.5.18 Quarried Dolomite stone used to build the foundation of the barn and outer walls of the root cellar. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.19 A red brick *jack arch* over the root cellar door. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

John W. Carter Barn, Grady County

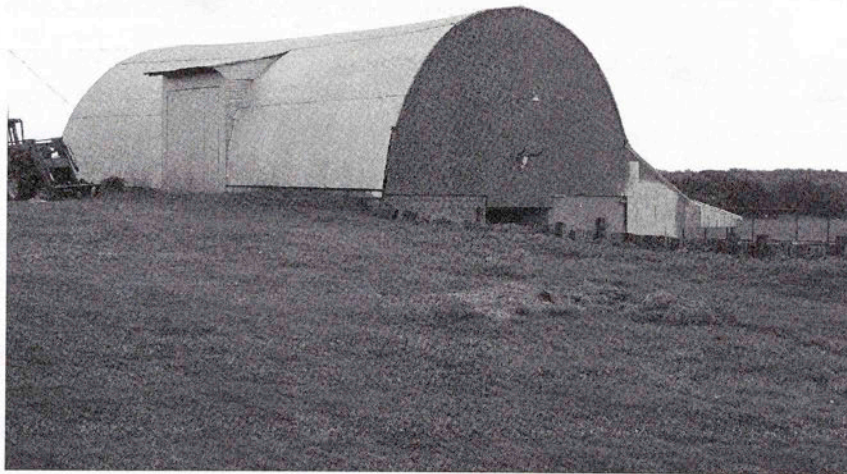


Fig. 5.20 The “extended bay” a continuation of the roofline is built as a part of the barn and is not an added extension. The ridgeline of the round roof is parallel to the slope of the hill. The Round Top barn was built ca. 1930 in the Rocky Ford area by John Carter and is now owned by Jeff Dees. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Central Oklahoma is also home to an example of what is sometimes called a Pennsylvania-German barn. South of Chickasha on Highway 81, small town of Rocky Ford is located on the Little Washita River. At this point the riverbed contains enough rock to allow wagons from Fort Sill to ford on their way to Oklahoma City. On a nearby hillside overlooking six hundred and forty acres of flat fertile lowland, stands a round- top side hill barn. John W. Carter built the barn on the eve of the Great Depression (ca. 1928), using surplus concrete brought by supply wagons from Fort Sill into Rocky Ford. Many residents of the Rocky Ford area helped build Fort Sill and traded surplus concrete for groceries at John Carter's mercantile. John Carter, in turn, used the concrete to build his mercantile, the Rocky Ford area school house and a water tower, home, and cellar on his farm (Fig. 5.20).

During the 1910s, Carter and other farmers began mixing their own concrete where sand and gravel were plentiful. Many Oklahoma barn foundations are made of concrete combined with local field stone, scrap metal or other materials as a result. By 1920s, however, the primary use of concrete was for the walls and basements of side hill barns. John Carter's grandson, Harold Duke, told how his grandfather used old wagon wheels and even steel wire in the walls of the side hill barn (Fig. 5.21-23). Carter's recipe for concrete was one scoop of cement, two scoops sand, and four scoops of any kind of fill from rocks to wagon wheels.

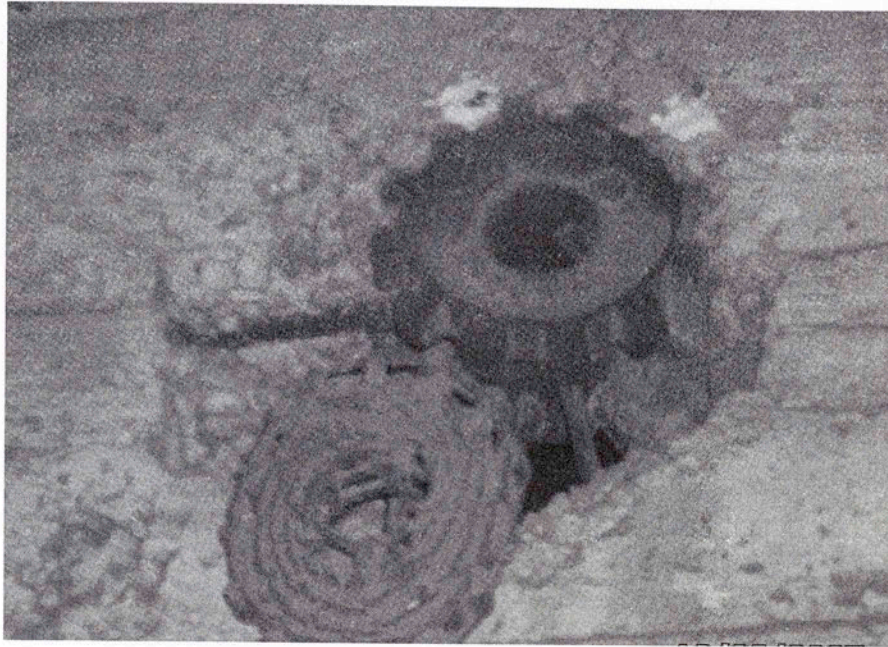


Figure 5.21 Wagon wheel hub in concrete of John W. Carter's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

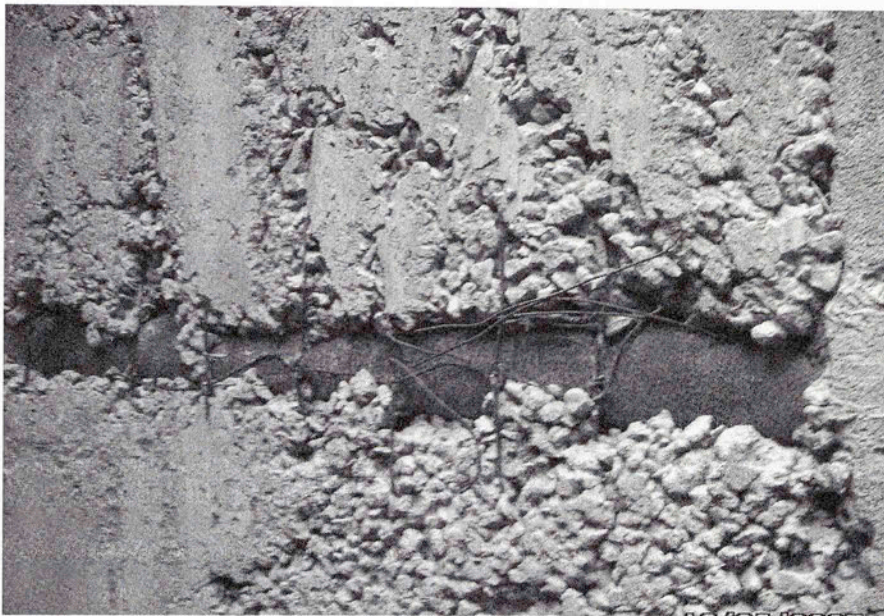


Figure 5.22 Iron pipe and wire used as reinforcement in the concrete of John W. Carter's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Figure 5.23 Field stone used in the concrete mixture of John W. Carter's barn.
(Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

According to his grandson, Carter acquired some of his ideas about barn construction while stationed in Ohio during World War I. He was especially impressed with the German-built, hillside barns he saw there. Germans in the area usually built their barns first and then their houses. While their dwellings were under construction German families occupied the lofts above the barns. The body heat from the livestock in the stalls below rose to provide heat for the family quarters above. Harold Duke said his grandfather applied German layouts and frugal construction techniques, as well as some of his own, in building his side hill barn in Grady County.

A forebay or pent roof extension over the north wagon doors protects entrance into the large hay loft (Fig. 5.24). Hubert G.H. Wilhelm believes, "As a form element, the pent-roof is reminiscent of the forebay or overhang on the old bank barns. It may represent the survival of an architectural feature with both traditional and functional values for its builders. These pent-roof barns, because of their distribution,

should be recognized as a Germanic barn form in the Midwestern landscape.”⁴⁸

Allen G. Noble also notes the presence of a narrow pentice over Dutch-German wagon doors and considers it a variation of the full pent roof. The supported pent roof on the south of Carter’s barn extends the roofline and offers additional protection for livestock and window openings into granaries used for feed storage (Fig. 28-30).

Entrance into the upper ground level is through extended bay doors that open into the hay loft. Harold Duke explained his grandfather wanted easy equipment access into the loft area and granaries. The timber loft floor is expansive and could easily become comfortable living quarters, reflecting Carter’s earlier comments on a family’s temporary dwelling.

The barn’s round roof is made of corrugated galvanized metal and supported by handcrafted arched ribs (Fig. 5.25). Stairways lead downward into the concrete granaries and open into the hallway of the barn’s lower level (Fig. 5.26,27).

⁴⁸ Noble and Wilhelm, 72.

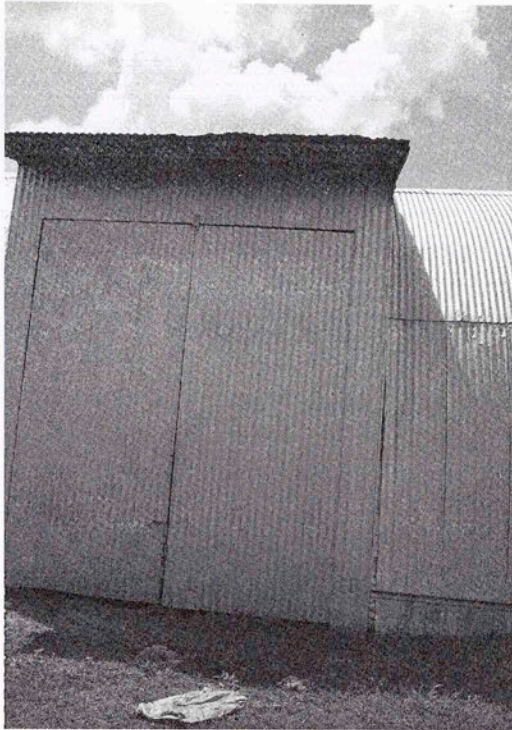


Figure 5.24 This “extended bay” is built as a continuation of the roof to protect the exterior doors from weather conditions. “When the extended bay becomes a complete addition to the barn with a continued roof, it is called a “forebay.”⁴⁹ (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

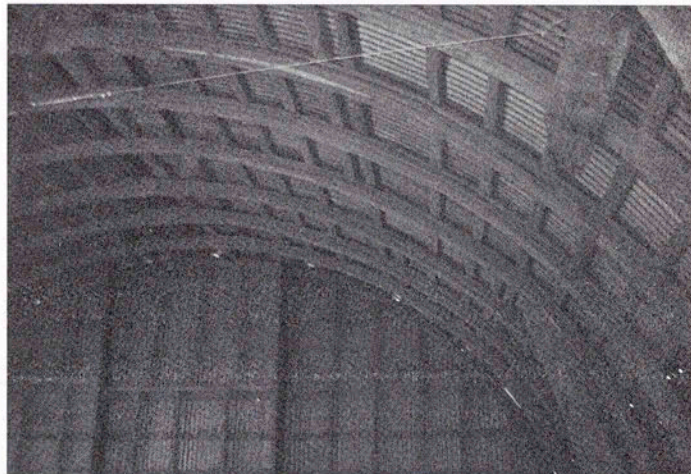


Figure 5.25 Ribs were constructed with multiple layers of 1”x 4” lumber placed inside two stakes in the ground to create the curved form. They were then treated with linseed oil to protect them from rot. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

⁴⁹ Eric Sloane. *An Age of Barns*, 42.

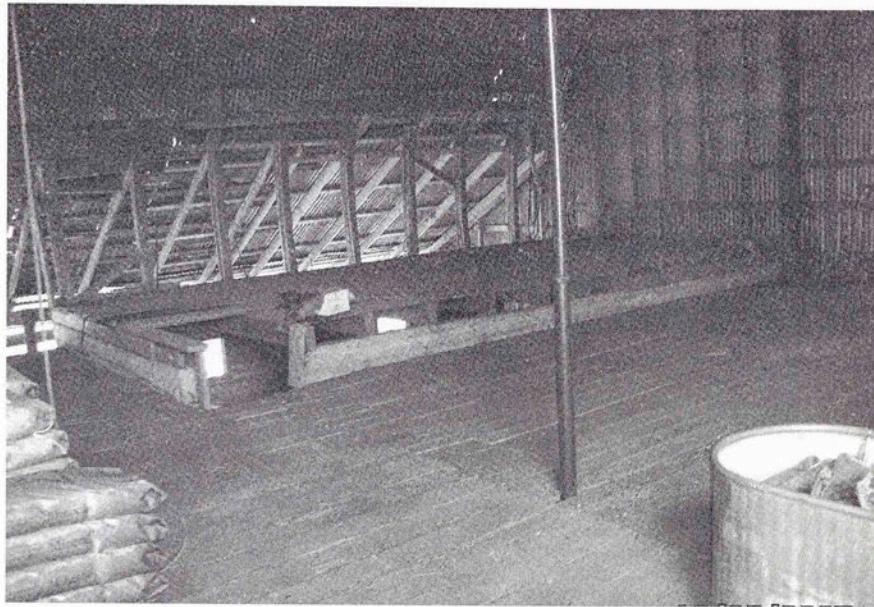


Figure 5.26 Loft floor with concrete granary built into the floor. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

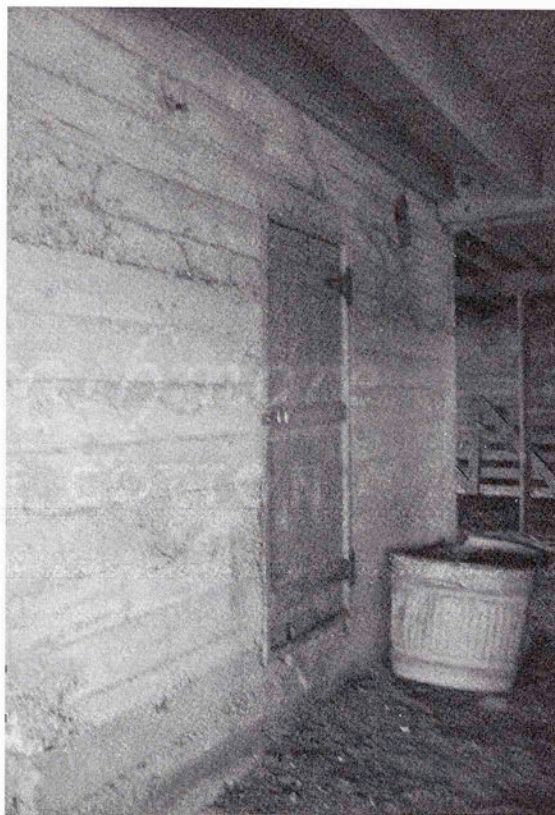


Figure 5.27 Door opening into concrete granary located below the hayloft. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

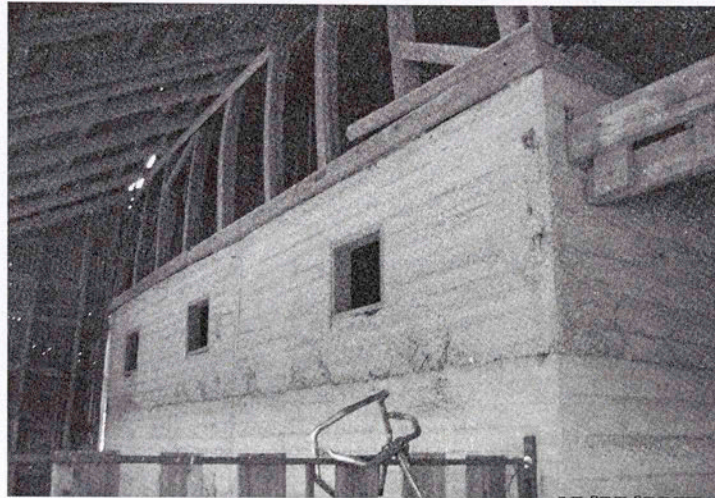


Fig. 5.28 Granary openings in the basement facing the cattle yard. A “hay bay” is the open space above the granary where hay could be pushed to the feedlot below.⁵⁰ (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The lower level was built into the south side of the hill facing lowlands. Concrete walls filled with eclectic materials form retaining walls, water troughs, granaries, and livestock stalls throughout the lower structure. At one time, the barn provided shelter for forty teams of horses.

Carter’s round top, side hill barn displays several functional characteristics of German bank barns. These include hillside construction facing south and a supported forebay extension or extended bay that provides protection for the livestock and granaries below, and an unsupported extended bay or pentice that extends over upper loft doors. The supported pent roof on the south of Carter’s barn extends the roofline and offers additional protection for livestock and window openings into granaries used for feed storage (Fig. 5.28-31).

⁵⁰ Ibid.

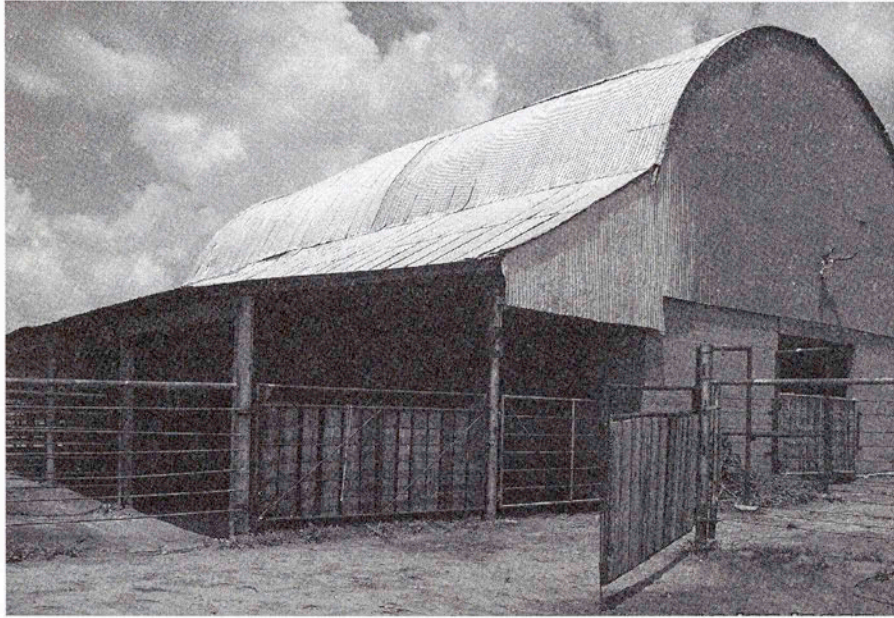


Fig. 5.29 Lower level of barn with a post supported shed attached to the original forebay or “pentice” roof. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

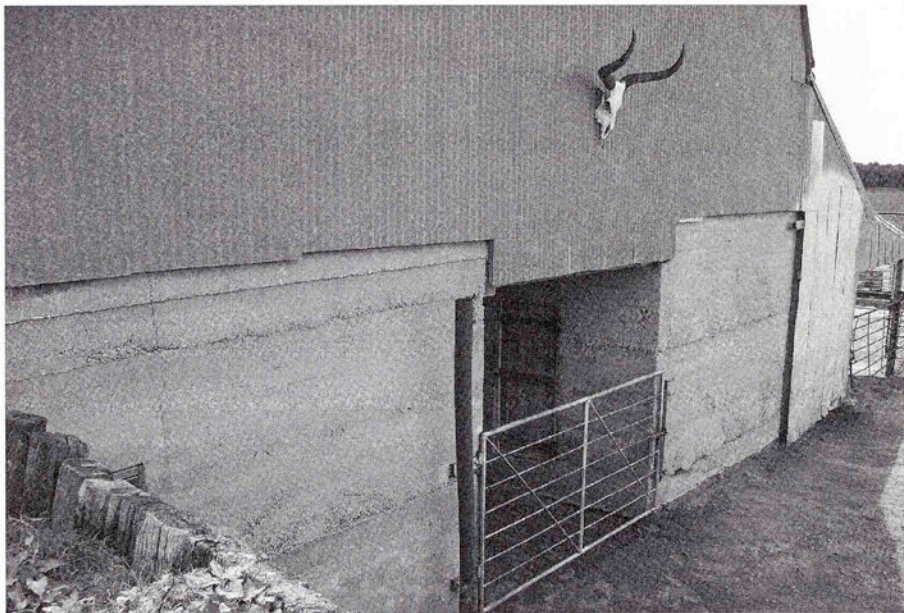


Fig. 5.30 West lower level drive through in Jeff Dee’s and John Carter’s barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

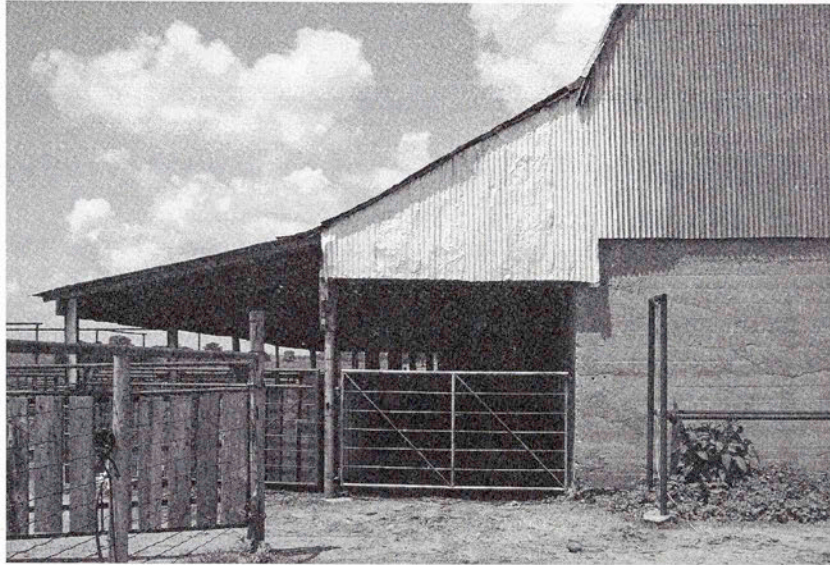


Fig. 5.31 East lower level of the Dee's and Carter's barn. The pole supported pent roof located in the center is original to the structure. The extended shed is a later addition. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Martin Stadler Barn, Kingfisher County



Figure 5.32 The upper level of Martin Stadler and Tom Beck's barn facing the north. There are three doors that open into the loft. The red shale stone is used as the foundation for the wooden upper loft. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Located in Kingfisher County, the Martin Stadler Centennial farm is now within close proximity of Oklahoma City. The nearby town of Cashion, has now become a small metropolitan suburb. Tom and Edna Beck, the current owners of the farm tell the story of Edna's great-grandfather Martin Stadler, who migrated from Austria to the United States. After a sojourn in Kansas, he settled in Oklahoma Territory in March, 1892. The Stadler name is German, and German immigrants are known for building side hill barns as they migrated from the eastern seaboard into Oklahoma. After acquiring a one hundred and sixty acre farm Stadler first lived in a dugout. By 1900, however, he had used his carpentry and masonry skills to construct a barn, chicken coop, and home from the red sandstone of the Cimarron River.

Prior to 1910 many farmers used natural stone from their farmland, or rock quarries close to riverbanks, to build the foundation or lower level of their basement barns. No exception, Martin Stadler, quarried red sandstone from the banks of the Cimarron and transported the rock by horse and wagon to the barn site south of his homestead. He used a diamond point bar to drill a hole into the shale, black powder to split the rock, a straight bar to pry the stone apart and chip the red shale into shape. At the building site Stadler carefully and precisely cut each block into two foot lengths, producing a wall depth of two feet. Stadler placed the blocks in hand-mixed concrete mortar beds that extended beyond the barn side walls to create a protective livestock yard (Fig. 5.32-34). Blocks used to build the inner wall flush against the hill gave it strength and alignment. A feeding trough made of hand hewn logs and wooden

stanchions occupied one corner. Three doorways entered the haymow on the upper ground level (Fig. 5.35-37).⁵¹



Fig. 5.33 Red sandstone brick wall in Martin Stadler and Tom Beck's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

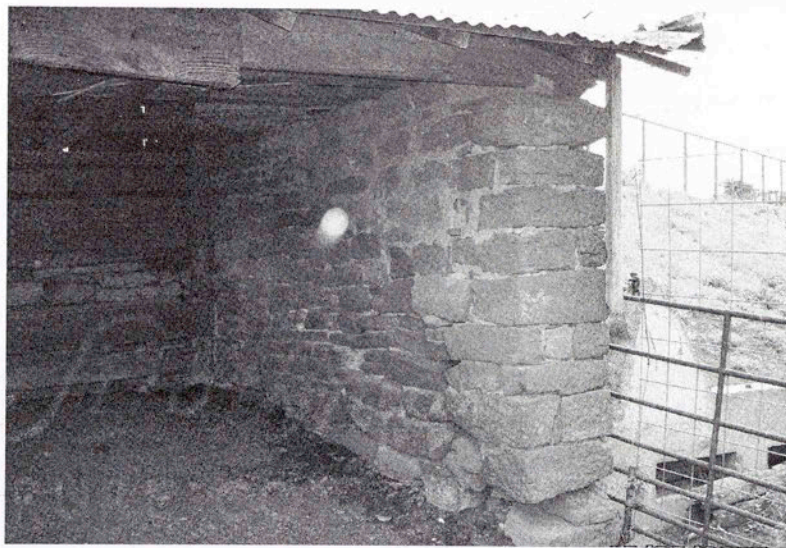


Figure 5.34 The south opening into the barn reveals the thickness of the sidewall and a portion of the back wall of the barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

⁵¹ "Permian red shales and sandstones. . . One of the ore striking characteristics of rocks and landforms in central and western Oklahoma is their red color. This results from a thin coating of oxidized iron minerals (mainly hematite) that coats or stains individual grains or particles of the rock. The red color is noted in the names of some of the geomorphic provinces, such as the Central and Western Red-Bed Plains." See Goins and Goble, 4, 5.

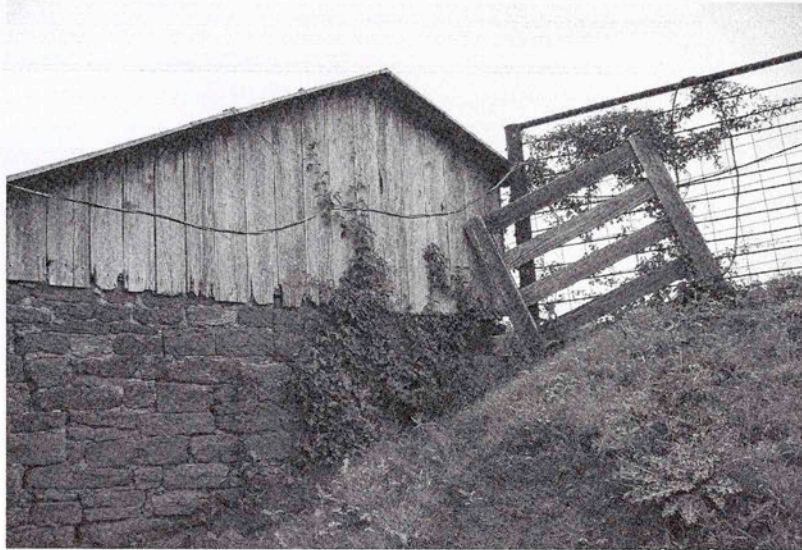


Fig. 5.35 The east side of the barn with red sandstone as the foundation and walls is built into the steep slope of the hill. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

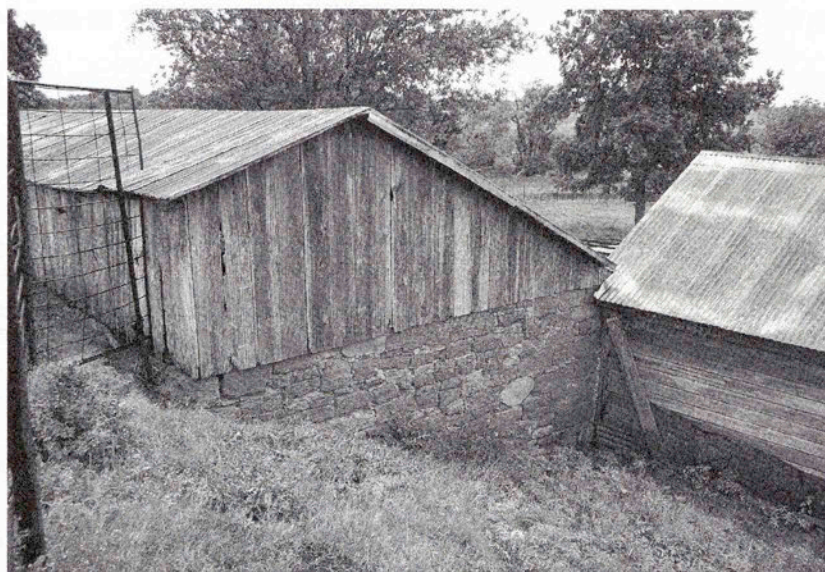


Figure 5.36 The west side of the Stadler and Beck barn. The shed on the right was built later. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.37 One of three entries into the haymow on the upper ground level of Martin Stadler and Tom and Edna Beck's hillside barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

This barn is an excellent example of the use of local building materials. Martin Stadler's measurements for block size and post locations are very exact and consistent. The distance between each rough hewn bois d' arc post used to support the upper loft and extended shed roof are exactly seven feet.

The extension of the roof over the feedlot is also an example of an extended bay or shed indicative of Germanic influences. According to Tom and Edna Beck the posts supporting the shed roof are rough, irregular shaped bois d'arc logs some with hardened bark still clinging to the surface. Small stumps where limbs once grew jut from some of the posts. Larger posts show evidence of having been shaped and

notched with a broad axe (Fig. 5.38-40).⁵² A feeding trough made of hand hewn logs and wooden stanchions occupies one corner of the livestock yard.



Fig. 5.38 A bois d'arc post used to give the ridge support in Tom and Edna Beck/Stadler barn. Mud dobbers have made their homes amongst the bailing wire that was twisted around the "Osage orange" post.

⁵² "While one must be alert to the impact of imported tree species (and other plants) on historical landscape, attention should also be paid to those trees indigenous to any one area that may have been carried beyond their original habitats for various historical purposes. One such American tree is the Osage Orange (*Maclura poifera*), originally having a native range limited to the south-central United States. . . but eventually playing an important role in the nineteenth-century settlement of the prairies and the plains. The tree, known to the Indians who bear its name (Osage) and to the French traders who called it the bois d'arc (because the Indians used the durable wood for making their bows)." See Schlereth, *Artifacts and the American Past*, 190.

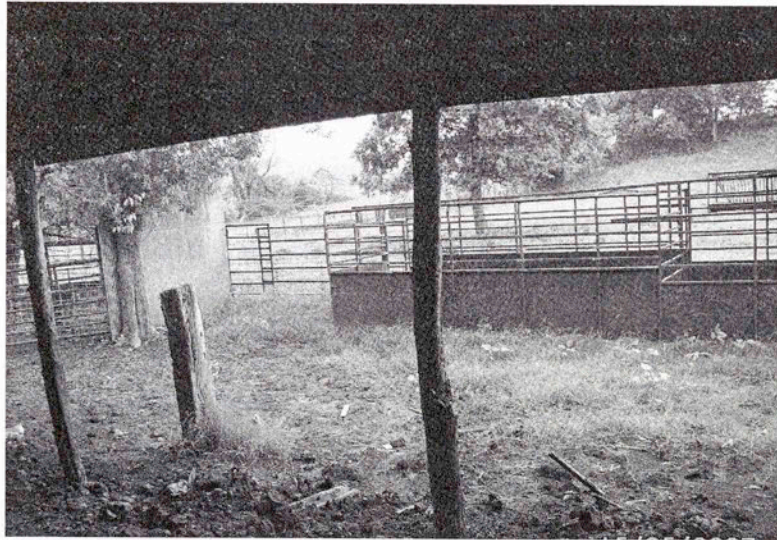


Figure 5.39 View from the inside of the shed into the feed lot. The posts are bois d' arc according to Tom Beck. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Figure 5.40 A post hewn by a broad axe in the Stadler and Beck barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

John Carter and Martin Stadler's barns embody many characteristics of German bank barns. Both Carter and Stadler built multilevel barns into the slope of a hill, with the ridge or rectangular length of each barn running parallel to the slope. Both levels of the barns could be accessed with equipment and an extended bay

located on the downslope side of the barn and partially covering a feedlot provides protection for livestock. These diagnostic features connect these Oklahoma barns to the Pennsylvania-German style barn. German settlers on flat plains of Oklahoma's South Central Red-Bed Plains also constructed single level barns.

Otto Bredel Barn, Kingfisher County

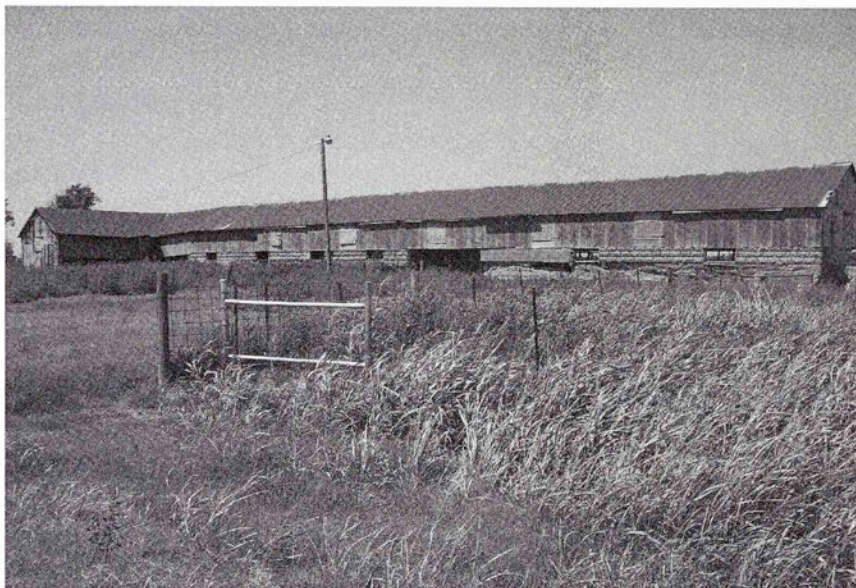


Fig. 5.41 Otto Bredel's L-shaped horse and cattle barn, ca. 1916. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Otto Bredel's barn is located on the farm he acquired in the Land Run of 1892 (Fig. 5. 41-43). Bredel was born in Leipzig, Germany and left in 1883 for London. A leather tanner, he learned the trade of shoemaker in England. Family lore indicates that Otto came to America with fifty cents in his pocket. After working in New York City as a leather tanner, he eventually traveled west to work the wheat harvests in Missouri and Kansas. In 1892 Bredel received his American citizenship and acquired

a farm in Oklahoma. Like many new land owners in Indian Territory, he first constructed a sod house heated only with cow chips as fuel. By 1916, Otto Bredel's farming operation had grown and he built a more permanent dwelling and several outbuildings to meet the needs of his family and his livestock and farming enterprise.

North of the original Bredel home stands a large, L-shaped horse and cattle barn. Bredel combined many unusual construction features in the linear, L-shaped barn. The barn's foundation is like a skirt with three layers of fabric. The lowest portion of the foundation is a beveled wall of poured-in-place concrete with a smooth finish and a water table to carry rainwater away from the foundation. Above the smooth skirting is another wall of stone and brick rubble placed randomly in concrete and veneered with Portland cement plaster. Above the second wall is another band of concrete blocks. Bredel also used concrete block in the construction of his smokehouse and blacksmith shop (Fig. 5.43,44).

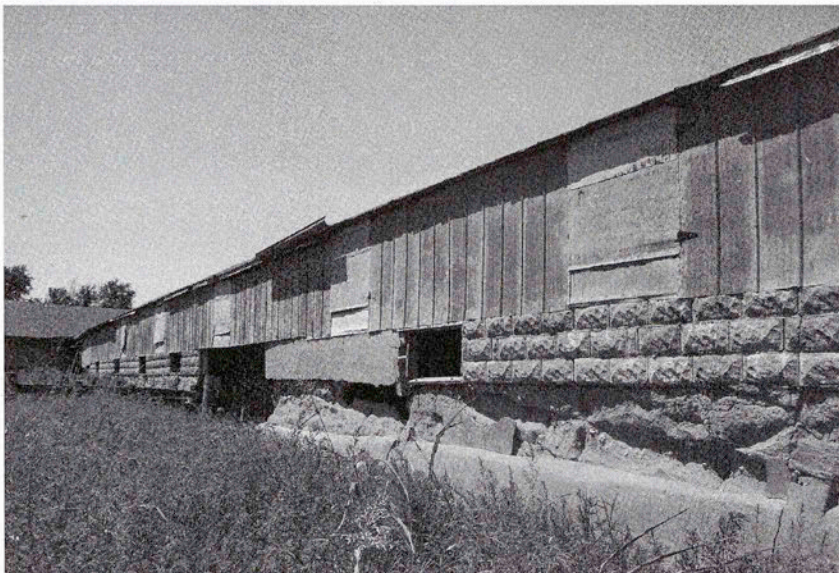


Fig. 5.42 The south side of the Bredel horse and cattle barn where Otto Bredel used three types of masonry construction to build the foundation and lower wall of the barn. Above the masonry wall are loft openings. Windows built into the concrete blocks open into the livestock stalls.

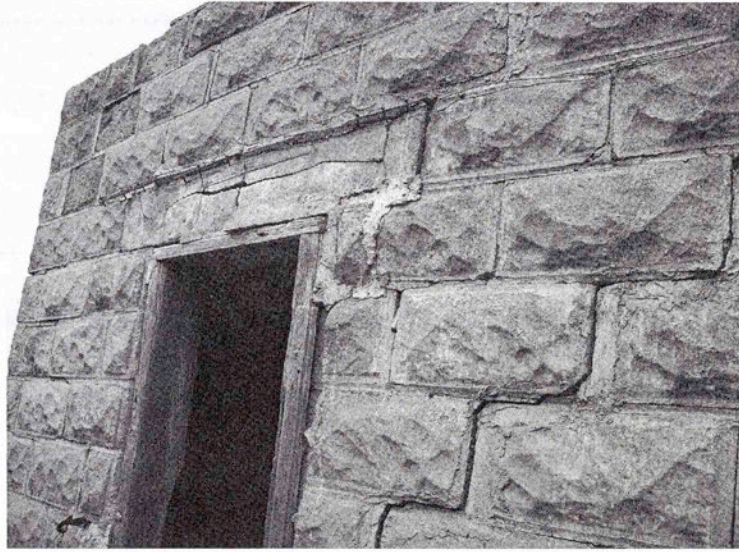


Fig. 5.43 The Otto Bredel's blacksmith shop with *O Bredel* imprinted in stone above the door. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.44 Otto Bredel's smokehouse. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The concrete foundation has eroded and exposes red fieldstone. A steep handmade ladder on the left, leads to the loft. A forest of hewn posts protrude from the uneven earthen floor. Both posts and floor joists are solid cottonwood round logs that reveal marks from the broad axe. The large round girder posts have been set into concrete cylinders that are made to look like barrels. These concrete cylinders are covered with the tin from ice box containers and fastened with iron straps (Fig.5.45-48).⁵³ The floor joists for the upper loft floor are thick, and weighty, and look as if they could collapse with any sudden movement or sound. Wooden feeding troughs, built against the walls surround the huge timbers. The tin feed chute that once transported the grain from the upper loft to the troughs is now blistered by rust.



Fig. 5.45 Each post is set into a concrete barrel form sheathed in tin. The tin is fastened around the concrete with iron bands. The heavy axe hewn logs are used as loft floor joists. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

⁵³ Otto Bredel brought discarded ice block freezing containers and used bricks from Oklahoma City after selling his cattle. The ice cans were made from heavy tin and Otto forged a special tool designed to cut the container. He flattened the heavy tin and used it as a covering on most of his barns.



Fig. 5.46 Ice boxes Otto Bredel found discarded in Oklahoma City. He used the metal from these containers as protective sheeting on many of his farm structures. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

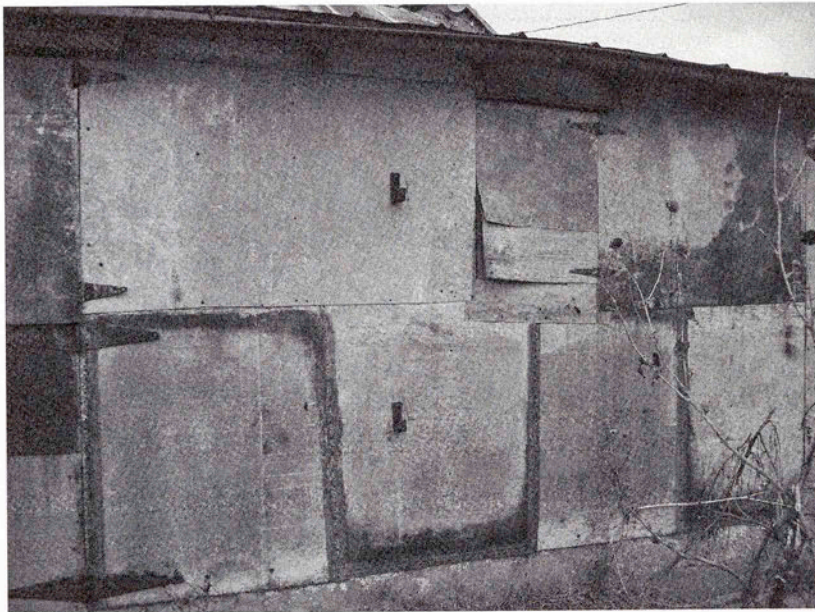


Fig. 5.47 Metal from ice box freezing containers used on the siding of one of Bredel's barns. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.48 Metal from the discarded ice block containers is used to construct the feed chute that allows grain to travel from the upper loft into the livestock feed troughs. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Layers of cream colored plaster once sealed the red brick and mortar wall. It is possible the bricks were discarded in Oklahoma City and brought to the Bredel farm to construct the wall. Bredel used his masonry skills to construct plaster skirting on the wall to protect the earthen barn floor from becoming wet and muddy during the rainy season (Fig. 5.49,50). The cut stone appearance on the face of the block gives the outer wall textured refinement as well as offering support for beams or plates. Notched floor beams and joists fastened to the plates provide strength for the upper loft floor (Fig. 5.51,52).



Fig. 5.49 Concrete blocks have fallen away from the outside wall, exposing the inside of the barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.50 Portland cement plaster veneer on the interior brick wall. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

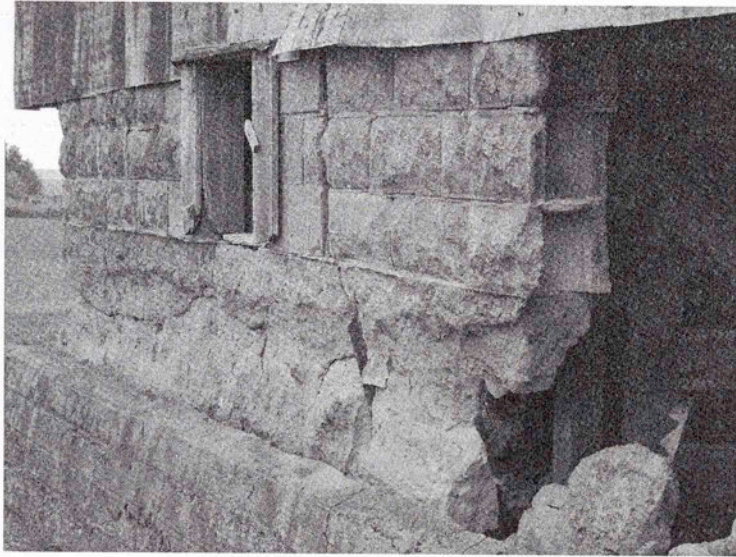


Fig. 5.51 The northeast corner of Otto Bredel's barn has collapsed, showing a tripartite expression of three different masonry materials in a banded composition: poured-in-place concrete foundation, a foundation wall of brick and stone infill, and rock-faced concrete block. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.52 The lower wall is red brick covered with a veneer of concrete plaster. The upper wall level is hollow concrete blocks with a decorative, carved face placed towards the outside. Whitewash has been used to coat the inside wall of blocks. Above, the block masonry wall the floor beams are seated on the wood plate. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Germanic construction techniques are evident in the masonry skills and materials used to build the lower portion of the barn's exterior walls.⁵⁴ The combination of concrete, concrete blocks, brick, as well as field stone are indications of German masonry skills. Evelyn Bredel, Otto Bredel's granddaughter, indicates that Bredel made some of his own brick for the barns. The various colors of the clay bricks found in the barn's foundation are indicative of clay soil found in Kingfisher county (Fig.5.50).⁵⁵ Bredel's use of round log construction in the floor joist and support posts in the livestock feeding area is also typical of German-American barns.

Cultural historian Terry Jordan documents four elements in the construction of American barns that were similar to earlier European barns. The most prominent was two-level construction, an architectural feature that applies to Bredel's horse and livestock barn. The upper level is devoted to hay storage and the lower level for livestock.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ "The direct German settlement imprints are especially related to the continuation of particular construction techniques and building types. . . they quickly introduced or expanded an existing practice of brick construction. . . Particularly West Germans, who were strongly represented among the immigrants to Ohio, came with a well-established tradition of masonry construction techniques." See Noble, ed. To Build In a New Land, 66.

⁵⁵ Ibid. Hubert G.H. Wilhelm claims the Germans were known to make their own handmade and sun-dried brick: "Usually the bricks were made right on the farm from the plentiful supply of glacial clays."

⁵⁶ Terry G. Jordan, "Alpine, Alemannic, and American Log Architecture," Annals of the Association of American Geographers 70, no. 2 (June 1980), 165.

Claus Rohwer Barn, Kingfisher County



Fig. 5.53 The Claus Rohwer house, ca. 1902 and barn ca. 1916 built in the community of Altona. The Claus Rohwer farm has remained in the Rowher family since 1902. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

North of Otto Bredel's farm, near the German community of Altona named for a river port near Hamburg, Germany, stands Claus Rohwer's barn.⁵⁷ The structure sets on a western slope surrounded by winter wheat fields (Fig. 5.53). The barn faces a red shale road to the south and is built parallel to a western slope where hay wagons could easily move into the expansive upper loft with hay and grain. Grey weathered board and batten siding still boasts signs of red paint. The wagon door that once moved on a metal track now lies mangled and twisted nearby.

⁵⁷ "Altona's post office was established in 1892 and closed in January 1906." Quote in George H. Shirk. *Oklahoma Place Names*, 2nd Edition (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974) 8.

The lower level of the barn housed working livestock and dairy cattle. A poured-in-place concrete wall braces against the western slope and provides protection for livestock in the lower level. Along the concrete wall, narrow passageways contain granaries and two accessible stairways that lead to the upper loft level. Dutch doors on the north and east allowed the farmer to enter the basement, where metal stanchions eventually replaced wooden ones. A litter or manure bucket removed livestock waste from the barn (Fig. 5.61).

The Claus Rohwer barn reflects the beginning of a new barn roof design created for the purpose of adapting new technology to dairy farming and increasing loft area for hay storage. After 1875, gambrel roofs began, resembling French butcher's hooks of the same name, began to replace gable roofs on barns.⁵⁸ A variation of the gambrel roof, known as the Dutch gambrel became especially popular (Fig. 5.54, 55). The Dutch gambrel roof has a structural flare at the eaves, which is used to move rainwater off the roof and away from foundation of the barn.

A metal ventilator centered on the roof ridge of Claus Rohwer's barn casts shadows above lost wooden shingles exposing the barn's balloon frame construction. On the western side of the barn the great wagon door that once opened into the extensive upper hayloft has warped on its track. Other doors, leading to stairways and the upper loft granary or downward into the livestock stalls, swing unbalanced in the wind. The boards in the old loft's wooden flooring are slack and weak; their strength gone after years of neglect (Fig. 5.56-60).

⁵⁸ Noble and Cleek. The Old Barn Book, 37.



Fig. 5. 54 The Claus Rohwer barn was built 1916 in Altona. The barn has a Dutch gambrel roof, triangular hay hood, and metal ventilator.



Fig. 5.55 A view of the south and east side of the Claus Rohwer barn.



Fig. 5.56 The metal ventilator on the top of the Rohwer's Dutch gambrel roof was very popular on dairy barns before World War II.



Fig. 5.57 Hayloft floor in the Claus Rohwer barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

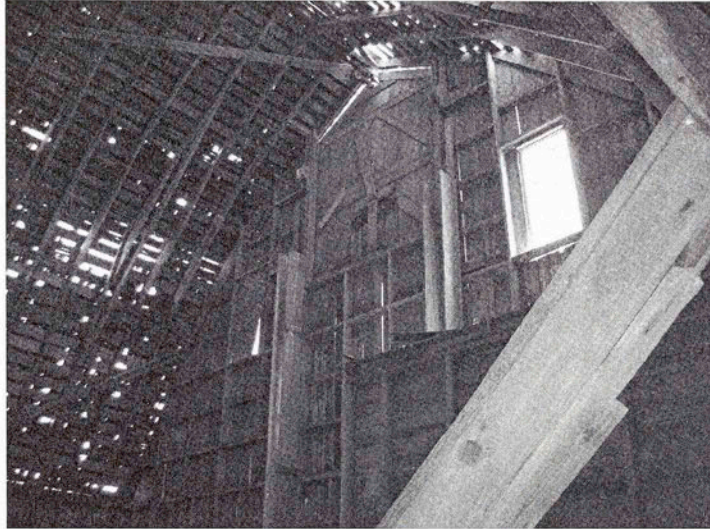


Fig. 5.58 Upper loft door and windows located on the south gable end of the Rohwer's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

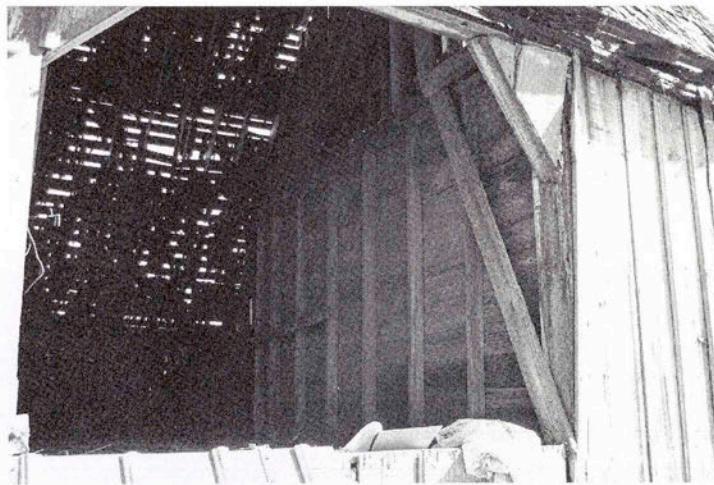


Fig. 5.59 View into the loft doorway on the west. The structure on the right of the loft entrance is a granary that provided grain to lower grain bins. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.60 Stairway located on the west side of the Rohwer barn leads into the hayloft from the ground floor. All entrances into the loft are on the west side of the barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

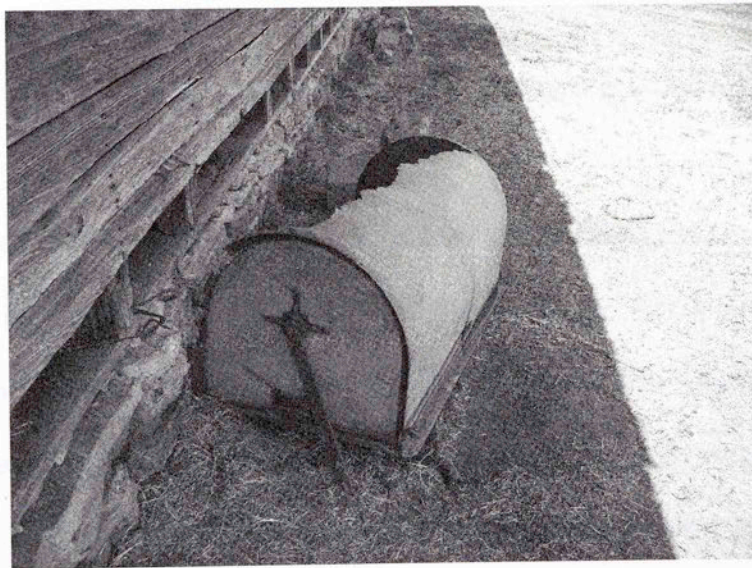


Fig. 5.61 The litter bucket traveled on a metal trolley inside the barn towards a door expressly for manure removal. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Edward Nitzel - David Wigington Barn, Blaine County



Fig. 5.62 South entrance into the Nitzel and Wigington nonorthogonal barn ca. 1937.

North of Geary, among the undulating hillsides, stands David Wigington's concrete, nonorthogonal⁵⁹ barn. Surrounded by red cedars, the structure was built ca. 1937, a time when traditional rectangular barns were the norm for most farming operations (Fig. 5.62, 63).

The barn was built by Edward and Fred Nitzel. Edward Nitzel was attending Greenfield High School and involved in its agricultural program when he drew the design for the nonorthogonal barn. Edward's brother Fred and other family members constructed the horse and cattle barn from hand-mixed concrete. Horizontal ridges in the concrete provide evidence that boards were used to shape the exterior and interior

⁵⁹ Nonorthogonal is a term describing structures that are not built with right angles or rectangular.

walls. Years of rain and wind have rendered the once smooth surface of the concrete wall porous and exposed river rock and narrow strips of rusted iron used as reinforcement.

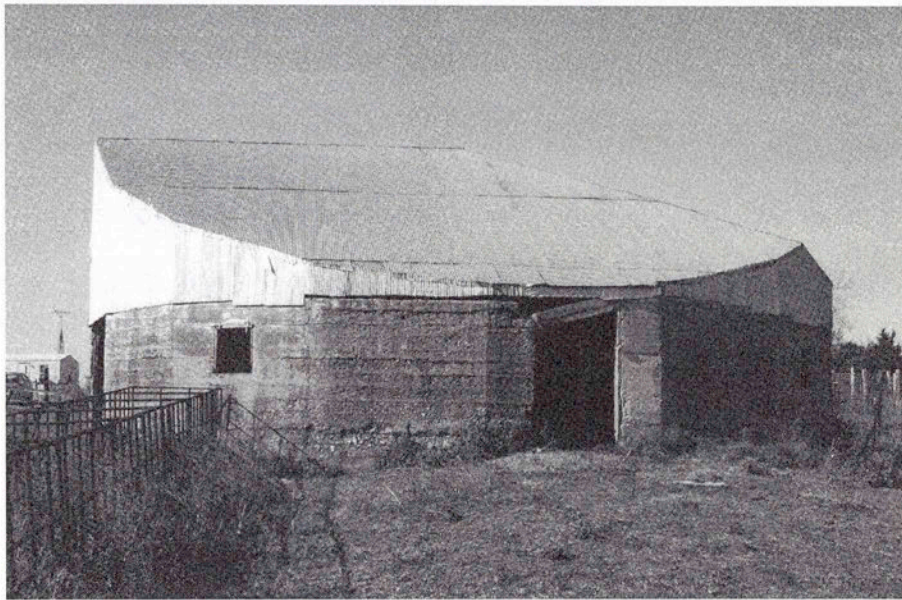


Fig. 5.63 Eastern view of the Nitzel and Wigington structure.

Each section of the nonorthogonal barn has one window that was once covered with a wooden shutter hinged at the top (Fig. 5.68). The main entrance into the barn is through a large opening directly beneath the upper loft doors. Inside the floor is a soft mixture of manure and soil. A forest of bois d'arc posts have been stripped with an axe of their bark and limbs and set in a double row around the circumference of the barn to support the upper loft floor joists (Fig. 5.64-67).



Fig. 5.64 Posts of bois d'arc placed throughout the structure to support loft floor joists. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.65 Slanted chutes located around the circumference of the walls allow hay to be dropped into feed troughs from the hay loft. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.66 Bois d'arc ladder leading into the upper loft. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

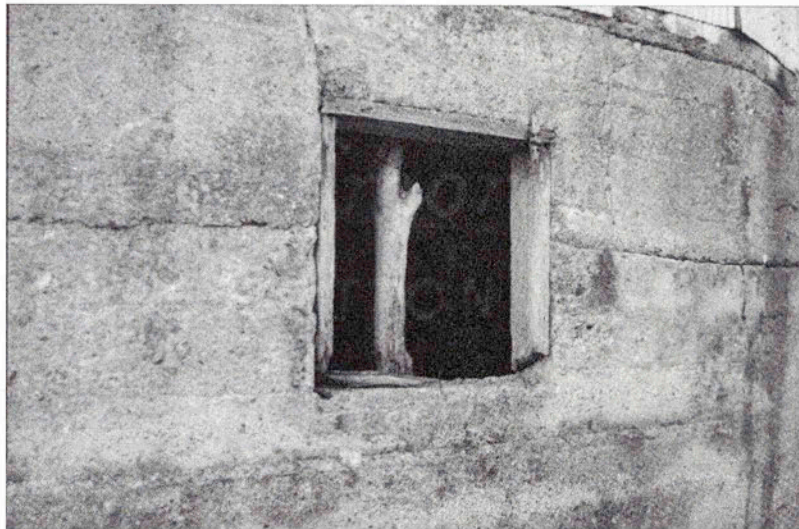


Fig. 5.67 A bois d'arc post can be seen inside the barn through the wooden casement of the window. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

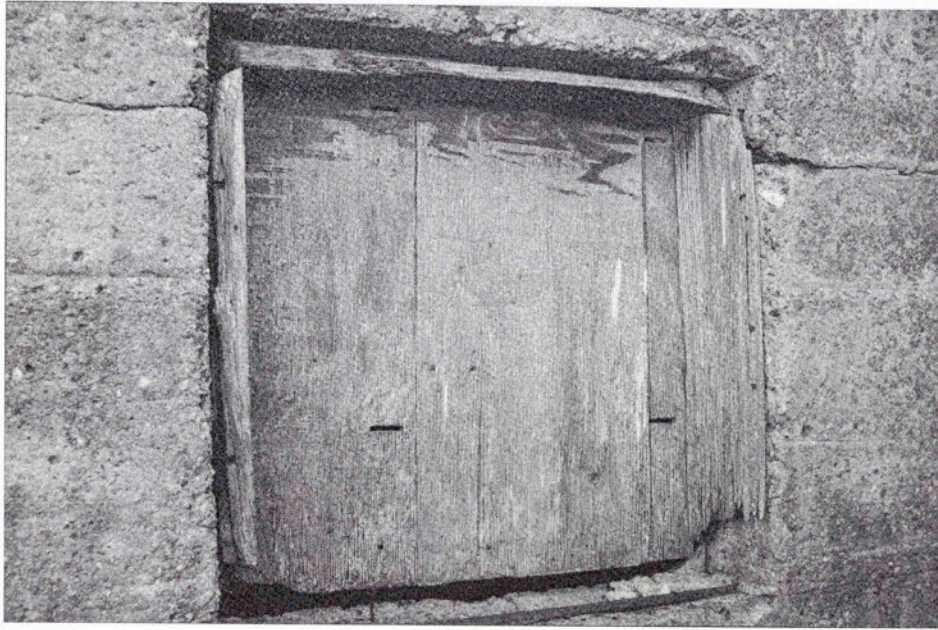


Fig. 5.68 Wooden closure in the window of the Nitzel and Wigington nonorthogonal barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

The octagon silo in the center of the barn mimics the shape of exterior walls. Layers of boards have been placed in a brick pattern and secured with tar. Openings on the sides of the silo provide access to silage to feed livestock.

Historian Michael Karl Witzel believes the Shaker's brought the tradition of a central shaft or *hub* in a round or octagonal barn when they emigrated from England in the 1700s. Although the Nitzel's octagonal central hub has the typical window openings to access silage, the silo does not extend beyond the barn's metal roof and is not adorned with the traditional weather vane. There is also little evidence that the unusually shaped octagonal silo or ventilation shaft has ever been used for silage as was often the case in Shaker barns (Fig. 5.69,70).

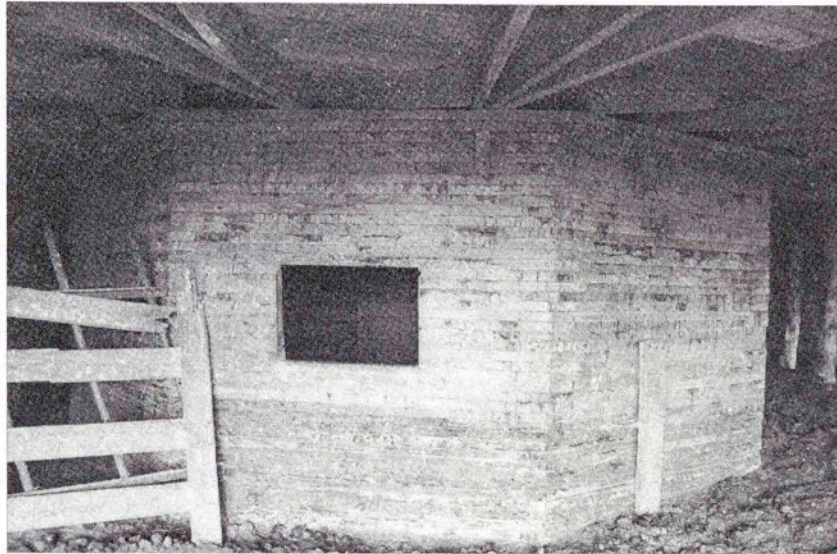


Fig. 5.69 The octagonal shaped silo located in the center of the Nitzel and Wigington barn (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Fig. 5.70 The silo was built using laminated layers of lumber sealed with tar. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

During the 1880s non-orthogonal barn structures began to appear in the Midwest where land was plentiful and farming operations flourished. The octagon and other nonorthogonal barns, with their straight wall construction, were easier to build and enclosed more space than barns with square corners. As to their origin, Randy

Leffingwell, in *The American Barn*, suggests that round and octagonal structures appeared in Holland before the 16th century and in English cotton gins during the late 1700s. The circular and geometric shapes that appeared in such barn construction were thought to be nature's perfect symbol. The writings of Elliott W. Stewart, a noted farmer, editor of *Buffalo Livestock Journal* (1872-76) and lecturer on agriculture at Cornell University, popularized his octagonal barn in the U.S. during the late 1800s. Stewart's farm journal influenced many farmers to build octagonal barns. Randy Leffingwell notes that "Stewart's philosophy of consolidating all functions under one roof—albeit octagonal—was enthusiastically advanced by other writers as well."⁶⁰ The nonorthogonal structures were easier to build and considered more economical and practical for small mixed agricultural farming and dairy production.

Although nonorthogonal barns were practical, economical, and convenient their shape made it difficult to store machinery such as the tractors. Writing in The Dairy Farmer in 1927, Fred Fenton noted that "the increasingly scientific and industrialized values which had ushered in the barns judged them highly conditional assets and not the ideal."⁶¹ By the 1920s then the round or octagonal barns were considered obsolete.

Czech Barns in the South Central Red Bed Plains

Immigrants from Czechoslovakia were also attracted to the South Central Red Bed Plains. According to the 1910 U.S. Census Canadian and Oklahoma counties hosted the largest number of Czech settlers. The Czechs in these counties brought old

⁶⁰ Randy Leffingwell. The American Barn (St. Paul, Minn.: Motorbooks International, 2003) 104.

⁶¹ Noble and Wilhelm, 204.

world masonry skills along with them. In the South Central Red-Bed Plains local field stone and timber growing close to river beds including bois d'arc,⁶² American elm,⁶³ and cottonwood⁶⁴ provided essential lumber for barn construction. The Czech's knowledge of masonry produced structures using concrete and stone in combination with lumber. South Central Oklahoma lacked timber resources to meet the enormous demands of new building construction. Consequently Czech's utilized stone or clay in almost every structure they built. Wooden buildings often had innovative masonry treatments as well. After 1890, the frugal Czechs often incorporated Portland cement and recycled materials in barn construction.⁶⁵

Frank Blaha -Don Elemnhorst Barn, Canadian County

⁶²Also known as Osage Orange, (*Maclura pomifera*), Hedge Apple, and Horse Apple.

⁶³ American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) also known as White Elm, Gray Elm, Water Elm, and Swamp Elm.

⁶⁴Cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) also known as Eastern Cottonwood, Poplar, Virginia Poplar, and Whitewood.

⁶⁵ Allen G. Noble, ed. To Build In A New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America, 290.

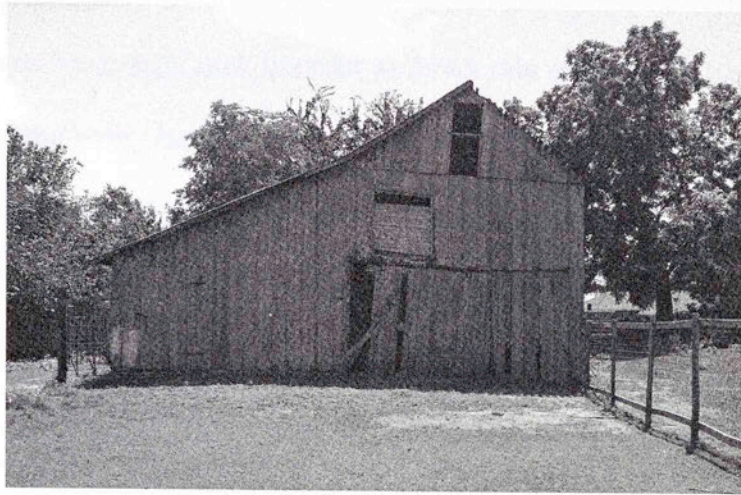


Figure 5.71 Don Elemnhorst and Frank Blaha barn built ca. 1900 (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Amid the new housing additions that abound at the intersection of the Oklahoma City and Mustang city limits, there is a small rural acreage located next door to a new Mustang Elementary School. The old clapboard home with up-dated vinyl siding that occupies this property is now leased to tenants. Much of the original 169 acre homestead has been sold, except for a few acres to the south, which are still used for wheat production. Surrounded on all sides by new brick homes, a once productive farm seems crowded by suburbia. A wall of dry, beached wheat and a rugged, dense growth of cottonwood, willow, and elm, watered by a slow moving creek are all that stands between encroaching urbanization and a wood barn.

Built by Czech settler, Frank Blaha, the barn's grey, loose timber and red stone footing recalls a time when nature and sweat provided mortar. The horse and hay barn was built on a slight slope requiring the use of field stone and concrete to balance its width and height on the uneven ground (Fig. 5.71-74). The post and beam

framing techniques date before 1910. The salt box roof extends its longer side eastward towards Mustang Creek in order to direct rain or moisture toward the lowland side of the barn. Large drive through doors rest on iron tracks that are now rusted and bowed. Wide boards frayed by the incessant wind stand vertically on the north and south gable ends. The Blaha barn exhibits some Czech touches in the oblong, carved tack hangers and hand made stairway that leads to the half loft (Fig. 5.75,76).



Figure 5.72 Fieldstone foundation in Don Elemnhorst and Frank Blaha's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Figure 5.73 Concrete foundation on Elemnhorst and Blaha's barn.

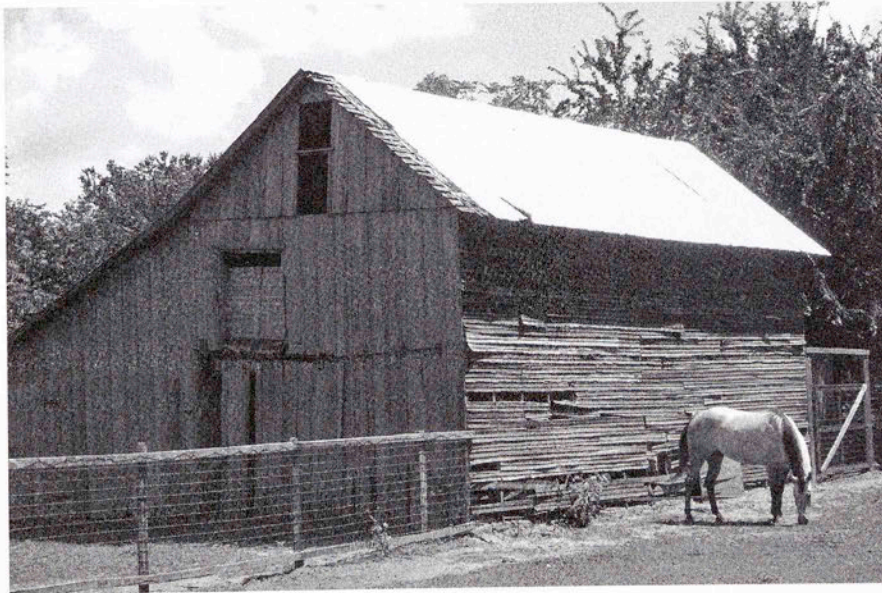


Figure 5.74 Frank Blaha barn with vertical siding on the north and horizontal siding on the west. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

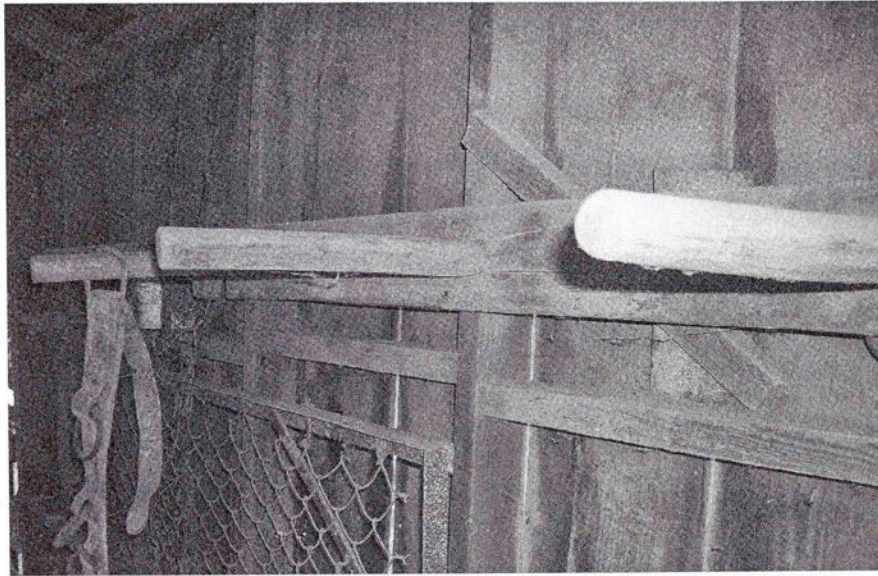


Figure 5.75 Handmade tack hangers in Frank Blaha and Don Elemnhorst's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)



Figure 5.76 Stairway leading to Blaha barn's hay mow. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

Frank Hrdy, Sr.-Frank Hrdy, Jr. Barn, Canadian County

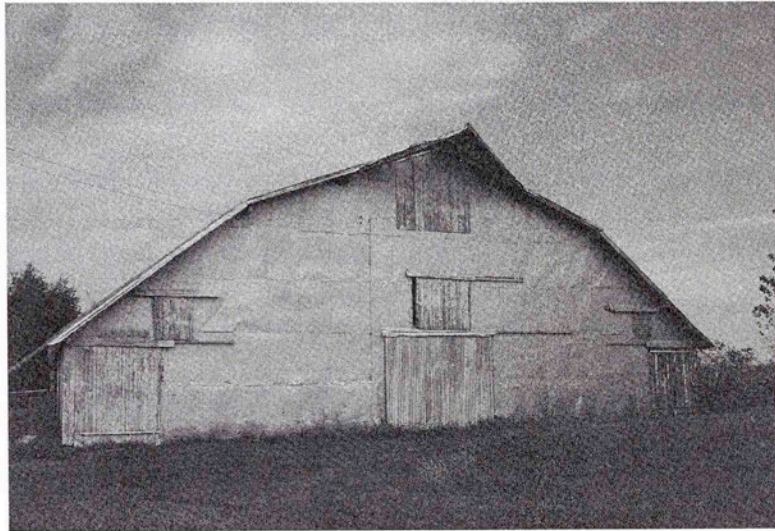


Fig. 5.77 The Frank Hrdy's barn faces the south. The barn is covered with metal from the boxcars and the doors of the boxcars were used for the wagon doors and loft openings.

Frank Hrdy, Jr. has a special story to tell about his father, Frank Hrdy, Sr. who left Czechoslovakia when he became old enough to be drafted into the German army. After hopping a railcar out of Czechoslovakia and traveling to America by boat Frank Hrdy, Sr. landed in Chicago where he spent his early years as a painter. He eventually became blind from years of lead base paint exposure. In 1917 Hrdy moved his family to Oklahoma and began a farming operation. During the Great Depression the Hrdy family needed an additional dairy and hay barn. Even though Frank, Sr. was blind, he instructed his son, Frank Hrdy, Jr, sixteen, how to build it. Scarce lumber and building materials led the Hrdys to utilize alternative building materials. During 1932, Hrdy bought surplus railroad ties and disassembled box cars from the El Reno

Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for use in building a barn of post and beam construction to expand his dairy and hay operation (Fig. 5.77).

The Hrdy's barn was built close to the edge of fields that are now planted with winter wheat. The ground is level where hand-mixed concrete formed the barn's foundation. Painted white, the wagon doors move heavily against their metal tracks, as they once did on a railcar. Handles and locks are still in their original places, allowing doors to be secured at the end of the working day. Small metal pentice are attached above every opening so rain can find its path away from each doorway and window (Fig. 5.78).

The wide gambrel roof covers an immense loft space in the Hrdy's barn for hay storage. Below the loft, a dairy operation once occupied each side of the central drive through. Railroad ties still brandishing their stamped numbers and initials R. I. stand as support post and cross beams (Fig. 5.79,80). They remain a source of pride and a symbol of the builder's frugality, ingenuity, and creative use of materials.

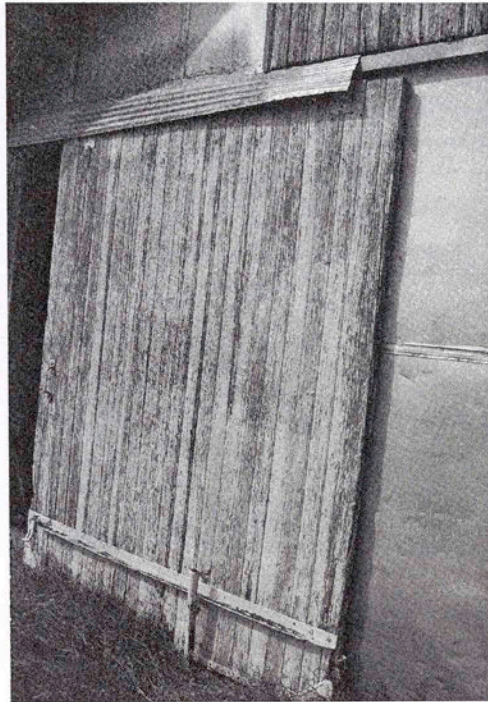


Fig. 5.78 Railroad Box car door used as a wagon door to the drive through in Hrdy's barn.

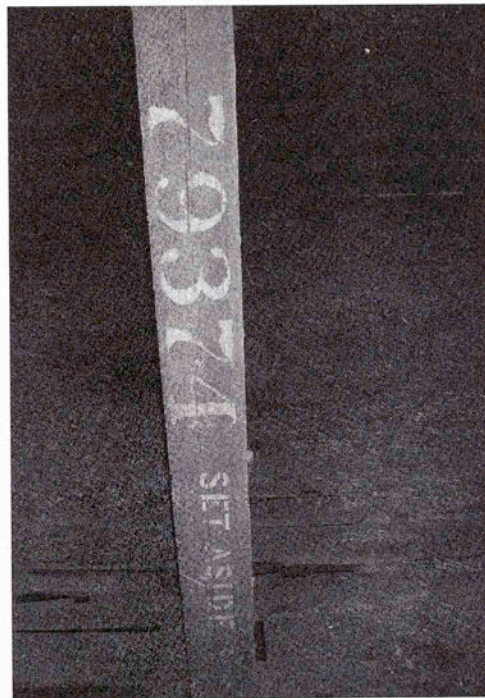


Fig. 5.79 Post from the railroad box car used as a roof support beam in the hay loft of Frank Hrdy, Sr. and Frank Hrdy, Jr.'s barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

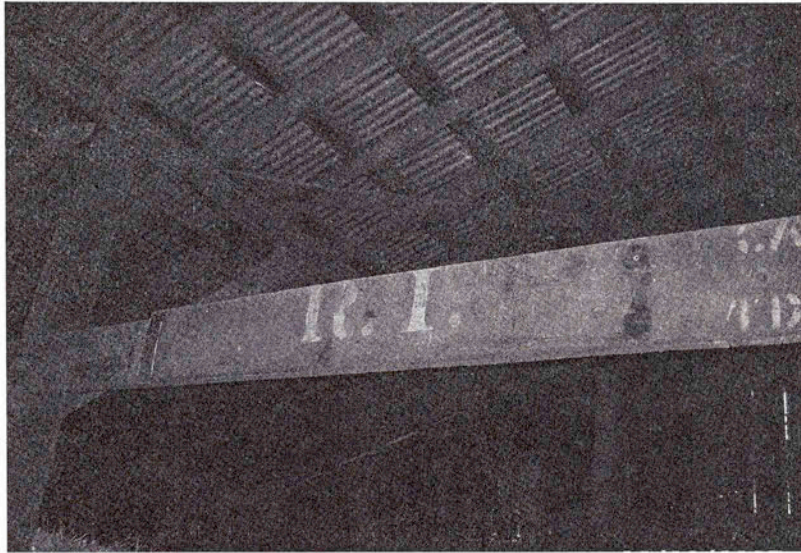


Fig. 5.80 Initials from Rock Island printed on a cross beam in the Hrdy's barn. (Photo by Lynda Ramsey)

A majority of the Oklahoma Centennial Farms in the South Central Red-Bed Plains belong to the descendants of English, German and Czech settlers. Their craftsmanship, art, language, religion, and belief in community still enrich the state of Oklahoma. Their pride in land ownership, expertise in farming and caring for the land provides tangible economic and social benefits as well. The imprint of their material culture also still exists in the structures they built so long ago, especially the barns.

Conclusion

“Aungels myghte gather them in to euerlastynge barnes.”

Thomas Gascoigne
The Myroure of Oure Ladye, 1520 or 1530

Patches of old American elms huddle together, with entwined dark leafless limbs interlocking and lean in a protective circle surrounding the hidden wooden sculptures that are slowly descending back into the earth. A farmer once surveyed this land looking for the best place to build his barn. The new structure would symbolize the work that went on around it. It would gain some of its strength from the terrain and would be built with the knowledge and skills passed down from early generations of family and homeland. It would also reflect new technology and design.

Most of the English, German, and Czech settlers that streamed into Indian Territory during the land openings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries had agricultural backgrounds, either as tenant farmers or farm owners in Europe. When they obtained land in the Red-Bed Plains, the majority of members of these ethnic enclaves continued to farm or involve themselves in farm related occupations. They were familiar with building farm structures and brought with them the carpentry and masonry skills needed to build barns and other essential farm structures.

English barns usually were simple three-bay structures adapted to small grain farming. Among the Germans and Czechs, who believed strongly in housing their livestock, these three-bay structures evolved into multi-purpose barns. Topography and climate usually determined the location of their farmsteads, and Oklahoma was no

exception. New settlers sought the shelter of hills in the Red- Bed Plains to erect their barns. The English side hill barn of Tom Cooksey and the German bank barns of Matthew Hinger and Martin Stadler are examples of ethnic construction adapting natural local materials to build barns that resembled farm structures in their homelands.

Environment and ethnic heritage also played a role in the manner in which Oklahoma farmers laid out their farmsteads. Most German farmers, for example favored a courtyard configuration similar to German farms in Europe. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm discovered, "The original settlers of the land frequently laid out their farmsteads and positioned their barns in a way that seemed natural to them because they had seen farmsteads laid out this way all their lives. They instinctively followed their cultural guidelines, usually without even realizing they were doing so. The widespread occurrence of the courtyard plan among German-derived farmsteads is one example."⁶⁶ The Bredel's farm is an example of numerous outbuilding structures built in this formation.

Ethnic influences were also evident in the positioning of barns on the level ground or on hillsides. Although barn entrances were often centered on the gable ends of the structures, several English and German barns had multiple entrances on both gable and sides. Additional entrances were gained by building barns on slopes for easier access into the hay loft. The popularity of Dutch doors in the barns, built by all ethnic groups, met the aesthetic needs of light and ventilation for both the farmer and livestock. English and German farmers often added European-style Victorian cupolas

⁶⁶ Noble and Wilhelm, 8.

with louvered slats to the roof's ridge, and louvers in windows that were also decorative and functional European attributes. Combining cupolas with adaptations of English or German roof designs provided protection for the barn's contents from weather and yielded additional loft space for hay storage.

The Czechs and Germans brought with them from Europe their masonry and carpentry expertise. In some barns their stone foundation walls have endured for a century. Their ability to work with wood and hand crafted tools resulted in barns with unique ethnic features. Czech and German barn builders not only used what nature provided but also adapted discarded materials with success. This study has found significant evidence of cultural and ethnic ideas in the farming philosophy, pride of ownership, and barns built by early European-American settlers on the South Central Red-Bed Plains of Oklahoma.

Forty ethnic barns located in Blaine, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, and Kingfisher counties of the South Central Red-Bed Plains were documented in this study. The earliest timber-frame barns in the region reflect English, Czech and German carpentry and masonry techniques and craftsmanship. German and English bank or side-hill barns were among the most common early types built in Oklahoma. Ethnic building traditions and the cultural borrowing of various construction techniques were also evident in architectural details such as cupolas, louvered openings, stonework, not to mention homemade grain chutes, tack hangers, ladders and stairways.

As time passed, new framing systems and materials impacted barn design and construction in Oklahoma as did the introduction of large farm machinery which required new floorplans. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through agricultural experiment stations, county extension agents, publications and other services, provided information on a wide variety of technological improvements along with methods of rehabilitating existing barns. Professional agricultural journals, and mail-order catalogs also contributed to the modernization of farm structures as did standardized commercial building products, which eventually replaced locally obtained materials in most barn construction.

Today, many old barns lie on the fringes of urban development and constantly threatened with destruction. They represent the untold stories, family histories, and struggles of early Oklahomans. Their heritage and Oklahoma's history is built into each timber post, coarsely chiseled stone, and every hammered nail. Often no one is left who remembers the builder or a barn's date of birth. Showing their age, most lean humbly toward the earth. Red field stone often tumbles at their feet. The wood has dried and split since its last coat of paint, and rusty, crooked nails protrude from the siding. The doors are warped where the wind has forcibly blown dirt against its opening. Owners have fastened doors with nails or padlocks, never to be entered again, as if a vault or a coffin. Glassless windows now garnished with plywood or tin no longer allow light or air into the barn's stalls. Loft doors hang loosely to flop against the opening, or lie still on the haymow's floor where weakened boards are covered with loose clumps of aged hay. Most of these early symbols of prosperity

and innovation are already gone, the victims of new technology and neglect. Can the rest be far behind?

Glossary

Balloon Frame Light frame construction where stud walls replaced those of posts and nailing girts for handling loads, and light-truss, self-supported roofs replaced roofs supported at the purlin plates. A barn construction technique applied from 1900-1940.

Bank Barn A barn derived from German or English forms that is built into the side or bank of a hill, usually consisting of a stone or masonry section topped by a wooden structure. The lower level serves as an animal shelter, while feed and other crops are stored in the upper portion. If the barn is sited on flat ground, a ramp leads up to the second level.

Bay Area of a barn defined by two framing units or bents; may be assigned a special use such as hay storage or the stabling of animals. Three-bay wide; two-bay deep barns are the most common older North American barns.

Bents Sections of timber framing consisting of vertical posts, horizontal beams, braces, rafters, and other framing members.

Box frame Timber frame forms a rectangular box.

Braces Short diagonals that connect posts and beams.

Crib Storage place or enclosure

Drive through An open driveway through the barn used for horse driven wagons.

Eaves The edge of the roof that extends beyond the sides and gables of the barn.

Extended Bay A projection built as a continuation of the roofline and not an added extension

Forebay Eave-side overhang of the upper level of a bank barn that provides shelter for the entrance of the stables located in the lower level of the building.

Gable Upper triangular wall at the end of a building extending from the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gambrel Roof A ridged roof with slopes angled at two pitches; usually shallow near the ridge and steeper for its lower sections.

Girts Beams in the plane of the walls; in Dutch barns "girts" are called struts.

Granary Grain Bin used for storing grain.

Hanging gable Simple triangular hay hood

Hay fork Numerous models appeared during the early 1860s. By 1867, three distinct varieties were in use: single forks with wood handles, grappling forks which grasped their load between two sets of tines, and harpoons which were thrust down into the top of the hay and then, when opened, exposed barbs for holding the hay as it was pulled upward. The fork was usually attached by rope to a pulley mounted on a cross piece in the center of the loft. After lifting and dragging the hay up to this pulley, the farmer then jerked on a hand rope to release it. As the forkfuls dropped in the middle of the mow, one or more men used hand pitchforks to roll hay down the mound into the barn corners.

Haymow A loft area used for storing threshed hay for feeding. Openings in the lofts floor –“hay bays” or stairwell was used to toss hay from the mow to the livestock below.

Hay hood Extensions at the ridge of the barn roof which protect or supply pulley attachments used to load hay into the loft. They also provide protection for the loft door. Hay hood extensions occur in a variety of shapes, ranging from a simple pole extension to complex box structures.

Hay loft Second floor level in the barn used to store hay and grain above the stable area. Also called the “hay mow”

Joist A horizontal timber that supports the floor or ceiling.

Mortise- and- tenon joints A wooden joint usually held together by wooden pegs and stronger than joints held by nails.

Pent Roof Shallow, sloping roof attached to an exterior wall below the eaves.

Pentice The pentice is a variation of the full pent roof, but smaller and limited to the area over the main barn doors. Common on Dutch barns, and also found on English and German barns.

Rafter Light dimension timber to which roof sheathing, lath, and shingles are attached.

Plates The beams at the top of the side walls, underneath the eaves.

Posts Identified by the various positions they occupy in the frame: corner posts, end posts, side posts, interior posts.

Post and Beam Vertical structural members are kinds of posts and all horizontal members are types of beams.

Roof ridge The apex of the roof that runs horizontal to the sides of the barn.

Saltbox Roof A long protective roof on one side of the barn, usually exposed to the warmer side of the barn. Developed entirely from the pioneers who came from England.

Sides Normal front and back of the barn under the eaves.

Sills The four heavy timber beams resting on the foundation , serving as a base for the posts and braces of a building's frame.

Stanchion A pair of linked, upright metal or wooden bars that fit behind an animal's head to confine it to a stall.

Three-bay barn A traditional English barn type consisting of three spaces: a central threshing floor flanked on both sides by storage areas.

Threshing floor Floor space between the mows on which grains were hand-threshed.

Transverse-crib barn A gable-entrance barn with two rows of stalls arranged on either side of a central passageway; a large hayloft stands over the animal stalls.

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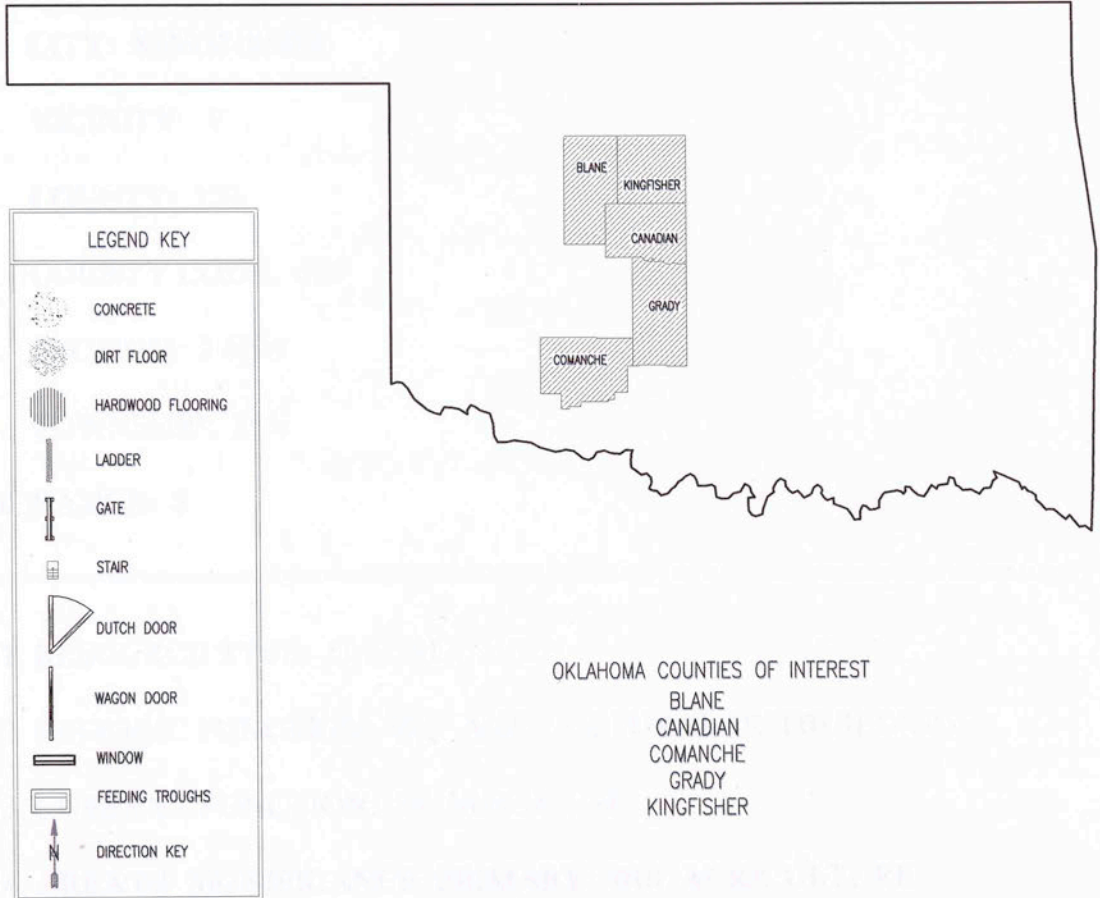
HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
 IDENTIFICATION PLAN

PROPERTY NAME: CHANDLER DAVIDSON BAKER FARM

ADDRESS: 1000 N. 1000 W. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1880-1890

APPROXIMATE LOCATION: WEST OKLAHOMA



The farm was staked as the land item...
 The father owned his home...
 presents in the land...
 his claim...
 previously staked...
 traveled by

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: CHARLES DELAFAYETTE BAKER FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: ALICE BAKER MCKEEVER
 3. ADDRESS: FIVE MILES WEST OF 13TH STREET IN KINGFISHER,
THREE MILES SOUTH, AND 1/4 MILE WEST, ON THE SOUTH
 4. CITY: KINGFISHER
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: 3 NE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 15N
 10. RANGE: 8
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The claim was staked in the Land Run
by Charles DeLafayette Baker. The father trained his horse all winter
previous to the Land Run to cross ditches, creeks and rough terrain. Staked
his claim just beyond the Indian land allotments where many sooners had
previously staked claims. The early sooners lost their claims. Traveled by

covered wagon from Kansas, and daughter remembers grass as tall as the wagon. There were no roads, no fences, and many forded creeks and ravines, prairie chickens and antelope. Mother was Scottish-Irish descent.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Interview with Alice Baker McKeever, 2006. Centennial Farm application, 1992; Memories of a Pioneer Child, written by Charles DeLafayette's daughter.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: CHARLES DELAFAYETTE BAKER

25. YEAR BUILT: 1910

26. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

27. ACCESSIBLE: N

28. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: DOUBLE CRIB TYPE 4

29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 42 SANDSTONE

30. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

31. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

33. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: WOOD

34. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED; FIXED FOUR PANE

35. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; GLASS

36. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON

37. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

38. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is built east/west on the property;

Vertical board and batten siding; Metal covered sliding wagon doors on the north and west sides of the barn; Drive is located on the north side; Triangle hay hood above west gable loft door; Fixed windows, one on either side of loft door; Composition shingled gable roof; Three lightning rods on the roof's ridge; Sheets of metal cover the lower level of the barn; Extension on the south side of the barn is an add-on; Foundation is concrete

39. INTERIOR FEATURES: Wagon door is located on the north side of the barn and opens into a drive where two large granaries are located on the right and animal stalls are located on the left. A horse stall with feed trough is located on the right. A ladder is built against the south wall and provides access to the hay loft. Each granary has a wooden door that covers wooden slats that are removed or added as grain bins are emptied or filled of grain. A doorway at the end of what they call a "dog trot" leads to a later addition or lean-to shed.

40. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

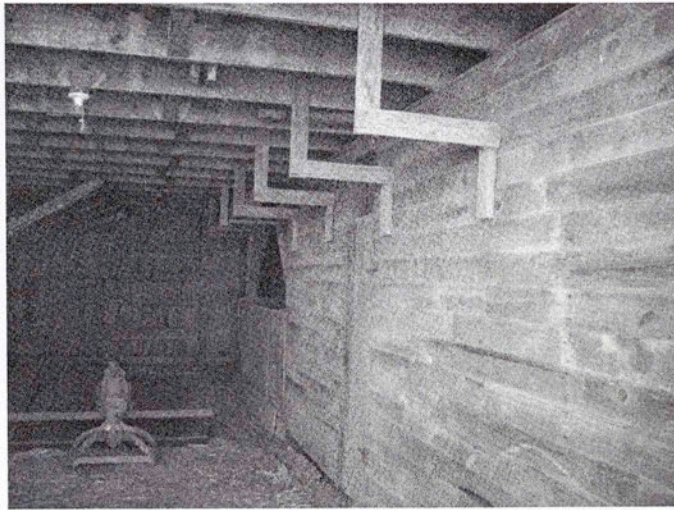
41. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



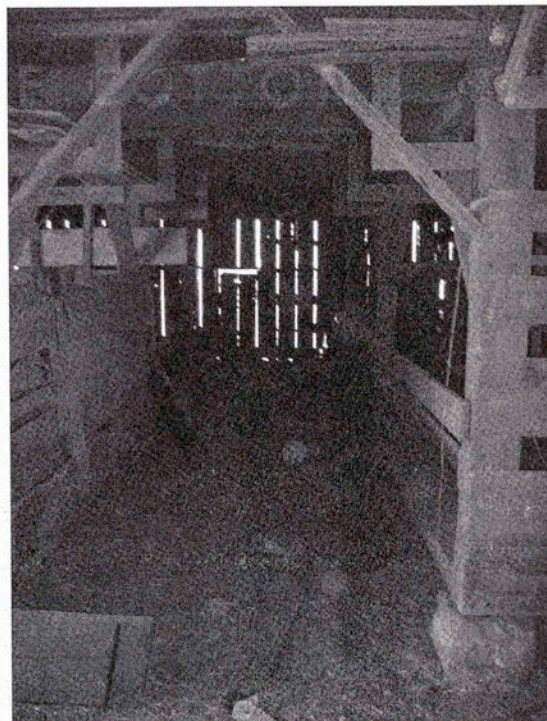
West gable end of Charles DeLafayette Baker barn ca. 1910.



Northwest view of the Charles D. Baker barn.



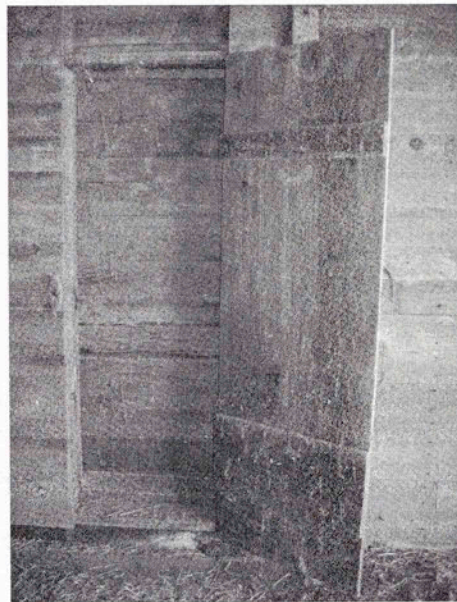
The sliding wagon door on the north accesses the granary and horse stall on the west side of the drive. Ladder at the end of the drive leads to the hayloft.



A dirt walkway divides the east portal of the barn into two bays, providing stalls for livestock. The irregular shaped fieldstone on the right provides support for the stall's post.



Horse stall in the Charles L. Baker barn provides an area for hay and small wood bins for oats, and salt.

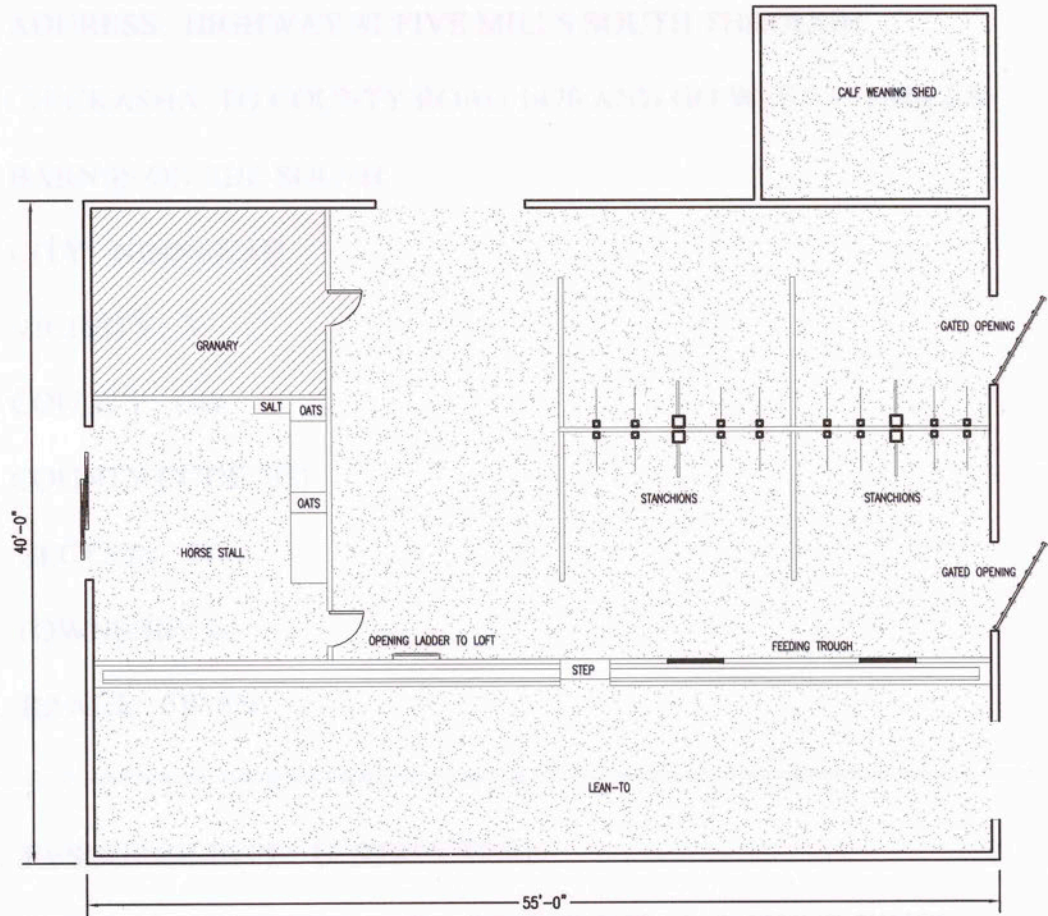


Wooden notched slats inside the granary door are removed as the grain levels rise or lower.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: JACK BERRY FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: BERRY AND TERRY WENZEL
 ADDRESS: HIGHWAY 31 FIVE MILES SOUTH OF



- 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 200' WOOD CEILING OUTBUILDINGS
- 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 100' BARN FOR CATTLE
- 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: PRIMARY: 100' ARCHITECTURE
- 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SECONDARY: 100' ARCHITECTURE
- 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn was built on a cattle ranch and used for storing hay and grain. There was also an area in the barn where cattle were quarantined.

PROPERTY NAME: BAKER/ MCKEEVER
 COUNTY: KINGFISHER
 LEGAL: S15N NE4 T3 R8
 YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JACK BARRY FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: PERRY AND TERRY WENZEL
 3. ADDRESS: HIGHWAY 81 FIVE MILES SOUTH THROUGH
CHICKASHA TO COUNTY ROAD 1470 AND GO WEST 4 ½ MILES;
BARN IS ON THE SOUTH
 4. CITY: NINNEKAH
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: GD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 051
 8. SECTION: 27
 9. TOWNSHIP: 6
 10. RANGE: 5W 8N
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn was built on a cattle ranch
and used for storing hay and grain. There was also an area in the barn where
cattle were slaughtered.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Sherry Crosby interviewed 2007; Terry Wenzel, interviewed, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: GLOVER FAMILY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1930

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 1

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL TYPE

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

30. WINDOW TYPE: SHUTTER

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; HINGED

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn orientation is east/west; Gambrel roof is covered with sheets of metal; Metal ventilator is located in the center of the ridge; Triangular hay hood on the west; Three sliding wagon doors are located on the west end of the barn; One hinged door is located on the east end of the barn; Loft door is centered above the central sliding wagon door on the west; Concrete foundation.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: There are three drive areas; The central drive has a concrete floor and has access to two granaries on the north and four cattle stalls on the south; Each cattle stall has feed troughs; Stairway into the loft is located in a storage room; There is a narrow walkway between the cattle stalls and a drive on the south; Gates off the walkway enter the drive on the south; there are two shutter windows, one on the west and one on the east gable.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



West gable end of Glover and Wenzel barn ca. 1930.



North side of Glover-Wenzel barn.

APPROVED PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: L.A. BERRY'S FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: TONY ALBERS

3. ADDRESS: 1000 W. 10TH

4. CITY: INDIANAPOLIS

5. COUNTY: MADISON

6. COUNTY: MADISON

7. COUNTY: MADISON

8. COUNTY: MADISON

9. COUNTY: MADISON

10. COUNTY: MADISON

11. COUNTY: MADISON

12. COUNTY: MADISON

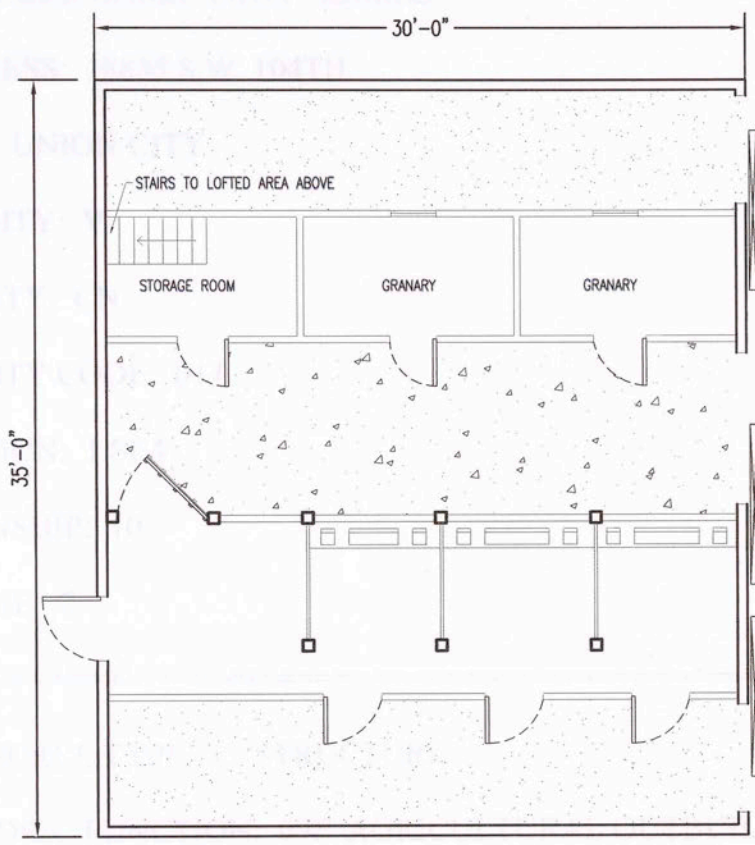
13. COUNTY: MADISON

14. CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT IN USE

15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE PRIMARY: 210 AGRICULTURE

15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE SECONDARY: 010 ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Tony Albers has the original floor plan that was drawn by an unknown individual/company, 1939. The metal ventilators on the roof's ridge have been removed and are similar to the James Way ventilators on the south dairy barn. The James Way manufacturing company of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin established in 1908, is the largest barn equipment manufacturer in the world. They published *The James*



PROPERTY NAME: JACK BERRY/PERRY WENZEL
 COUNTY: GRADY
 LEGAL: S27 T6 R5 W8N
 YEAR BUILT: ca.1930'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: C.A. BARBOUR FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: TONY ALBERS
3. ADDRESS: 18835 S.W. 104TH
4. CITY: UNION CITY
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 1 SE4
9. TOWNSHIP: 10
10. RANGE: 7

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Tony Albers has the original barn plans that were drawn by an unknown individual/company, 1939. The metal ventilators on the roof's ridge have been removed and are similar to the James Way ventilators on the south dairy barn. The James Way manufacturing company of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin established in 1906, claimed to be the largest barn equipment manufacturer in the world. They published The James

Way text that provided instructions and equipment necessary to build dairy barns in 1910. The Jamesway Service was a leader in farm-building plan books (Noble and Wilhelm, 230).

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Allen B. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm.

Barns of the Midwest, 103, 230.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: C.A. BARBOUR

22. YEAR BUILT: 1939

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED; LOUVERED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 68 GLASS

32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; DOUBLE HINGED

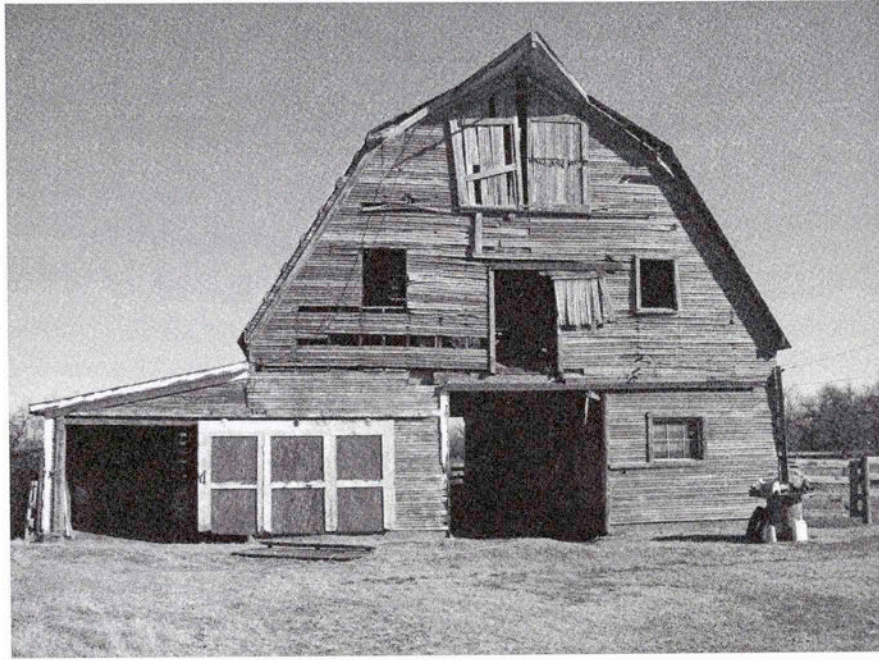
33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned east and west on the property; Gambrel roof is covered in sheets of metal; Three lightning rods on the ridge of the roof; Vertical lapped wood siding; Weathered siding once painted red; Sliding wagon doors on the east and west gable ends; Loft door is double hinged; Four fixed windows on the west were four paned according to plans; Extended shed is located on the north; Two gated openings on the south.

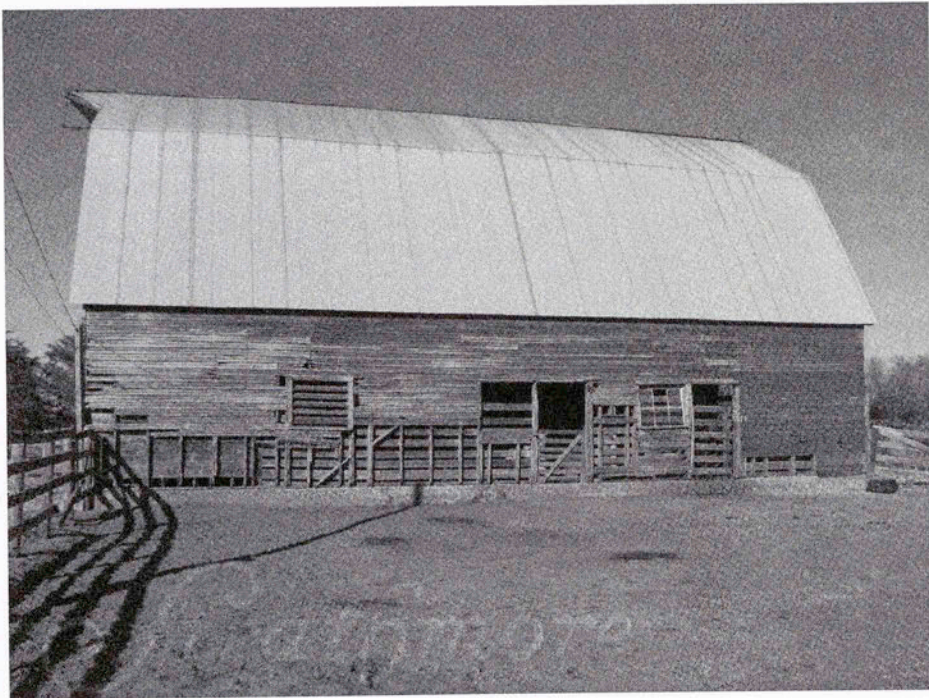
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: There is a central drive through and five granaries on the north. Located on the south of the drive is a stairway leading into the loft; Two areas provide storage space; Four horse stalls are located on the south; all flooring is dirt

36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

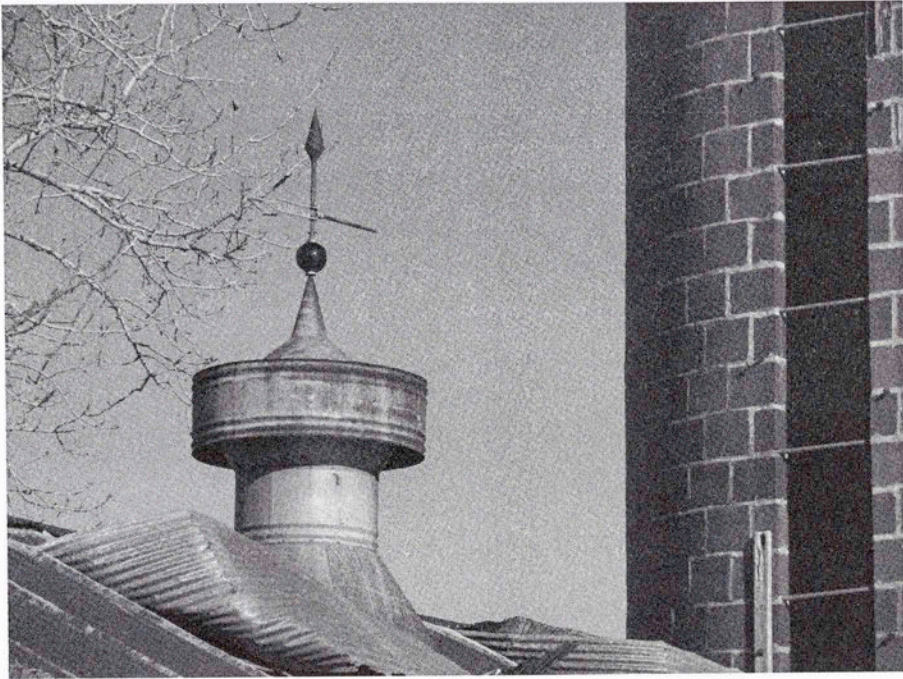
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



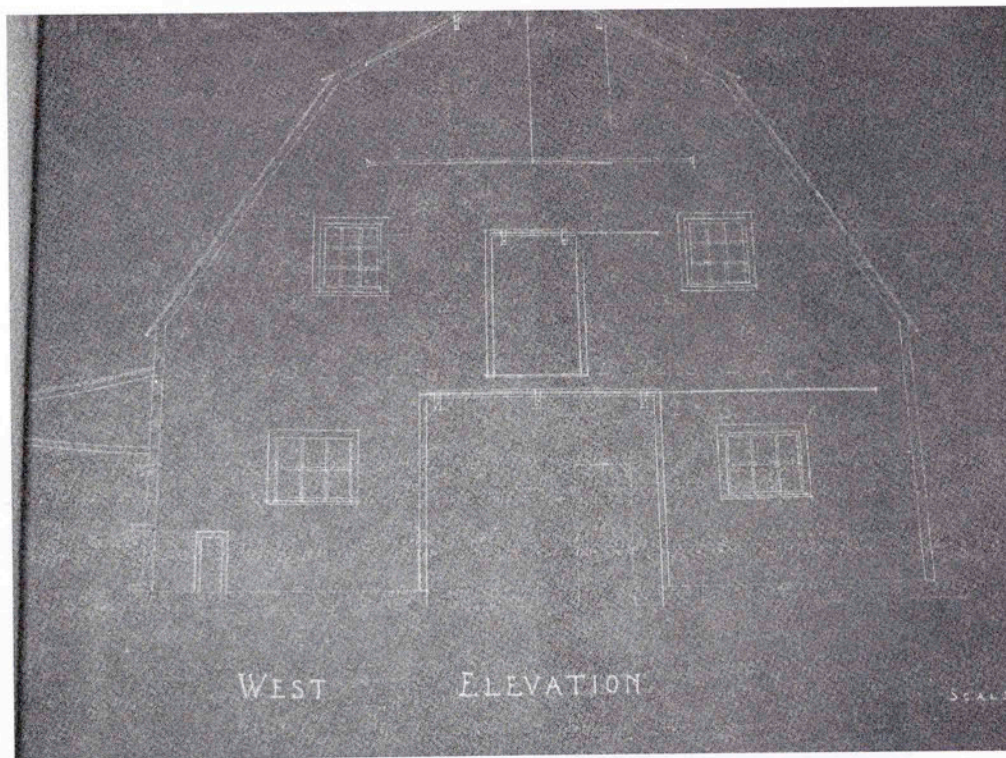
West gambrel end of C.A. Barbours and Alber's barn.



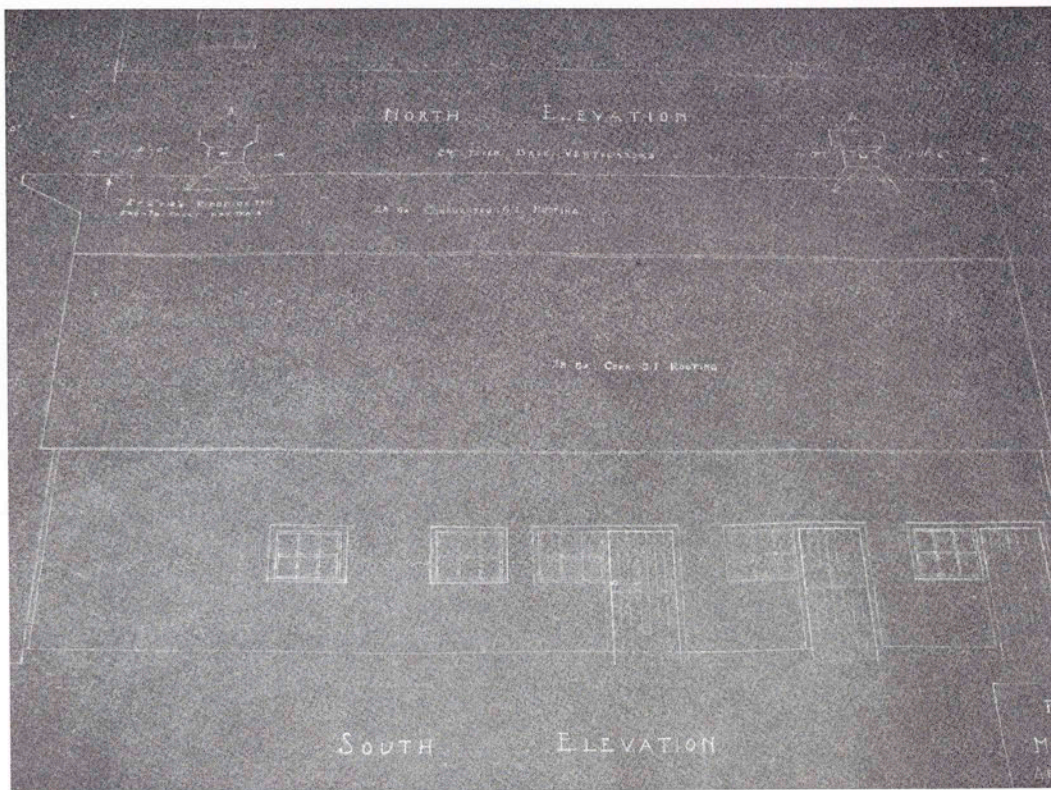
South side of Barbour and Alber's barn built in 1939.



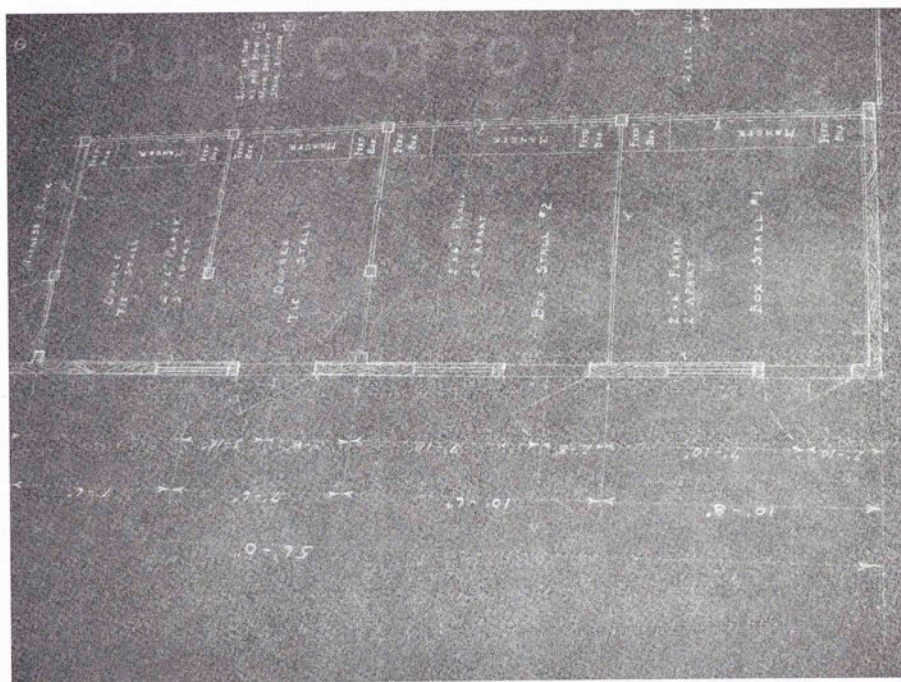
James Way Manufacture Co. metal ventilator and wind vane.



1939 barn plan for the west elevation of C.A. Barbour's barn.

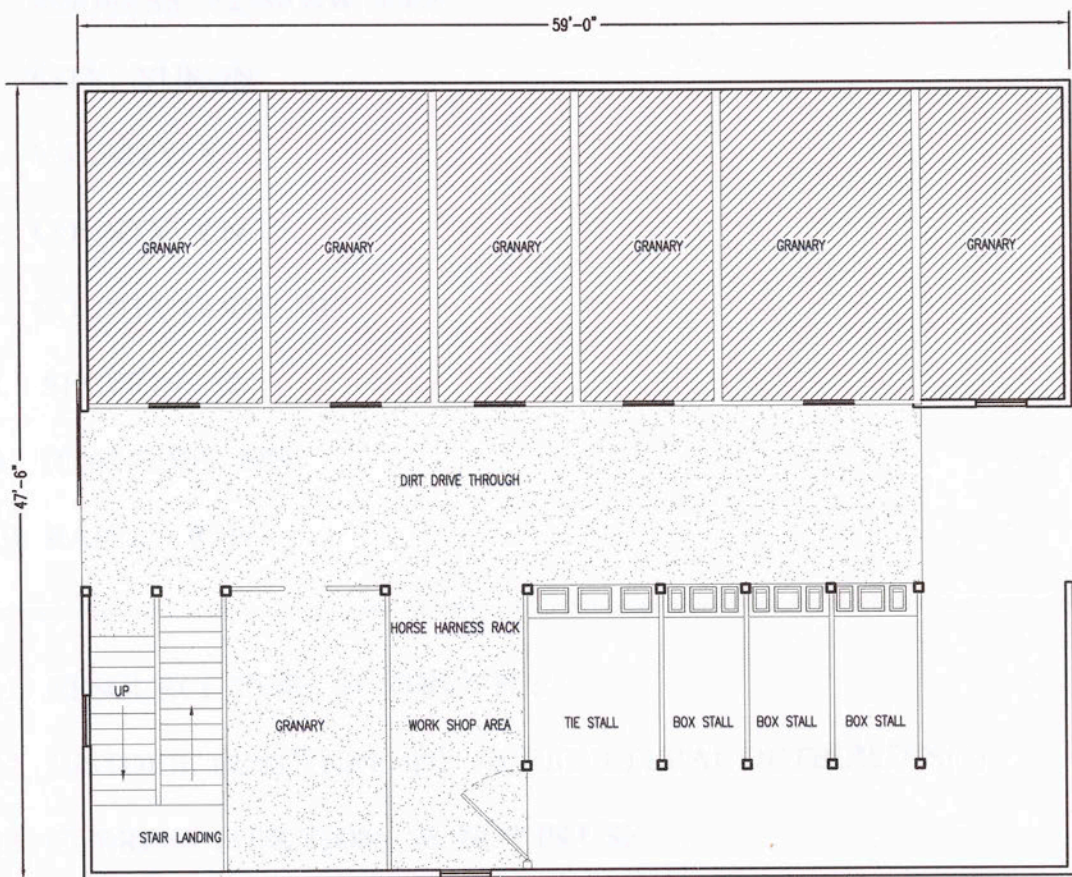


Plan for the south elevation of Barbour and Alber's barn.



Interior floorplan for box stalls.

HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: C.W BARBOUR/TONY ALBERS
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S1 SE4 T10 R7
YEAR BUILT: 1937

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: ERNEST BEROUSEK FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: 12540 NW 10TH
4. CITY: YUKON
5. VICINITY: Y
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 32
9. TOWNSHIP: 12N
10. RANGE: R5W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Derivative of the drive-in crib barn where the loft is small or absent; The driveway is without doors; and the aisle is used for equipment storage; Designed for multi-purpose livestock feeding; grain storage; equipment storage.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Ernie Berousek interview, 2007; Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995).
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: DRIVE-IN CRIB VARIATION

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE (WITCHES HAT)

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: SHUTTER

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Board and batten vertical siding and much of the lower section of the barn is covered in sheets of metal; Painted red; Barn positioned north and south on the property; Windows have shutters and are used to access the corn cribs/granaries; Roof is covered in galvanized sheets of metal.

36. INTERIOR FEATURES: All floors are dirt. Interior of the drive through has a hinged door leading into the livestock stall with a feed trough. The center of the barn has a large open area used for storage and gate that enters a hallway and two granaries on the west. A ladder accesses the half loft above the granaries.

37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

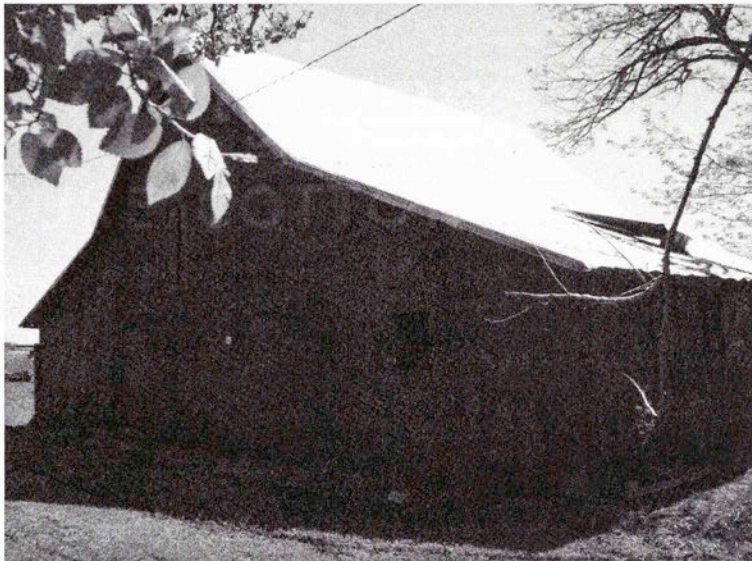
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



Ernie Berousek barn ca. 1910.

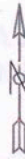


South gable end and east side of Ernie Berousek's barn.



North gable end of Berousek barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: FRANK E. BEROUSEK, SR

2. RESOURCE NAME: DIRT ELEMNHUR

3. ADDRESS: 106

4. CITY: YULON

5. VICINITY: V

6. COUNTY: TN

7. COUNTY: UD

8. SECTION: 14

9. TOWNSHIP: 14

10. RANGE: 14

11. RESOURCE TYPE: BARN

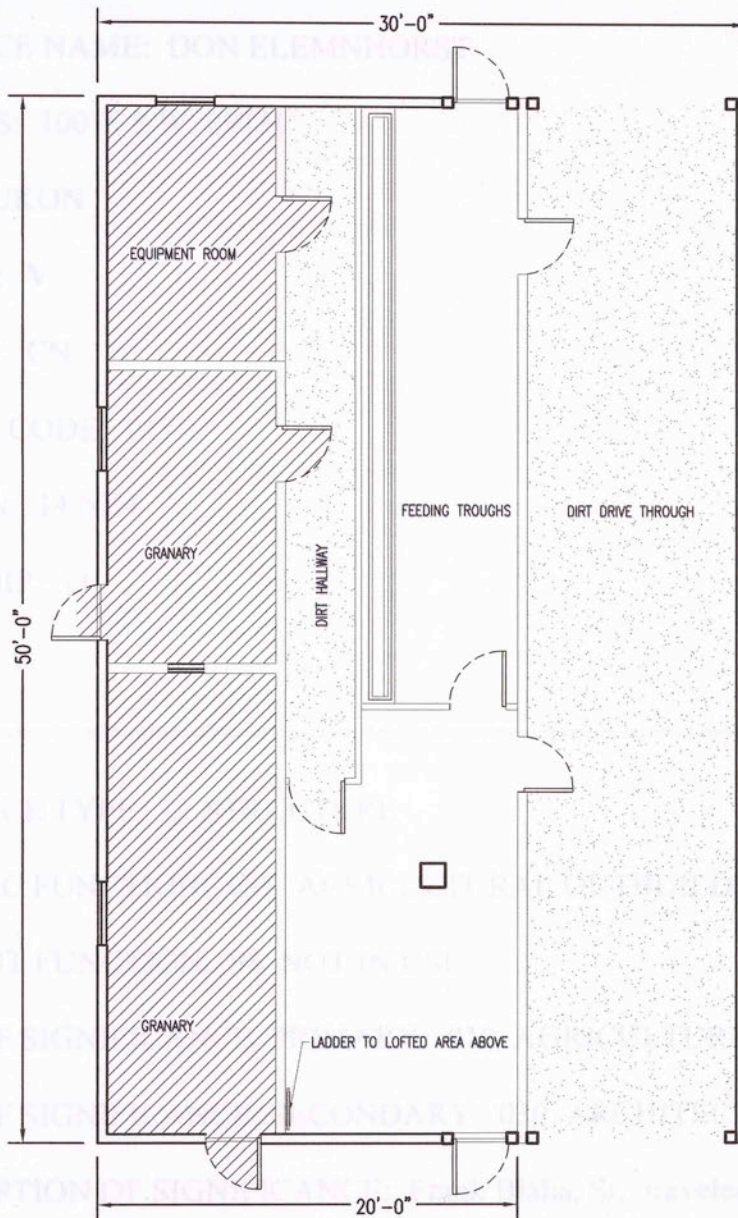
12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: BARN

13. CURRENT FUNCTION: BARN

14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: BARN

15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: BARN

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: BARN



Levin than into New York harbor from Czechoslovakia. After several sojourns he traveled to Oklahoma and purchased the 160 acre farm in 1898 for \$2700. In 1898 the house was built, which may indicate the approximate dates of the barn and outbuildings.

PROPERTY NAME: ERNEST R. BEROUSEK
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S32 T12 N R5 W
 YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: FRANK E. BLAHA, SR.
 2. RESOURCE NAME: DON ELEMNHORST
 3. ADDRESS: 10016 S.W. 29TH
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 14 NE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 11
 10. RANGE: 5
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Frank Blaha, Sr. traveled on the ship Levian than into New York harbor from Czechoslovakia. After several sojourns he traveled to Oklahoma and purchased the 160 acre farm in 1895 for \$2700. In 1898 the house was built, which may indicate the approximate dates of the barn and outbuildings.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Don Elemnhorst interview, 2007; Mabel Blaha Carpenter interview, 2008; Canadian County History Book Association. Family Histories of Canadian County Oklahoma.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: FRANK BLAHA, SR..

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1898

23. ORIGINAL SITE: Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: DRIVE-IN CRIB

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 42 SANDSTONE; 65 CONCRETE; 30
BRICK

27. ROOF TYPE: SALTBOX

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD SHINGLE

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

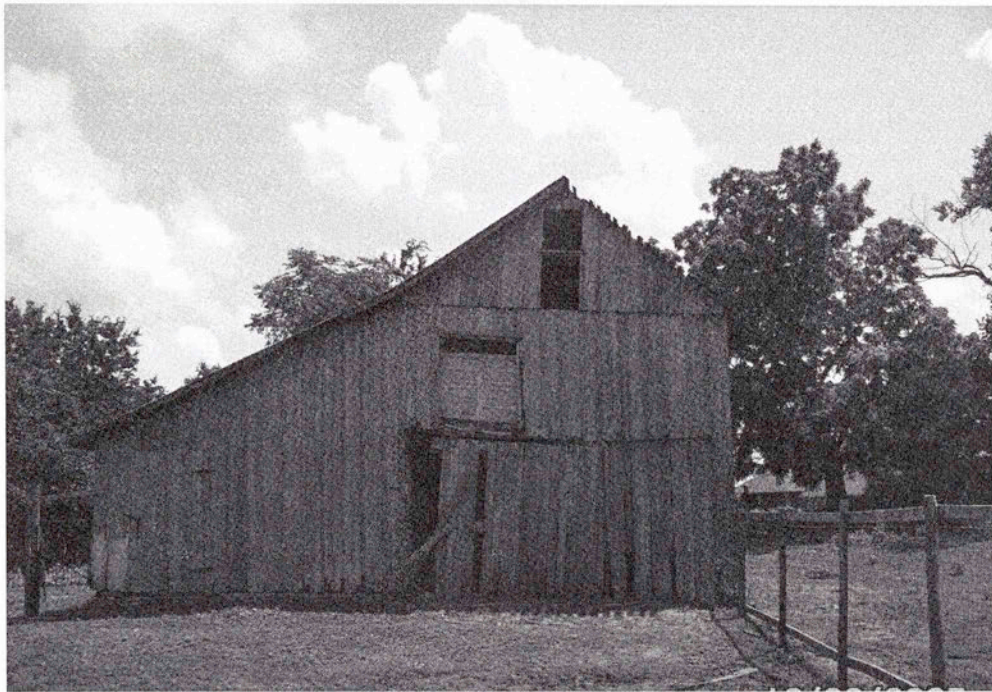
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

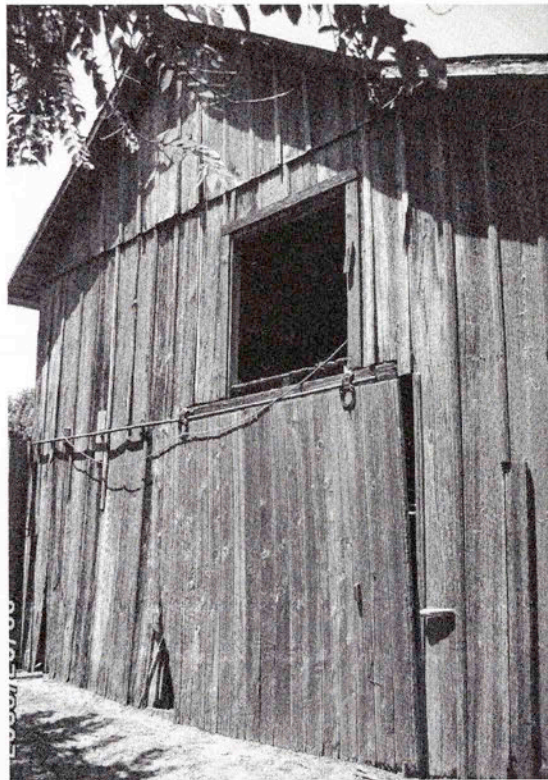
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON DOOR; DUTCH

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn orientation is north/south; Saltbox roof covered with sheets of metal; Vertical board and batten siding; Horizontal wood siding on the west side; The structure is built on a slight slope; Sliding wagon doors are vertical board construction; Loft opening is directly above the wagon doors; One hinged entrance door and one Dutch door; Ventilation fixed window is located in the upper gable end beneath the eaves; Red fieldstone is found in the foundation as well as concrete and brick; Painted red at one time.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: The drive through is one large area that also provides storage for hay and equipment; All dirt flooring; Above the drive through is a half loft; On the east side of the barn there are four horse stalls with feeding troughs; Homemade wood tack hangers are located along the east interior wall, one for each of the four stalls; Wooden stairway leads to the loft.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



North gable end of Blaha's barn



South gable end of Blaha's barn

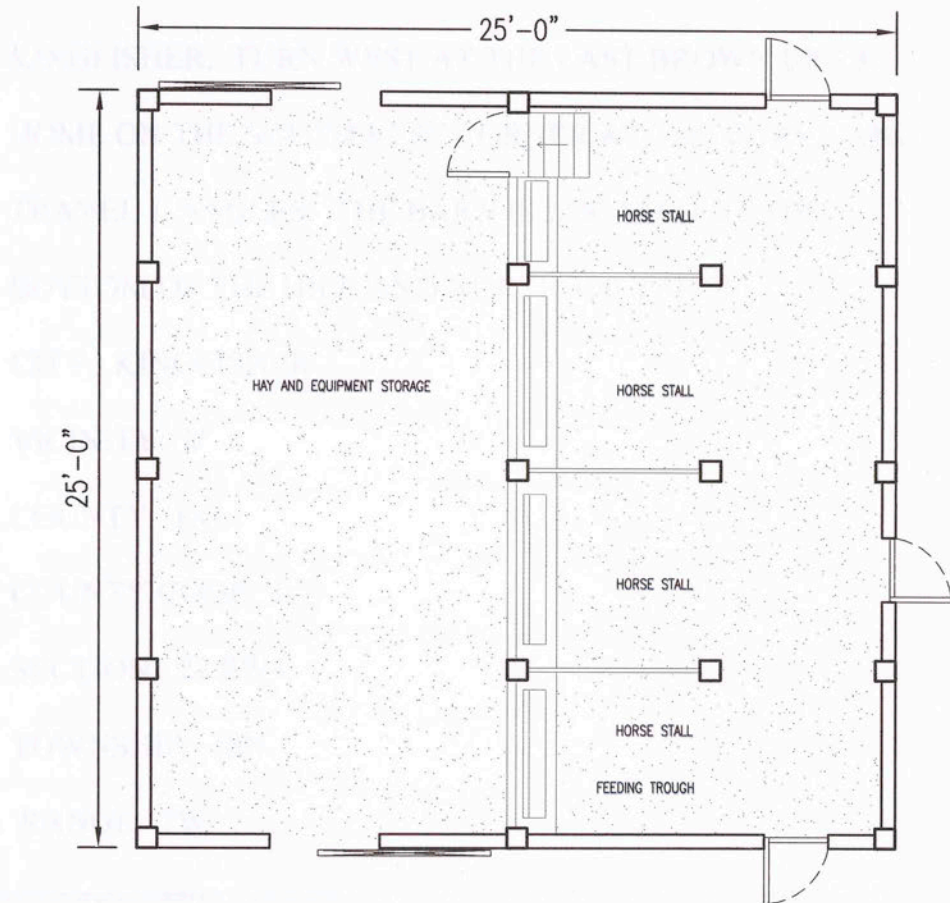
HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: SCOTT BOUNDARY FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: LINCOLN BARN

3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL HIGHWAY 5 NORTH 1/2 SECTION 14



4. RESOURCE TYPE: BARN

5. HISTORIC FUNCTION: HORSE STALLS AND FEEDING TROUGH

6. CURRENT FUNCTION: HORSE STALLS

7. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: STRUCTURE AND INTERIOR

8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: EXTERIOR

ARCHITECTURE

PROPERTY NAME: BLAHA/ELMNHORST
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S14 NE4 T11 R5
YEAR BUILT: ca.1900'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: SCOTT BOLLENBACH FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: LINCOLN BARR
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL HIGHWAY 81 NORTH THROUGH
KINGFISHER. TURN WEST AT THE LAST BROWN BRICK
HOME ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER AT THE CURVE AND
TRAVEL 1 ½ MILES. THE BARN IS LOCATED AT THE
BOTTOM OF THE HILL AND NORTH 100 YARDS.
 4. CITY: KINGFISHER
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: 22 SW4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 18N
 10. RANGE: 7W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030
ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn is positioned east and west on the property. The front of the barn faces east, with a box gable hay hood; Wood siding is vertical where metal battens cover the spaces between the siding. A sliding wagon door is located on the south side of the barn. The west side of the barn opens into the feed lot. The construction significance is the use of treenails in tenon and mortise joinery.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Barbara Bollenbach, 2007,2008; Lincoln Barr, who's grandfather owned the farm in 1898; Allen G. Noble. Wood, Brick, and Stone (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press,1984). Interview with Lincoln Barr who's grandfather owned the farm in 1898 states Samuel Green built the barn between 1896-1898 and was known throughout the community as a friend of the Dalton Gang.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 4, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SAMUEL GREEN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1898

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: APPALACHIAN DERIVED BARN, TYPE 2
26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
27. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL
28. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; DUTCH DOOR
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn's land orientation is east/west; Siding is vertical with metal battens; Painted white; Gable roof has wood shingles; Two lightning rods on the ridge; Boxed gable hay hood faces east; Sliding wagon door located on the south; Dutch doors open into horse stalls; Fixed windows; Dairy shed on the north is an add-on.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Sliding wagon door opens into an aisle; Three granaries are located on the east side of the aisle; Wooden walkway off the aisle divides the livestock stalls on the west; All floors are dirt, except for walkway; wood pegs or treenails are used in the mortise and tenon joinery throughout the interior.

37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



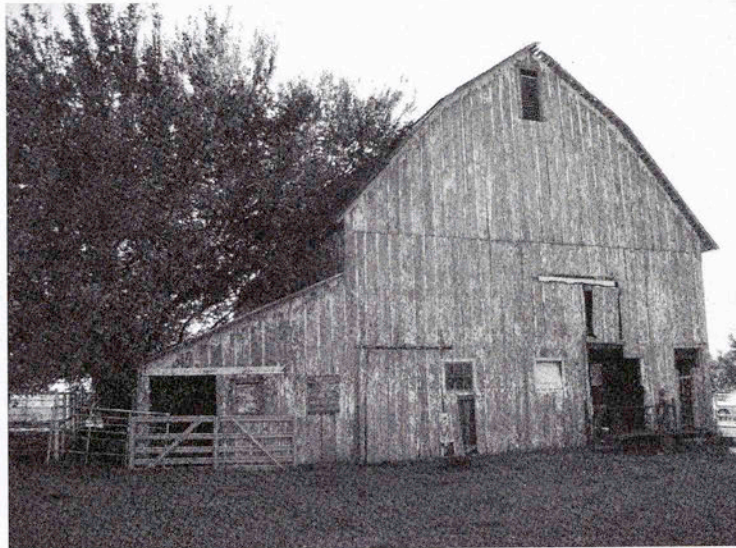
South side of the Scott Bollenbach barn.



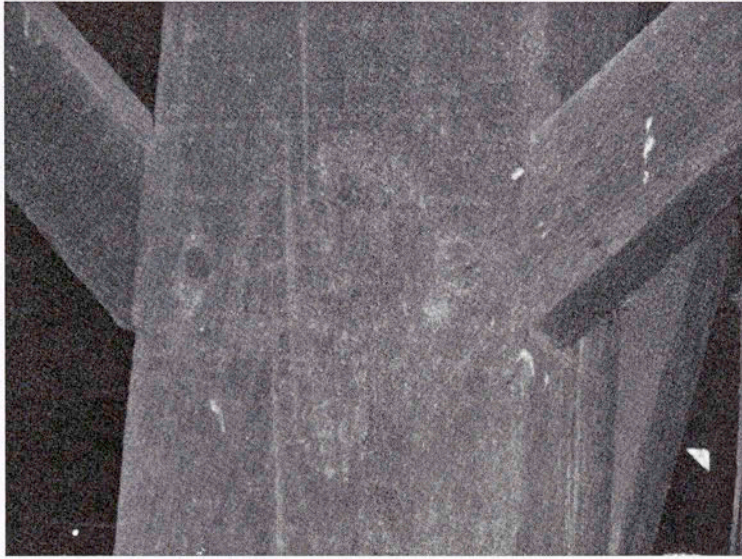
East gable end of the Bollenbach's barn.



Boxed hay hood and hinged hayloft door. Wind vane and lightning rod on ridge of the roof.



West gable end of the barn. Shed on the north is a dairy that was a later addition



Wood pegs or treenails used in mortise and tenon joints in the Bollenbach's barn.



Wood pegs or treenails used in mortise and tenon joint.



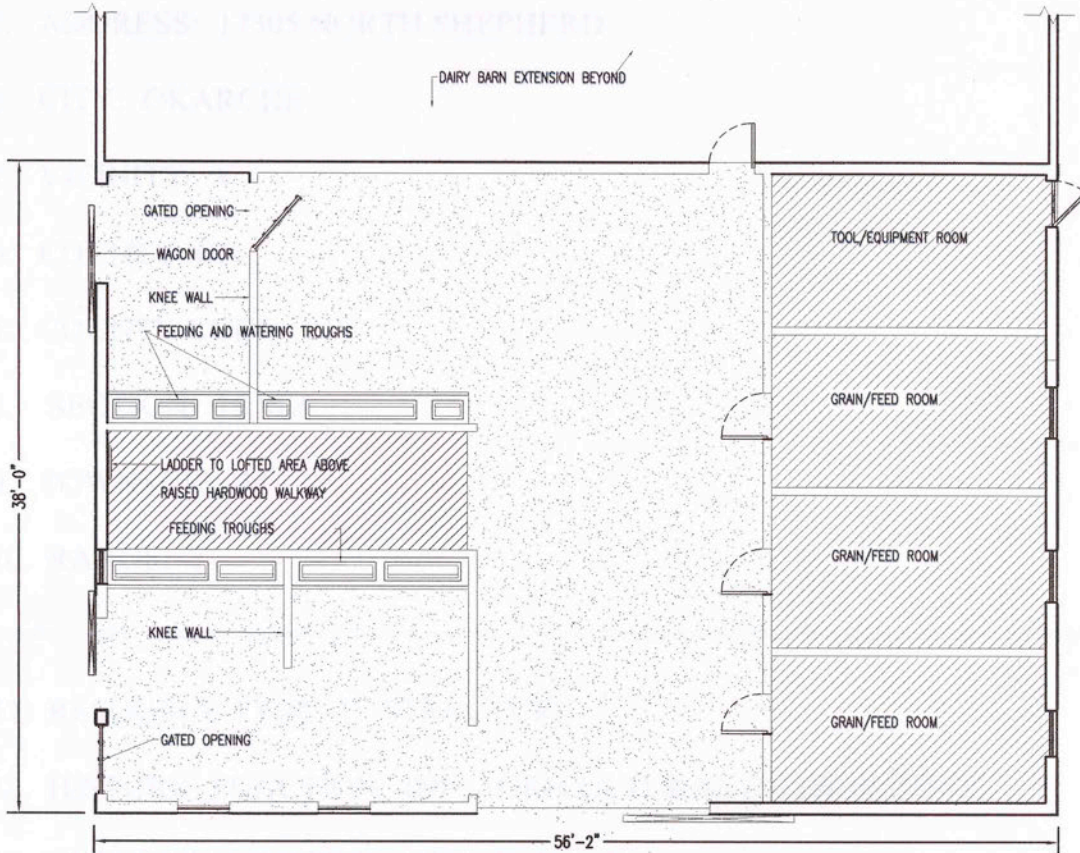
The sharp ends of the peg or treenails through the mortise and tenon joint.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: HOWARD BOLLMANN FARM

SOURCE NAME: SAME



17. DATE OF PREPARATION: CONTACT: 019 000

18. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: HOWARD BOLLMANN FARM

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2000

NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDY RAMSEY

DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2000

PROPERTY NAME: SCOTT BOLLENBACH
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S22 SW4 T18N R7W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1896

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: HOWARD BOHLMANN FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: 17305 NORTH SHEPHERD
4. CITY: OKARCHE
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 16 SE4
9. TOWNSHIP: 14
10. RANGE: 7

-
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09B STORAGE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Howard Bohlmann is the third generation of Bohlmanns to own this farm.
 17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Howard Bohlmann interview, 2008

-
-
18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
 19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JOHN BOHLMANN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1908

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 68 GLASS

33. DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE SLIDING WAGON DOOR; DUTCH DOOR;
HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

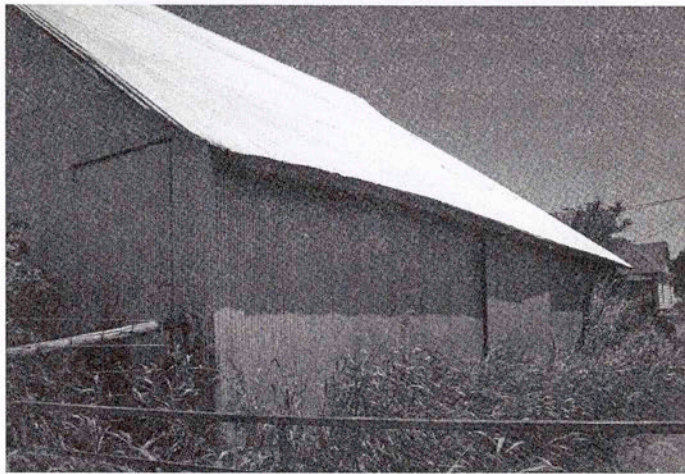
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north and south on the property; Three lightning rods on the ridge; Triangular hay hood on the south; Sheets of metal cover the wood siding; Sliding double wagon doors open into a central drive; Dutch doors on east and west gable ends access dairy on the east and horse stalls on the west; Sliding wagon door on the west

side opens into the horse stalls; Eleven sliding windows with divided panes along the east side of the barn allows light and ventilation into the dairy.

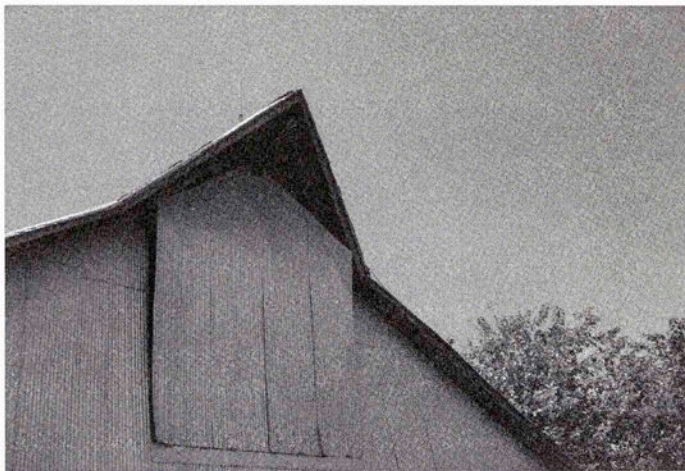
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: One granary; thirteen dairy stanchions on the east; Central drive; Five horse stalls on the west to accommodate ten horses; Upper loft for hay storage; Ladder accesses upper loft; Floor in drive and horse stalls is dirt and concrete flooring in the dairy.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



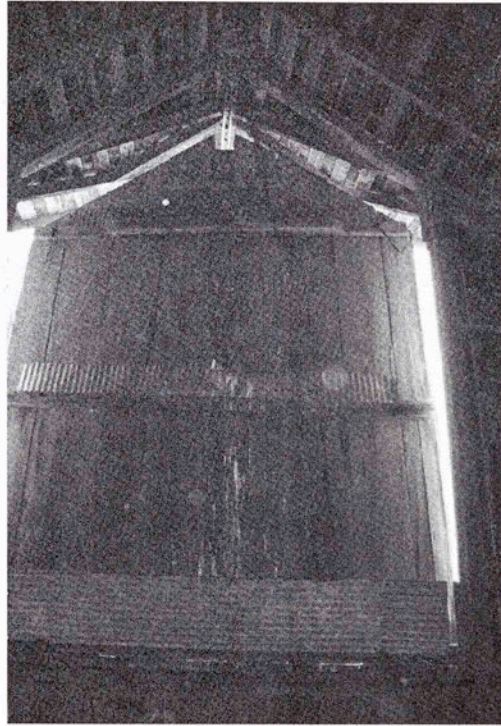
John Bohlmann's barn ca. 1908 faces south.



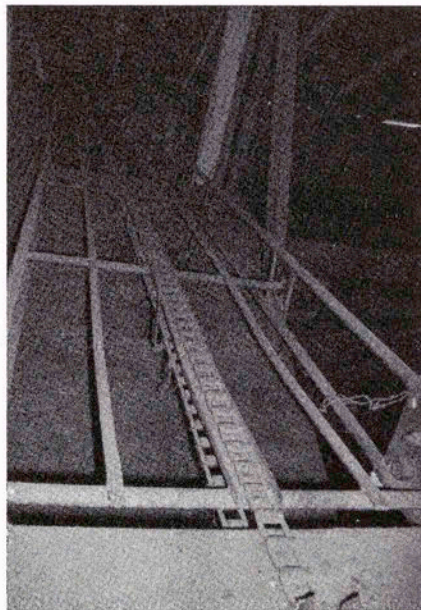
West side of Bohlmann's barn.



Hinged loft door on the south gable end.



Light surrounding the inside of the loft door.



Mechanized hay carrier invented by William Loudon, 1867.

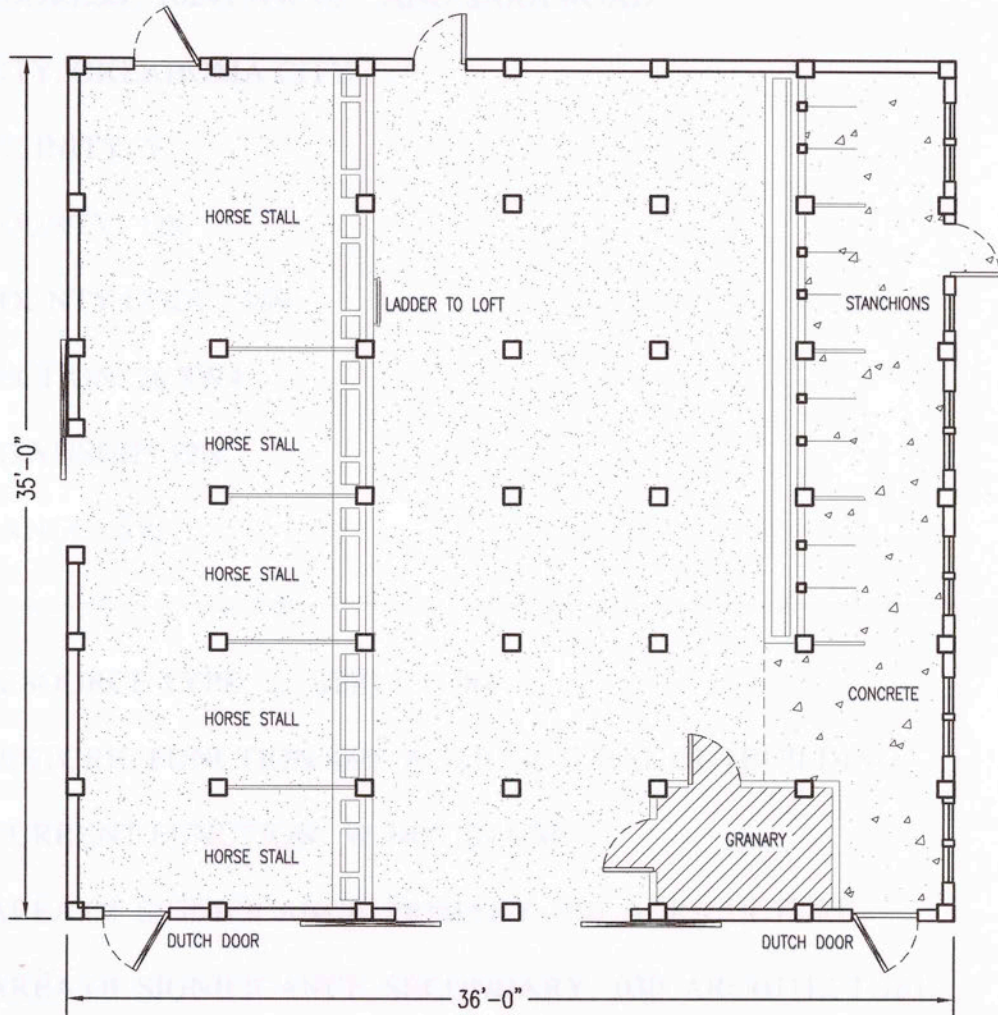


Wooden dairy stanchions in Bolhmann's barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: STEVE BONE
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
 3. ADDRESS: 2241 N.W. 10TH AND SARA ROAD



16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Historic Farm
 17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: 1957, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
 19. DATE OF PREPARATION: MARCH 12, 2007
 20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

PROPERTY NAME: HOWARD BOHLMANN
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S16 T14 R7
 YEAR BUILT: C1908

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: STEVE BONE
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
 3. ADDRESS: 10241 NW 10TH AND SARA ROAD
 4. CITY: OKLAHOMA CITY
 5. VICINITY: Y
 6. COUNTY: OK
 7. COUNTY CODE: 109
 8. SECTION: 26 SW4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 12N
 10. RANGE: 5W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Horse barn
 17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Interview with Steve Bone, 2007
-
18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
 19. DATE OF PREPARATION: MARCH 12, 2007
 20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN
22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920
23. ORIGINAL SITE? DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?
24. ACCESSIBLE: N
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB
26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE
28. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 62 TERRA COTTA
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: HINGED WAGON DOOR
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn's orientation is west/ east; Gable roof;
Wood shingles covered with sheets of metal; Horizontal wood siding on
upper gable ends; Louvered window located in both gable ends; Red clay
brick exterior; Five Dutch doors on the south open into horse stalls; Fixed
windows are located on each side of the double Dutch doors that open into
the barn's alleyway; Shed on the north was added on later.

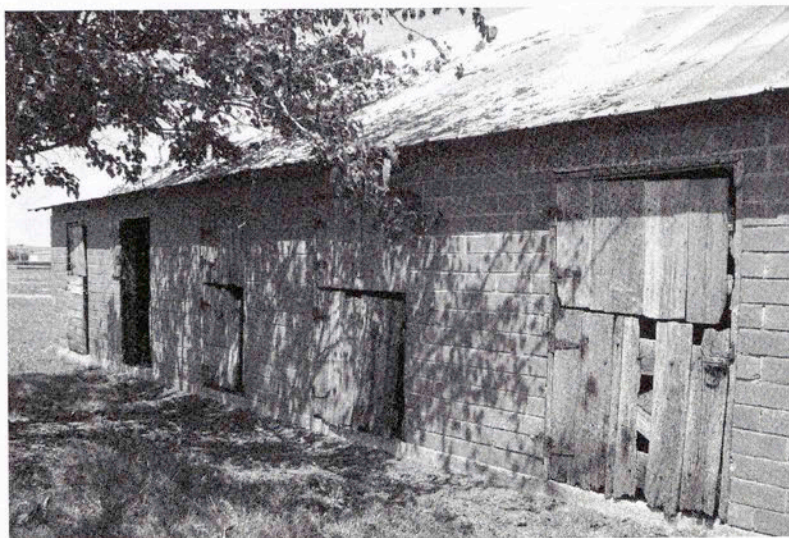
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: All floors are dirt; South bay is divided into five horse stalls; Central dirt alley; North bay has a granary and open feeding area.

37. DECORATE DETAILS: NONE

38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



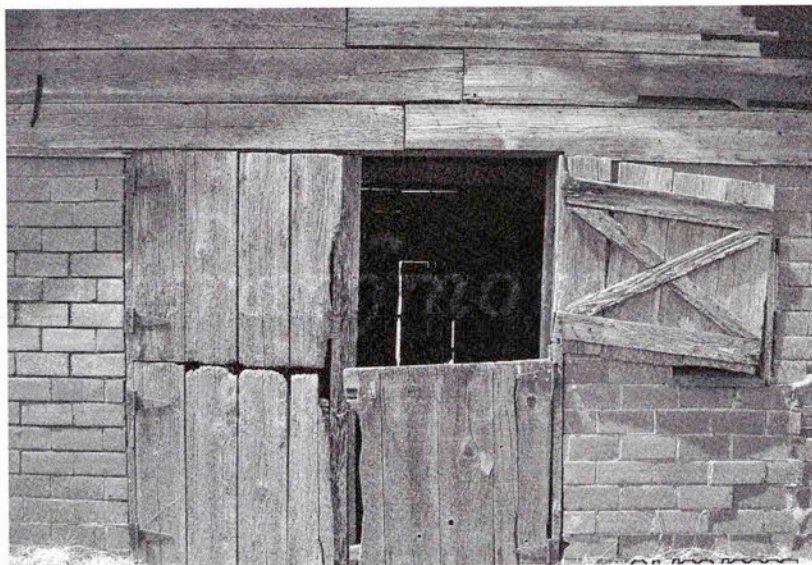
East gable end of Steve Bone's horse barn.



Dutch doors on the south side of Bone's barn that lead into horse stalls.



Fixed window on the east side of the barn. Lower sill is a hewn log and the clay brick above the upper wood casement forms a simple brick pattern.



Double Dutch doors on the east and west gable ends that open into the feed and storage area.

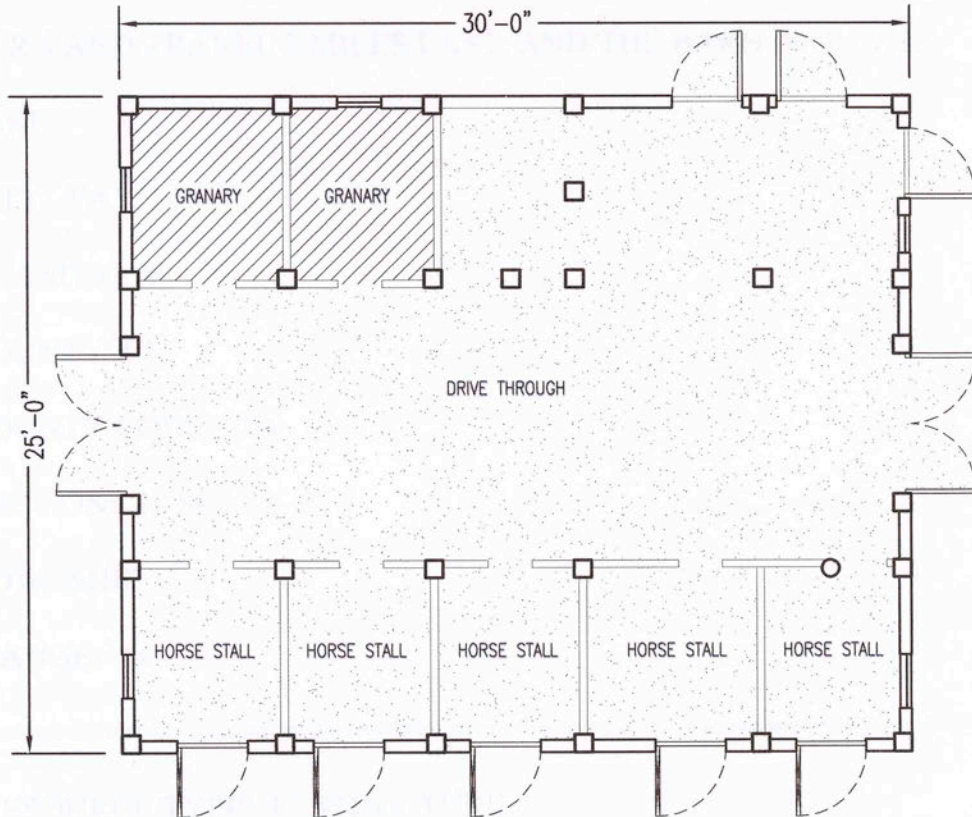
HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: FARROW BOWL FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: UTILITY BARN (1920'S)

3. ADDRESS: 11450 23RD AVE S, EDEN, MN 55525



4. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL INTEREST

5. CURRENT FUNCTION: STORAGE

6. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: PRIMARY (1920'S)

7. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SECONDARY (1920'S)

8. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Vertical siding indicates this is an

earlier built barn, ca. 1900.

PROPERTY NAME: STEVE BONE
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S26 SW4 T12 N R5 W
YEAR BUILT: C1920'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: FARROL BOYD FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: LUTHER WAGGONER
3. ADDRESS: FROM FAY TRAVEL 2 MILES SOUTH ON HIGHWAY 3,
TURN AND TRAVEL 2 MILES EAST, AND THE BARN IS ON THE
LEFT.
4. CITY: FAY
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CU
7. COUNTY CODE: 039
8. SECTION: 12 SE2 OF SE4
9. TOWNSHIP: 15
10. RANGE: 14

-
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURE
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Vertical siding indicates this is an
earlier built barn, ca. 1900.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Luther Waggoner, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JOHN SOBER, FAY RESIDENT AND
BUILDER; OWNED A SAWMILL IN FAY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATW MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED; SHUTTER

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

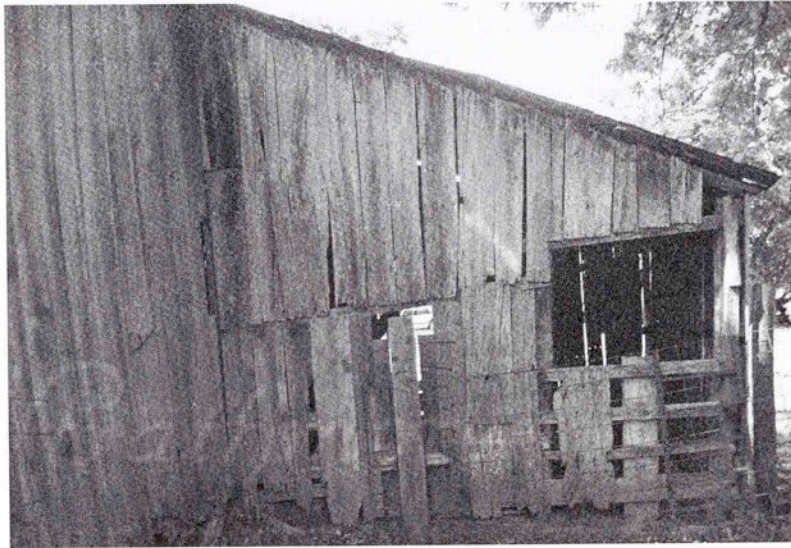
33. DOOR TYPE: HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north/south on property; Gable roof covered with sheets of metal; Vertical wood siding; Two hinged doors on the north (one is centered and the other door is located on the northeast side); Hinged shutter window into granary on the north; Flakes of red paint; Added extension on the east side of the barn for calves.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Granary in the northwest corner; horse stalls located on the west with feed troughs; Cattle stalls on the east with a small room used for calves; interior hewn posts support upper loft floor joists; flooring in loft is gone; some hewn posts are charred where the barn may have caught fire (year unknown)
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



North gable end of Sober's barn and calf shed on the east added later.



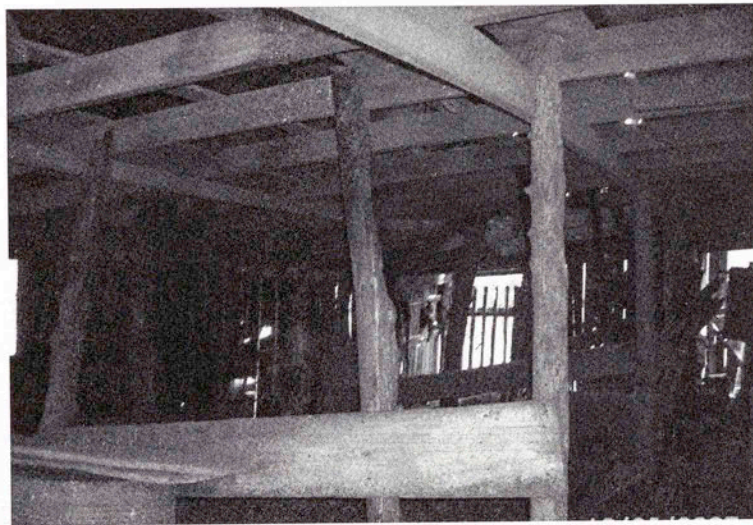
South view of the calf shed.



South gable end of the Sober barn.

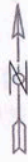


Leather harness and tack hanging from a hewn post and railroad spikes.



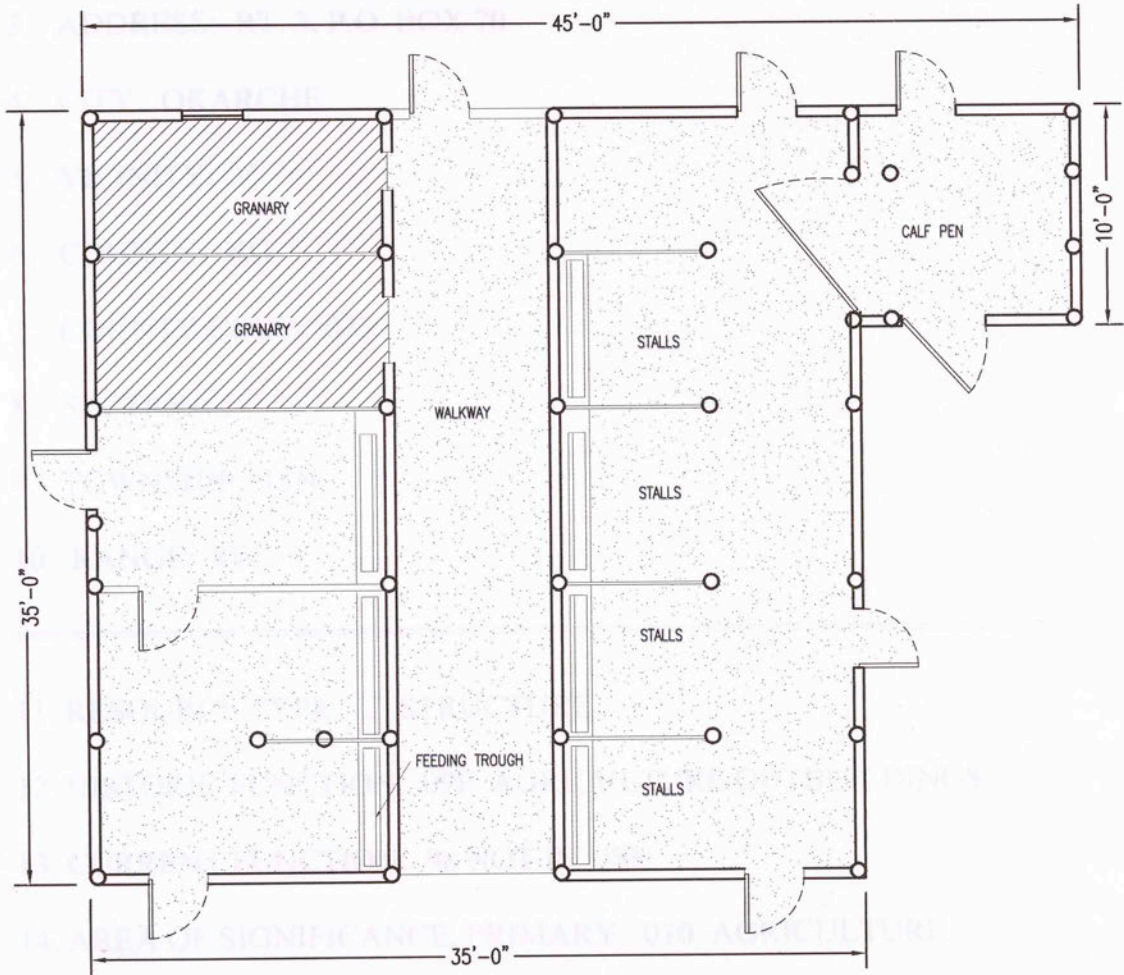
Hewn posts used to support floor ceiling joists. Charred post indicate the barn burned at one time.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: OTTO BREDEL FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: EVELYN BREDEL, KAREN BREDEL / A/R



15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SECONDARY 030 AGRICULTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Homesteaded by Otto Breidel, a farmer from Germany, 1893. L-shaped cattle and horse barn was constructed using cottonwood posts as loft floor joists; Metal sheets cover portions of the exterior walls are recycled from discarded ice containers. This barn is an example of tripartite construction of concrete.

PROPERTY NAME: FARROL BOYD
 COUNTY: CUSTER
 LEGAL: S12 SE2 OF SE4 T15 R14
 YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: OTTO BREDEL FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: EVELYN BREDEL, KAREN BREDEL LAIL
 3. ADDRESS: RT. 3, P.O. BOX 70
 4. CITY: OKARCHE
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: 17
 9. TOWNSHIP: 15N
 10. RANGE: 8W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURE OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Homesteaded by Otto Bredel, a furrier from Germany, 1893; L-shaped cattle and horse barn was constructed using cottonwood posts as loft floor joists; Metal sheets cover portions of the exterior walls are recycled from discarded ice containers; Foundation of the barn is an example of tripartite construction of concrete, hollow concrete

block, and brick. Concrete skirting along the foundation of the barn deflects water from heavy rains; Upper loft is accessible by ladder inside the barn, as well as through loft doors located along the sides of the barn; A large cistern south of the barn provided water for the barn.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Evelyn Bredel, 2007; Karen Bredel Lail, 2007; Centennial Farm Application, 1999.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 3, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: OTTO BREDEL

22. YEAR BUILT: ca.1916

22. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: N

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: L-SHAPE HORSE/CATTLE BARN

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 30 BRICK

26. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 65 CONCRETE; 30 BRICK

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 65 CONCRETE

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED; SHUTTER

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

32. DOOR TYPE: OPEN WAGON

33. DOOR MATERIAL: NONE

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Tripartite construction using concrete, hollow block, and brick for foundation and wall structure; Shutter openings above stable area access the hay loft; Upper portion of the barn and roof is covered with tin; Some of the tin was recycled from discarded ice containers from Oklahoma City; The barn is in the shape of an L; A large iron cistern is located on the south side of the barn to provide water for livestock; Two large wagon doors allow livestock entrance into the barn; One is located on the south and another is located on the east end of the barn.

35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Cottonwood hewn logs are used as loft floor joists and posts; The metal ice containers are used as a feed chute for grain into the feed troughs; The floor is dirt; The length of the barn has animal stalls, where multiple gates regulate the flow of livestock; Windows are located along the north and south walls to allow for light and ventilation; There are two large wagon size doors that allow livestock to enter the barn; One wagon door is located on the south, and the other wagon door is located on the east end of the barn.

36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

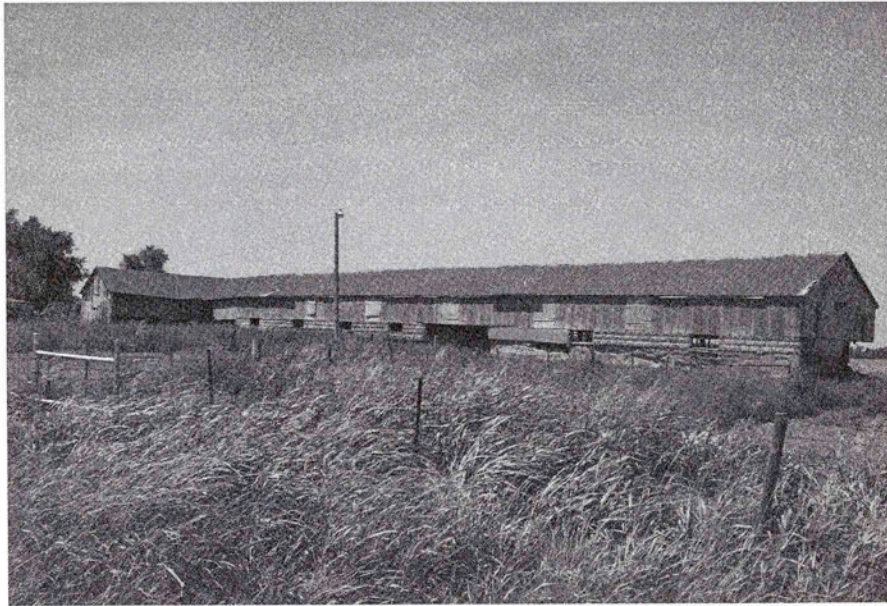
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



South gable end of the Otto Bredel horse and cattle barn.



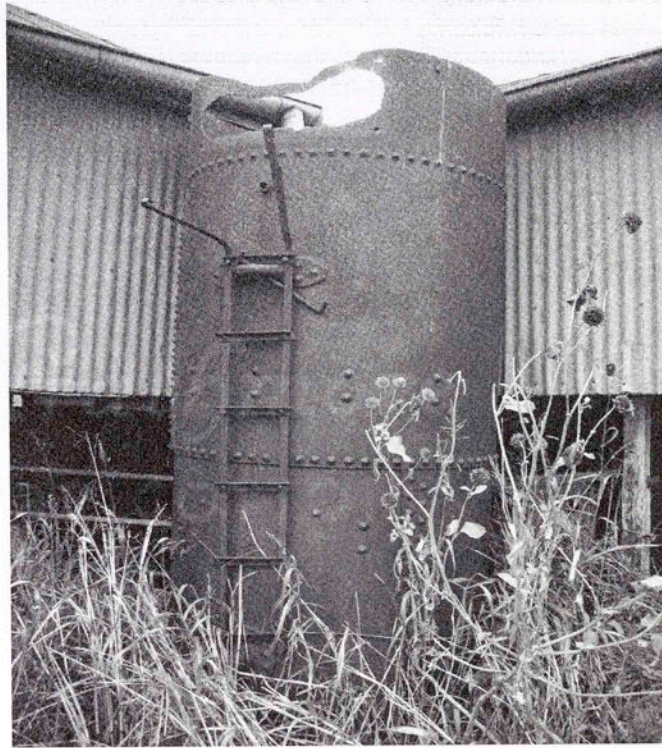
Southwest corner of the Otto Bredel barn.



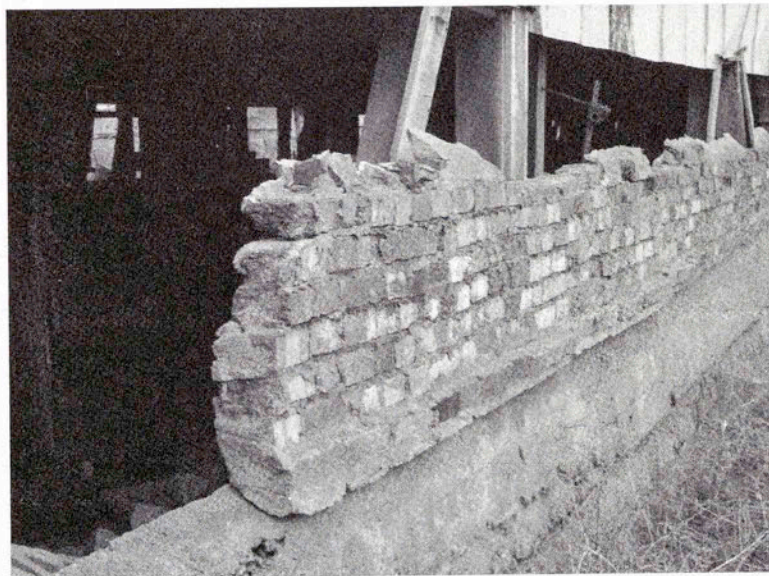
Southeast view of the Bredel's barn.



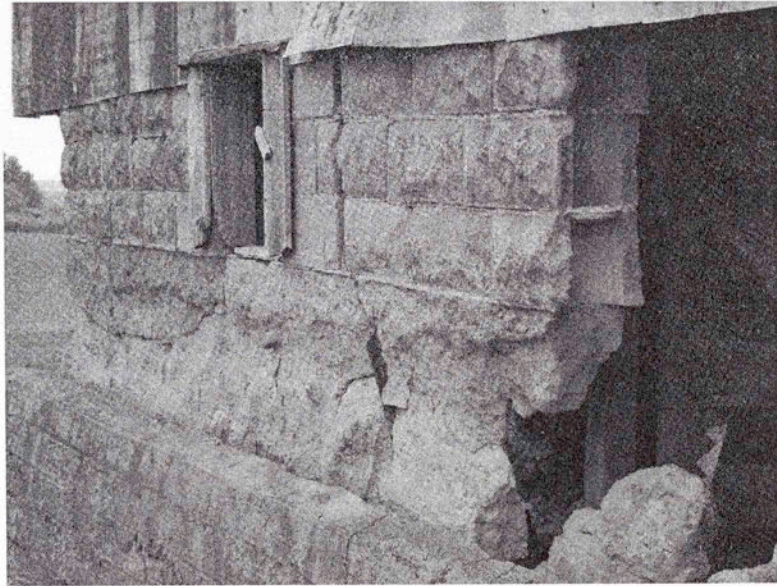
Cottonwood post positioned on top of a concrete cylinder covered in metal and iron reinforcement belts. The rough hewn post is supporting a hayloft floor joist post.



Iron cistern stored rainwater and provided water to livestock.



North wall of the Bredel's barn exposing the second layer of the tripartite wall construction using clay brick and mortar.

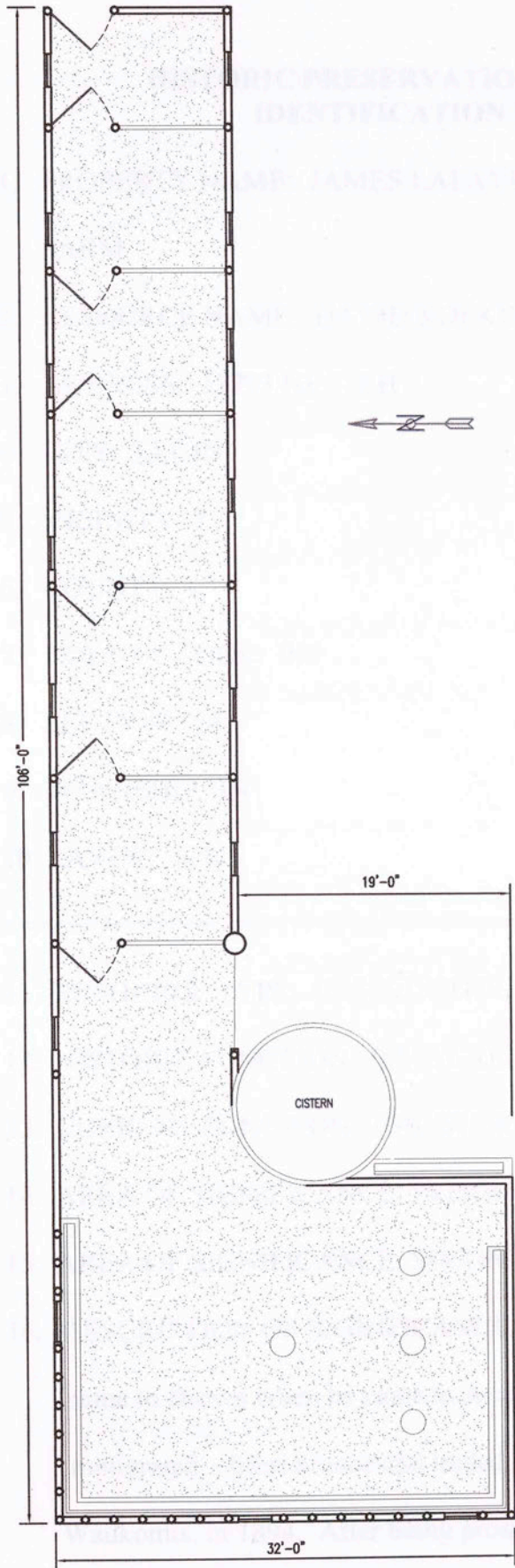


Northeast corner of the Bredel's barn displaying tripartite wall construction consisting of concrete, concrete and brick, and rock faced concrete block.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ARCHITECTURAL IDENTIFICATION FORM

MR. JAMES LAKE AT FITE LAPEL BROWN, SR. 1916

MR. OTTO BREDEL



PROPERTY NAME: OTTO BREDEL
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S17 T15N R8W
YEAR BUILT: 1916

Use the money to purchase the item in Elgin for \$750 from a 1904 Land

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JAMES LAFAYETTE "LAFE" BROWN (BRAUN)

FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: DAVID KOLKER

3. ADDRESS: 13793 NE 75TH

4. CITY: ELGIN

5. VICINITY: Y

6. COUNTY: C

7. COUNTY CODE: 031

8. SECTION: 24

9. TOWNSHIP: 3N

10. RANGE: 11W



11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE

12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09B STORAGE

14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE

15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: James (Lafe) Braun changed the last name to Brown when he came to America; "Lafe" Brown's father immigrated from France and traded a team of horses for a farm west of Waukomis, in 1894. After being prosperous in their fruit orchards, he gave Lafe the money to purchase the farm in Elgin for \$750 from a 1901 Land

Lottery winner, when the Kiowa and Comanche lands were opened to settlers. Most of the exterior and interior walls are built using discarded ammunition boxes from Ft. Sill, approximately 12 miles southwest of Elgin. These ammunition boxes were given away after World War I; "Lafe" Brown was a self-made engineer/ inventor and constructed many of the metal and wood accessories inside the barn. The large cedar trees on the property came from the Wichita Mountains and were also given away in 1911 by the Federal Government.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Written history by David Kolker, grandson of Lafe Brown, 2007. Interview with Anna Lee Schlitt Brown, 2007.

-
18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 10, 2008
20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JAMES "LAFE" LAFAYETTE BROWN;
LODUS FAMILY (GERMAN CRAFTSMEN FROM ELGIN)
22. YEAR BUILT: 1926
23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?
24. ACCESSIBLE: N
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 ROUND TOP BARN

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
27. ROOF TYPE: ROUND
28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 65 CONCRETE
31. WINDOW TYPE: HINGED SHUTTER
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL
33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north/south; Round top covered in sheets of metal; Lower five foot foundation is concrete block construction with cement plaster coating; All exterior doors are sliding except for two entry doors on the east; Windows have shutters that open to the side; Upper loft door is located on the south end of the barn; Fixed window on the north gable end; Metal guttering along the roof's eaves direct rain water through an iron pipe into an underground cistern southeast of the barn.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Lower level has an open livestock feeding area with feed troughs and stanchions; Hallway accesses three granaries that have sliding doors; Floors in the lower level are dirt; All lower walls are covered with boards from discarded Fort Sill ammunition boxes; Stairway leads to the loft; Lower level has several hewn posts supporting floor joists; Loft is expansive and divided into two rooms; All hayloft walls and ceiling have been constructed using the wood from Fort Sill ammunition boxes;

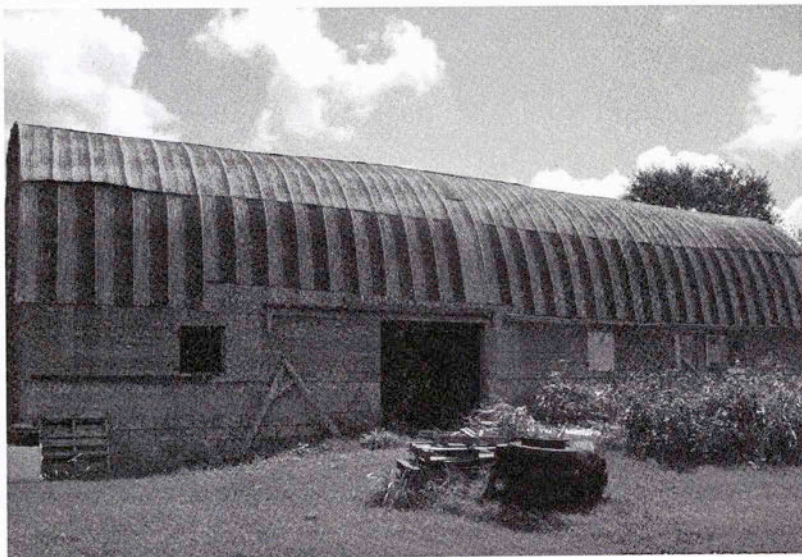
Many boards bear black lettering indicating the type of ammunition the box stored.

37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: None

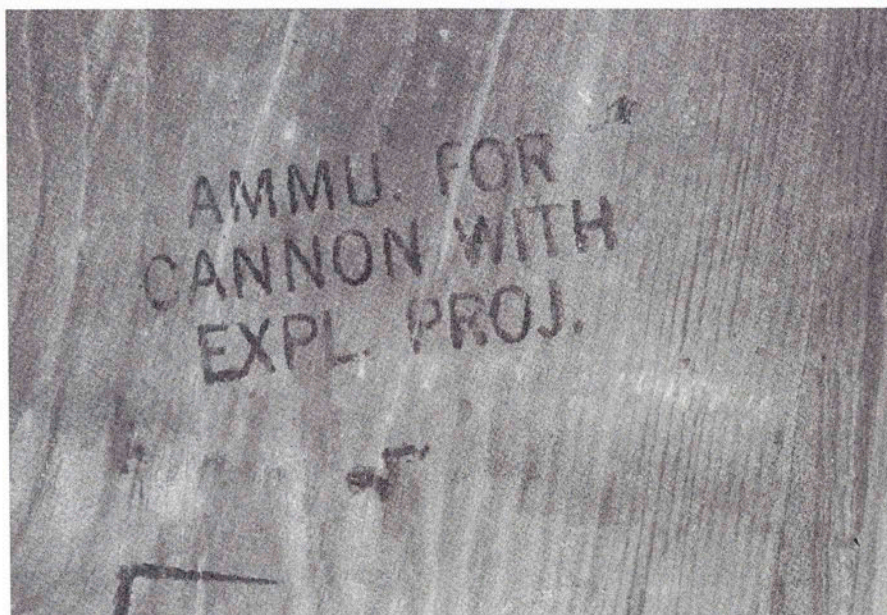
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 Fair



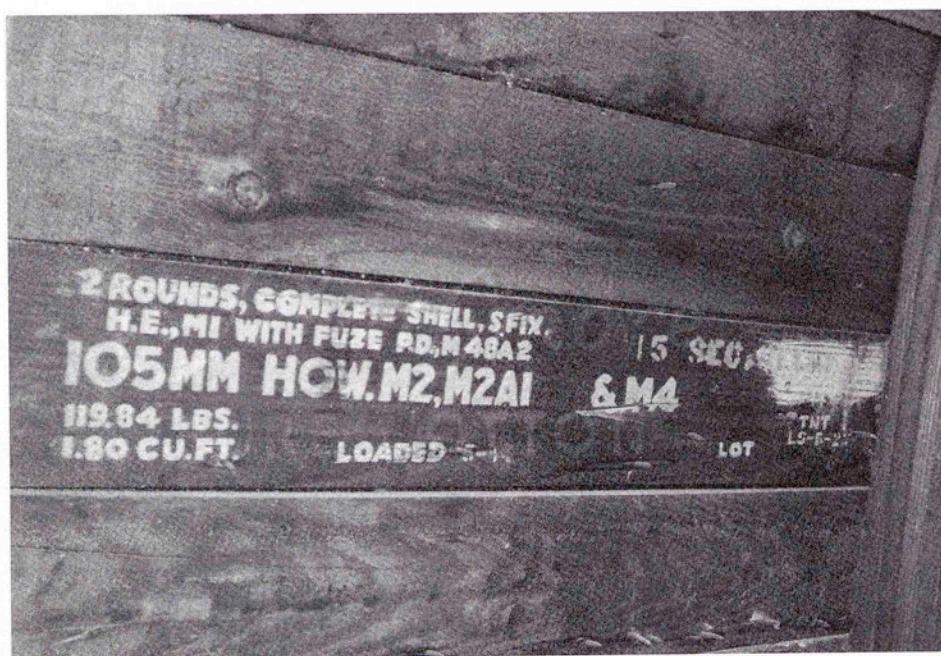
South end of the Brown's round-top barn.



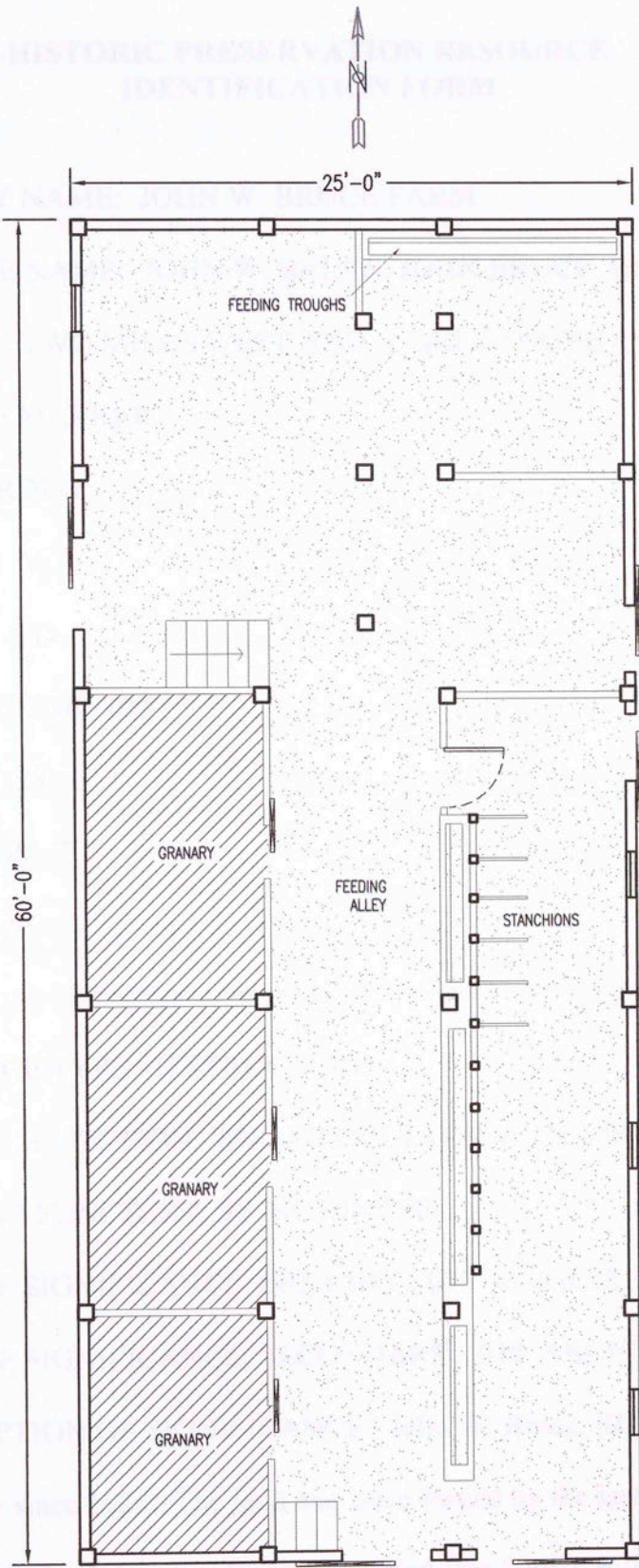
West side of the Brown's barn.



Discarded ammunition boxes from Fort Sill were used on all interior walls of Brown's barn.



Boards used for the curvature of the round roof are still stamped with ammunition information.



PROPERTY NAME: JAMES LAFAYETTE/LAFE BROWN
 COUNTY: COMANCHE
 LEGAL: S24 T4 N R11 W
 YEAR BUILT: ca. 1926

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JOHN W. BRUCE FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: JOHN W. BRUCE, JOHN BRUCE, III
3. ADDRESS: TWO MILES WEST AND ½ MILE SOUTH OF VERDEN AT
2730 MILE MARKER
4. CITY: VERDEN
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CD
7. COUNTY CODE: 015
8. SECTION: 23
9. TOWNSHIP: 7
10. RANGE: 9

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: John W. Bruce, III has owned the property since 1926. The land was once owned by the last Comanche Chief, Tabinanikah. When his daughter married Ben "Polk" Roach, a Mexican farmer Tabinanikah presented the land as a wedding gift. Located on the

Texas Trail and trade route to Kansas, their water well is thought to be the oldest well stop. The well is still 58' depth, 8' circumference, and maintains 9' of water. There use to be a livery stable on the property. It was also the Comanche Indian trail route to Texas. This property was the Comanche encampment at the end of the Trail of Tears.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: JOHN W. BRUCE INTERVIEW, 2007;
JOHN BRUCE III INTERVIEW, 2008

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: BEN ROACH

42. YEAR BUILT: ca.1900

43. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

44. ACCESSIBLE: N

45. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 2

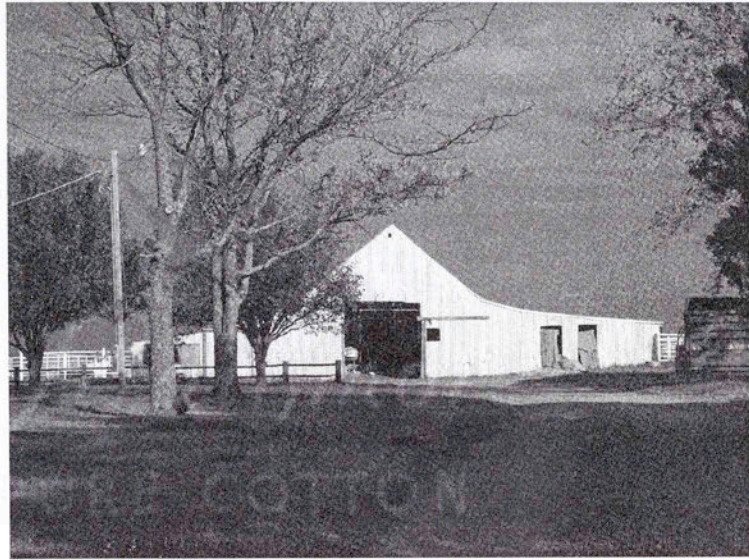
46. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 42 SANDSTONE

47. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE

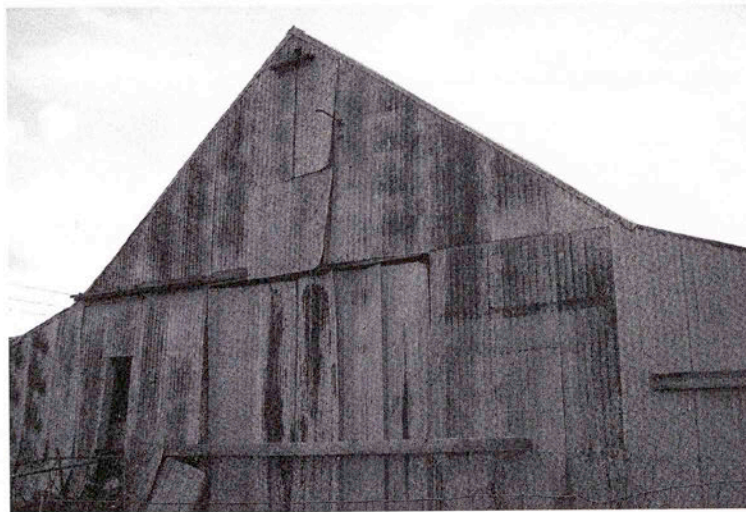
48. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

49. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

50. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
51. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
52. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
53. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON
54. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD 50 METAL
55. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned east/west on property;
Covered in sheets of galvanized metal; Extensions have been added on the north and south sides of the original structure; Sliding wagon doors on west and east; Loft door opening on east gable end and above the sliding wagon door; Small window opening into the granary on the west.
56. INTERIOR FEATURES: Granary is located on the south as you enter the barn from the west. Granary has red fieldstone foundation; Drive through is an open feeding area for livestock; Bay on the north has feed troughs and cattle stanchions; Floor in dairy has some concrete; Dirt floors in other areas; Loft has been removed.
57. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
58. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



John Bruce barn facing the west.



East gable end of the Bruce's barn covered with sheets of metal.



Red fieldstone used to support the floor of the granary inside the barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION WORKSHEET
IDENTIFICATION FORM



- 1. RESOURCE CATEGORY STRUCTURE
- 2. HISTORIC FUNCTION (SEE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD)
- 3. CURRENT FUNCTION (SEE STORAGE)
- 4. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY (SEE SIGNATURE)
- 5. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY (SEE ARCHITECTURE)

PROPERTY NAME: BRUCE
COUNTY: GRADY
LEGAL: S23 T7 R9
YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JOHN W. CARTER FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: HAROLD DUKE, JOHN CARTER'S GRANDSON
 3. ADDRESS: HIGHWAY 81 SOUTH TO THE FLASHING LIGHT
INTERSECTION AT RUSH SPRINGS; TURN WEST FOUR MILES;
TURN FOUR MILES NORTH; TURN TWO MILES WEST; TURN 1 MILE
NORTH AND 1 MILE EAST TO THE DEAD END. TURN SOUTH OVER
THE CATTLE GUARD AND THE BARN IS ¼ MILE SOUTH.
 4. CITY: RUSH SPRINGS
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: GD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 051
 8. SECTION: 5 NW4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 4
 10. RANGE: 8
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09B STORAGE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Located in the Rocky Ford area, that was named because the rock bed in the Little Washita River allowed wagons to cross from Fort sill towards Oklahoma City.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Sherry Cosby interview, 2007; Harold Duke interview; 2007

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18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JOHN W. CARTER

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1929

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

27. ACCESSIBLE: N

28. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER; ROUND ROOF

29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

30. ROOF TYPE: ROUND

31. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

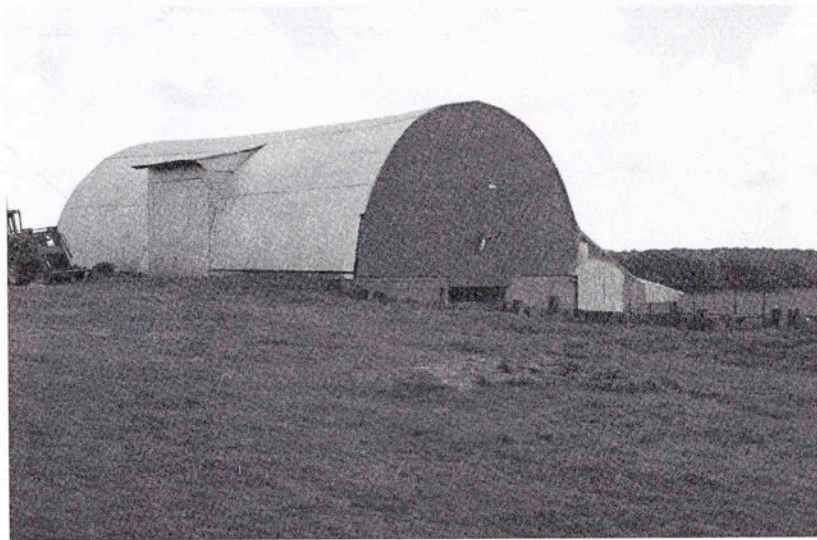
32. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 50 METAL; 65 CONCRETE

33. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

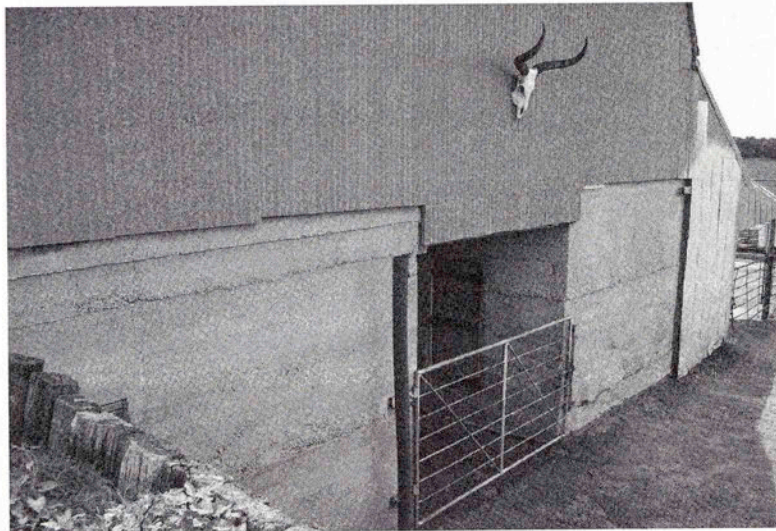
34. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

35. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 65 CONCRETE

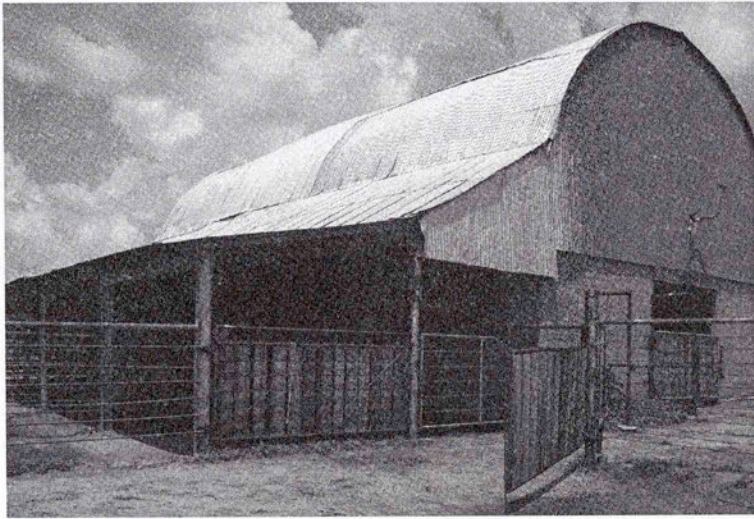
36. DOOR TYPE: HINGED DOUBLE
37. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD
38. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is built parallel and into the side of a hill and is positioned east and west.; The extended forebay and double hinged wagon doors are on the upper level of the hill facing north; The lower level is poured in place concrete that has a drive through from east to west; A pent roof supported by metal posts extends over the cattle yard on the south; A concrete retaining wall runs east and west and forms the north interior wall of the barn; A concrete water trough is located next to the concrete retaining wall on the lower level.
39. INTERIOR FEATURES: The upper ground level has an extended bay that opens into a large wood floor hay loft; The roof of the barn has been constructed from 1"x 4' lengths of wood that have been soaked and placed between stakes in the ground to create a curved form; The 1" x 4' strips were laminated together using nails to form the round frame of the roof; This interior round roof has been treated with linseed oil to protect against rot and insects; Two granaries are located on the south end of the hay loft floor; The hay loft opens into the feed lot below where hay can be tossed to cattle; A stairway in one of the granaries leads down into the granary and feedlot below; Cattle stalls and granaries are located in the basement level.
40. DECORATIVE DETAILS: The skull of a long horn steer hangs above the lower drive through opening.
41. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



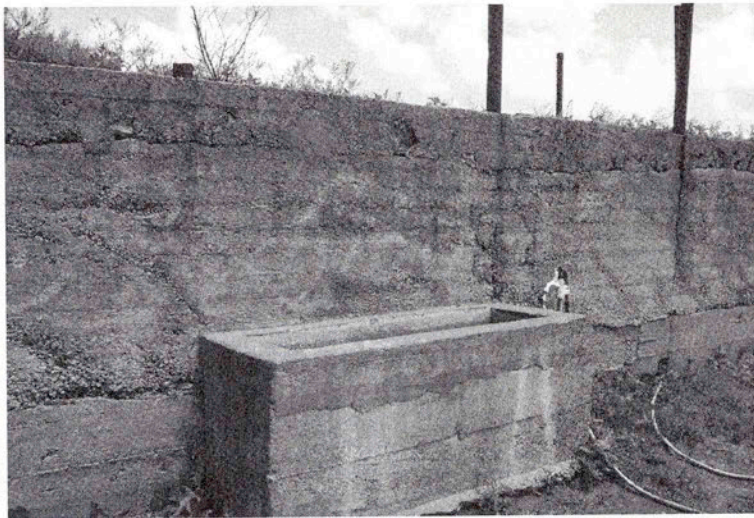
North view of Carter and Dee's round top barn side-hill barn.



Lower west end of Carter and Dee's barn and drive through into livestock stalls and granaries.



South extended pent roof above the granaries and feedlot.



Poured in place concrete livestock water tank.



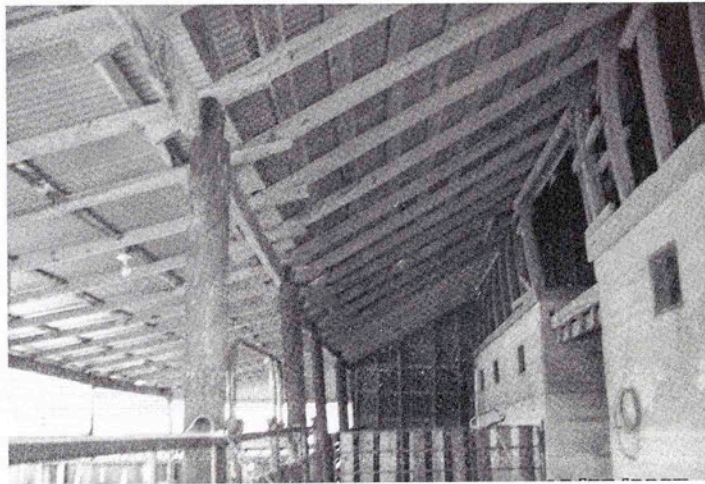
Laminated rafters forming the round top roof.



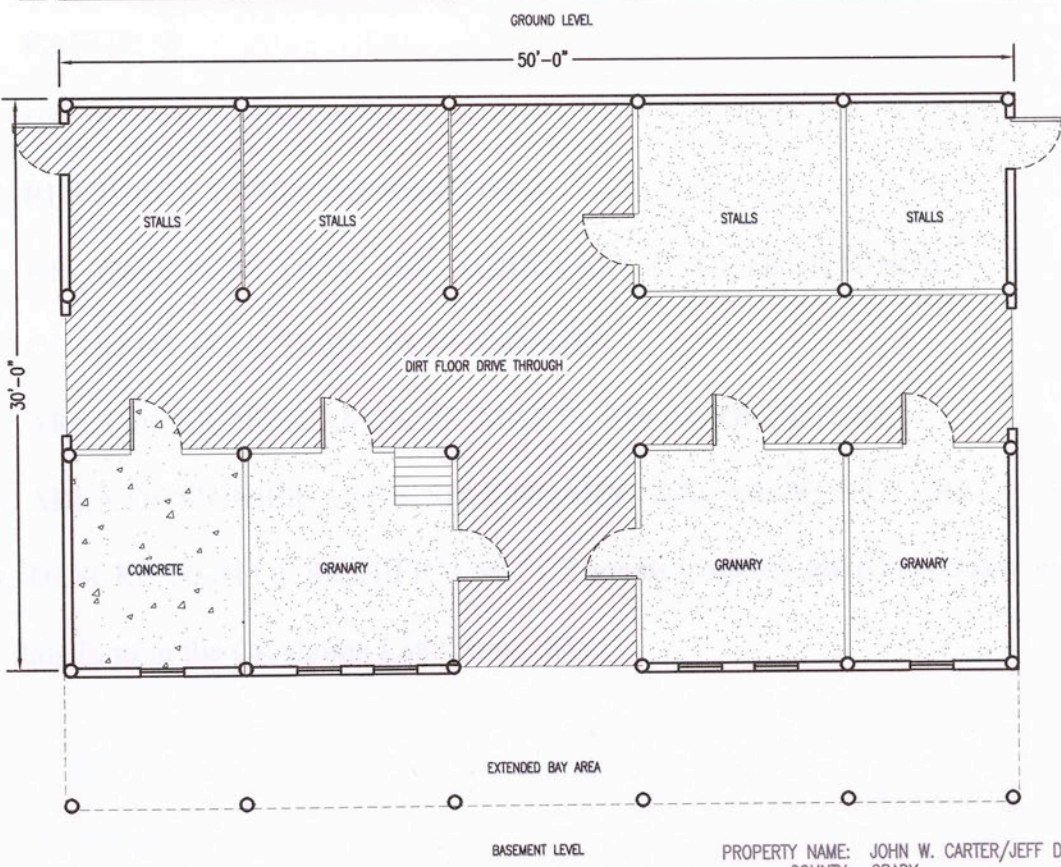
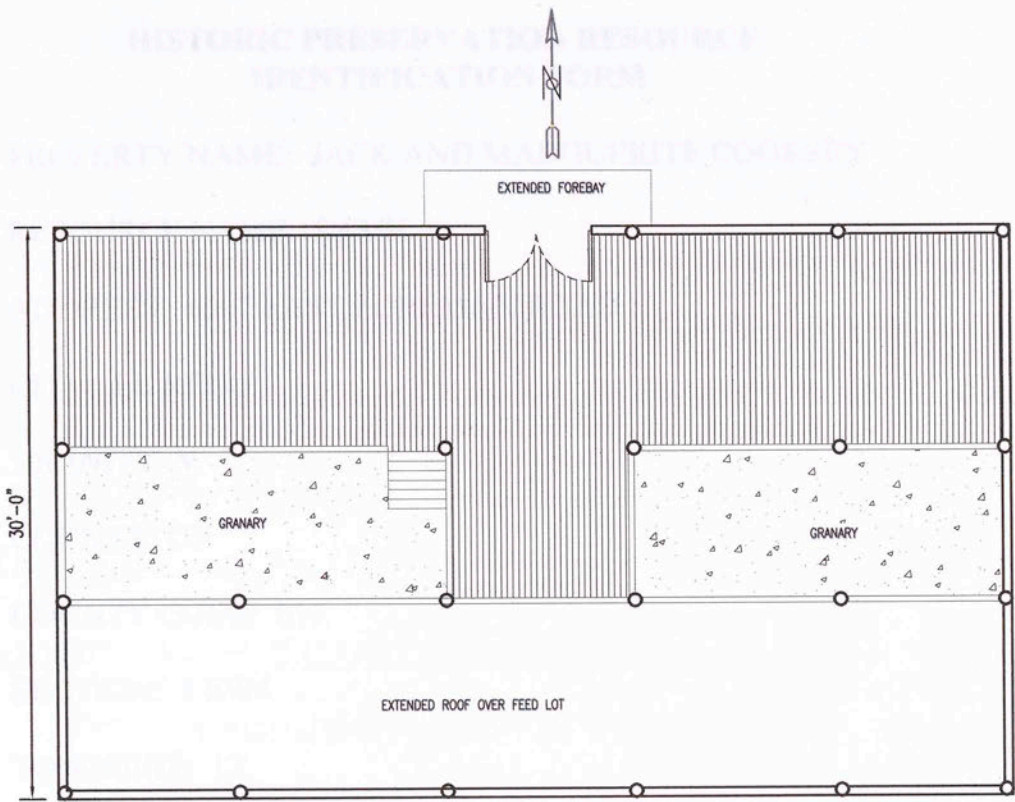
Lower concrete granary with hinged door.



Stairway into the granary from the hay loft.



Supported pent roof above hay bays and granaries.



PROPERTY NAME: JOHN W. CARTER/JEFF DEES
 COUNTY: GRADY
 LEGAL: S5 NW4 T4 R8
 YEAR BUILT: 1929

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JACK AND MARGUERITE COOKSEY
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: 6507 EAST FOREMAN ROAD
4. CITY: EL RENO
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 6 SW4
9. TOWNSHIP: 12
10. RANGE: 6

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURE OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Thomas Cooksey staked his claim on
this farm in the Oklahoma Land Run, 1889.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Interviewed Jack and Marguerite Cooksey, 2006 ; Marguerite Cooksey provided the written history of the barn and agricultural uses of the barn; Family Histories of Canadian County Oklahoma, 98.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 7, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006, 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: THOMAS M. COOKSEY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1905

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ENGLISH BANK BARN OR SIDE HILL BARN

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 40 STONE

26. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD; 30 BRICK

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: WAGON; DUTCH

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Bank barn built perpendicular to the slope in an east/west presentation on the property; Spread gable roof is covered in sheets of metal; Wagon door entrance and drive through located on the north and south sides of the barn; The entrance into the barn has an earthen embankment with a log and concrete retaining wall; The lower basement level's north and south walls are red brick and mortar; A gate opens into the livestock yard into the basement; The upper level has horizontal lapped siding and the lower level vertical board and batten; On the east two small fixed windows are located high in the upper gable; The west gable has a triangular hay hood located above the loft door that is hinged at the lower edge; An elongated opening below the loft door was added later; The lower east basement area has seven windows and on Dutch door; Two granaries are located directly southeast of the barn.

35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Horse stalls and a granary are located in the west bay; Dirt flooring throughout except expansive hay loft is built with wood flooring in the east bay; North/south drive through; Ladder built flush against east gable end and extends upward to small fixed windows high in gable; Post and beam construction; Hewn post used as floor supports throughout barn's upper and lower level; Dairy stanchions are no longer present in basement.

36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

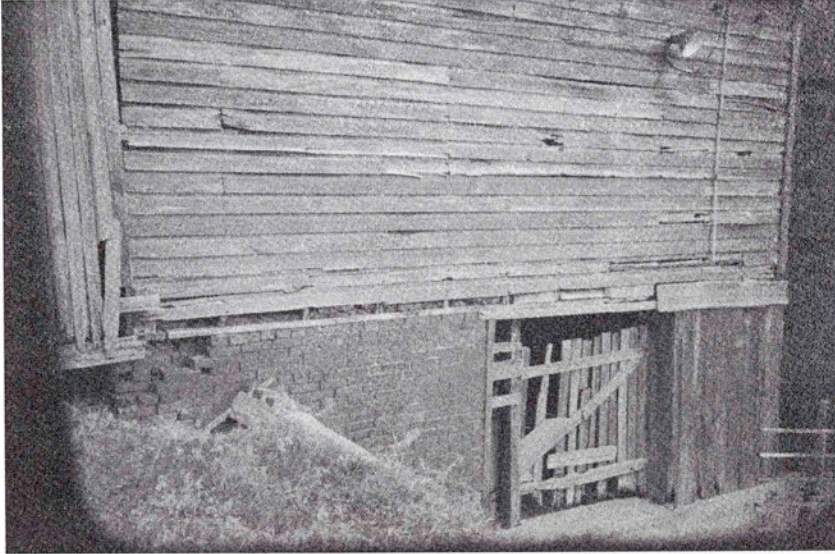
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



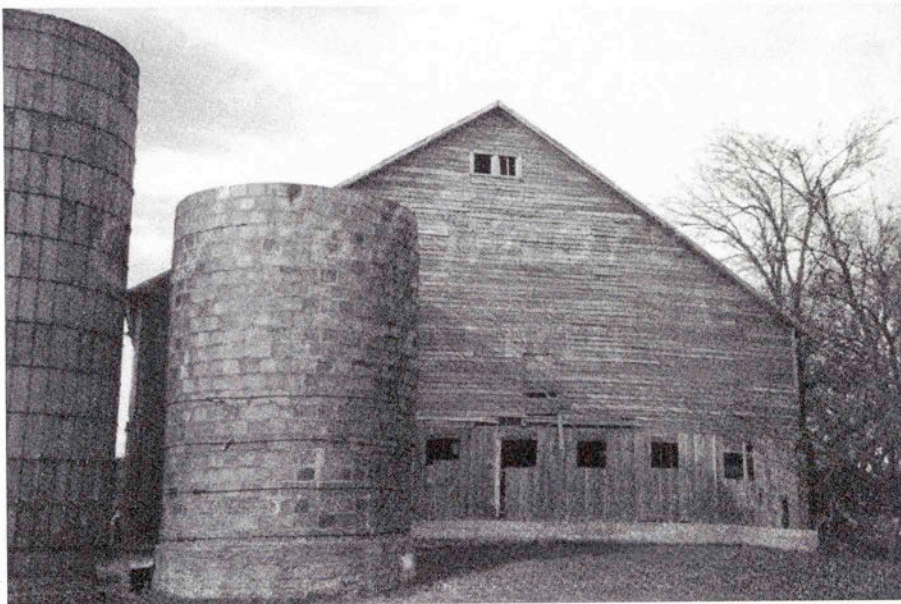
West gable end of Jack and Margarite Cooksey's barn.



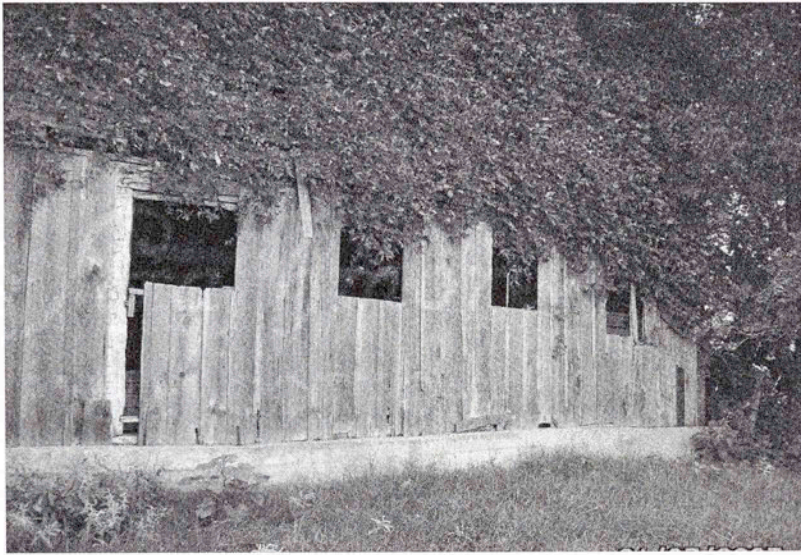
South side of Jack Cooksey's side hill barn.



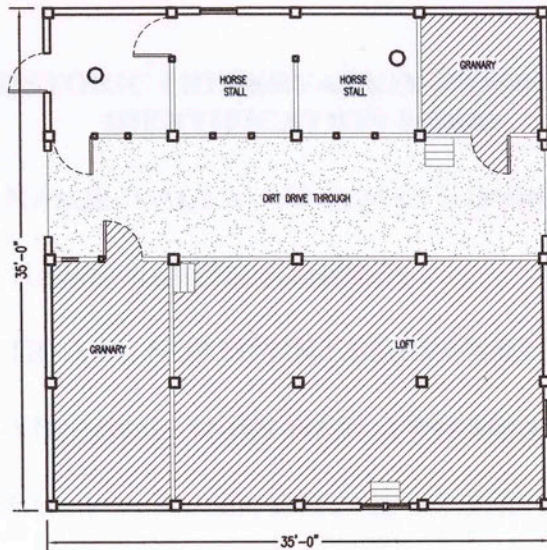
South lower level with a red brick foundation wall and gate entrance into the dairy.



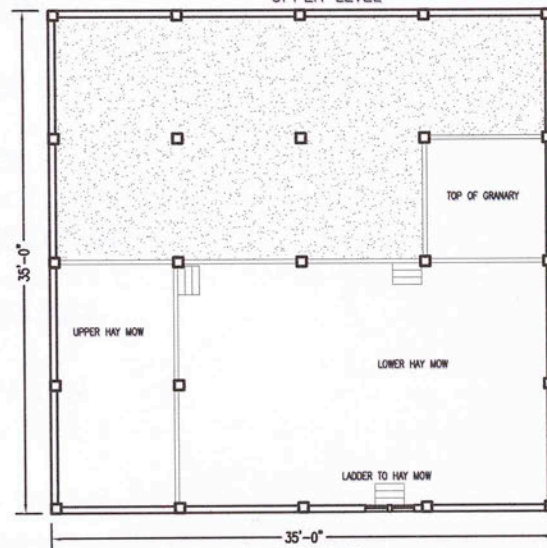
East end of the Cooksey's barn with early granary constructed from clay brick.



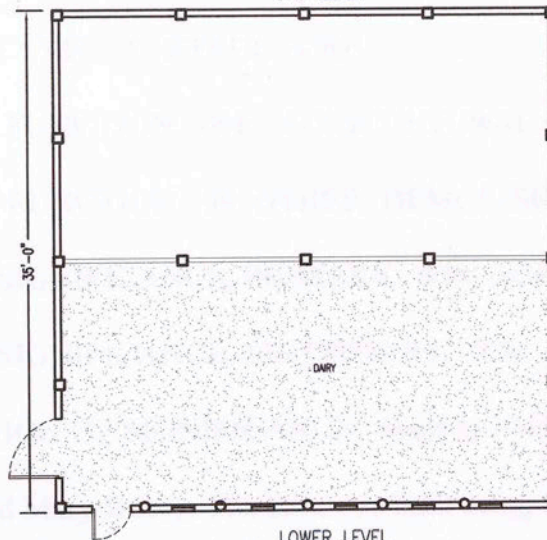
East gable end of the Cooksey's barn and lower basement level where the dairy is located.



UPPER LEVEL



3RD LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL



PROPERTY NAME: JACK COOKSEY
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S6 SW4 T12 R6
 YEAR BUILT: 1905

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: VACLAV AND MARY DOBRY FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: ALBERT ALBERTS
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL NORTH ON HIGHWAY 92 (GARTH BROOKS BLVD.) TO WILSHIRE. TURN WEST TWO MILES; TURN NORTH ¼ MILE ON RICHLAND ROAD; BARN IS ON THE WEST.
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: N
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 35 SE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 13N
 10. RANGE: 6
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 99 OTHER; DEMOLISHED
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURAL
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Built in 1915 by Mennonites for Vaclav and Mary Dobry. The barn was built using the pine lumber from the first Dobry Flour Mill in Yukon, destroyed in 1910.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Albert Albert's father, Clarence Alberts,
purchased the farm from the Dobry's in 1928.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: MARCH 13, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: VACLAV A. AND MARY DOBRY;

MENNONITES

22. YEAR BUILT: 1915

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: N

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 1

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 40, 65 RED FIELDSTONE AND
CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 25 SHAKE, 22 SHINGLE

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD, 50 METAL

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON DOOR

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD, 50 METAL

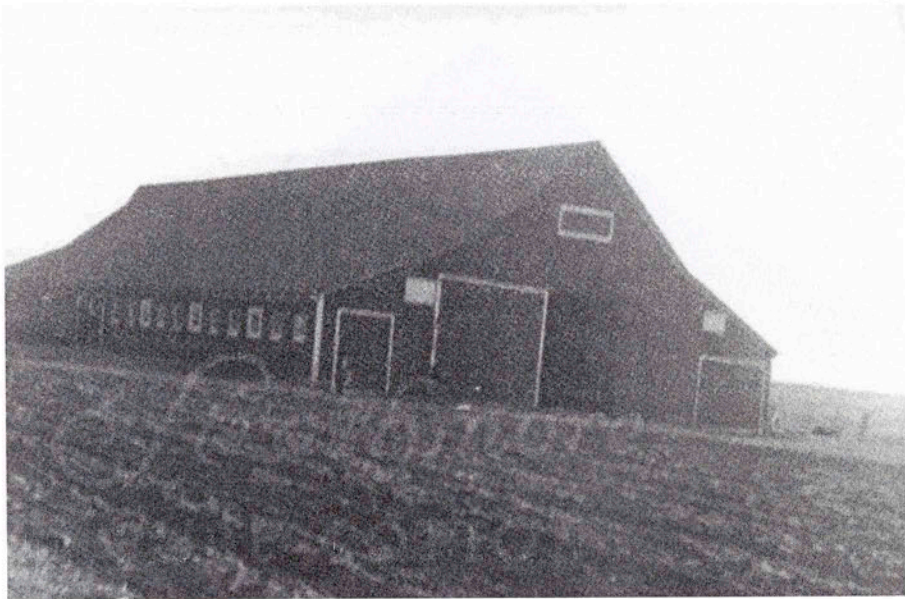
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn's orientation was north/south;

Triangular hay hood on the south; Wood shingles were covered with sheets of meta in 1960; Horizontal wood siding was painted red with white trim around windows and doorways; Sheets of metal covered the original wood siding; Sliding Wagon doors opened towards the center of the barn on each gable end; Sliding double wagon doors were located on the east side of the barn, where horses entered into stalls; Fourteen glass paned windows were located on the east where horses were stabled.

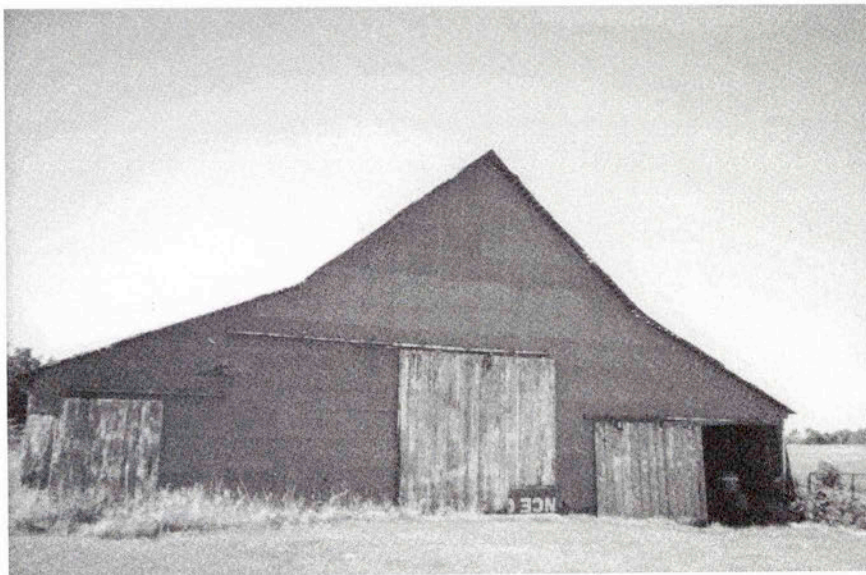
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: The drive through on the west was used to house farm equipment; Center drive through was used for threshing wheat and hay storage; Granary was located on the north end of the drive through; The bay on the east housed horses and dairy cattle; A metal track was attached to the 100' ridge and carried the hay fork and rope; There was no loft in the barn. All floors were dirt.

36. DECORATE DETAILS: The barn was once painted red with white trim

37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: Demolished, 2006



Early photograph ca. 1920 of the Vaclav Dobry barn. (Courtesy of Albert Alberts)



Dobry barn covered in tin during ca. 1960.



Vaclav Dobry barn in 2007 during demolition, to prepare land for housing development.

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JOSEPHINE DOLEZAL FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: WEST OF YUKON ON HIGHWAY 66; TURN NORTH ON
PIEDMONT ROAD OR HIGHWAY 4. CONTINUE NORTH 1 ½ MILES;
BARN IS ON THE WEST
4. CITY: YUKON
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 5 SE4
9. TOWNSHIP: 12
10. RANGE: 8

-
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The salt box roof and Victorian
copula are characteristics of English-style barns.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Josephine Dolezal interview, 2006

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 1

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: SALT BOX

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 22 SHINGLE COMPOSITION; 50
METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; DUTCH

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Horizontal wood siding; At one time painted white; Victorian louvered cupola; lightning rods; Triangular hay hood; Loft opening high in gable end; Most windows are covered with metal siding or wood; the wood shingles have been covered with composition shingles
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Central hallway is concrete; Four granaries; Five horse stalls located on the east side of the barn; Open stall with a stairway into hay loft
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: VICTORIAN LOUVERED CUPOLA
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR

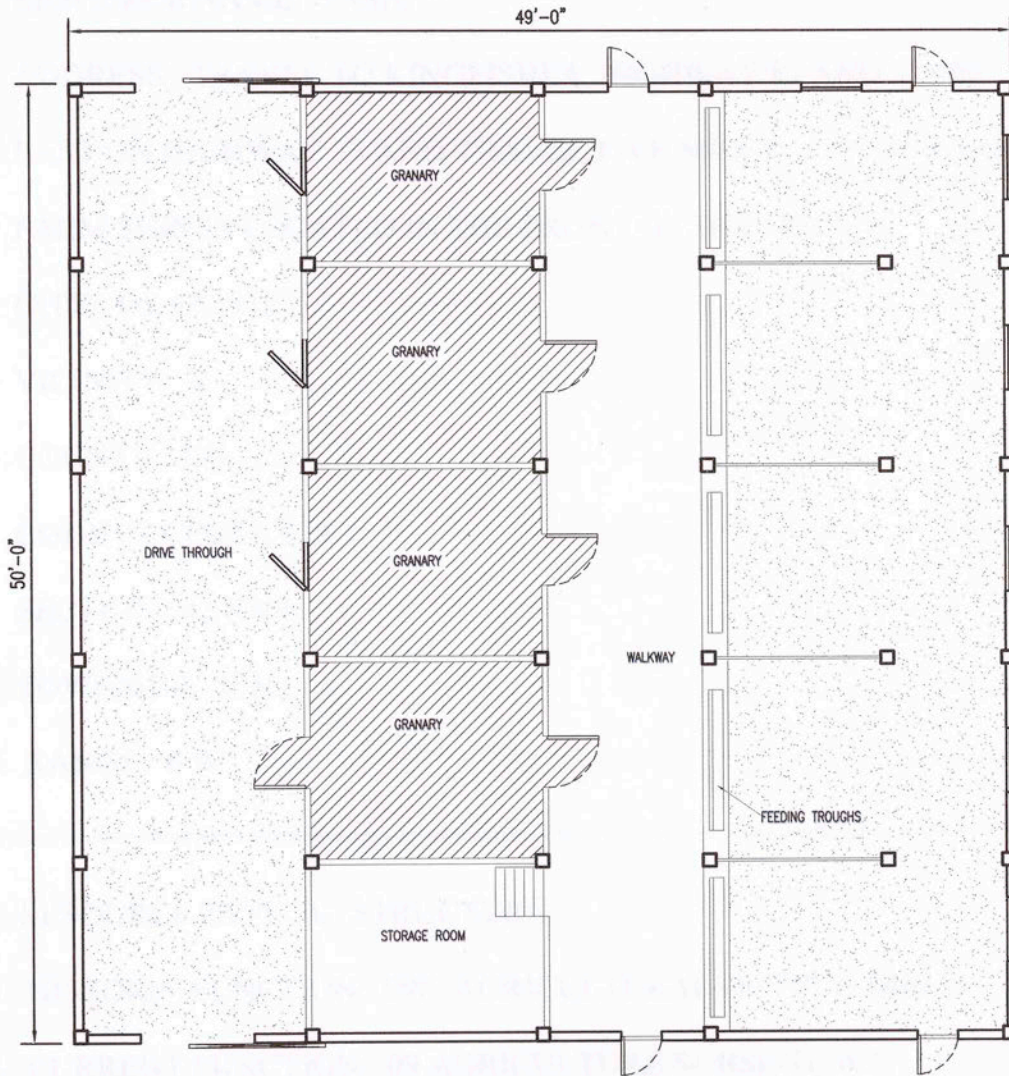


Southeast view of Josephine Dolezal's barn ca. 1900.



South gable end of Dolezal barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: JOSEPHINE DOLEZAL
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S5 SE4 T12 R8
YEAR BUILT: C1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JOHN EMMERICH FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL TO KINGFISHER, HIGHWAY 81 AND TURN EAST ON HIGHWAY 33 AND TRAVEL FIVE MILES. CENTENNIAL FARM SIGN IS LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE.
4. CITY: OKARCHE
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: KG
7. COUNTY CODE: 073
8. SECTION: 15 SW4
9. TOWNSHIP: 16N
10. RANGE: 6 W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Charles Emmerich, 35 years old, emigrated from Essen, Germany to escape the German army draft. He paid five dollars an acre after the Oklahoma land run, 1889, for the

patent. The barn cost approximately \$2000 to build in 1916.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Agnes Clara Emmerich interview, 2007.
Centennial Farm and Ranch file.
-
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: CHARLES EMMERICH

26. YEAR BUILT: 1916

27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

28. ACCESSIBLE: Y

29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

31. ROOF TYPE: DUTCH GAMBREL

32. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 CORRUGATED METAL

33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 50 METAL

34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

35. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

37. DOOR TYPE: WAGON DOOR; DUTCH

38. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is built west/east direction; Dutch Gambrel roof; Exposed vertical wood and batten siding painted red on south; Red and white ribbed sheets of metal cover most of the wood exterior siding; White metal trims outer door casings and windows; Window openings and doors now move on tracks; Opaque siding covers previous wood fixed windows and hay loft openings. Fixed glass four paned windows; Dutch doors; Two fixed windows on both upper gable ends; Triangular hay hood on the west gable; Circular metal granary located on the east gable end built in 1916; Pyramid wood shingle roof has dormer opening facing the east.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: Central drive through; Dirt flooring; slanted ladder accesses the hayloft; One inside granary off the drive through; The stable area is now converted to hay storage; Small gate opens into stable area and provides access to walkway; Feed troughs are located off the drive through where cattle have an open feeding area; The upper loft has the wooden hay mover used to lift bales of hay up or down through the loft door openings.
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



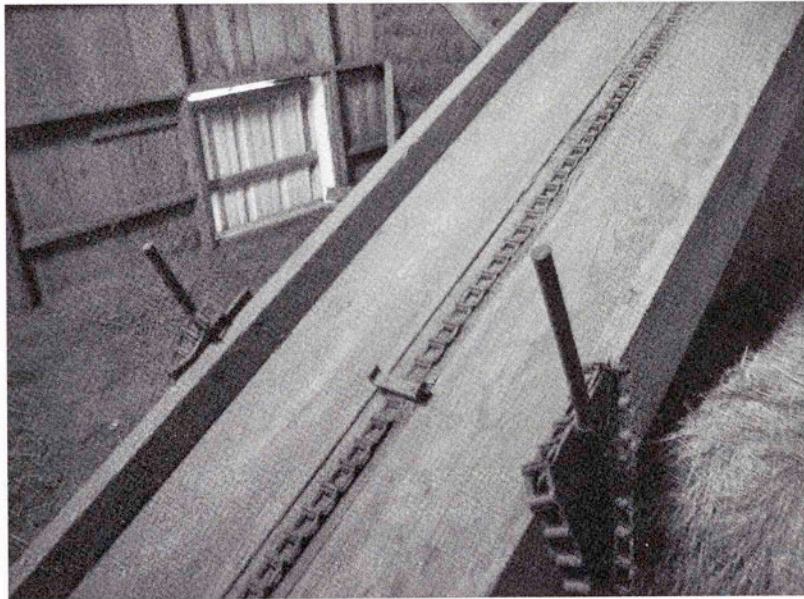
West gable end of Charles Emmerich's barn built in 1916.



North side of Emmerich's barn.



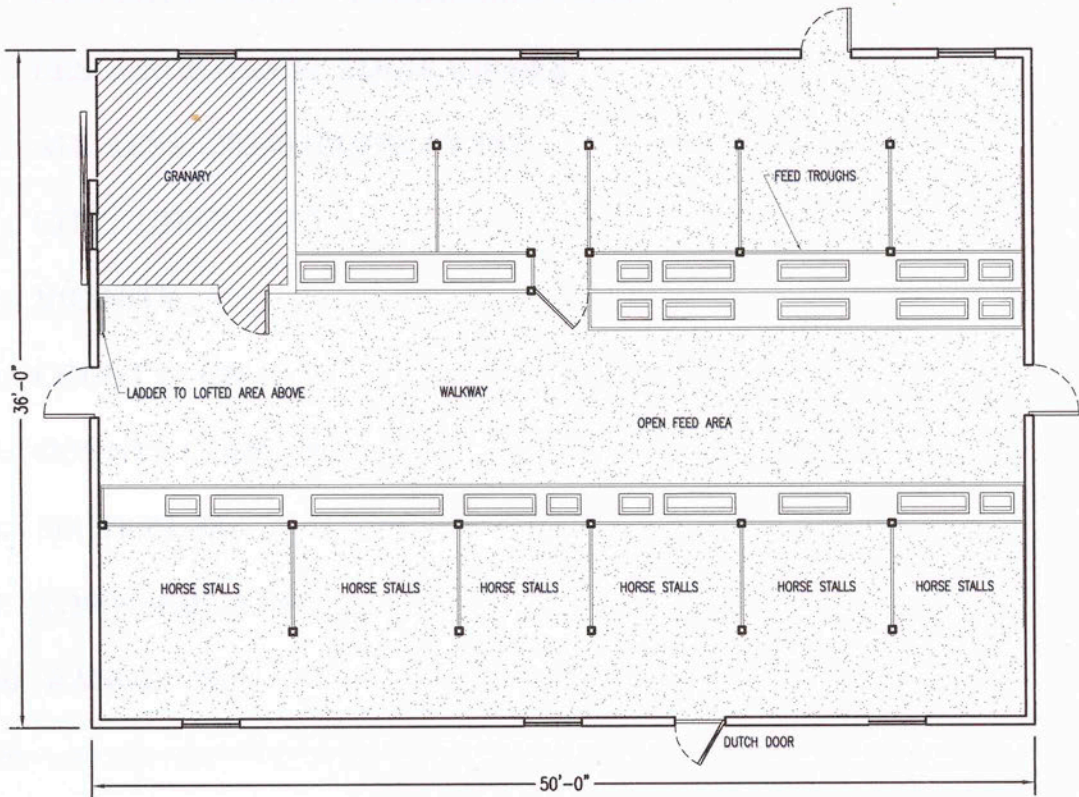
East end of Emmerich's barn where circular metal granary stands with pyramid wood shingle roof and dormer ventilator opening.



Wood hay carrier located in the loft.



HISTORIC PROPERTY OF JOHN EMMERICH
IDENTIFICATION PLAN



PROPERTY NAME: JOHN EMMERICH
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S15 SW4 T16N R6W
YEAR BUILT: 1916

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: FEDDERSEN FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: EDDIE KIRKES

3. ADDRESS: 20340 HIGHWAY 152

4. CITY: UNION CITY

5. VICINITY: V

6. COUNTY: CN

7. COUNTY CODE: 017

8. SECTION: 34

9. TOWNSHIP: 11N

10. RANGE: 7W



11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE

12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE

14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE

15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: In the 1920's Ethel (Ellie) Woods

father, Luther Segress, leased the farm from Roe Stevens. Luther built a

barn on the property when Ellie was a child. Ellie is now in her early

nineties and recalls the barn as different in design and possibly destroyed by

tornado.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Eddie Kirkes, 2007; Ethel (Ellie) Woods
Interview, 2007
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008
20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

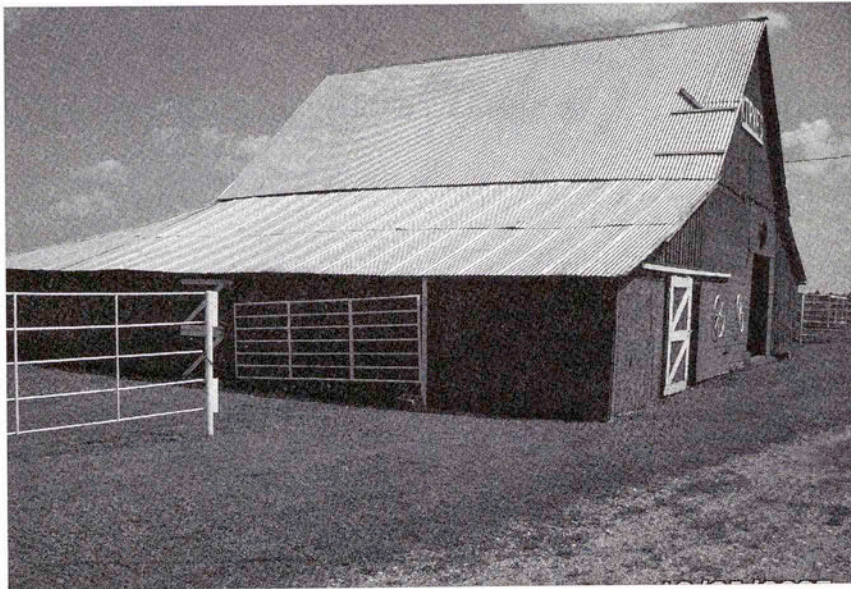
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: LUTHER SEGRESS
26. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?
28. ACCESSIBLE: Y
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB
VARIATION
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE; HIPPED
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
35. WINDOW TYPE: NONE
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: N/A
37. DOOR TYPE: DUTCH; SLIDING WAGON

38. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn's land orientation is east/west; Broken gable roof faces west; Hipped roof surrounds barn on the north, east, and south; Roof is covered with sheets of metal; Hipped roof appears to be a later addition to the original structure; Painted red; Siding is a combination of horizontal and vertical wood boards; Offset sliding wagon door on the west; small sliding wagon door on the west trimmed in white; Three Dutch doors and small sliding wagon door are located in the surrounding sides of the barn.
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt floor; Off-set wagon door on the west opens into a spacious open feeding/storage area with Dutch doors leading to other rooms that are used for horses and cattle; Feed troughs are built in the corners of the stalls; Tack and equipment storage room on the north; Interior walls and doors were once painted red; there are hewn posts throughout the barn.
40. DECORATIVE DETAILS: A carved wooden horse's head is attached above the wagon door on the west; the name KIRKES is painted white and displayed above the wagon door; some doors are trimmed with white paint.
41. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



Feddersen-Kirkes barn facing west.



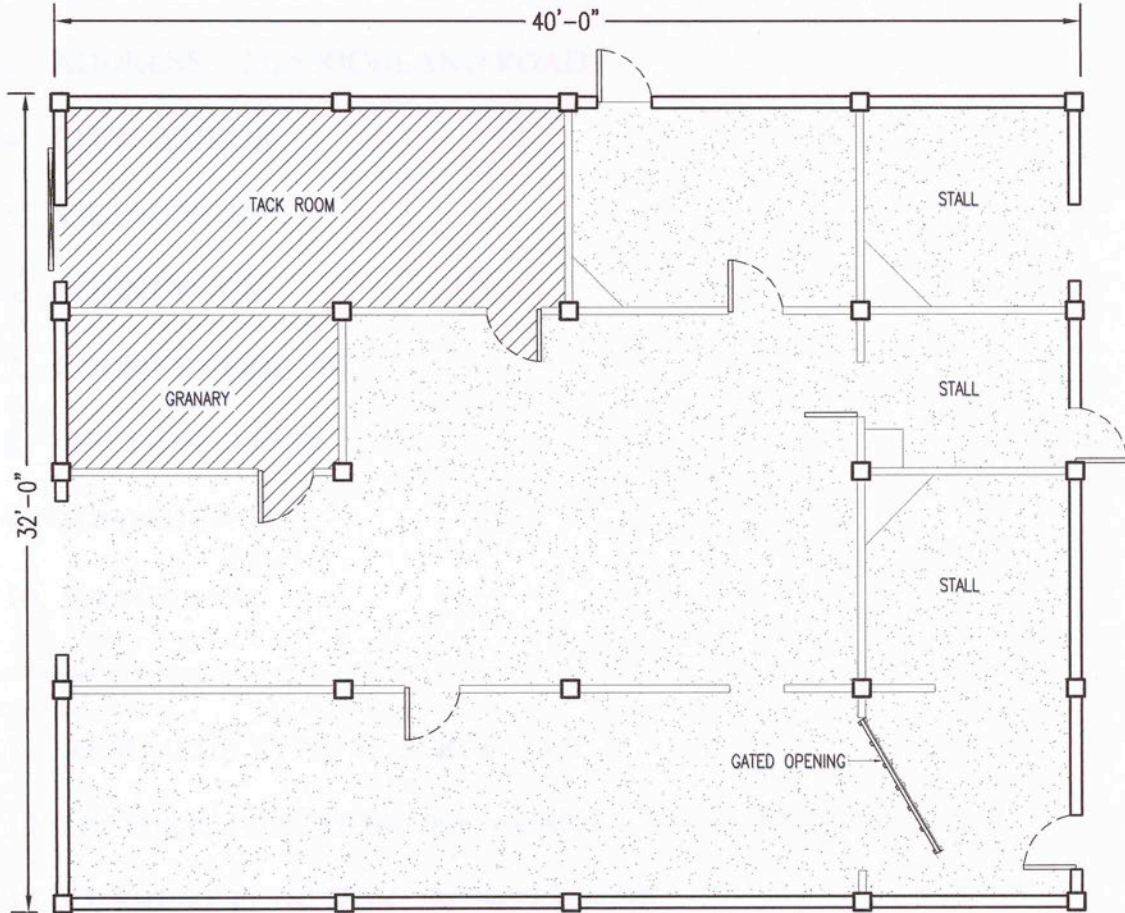
North side of Feddersen-Kirkes barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RECORD
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: ROBERT M. ... FARM

RESIDENT NAME: HAROLD AND IRMA CLARK



DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY
Primary use: barn in New York and New Jersey
1899 and 1900 Robert M. Clark was born in New York
Clare and Harold Lawson building in 1920 and destroyed in 1950
Cemented floor

PROPERTY NAME: EDDIE KIRKES
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S34 T11N R7W
YEAR BUILT: C1920

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: ROBERT M. FRY FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: HAROLD AND JEAN CLAIRE LAWSON
 3. ADDRESS: 2525 RICHLAND ROAD
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 11 SE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 11
 10. RANGE: 6N
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Robert M. Fry immigrated from Germany and resided in New York until staking his 160 acre claim in the 1889 Land Run. Robert M. Fry was Jean Claire Lawson's grandfather. Jean Claire and Harold Lawson continue to live on and farm their 1989 Oklahoma Centennial Farm.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Harold and Jean Claire Lawson
interview, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: ROBERT M. FRY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1906

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 1

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 40 STONE; 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

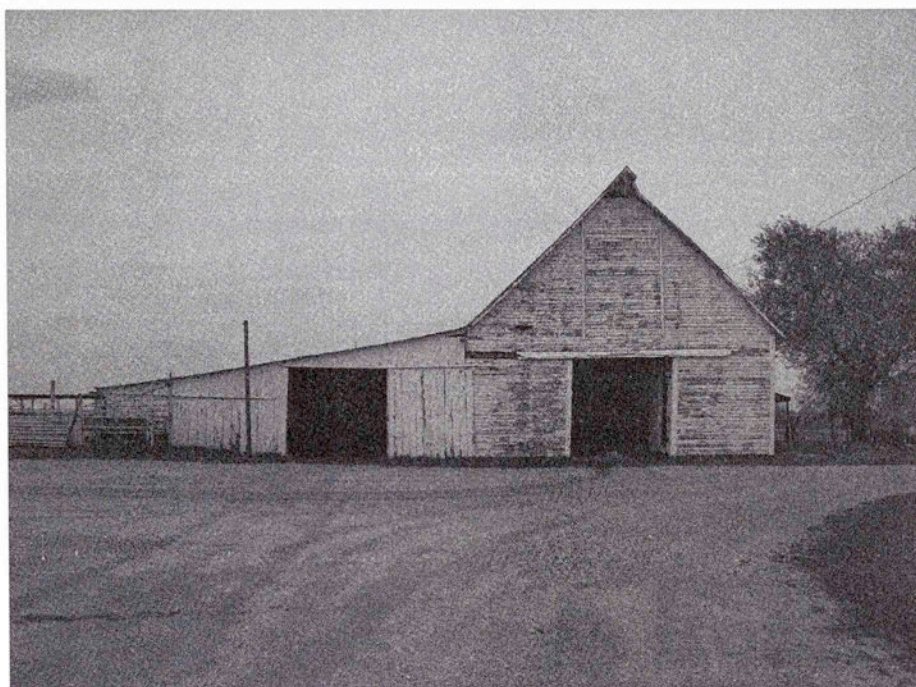
30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

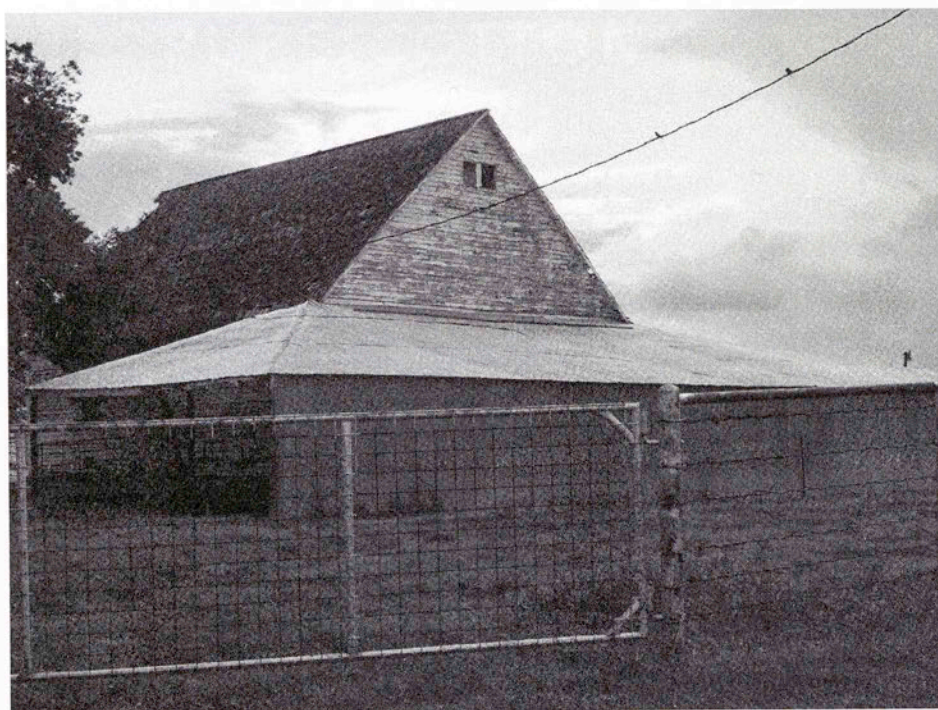
32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north and south on the land; Gable roof with shed extension on the west; Hip roof extension on the north; Original drive and shed extension on the east is no longer present; Narrow hay hood of undetermined style on the south ridge that covers the hay fork track; Vertical lapped siding; Painted white over red; Sliding wagon door is centered on the gable end; Hinged loft door directly above the wagon door; Red sandstone foundation and some concrete mixed with red sandstone.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt floor; Wagon drive through; Granaries on both sides of the drive through; Stairway with a platform that leads to the upper loft; Extended shed on the west has a drive through and also open stalls for livestock feeding.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR

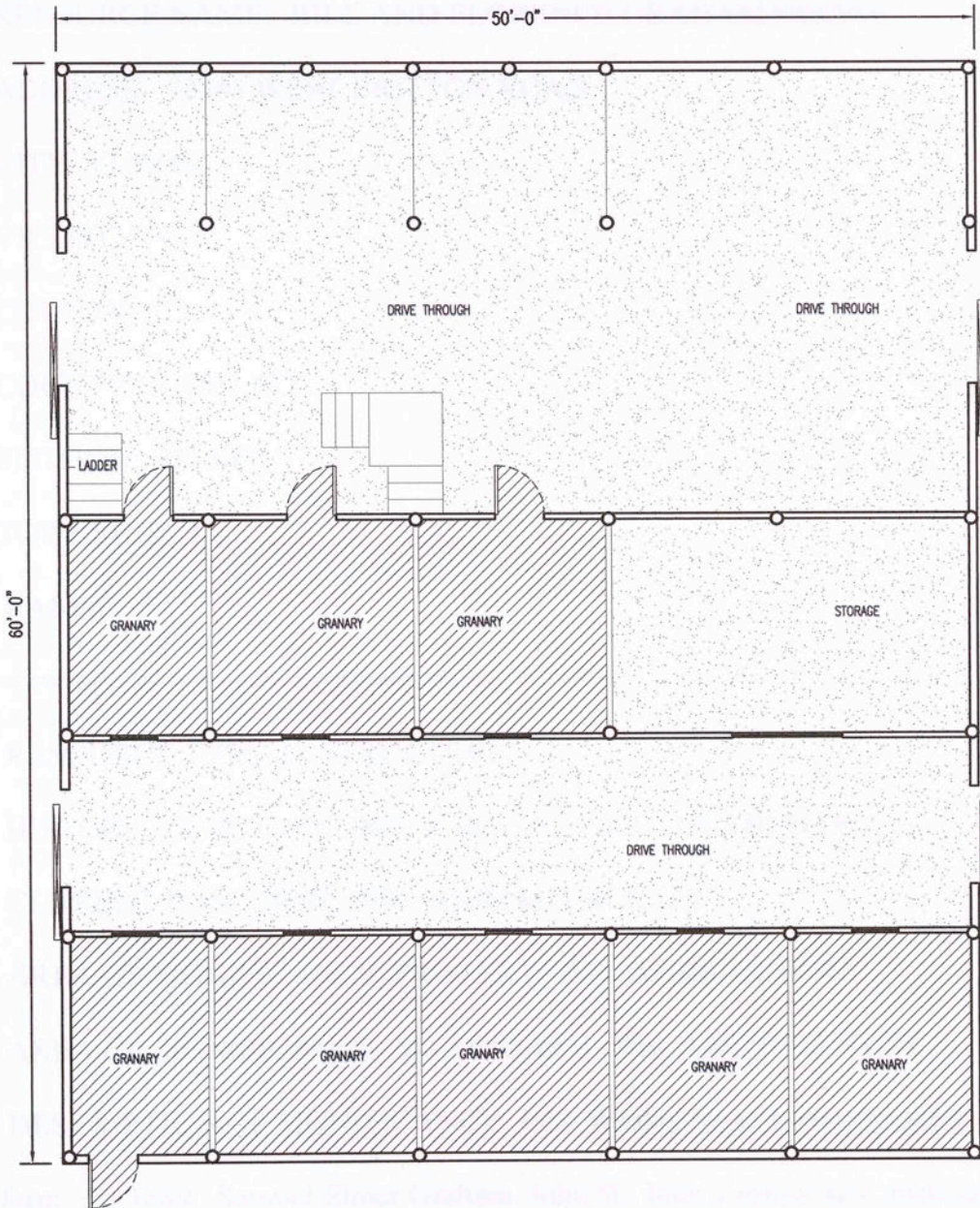


South entrance of John Fry and Harold Lawson's ca. 1906 barn.



North gable end with hipped roof added later.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT
IDENTIFICATION



PROPERTY NAME: ROBERT M. FRY/HAROLD LAWSON
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S6 SE4 T11 R11
YEAR BUILT: C1906

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: SAMUEL ELMER GRAHAM FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: BILL AND FLORENCE GRAHAM ESKEW
 3. ADDRESS: 12344 WEST BRITTON ROAD
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 32 NE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 13
 10. RANGE: 5
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09D ANIMAL FACILITY
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: John Wesley Jones homesteaded the farm in 1889. Samuel Elmer Graham, John W. Jone's son-in-law, received ownership in 1891. The barn was built to house horses and mules; hay storage; and nursery for baby calves. The barn was built using concrete blocks made from a sand pit located on their farm. Each block weighs approximately ninety pounds. The front of the concrete block is textured and

shaped to have a carved stone-like appearance. The concrete blocks were also used to build houses and schools in the Yukon area. Their farm is also significant because of its location on the Chisholm Trail where "bovine wallows" are still present on their land. At one time the Dalton Brothers were known to camp on the creek across the road from the barn. Neighboring farmers would hang hams in a cottonwood tree to keep the robbers from bothering them. When a U.S. Marshal wanted to spend time on the Graham property, he was told to sleep in the barn for fear the Dalton gang would retaliate if he was offered room in the farmhouse.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: A history written by Patricia Graham McDaniel, 2003 for the Centennial Farm application. Interview with Bill and Florence Graham Eskew, 2006, 20

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18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY
19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2007
20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006, 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SAMUEL ELMER GRAHAM AND SONS
CHARLES, WESLEY, REX GRAHAM
22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900
23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?
24. ACCESSIBLE: Y
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE
28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 65 CONCRETE
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 68 GLASS
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON; DUTCH
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Simple rectangular structure with gable roof covered in corrugated tin; The upper gable ends are vertical wood siding with two small fixed windows high in the gable beneath the eaves; The wagon door is located on the south gable end and the Dutch door is on the north gable end and opens into a cattle yard; A loft opening is located above the Wagon door on the south; The concrete block construction begins as a foundation and continues to the eaves; The only wood is located on the gable ends, window frames, and doors; A large concrete silo, built in 1912 stands on the southeast corner of the barn.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: There is a granary on the right as you enter the barn from the south; A ladder directly on the right also leads you to the haymow; There are stables on the east and west of the open walkway with feed troughs; Each feed trough has small wood bins for grain and salt; Wooden knee walls divide one stall from another; Two larger gated pins are

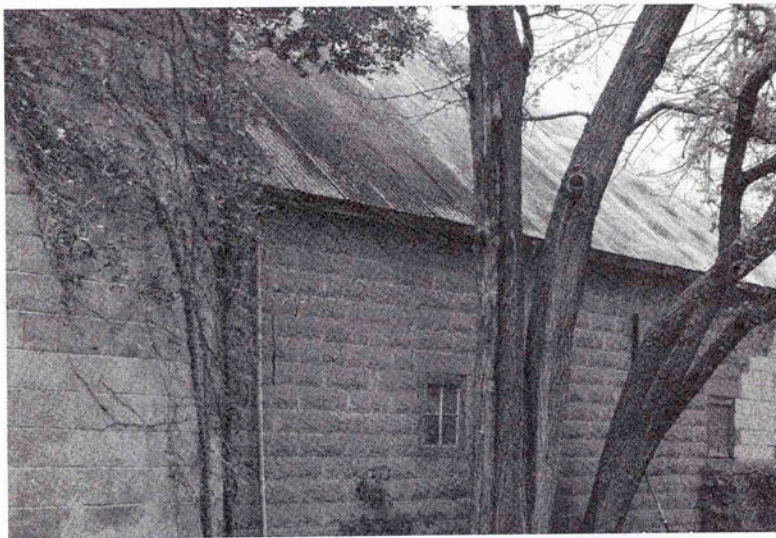
located on the north; One pin is used for small calves; The large Dutch door opens into the cattle yard on the north.

37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

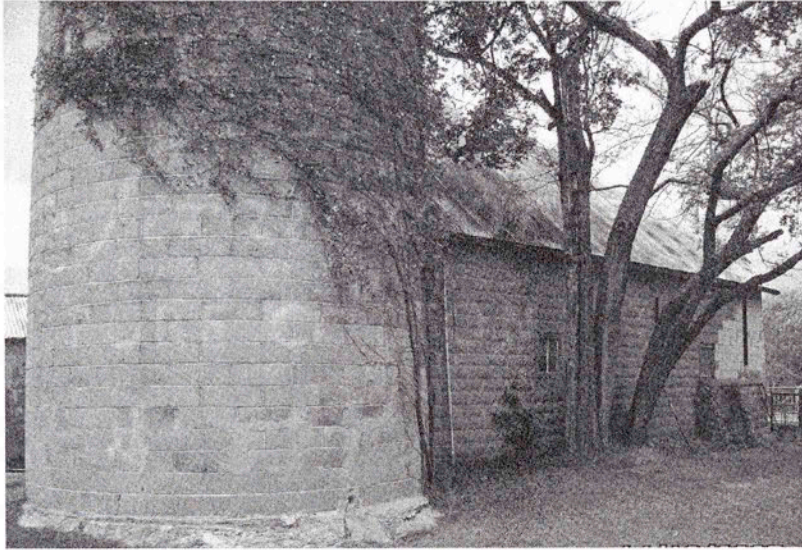
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



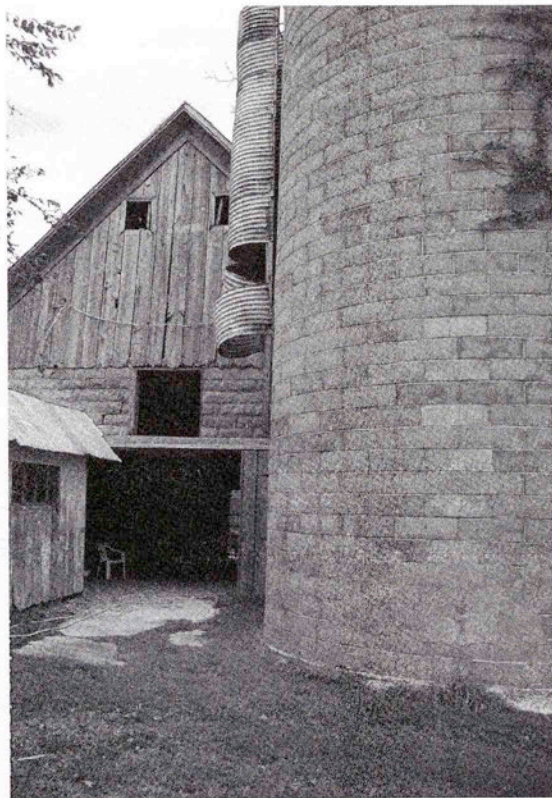
North gable end of the Samuel Graham barn built ca. 1900.



East side of Samuel Graham's barn using the rock faced concrete block he manufactured on his farm.



Silo in front of the Graham barn.

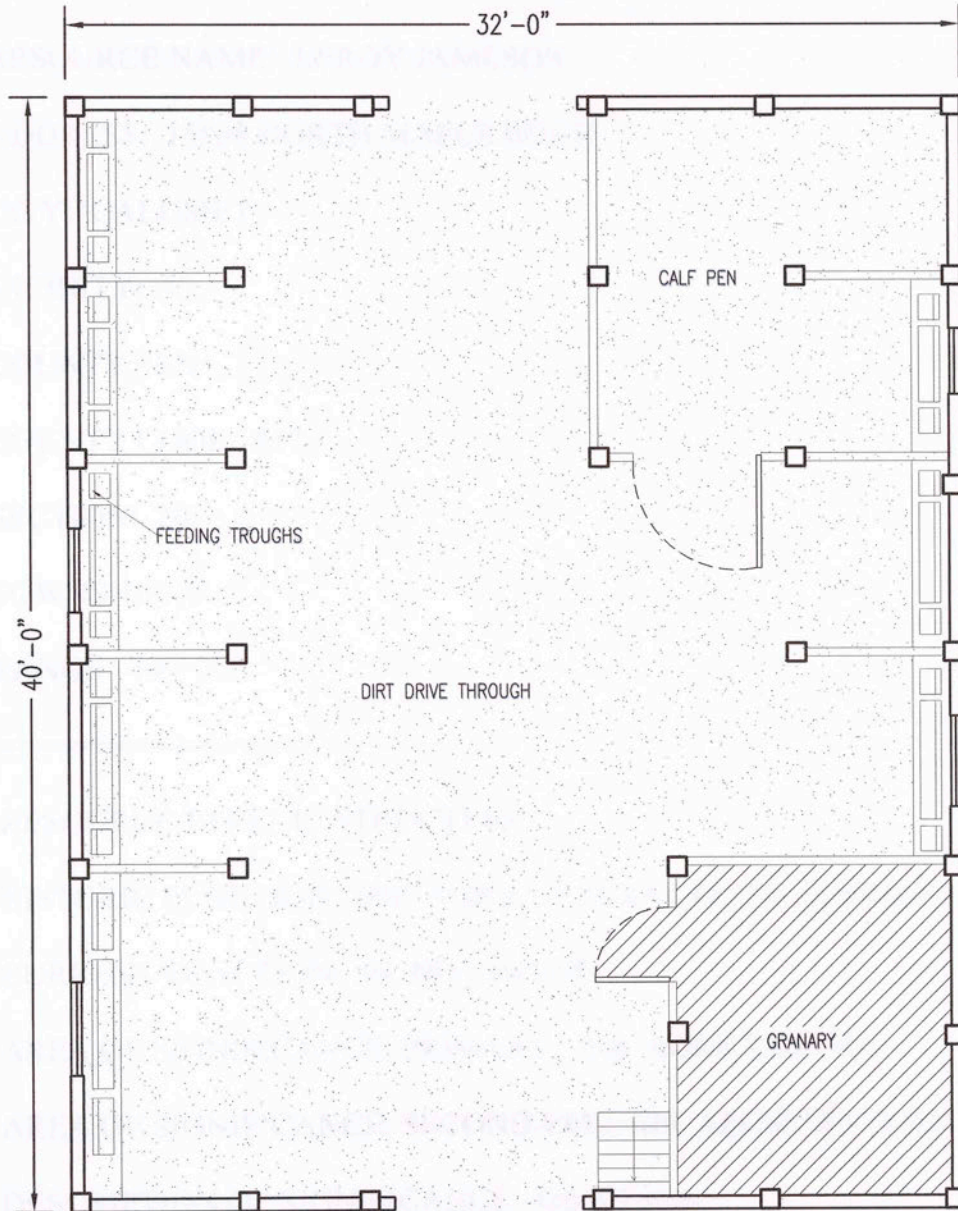


South gable end of Samuel Graham's barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION KENNESAW
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: CA. AND HYRTLE GRAHAM 1844
LOCAL USE NAME: CATTLE PEN



PROPERTY NAME: SAMUEL ELMER GRAHAM/BILL ESKEW
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S32 NE4 T13 R5
YEAR BUILT: C1900

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: C.A. AND MYRTLE GRASS FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: LEROY JAMESON
 3. ADDRESS: 15805 NORTH MAPLE ROAD
 4. CITY: CALUMET
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 20
 9. TOWNSHIP: 9
 10. RANGE: 14
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Grass Estate

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Interview with Janice Garlett, daughter of LeRoy Jameson, owner since 1976 when it was purchased from the Grass Estate.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006, 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: C.A. GRASS

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE VARIATION

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: N/A

33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON; DUTCH

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

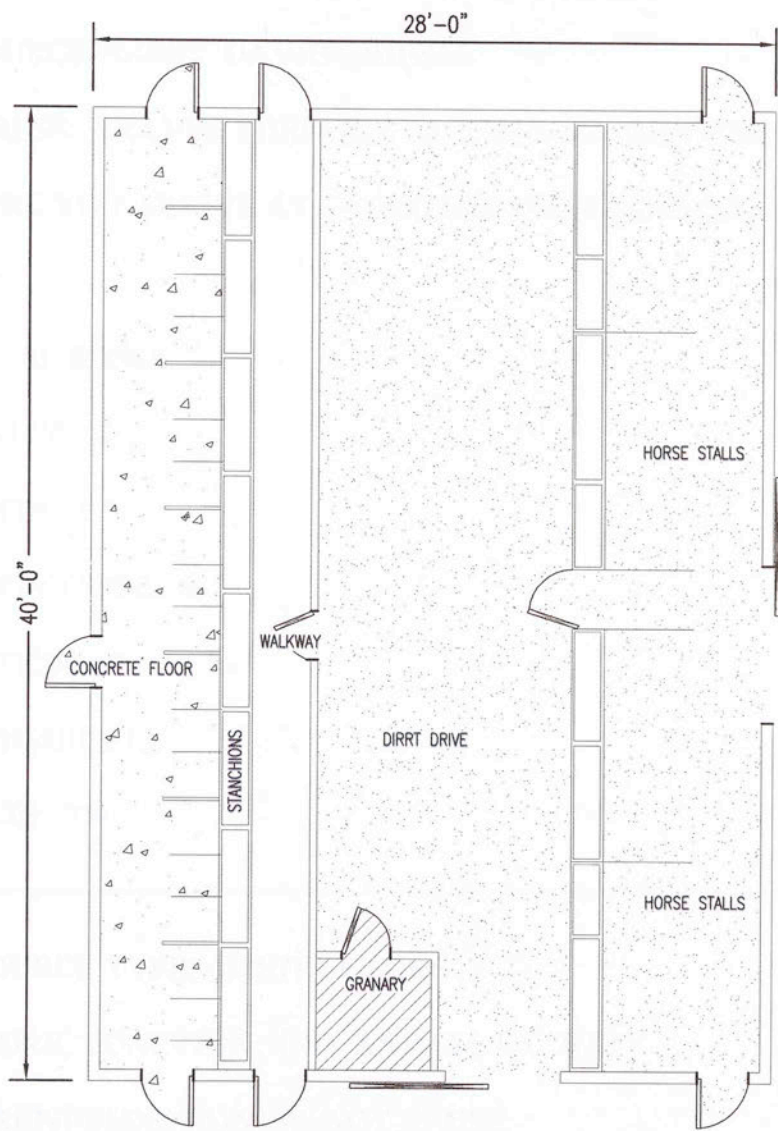
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north/south; Built on level ground with a concrete foundation; Broken gable variation roof; Triangular hay hood; Vertical wood boards are painted red; Wagon door entrance on the south and north moves on metal hinges; One wagon door on the west side of the barn; One Dutch door on the east; Three Dutch doors on both the north and south gable ends; Loft door located beneath the triangular hay hood; Small grain door on the south; Roof is covered in sheets of metal.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is divided into three areas: Dairy, Drive through, Horse stables; Half loft on the east provides hay storage; Each stable provides a feed trough for grain and hay; Hinged gates provide entry from the drive through into the livestock areas; All floors are dirt, except dairy on west has concrete flooring.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



South gable with triangular hay hood and Dutch doors on the east and west.



West side of Grass-Jameson barn with Dutch door.



PROPERTY NAME: LEROY JAMESON/CH GRASS
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S20 R9 T14
YEAR BUILT: 1920

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: WILEY "BABE" JONES FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: DAVID GRIESEL
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL THROUGH EL RENO ON HIGHWAY 8L NORTH.
BEFORE YOU ARRIVE AT THE OVERPASS, BARNS ARE ON THE
EAST.
 4. CITY: EL RENO
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 33
 9. TOWNSHIP: 13
 10. RANGE: 7W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09D ANIMAL FACILITY
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Wiley "Babe" Jones came to Indian
Territory in 1990. He worked with the horse purchasing board for the Army
at Fort Reno. He became nationally known in the horse industry. At one

time the Pentagon asked Babe to activate the Remount machinery. He also bought and sold horses to metropolitan police departments in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Washington D.C. In 1973, the horses supplied by Babe bore the body of President John F. Kennedy. The riderless horse in John F. Kennedy's funeral, Black Jack, was housed in Wiley Jone's barn.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Canadian County Historical Society, 2007; Canadian County History Book Association. Family Histories of Canadian County Oklahoma, 244; David Griesel, interview, 2007.
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18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 19, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WILEY "BABE" JONES

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: MONITOR

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

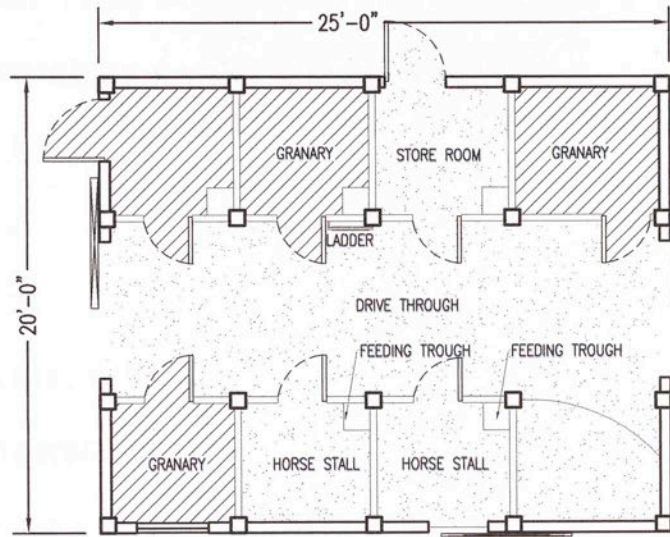
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED SHUTTER AND LOUVERED
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; HINGED DOOR; DUTCH DOOR
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barns are positions east/west; Monitor roof;
Monitor or clerestory roof has two louvered windows on each side; Asphalt shingles cover wood shingles on barn 2; Sheets of metal cover roof of barn 1; Triangular hay hood; Painted red; Roofs and some sides of the first barn are covered in sheets of metal; Vertical board and batten siding; Horizontal siding on monitor roof; Sliding wagon doors are located on the west and east gable ends as well as one on the south side of the barn 2; Loft door is directly above wagon doors.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Sliding wagon doors open into a dirt drive through; Horse stalls are on each side of the drive through; All flooring, except for the granary, is dirt; One granary is located in the northeast corner; Each horse stall has feed troughs and small wood boxes for salt and oats; Ladder into the hay loft is located in the center of the barn.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



West end of “Wiley Babe” Jones’ horse barn.



West end of Jones’ horse barn with monitor roof and triangular hay hood.



GRIESEL_BARN_1

PROPERTY NAME: WILEY "BABE" JONES/DAVID GRIESEL
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S33 T13 R7W
YEAR BUILT: C1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: MATTHEW HINGER BARN
2. RESOURCE NAME: ANNA JO PUTNUM
3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL WEST OF CALUMET ON HIGHWAY 66 TO
KARNS ROAD, TURN SOUTH AND TRAVEL TO 134TH. THE BARN IS
ON THE CORNER OF KARNS ROAD AND 134TH.
4. CITY: CALUMET
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 14 NW4
9. TOWNSHIP: 13
10. RANGE: 10

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Built by Matthew Hinger who
migrated into the United States in 1851. He was a farmer and carpenter and
built the barn c1905. Three floor bank barn that is built perpendicular to the
hill. The lower portion of the barn is for livestock. The second floor is on

ground level and is used for hay storage and grain. The third floor is also used for hay storage. The limestone used for the foundation was transported by wagon from the Southard Gyp Pit located in the Gypsum Hills, where it is said some of the purest gypsum in the world is located.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Anna Jo Putman, genealogist for the Hinger family history interview, 2007.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 3, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2006, 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: MATTHEW HINGER

22. YEAR BUILT: ca.1905

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GRUNDSCHEIER (TRI-LEVEL GROUND BARN; DOUBLE CRIB TYPE 2)

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 42 SANDSTONE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

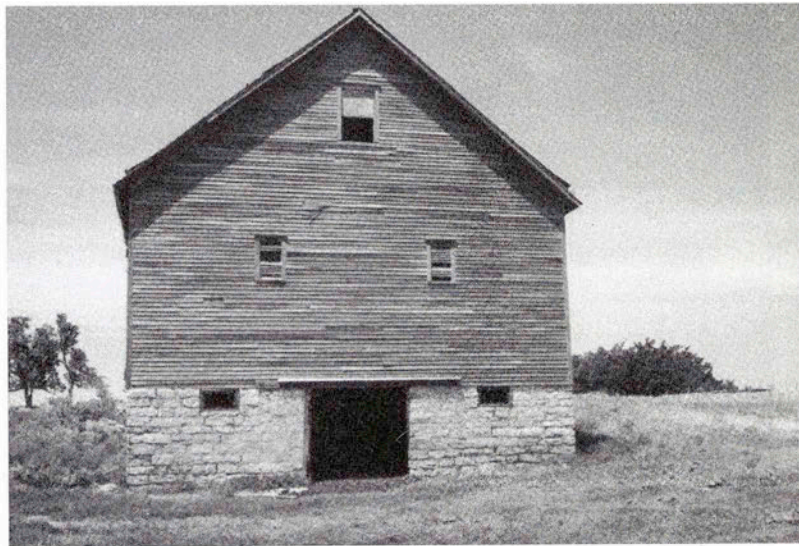
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED, LOUVERED; AWNING
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Foundation is sandstone and the upper portion of the barn is horizontal wood siding; The windows on the east and west gable ends are louvered and the lower basement windows are awnings; Two large wagon doors are located on the ground level where wagons can drive through the barn north to south; One large wagon door is located on the east basement level; These wagon doors were once covered by doors that would move on metal tracks; There is wooden guttering along the north and south roof eaves; The barn is built perpendicular to the hill, and is considered a tri-level barn.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: The basement has a dirt floor where there are animal stalls and feeding troughs; The second floor located on the ground level has a wood floor; There are granaries, large loft space for hay storage, and an opening to a wooden chute used to send grain to livestock below; The third level is also used for additional hay storage; Through one doorway there is a stairway that leads to the stables below.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



Matthew Hinger and Jimmy Jack Smith barn ca. 1905.



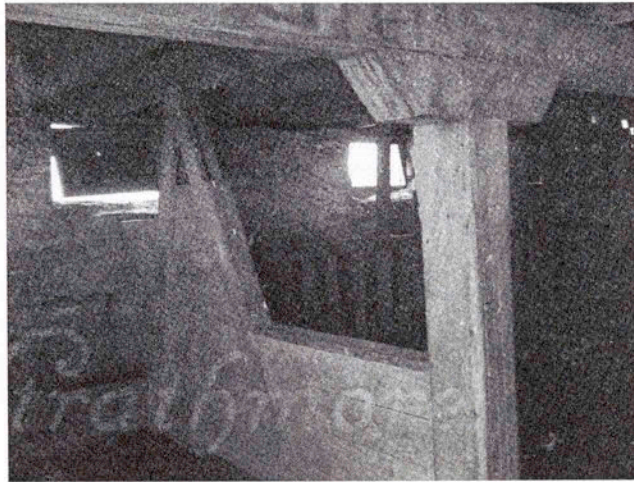
The Matthew Hinger barn is built perpendicular to the slope. East gable end with entrance into lower livestock stalls.



South wagon drive through located on the upper slope.



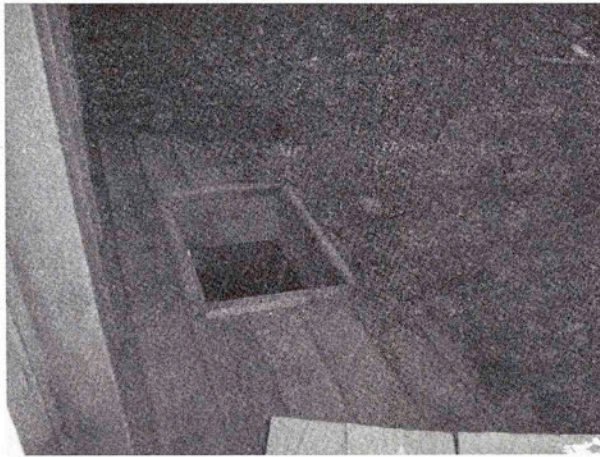
Lower level livestock stables in the Matthew Hinger barn.



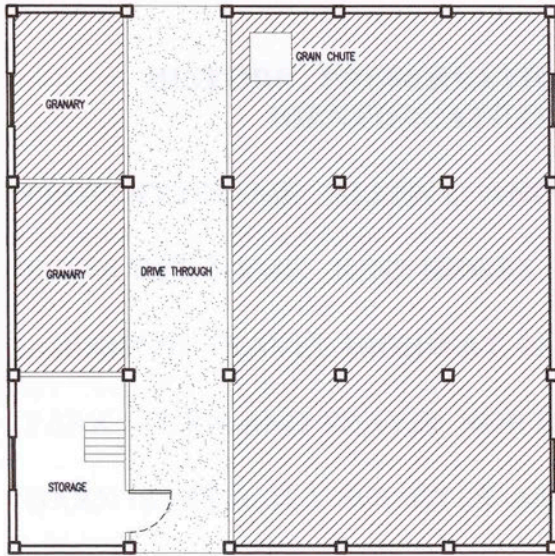
Lower level livestock stables showing awning windows, knee wall, and wooden dairy stanchions.



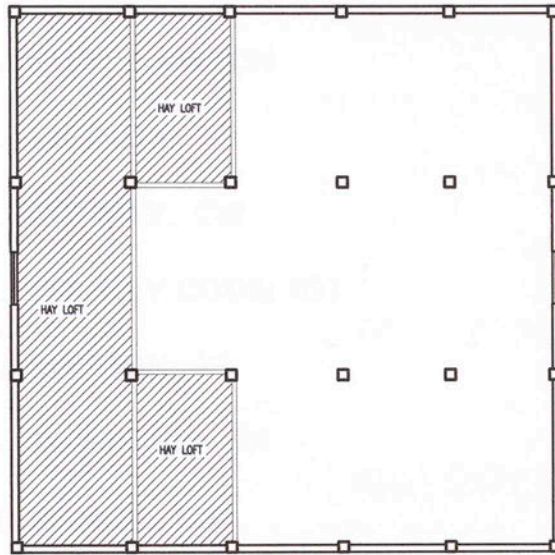
Post and beam construction inside the hay loft of the Hinger-Smith barn.



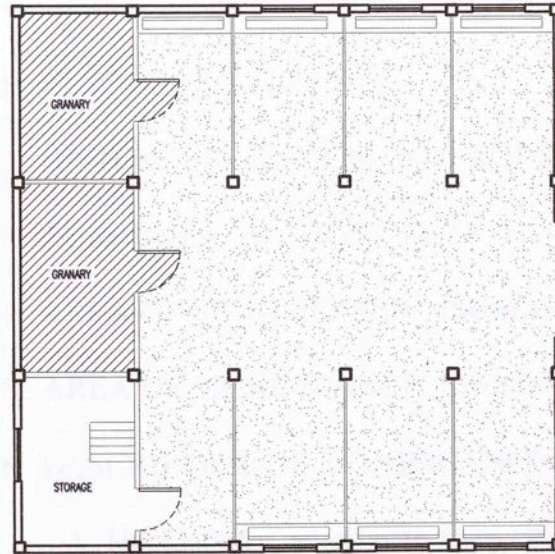
Hay hole or chute opening in the hay loft floor.



GROUND LOFT



UPPER LOFT



LOWER LEVEL



PROPERTY NAME: MATTHEW HINGER/ JIMMY J. SMITH
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S14 NW4 T13 R10
 YEAR BUILT: ca.1905

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: ALLEN C. AND MABEL HUCKLEBERRY FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: JUNE HEWES
3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL HIGHWAY 49 WEST TOWARD MEDICINE
PARK. TURN AND TRAVEL NORTH ON HIGHWAY 58. THE ROCK
BARN IS DIRECTLY SOUTH OF ANN'S COUNTRY KITCHEN ON
HIGHWAY 58.
4. CITY: LAWTON
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CM
7. COUNTY CODE: 031
8. SECTION: 36
9. TOWNSHIP: 4N
10. RANGE: 13W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Located north of Lake Lawtonka.
C.A. Huckleberry, an oil man from Oklahoma City built a rock house, guest
house, and barn on the property for a vacation home. He also built the

Sheraton Lodge from the same rock, which is now under Lake Lawtonka.

The rock was gathered from the Slick Hills located in the Wichita Mountains, north of Mt. Scott. Oscar McCosh, Scotch-Irish, was the stone mason and used sand from a local creek to mix the concrete. An Indian artist, Charlie Rowell, assisted in building the barn. Cedar trees surrounding the property came from Indiana. The barn was originally built for palomino horses. Later, the barn became a horse and dairy barn.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Patsy Hale, a descendant of the Huckleberry Family; June Hewes, Oscar McCosh's daughter.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 10, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WPA WORKERS, OSCAR MCKOSH,
CHARLIE ROWELL

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1930

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

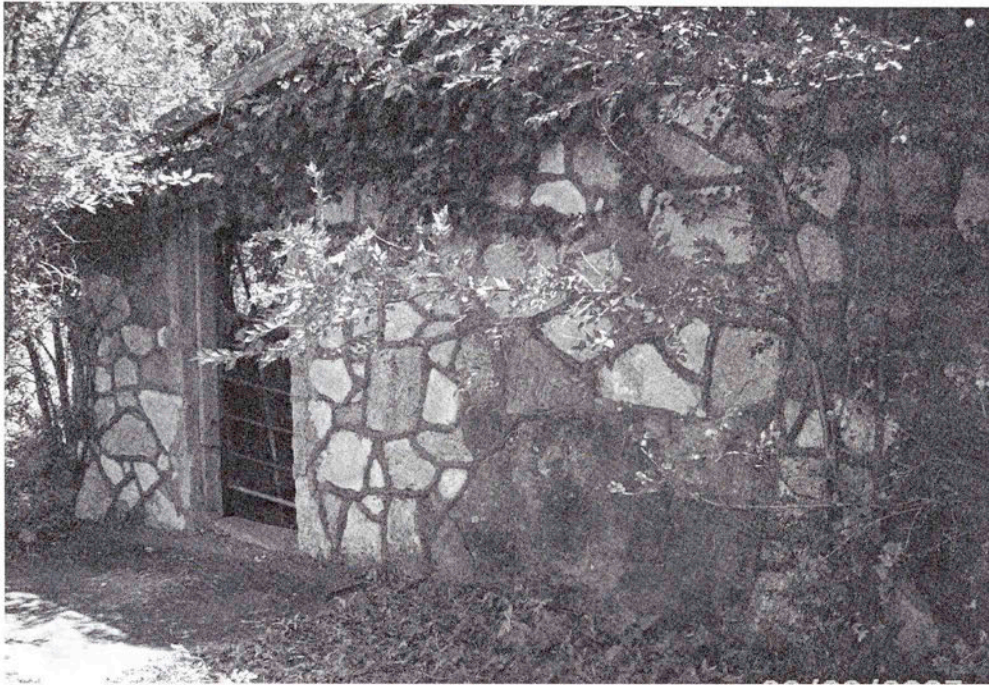
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

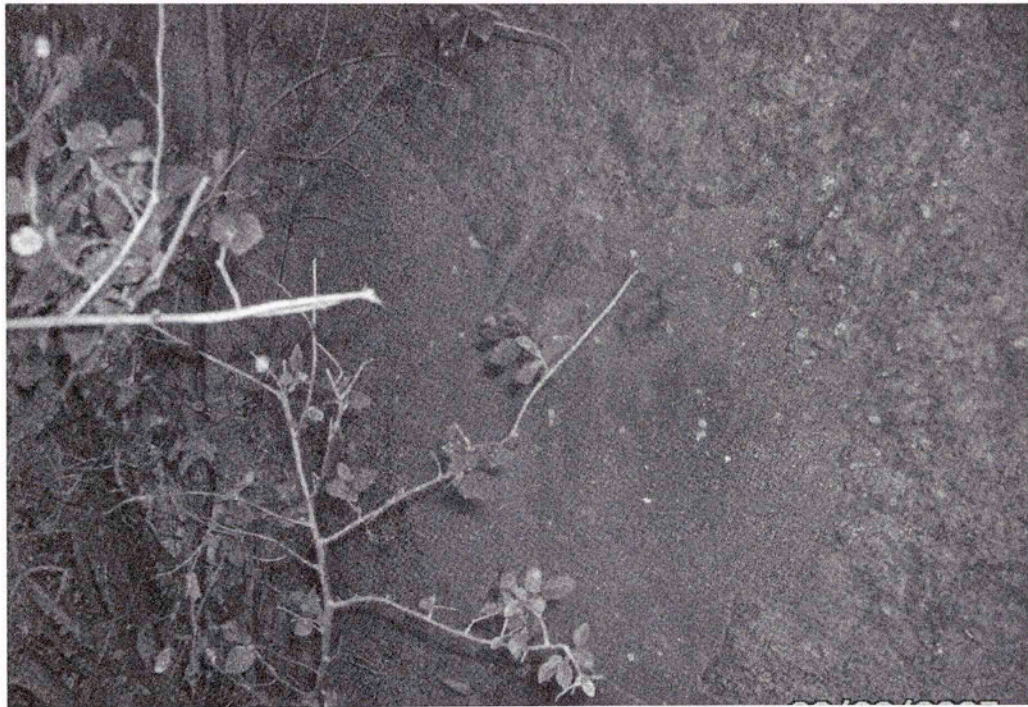
27. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL

26. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL
27. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 40 STONE
28. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
29. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
30. WINDOW MATERIAL: 40 ROCK; 20 WOOD
31. DOOR TYPE: HINGED WAGON DOOR; DUTCH DOORS; HINGED DOORS
32. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Various colors, textures, and shapes of stone from the Slick Hills, Wichita Mts. are used to build the barn; The stone mason used weeping mortar joints; The gambrel roof is covered in sheets of metal; Hinged shutters cover the fixed windows into the granaries and these windows are located high on the side wall; West side of the barn is an open shed; East side of the barn is an enclosed area with two exterior doorways and two windows (none have coverings); Hinged doors on the south open into the barn's drive through; Front of the barn faces the north and a sliding wagon door open into the drive through; One fixed window on the north has metal bars; Hinged door on the east opens into the east area of the barn; The most interesting feature is a smooth area of mortar forms an uneven pattern and provides the artist a surface where mortar was used to paint an Indian riding a horse; On the south ends of the barn the same method is used to paint a horse's head.

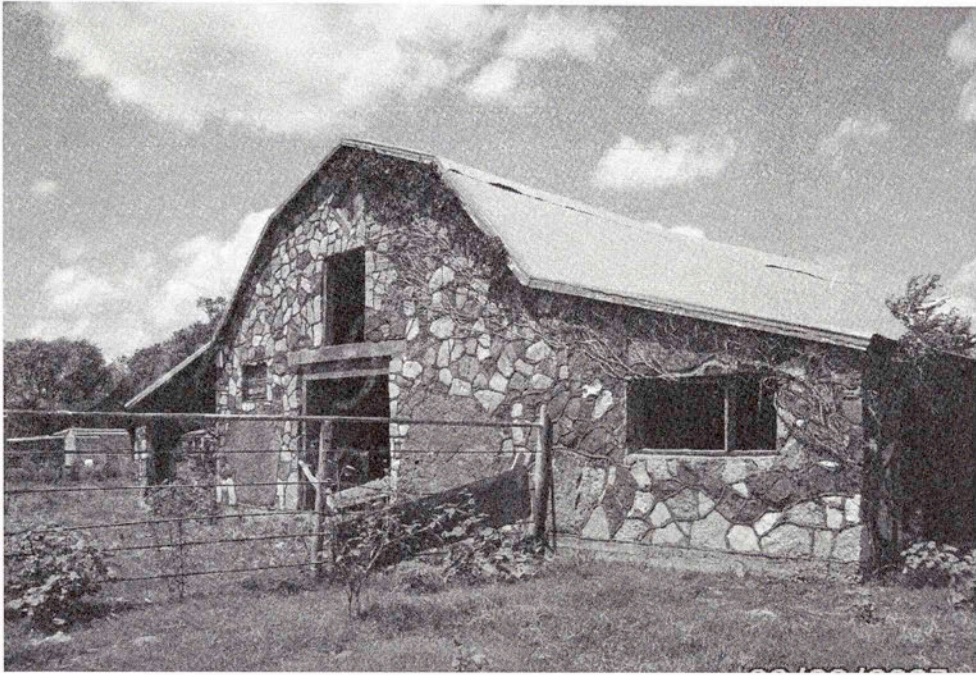
34. INTERIOR FEATURES: All the floor areas are dirt; Drive through provides access to three granaries on the west and horse stalls on the east; All stalls are open except one is a gated pen; Centered Dutch door along the east wall opens into the open area on the east that was used as a dairy; A room located on the northwest corner of the barn has a stairway that enters the loft; Loft is the entire upper area of the gambrel roof.
35. DECORATIVE DETAILS: Sand and mortar art on the north and south ends of the barn show an Indian riding a horse on the north end and the head of a horse on the south barn entrance. Some of the art has been removed or damaged by vandals.
36. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR
37. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (Present and Historic) Metal sheets have been added to cover the wooden shingle roof. Doors are missing and some of the stonework has collapsed on the east side of the barn.



North stone exterior of Huckleberry's horse barn.



Picture of an Indian on a horse applied to the stonework on the front of the barn, using the concrete sand mortar.
Much of the artwork has been destroyed by vandalism.



South side of the Huckleberry barn.



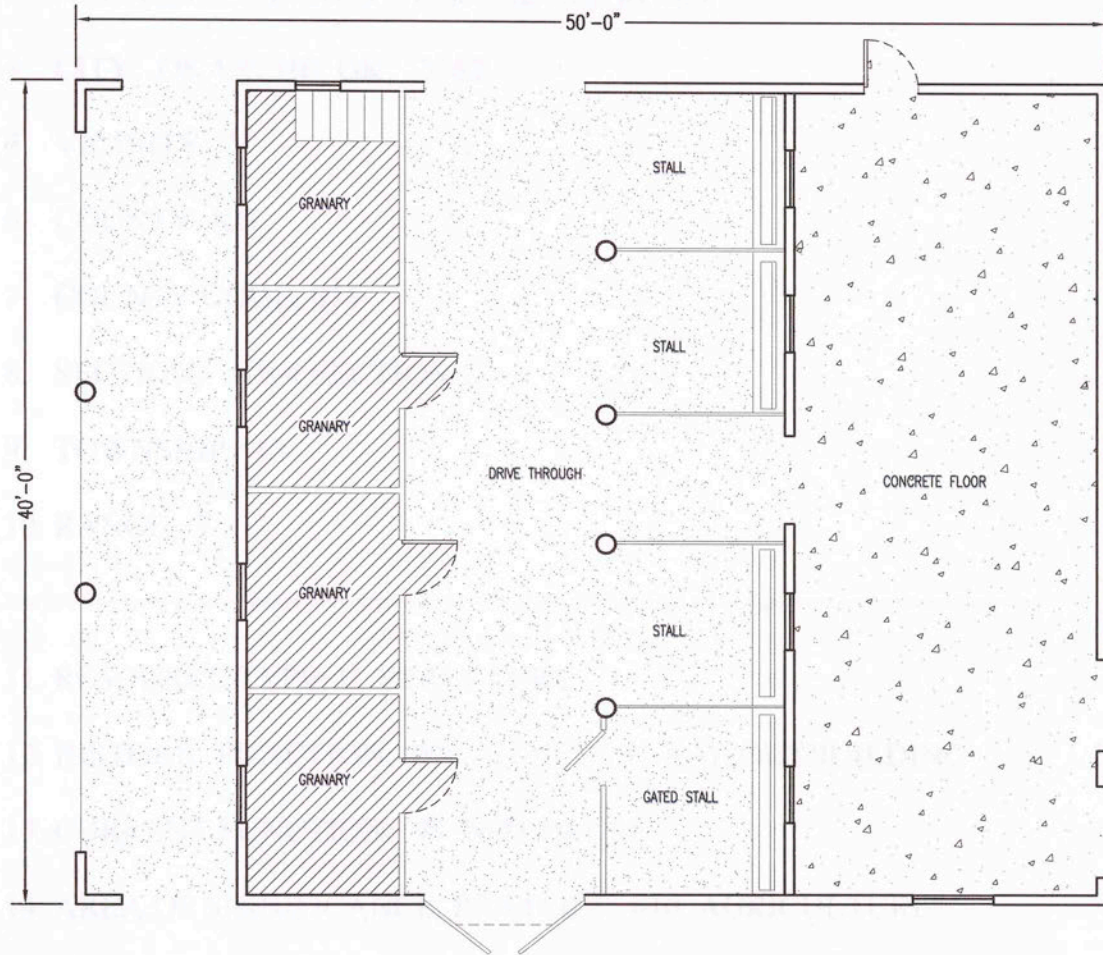
Horse's head placed on stone on both sides of the south entry. Each stone is laid with weeping mortar.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: FRANK HUBBARD

2. RESOURCE NAME: FRANK HUBBARD'S BARN AND RAILROAD CAR



3. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SECONDARY

16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Built along the Great Depression

with donations of material and labor from the Great Depression Railroad, El Paso

PROPERTY NAME: ALLEN C. HUCKHEBERRY
COUNTY: COMANCHE
LEGAL: S36 T4N R13W
YEAR BUILT: ca. 1930

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: FRANK HRDY, JR.
 2. RESOURCE NAME: FRANK HRDY, JR. AND MS. ELAINE HRDY
 3. ADDRESS: 9414 NORTH ALFADALE ROAD
 4. CITY: OKARCHE, OK 73762
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: NW4 SECTION 23
 9. TOWNSHIP: 13
 10. RANGE: 7
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Built during the Great Depression with discarded railroad cars and ties from Rock Island Railroad, El Reno.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Frank Hrdy, Jr.; Posts located inside the barn still labeled R.I. (Rock Island)

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: MARCH 9, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: FRANK HRDY, SR. AND FRANK HRDY, JR.

22. YEAR BUILT: 1932

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE I

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65

27. ROOF TYPE: SPREAD GAMBREL

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

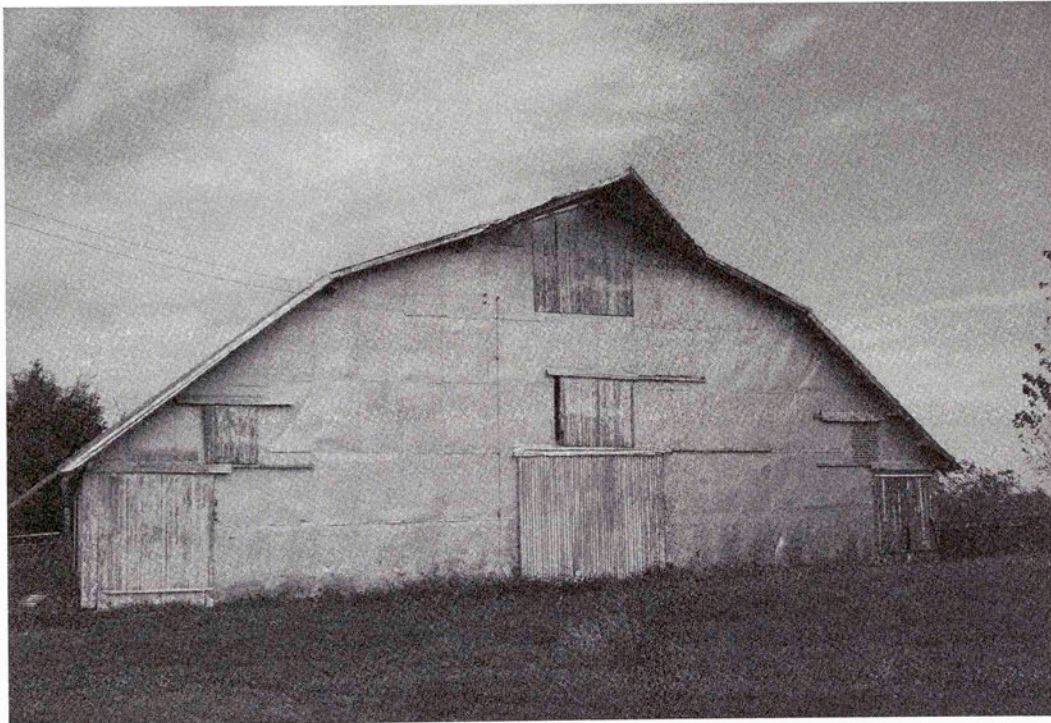
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

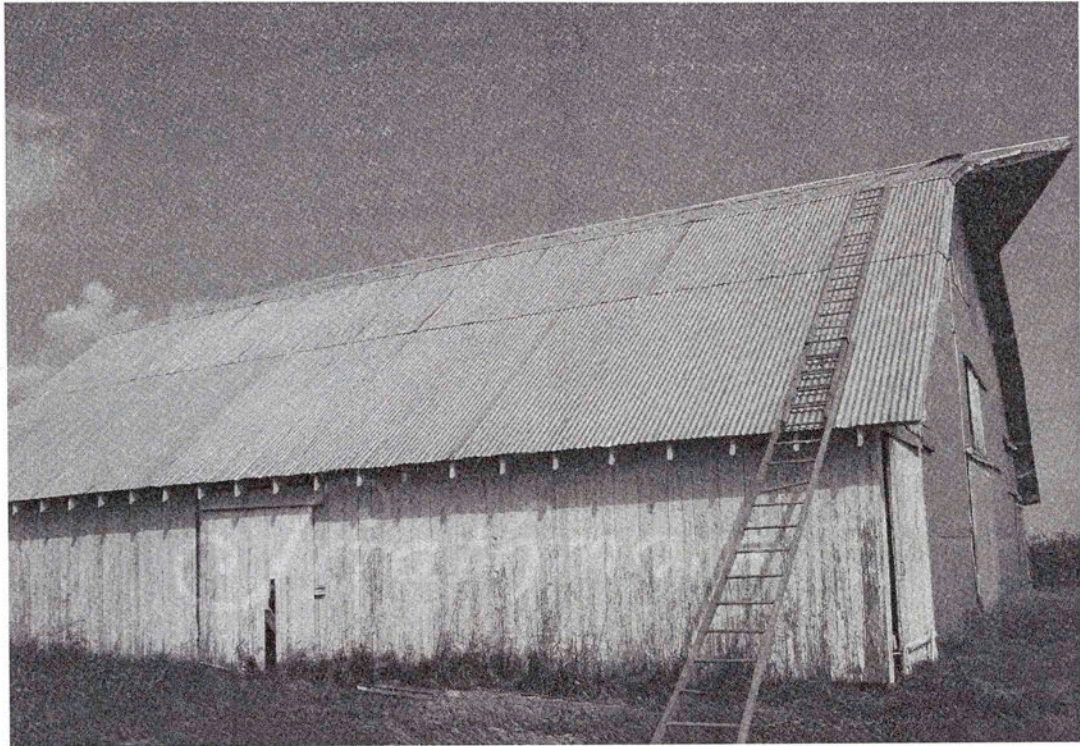
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON DOORS, DUTCH DOORS

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD, 50 METAL

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned north/south; Spread gambrel roof; Triangular hay hood on the south; Hay loft door beneath the hay hood; North and south gable ends have two sliding wagon doors and one smaller sliding door; Metal pentice are above each door and shutter window; Exterior tin is from railroad box cars and covers all areas of the exterior, except sliding doors; All wagon doors are railroad box car doors utilizing the original hardware.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Two large granaries, metal stanchions on each side of drive through, and expansive upper loft for hay storage.
37. DECORATE DETAILS: POSTS INSIDE THE BARN ARE STAMPED WITH “ R.I.”
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: O2 GOOD



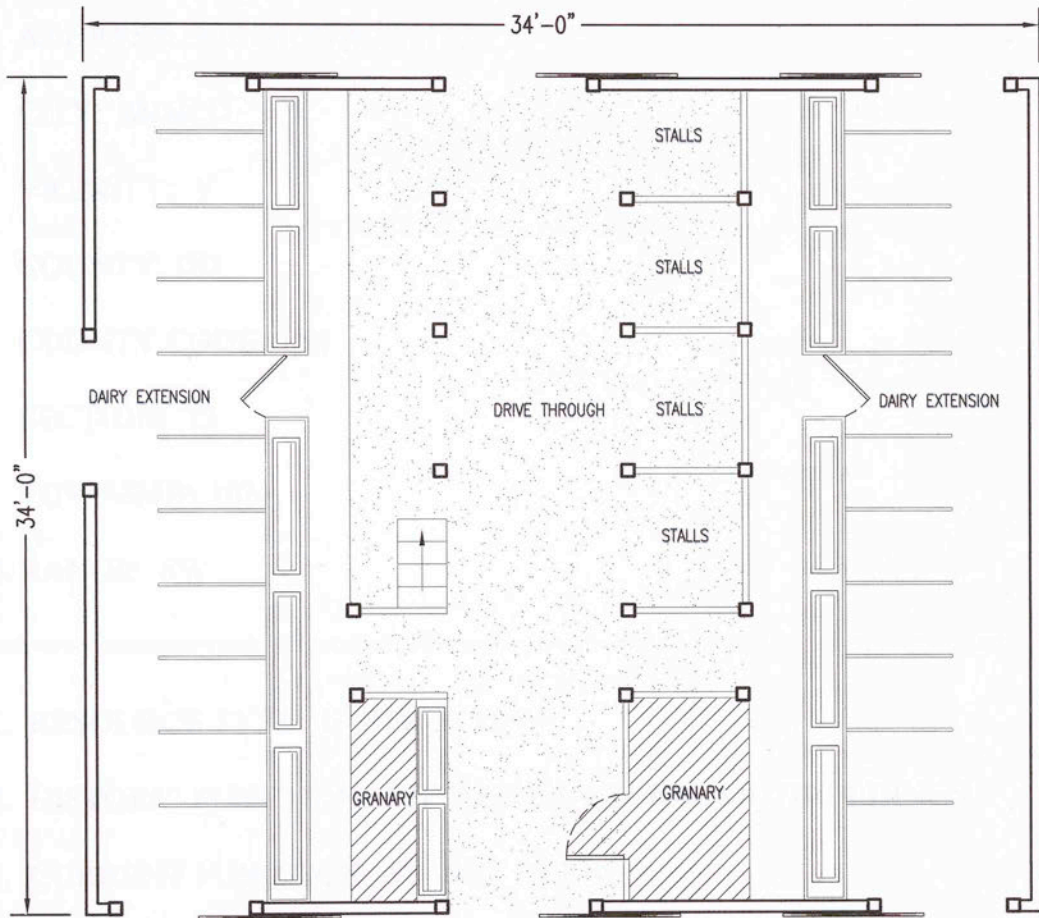
South gable end of Hrdy's barn.



West side of Frank Hrdy Jr.'s barn



PROPERTY NAME: FRANK (HARDY), JR
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S23 NW4 T13 R7



PROPERTY NAME: FRANK (HARDY), JR
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S23 NW4 T13 R7
YEAR BUILT: C1932

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: HENRY AND PAULINE KNIPPELMIER FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: OSCAR KNIPPELMIER
 3. ADDRESS: 672 HIGHWAY 152
 4. CITY: MINCO
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: GD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 051
 8. SECTION: 13
 9. TOWNSHIP: 10N
 10. RANGE: 8W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: This barn is considered a landmark in Minco. Diedrich Herman Knippelmier born in Nordholz, Germany was Henry Knippelmier's father and Oscar's grandfather. Diedrich traveled from a sojourn in Nebraska to Oklahoma in 1908.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Minco Family History Book; Interview
with Oscar Knippelmier, 2007.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HENRY KNIPPELMIER

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1916

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL VARIATION

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: SALTBOX

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

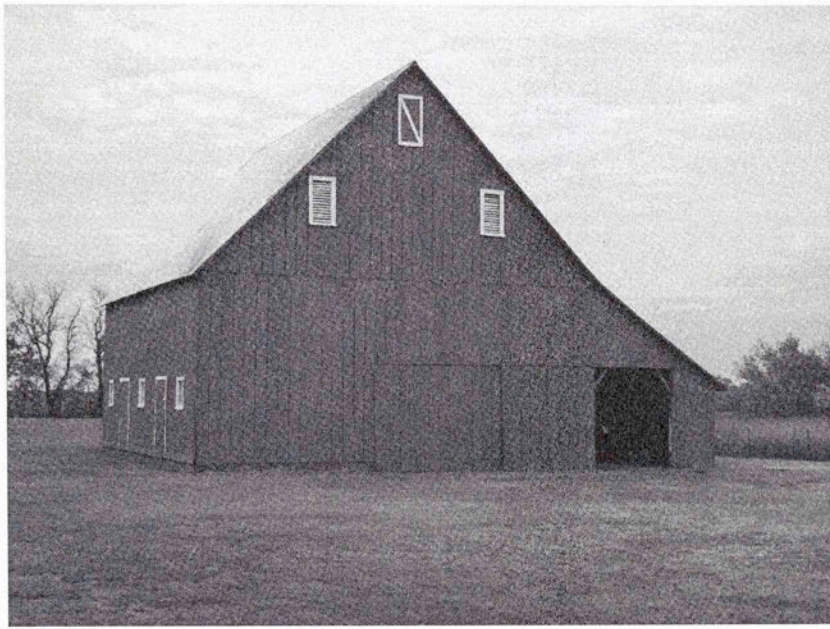
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD, 68 GLASS

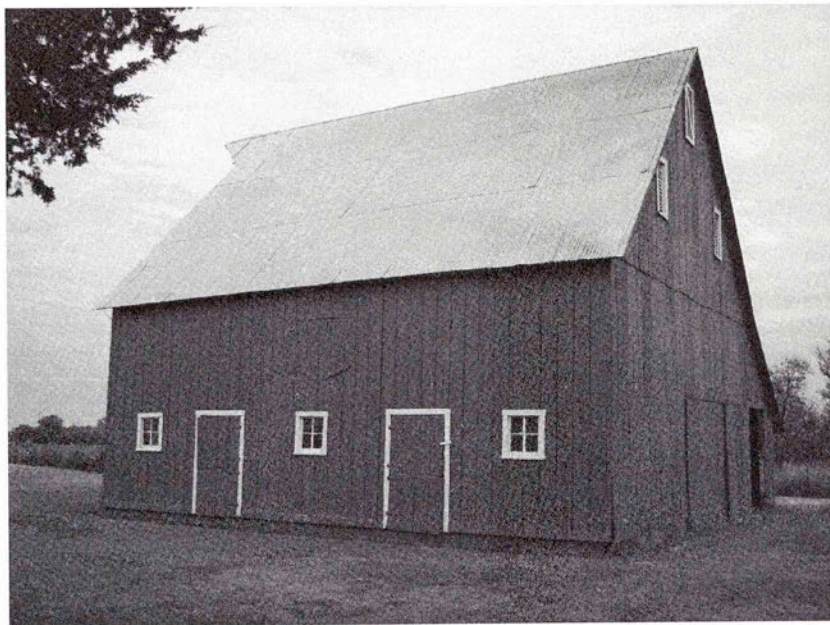
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON; DUTCH

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

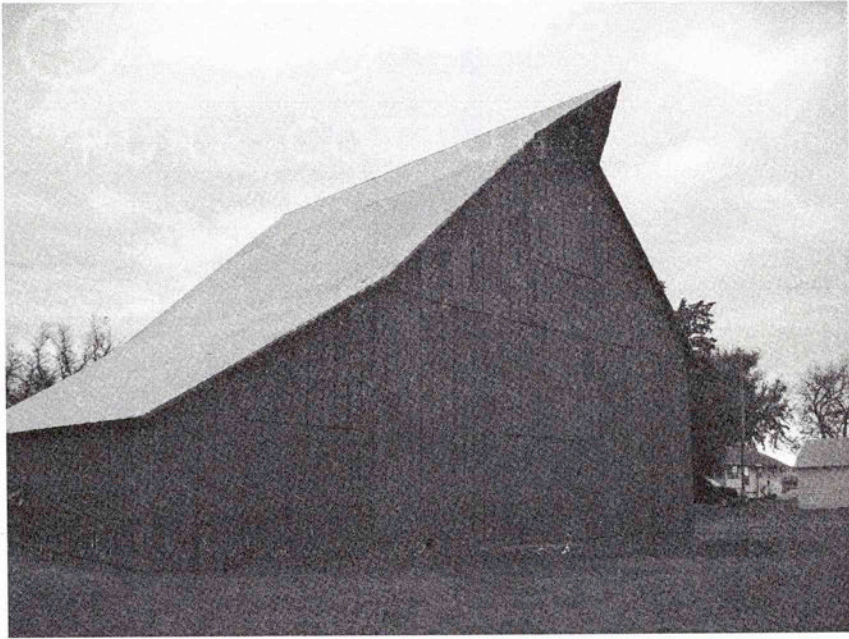
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn has wood vertical board and batten siding; Painted red with white trim around doors and windows; Barn is positioned on a level grade and sets north/ south; Triangular hay hood is located on the north gable end; Roof is covered in sheets of metal; Sliding wagon doors are located on the north and south gable ends; Two Dutch doors and three fixed windows are located on the west and the east sides of the barn a mechanized grain blower is attached; Two openings in upper gable ends have wooden louvers; Another covered opening is located in the apex of the gable.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Two dirt drive areas; Drives are separated by four granaries; Ladder access the upper hay loft; West portal has one granary and an open area for livestock feeding.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: Painted with white trim around south and west windows and doorways; Two small louvered ventilation windows are painted white; One shutter opening in the upper apex of gable is trimmed in white.
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



South gable end of Knipplemier's barn.

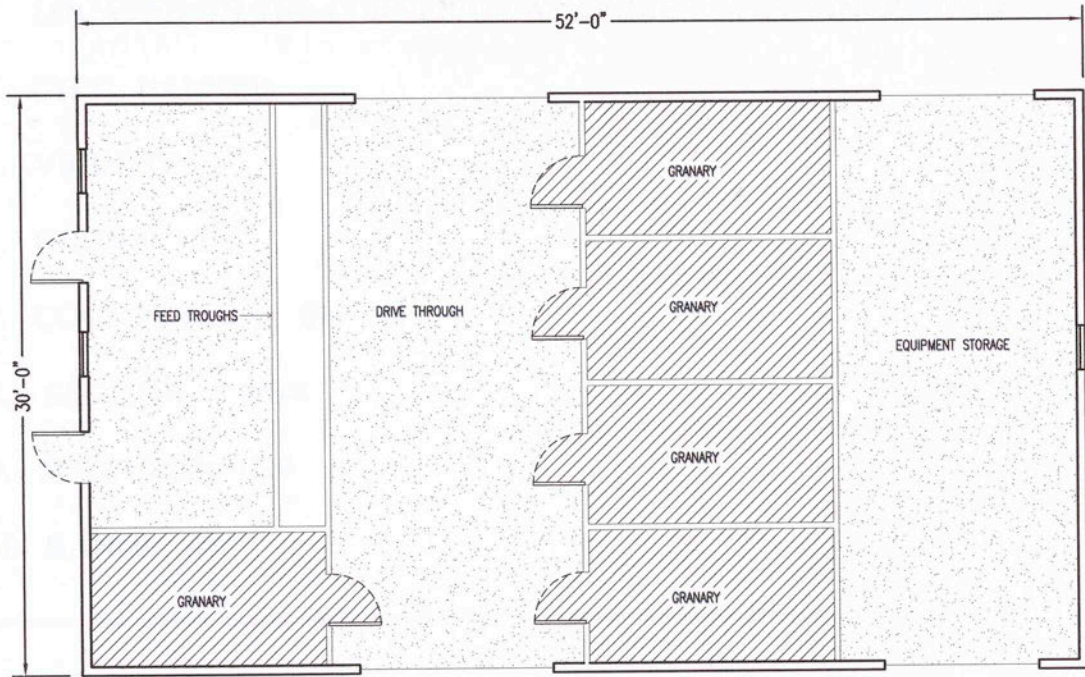


West side of Knipplemier's barn.



North gable end with a triangular hay hood.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: HENRY KNIPPELMIER
COUNTY: GRADY
LEGAL: S13 T10 NR 8W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1916

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: KENNETH AND SHERRY MACH
2. RESOURCE NAME: W.A. HEINRICH
3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL WEST ON HIGHWAY 66 TO BANNER ROAD;
TURN NORTH ON BANNER ROAD TO WILSHIRE AND THE BARN IS
LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF WILSHIRE AND BANNER ROAD
4. CITY: BANNER
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 5 NW4
9. TOWNSHIP: 12N
10. RANGE: 6W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: F. A. Hall purchased the land in
1910 and operated a workhorse stud farm from 1910 to 1936. Cottonwood
trees were milled at a local saw mill owned by Jay Stout. The lumber was
soaked for several days and shaped between stakes in the ground to form the

curvature of the barn's roof. W. A. Heinrich, a neighboring farmer, recalls as a teenager, stacking hay in the barn's loft where hay could be thrown through openings in the loft's floor to feed horses and cattle below.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: W.A. Heinrich interview, 2006

18. NAME OF PREPARER: Lynda Ramsey

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: April 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: F.A. Hall

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1930

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ROUND ROOF WITH LAMINATED
RAFTERS

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE BLOCKS

26. ROOF TYPE: GOTHIC ARCH

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 65 CONCRETE; 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD; 30 BRICK

30. WINDOW TYPE: AWNING WITH GLASS

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

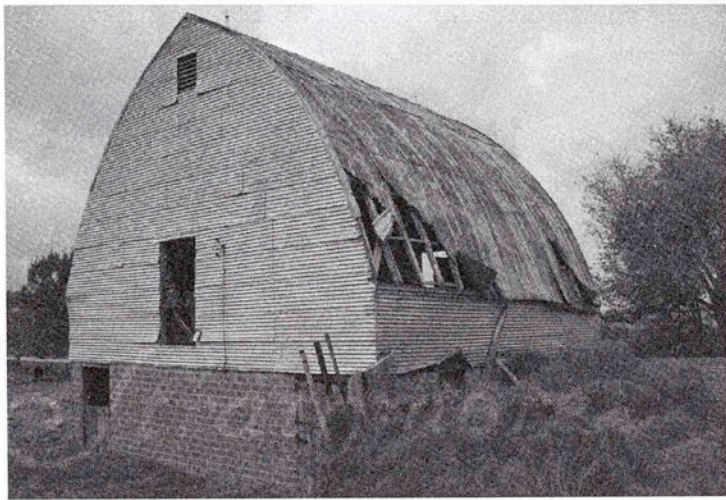
32. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; DUTCH
33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is built perpendicular to the side of a hill and is positioned north and south on the land; Gothic ends and roof are covered with sheets of metal; Red brick and red clay tile are exterior foundation walls; Two Dutch doors on the lower ground level provide livestock access into the basement stalls and feeding area; The upper loft is accessed through a sliding wagon door on the north; Windows with louvers are positioned in the apex of the sides of the barn for ventilation; Awning windows are located in the basement for light and ventilation.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: The large loft is accessed through a sliding wagon door opening on the north and the loft door on the south; Two granaries are located next to the wagon door and openings in the floor of each granary allow grain to travel through wooden chutes to troughs below; Openings in the loft floor also allow hay to be tossed into troughs below; In the lower basement of the barn, horse stalls are located on the east and cattle stanchions on the west; There are walkways on the sides and in the center of the barn; The barn's basement floor is dirt; In one area is a large pen; Two wooden chutes allow grain to travel from the granaries in the loft into feed troughs below; Concrete blocks and clay tile brick construct the walls of the basement.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



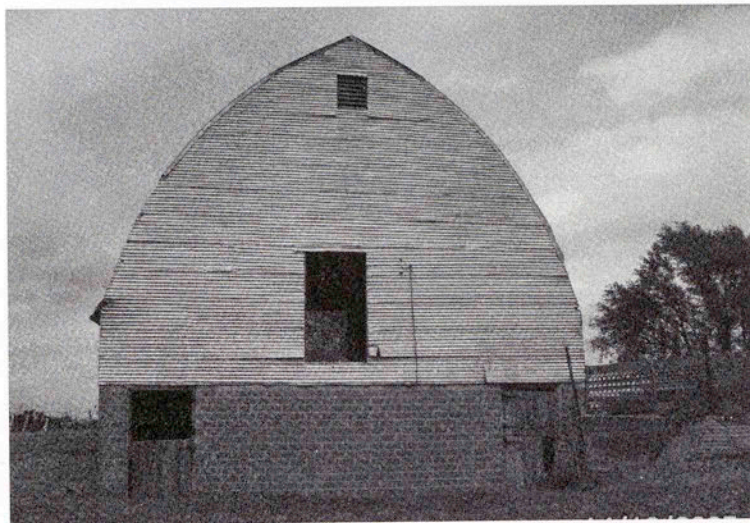
Bank barn built ca. 1930 by F.A. Hall



North gothic arch end of F.A. Hall-Mach's bank barn.



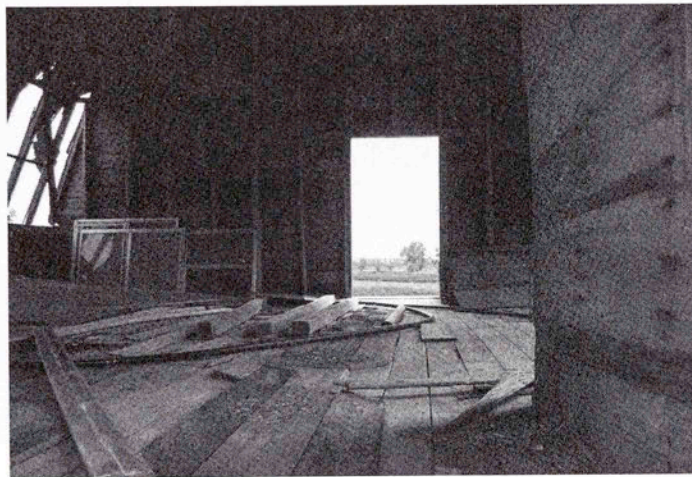
Southeast view of the bank barn.



Two Dutch doors open the lower area of the barn to livestock. The left opening is centered above the basement livestock stalls. Louvered ventilation window is located in the apex of the gothic roof.



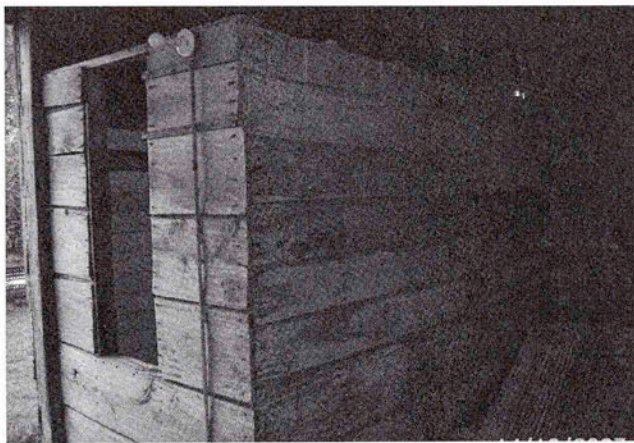
Three pane awning window located in the lower foundation or basement.



Upper loft area for hay and grain storage.



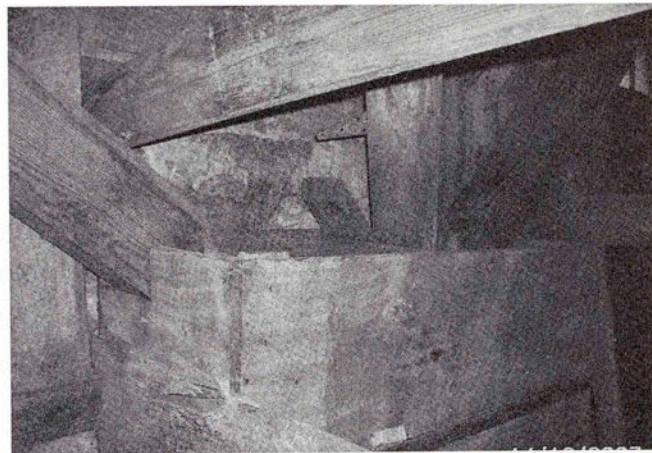
Granary located just west of the sliding wagon door on the north.



Granary located on the east side of the sliding wagon door on the north.



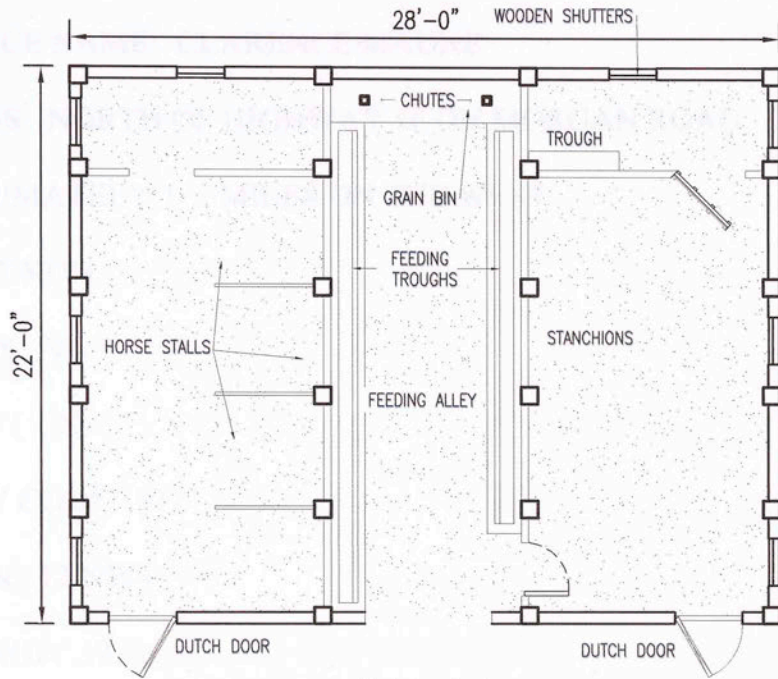
Grain chute located in the floor of the upper granaries.



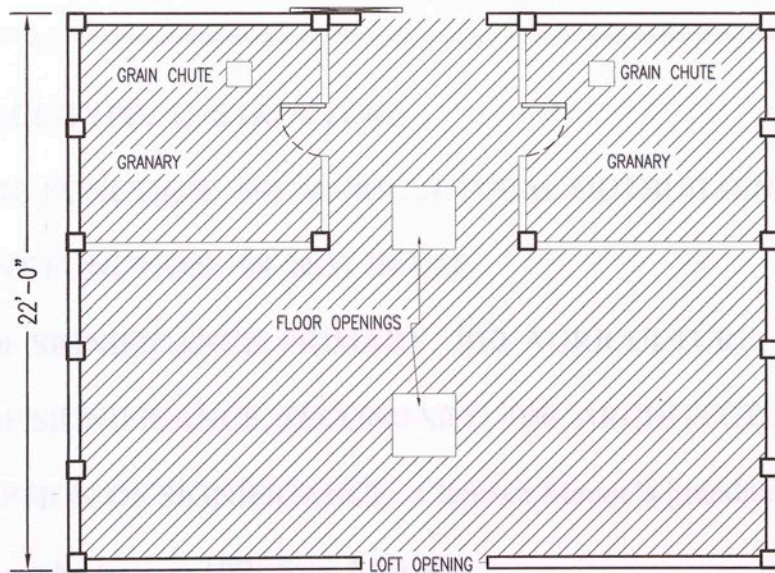
Wood grain chutes positioned to fill the livestock feeder from the granaries in the hayloft above.



Wood dairy stanchions and feed troughs in the basement of F.A. Hall and Mach's barn.



Mach lower level



Mach Upper level

PROPERTY NAME: F.H. HALL/KENNETH MACH
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S5 NW4 T12N R6W
 YEAR BUILT: ca.1930

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: HEINRICH AND ALVINA MAUNE FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: CLARENCE MAUNE
 3. ADDRESS: NORTH OF HIGHWAY 66 ON MORGAN ROAD
APPROXIMATELY 1 ½ MILES ON THE WEST
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 12 NW4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 12
 10. RANGE: 5
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Clarence Maune's grandparents came to Oklahoma by train in 1901 from Missouri.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Clarence Maune interview, 2006;

Canadian County Family History Book

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 8, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: YES YEAR: 2006, 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JOHN SUMMERS, LOCAL BUILDER AND
YUKON HOMESTEADER

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1909

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 DUTCH THREE PORTAL

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: SPREAD GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

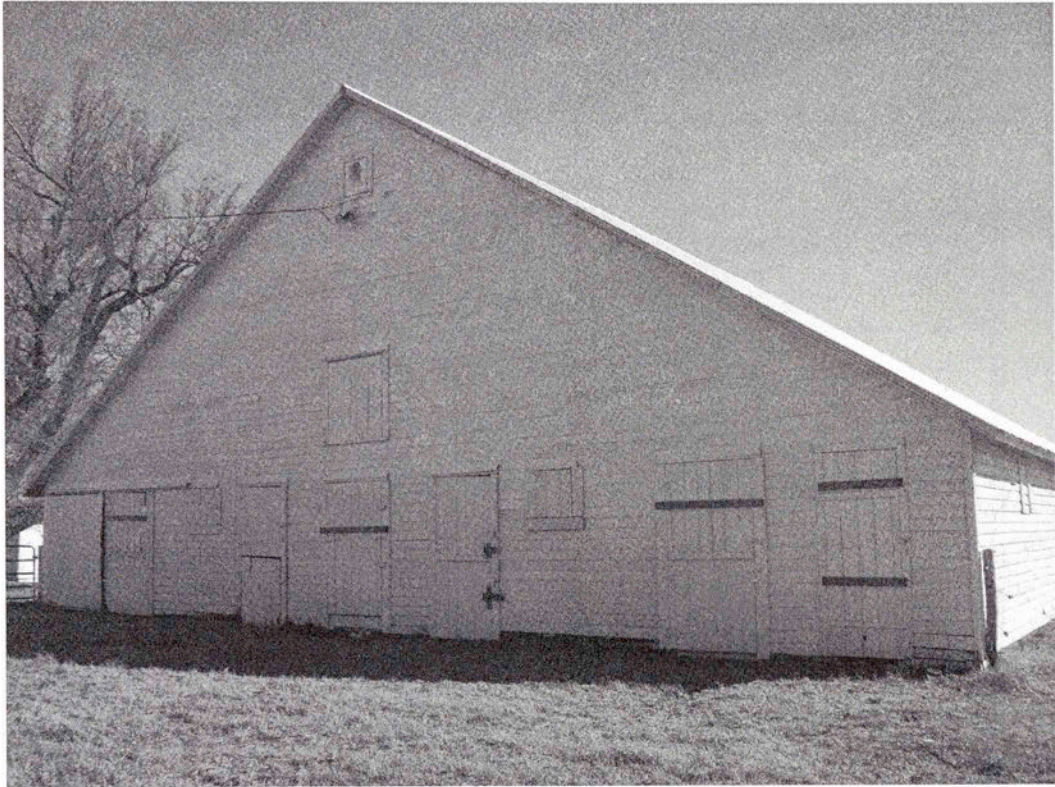
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON ; DUTCH

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is positioned north/south on level grade; Lapped horizontal wood siding painted white; Sliding wagon door on the north and south gable ends; North and south gable ends have five doors, four of which are Dutch and one hinged; Two shutter openings access granary; Loft opening is located above lower hallway door; Fixed window is located in the apex of the gable directly beneath the eave; Three covered windows on the east side; Fixed windows are directly under the roof's eaves; Wood shingle roof is covered with sheets of metal.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is divided into three portals; First portal on the east opens into five horse stalls and provides a drive through for equipment storage; Stalls housed two horses each and have feed troughs where each trough has a small bin for grain; Hallway or alleyway separates the horse stalls from two large granaries located in the central portal of the barn; Floors are wood in walkway; In the center between the two granaries in the center portal are separated by a wood walkway; Ladder access to hayloft; Hinged doors open into granaries; In the third portal on the west is another walkway and five more horse stalls. The west side of the barn was used for threshing wheat. The barn housed twenty horses and the hay loft was used for hay storage and grinding.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD

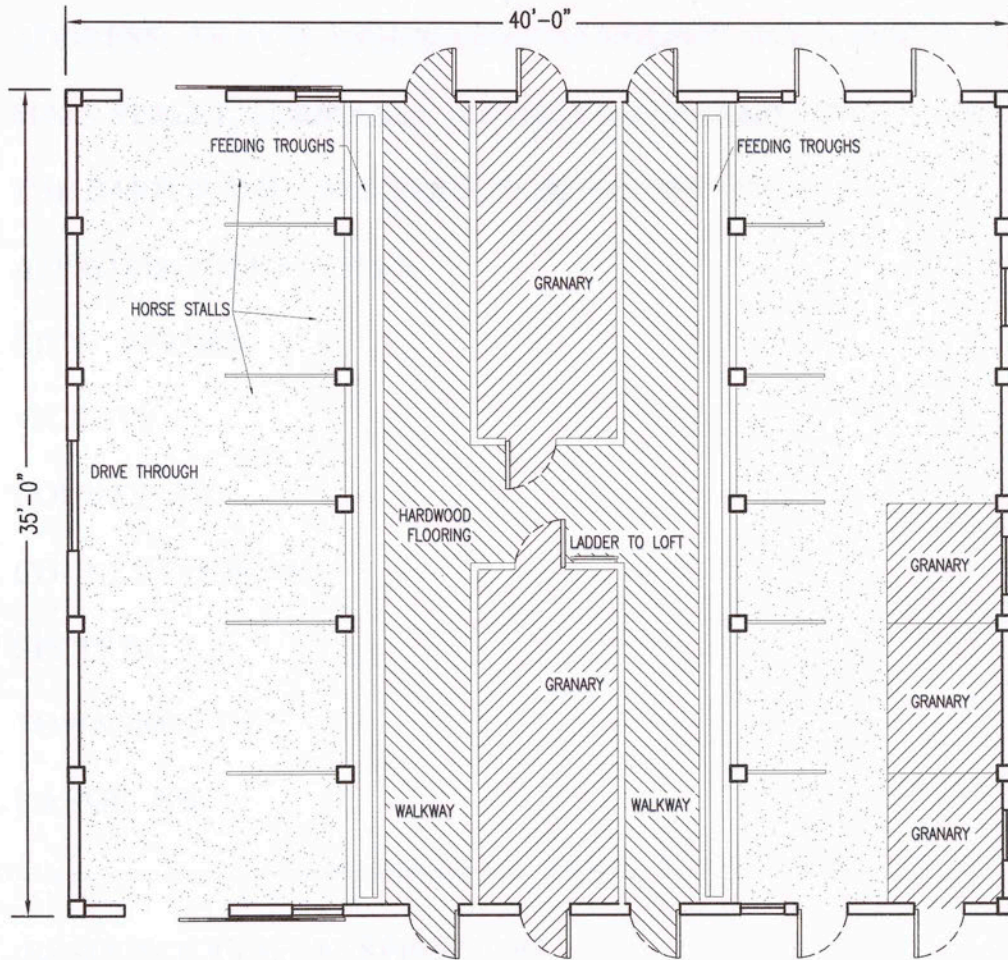
39. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (present and historic) Soon after the barn was built a community barn dance was held in celebration of the “christening” or “raising” of the barn.



South gable end of Maune's barn



North gable end of Maune's barn after he painted it white



PROPERTY NAME: CLARENCE MAUNE
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S12 NW4 T12 R5
YEAR BUILT: 1909

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: BILL MCVEY
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL HIGHWAY 62 TO VERDEN; TURN NORTH ON
MAIN STREET; TURN EAST AT THE END OF MAIN STREET AND
THE BARN IS THE LAST STRUCTURE ON THE NORTH
APPROXIMATELY ¼ MILE
 4. CITY: VERDEN
 5. VICINITY:
 6. COUNTY: GD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 051
 8. SECTION: 7
 9. TOWNSHIP: 7N
 10. RANGE: 8W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: BILL MCVEY INTERVIEW, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JOHN CAROL MCVEY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 2
VARIATION

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 42 SANDSTONE

27. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

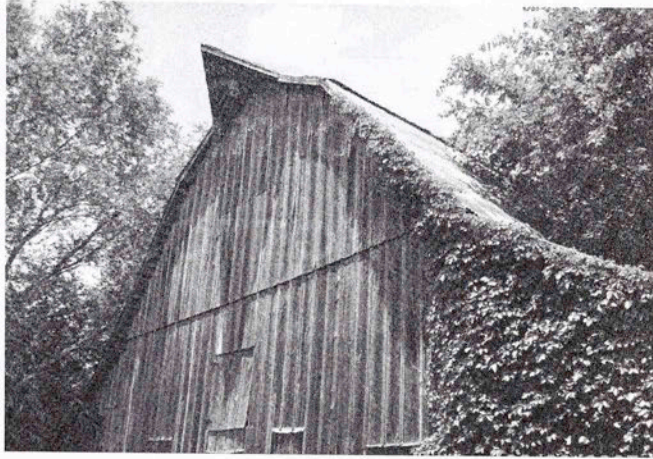
31. WINDOW TYPE: SHUTTER

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: DUTCH; HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Spread gambrel roof is covered in sheets of metal; Vertical board and batten siding; One time painted barn red; Multiple Dutch doors and shuttered openings into granaries and loft; Triangular hay hood; Foundation is a mixture of concrete and field stone; Metal pentice are above each door and window; Iron rings positioned above a small hinged door on the south allowed the horse to be tied while eating grain from a small bin.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Two wooden walkways leading to four granaries and storage room; Five livestock or horse stalls; Narrow drive through for equipment and storage; Ladder for hay loft access.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



South view of the upper gambrel end. Triangular hay hood and vertical board and batten siding.



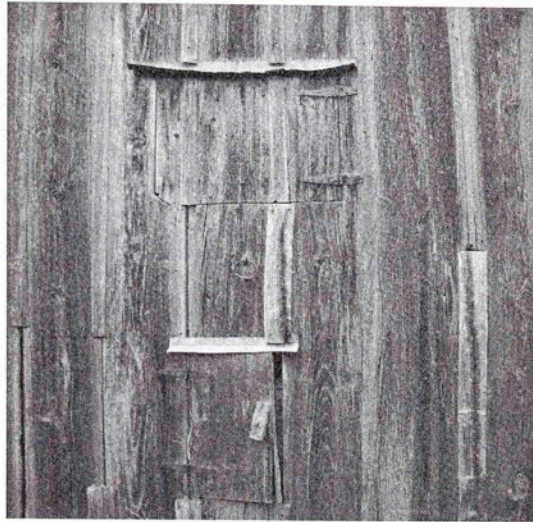
South view of the spread gambrel roof, triangular hay hood, and hinged doors with metal pentice.



North gambrel end with Dutch doors opening into livestock stalls and walkways. The lengthwise space between the lower gambrel roof and upper gambrel provides ventilation into the loft.



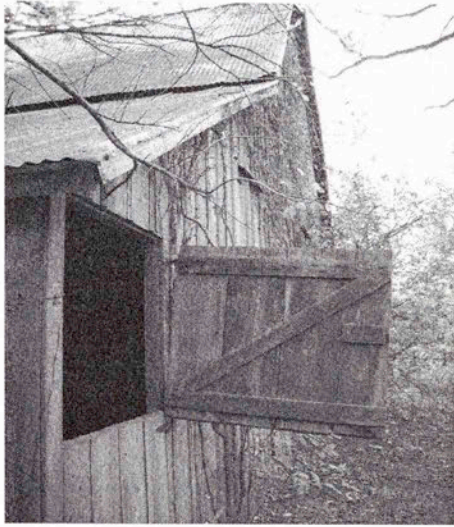
Southeast view of triangular hay hood and ventilation break in the gambrel roof.



Hinged openings into the granary with metal pentice above each door.



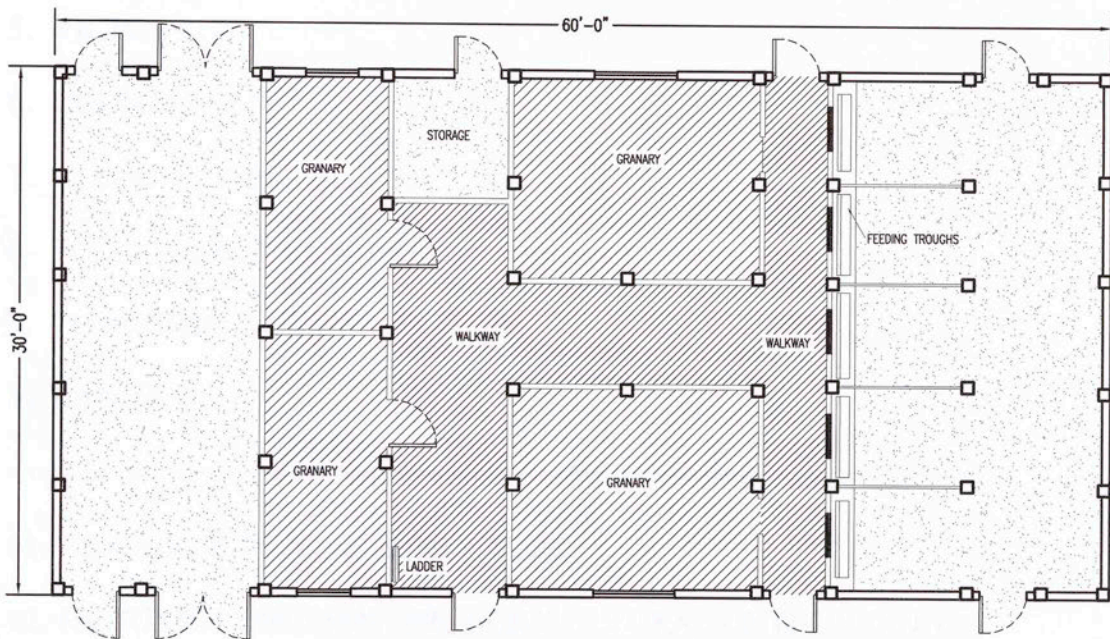
Forged metal ring used to tie-up a horse by grain openings.



Upper half of a Dutch door.



Concrete foundation mixed with red fieldstone.



PROPERTY NAME: JOHN EARL MCVEY/BILL MCVEY
COUNTY: GRADY
LEGAL: S7 T 7N R8W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1920

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: CECIL NITZEL FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: BETTY NITZEL
 3. ADDRESS: FOUR MILES NORTH AND FOUR MILES WEST OF
GEARY
 4. CITY: GEARY
 5. VICINITY: N
 6. COUNTY: 011
 7. COUNTY CODE: BL
 8. SECTION: SEC 7, SW 1/4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 14
 10. RANGE: 11
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Built in ca.1937 by Edward, Fred,
and Cecil Nitzel. Edward Nitzel drew the plans for the barn for an
agricultural class in Geary High School. Originally built as a horse barn,
using concrete to form an octagonal shape with iron rebar. The interior of
the barn was built with bois d'arc tree posts harvested from the farm. The

center of the structure has a timber crib octagonal silo used for silage. The silo opened into the upper loft, but did not extend through the roof. The large open doorways on the south have never had doors. Windows are hinged at the top and one window is located in every other octagonal concrete wall. There is a door into the barn located on the west. Bois D'arc posts were also used to build a ladder into the loft.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Betty Nitzel, 2007, David Kelly Wigington, 2007, and Max Hudkins, Family were neighbors to the Nitzels farm, 2007
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: EDWARD NITZEL

22. YEAR BUILT: ca.1937

23. ORIGINAL SITE? YES DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

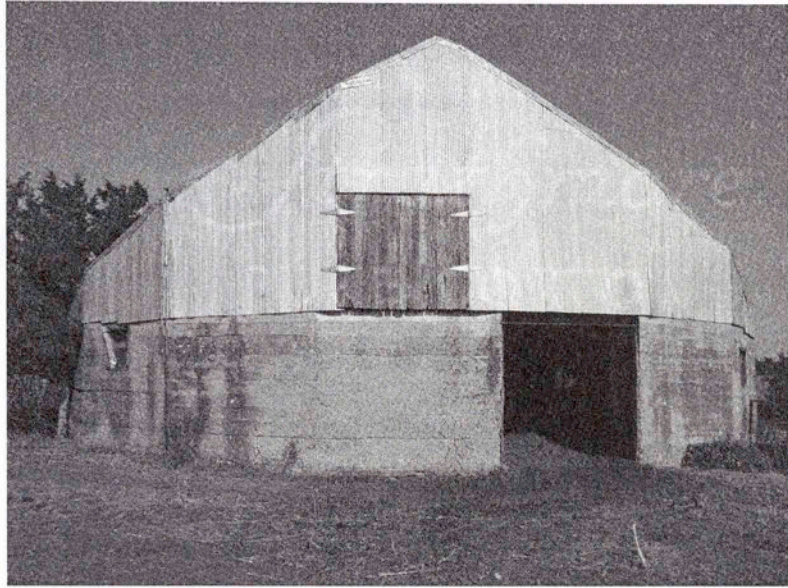
25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 35 NONORTHOGONAL

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

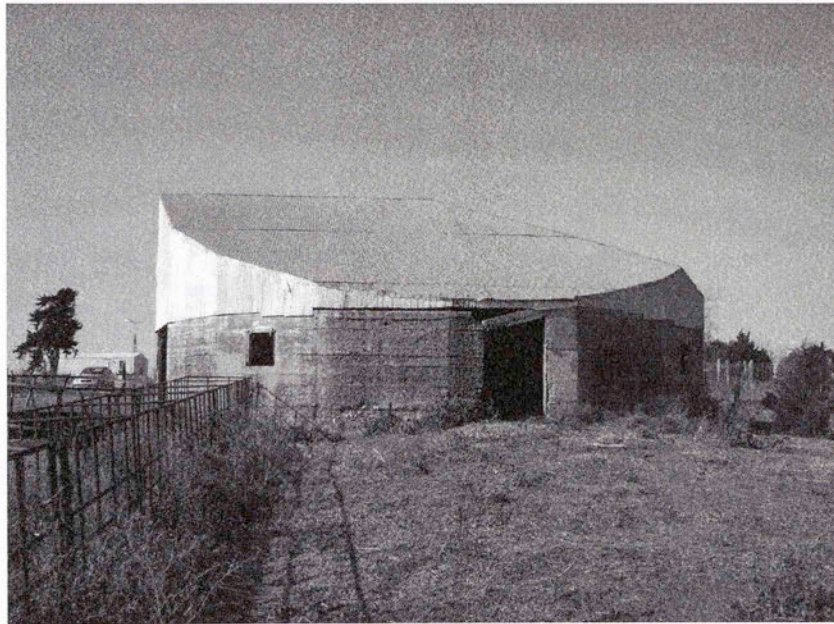
27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE VARIATION

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 65 CONCRETE
30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON DOORWAYS, OPEN; SINGLE HINGED
DOORWAY
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The structure is built north/south; Roof is a gable hybrid covered with sheets of metal; Poured in place concrete walls reinforced with strips of iron rebar; Walls were poured in 8 foot sections where slight corners create nonorthogonal shape; Windows are wood shutters hinged at the top of the window; One hinged door on the west; Double hinged wood loft doors located directly above south opening.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Bois d'arc posts are located throughout to support hay loft floor joists or ceiling joists; Ladder to the loft is constructed of bois D'arc posts; Hay bays located around the circumference of the barn's upper hay loft allow grain and hay to travel down wooden chutes into feed troughs located against the concrete interior walls; A nonorthogonal hexagon silo is located in the hub of the barn; Silo is constructed with layers of lumber and sealed with a tarlike substance; Two fixed windows allow access into the silo from inside the barn; The silo opens into the upper hay loft.
37. DECORATE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR

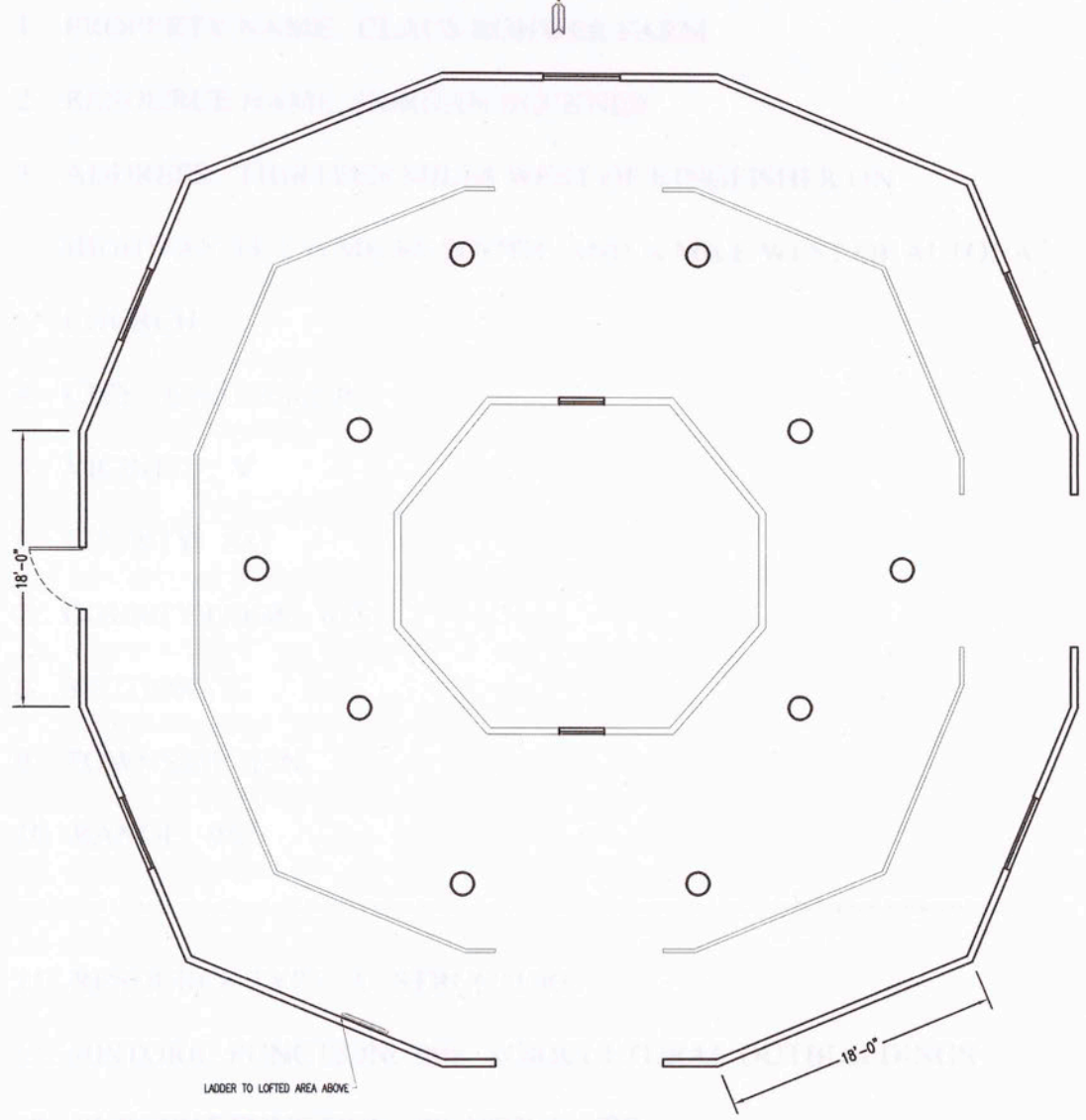


South side of Nitzel's nonorthogonal barn.



West side of Nitzel's barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: CLAUSS BARN

2. STREET NAME: ...

3. ADDRESS: ...

4. ...

5. ...

6. ...

7. ...

8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

11. ...

12. ...

13. ...

14. ...

15. ...

16. ...

17. ...

18. ...

19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Located in early German settlement

of Alberta established in 1892. Barn is no longer in existence. A group of

barn builders that were traveling the country built Clauss Barn

1916.

PROPERTY NAME: CECIL NITZEL
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S75 W4 T14 R11
YEAR BUILT: ca. 1937

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: CLAUS ROHWER FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: GORDAN BUCKNER
3. ADDRESS: THIRTEEN MILES WEST OF KINGFISHER ON
HIGHWAY 33; 3 ¾ MILES SOUTH; AND ¼ MILE WEST OF ALTONA
CHURCH
4. CITY: KINGFISHER
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: KG
7. COUNTY CODE: 073
8. SECTION: 8
9. TOWNSHIP: 15N
10. RANGE: 9W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Located in early German settlement
of Altona established in 1892. Altona is no longer in existence. A group of
barn builders that were traveling the country built Claus Rohwer's barn in
1916.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Lawanda Buckner lived on the farm as a child, interview, 2007; Richard Murray interview, lessee, 2006; Keith Schroder letter, County Commissioner, 2006; Gary Williams, Kingfisher Historical Society; Jeremy Engols, Kingfisher Times and Free Press.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN TRAVELING BARN BUILDERS

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1916

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: N

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GRUNDSCHEIER DERIVATIVE;

GERMAN BANK BARN

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: DUTCH GAMBREL

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

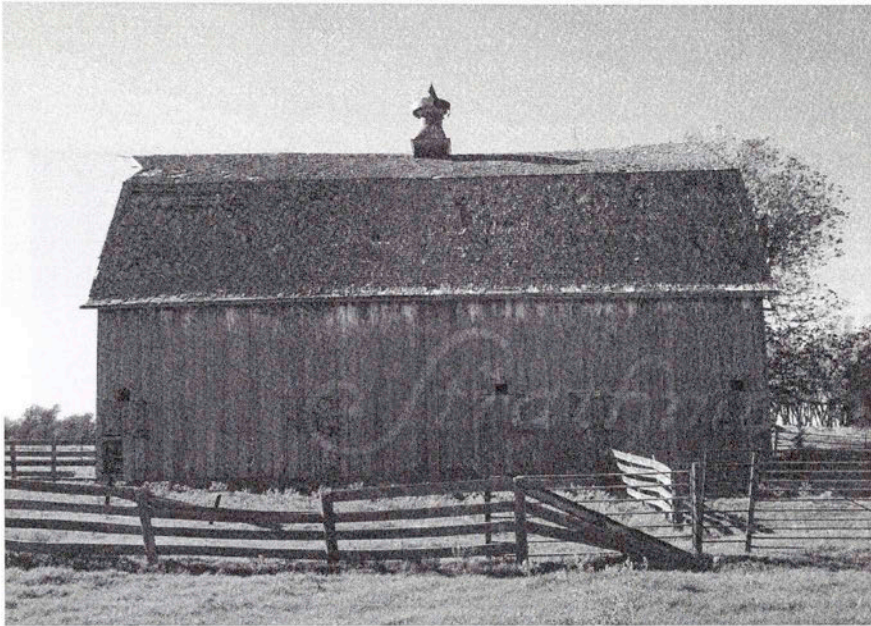
28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 65 CONCRETE

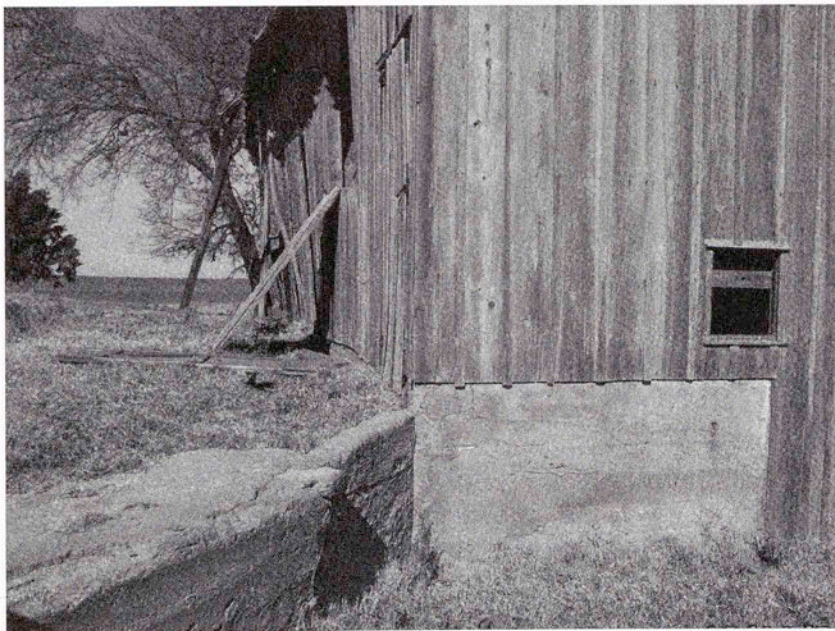
30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE SLIDING WAGON; HINGED; DUTCH
33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn is built on a slight slope and positioned parallel to the slope which runs north/south; Dutch Gambrel roof; Wood shingles; Metal ridge ventilator located in the center of the roof; Triangular hay hood on the south; Board and batten siding; Metal pentice above sliding wagon doors and fixed windows;
- Five foot poured-in-place concrete retaining wall along west side of slope;
- Sliding wagon door and two hinged doors are located on the west upper slope;
- Five Dutch doors on lower east side.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Granaries are located along the concrete retaining wall on the west; Dirt floors; horse stalls are located in the lower south end of the barn; the lower north end of the barn has a walkway and dairy cattle stanchions. A litter trolley or bucket was attached to a metal track behind the horse stalls. Stairs on the west side of the basement lead outside and into the barn's expansive hay loft.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



East side of Claus Rohwer's barn.

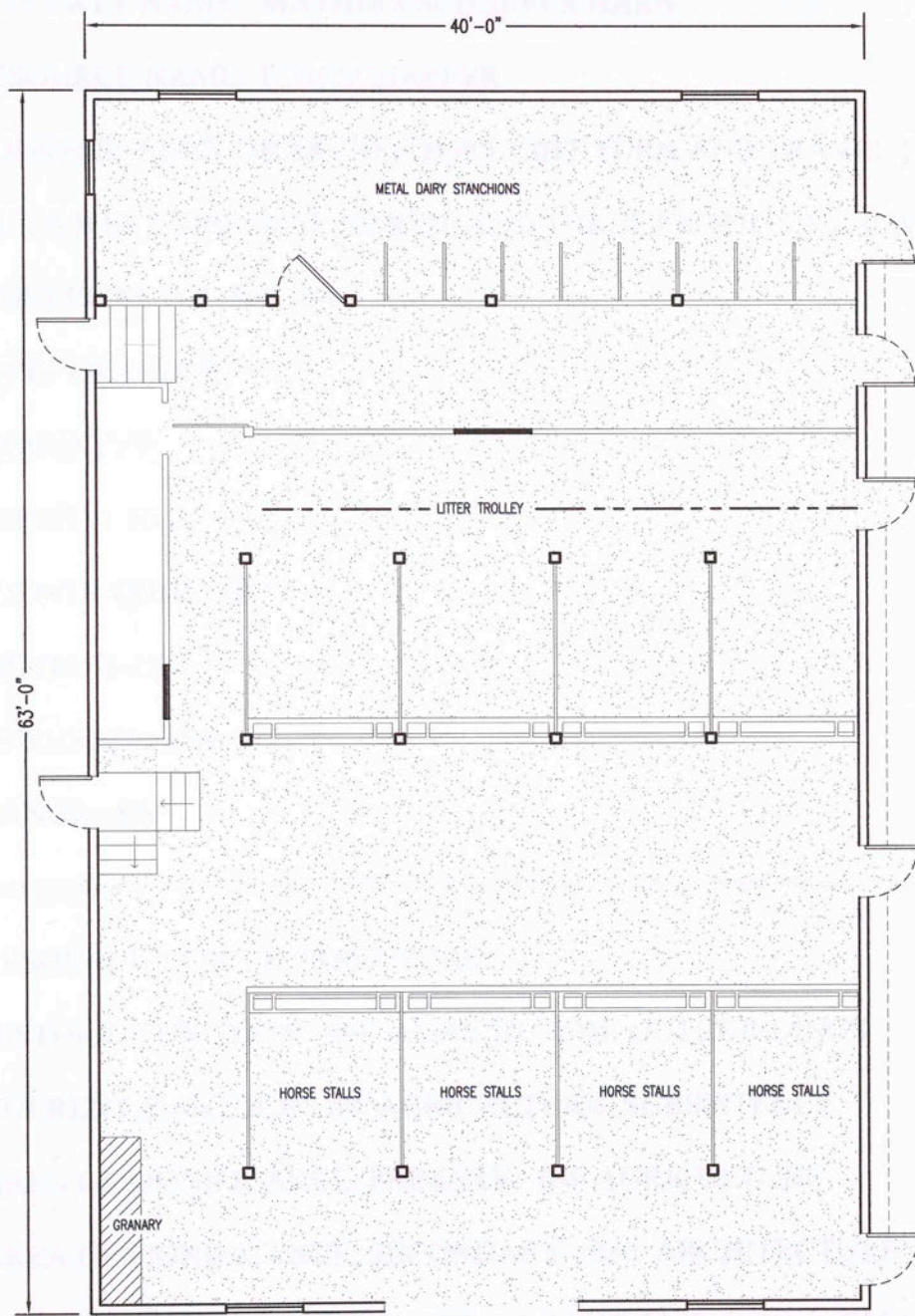


Southwest concrete retaining wall on Rohwer's side-hill barn.



West side of Rohwer's barn that has access to upper loft and stairway into the lower horse stalls and dairy.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: CLAUD ROHWER
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: SB T15N R9W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1916

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: MATHIAS SCHAEFER BARN
 2. RESOURCE NAME: TOM SCHAEFER
 3. ADDRESS: FIRST OKARCHE STOP LIGHT TURN AND TRAVEL FIVE
MILES WEST, ONE MILE NORTH, AND THREE EIGHTHS MILE WEST.
BARN IS ON THE SOUTH.
 4. CITY: OKARCHE
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: 17
 9. TOWNSHIP: 15N
 10. RANGE: 8W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURE OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09 AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Mathias Schaefer came to Oklahoma
in 1898 and bought the homestead for \$700. The improvements on the

property at the time of purchase were a sod house, sod barn, sod chicken house, water well and peach orchard.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Tom Schaefer, 2007; Centennial Farm application, 1997

18. NAME OF PREPARER: Lynda Ramsey

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: April 2, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: GEORGE LUBER

22. YEAR BUILT: 1916

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 40 STONE

27. ROOF TYPE: SPREAD GAMBREL

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 50 METAL

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDRY: 20 WOOD

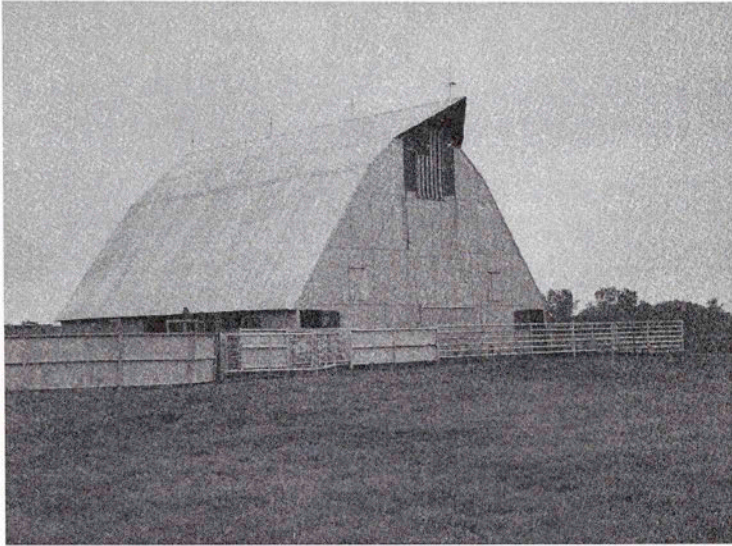
31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON DOORS ON MOVEABLE METAL TRACKS;

DUTCH DOORS

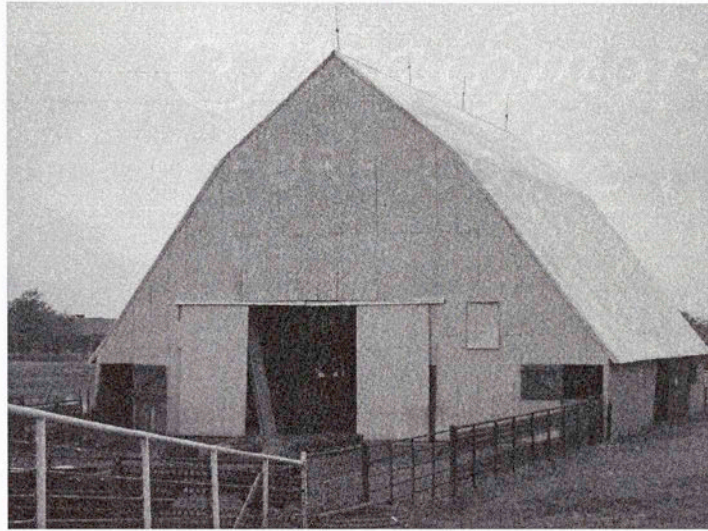
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn positioned north/south on property; Spread gambrel roof has four lightning rods on the ridge; Triangular hay hood on north; Loft opening on north; two granary openings both on the north and south gable ends; one sliding wagon door on each north and south gable end; two Dutch doors on each gable end; Sliding wagon door and fixed window with a wooden shutter closure on the east side. Entire barn is covered with sheets of metal.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: The west side of the barn was used to stable livestock, horses and cattle; The middle aisle was a drive-in for wagons. Located at the north end of the drive is a granary; Many of the stables have been removed on the east and west sides of the drive; The hay loft is located on the upper east side of the barn where a ladder provides interior access.
37. DECORATE DETAILS: Three lightning rods and one weather vane; American flag lies against the north gable end directly beneath the hay hood.
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



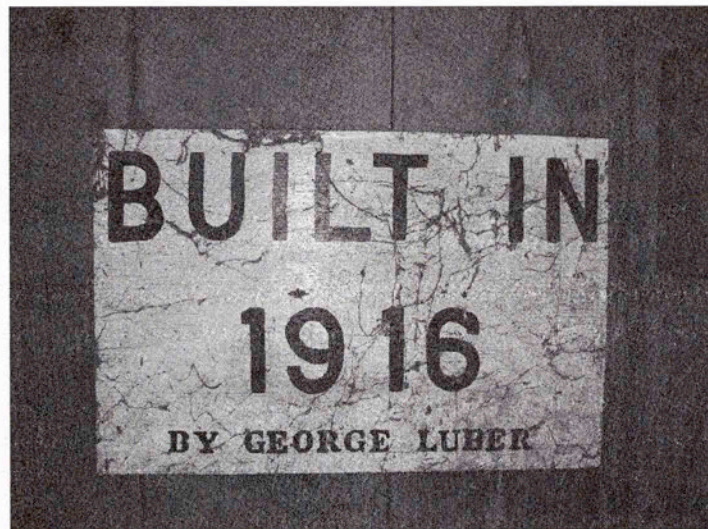
North and west sides of Mathias Schaefer barn ca. 1916.



West side of Schaefer barn.



South gable end of Schaefer barn with double sliding doors and Dutch doors.



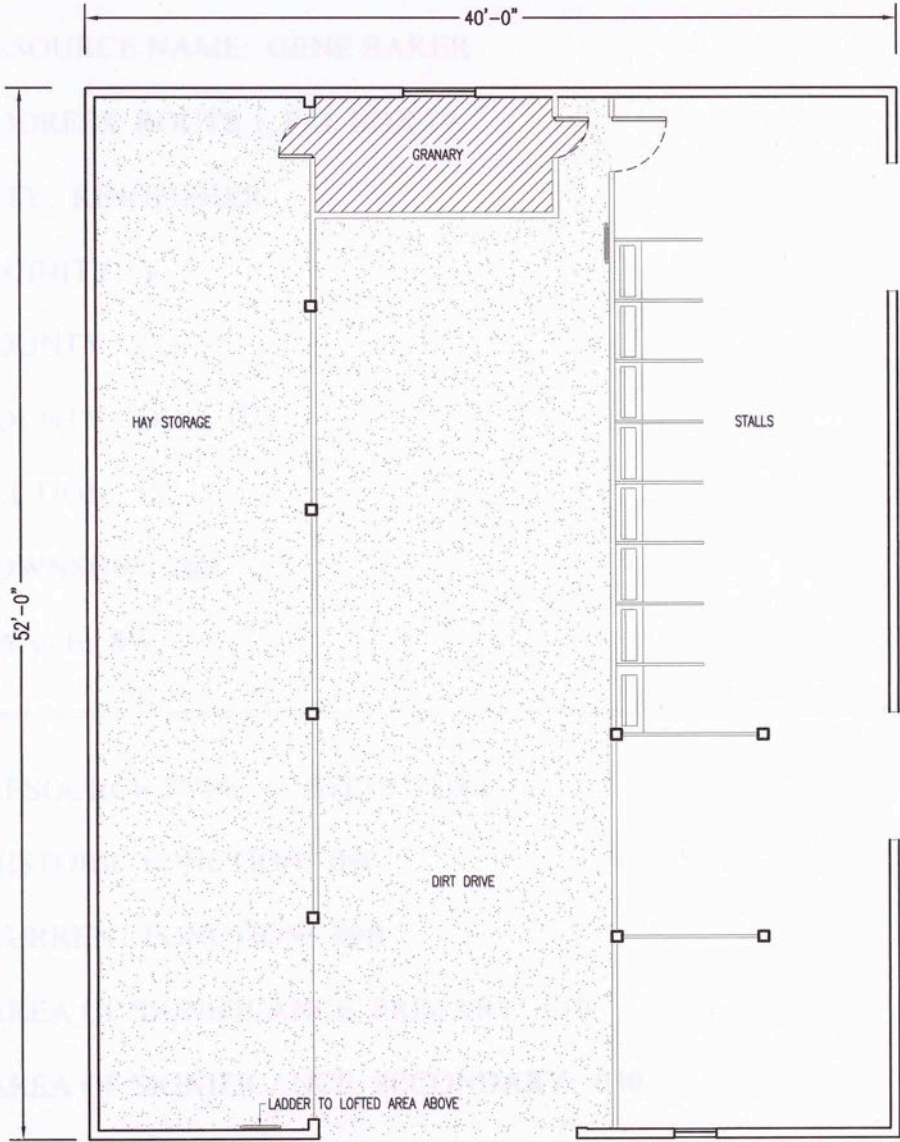
Sign painted on the Schaefer's barn's interior indicating the date and name of builder.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM



1. PROPERTY NAME: BENNET SILVERBERG BARN

2. RESOURCE NAME: GENE BAKER



16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn was originally built on the

Heber Vail family farm S17 T16N R8W, 7 1/2 miles west on Hwy. 53 from
 Kingfisher and moved to its present location. The barn's original size was
 52' x 40'. The barn was built in the Green Cross area created during the Dust Bowl era. The Green Cross
 begins on the West side of Lake Elmer and runs north and south
 shelter belt was planted north to south 7 1/2 miles west of Highway 53. The

PROPERTY NAME: MATHIAS S. SHAEFER
 COUNTY: KINGFISHER
 LEGAL: S32 NE4 T15N R8W
 YEAR BUILT: ca.1915

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: ERNEST SHAFENBERG BARN
2. RESOURCE NAME: GENE BAKER
3. ADDRESS: ROUTE 1, P.O. BOX 19
4. CITY: KINGFISHER
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: KG
7. COUNTY CODE: 073
8. SECTION: 12
9. TOWNSHIP: 16N
10. RANGE: 8W

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09B
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn was originally built on the Helen Vail family farm S17 T16N 8W, 7 ½ miles west on Hwy. 33 from Kingfisher and moved to its present location. The barn's original site was in the Green Cross area created during the Dust Bowl era. The Green Cross begins on the Westside of Lake Elmer and runs north and south. The tree shelter belt was planted north to south 7 ½ miles west of Highway 81. The

cross was created by planting three layers of trees to catch dirt. Cedar trees were planted on the south, hardwoods of elm and mulberry in the middle and cedars again on the north. Tamarisks were planted east to west for approximately eleven miles.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Interviewed Gene and Mary Baker 2007, who purchased and moved the barn in 1968.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

FROM WHERE?

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: VAIL FAMILY

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? N DATE MOVED: 1968

FROM WHERE? S18 T16N R 8

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: DRIVE-IN CRIB BARN

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 20 WOOD ON WOODEN PIERS

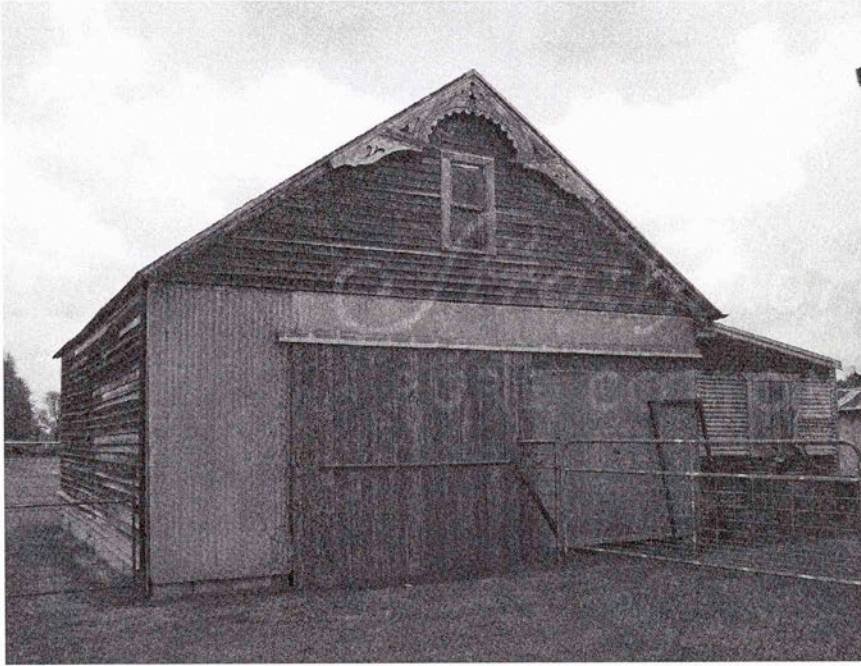
27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

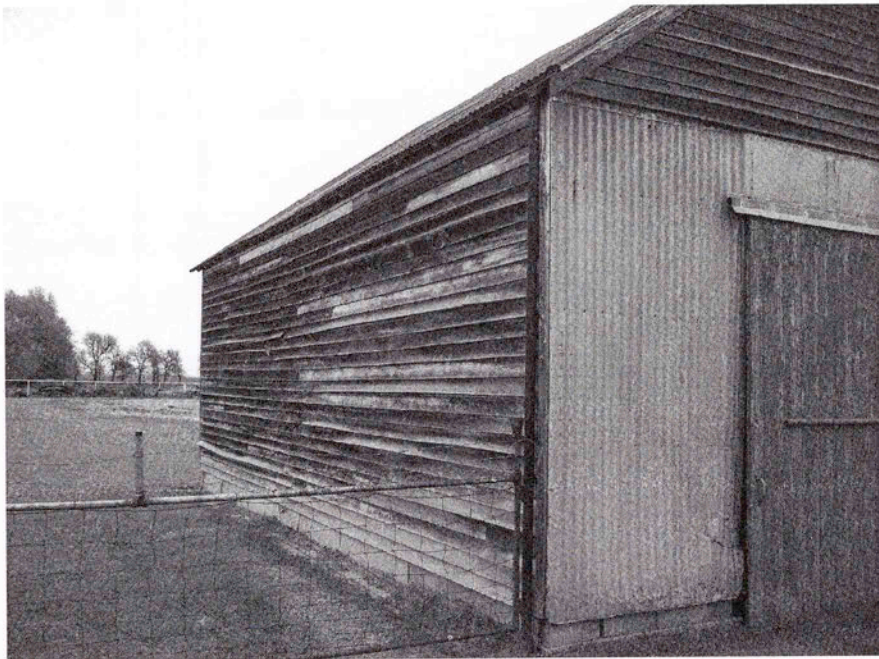
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: NONE
32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. DOOR TYPE: WAGON DOOR
34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn's land orientation is north/south; Sliding wagon doors located on the north and south; no windows; Horizontal ship lap siding.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Granary is located on the right of the south wagon door entrance; Interior walls of granary are tongue and groove; Sliding wagon doors on the north and south allowed wagons to enter and drive through; Drive through is parallel to the roof's ridge; West side of the barn was used for storage; ladder on the west accesses the half loft.
37. DECORATE DETAILS: The double hung window and gingerbread decoration on the south gable have been added.
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



South gable end with sliding wagon door.



West side of the Shafenberg-Baker barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION SHEET



1. PROPERTY NAME: STANLEY SMITH FARM

2. RESOURCE NAME: HISTORIC BARN

3. ADDRESS: 1334 S. 14TH ST. WYOMING, OKLAHOMA 73160

4. COUNTY: LINCOLN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

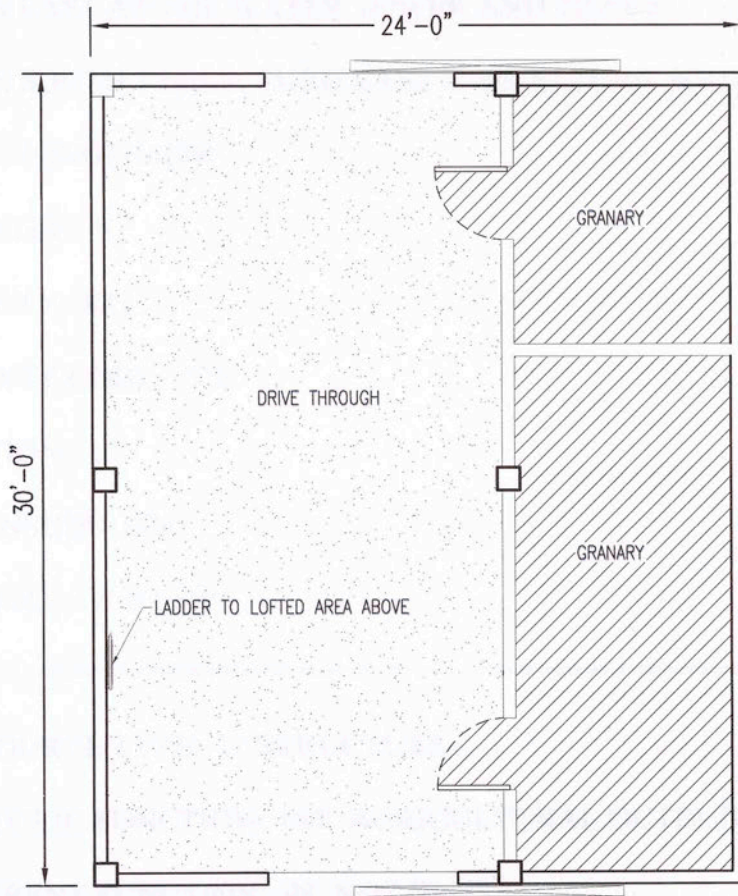
5. DATE OF SIGNIFICANCE: ca. 1910

6. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: STRUCTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

7. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: This barn was built to hold

corn. The area is used for the storage of open livestock

born.



8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: PRIMARY AND AGRICULTURE

9. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: STRUCTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

10. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: This barn was built to hold

corn. The area is used for the storage of open livestock

born.

PROPERTY NAME: E. SHAFENBERG/GENE BAKER
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S17 T16N R8W
YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: STANLEY SMOLA FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: JOYCE BROWN
 3. ADDRESS: LOCATED SOUTH OF KINGFISHER ON HIGHWAY 81;
TURN EAST AT THE WATER TOWER AND TRAVEL 1 ½ MILES ;
TURN SOUTH 1 MILE; TURN EAST ½ MILE; TURN SOUTH ½ MILE
 4. CITY: KINGFISHER
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: KG
 7. COUNTY CODE: 073
 8. SECTION: 1
 9. TOWNSHIP: 15N
 10. RANGE: 7W E2 SW4
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: This pole barn has no loft. The floor area is used for hay storage or open livestock feeding. Also, called a loafing barn.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Joyce Dorsey Brown interview, 2007;
Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book, 120.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: STANLEY SMOLA

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: POLE BARN

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 40 STONE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

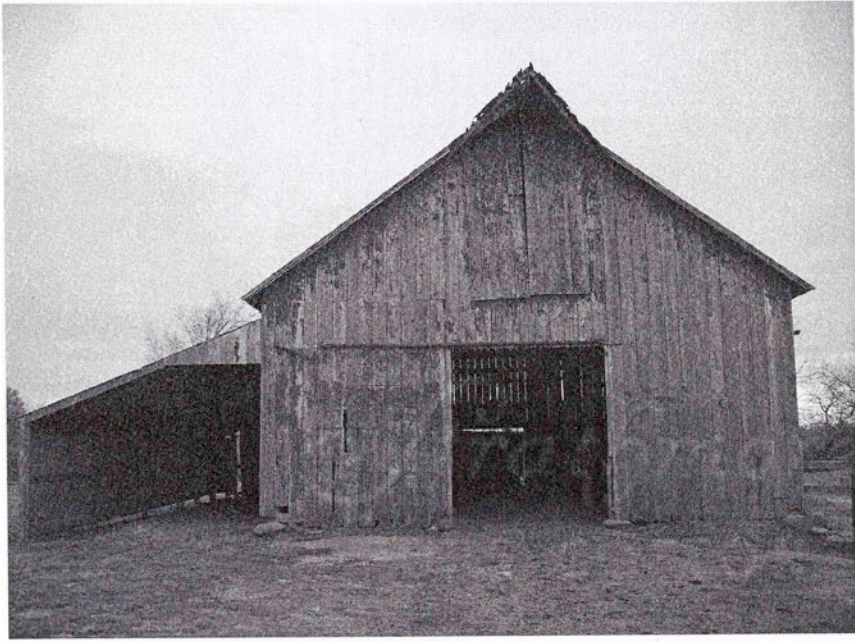
31. WINDOW TYPE: SHUTTER

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: SLIDING WAGON; DOUBLE HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned on the property to face the west; Painted red; Wood shingled roof is covered with sheets of metal; Four lightning rods on the ridge of the roof; triangular hay hood; Vertical wood siding on exterior walls; sliding wagon doors on the west and east gable ends; double hinged loft door is located beneath the triangular hay hood on the west; The shed on the south was added on later.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt floor in the central drive through and concrete floor on the south; Each post has a 38 inch circumference and 25 feet height; Each post is set in concrete and slotted into the top horizontal beam.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



East gable end of Stanley Smola's pole barn.



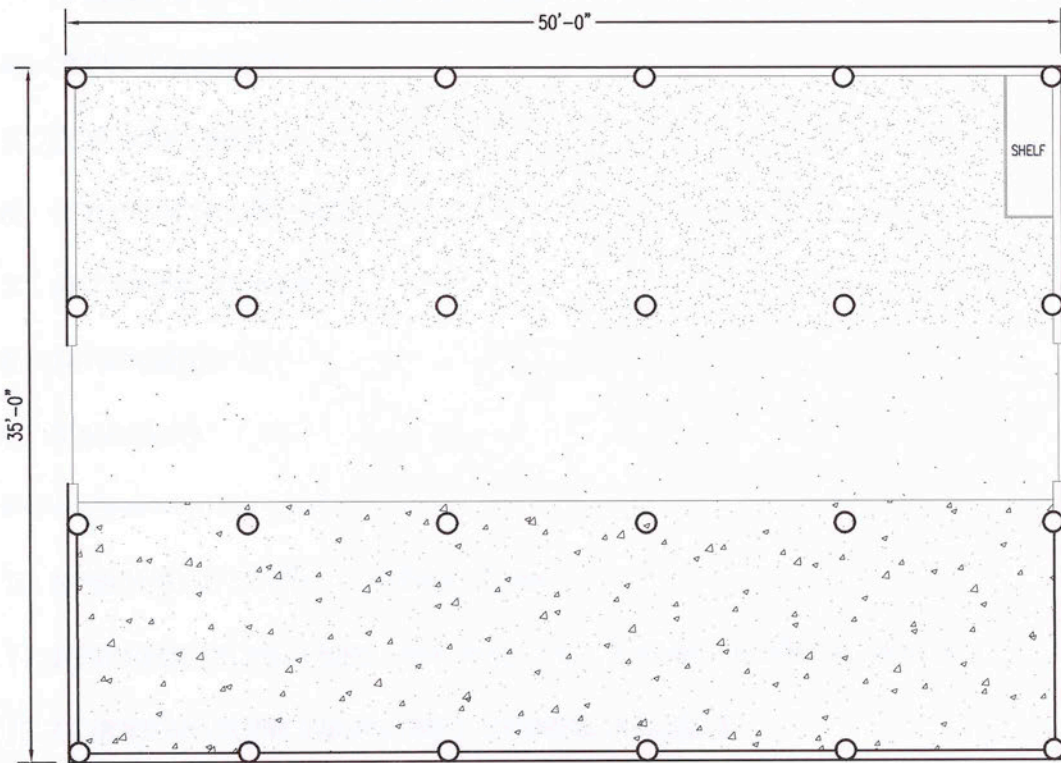
East gable end of Smola barn.



Dirt drive through and hewn support post in Smola barn.



Concrete footing below grade in Smola barn.



PROPERTY NAME: SMOLLA ESTATE
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S1 SW4 EZ T15 R7W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: MARTIN STADLER HOMESTEAD
 2. RESOURCE NAME: TOM AND EDNA BECK
 3. ADDRESS: THREE MILES NORTH OF CASHION ON HIGHWAY 75F,
¼ MILE WEST ON HIGHWAY 33, ON THE SOUTH
 4. CITY: CASHION
 5. COUNTY: KG
 6. COUNTY CODE: 073
 7. SECTION: 25 NE4
 8. TOWNSHIP: 16
 9. RANGE: 5
-
10. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 11. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 12. CURRENT FUNCTION: 09D ANIMAL FACILITY
 13. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 15. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: HOMESTEADED BY MARTIN
AND MARY STADLER IN MARCH, 1892. MARTIN, A CARPENTER
AND STONE MASON MIGRATED FROM AUSTRIA. THE ROCK USED
TO BUILD THE LIVESTOCK FEED BARN AND OTHER

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS ON THE PROPERTY WAS EXCAVATED BY MARTIN STADLER FROM THE CIMARRON RIVER, ONE-HALF MILE NORTH OF THE HOMESTEAD.

16. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Tom and Edna Beck, interview 2007;
Oklahoma Centennial Farm and Ranch Recipient

17. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

18. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2, 2008

19. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

19. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: MARTIN STADLER

20. YEAR BUILT: 1902

21. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

22. ACCESSIBLE: NO

23. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: SIDE HILL BARN WITH PENT ROOF
SHED

24. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 42 SANDSTONE

25. ROOF TYPE: SHED OR PENT ROOF

26. ROOF MATERIAL: 54 TIN

27. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 42 SANDSTONE

28. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

29. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

30. WINDOW MATERIAL: N/A

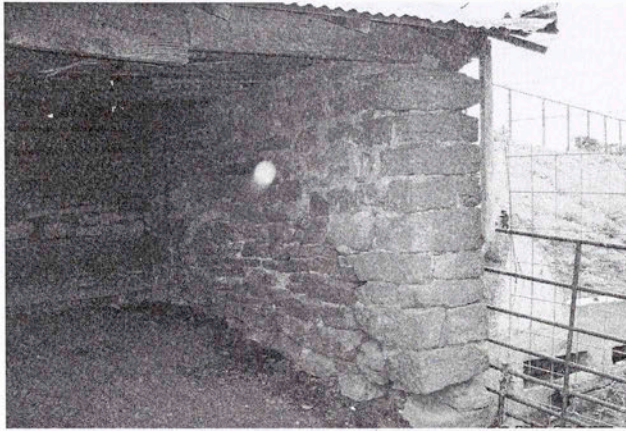
31. DOOR TYPE: HINGED
32. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
33. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Built parallel to the side of a hill using the red sandstone blocks from the Cimarron River; The upper portion of the shed is built on ground level with vertical wood board siding; Three doorways lead into an upper loft that also continues to open into the lower animal feeding area.
34. INTERIOR FEATURES: The upper loft area was used to store hay and grain; The lower area of the livestock shed is supported by bois d'arc post harvested on the property; The west end of the shed has a feed trough and wooden stanchions; Much of the horizontal wood lumber have fallen and expose the sandstone blocks used to build the north hillside wall; The east and west walls are red sandstone rock.
35. DECORATE DETAILS: NONE
36. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



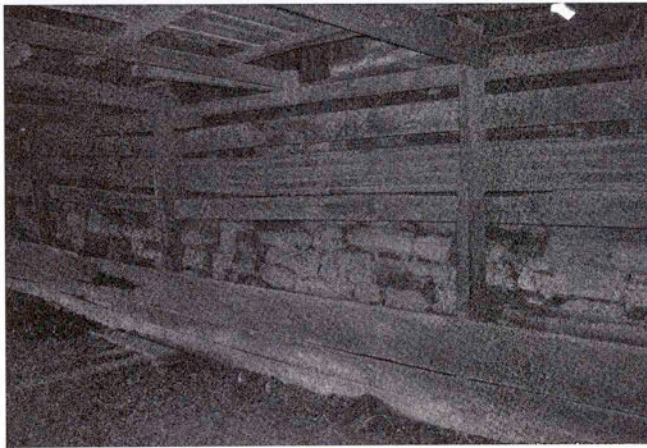
Martin Stadler's Side Hill barn built in 1902. The barn has three hinged doors on the upper slope that open into the hay loft. The barn is built horizontal to the slope and faces the north.



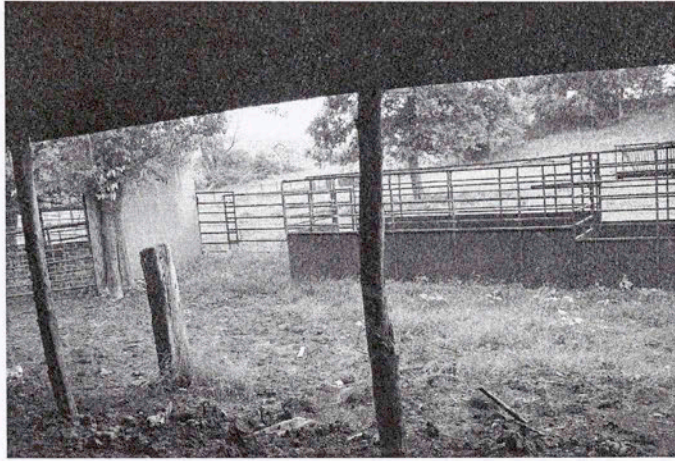
The east side of the barn has a red sandstone foundation/wall with vertical wood siding on the upper gable.



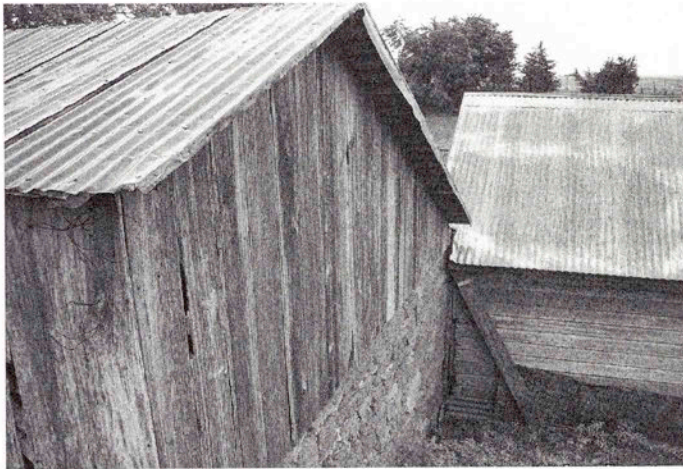
All interior walls on the lower slope are red sandstone block.



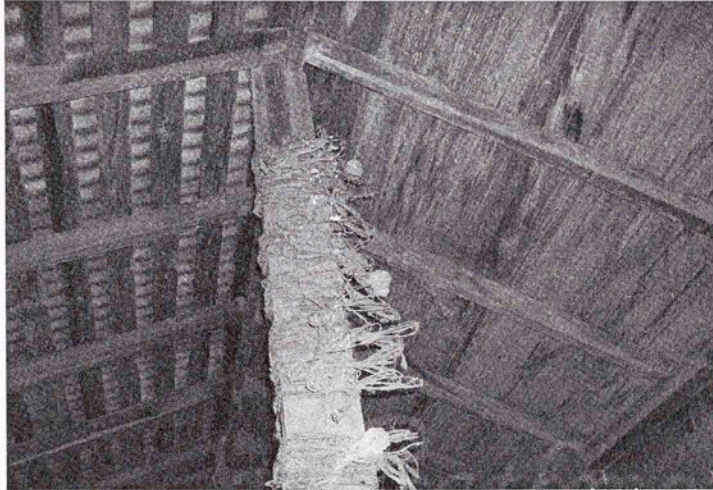
The red sandstone blocks are flush with the hill, covered with boards.



View of the bois d'arc post supporting the upper shed roof.



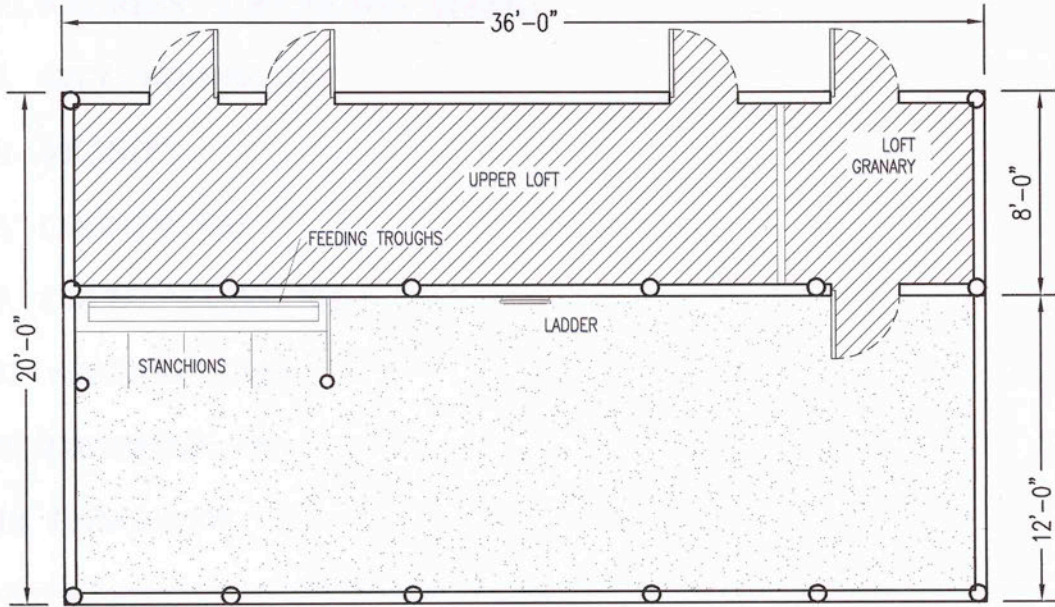
West side of the barn. The shed on the west was a later addition.



Inside the loft, a support post is utilized to store used baling wire. Dirt dobbers have made the twisted wire home.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY
IDENTIFICATION FORM



PROPERTY NAME: MARTIN STADLER/ TOM BECK
COUNTY: KINGFISHER
LEGAL: S25 NE4 T16 R5
YEAR BUILT: 1902

NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA BARNBY

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: DEARL TEEL FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SHERRY COSBY
 3. ADDRESS: 3730 COUNTY STREET
 4. CITY: NINNEKAH
 5. VICINITY:
 6. COUNTY: GD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 051
 8. SECTION: 3 NE4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 4 N
 10. RANGE: 7W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: NONE
 17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: DEARL TEEL INTERVIEW, 2007
-
18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: N

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 60 LATE 19TH EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: N/A

33. DOOR TYPE: NONE

34. DOOR MATERIAL: N/A

35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Gable roof is covered with sheets of metal; Loft

opening is high in the east gable end; horizontal wood siding

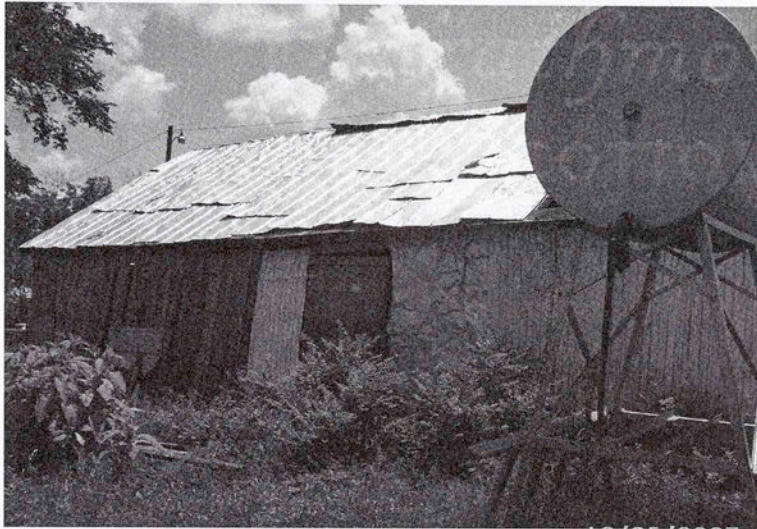
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt floor; concrete foundation; Hewn posts used

as corner posts; Along the north wall are dairy stanchions and feed trough

for three cows; A ladder accesses the upper loft; There is a door that opens into a granary.

37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

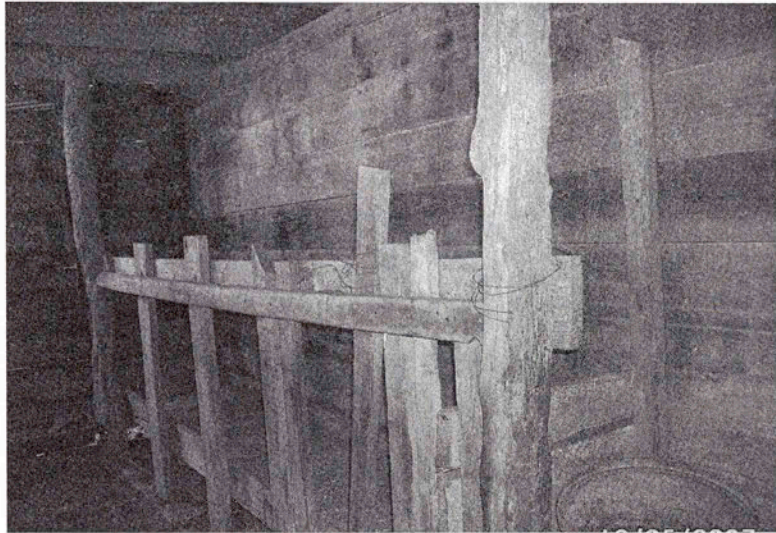
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



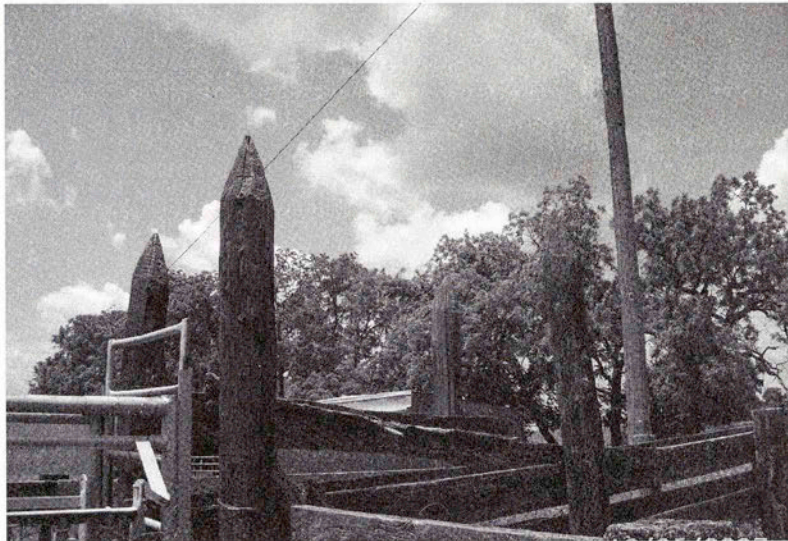
North side of Teel barn.



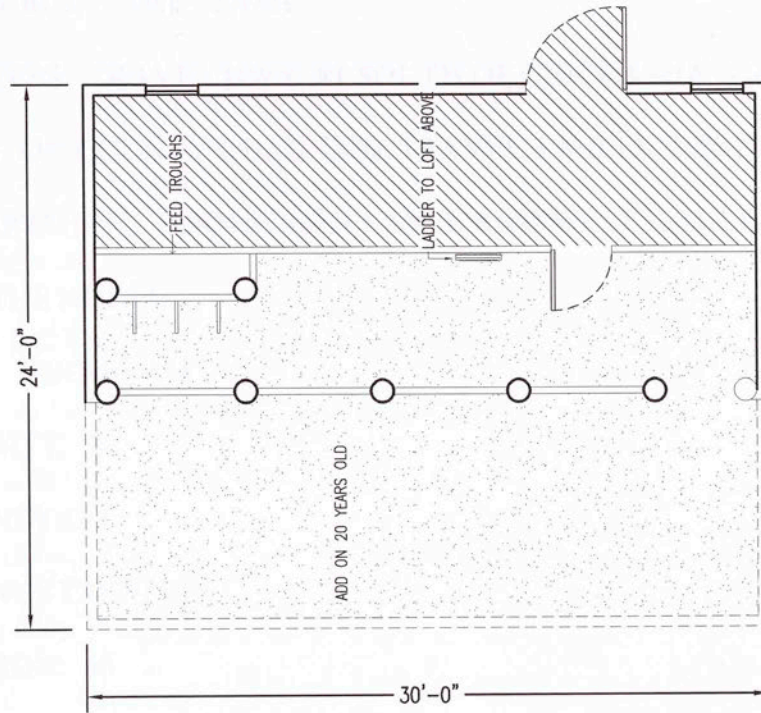
West view Teel's barn



Wooden stanchions using hewn post in Teel's barn.



Corral post have axe-cut ends to deflect rainwater.



PROPERTY NAME: DEARL TEEL
COUNTY: GRADY
LEGAL: S3 NE4 T4N R7W
YEAR BUILT: ca. 1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JEFF AND EMILY UPRIGHT
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL HWY. 81 SOUTH OF CHICKASHA AND TURN WEST ON COUNTY ROAD 1480; TRAVEL 3 MILES WEST TO FIRE DEPARTMENT; TURN SOUTH 1 MILE AND WEST $\frac{3}{4}$ MILE. BARN IS ON THE NORTH.
 4. CITY: NINNEKAH
 5. VICINITY: N
 6. COUNTY:GD
 7. COUNTY CODE:051
 8. SECTION: 35
 9. TOWNSHIP: 5N
 10. RANGE: 8W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Timber-framed crib derived barn with a central drive through or aisle that is parallel to the ridge of the roof.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures, 21.
-

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: MARCH 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920

23. ORIGINAL SITE: Y DATE MOVED:
FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: NO

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: DRIVE-IN TIMBER FRAMED CRIB
DERIVED BARN

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

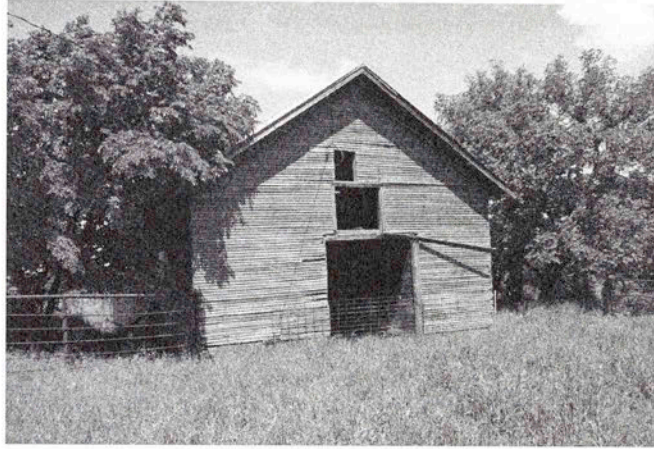
29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

33. DOOR TYPE: NONE
34. DOOR MATERIAL: NONE
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn land orientation is east/west; Simple gable roof; Lapped wood siding was once painted red; Central wagon drive through that is parallel to the ridge of the roof; Upper loft doorway; Hinged shutter windows on the north and south that open into the granaries.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Granaries are located on both sides of the drive through. All flooring is dirt; One horse stall; Stairway provides access to the loft.
37. DECORATE DETAILS: NONE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR

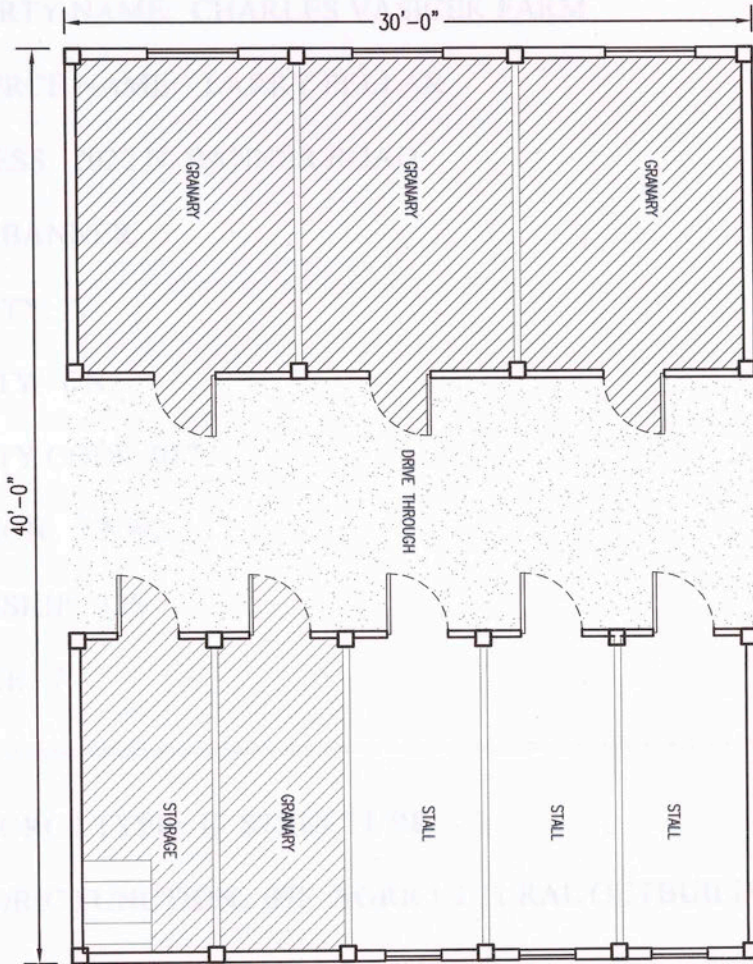


East gable end of the Upright's drive timber framed crib barn.



Shutter windows that access the granaries on the north side of the Upright's barn.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM



16. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: PRIMARY: 000 AGRICULTURE

17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SECONDARY: 000 ARCHITECTURE

18. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Vertical board construction was widely prevalent before and during the civil war. Spacing between the boards allowed ventilation and drying of stored hay and grain. Modification of the frame, additional vertical nailings, and the cost of clapboard were not considered by the individual farmer occupied when building his barn.

PROPERTY NAME: UPRIGHT BARN
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S13 T10N R6W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1920'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: CHARLES VASICEK FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: LARRY PELLAR
 3. ADDRESS: 2022 N. BANNER ROAD
 4. CITY: BANNER
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 7 NW2
 9. TOWNSHIP: 12S
 10. RANGE: 7
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Vertical board construction was more prevalent before and during the civil war. Spacing between the boards allowed ventilation and drying of stored hay and grain. Modification of the frame, additional vertical nailings, and the cost of clapboard were considerations the individual farmer confronted when building his barn.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H.

Wilhelm. Barns Of The Midwest, 50,51.

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1900

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MIDWEST THREE PORTAL TYPE 2

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE WITH PENT SHED

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

30. WINDOW TYPE: SHUTTER; FIXED

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

32. DOOR TYPE: HINGED

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

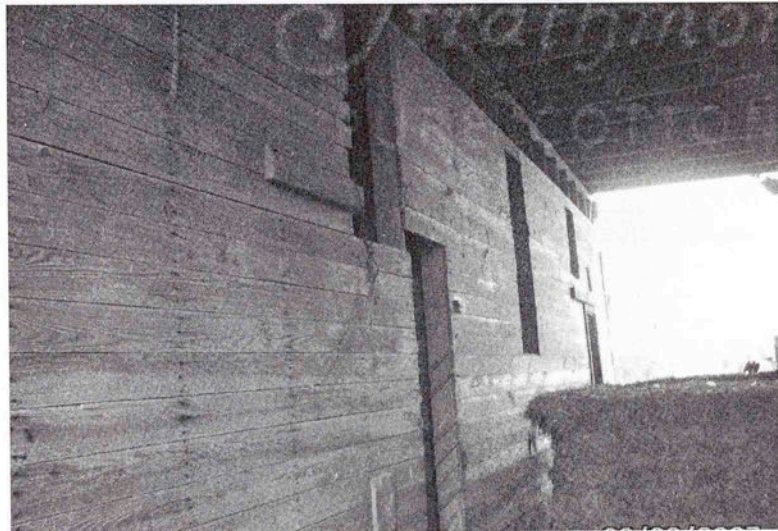
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned east and west on the property; Original wood shingled roof is covered with sheets of metal; Vertical wood siding; Drive through entrances on the east and west gable ends; Wagon door located on the south allows cattle access to open feeding room and stanchions; Most of the hinged doors are missing; Some siding beneath the eaves is board and batten; Field stone foundation and some red field stone mixed with concrete.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt floors; Four granaries located on each side of the drive through; On the south there is an open cattle feeding area with feed troughs and dairy stanchions; The north side of the barn has a walkway with stairs that lead into the loft; Four livestock stalls with feed troughs are located north of the walkway.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 05 RUINS



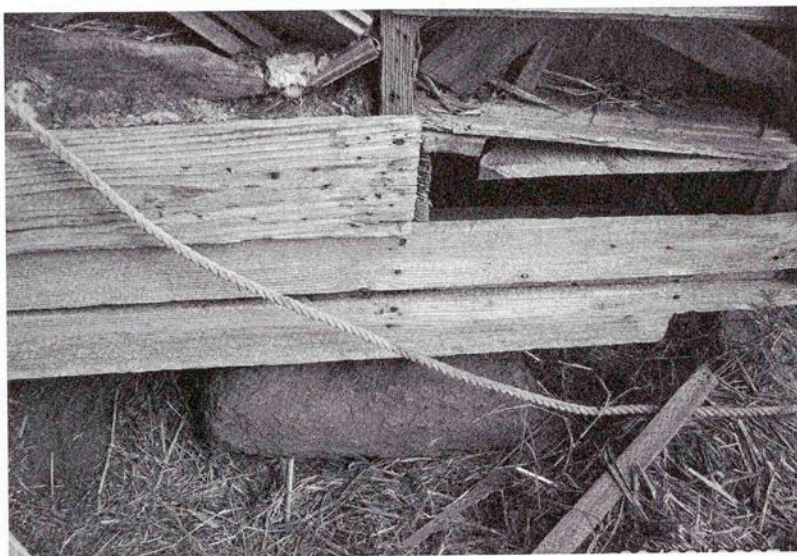
West front of barn.



West gable end of barn with central drive through and hay loft above.



Granaries inside the central drive through.



Field stone used as foundation.

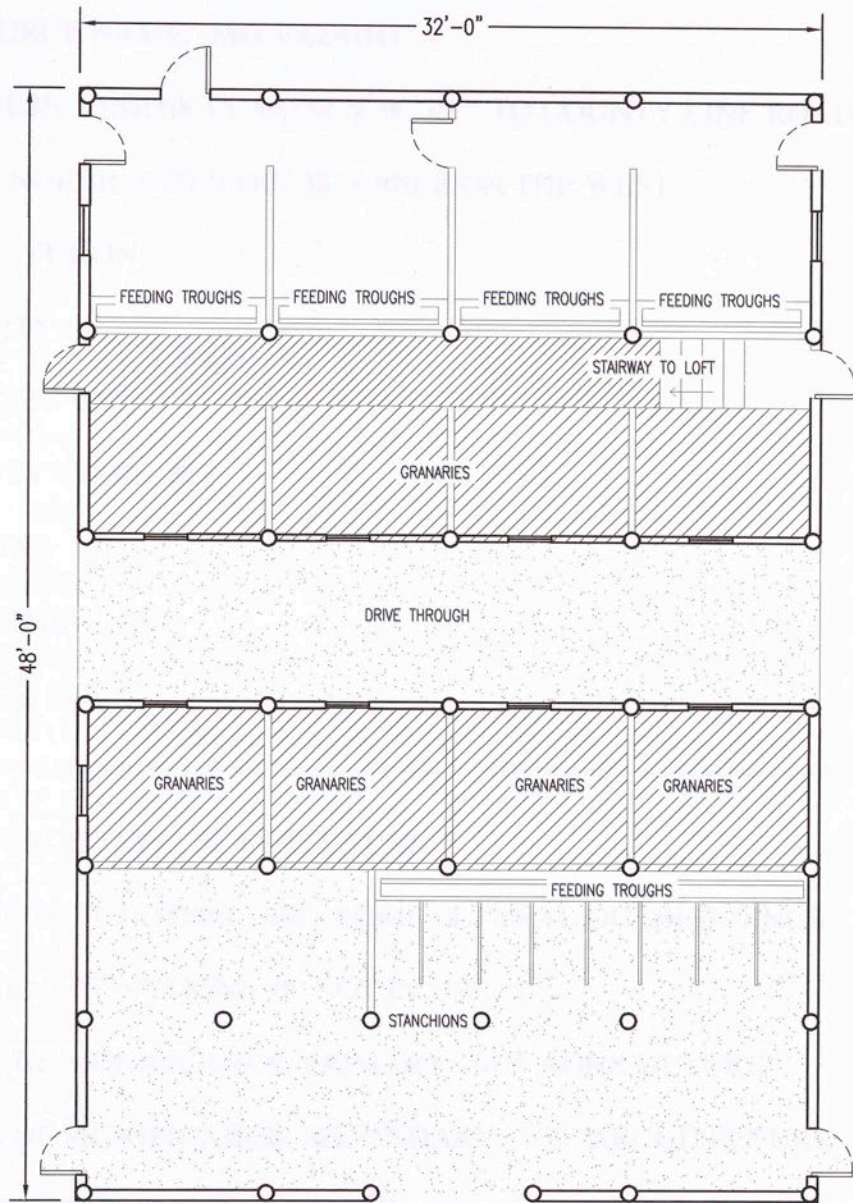


Field stones used as corner support.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE

IDENTIFICATION FORM

PROPERTY NAME: JAMES VAUGHAN FARM



This is a rough sketch for a general idea only. It is not to be used for construction purposes.

The land was owned by Dr. J. Johnson, a well-known hardware manufacturer.

that sold to local hardware stores.

PROPERTY NAME: CHARLES VASICEK/LARRY PELLAR
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S7 NW2 T12 R9
YEAR BUILT: ca.1910

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: JAMES VAUGHT FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SID VAUGHT
 3. ADDRESS: HIGHWAY 66 OR N.W. 39TH TO COUNTY LINE ROAD;
TURN NORTH AND BARN IS ½ MILE ON THE WEST
 4. CITY: YUKON
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 13
 9. TOWNSHIP: 12N
 10. RANGE: 5W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: James Vaught received the land in
1964 in exchange for a quarter he owned on Sara Road and Tenth in Yukon.
The land was owned by D. I. Johnson, a wholesale hardware businessman
that sold to local Yukon hardware stores.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Sid Vaught, Interview 2007, 2008

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: D. I. JOHNSON

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1920

23. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

24. ACCESSIBLE: Y

25. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: THREE PORTAL TYPE 1 VARIATION

26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

27. ROOF TYPE: BROKEN GABLE

28. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

29. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

30. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

31. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED; AWNING; LOUVERED

32. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

33. DOOR TYPE: HINGED DOUBLE WAGON; SLIDING DOUBLE

WAGON; DUTCH; HINGED

34. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

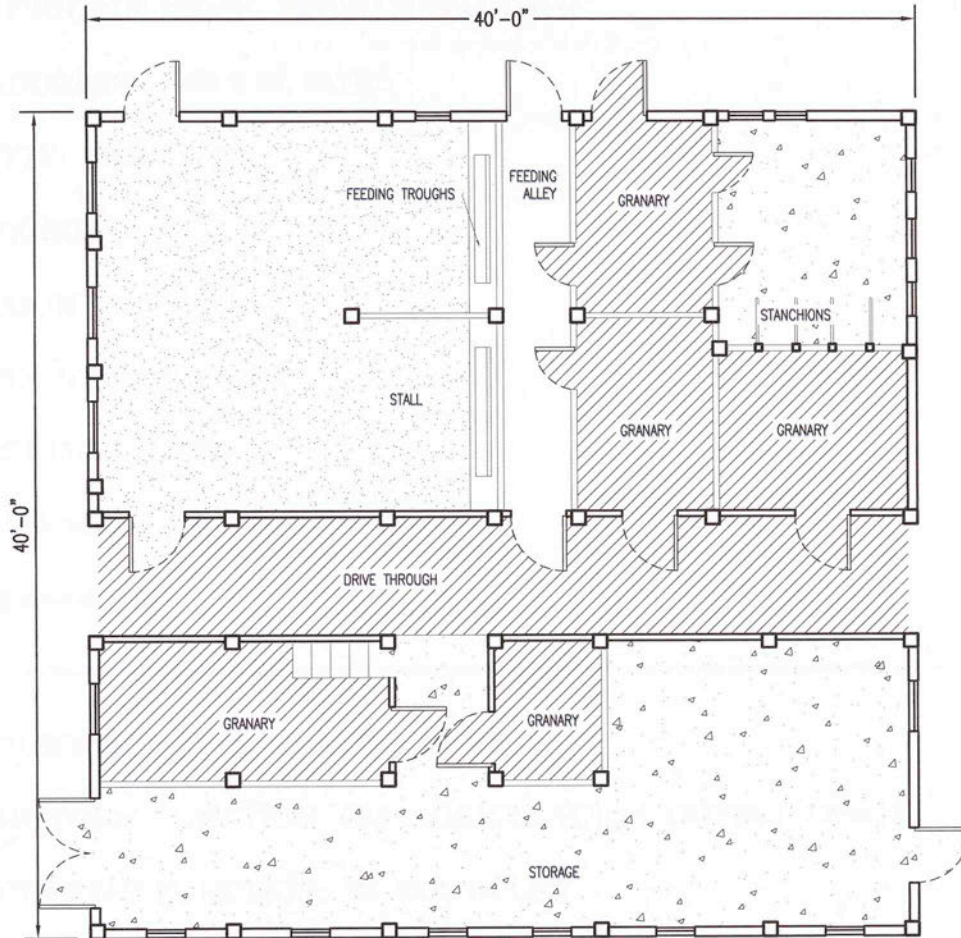
35. EXTERIOR FEATURES: Barn orientation is north/south; Broken gable roof covered in metal; Louvered cupola located in the center of the ridge; Wind vane on the apex of the cupola; Horizontal lapped siding painted white; Four awning windows with glass panes; Six fixed windows with glass panes; Hinged double doors for loft opening; Several windows and doors have been covered with boards.
36. INTERIOR FEATURES: Dirt and concrete flooring; Metal dairy stanchions; Feeding stalls with troughs; Troughs have small bins for grain; Six granaries; Drive through and storage area; Stairway into loft; Loft has hay bays along roof eaves that provide ventilation and openings for hay to be dropped below into feeding troughs.
37. DECORATIVE DETAILS: LOUVERED CUPOLA WITH WIND VANE
38. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 02 GOOD



South gable end of James Vaught and Perry Groce Barn



Southwest side of Vaught and Groce barn. Hayfork extension on south gable, and Victorian cupola with a wind vane.



PROPERTY NAME: JAMES VAUGHT FARM
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S12 T12N R5W
YEAR BUILT: ca.1930'S

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: PAUL WALTHER FARM
2. RESOURCE NAME: DONALD WALTHER
3. ADDRESS: 1400 S.W. 89TH
4. CITY: MUSTANG
5. VICINITY: V
6. COUNTY: CN
7. COUNTY CODE: 017
8. SECTION: 1 NE4
9. TOWNSHIP: 10
10. RANGE: R6

-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The barn was built by Paul Walther, Donald Walther's uncle. He was a German master carpenter that came to Oklahoma in 1903 from Switzerland. There was a saw mill located on the land and Paul Walther built several homes and barns in the area with only handsaws and hammers. He was also a blacksmith. The barn was built to stable three teams of horses (two horses in each team) until after WWII

when the east side of the barn was converted to a dairy. The farm became an Oklahoma Centennial farm in 2003.

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Donald Walther interview, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: PAUL WALTHER

22. YEAR BUILT: 1928

ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED:

FROM WHERE?

23. ACCESSIBLE: Y

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE; 42 SANDSTONE

26. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL WITH PENT SHED

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

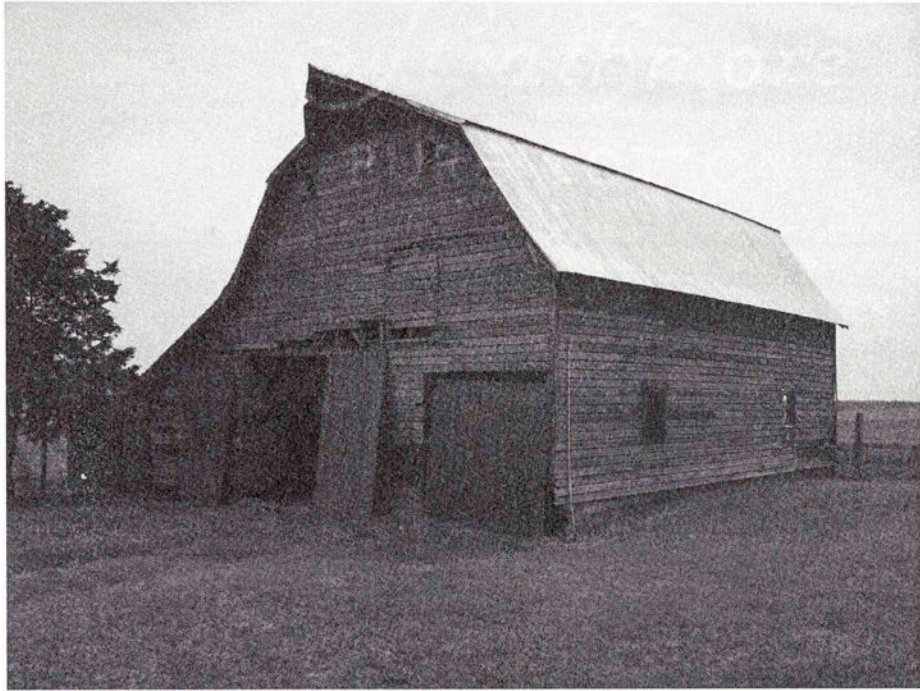
30. WINDOW TYPE: AWNING AND SCREEN SHUTTER

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

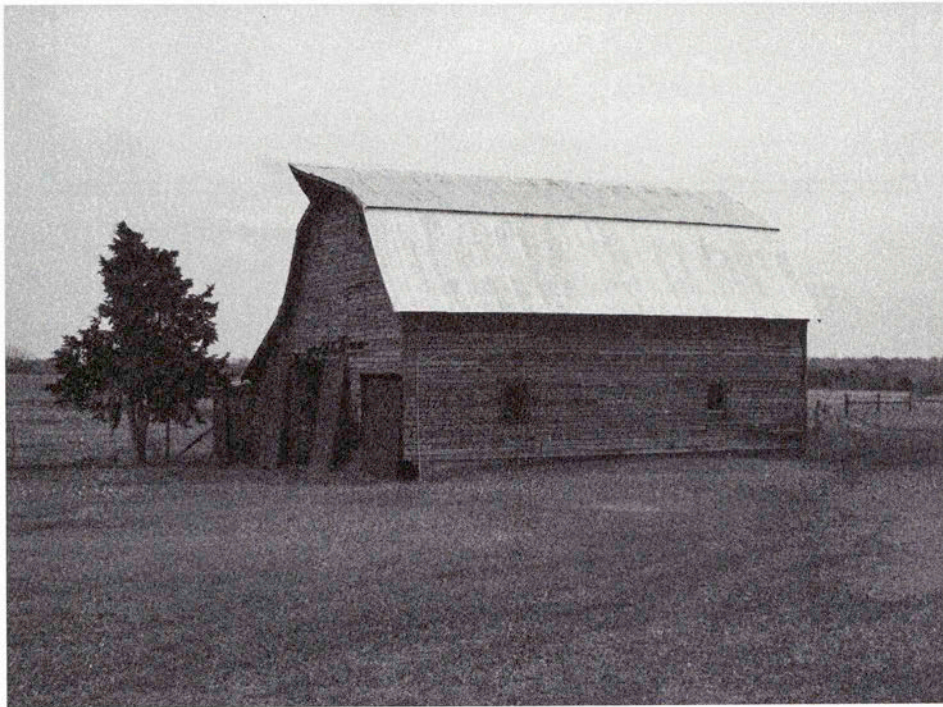
32. DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE SLIDING WAGON; DUTCH

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD

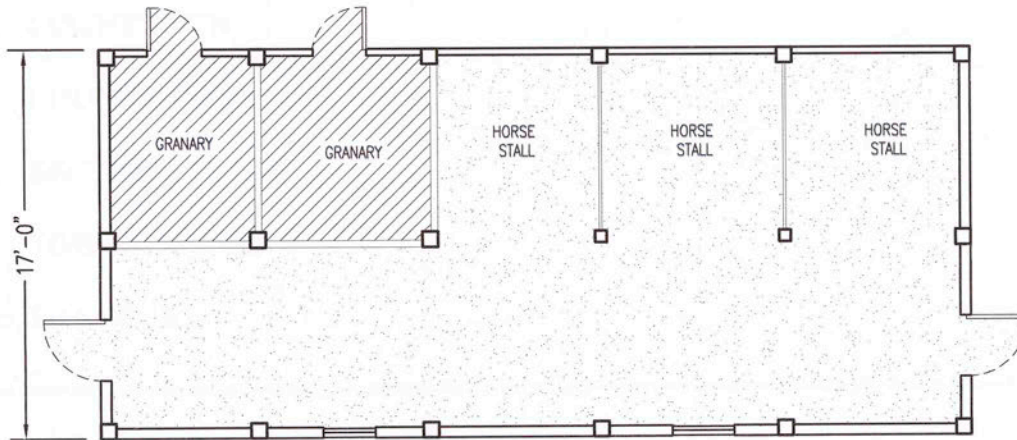
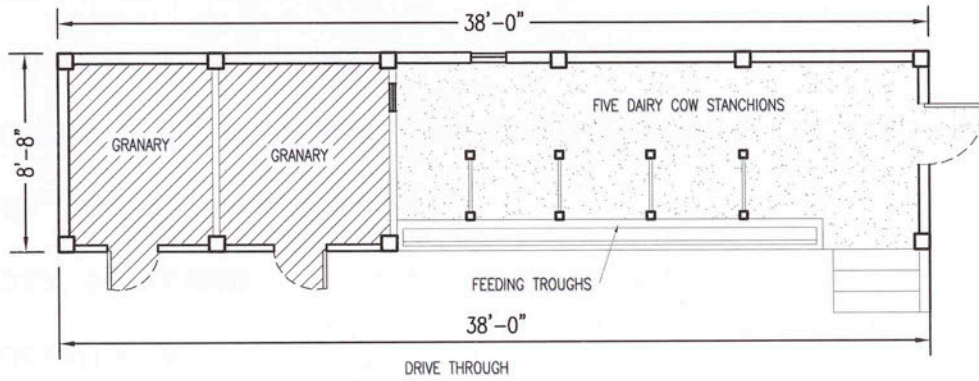
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned north and south on the property; Wood shingle roof is covered with sheets of metal; Vertical lapped siding; Was painted barn red at one time and now wood siding is grey; Two small fixed windows are located high on the gable ends; The double sliding wagon doors are placed off center; Triangular hay hood on the north gable; Two four pane glass windows that tilt open from the center to allow ventilation; A wood frame with a screen covers each window; the foundation is a combination of concrete and red fieldstone.
35. INTERIOR FEATURES: There are two drive throughs in the barn, one on the west and one located in the center of the barn. Two granaries are located on the east and west sides of the drive through; The east side of the barn has five cow stanchions and feed troughs; The west side of the barn has three horse stalls. The floors in the barn are dirt. There is a stairway into the loft.
36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE
37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 04 POOR



North gable end with a triangular hay hood.



West side of Paul Walther's barn.



PROPERTY NAME: DONALD WALTHER
COUNTY: CANADIAN
LEGAL: S1 NE4 T10 R6
YEAR BUILT: 1928

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

1. PROPERTY NAME: PAUL AND DONNA WIEDEMAN FARM
 2. RESOURCE NAME: SAME
 3. ADDRESS: TRAVEL THREE MILES WEST OF MUSTANG ON
HIGHWAY 152; TURN SOUTH 2 MILES; THE BARN IS LOCATED AT
104TH AND CIMARRON ROAD
 4. CITY: MUSTANG
 5. VICINITY: V
 6. COUNTY: CN
 7. COUNTY CODE: 017
 8. SECTION: 11 NW4
 9. TOWNSHIP: 10N
 10. RANGE: 6W
-
11. RESOURCE TYPE: U STRUCTURE
 12. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 09F AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
 13. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 NOT IN USE
 14. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 010 AGRICULTURE
 15. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 030 ARCHITECTURE
 16. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: NONE

17. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: Donna Wiedemann interview, 2007

18. NAME OF PREPARER: LYNDA RAMSEY

19. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 11, 2008

20. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2007

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

21. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

22. YEAR BUILT: ca. 1908 ORIGINAL SITE? Y

23. ACCESSIBLE: N

24. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TRANSVERSE FRAME CRIB

25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE

26. ROOF TYPE: MONITOR OR CLERESTORY

27. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL

28. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 50 METAL; 20 WOOD

29. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 20 WOOD

30. WINDOW TYPE: FIXED LOUVERED; FIXED FOUR PANE

31. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 68 GLASS; 50 METAL

32. DOOR TYPE: DUTCH; SLIDING WAGON

33. DOOR MATERIAL: 20 WOOD; 50 METAL

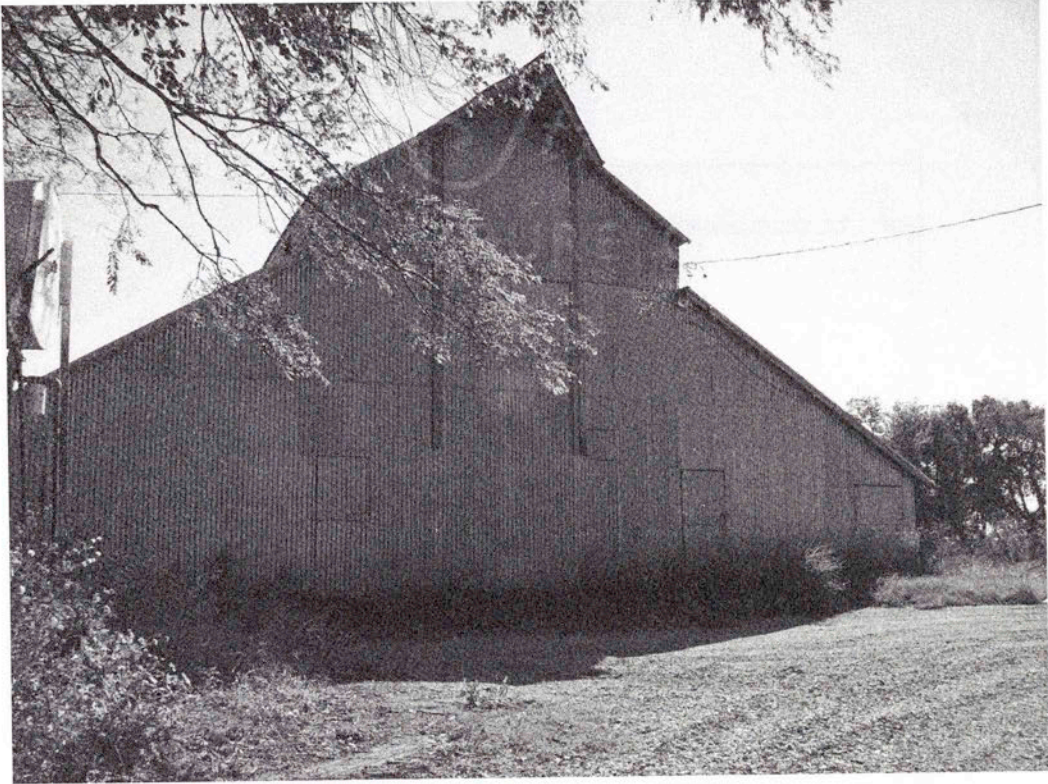
34. EXTERIOR FEATURES: The barn is positioned north and south on the land; Monitor roof; Sides of the monitor roof have lapped horizontal siding; Triangular hay hood on the north; North and south gable ends are covered in sheets of metal; Four louvered openings on the east and west sides of the

monitor roof; Seven four pane windows are located on the west; the sides and upper monitor of the barn are painted red; Metal pentice is located above the sliding wagon door on the south; Concrete foundation.

35. INTERIOR FEATURES: The west side of the barn has dairy stanchions and windows allow light into the area; Floor to the dairy is concrete; Dutch doors on the north and south allow livestock to enter the dairy; Diagonal wooden chutes located above the feeding troughs and wood stanchions permit hay to travel from the upper loft into the bins; Center drive area of the barn provides hay storage; Horse stalls are located on the east side of the barn; Floors are dirt in the drive and horse stalls.

36. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

37. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 FAIR



North view of Weideman's barn.



Southwest view of Weideman's barn.



PROPERTY NAME: PAUL WIEDEMANN
 COUNTY: CANADIAN
 LEGAL: S13 T10N R6W
 YEAR BUILT: ca.1920'S

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