DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE AGRICULTURE THEME IN MANAGEMENT REGION #3: 1830-1930

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Regional Overview

Management Region #3

Management Region #3 consists of nineteen counties in northeastern Oklahoma. The counties include: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, McIntosh, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. In the early history of the region, it is believed that De Soto explored along the Grand River, James Wilkinson followed the Arkansas River, Washington Irving conducted part of his well-known tour of the prairies, and the Choteaus established trading posts to carry on fur trading.

The year 1830 was selected as the starting point for the historic context because the Western Cherokees were moved west from their Arkansas lands at about this time, and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was passed. Seven million acres of land in the Verdigris, Grand, and Arkansas valleys of what is now Oklahoma (Region #3) were exchanged for the holdings of the Cherokees in Arkansas Territory. In 1835, an agreement was reached at New Echota, Georgia between Federal government leaders and Cherokee officials. The Treaty of New Echota provided for the removal of all Cherokees to the land west of Arkansas to become known as Indian Territory. By the terms of Articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty of Washington in 1866, friendly tribes were to be settled on surplus Cherokee lands. The Osage and Pawnee tribes were sold land in the northwestern part of Region 3 (what is today Osage and Pawnee counties).

The southwestern part of Region #3 was occupied by the Creeks. The Treaty of 1832 provided for the cession of all Creek land east of the Mississippi and settlement of the tribe in Indian Territory. Another treaty in 1833 defined the boundaries of Creek lands. Region #3 counties

formed from the Creek Nation lands were Creek, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, most of McIntosh and Wagoner, western half of Muskogee, and southern part of Tulsa. Except for the northeastern part of Ottawa County, the remaining counties and parts of counties in Region #3 were formed from the Cherokee Nation lands including Washington, Nowata, Craig, Rogers, Delaware, Cherokee, Adair, Sequoyah, Mayes, northern Tulsa, eastern Wagoner, eastern Muskogee, and eastern McIntosh. The northeastern three-fourths of Ottawa County was occupied by several small tribes including the Peoria, Quapaw, Ottawa, Wyandotte, Modoc, Seneca, Miami, and Mohawk. All but Osage and Pawnee counties were included in the proposed state of Sequoyah which was a plan to have two states created from the Twin Territories (Oklahoma and Indian).

Most of the early settlers in Region #3 were agriculturists. Native Americans, who moved over the "Trail of Tears" into eastern Oklahoma, had long been engaged in growing various crops and raising livestock in their homeland of the southeastern United States. When they settled in Region #3, they continued their agricultural traditions. The earliest settlements in Region #3 was determined by several factors. Choice acreage of fertile land and areas of wild game were sought by early farmers. One cluster of dense population in Region #3 was the Three Forks district where the Verdigris and Grand Rivers emptied into the Arkansas. Not only was the river bottom soil rich for cropping, it was a region of long-continued exchange of goods between Indians and Anglos. It was a significant trading site for the Cherokees, Creeks, and Osages. A second area of dense settlement spread westward from the Three Forks district. It included the rich, deep, black alluvial soil of the Canadian, North Canadian, and Deep Fork bottoms. It proved to be an attractive region for early farming activities.

An early agricultural-related enterprise in Region #3 were the cattle drives that extended from Texas to railroad terminals in Missouri and eastern Kansas. One such trail was the East Shawnee which ran from Colbert's Ferry on the Texas-Indian Territory border northeastward through Boggy Depot to Fort Gibson (Region #3) and on to the Kansas line roughly paralleling the Grand River. From Fort Gibson a branch trail developed along the left bank of the Arkansas River, and many Indian ranchers of Region #3 followed this route into Kansas with their cattle.

A second important transportation feature that affected agriculture in Region #3 was construction of railroad trackage. In 1869 the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (M,K,&T), chartered by the state of Kansas, acquired the properties of the southern branch of the Union Pacific, and by 1873 had extended the line from Chetopa, Kansas, across Indian Territory to the Red River near Colbert's Ferry. Crossing the Arkansas River on a bridge, 840 feet long, this first line in Region #3 ran southwest with stops at Muskogee and Eufaula (North Fork Town), two important trading centers in Region 3.

The Atlantic and Pacific (St. Louis and San Francisco) extended its line southwest from Missouri toward the Creek Nation. It formed a junction with the M,K,&T at Vinita (Region #3) in 1871 and stopped construction until 1882. It bridged the Arkansas River by 1886 and established an important cattle shipping center at Red Fork on the right bank.

These agricultural activities in the nineteenth century set the stage for later development of farming-ranching in Region #3 in the early decades of the twentieth century. The region became a mixed farming zone contrary to other Oklahoma agriculture regions which specialized in one crop like wheat or cotton. A variety of grain crops were produced in Region #3

including corn, oats, grain sorghum, and some cotton and wheat. Types of livestock raised in Region #3 also were varied including beef and dairy cattle, hogs, horses and mules, and poultry. Truck farming emerged in Region #3 along the Arkansas River valley, and this specialized type of farming remains an important segment of agriculture in the area. Region #3 is well-known for its production of fruits (peaches and strawberries) and vegetables.

The year 1930 is an appropriate terminal date for historic context development for the agriculture theme because Region 3, like most areas in Oklahoma, experienced the economic depression beginning with the stock market crash of 1929. Moreover, the farmers of Region #3 faced the severe drought of the 1930s which forced many of those who lived off the land to leave the state or migrate to nearby cities. It was an era when farmers coped with "Dust Bowl" conditions and production was curtailed during the decade.

The most recent census data indicate that Tulsa is the most populous of the nineteen counties with 470,593 residents while Okfuskee has the least number of inhabitants with 11,125. Tulsa is also the most densely populated county with 824 persons per square mile and Osage has only 17.4 people per square mile. McIntosh contains the greatest percentage of population 65 and over at 20.1 while Rogers and Wagoner have the least in this category at 8.9. The most urbanized county is Tulsa at 94.3% while Delaware and Adair are most rural. The county with greatest percentage of Blacks is Muskogee at 14.3% while Delaware and Adair have the smallest percentage.

Washington has the highest per capita and median family income with $8,921 and $22,649, respectively. Adair has the lowest income in both categories ($3,908 and $11,287).

In terms of the current agriculture picture, Muskogee contains the greatest number of farms (1,419) while Osage possesses the greatest acreage in farms (1,116,615), largest average size of farms (1,086), and greatest market value of farm products sold. The county with the least number of farms is Pawnee (643). Tulsa has the least land devoted to farming (162,365 acres) and the smallest size of farms (163 acres). Creek has the smallest market value of farm products sold (See Tables I-VII).

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table I

County	County Seat	Population of County Seat
Adair	Stillwell	2,369
Cherokee	Tahlequah	9,708
Craig	Vinita	6,740
Creek	Sapulpa	15,853
Delaware	Jay	2,100
Mayes	Pryor	8,483
McIntosh	Eufaula	3,159
Muskogee	Muskogee	40,011
Nowata	Nowata	4,270
Okfuskee	Okemah	3,381
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	16,263
Osage	Pawhuska	4,771
Ottawa	Miami	14,237
Pawnee	Pawnee	1,688
Rogers	Claremore	12,085
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	6,403
Tulsa	Tulsa	360,919
Wagoner	Wagoner	6,191
Washington	Bartlesville	34,568

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table II

County	Land Area	Population					
	Sq. Miles	Total	Per Sq Mi	% 65 & Over	Urban %	Black	Foreign Stock %
Adair	577	18,575	32.2	13.4	-	-	.3
Cherokee	748	30,684	41.0	12.4	31.6	1.2	.8
Craig	763	15,014	19.7	17.9	44.9	3.7	.4
Creek	930	59,016	63.5	11.9	42.2	3.6	.6
Delaware	720	23,946	33.3	18.4	14.1	.02	.3
Mayes	644	32,261	50.1	14.6	26.3	.2	.9
McIntosh	599	15,562	26.0	20.1	42.5	6.5	.5
Muskogee	815	66,939	82.1	14.6	59.8	14.3	.8
Nowata	541	11,486	21.2	16.9	37.2	3.4	.4
Okfuskee	628	11,125	17.7	19.5	30.4	12.2	.5
Okmulgee	698	39,169	56.1	16.3	57.9	12.5	1.2
Osage	2,264	39,327	17.4	12.8	39.6	7.6	.6
Ottawa	465	32,870	70.7	14.0	51.1	.3	.9
Pawnee	551	15,310	27.8	15.4	19.4	.5	.6
Rogers	683	46,436	68.0	8.9	30.8	.8	.9
Sequoyah	678	30,749	45.4	12.7	30.0	2.7	.6
Tulsa	571	70,593	824.2	9.9	94.3	9.3	2.2
Wagoner	559	41,801	74.8	8.9	36.1	4.6	.6
Washington	423	48,113	113.7	12.9	79.2	2.5	1.7

County	Per Capita Income ($)	Median Family Income ($)
Adair	3,908	11,287
Cherokee	4,794	12,315
Craig	5,530	15,156
Creek	6,225	17,497
Delaware	4,760	11,903
Mayes	5,576	15,422
McIntosh	4,832	12,100
Muskogee	5,872	15,489
Nowata	6,130	16,380
Okfuskee	4,468	11,679
Okmulgee	5,291	14,213
Osage	6,778	18,357
Ottawa	5,554	14,711
Pawnee	6,522	16,810
Rogers	6,953	21,294
Sequoyah	4,727	12,772
Tulsa	8,444	21,125
Wagoner	6,484	19,705
Washington	8,921	22,649

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table III

County	Housing, 1980		
	Total Units	Owner Occupied	% Units built between 1970-80
Adair	6,627	4,521	35.2
Cherokee	12,762	7,707	45.3
Craig	6,069	4,264	26.2
Creek	22,649	16,331	36.7
Delaware	10,652	7,176	40.4
Mayes	13,885	9,127	37.6
McIntosh	8,326	4,596	39.1
Muskogee	27,491	17,771	26.4
Nowata	4,852	3,470	26.7
Okfuskee	4,774	3,117	20.6
Okmulgee	15,622	10,628	23.7
Osage	16,309	11,167	34.4
Ottawa	13,950	9,227	24.3
Pawnee	6,438	4,587	39.6
Rogers	16,954	12,568	50.6
Sequoyah	11,884	8,169	39.4
Tulsa	195,449	117,693	28.1
Wagoner	15,700	11,439	56.5
Washington	20,248	14,221	25.5

Source: 1980 Census of Housing

Manufacturers, 1982

County	Total Establishments	20 or more Employees (#)	New Capital Expenditures ($ mil.)	Number of Employees (1,000)	Value Added by Manufacture ($ mil.)
Adair	16	4	2.5	1.0	54.7
Cherokee	20	2	.5	.3	4.7
Craig	13	5	.3	.5	16.0
Creek	95	28	12.5	3.6	138.1
Delaware	28	5	.4	.4	8.6
Mayes	56	30	9.8	2.8	136.5
McIntosh	11	4	1.0	.4	7.4
Muskogee	97	33	27.6	5.2	274.1
Nowata	10	2	.3	.1	6.4
Okfuskee	11	7	.4	.4	10.1
Okmulgee	35	13	4.5	1.5	188.7
Osage	33	7	6.3	1.5	83.6
Ottawa	69	21	11.8	4.0	170.8
Pawnee	14	1	.1	.1	3.5
Rogers	79	30	38.8	3.4	181.5
Sequoyah	31	6	1.3	.8	36.9
Tulsa	101	366	220.5	57.7	2,153.1
Wagoner	35	6	2.6	1.0	39.7
Washington	53	15	3.9	11.2	142.8

Source: 1982 Census of Manufactures

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table IV

Wholesale Trade, 1982

County	Establishments	Total Sales ($1,000)
Adair	9	(D)
Cherokee	21	18,952
Craig	21	54,282
Creek	64	121,938
Delaware	15	33,098
Mayes	30	32,730
McIntosh	13	12,755
Muskogee	130	264,126
Nowata	14	38,585
Okfuskee	10	10,335
Okmulgee	40	69,215
Osage	37	48,996
Ottawa	39	68,279
Pawnee	16	28,282
Rogers	47	83,914
Sequoyah	19	30,502
Tulsa	1,466	10,560,392
Wagoner	28	100,555
Washington	56	88,147

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Source: 1982 Census of Wholesale Trade

	Retail Trade, 1982			
		Top Three Retail Types		
County	Establishments	No. of Apparel and Accessory Stores	No. of Eating Drinking Places	No. of Food Stores
Adair	115	4	15	14
Cherokee	229	10	32	30
Craig	161	6	19	14
Creek	475	25	60	54
Delaware	201	7	24	18
Mayes	318	22	41	29
McIntosh	172	6	18	16
Muskogee	641	45	87	64
Nowata	94	3	11	8
Okfuskee	91	3	11	10
Okmulgee	314	24	35	32
Osage	219	13	31	21
Ottawa	326	23	44	42
Pawnee	124	4	16	14
Rogers	345	19	44	42
Sequoyah	234	5	31	33
Tulsa	4,681	361	787	407
Wagoner	193	7	30	28
Washington	430	34	66	37

Source: 1982 Census of Retail Trade

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table V

Mineral Industries, 1977

County	No. of Mineral Industry Establishments	Number of Employees 0-19	20-99	100-249	250 +
Adair	2	2	-	-	-
Cherokee	-	-	-	-	-
Craig	7	3	4	-	-
Creek	118	106	12	-	-
Delaware	2	2	-	-	-
Mayes	4	4	-	-	-
McIntosh	16	16	-	-	-
Muskogee	26	24	2	-	-
Nowata	33	29	4	-	-
Okfuskee	50	50	-	-	-
Okmulgee	63	58	5	-	-
Osage	143	128	13	2	-
Ottawa	8	8	-	-	-
Pawnee	44	42	2	-	-
Rogers	23	18	4	1	-
Sequoyah	13	13	-	-	-
Tulsa	346	299	29	12	6
Wagoner	5	4	1	-	-
Washington	34	33	1	-	-

County	Oil and Gas Extraction	Non-Metallic Minerals Mining	Metal Mining
Adair	2	-	-
Cherokee	-	-	-
Craig	-	1	-
Creek	117	1	-
Delaware	1	1	-
Mayes	2	2	-
McIntosh	15	-	-
Muskogee	21	4	-
Nowata	31	-	1
Okfuskee	50	-	-
Okmulgee	60	-	-
Osage	140	3	-
Ottawa	3	2	3
Pawnee	42	2	-
Rogers	14	-	-
Sequoyah	12	1	-
Tulsa	316	18	3
Wagoner	2	-	-
Washington	33	1	-

Source: 1977 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 3

Table VI

Mineral Industries, 1982

County	No. of Mineral Establishments	With 20 Employees or more	No. of Employee (1,000)	Value added by Mining ($ mil.)
Adair	9	-	(Z)	27.0
Cherokee	8	1	.1	8.6
Craig	16	3	.1	10.0
Creek	216	19	1.6	177.5
Delaware	8	1	(ZZ)	(D)
Mayes	11	-	(ZZ)	(D)
McIntosh	37	1	.1	13.5
Muskogee	53	3	.5	61.1
Nowata	67	4	.4	38.5
Okfuskee	100	6	.4	40.2
Okmulgee	124	8	.6	58.6
Osage	152	13	1.1	205.3
Ottawa	9	-	(Z)	5.6
Pawnee	77	4	.3	45.2
Rogers	45	2	.2	36.2
Sequoyah	19	1	.1	5.4
Tulsa	558	89	12.0	650.4
Wagoner	20	2	.2	20.3
Washington	86	5	8.0	82.4

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
(Z) Less than half the unit shown.
(ZZ) Less than 100 Employees.

Source: 1982 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table VII

Agriculture, 1982

County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Market Value of all Farm Products Sold ($1,000)
Adair	1,002	210,783	210	53,667
Cherokee	1,087	246,377	227	46,115
Craig	1,164	402,617	346	45,787
Creek	1,190	325,934	274	9,746
Delaware	1,126	240,195	213	41,056
Mayes	1,309	268,039	205	23,135
McIntosh	869	238,881	275	10,140
Muskogee	1,419	357,160	252	27,895
Nowata	696	274,430	394	16,148
Okfuskee	745	268,687	361	10,271
Okmulgee	1,071	276,755	258	11,710
Osage	1,028	1,116,615	1,086	57,642
Ottawa	963	210,990	219	25,237
Pawnee	643	280,641	436	18,442
Rogers	1,275	271,848	213	15,705
Sequoyah	1,011	204,993	203	10,389
Tulsa	998	162,365	163	15,938
Wagoner	937	253,120	270	19,863
Washington	703	216,631	308	12,575

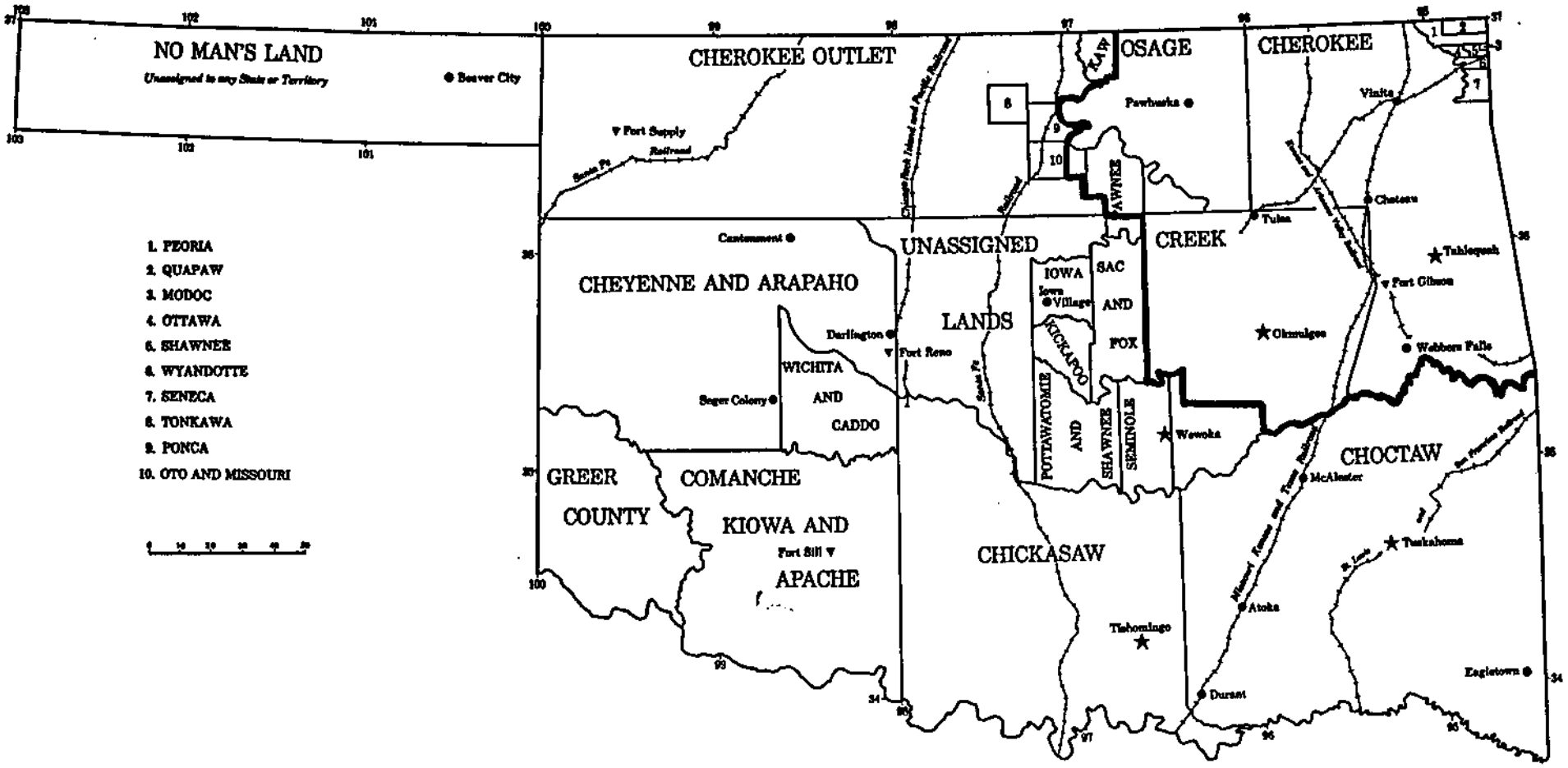
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

Historical Narrative

Introduction

The year 1830 was selected as the starting point for the chronological period for the agriculture theme in Region 3 because the Western Cherokees were moved west from their Arkansas lands at about this time, and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was passed. Seven million acres of land in the Verdigris, Grand, and Arkansas valleys of what is now Oklahoma (Region #3) were exchanged for the holdings of the Cherokees in Arkansas Territory. In 1835, an agreement was reached at New Echota, Georgia between Federal government leaders and Cherokee officials. The Treaty of New Echota provided for the removal of all Cherokees to the land west of Arkansas to become known as Indian Territory. By the terms of Articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty of Washington in 1866, friendly tribes were to be settled on surplus Cherokee lands. The Osage and Pawnee tribes were sold land in the northwestern part of Region #3 (what is today Osage and Pawnee counties) (Map 1).

The southwestern part of Region #3 was occupied by the Creeks. The Treaty of 1832 provided for the cession of all Creek land east of the Mississippi and settlement of the tribe in Indian Territory. Another treaty in 1833 defined the boundaries of Creek lands. Region #3 counties formed from the Creek Nation lands were Creek, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, most of McIntosh and Wagoner, western half of Muskogee, and southern part of Tulsa. Except for the northeastern part of Ottawa County, the remaining counties and parts of counties in Region #3 were formed from the Cherokee Nation lands including Washington, Nowata, Craig, Rogers, Delaware, Cherokee, Adair, Sequoyah, Mayes, northern



Map 1

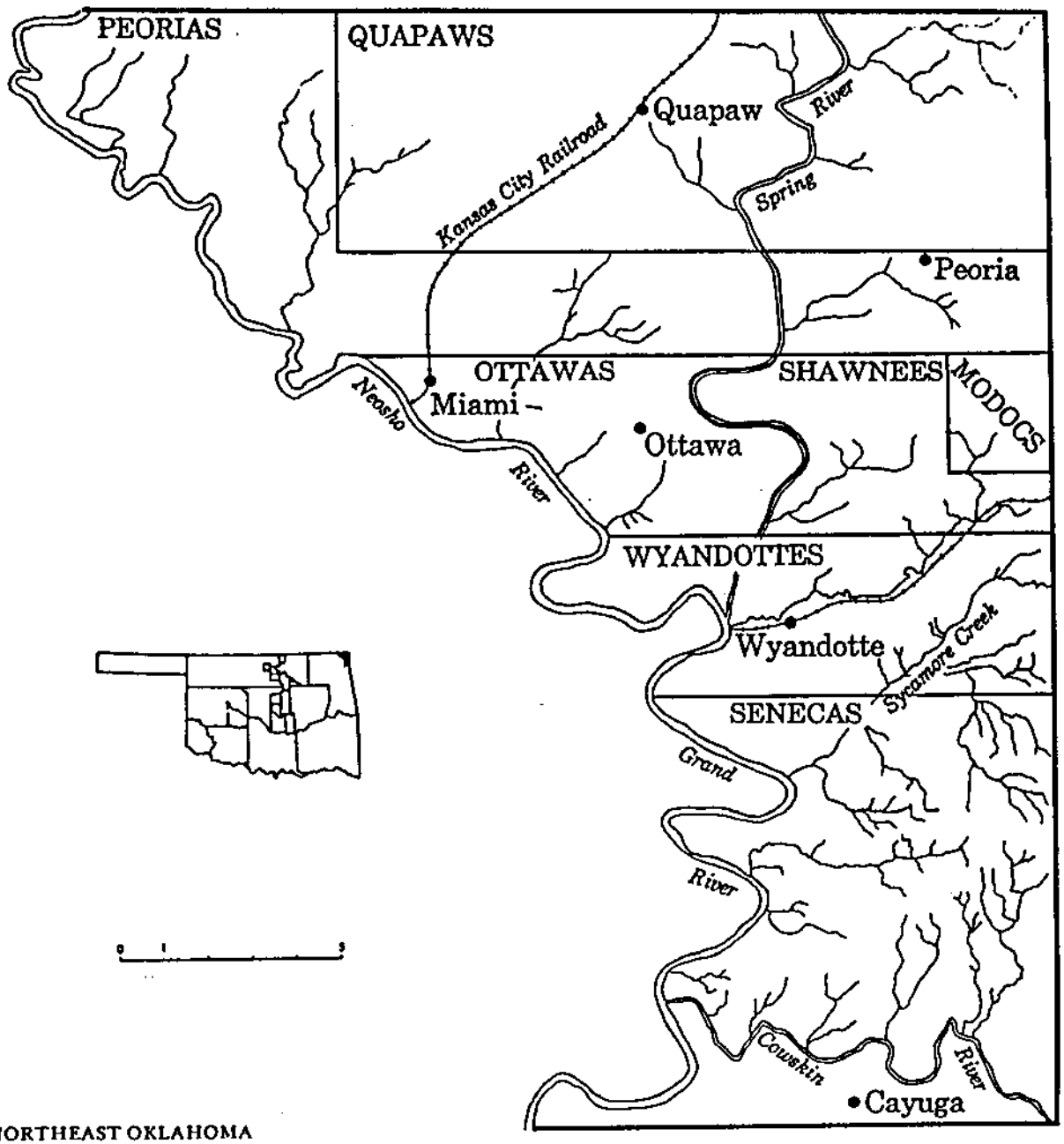
INDIAN TERRITORY, 1866–1889

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Tulsa, eastern Wagoner, eastern Muskogee, and eastern McIntosh. The northeastern three-fourths of Ottawa County was occupied by several small tribes including Peoria, Quapaw, Ottawa, Wyandotte, Modoc, Seneca, Miami, and Mohawk (Map 2). All but Osage and Pawnee counties were included in the proposed state of Sequoyah which was a plan to have two states created from the Twin Territories (Oklahoma and Indian) (Map 3).

Most of the early settlers in Region #3 were agriculturists. Native Americans, who moved over the "Trail of Tears" into eastern Oklahoma, had long been engaged in growing various crops and raising livestock in their homeland of the southeastern United States. When they settled in Region #3, they continued their agricultural traditions. The earliest settlement in Region #3 was determined by several factors. Choice acreage of fertile land and areas of wild game were sought by early farmers. One cluster of dense population in Region #3 was the Three Forks district where the Verdigris and Grand Rivers emptied into the Arkansas. Not only was the river bottom soil rich for cropping, it was a region of long-continued exchange of goods between Indians and Anglos. It was a significant trading site for the Cherokees, Creeks, and Osages. A second area of dense settlement spread westward from the Three Forks district. It included the rich, deep, black alluvial soil of the Canadian, North Canadian, and Deep Fork bottoms. It proved to be an attractive region for early farming activities.

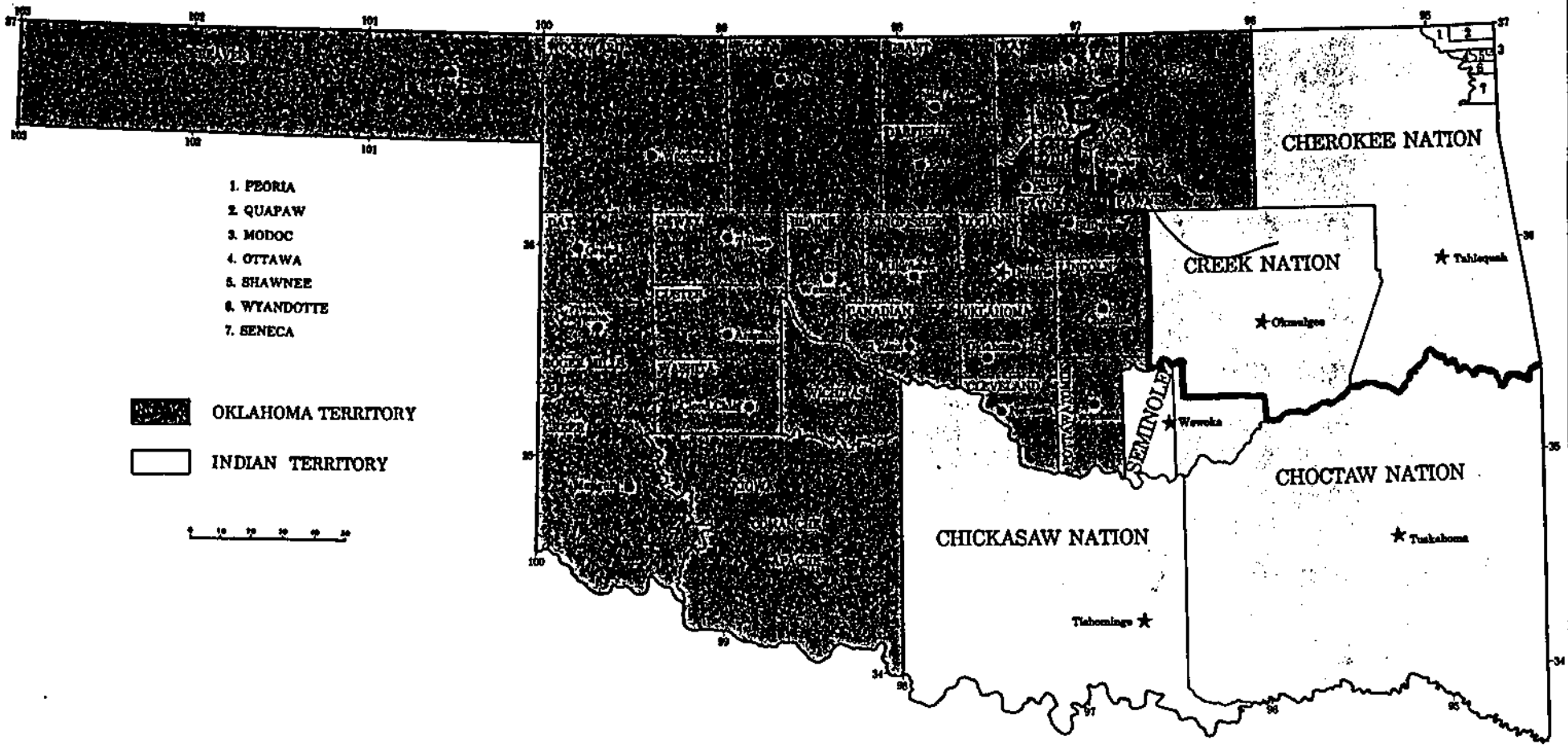
An early agricultural-related enterprise in Region #3 were the cattle drives that extended from Texas to railroad terminals in Missouri and eastern Kansas. One such trail was the East Shawnee



SMALL INDIAN GROUPS IN NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA

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Map 2



Map 3

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY–INDIAN TERRITORY, 1900

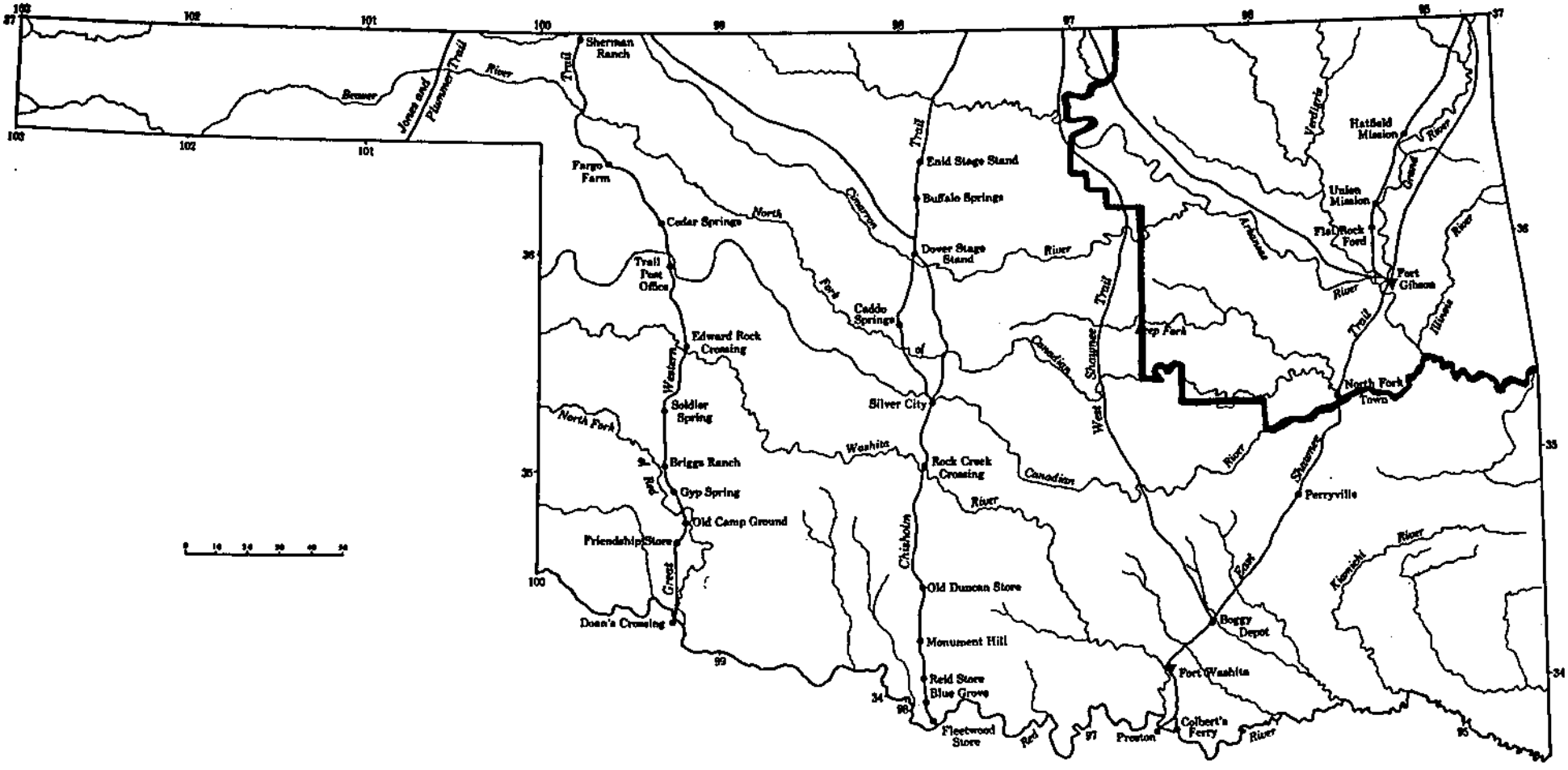
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which ran from Colbert's Ferry on the Texas-Indian Territory border northeastward through Boggy Depot to Fort Gibson (Region #3) and on to the Kansas line roughly paralleling the Grand River. From Fort Gibson a branch trail developed along the left bank of the Arkansas River, and many Indian ranchers of Region #3 followed this route into Kansas with their cattle (Map 4).

A second important transportation feature that affected agriculture in Region #3 was construction of railroad trackage. In 1869 the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ((M,K,&T), chartered by the state of Kansas, acquired the properties of the southern branch of the Union Pacific, and by 1873 had extended the line from Chetopa, Kansas, across Indian Territory to the Red River near Colbert's Ferry. Crossing the Arkansas River on a bridge, 840 feet long, this first line in Region #3 ran southwest with stops at Muskogee and Eufaula (North Fork Town), two important trading centers in Region #3.

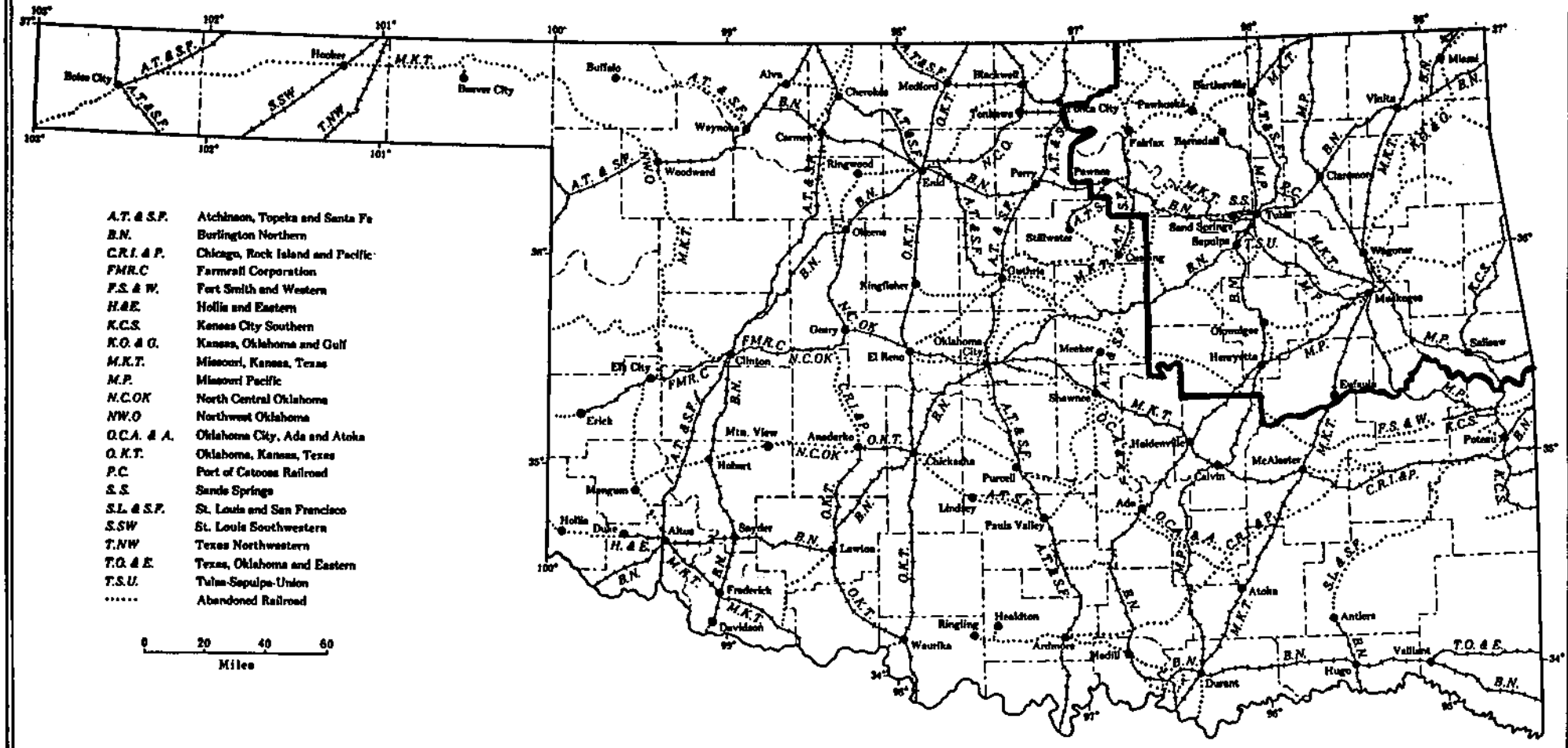
The Atlantic and Pacific (St. Louis and San Francisco) extended its line southwest from Missouri toward the Creek Nation. It formed a junction with the M K & T at Vinita (Region #3) in 1871 and stopped construction until 1882. It bridged the Arkansas River by 1886 and established an important cattle shipping center at Red Fork on the right bank (Map 5).

These agricultural activities in the nineteenth century set the stage for later development of farming-ranching in Region #3 in the early decades of the twentieth century. The region became a mixed farming zone contrary to other Oklahoma agriculture regions which specialized in one crop like wheat or cotton. Types of livestock raised in Region #3 also were varied including beef and dairy cattle,



Map 4

CATTLE TRAILS
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Map 5

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA, 1870–1985

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hogs, horses and mules, and poultry. Truck farming emerged in Region #3 along the Arkansas River valley, and this specialized type of farming remains an important segment of agriculture in the area. Region #3 is well-known for its production of fruits (peaches and strawberries) and vegetables.

The year 1930 is an appropriate terminal date for the chronological period for the agriculture theme because Region #3, like most areas in Oklahoma, experienced the economic depression beginning with the stock market crash of 1929. Moreover, the farmers of Region #3 faced the severe drought of the 1930s which forced many of those who lived off the land to leave the state or migrate to nearby cities. It was an era when farmers coped with "Dust Bowl" conditions and production was curtailed during the decade (1).

Early Frontier Farms

One of the first tasks facing settlers (Whites and Indians) in Region 3 was that of providing shelter for themselves and their families, and later, for their livestock and machinery. Most of the early structures would be considered folk housing today because they relied on the use of locally available building materials from the natural environment, drew upon building plan ideas that had been passed down from generation to generation or learned from a neighbor, and concentrated on function rather than form (2).

The most distinguishing trait of Region 3 folk architecture was log construction, formed by laying logs horizontally and notching them together to form the walls. Log construction techniques were used to build all farm structures including the house, barn, and other outbuildings. In terms of dwelling place, no particular style of log

cabin can be said to characterize Region 3. Cabin styles differed greatly over time and depended upon the background of the settler. Cherokees had a Southern association while several of the minor tribes in Region 3, e.g., Peoria, Miami, Ottawa, and Quapaw, were involved with building traditions of the North especially those of Pennsylvania and the Old Northwest Territory. Whites who settled Region 3 likewise differed in their cultural background. Midwestern states such as neighboring Missouri as well as states with a Southern orientation such as Arkansas contributed to the migrant flow into Region 3 (3). They too brought folk architectural influences from the South and North.

Because log construction was primarily associated with the Mid-Atlantic and Upper South states, types of log cabins associated with those source areas appeared to be most common in Region 3 including single-pen, double-pen, saddle-bag, continental, cumberland, and "dogtrot". The simplest log cabin was the single-pen house, or one-room unit. The addition of a second log room to the chimney end of a single-pen house forms the saddlebag cabin, a type common to the Ohio Valley. Adding a room to the gable end opposite from the chimney produced a Cumberland house, a common folk house of the Upland South. Also of the Middle Atlantic tradition was the "dogtrot" cabin, in which an open breezeway separated the two main rooms. The dogtrot exemplified many of the attributes common in folk architecture. It represented the easiest way to enlarge from one log room to two, in part because the splicing of log walls is difficult, and the plan accommodated the cooling summer breezes of Oklahoma's hot summers. The continental cabin was distinguished by an asymmetrical division

into three parts--living room, bed chamber, and kitchen; story-and-a-half height; off-center door; central hearth; a large, rectangular room measuring about 20'x30'; and a cellar (4) (Figure 1). Finally, some log construction techniques were borrowed from the indigenous building practices derived from a long pre-European experience in the Eastern Woodlands.

In terms of log preparation and cornering, a variety of techniques were employed in Region 3. Several extant cabins in the area indicate that both German and Swedish methods were used. The German corner timbering relied on several types of notches ("V," "dovetail," and "half-dovetail") which were cut so that any moisture collected in the corner splice would automatically drain away from the house thus preventing rot. These notches also were cut so the end of the logs were flush with the sides of the building. In contrast, the Swedish method used less sophisticated corner notchings which relied on intentional overhang of the logs at the corners. In these corner splices, the protruding log ends protected the corners from weathering.

In fitting the logs, the German method was to prepare the logs by squaring off the inside and outside facing edges and purposely notching the corners to leave ample space between each log. These spaces were filled with caulking, a combination of mud, stones, and wood chips. This allowed expansion in summer and contraction in winter without creating any open spaces. On the other hand, the Swedish technique was to notch their logs in linear fashion and, if the notches were properly done, the walls would remain weather tight year around. Vertical planking from the plate (point where the wall

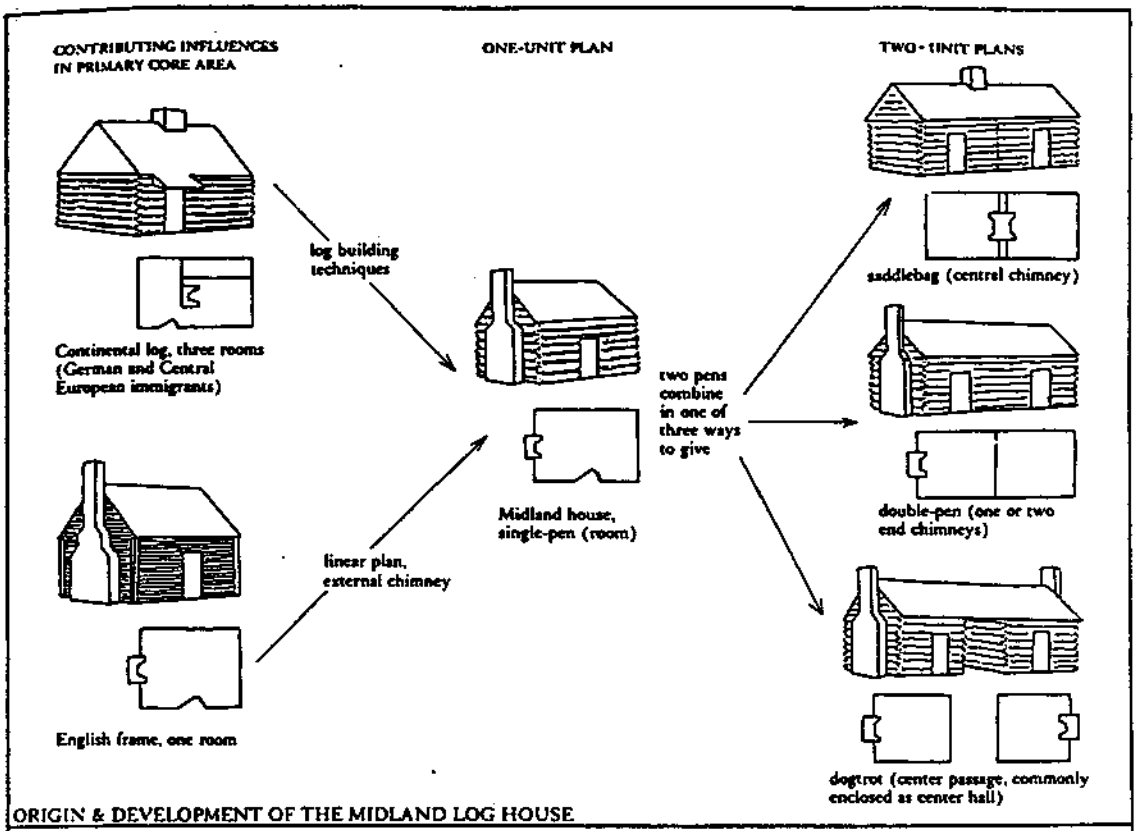

CONTRIBUTING INFLUENCES IN PRIMARY CORE AREA
ONE-UNIT PLAN
TWO-UNIT PLANS
log building techniques
Continental log, three rooms (German and Central European immigrants)
Midland house, single-pen (room)
two pens combine in one of three ways to give
saddlebag (central chimney)
double-pen (one or two end chimneys)
linear plan, external chimney
English frame, one room
dogtrot (center passage, commonly enclosed as center hall)
ORIGIN & DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDLAND LOG HOUSE
ADDITIONAL LOG UNITS ADDED
ABOVE
one story (attic loft)
one and a-half stories
two stories (uncommon)
BEHIND
basic L
dogtrot L
dogtrot T (rare)
ADJACENT
triple-pen (rare)
dogtrot triple-pen (rare)
FRAME UNITS ADDED
BEHIND
L room
shed room
ADJACENT
shed room (rare)
frame extension
IN FRONT
porch and room
PORCHES
continuous roof
shed roof
dropped roof
ENLARGING THE LOG HOUSE

Figure 1

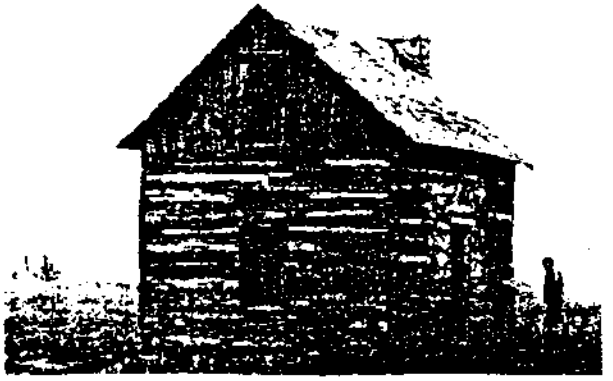
and roof come into contact) to the roof peak was used in cabins influenced by German techniques, whereas the Swedish method used log walls to the peak of the gable. Most of the log cabins in Region 3 showed original cedar shake shingle roofing and some type of flooring (either planks or puncheon--half log) as opposed to a dirt floor (5) (Photos A-B).

As time passed, the log cabin was replaced by much more elaborate frame structures, ranging from simple rectangular, one-story prairie houses (Photo C) to the two-story "I" house brought by Midwestern migrants (Photo D). The "I" house has been described as the "farmer's mansion," and represented a step upward in housing styles from the earlier log structures. It was so common in the Midwestern states of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa that Kniffen labeled it the "I". Although Mid-Atlantic in origin, its diffusion path reached as far west as the Great Plains and still stands in Region 3 as the most durable folk house type found in rural areas. It is characterized by two full stories in height, two-three rooms in width, and one room in depth. It always possessed sideward facing gables, however, finishing materials varied from log to brick. It was not uncommon to find decorative elements and appendages added to the "I" house (Photo D). T-plan or L-plan variations became common with the addition of a room or rooms to the rear (6).

The most dominant barn type found in Region 3 was the single-crib. It was the simplest, most elemental barn type consisting of a crib, or pen, constructed of rough-hewn logs and covered by a simple gable roof. The most common length of these early barns in Region 3 was between 8′ and 12′ with a single door in the gable end. It was



Swedish Methods
Photo A



German Methods
Photo B



Prairie House
Photo C



I-House
Photo D

probably a component of most early farmsteads in Region 3 because of its association with subsistence level farming and was often used in the production and storage of corn, a principal crop of the region. In most crib barns, a small side window existed to facilitate the loading of corn or other grain. Lean-to shed additions flanking the crib were added as agricultural functions in Region 3 increased. In the evolution of the crib barn, a second crib was erected so that it could share with the first crib a common roof, which extended across a central aisle or breezeway (7).

A second barn type found in Region 3 was the Midwest three-portal. This type includes the central aisle, however, flanking cribs or stables have been added. It includes a hay loft over the central aisle which may be loaded from the outside or inside from a vehicle standing in the aisle. Front and back doors permitted horse or mule drawn wagons to pass through the structure for ease of loading. The dimensions of this barn were between 36′ and 42′; and often the gable wall was longer than the side wall. They were often referred to as feeder barns because they were used in feeding livestock or storing hay and grain used in feeding livestock (8).

The typical layout of early farms in Region 3 included a farmhouse, barn, corncrib, smoke-house, granaries, hog pens, and other outbuildings. Most farmsteads in Region 3 did not have sites devoted to Native American ceremonies, however, several apparently kept sacred places reserved for certain religious observances (Figure 2) (9).

The farm family made their first homes as liveable as possible. They swept their plank or puncheon floors and covered them with rag rugs fashioned from odds and ends of old clothing. The windows were

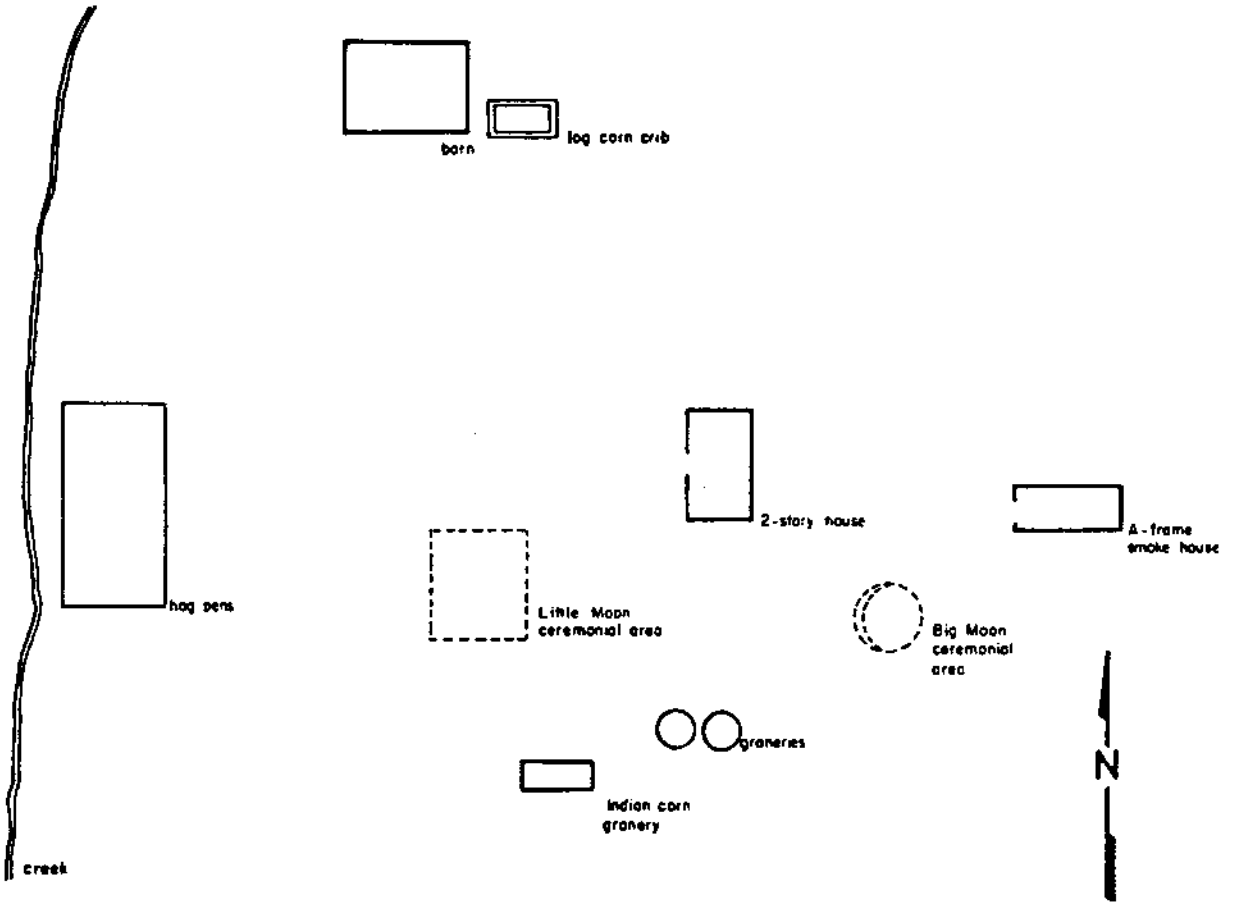


Figure 2. Early Farmstead Layout (Region 3)

covered with gunny sacks or cheap print materials. The furnishings of the home usually consisted of a rough table and chairs, some cheap bedsteads, tin or earthenware kitchen utensils and dishes, a pail, a washstand and basin, and a wood cook stove.

With homes established, the settlers' thoughts turned to water and food. Initially water was hauled from creeks, rivers, and springs. If possible, the cabin was constructed near a spring, which were more common in the Ozarks portion of Region 3 than in other areas. Transported in barrels, creek water was adequate at the outset, but muddy runoff, disease, and seasonally low flow made this source unstable and dangerous. If good water could not be obtained, the farmer built a cistern and hoped for rain. If affordable and "water witching" indicated favorable conditions, most early pioneers in Region 3 dug water wells as soon as possible (10).

While water could be found from various sources in Region 3, food was more difficult to obtain in the year before crops could be established. In some cases, settlers had some provisions in the form of a milk cow, a hog or two and some chickens or turkeys. From these livestock, the farmer had milk, butter, eggs, lard, and fresh meat. The farm garden supplemented these food items with potatoes, melons, tomatoes, turnips, cabbage, and corn. The family diet was occasionally changed when they were able to hunt wild game, fish, and gather wild fruit and nuts.

The Native Americans of Region 3 relied on a variety of wild plants for dietary needs. The wild plants most significant in their diets included onions, water lily roots and pod nuts, Indian potato, lambsquarter, dandelion, and milkweed. Lambsquarter was fried or used

with Poke greens in salads. Pawpaw fruits, black haw nuts, pecans, persimmon, and black walnut were also collected for food. Wild berries also became an important source of food including raspberries, dewberries, wild strawberries, and wild grapes. The latter was used in making grape dumplings, a special dessert of the area (See Figure 3) (11). Among the native Americans the most significant product of agriculture from a subsistence perspective was corn. The most important variety was white flour corn, but bluecorn, sweet corn, and "white man" corn were also grown. Corn was used in numerous Indian dishes such as hominy, bread, gruel, roasting ears, and in meat dishes. Pumpkins, beans, wheat, and oats were also important agricultural products. Garden crops likewise played an important role in the Native American diet. Peas, potatoes, radishes, turnips, and mustard were standard selections.

Hogs were prominent on the farms of Region 3 especially on the Indian farms in the late 19th century. These animals fit well into the crop system of the Indian and the general scale of farming in the region. Beef cattle were usually kept in small numbers by Indian farmers, but dairy cattle were not emphasized. This is in part because of the large number of Indian adults who were lactase deficient--a condition which made it difficult to digest milk products. Chickens, ducks, and geese were also maintained on Indian farms. Cattle were pastured on wheat in the late fall and fed during the winter. Hogs provided much of the winter meat needs, supplemented with beef or wild game such as deer, rabbit, and quail.

Farm families in Region 3 followed a typical work routine with the entire household integrated into the farm work process.

COMMON NAME	Taxon	Lenape Name	Uses
Onion	Allium sp.	ulépən "onion" [pl.]	Two varieties eaten
Water Lily	Nymphaea sp.	biʌnʌxkwin "water acorn"	Roots and pod nuts eaten
Indian Potato	Glycine apios	hakialaipan "dirt potato"	Tuber eaten
Common Lambsquarter	Chenopodium album	Kanése	Fried with grease and used as greens
Dandelion	Taraxarum officinale		Greens
Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	pitúkena [pl.] "those which grow double"	Greens
Edible Morel	Morchella	ahkókwe "mushroom"	
Oak Galls	fungus on Quercus species	papáktis	Outside shell is eaten by children
Paw-Paw	Asimina triloba	mahčikpi	Fruit eaten
Black Haw	Viburnum prunifolium	sakwənákanim "Black haw fruit"	Red nuts eaten in fall
Maize	Zea Mays	xʌskwim "corn"	Several varieties of corn used in basic food preparations
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	xaxakw "tree"	Chips of heartwood boiled to make a tea
Pecans	Carya illinoensis	Kášəm	Nuts eaten in fall
Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	túkwim "round fruit"	Nuts eaten in fall
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	ximina	Fruit eaten
Berries	Fragaria virginiana,	tčkim "heart berry"	Collected and eaten in season
	Rubas occidentalis,	čkókolLs	
	R. allegheniensis,	hmuiŋgwsʌk [pl.]	
	R. flagellaris		
Wild Grape	Vitis sp.	wisahkim "bitter fruit"	Used in making "Grape Dumpling"

Figure 3. Plant Foods

Throughout the seasonal flow of the year, men accomplished most of the heavy work of field preparation and maintenance. Women and children tended to the maintenance of the garden and specialized tasks supportive of the harvest. During the spring and summer months, the primary objectives of the household were directed toward production while during the fall men and women worked in complementary activities of harvest and winter food preparation. During the winter, women worked at daily chores and making crafts, whereas men devoted a large portion of their time to maintenance tasks.

Farm Equipment

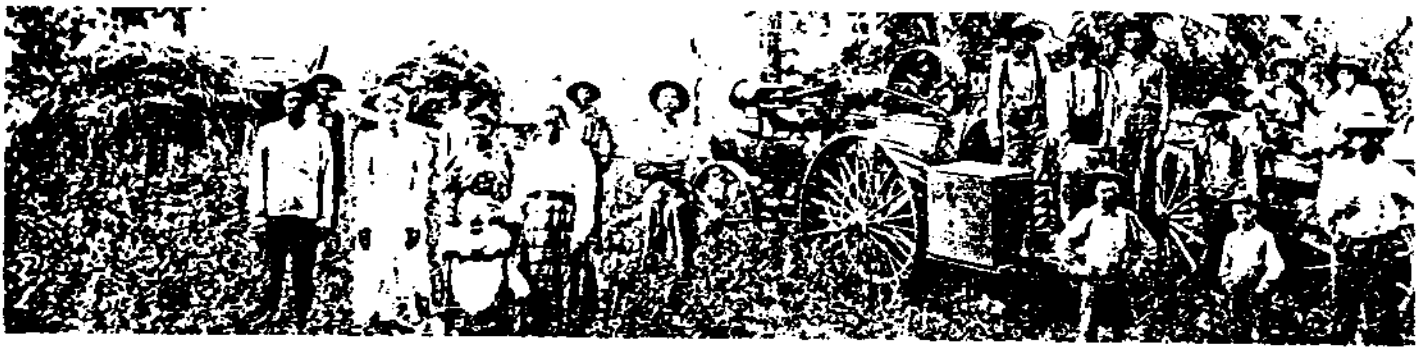
Several pieces of equipment and animal combinations were employed as farms began to mechanize. One of the most common implements used in Region 3 was the two-horse walking plow. The sod was turned to a depth of about four inches, and row crops such as corn, kafir, and sorghums were planted. A farmer could break about three acres of ground per day if he worked hard. The four-horse team was used in Region 3, perhaps more so than in other sections of Oklahoma, because hay cutting was a major agricultural enterprise. Such teams were not only used in farming, but were set to tasks in early twentieth century oil fields operating in Region 3. The four-horse team was well-suited to the relatively small farms of the region, many in the 160 acre or less category. These acreages were in sharp contrast to the 400-600 acre farms that developed rapidly in the wheat belt of northwest Oklahoma.

By 1900 horse drawn mechanical seeders or "drills" were prevalent in Region 3. Earliest harvesting techniques were by hand with a scythe, but grain binders were soon common to cut the ripe oats, a

popular feed crop in Region 3. The binders produced bundles of the grain (stalk and head) which were placed in "shocks" for further drying of the grain. It was later threshed to separate grain from straw and chaff. In the early 1890's wheat and oats were threshed with a horse-powered separator. Such machines required 16 horses which traveled around and around in a circle to run the separator mechanism. By the mid-1890's steam engines were used to power the threshing machines (Photo E). These were not self-propelled, however, and had to be pulled from location to location by horses. By 1900 self-propelled steam engines for threshers came into use. Pull combines were introduced into Region 3 by 1915. There was no motor on these early models, the forward motion of the machine operating the combine. These first combines were pulled by teams of horses. By 1920 combines with motors to run the threshing mechanism were in use in Region 3. The self propelled combine was not developed until the 1930s (12).

Plowing fields for planting also required new forms of mechanization. By 1894 slow-moving steam engines replaced teams of horses, mules, or oxen. One-and-two bottom plows were the most common. Gasoline powered tractors came into general use in ca. 1915. The Patch Tractor Company of Sand Springs (Tulsa County-Region 3) completed the first unit of its factory in December, 1915 and the following year, farm tractors were available for purchase by farmers in the area (13).

The tractor was an important piece of farm machinery in the grain counties of Region 3. The tractor pulled all sorts of equipment including plows, discs, drills, and combines. Such companies such as



Threshing Machine (1897)
Cherokee County (Region 3)
Photo E



International Gasoline Hay Baler (Early 1900's)
Mayes County (Region 3)
Photo F

the Avery Company held free maintenance schools to help farmers keep their tractors in good operating condition. The number of tractors on Oklahoma farms rose from 5,789 in 1920 to 10,039 in 1925 (14).

The main efficiency of the tractor in its early years in Region 3 was based upon low fuel costs and the release of farmed land committed to animals feeds for expanded grain production such as corn, wheat, and oats.

Finally, hay production was such an important activity in Region 3 that mechanized hay balers were introduced in the early 1900s (Photo F).

Crops-Early Twentieth Century

In the years after 1900, cotton emerged as one of the two major cash crops in Region 3, particularly the southern tier of counties (Sequoyah, Muskogee, McIntosh, Wagoner, Okmulgee, and Okfuskee). The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station in Stillwater conducted research on various varieties of cotton suitable for growing near the 35th parallel. Scientists and farmers wanted a variety that could withstand the wind and rain. The O.A.E.S. developed Texas Storm Proof and began instructing farmers on how to raise the crop (15).

The emergence of cotton as a cash crop was one of simple economics. Although cotton brought only 4 or 5 cents a pound in 1900, the price rose to 11 cents a pound in 1907. Thus a farmer could make $25-30 an acre on cotton. At 15 bushels of wheat per acre, selling at 93 cents a bushel the farmer could make only 14.00 per acre. The farmer could get 29 bushels of corn per acre, but at 39 cents per bushel, the acre was worth only $11.31. Consequently, by 1910 Region

3 farmers were producing over 108,000 bales of cotton valued at $5,940,000 (16) (Table I).

Cotton, grown in rows after late spring planting, was cultivated by horse-drawn equipment. To insure a "stand," or an appropriate number of plants, it was generally sown thickly. After the plants were established, it was "chopped" by and with hoes to destroy weeds and thin the number of plants.

Successive cultivations through the summer were needed until the plants themselves grew large enough to shade the soil. If the bloom escaped the boll worm and the boll weevil, both serious pests, pods, called bolls, set on. These burst in the fall, and formed a prickly frame for the cotton lint which contained the seeds. This was "picked" out of the boll by hand with the worker pulling a sack of heavy canvas to contain the cotton. A good "picker" could harvest 500 lbs. daily.

Since the bolls did not ripen at the same time, another crew would harvest the late gleanings, sometimes "snapping" bolls along with the lint. About 1500 lbs. of lint cotton, with seed, was needed to make a 500 lb. bale of cotton after it was ginned to separate the seeds. The cotton seeds were processed to make cottonseed oil for industrial and food use. The pulp, or meal from the seeds, was sold for livestock feeds (17).

The farmer usually sold his cotton to the gin. Gins sprang up all over the cotton counties in Region 3, e.g., Charles Page financed a gin in Sand Springs which processed 1,180 bales in its first year of operation in 1914 (18). The gin sold to buyers who sent the bales to compressing plants in Oklahoma City. From the compressing plants,

Oklahoma cotton went to textile factories in New England or overseas. Soon Oklahoma City became the center for cotton marketing companies as production continued to increase in Region 3.

Except for a poor crop in 1909, cotton culture flourished in Region 3. The outbreak of World War I closed European and Asian markets to Oklahoma cotton. Combined with a national bumper crop, Region 3 cotton sold on the glutted markets for less than 7 cents a pound. With United States entry into the war in 1915, resultant inflation, and increased industrial demand, cotton prices soared to 25 cents per pound by 1918. The price reached an unheard price of 35 cents per pound by 1919. Region 3 farmers responded with almost 170,000 bales in 1920, but the end of the war caused the bottom to fall out by 1921 when prices dropped to 7 cents (19).

The rest of the 1920's decade was a period of continued expansion for cotton in Region 3. With prices ranging between 11 and 24 cents a pound, income was good. By 1925, the peak year for cotton production, Oklahoma ranked third behind Texas and Mississippi. The expanding production of new long staple length varieties, developed by the O.A.E.S., and high set prices by the gins caused farmers to experiment with new harvesting techniques. The cotton mechanical picker did not function well in Oklahoma. The sled did and so did "snapping," picking both the burr and seed cotton. Quicker harvesting and resultant lower labor costs offset the slightly higher ginning fee to remove trash (20).

Greater production and continued reliance on cotton as a major cash crop necessitated new marketing practices for Region 3 cotton farmers. With cooperative marketing, a group of farmers could bargain

for higher prices from buyers than a lone farmer could. Founded in 1920, the Oklahoma Cotton Grower's Association boasted 35,000 members in the early 1920's. When word spread that members received from one to four cents more per pound than did independents, membership soared. By 1924 the organization controlled the cotton of 54,000 farmers, and by 1929 the group bargained for one-third of Oklahoma's total cotton crop (21).

Cotton production began a serious decline in the 1930s because of a number of factors. Prices dropped to 5 cents a pound in 1931 which forced a number of farmers to turn to other corps. A ten year drought broke the backs of cotton farmers. The 1930s saw a 59 percent crop loss for farmers. Finally, farmers realized that cotton was a soil depleting crop which subjected the soil to serious erosion (22).

Corn was another major crop in Region 3, especially along the bottom land of the Arkansas River Valley that flowed through Osage, Pawnee, Tulsa, Wagoner, Muskogee, and Sequoyah Counties. It was also an important cash crop in the northeastern counties of Region 3 including Nowata, Craig, Ottawa, Rogers, Mayes, and Delaware. Corn was a staple crop for which there was usually a market at some price. The corn grower in Region 3 was usually a stockman and fed a portion of the crop to his livestock. Corn was generally more profitable if planted in low lying soil or bottomlands such as the Arkansas River. Upland corn was generally at the mercy of the weather and lacked enough soil moisture to sustain the crop through the maturation period.

Corn matured in August and after picking the ears by hand, an increasing proportion of the fodder was cut and shocked each year.

This made excellent roughage for cattle in the fall. Before hybridization, corn came to market in badly mixed condition which indicated lack of care in seed selection. Recommendations from the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station included selection of ears of corn from a mature field that would provide seed for the next year planting (23).

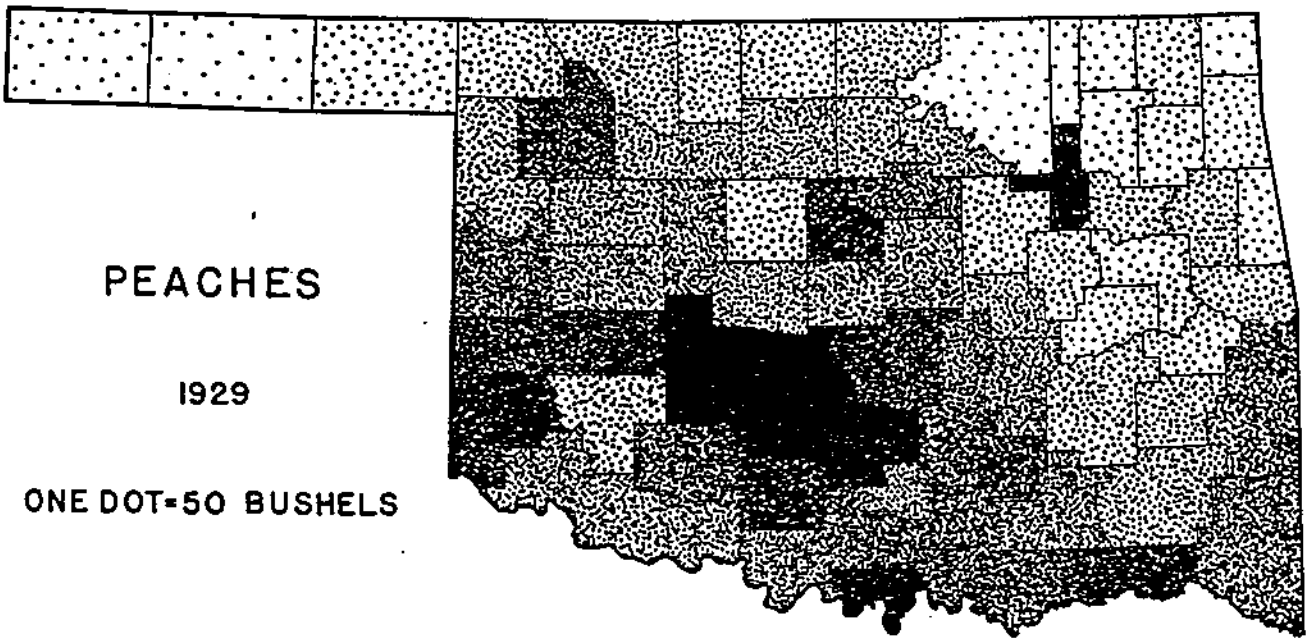
Figures for 1910 show that over 1,200,000 acres of corn was planted in Region 3 which yielded over 217,000,000 bushels, an average of about 20 bushels per acre (Table I). Acreage devoted to corn in Region 3 decreased by 1920 to 564,000 and production had dropped dramatically to 11,376,000 bushels, an average of still approximately 20 bushels an acre (Table II).

Region 3 has always been noted for market gardening, or truck farming, especially in the Arkansas River Valley. Porter in Wagoner County and Stilwell in Adair County have been centers for fruit and vegetable production. The first commercial peach orchard was established near Porter in 1913 with peaches being grown in the fertile Choska Bottoms since 1890. Up to 200 acres were devoted to peach orchards and statistics ranging from 5,000-10,000 bushels were common in the 1920s during good seasons. The major varieties were Alberta (95% of crop) and Georgia Belles (5%). Top grades brought anywhere from $1.00 to $1.75 per bushel while culls and lower grades ranged from 50 cents to $1.00 a bushel. The peach season lasts from the end of May to mid-September and Porter holds an annual Peach Pageant and Peach Festival each year. Wagoner County orchards accounted for about a fourth of the state's total production in the 1920s (Maps 6-7).

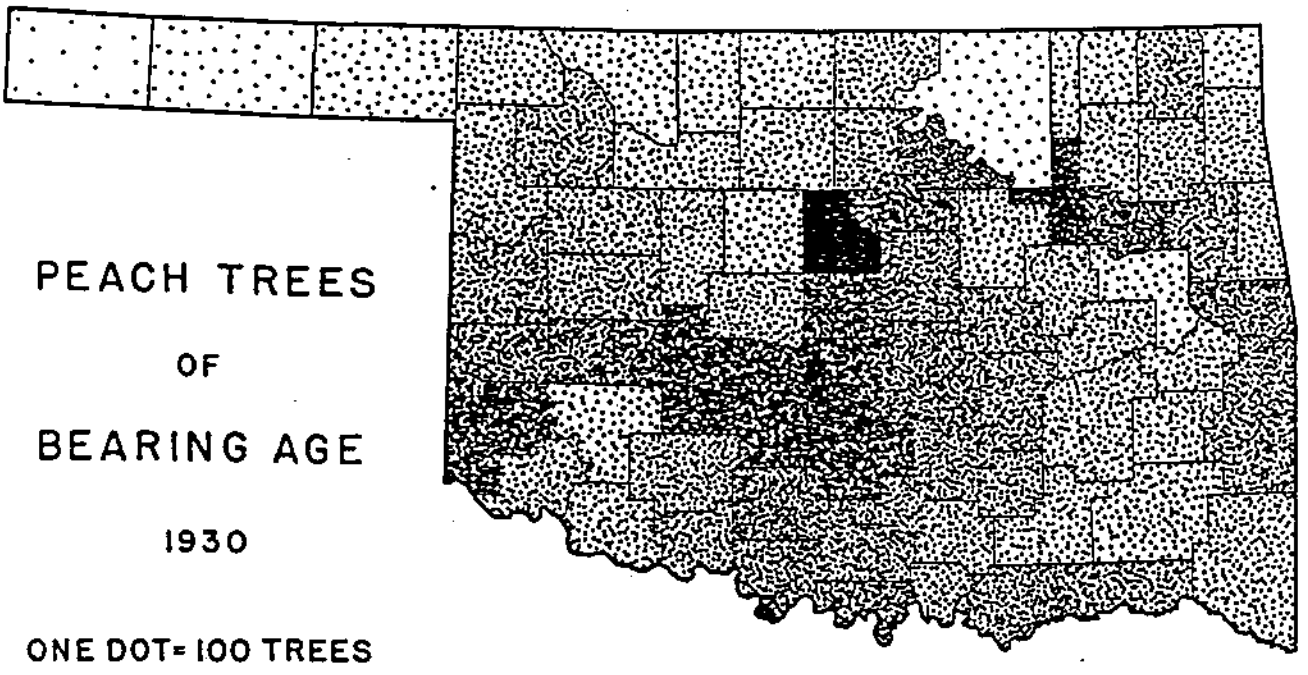
Porter and Stilwell are also producers of strawberries, boysenberries, dewberries, and blackberries (Maps 8-9). Farmers shipped truckloads to markets in Muskogee and Tulsa. By the 1920s, special refrigerated cars were sent by the railroad to transport the berry products to other towns in Region 3 and to larger markets in Oklahoma City and Kansas City. Strawberries are harvested in mid-May and Stilwell boasted of the state's largest food freezing and processing plants (24).

A number of agricultural-related industries sprang up in Region 3 centered around the production of cotton and wheat. Charles Page came to Indian Territory from Wisconsin in 1903 and soon struck oil in the Sapulpa and Glenn Pool fields. This oil-rich humanitarian established the Sand Springs Home for widows and parentless children. Page helped build a rail line out from Tulsa to serve an industrial park in which he built a cotton gin which opened for business in 1911 and a cotton mill completed in 1923. One of his goals was to make Sand Springs a center for the cotton industry. Commander Mills contained 165, 000 feet of floor space and was the largest textile mill west of the Mississippi for many years. The mill sold 8% of its production to wholesalers and jobbers, and Sears, Roebuck, and Company as well as Montgomery Ward were major retail outlets for products made at the Sand Springs mill (25).

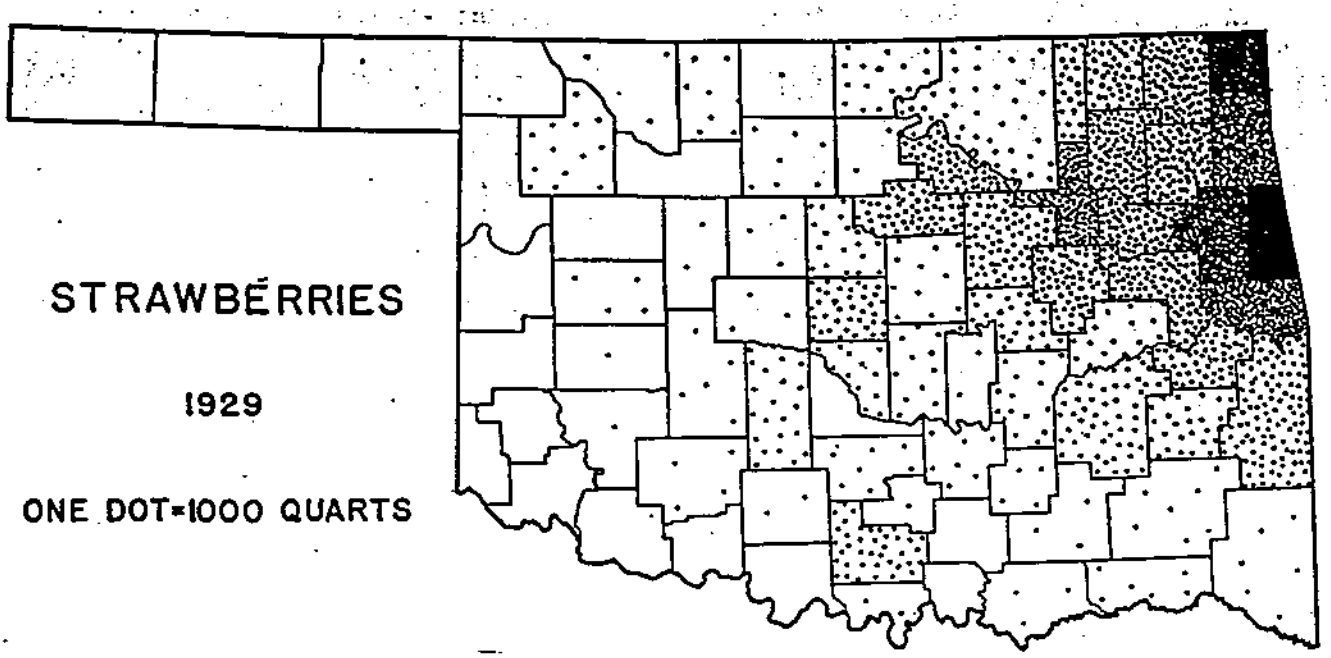
Another industry in the Sand Springs industrial park was the Nu-Flake Cereal Company opened in 1911. It manufactured a breakfast food made from wheat. It was later purchased by Page and converted into a flour mill, which was operated in conjunction with his Sand Springs Home (26). However, it was not the first flour mill in Region 3. The


PEACHES
1929
ONE DOT=50 BUSHELS

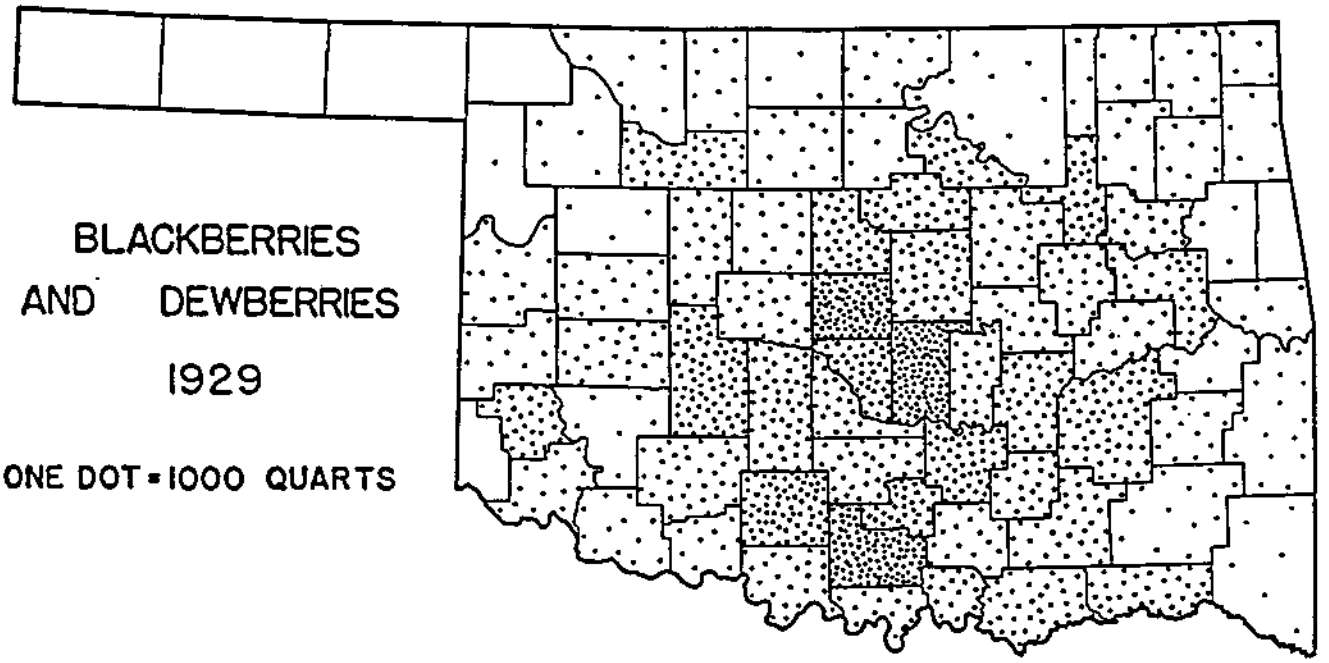
Map 6


PEACH TREES
OF
BEARING AGE
1930
ONE DOT= 100 TREES

Map 7


STRAWBERRIES
1929
ONE DOT=1000 QUARTS

Map 8


BLACKBERRIES
AND DEWBERRIES
1929
ONE DOT=1000 QUARTS

Map 9

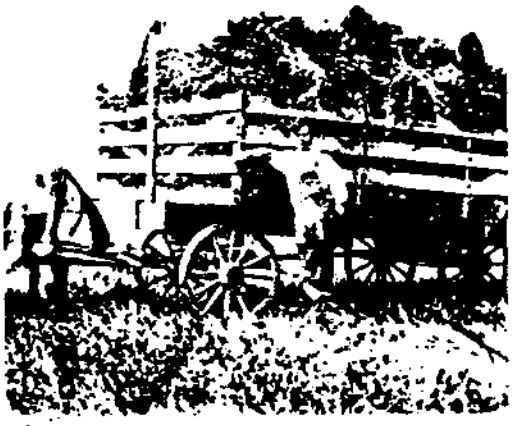
first flour mill in Indian Territory and Region 3 was the Muskogee Roller Mill Company in Muskogee County (Photo H).

Livestock

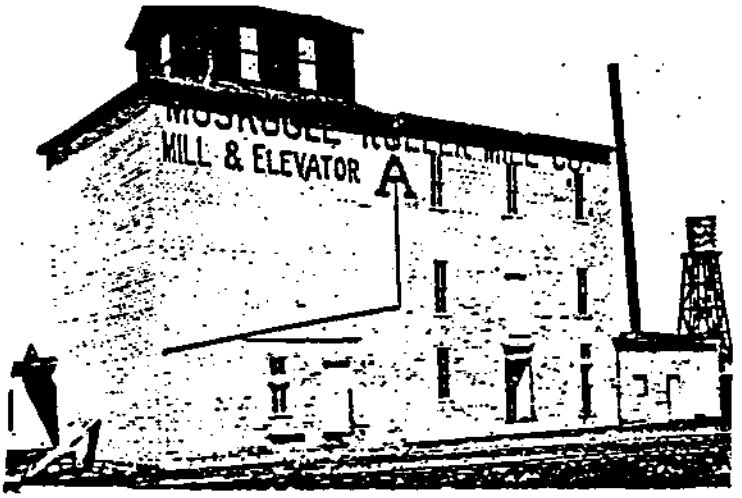
The number of livestock raised by farmers in Region 3 expanded prior to statehood in 1907. Earliest settlers in the area made every effort to have at least one team of horses and/or mules, a milk cow, one or two hogs, and some chickens. Some settlers used oxen for draft animals (27).

Since horses were the prime source of power for travel other than railroads, as well as for cultivation of land, they were among the greatest assets of any farm family. The Percheron breed of draft horse was most common in Region 3. There were serious efforts to upgrade the stock through importation of registered stallions of superior quality. Mule production was likewise important. Production of draft animals declined rapidly after the introduction of farm tractors in ca. 1915 in Region 3. By 1920 the horse/mule era in farming had drawn to a close. The animals were sold and removed from the area in large numbers.

Most cattle on farms during the 1890's were dairy of dual-purpose breeds (either dairy or beef). Dairying was an important component of Region 3 agriculture in these early years, not only for milk production for farm families, but also as a source of cash income as farmers separated cream from milk and either produced butter for sale themselves or sold cream to creameries. Several cheese factories, cream stations, and creameries operated in Region 3 prior to 1930. Sale of cream for butter production became more important as more farm families increased their dairy herds. Most of the county seats in the



Prairie Hay (Region 3)
Photo G



First Indian Territory Flour Mill
Muskogee County (Region 3)
Photo H

region had several places buying cream and eggs. Most smaller towns also had cream buyers who shipped their cream into Tulsa or Muskogee. Cream from the farm was brought into town, usually on Saturdays, in 5 or 10 gallon milk cans. In addition to the cream buying stations, most large towns in Region 3 boasted of at least one creamery which manufactured buttered sale.

Serious efforts were made during the 1920's to upgrade the Region 3 dairy industry with many herds being entered in the Oklahoma Dairy Improvement Association testing program. The dairy industry reached its heyday in the region ca. 1928, the same year Oklahoma reported its peak milk production. That year, there were 6,000 cream buying stations in Oklahoma. After 1930, the effects of the depression were experienced, and the serious drought conditions of the 1930s curtailed production.

The poultry segment of Region 3 agriculture went together with dairying as a source of "butter and egg money," a mainstay on most farms from 1830 to 1930. Cream stations bought eggs and live poultry from farm families. Eggs were commonly purchased for about 5 cents a dozen in 1900. Eggs were shipped to Kansas by rail. Live poultry was graded, then killed and dressed, and shipped to Tulsa for market.

Improvement in farm flocks was desirable. In 1930 the Oklahoma Plymouth Rock Company was formed in Crescent. The organization sought to promote a pure-bred strain of this popular meat-and-egg breed of chickens. Later, more and more improved breeds of chickens were introduced such as Rhode Island Red and Leghorns. Poultry husbandry was a significant segment of Home Demonstration Clubs. Poultry and

egg shows were held, financed and promoted by county poultry improvement associations.

Cattle ranching was a major agriculture activity in Region 3, especially in Osage and Pawnee Counties. This agricultural enterprise dates to the late nineteenth century when white cattleman from Texas and surrounding states found that the winters of northern Indian Territory were sufficiently cold to kill ticks, while the native grasses of the area fattened their animals nicely before they were weighed for sale. Thus any cattleman who could claim rights in the Cherokee Nation through intermarriage soon came to Region 3 to seek grazing rights.

Many Texans came north seeking pasturage for grazing, and by the late 1870s, they were using parts of the Cherokee and Osage Nation to fatten their herds. Each year there was a payment of "grass money" to all qualified Cherokee citizens, e.g., in 1886, the payment amounted to $15.96 to each Cherokee. Because the cattle business was so profitable during the 1870s and 1880s, many Cherokees and Osages became ranchers, and soon large herds were grazing in both Nations (28).

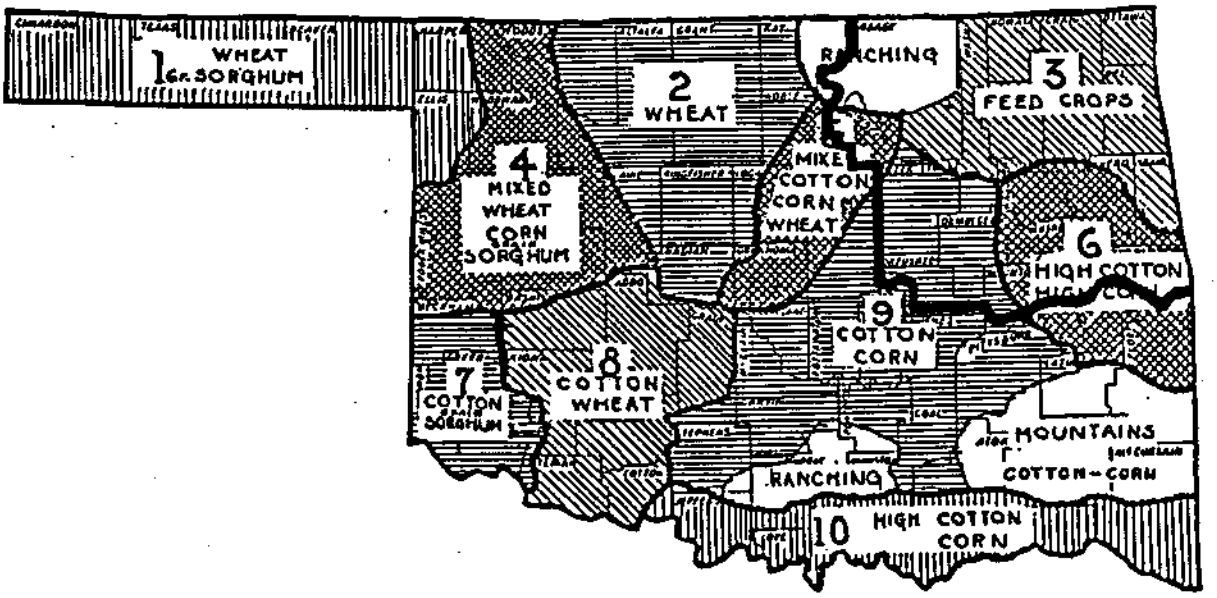
According to several sources, Region 3 was ideal for cattle because of ample native feed. Cane brakes produced winter feed and sheltered areas for cattle along the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand Rivers, while the native grass prairies produced an abundance of grass for summer grazing and hay production (Photo G). Osage County has always been known for its range land. More than 75% of its 1 1/2 million acres has retained its native Bluestem grasses. Bluestem was a tall grass species and varied in height from 5" to the proverbial

"tall as a horse's back." It had a deep root system and was not greatly affected by drought. Bluestem grasses had a high protein content and feeding value was equal to corn--it fattened cattle quickly and economically. Abundance of water, good climate, and extensive grazing land ensured excellent production of cattle. In terms of marketing, Osage cattle were near or within a few hours of big markets such as Oklahoma City, Wichita, or Kansas City (29). Cattle ranches in Region 3 grew in acreage and an early report states that open range began to decline as fences were built. One such fence ran from Wagoner (Wagoner County) to the Arkansas River. The town of Wagoner was protected from open range cattle by construction a fence that surrounded the town (30) (Photo I).

Agriculture in the 1920s

By the mid-1920s, Oklahoma was divided into two general types of farming areas commonly called the "cotton belt" and the "wheat belt." The cotton section covered the southern half of the state and the wheat section the northwest quadrant. Between these two general areas were counties in which various combinations of farming types were located. Region 3 was divided into three farming type areas, none of which fell into either the cotton or wheat belts (Map 10). The southern tier, of counties in Region 3 was a mixed cotton and corn area. Counties included in this zone were Adair, Sequoyah, McIntosh, Muskogee, Cherokee, Wagoner, Okmulgee, Okfuskee, Creek, and southern Tulsa. This was considered the small-farm cotton and corn section of the state. The most common size of farm was from 40 to 80 acres. A large percentage of the farms in these counties were handled by tenants and sharecroppers with tenancy running as high as 65 to 70

Region 3



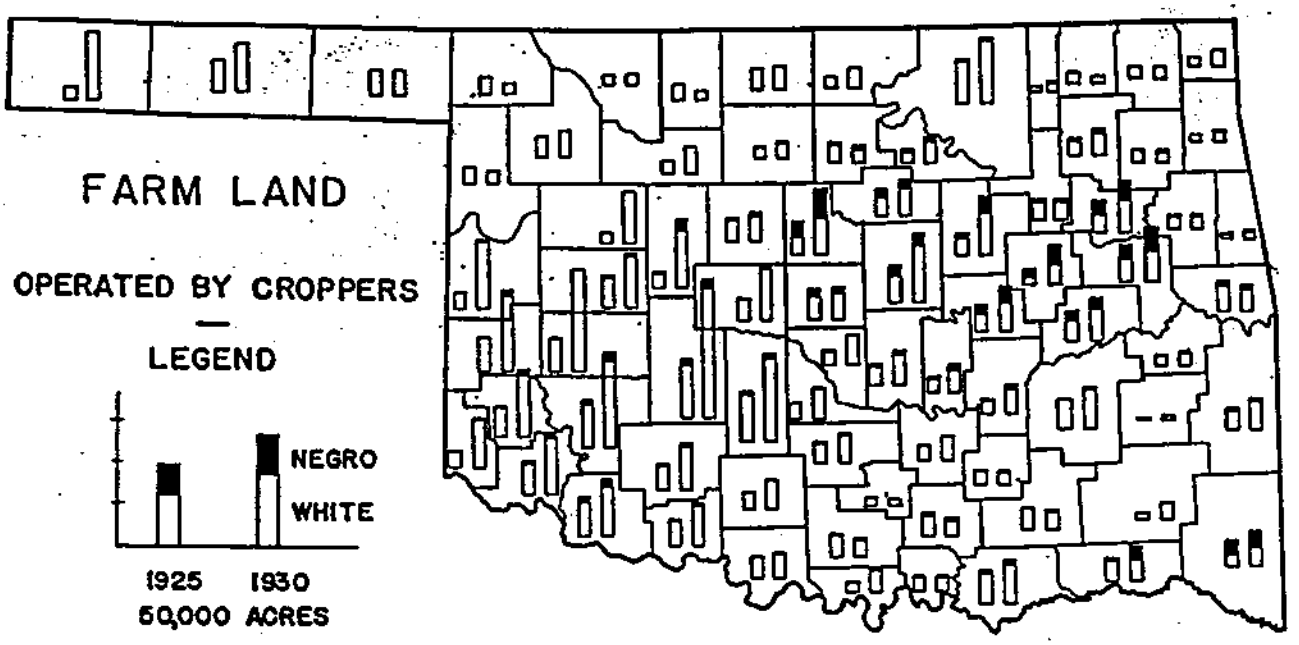
Map 10. Types of Farming (1925)

percent in some counties (Maps 11-12). The average crop combination in this area was 15 acres of cotton, 15 acres of corn, and 10 acres of pasture. Sequoyah was one of the dominant cotton counties with over 50% of its crop area devoted to cotton (31).

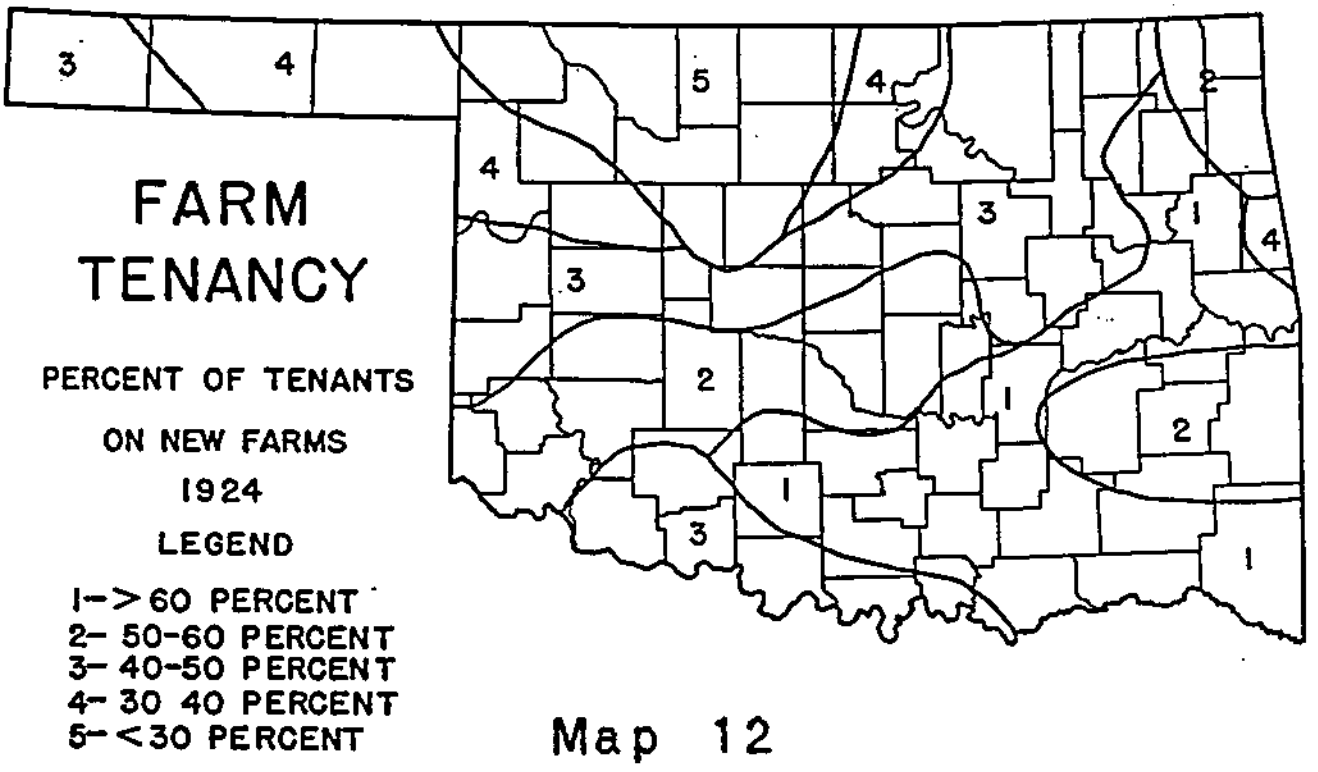
Mixed farming covered the northeastern counties of Region 3 (Mayes, Nowata, Delaware, Craig, Rogers, Washington, and northern Tulsa). This was the most important feed crop and hay area of Oklahoma. Cotton was planted in this area of Region 3, but was of much less importance than in the southern counties of the region. There was considerable range in size of rams, i.e., 40-560 acres. The most common size was an 80 acre farm organized as follows: 25 acres of corn, 10 acres of oats, 10 acres of hay, 10 acres of sorghum, 15 acres of pasture, and 5 acres of cotton. An important statistic associated with these counties was that no one crop occupied more than 25% of the crop area (32).

Pawnee and Osage Counties were in the Ranching region of Oklahoma. Most of the land in these two counties was devoted to pasture land for grazing beef cattle in the summer and hay production for winter feed for cattle. Up to 30% of the crop area in this area was set aside for hay production (Maps 13-14).

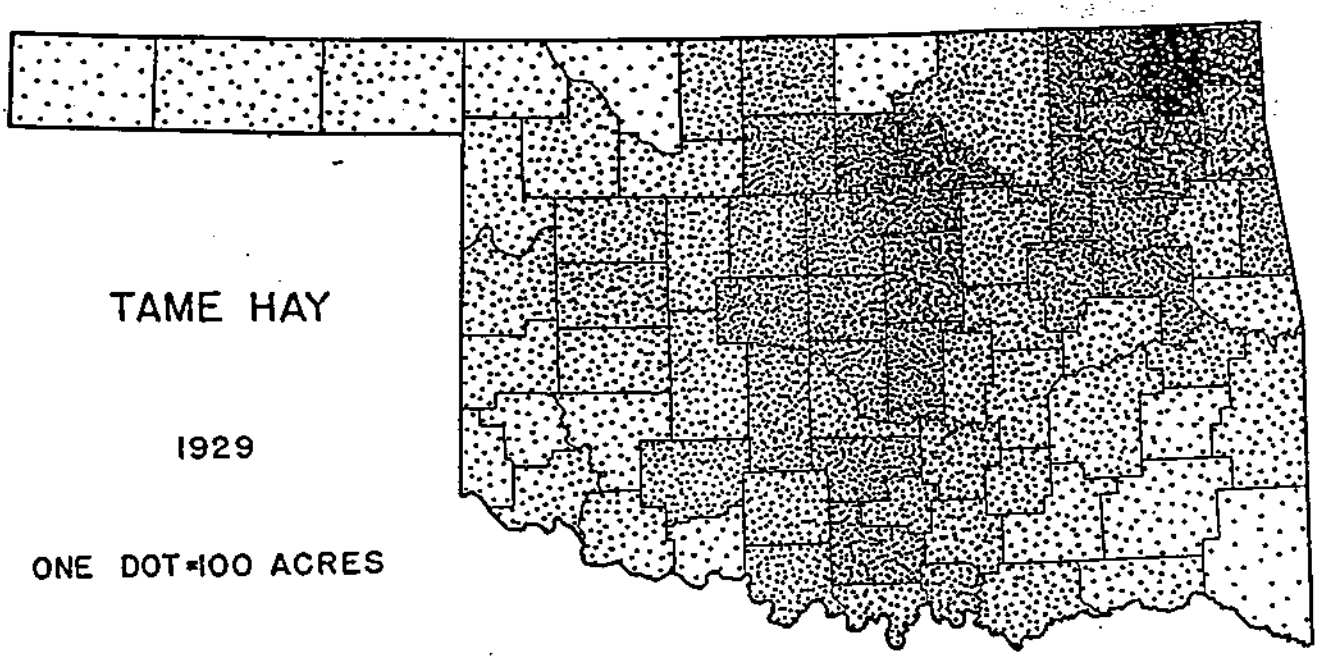
According to agricultural census data for 1925, all nineteen counties in Region 3 produced cotton, ranging from a low of 100 bales in Ottawa to a high of almost 36,000 bales in Muskogee (Map 15). Acreages devoted to cotton ranged from less than a thousand acres in Ottawa and Washington to 99,000 in Muskogee (Table III). Cotton farming practices in Region 3 resembled cotton farming in the South, probably introduced by the Five Civilized Tribes who moved from the


FARM LAND
OPERATED BY CROPPERS
LEGEND
NEGRO
WHITE
1925
1930
50,000 ACRES

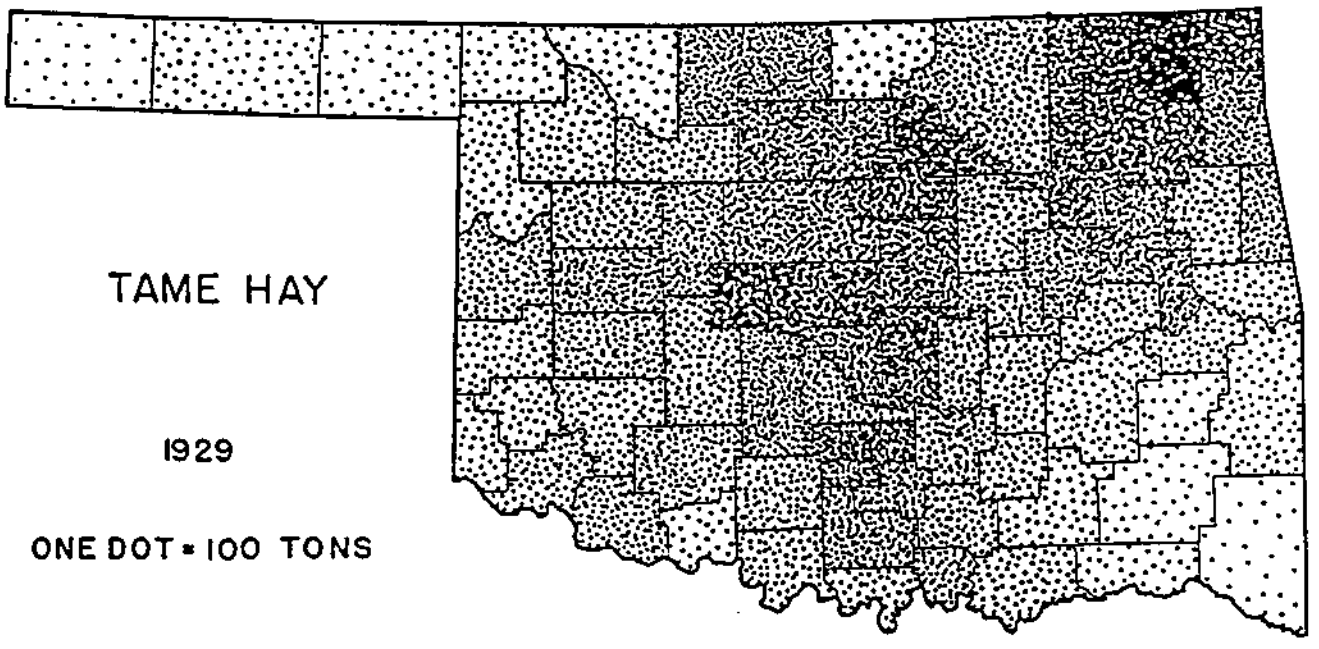
Map 11


FARM
TENANCY
PERCENT OF TENANTS
ON NEW FARMS
1924
LEGEND
1-> 60 PERCENT
2- 50-60 PERCENT
3- 40-50 PERCENT
4- 30 40 PERCENT
5- <30 PERCENT

Map 12



Map 13



Map 14

"cotton culture" of the Old South. Typical farms included one farmer with one mule units in the hilly country and one man with two mules in the better areas. Improved cotton production methods were slowly being introduced. Two-row planters attached to two-row "ridge busters," or listers, were used with eight mules by the more progressive farmers who could afford such machinery. Mechanical pickers, rather than hand picking, were also on the increase by this time (33).

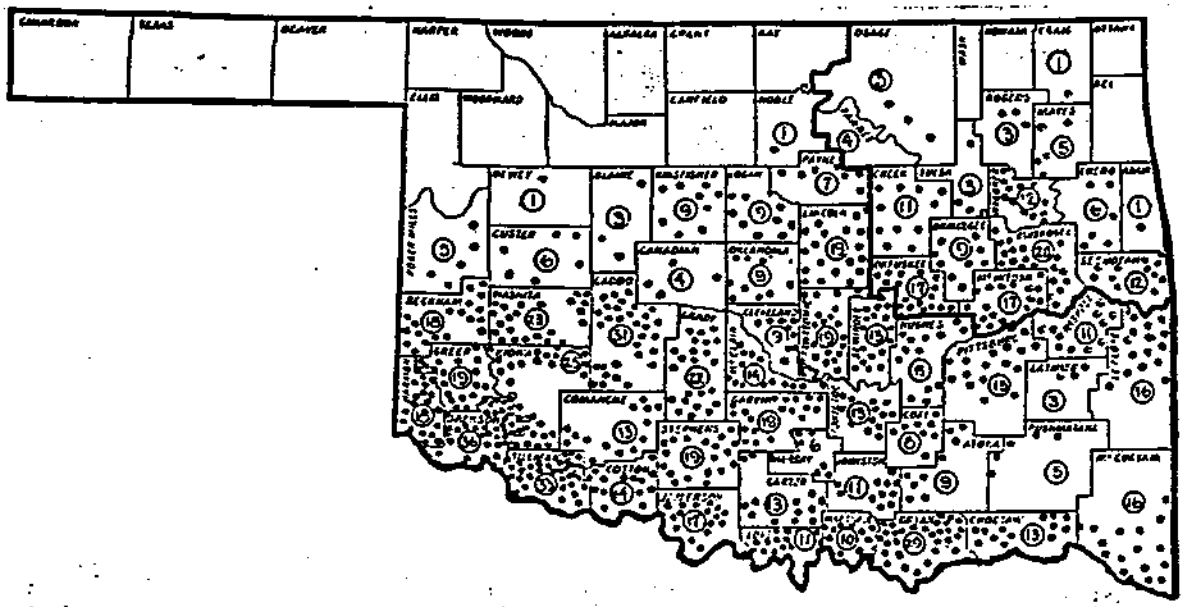
Corn, the other major cash crop of Region 3, was also produced in all nineteen counties according to census data of 1925. Corn provided not only cash income for farmers but also was used for grain for local feeding purposes. Five counties produced over 1 million bushels in 1925--Craig, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Osage, and Ottawa. The remaining fourteen counties ranged from a low of 384,00 bushels in Washington to 962,000 in Delaware (Map 16).

Oats was also important as a grain crop used for feeding purposes. Craig County in Region 3 was the leading oat producer in Oklahoma by the mid-1920's with 903,000 bushels on 52,000 acres. All other counties produced oats ranging from 12,000 bushels in Sequoyah to 470,000 in Okfuskee.

Region 3 was not in the wheat belt of Oklahoma, however, all counties produced some from 4,000 bushels in Sequoyah to 204,000 bushels in Pawnee. Five other counties produced over 100,000 bushels in 1925--Delaware, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, and Rogers (Map 17).

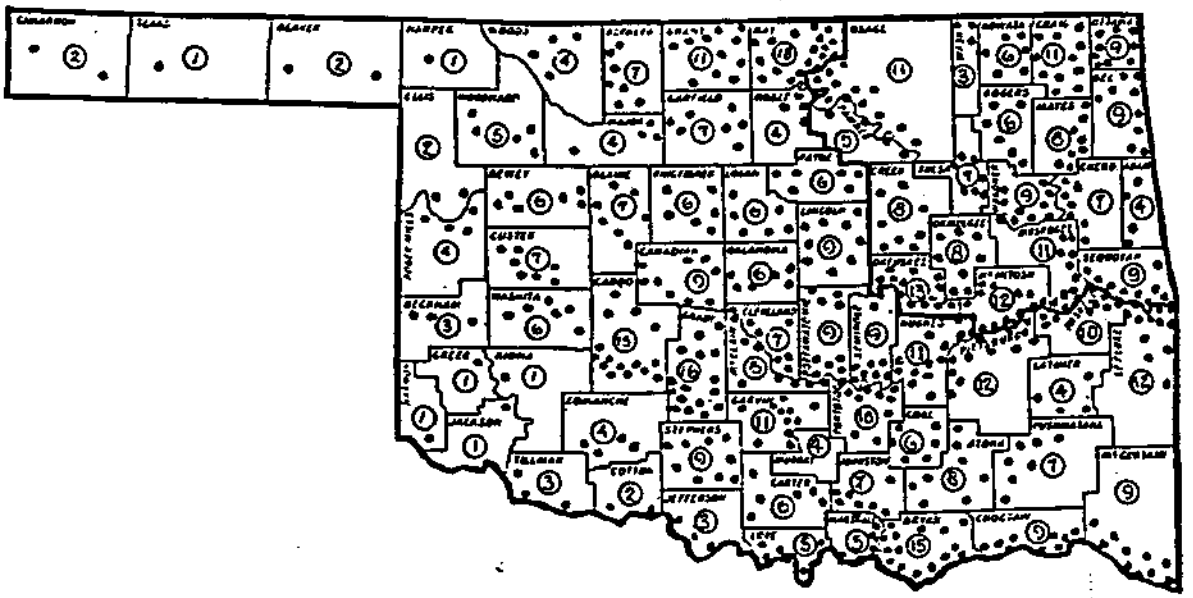
Grain sorghum in Region 3 was a relatively minor crop with only two counties (Osage and Pawnee) producing over 100,000 bushels in 1925 (Map 18).

Region 3



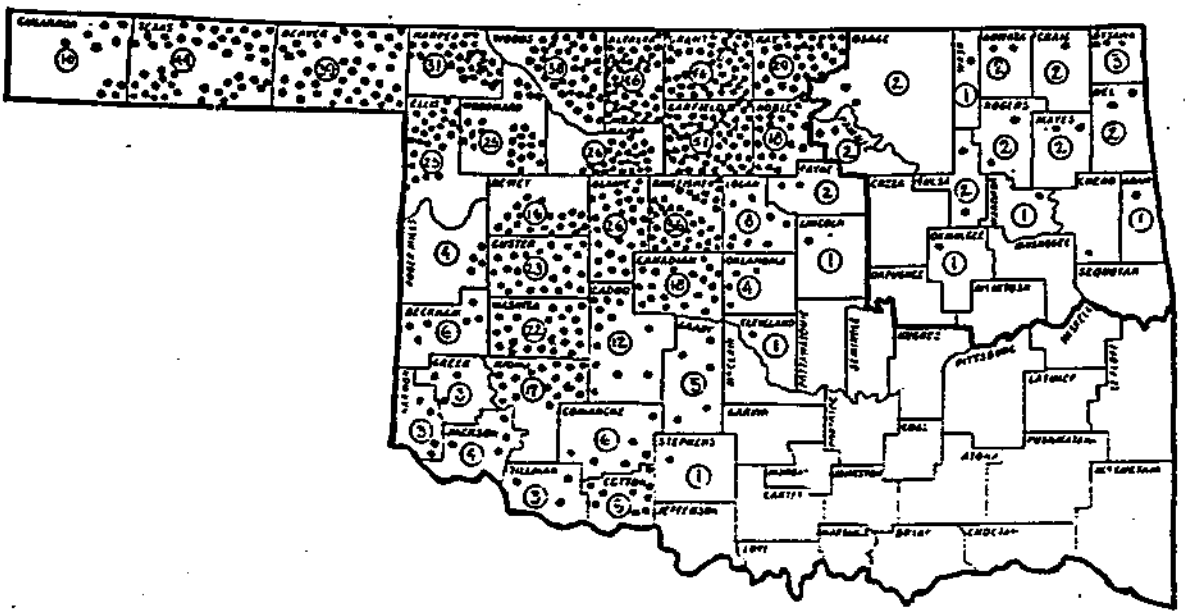
Map 15. Cotton Acreage (1925)

Region 3



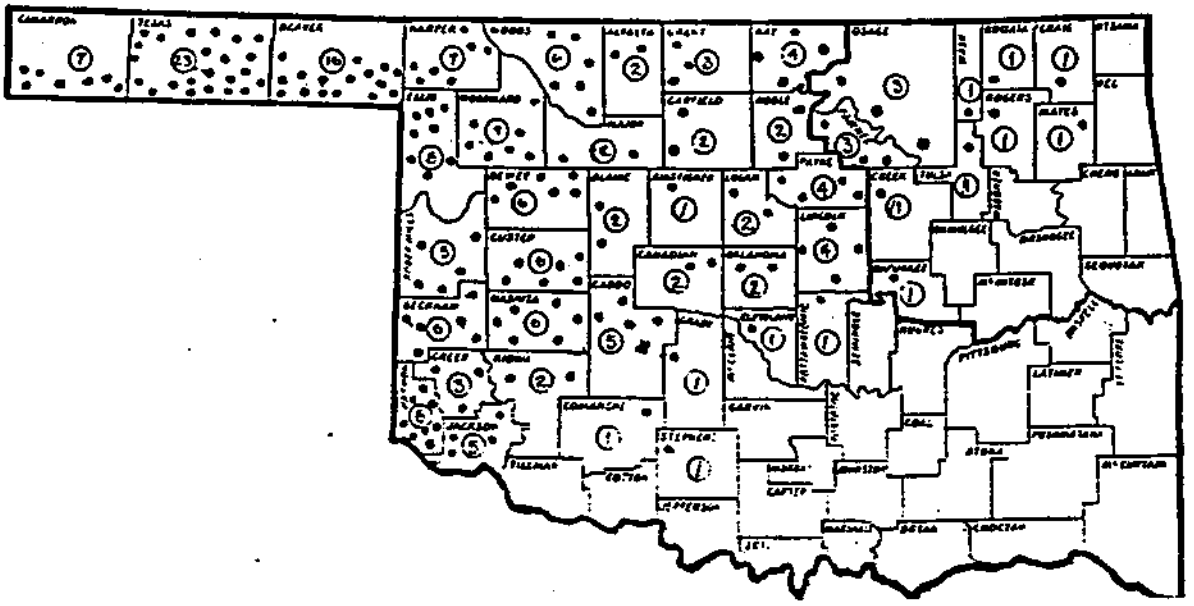
Map 16. Corn Acreage (1925)

Region 3



Map 17. Wheat Acreage (1925)

Region 3

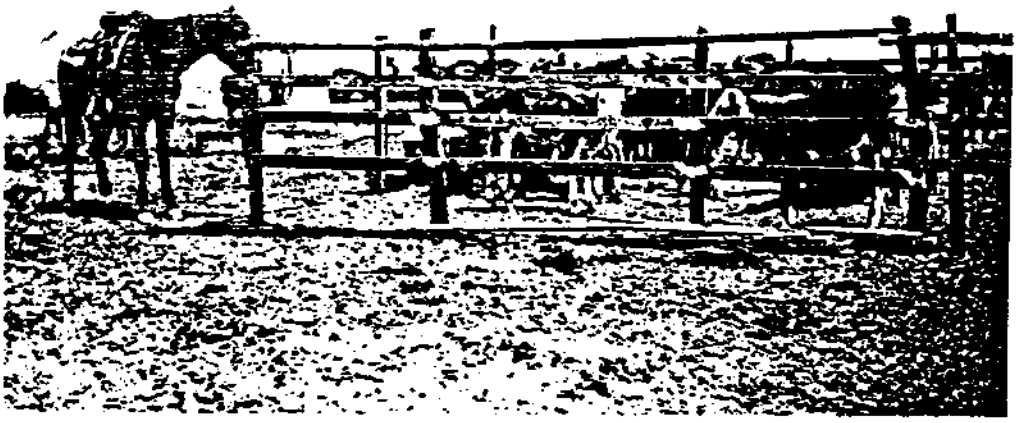


Map 18. Grain Sorghum Acreage (1925)

Minor crops which yielded enough surplus for cash income for farmers included watermelons, peanuts, strawberries, peaches, and alfalfa. Agricultural extension reports indicated that farmers were receiving a profit of $1600 on 12 acres of watermelons, $1400 on 4 acres of strawberries, and $3000 on 40 acres of alfalfa.

Livestock production was on the increase in Region 3 by the 1920s. Osage was by far the leading producer of cattle with more than 71,000 head followed by Okfuskee (24,000 head), Pawnee (21,000), Craig (20,000) and Tulsa (20,000). The remaining fourteen counties produced between 7,000 and 20,000 head. Efforts were being made to upgrade beef cattle production through introduction of more pure-bred types, such as Hereford and Angus, as well as eradication of infectious diseases, e.g., Texas fever and black-leg (Photo J).

Milk production from dairy herds showed an increase over 1920 statistics. Tulsa County in the "milk shed" of the city of Tulsa was the leading producer with over 3,000 gallons with six other counties producing over 2,000 gallons (Craig, Creek, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, and Osage). Improvement in dairy cattle breeding occurred with importation of purebred Holstein and Jersey cows and heifers. Many of the communities in Region 3 had creameries, e.g., Checotah Creamery Company in McIntosh County, which encouraged dairy farmers. Reports also indicated that many excellent silos were built and being filled with crops used for dairy herd feeding. Dairying remained an important segment of Region 3 agriculture, especially around urban centers where there was a market for fluid milk and other dairy byproducts.



End of Open Range - Fencing Cattle
Photo I



Introduction of Registered Beef Cattle (Herefords)
Photo J

Hog production stabilized in Region 3 in the mid-1920s. Largest number per acres in crops and pastures devoted to hog production in the state were in Adair and Cherokee Counties. Purebred hogs, e.g., the Duroc breed, were introduced through the efforts of the county agents.

Poultry production, like dairying, centered around the major cities of Region 3. Okfuskee was the leader in poultry numbers with 344,000 followed by Craig (176,000), Muskogee (171,000), and Tulsa (167,000).

The number of horses, sheep, and goats had begun to decline by the mid-1920s, however, three counties in the ranch land/pasture area showed an increase in the number of horses from 1920-1925--Osage, Pawnee, and Washington (Tables II-III).

Conclusions

Agriculture in Region 3 enjoyed a period of prosperity from 1900 to 1920. Prices of farm products increased, and in response to this, the farmer increased the area under cultivation and production. World War I sent prices of farm commodities and farm land to unheard of heights. Cotton sold for 13 cents per pound in 1913 and 38 cents per pound by 1919. Wheat sold for 93 cents per bushel in 1913 and $2.76 per bushel by 1919. Cotton and corn could be raised profitably and became the main cash crops in Region 3.

Following the wartime boom in agriculture was the post-war agricultural depression which settled on the whole country in 1919 and lasted until the outbreak of World War II. Wheat farming, which had prospered during the war when prices rose to all time highs, virtually disappeared from Region 3 in the 1920s. In the southern counties of

Region 3 cotton became big as the percentage of farmland devoted to its production rose to an unprecedented high by 1925, but the bottom dropped out of cotton prices by 1930 when they fell to 5 cents per pound.

Farmers prepared to enter an era of hard times that saw large-scale increases in the number of foreclosed mortgages, sheriff's sales at the barn door, and tenant farming. Land prices dropped and banks closed which resulted in reduced money for purchasing goods and services in nearby rural market centers.

County agents increasingly tried to teach scientific, diversified farming while the FFA and 4H clubs sought to improve life for young farm people. Those farmers who survived the economic downturn of the late 1920s did so by increasing the size of their fields and by converting from mule and horse power to tractors and other power machinery available. Moreover, many farmers converted to cattle production as those engaged in agriculture gradually realized that much of Region 3 was well-suited to pasture land. New and improved breeds of beef cattle (Hereford and Angus) were introduced to the area. Truck crops, alfalfa, and some cotton continued to be profitable on bottomland--those fields located near creeks and rivers where over time the overflow had deposited deep layers of rich alluvial soil. Finally, farm output increasingly was hauled to larger markets rather than the small towns of Region 3. The small towns were bypassed for the larger cities of Region 3 like Tulsa and Muskogee.

In summary, one looks back upon the Region 3 farmers that toiled the land from 1830 to 1930 with amazement and a debt of gratitude. With a team of work oxen or mules, they broke the virgin sod and

planted crops not knowing what the natural environment held in store for them. They built log structures; dug wells; hauled produce over countless miles to the country elevator, flour mill, railroad depot, or farmer's market; and provided the basis necessities for themselves and their families. They established schools and churches which dotted the rural landscape. They faced disappointment, economic disaster, and braved the searing heat and freezing cold as well as a myriad of crop diseases and pests. Their expertise ranged from chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, mechanical engineering, meteorology, economics, management, to old-fashioned common sense.

Their productivity stimulated new railroad construction, development of new industries, attracted new businesses, and prompted the creation of numerous farm-to-market centers. Moreover, the economic success of the rural population built a financial base for the growth of existing towns in the region. Finally, they experimented and innovated with different crops, livestock, and machinery in order to improve their occupation. From 1830 to 1930 the farmers of Region 3 contributed to the overall growth and maturation of the agricultural economy of Oklahoma, and transformed a raw frontier into one of the most productive farming regions in the state (34).

Footnotes

1. Introductory material on early events affecting agricultural history in Region 3 have been synthesized from several sources. Included are H. Wayne Morgan and Ann Hodges Morgan, Oklahoma: A Bicentennial History (New York: W.W. Norton, 1977), pp. 19-71; Douglas Hale, "The People of Oklahoma: Economics and Social Change," in Ann Hodges Morgan and H. Wayne Morgan, eds., Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-Sixth State (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982), pp. 31-92; Ralph E. Olson, "Agriculture in Oklahoma," in John W. Morris, ed. Geography of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 67-82; and Works Progress Administration, Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), pp. 20-36.

2. The foremost scholar on folk housing is Fred Kniffen, a cultural geographer at Louisiana State University. For further analysis on folk architecture, see Fred B. Kniffen, "Louisiana House Types," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 26 (1936), pp. 179-193, and Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 55 (1965), pp. 549-577.

3. For further discussion concerning source areas for migration into Oklahoma, see Michael Doran, "Origins of Culture Areas in Oklahoma, 1830 to 1900," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1974; and Michael Roark, "Oklahoma Territory: Frontier Development, Migration, and Culture Areas, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Syracuse University, 1979.

4. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 82-86.

5. Terry Jordan, a cultural geographer at the University of Texas-Austin is the leading authority on log construction techniques. See Terry Jordan, "Log Corner Timbering in Texas," Pioneer America, Vol. 8 (1976), pp. 8-18; and Terry Jordan, Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978).

6. Peggy Diane Crumbie, "The I-House in Oklahoma: A Geographic Study in Folk House Typology," Unpublished Master's thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1987.

7. For an excellent treatment of barns and other outbuildings, see Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984).

8. Bruce Rueber, "Factors Influencing Barn Styles in Fayette County, Iowa," Unpublished Master's thesis, San Diego State University, 1974; and Richard Francaviglia, "Western American Barns: Architectural Form and Climatic Considerations," Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Vol. 34 (1972), pp. 153-160.

9. Terry J. Prewitt, Tradition and Culture Change in the Oklahoma Delaware Big House Community: 1867-1924 (Tulsa: University of Tulsa, 1981), p. 26.

10. James M. Smallwood and Joseph A. Stout, Jr., Five Frontiers in Oklahoma (Tulsa: Utica National Bank, 1978), pp. 59-73.

11. Prewitt, op. cit., p. 29.

12. R.W. Baird and J.O. Ellsworth, "The Combine Harvester on Oklahoma Farms 1926," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 162 (April, 1927), pp. 1-15.

13. Constance Alexander, "A History of Sand Springs," Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Tulsa, 1948, p. 62.

14. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, April 1, 1926.

15. Glen Briggs, "Cotton in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 32 (June, 1923), pp. 3-23.

16. United States Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume VII, Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1911).

17. G.E. Morrow, "Cotton Culture in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 23 (1897), pp. 1-9.

18. Alexander, op. cit., p. 59

19. Charles Emery Webb, "Distribution of Cotton Production in Oklahoma, 1907-1962," Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1963.

20. Carl Williams, "This Mechanical Picker Really Picks the Cotton," Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, November 15, 1927; and Garry L. Nall, "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1939," in Donald E. Green, ed., Rural Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 47-48.

21. W.W. Fetrow, "Attitudes of Oklahoma Farmers Toward the Oklahoma Cotton Grower's Association," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 178 (1928), pp. 4-5; Daily Oklahoman, March 26, 1922; and Oklahoma Cotton Grower, January 25, 1930.

22. Smallwood and Stout, op. cit. p. 70.

23. For background reading on early corn production in Oklahoma, see L.A. Moorhouse, "Corn Growing in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 10 (March, 1908), pp. 1-7.

24. Oklahoma Extension Homemakers Council, Wagoner County History (Wagoner, Oklahoma: Cooperative Extension Service, 1980), p. 38; and Kent Ruth, Oklahoma Travel Handbook (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977), pp. 189 and 214.

25. Alexander, op. cit., pp. 65-66.

26. Ibid., p. 60.

27. John Fields, "Diversified Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Report (1900), pp. 43-44.

28. Odie B. Faulk and Billy M. Jones, Tahlequah, NSU, and the Cherokees (Tahlequah, Oklahoma: Sunflower Heritage Enterprises, 1984).

29. Osage County Historical Society, Osage County Profiles (Pawhuska, Oklahoma: The Society, 1978), pp. 450-451.

30. Wagoner County History, op. cit., p. 35.

31. J.O. Ellsworth and F.F. Elliott, "Types-of-Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 (June, 1929),. pp. 56-57.

32. Ibid., pp. 47-49.

33. Ibid., pp. 6-7.

34. For an excellent analysis on the status of agriculture in Oklahoma at the end of the chronological period for this study, see J.T. Sanders, et. al., "Agricultural Outlook for Oklahoma 1929," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 253 (February, 1929), pp. 1-16.

Management Region No. 3
Table I
Agriculture, 1910

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Adair	10,535	----	10,535	1,235
Cherokee	16,778	2,891	13,887	1,999
Craig	17,404	4,082	13,322	2,108
Creek	26,223	8,283	17,940	1,914
Delaware	11,469	----	11,469	1,723
Mayes	13,596	----	13,596	1,808
McIntosh	20,961	----	20,961	2,785
Muskogee	52,743	25,278	27,465	3,192
Nowata	14,223	3,672	10,551	1,315
Okfuskee	19,995	----	19,995	2,478
Okmulgee	21,115	4,176	16,939	1,904
Osage	20,101	2,776	17,325	1,945
Ottawa	15,713	2,907	12,806	1,661
Pawnee	17,332	----	17,332	2,215
Rogers	17,736	2,866	14,870	1,786
Sequoyah	25,005	----	25,005	3,302
Tulsa	34,995	18,182	16,813	1,900
Wagoner	22,086	4,018	18,068	2,713
Washington	17,484	6,181	11,303	805

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Adair	124,176	46,840	100	2,445
Cherokee	164,231	75,084	82	3,368
Craig	358,395	251,965	170	9,960
Creek	301,053	115,388	157	5,732
Delaware	195,340	105,218	113	5,365
Mayes	227,446	150,172	126	7,383
McIntosh	234,887	152,386	84	6,344
Muskogee	320,891	217,522	100	3,533
Nowata	249,193	165,966	189	6,942
Okfuskee	232,828	131,831	94	4,917
Okmulgee	334,869	132,505	176	8,654
Osage	735,660	279,313	378	16,466
Ottawa	211,037	139,992	127	7,140
Pawnee	337,115	198,490	152	10,038
Rogers	312,561	187,330	175	8,639
Sequoyah	190,899	133,478	58	4,939
Tulsa	264,625	164,670	139	9,730
Wagoner	270,471	199,564	100	9,251
Washington	122,396	79,864	152	3,692

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Adair	1,980	1,517	62.1	344
Cherokee	1,685	1,946	57.8	450
Craig	4,725	6,764	67.9	805
Creek	2,995	3,469	60.5	391
Delaware	3,114	3,551	66.2	525
Mayes	4,083	4,929	66.8	637
McIntosh	2,278	4,050	63.8	817
Muskogee	4,246	9,963	73.5	1,217
Nowata	5,279	4,358	62.8	562
Okfuskee	1,984	3,168	64.4	418
Okmulgee	4,545	5,895	68.1	510
Osage	8,466	9,717	59.0	921
Ottawa	4,298	5,009	70.2	650
Pawnee	4,532	6,599	65.7	1,196
Rogers	4,837	5,548	64.2	768
Sequoyah	1,496	2,969	60.1	655
Tulsa	5,121	7,054	72.5	672
Wagoner	3,410	6,742	72.9	712
Washington	4,586	2,521	68.3	274

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals/ Poultry/Bees ($1,000)
Adair	14.1	82	3.4	501
Cherokee	13.4	126	3.7	846
Craig	8.1	302	3.0	2,089
Creek	6.8	161	2.8	1,711
Delaware	9.8	179	3.3	1,110
Mayes	8.6	199	2.7	1,619
McIntosh	12.9	206	3.3	1,271
Muskogee	9.0	299	2.2	2,073
Nowata	8.1	133	1.9	1,888
Okfuskee	8.5	170	3.5	1,161
Okmulgee	5.9	197	2.3	2,052
Osage	5.6	306	1.9	5,522
Ottawa	9.1	201	2.8	1,279
Pawnee	11.9	302	3.0	1,941
Rogers	8.9	258	3.0	2,064
Sequoyah	13.3	183	3.7	1,132
Tulsa	6.9	233	2.4	1,771
Wagoner	7.7	240	2.6	1,557
Washington	7.4	83	2.2	815

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Domestic Animals,etc.	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Adair	20.5	369	3	34
Cherokee	25.1	732	2	20
Craig	21.0	1,406	3	36
Creek	29.8	1,257	<1	<1
Delaware	20.7	860	11	138
Mayes	21.9	759	3	46
McIntosh	20.0	1,948	<1	1
Muskogee	15.3	1,947	<1	1
Nowata	27.2	726	2	34
Okfuskee	23.6	1,822	<1	<1
Okmulgee	23.7	1,147	<1	<1
Osage	33.5	2,046	<1	10
Ottawa	17.9	1,111	5	72
Pawnee	19.3	1,774	2	24
Rogers	23.9	1,001	4	62
Sequoyah	22.9	1,750	n/a	n/a
Tulsa	18.2	1,373	1	15
Wagoner	16.8	1,873	<1	12
Washington	22.1	474	<1	8

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Adair	20	333	4	85
Cherokee	28	433	4	96
Craig	105	1,805	13	372
Creek	38	831	<1	4
Delaware	55	889	7	193
Mayes	63	952	5	145
McIntosh	78	1,271	5	112
Muskogee	85	1,512	7	187
Nowata	56	964	7	178
Okfuskee	39	774	<1	23
Okmulgee	58	1,009	2	47
Osage	125	2,794	1	59
Ottawa	67	1,338	6	161
Pawnee	85	1,646	4	132
Rogers	69	1,309	8	232
Sequoyah	44	893	2	29
Tulsa	90	1,979	2	56
Wagoner	74	1,198	5	118
Washington	36	640	3	70

County	KAFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	Bales
Adair	<1	<1	1	375
Cherokee	<1	<1	14	4,501
Craig	<1	9	<1	13
Creek	<1	5	24	10,357
Delaware	<1	1	<1	45
Mayes	<1	4	2	779
McIntosh	<1	<1	42	15,828
Muskogee	<1	1	28	10,723
Nowata	<1	12	n/a	n/a
Okfuskee	<1	2	42	17,656
Okmulgee	<1	1	17	6,935
Osage	2	35	6	2,900
Ottawa	<1	4	<1	4
Pawnee	5	79	17	6,835
Rogers	<1	4	<1	362
Sequoyah	<1	<1	46	14,827
Tulsa	<1	1	4	1,977
Wagoner	<1	<1	29	13,890
Washington	2	23	<1	37

County	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)	Cattle	Number of Horses	Mules
Adair	3	7,660	2,633	988
Cherokee	2	15,641	5,171	1,789
Craig	56	28,515	10,142	3,450
Creek	7	32,161	6,361	2,223
Delaware	14	13,709	5,762	1,811
Mayes	18	24,555	7,507	2,646
McIntosh	6	16,975	6,939	3,088
Muskogee	20	32,349	9,445	4,591
Nowata	24	33,111	7,025	1,868
Okfuskee	5	14,144	6,089	2,857
Okmulgee	19	52,157	5,955	2,658
Osage	35	126,111	12,551	4,012
Ottawa	33	15,279	6,509	2,313
Pawnee	27	23,054	10,362	2,516
Rogers	20	30,479	8,101	2,675
Sequoyah	3	19,927	5,750	3,684
Tulsa	20	23,793	7,289	2,704
Wagoner	15	25,696	6,941	3,764
Washington	14	11,409	4,388	1,032

County	Number of Swine	Sheep	Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Adair	11,721	342	501	45,729
Cherokee	14,160	574	871	65,052
Craig	20,456	198	176	117,824
Creek	12,739	n/a	89	69,742
Delaware	22,411	971	478	89,336
Mayes	19,856	1,086	103	88,669
McIntosh	16,888	n/a	92	87,075
Muskogee	21,770	277	66	106,338
Nowata	13,781	172	50	73,479
Okfuskee	12,587	69	3	70,166
Okmulgee	12,226	49	35	66,141
Osage	35,148	1,730	275	104,584
Ottawa	16,492	836	223	93,064
Pawnee	25,967	1,528	745	127,777
Rogers	20,403	571	382	97,050
Sequoyah	22,761	216	210	87,589
Tulsa	18,379	18	223	100,825
Wagoner	19,236	6	131	94,871
Washington	9,628	n/a	20	45,375

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)
Adair	323	360	184,631
Cherokee	800	569	201,461
Craig	564	1,209	504,240
Creek	30	642	209,401
Delaware	594	828	485,664
Mayes	588	389	278,359
McIntosh	356	790	294,296
Muskogee	635	1,061	372,439
Nowata	92	315	234,617
Okfuskee	78	861	239,732
Okmulgee	71	603	231,228
Osage	54	964	430,204
Ottawa	349	850	390,658
Pawnee	259	1,469	587,397
Rogers	428	794	439,433
Sequoyah	723	952	229,076
Tulsa	123	1,003	373,106
Wagoner	211	746	368,563
Washington	75	244	168,230

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Adair	660	574	1
Cherokee	808	1,183	8
Craig	903	1,201	4
Creek	387	1,525	2
Delaware	879	841	3
Mayes	782	1,020	6
McIntosh	647	2,136	2
Muskogee	1,060	2,119	13
Nowata	577	732	6
Okfuskee	404	2,071	3
Okmulgee	402	1,501	1
Osage	187	1,734	24
Ottawa	590	1,067	4
Pawnee	1,040	1,161	14
Rogers	740	1,038	8
Sequoyah	929	2,370	3
Tulsa	480	1,412	8
Wagoner	588	2,116	9
Washington	259	544	2

Sources: Thirteenth Census of the United States - 1910 Volume III - Population

Thirteenth Census of the United States - 1910 Volume VII - Agriculture

Management Region No. 3
Table II
Agriculture, 1920

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Adair	13,703	-	13,703	1,490
Cherokee	19,872	-	19,872	2,753
Craig	19,160	5,010	14,150	2,104
Creek	62,480	21,554	40,926	2,777
Delaware	13,868	-	13,868	2,176
Mayes	16,829	-	16,829	2,223
McIntosh	26,404	-	26,404	3,449
Muskogee	61,710	30,277	31,433	3,531
Nowata	15,899	4,435	11,464	1,102
Okfuskee	25,051	-	25,051	3,416
Okmulgee	55,072	23,319	31,753	1,865
Osage	36,536	12,038	24,498	1,380
Ottawa	41,108	21,673	19,435	1,524
Pawnee	19,126	2,717	16,409	1,629
Rogers	17,605	3,435	14,170	1,750
Sequoyah	26,786	-	26,786	3,540
Tulsa	109,023	79,952	29,071	1,625
Wagoner	21,371	3,436	17,935	2,453
Washington	27,002	14,417	12,585	726

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Adair	136,157	66,755	91.4	5,629
Cherokee	221,658	121,463	80.5	10,103
Craig	383,723	256,065	182.4	20,995
Creek	341,343	166,342	122.9	17,391
Delaware	251,671	138,207	115.7	12,088
Mayes	282,725	196,018	127.2	17,352
McIntosh	303,754	223,944	88.1	19,086
Muskogee	347,884	260,461	98.5	26,309
Nowata	230,097	139,960	208.8	12,893
Okfuskee	328,951	207,651	96.3	20,080
Okmulgee	209,062	126,854	112.1	11,583
Osage	542,923	177,031	393.4	22,650
Ottawa	218,067	163,180	143.1	16,500
Pawnee	299,466	150,942	183.8	12,004
Rogers	332,635	188,748	190.1	18,861
Sequoyah	237,144	168,847	67.0	14,086
Tulsa	223,367	162,706	137.5	22,466
Wagoner	281,566	205,565	114.8	18,532
Washington	120,183	66,636	165.5	6,072

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Lane ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Adair	3,778	3,448	61.2	873
Cherokee	3,670	6,419	63.5	1,254
Craig	9,979	14,937	71.1	2,283
Creek	6,263	12,332	70.9	1,705
Delaware	5,555	7,927	65.6	1,634
Mayes	7,806	12,506	72.1	1,673
McIntosh	5,534	12,948	67.8	2,520
Muskogee	7,451	18,783	71.4	3,043
Nowata	11,700	8,857	68.7	1,492
Okfuskee	5,878	14,898	74.2	1,807
Okmulgee	6,211	7,952	68.6	1,312
Osage	16,413	14,843	65.5	2,479
Ottawa	10,827	12,071	73.1	1,865
Pawnee	7,369	8,100	67.5	1,551
Rogers	10,778	13,530	71.7	1,989
Sequoyah	3,979	9,317	66.1	1,954
Tulsa	13,825	16,787	74.7	2,562
Wagoner	7,555	13,758	74.2	1,731
Washington	8,363	4,051	66.7	749

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Livestock on Farm ($1,000)
Adair	15.5	225	4.0	1,083
Cherokee	12.4	418	4.2	2,012
Craig	10.9	933	4.4	2,842
Creek	9.8	700	4.0	2,654
Delaware	13.5	552	4.6	1,976
Mayes	9.6	664	3.8	2,509
McIntosh	13.2	843	4.4	2,775
Muskogee	11.6	1,008	3.8	3,475
Nowata	11.6	712	5.5	1,831
Okfuskee	9.0	751	3.7	2,624
Okmulgee	11.3	435	3.7	1,884
Osage	10.9	975	4.3	4,353
Ottawa	11.3	726	4.4	1,838
Pawnee	12.9	563	4.7	1,790
Rogers	10.5	765	4.1	2,578
Sequoyah	13.9	592	4.2	2,223
Tulsa	11.4	835	3.7	2,282
Wagoner	9.3	769	4.1	2,273
Washington	12.3	285	4.7	988

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Adair	19.2	1,354	17	189
Cherokee	19.9	3,610	15	201
Craig	13.5	4,681	49	619
Creek	15.3	6,179	3	36
Delaware	16.3	2,991	45	481
Mayes	14.5	4,666	42	542
McIntosh	14.5	8,560	5	51
Muskogee	13.2	9,287	15	207
Nowata	14.2	2,409	41	444
Okfuskee	13.1	8,246	4	40
Okmulgee	16.3	3,997	6	86
Osage	19.2	3,988	40	500
Ottawa	11.1	3,791	47	676
Pawnee	14.9	2,943	17	226
Rogers	13.7	4,211	54	714
Sequoyah	15.8	6,355	1	12
Tulsa	10.2	4,103	35	481
Wagoner	12.3	7,171	34	467
Washington	16.3	1,333	21	262

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Adair	19	248	7	142
Cherokee	29	567	17	410
Craig	38	552	70	1,547
Creek	37	778	10	264
Delaware	31	568	26	514
Mayes	26	524	49	1,447
McIntosh	57	1,162	36	1,036
Muskogee	49	1,126	62	1,893
Nowata	11	198	32	559
Okfuskee	44	1,052	16	537
Okmulgee	24	479	25	982
Osage	20	394	17	386
Ottawa	33	639	29	607
Pawnee	19	360	25	639
Rogers	17	354	52	1,539
Sequoyah	46	877	8	164
Tulsa	23	527	35	899
Wagoner	35	869	54	1,863
Washington	6	102	13	282

County	KAFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, ETC. Acres (1,000)	KAFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, ETC. Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales
Adair	<1	<1	2	646
Cherokee	<1	<1	23	7,614
Craig	2	25	<1	48
Creek	2	32	62	22,093
Delaware	<1	4	<1	157
Mayes	2	13	8	3,365
McIntosh	<1	3	77	27,936
Muskogee	<1	7	63	23,020
Nowata	1	12	<1	2
Okfuskee	2	30	78	28,947
Okmulgee	<1	10	28	9,835
Osage	3	34	5	1,964
Ottawa	1	22	-	-
Pawnee	7	49	6	2,321
Rogers	<1	7	2	614
Sequoyah	<1	<1	62	22,065
Tulsa	<1	12	8	3,188
Wagoner	<1	5	40	14,509
Washington	1	16	<1	26

County	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)	Cattle	Number of Horses	Mules
Adair	5	12,659	3,372	1,937
Cherokee	10	23,992	7,104	3,899
Craig	51	30,645	11,076	3,535
Creek	18	27,546	8,603	4,504
Delaware	16	19,792	7,105	3,463
Mayes	30	26,222	8,860	3,636
McIntosh	12	19,535	7,768	6,255
Muskogee	31	29,552	9,862	6,457
Nowata	26	19,755	7,313	1,539
Okfuskee	11	22,071	7,424	6,098
Okmulgee	16	20,223	6,231	2,590
Osage	46	58,682	9,928	2,481
Ottawa	30	16,241	6,616	2,686
Pawnee	36	20,986	8,747	1,653
Rogers	26	28,398	8,937	2,614
Sequoyah	12	21,089	5,727	6,454
Tulsa	21	20,980	6,658	2,239
Wagoner	18	17,763	7,605	4,527
Washington	13	11,327	3,993	994

County	Swine	Number of Sheep	Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Adair	16,585	2,017	992	74,037
Cherokee	24,330	1,487	358	133,102
Craig	17,250	777	121	162,325
Creek	16,568	110	60	111,105
Delaware	27,624	2,249	3,201	141,601
Mayes	22,514	317	788	136,800
McIntosh	22,452	101	149	144,394
Muskogee	26,286	447	109	166,705
Nowata	9,463	537	96	82,149
Okfuskee	18,242	62	696	129,465
Okmulgee	11,605	286	39	85,272
Osage	16,183	651	729	99,307
Ottawa	17,505	833	142	131,141
Pawnee	9,872	593	217	123,277
Rogers	15,668	842	487	118,424
Sequoyah	26,165	109	224	126,256
Tulsa	13,830	437	39	114,167
Wagoner	17,803	268	780	117,001
Washington	5,810	336	45	50,383

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	Number of Eggs Produced (dozen)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Adair	817	574	232,617	7,698
Cherokee	1,375	954	476,343	1,170
Craig	775	1,453	678,950	2,267
Creek	381	1,125	351,601	1,314
Delaware	1,133	920	548,115	6,148
Mayes	1,205	1,432	467,817	737
McIntosh	449	1,230	521,729	142
Muskogee	835	1,842	597,947	2,266
Nowata	314	703	321,605	1,112
Okfuskee	292	1,162	374,861	242
Okmulgee	141	697	286,671	70
Osage	245	1,076	418,248	250
Ottawa	441	1,103	503,173	3,669
Pawnee	467	1,608	511,459	4,290
Rogers	944	1,179	425,410	3,035
Sequoyah	1,145	1,053	364,921	420
Tulsa	533	1,576	494,377	2,274
Wagoner	489	1,021	420,292	1,186
Washington	295	413	158,497	2,389

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Adair	915	573	2
Cherokee	1,470	1,275	8
Craig	1,364	734	6
Creek	652	2,111	14
Delaware	1,499	666	11
Mayes	1,276	938	9
McIntosh	1,119	2,323	7
Muskogee	1,408	2,105	18
Nowata	664	429	9
Okfuskee	1,158	2,195	63
Okmulgee	525	1,333	7
Osage	352	991	37
Ottawa	867	650	7
Pawnee	824	803	2
Rogers	1,023	708	19
Sequoyah	1,498	2,032	10
Tulsa	654	940	31
Wagoner	769	1,678	6
Washington	356	365	5

Sources: Fourteenth Census of the United States - 1920
Volume I - Population

Fourteenth Census of the United States - 1920
Volume VI, Part 2 - Agriculture

Management Region No. 3
Table III
Agriculture, 1925

County	Farm Population	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Acres per Farm
Adair	7,344	1,464	111,988	76.5
Cherokee	13,301	2,670	178,721	66.9
Craig	9,155	1,961	331,870	169.2
Creek	14,323	2,771	269,646	97.3
Delaware	11,331	2,399	242,902	101.3
Mayes	11,766	2,420	257,481	106.4
McIntosh	17,168	3,422	269,301	78.7
Muskogee	20,155	3,958	312,078	78.8
Nowata	5,944	1,320	253,803	192.3
Okfuskee	21,868	4,163	350,101	84.1
Okmulgee	13,328	2,541	257,650	101.4
Osage	10,870	2,094	721,920	344.8
Ottawa	7,639	1,551	202,312	130.4
Pawnee	8,597	1,912	299,969	156.9
Rogers	8,484	1,819	271,684	149.4
Sequoyah	17,360	3,429	197,066	57.5
Tulsa	11,224	2,126	218,559	102.8
Wagoner	13,500	2,935	263,788	89.9
Washington	3,986	841	148,230	176.3

County	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of All Property in Land
Adair	4,106	2,805	2,532	61.7
Cherokee	6,593	2,469	4,344	65.9
Craig	11,469	5,848	8,200	71.5
Creek	11,157	4,026	8,226	73.7
Delaware	8,482	3,536	5,745	67.7
Mayes	10,512	4,344	7,653	72.8
McIntosh	12,882	3,764	9,163	71.1
Muskogee	17,675	4,466	12,793	72.4
Nowata	8,310	6,296	6,145	73.9
Okfuskee	18,906	4,541	14,200	75.1
Okmulgee	11,634	4,579	8,269	71.1
Osage	22,911	10,941	15,253	66.6
Ottawa	9,453	6,153	6,781	71.1
Pawnee	9,957	5,208	6,766	67.9
Rogers	10,731	5,899	7,762	72.3
Sequoyah	8,591	2,506	5,965	69.4
Tulsa	22,401	10,536	17,841	79.6
Wagoner	13,321	4,539	10,223	76.7
Washington	5,843	6,947	4,097	70.1

County	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery
Adair	908	22.1	141	3.4
Cherokee	1,125	17.1	234	3.5
Craig	1,739	15.2	373	3.2
Creek	1,244	11.1	511	4.6
Delaware	1,411	16.6	307	3.6
Mayes	1,523	14.5	333	3.2
McIntosh	2,077	16.1	492	3.8
Muskogee	2,853	16.1	675	3.8
Nowata	1,100	13.2	209	2.5
Okfuskee	2,158	11.4	671	3.5
Okmulgee	1,794	15.4	547	4.7
Osage	3,764	16.4	919	4.0
Ottawa	1,458	15.3	443	4.6
Pawnee	1,574	15.8	372	3.7
Rogers	1,688	15.7	336	3.1
Sequoyah	1,313	15.3	310	3.6
Tulsa	2,686	12.0	791	3.5
Wagoner	1,641	12.3	439	3.3
Washington	861	14.7	225	3.8

County	Value of all Livestock on Farms ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of all Crops ($1,000)
Adair	525	12.8	861
Cherokee	891	13.5	1,811
Craig	1,157	10.1	2,369
Creek	1,176	10.5	4,209
Delaware	1,019	12.0	1,473
Mayes	1,004	9.5	2,391
McIntosh	1,150	8.9	4,697
Muskogee	1,355	7.7	5,922
Nowata	856	10.3	1,442
Okfuskee	1,877	9.9	6,093
Okmulgee	1,024	8.8	3,125
Osage	2,974	13.0	3,391
Ottawa	861	9.0	1,754
Pawnee	1,245	12.5	2,516
Rogers	945	8.8	1,660
Sequoyah	1,004	11.7	2,877
Tulsa	1,083	4.8	2,231
Wagoner	1,017	7.6	3,447
Washington	660	11.3	740

County	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)
Adair	3	30	20	413
Cherokee	3	25	34	654
Craig	10	75	57	1,150
Creek	1	15	42	777
Delaware	13	111	45	962
Mayes	10	72	42	914
McIntosh	<1	5	59	957
Muskogee	2	26	57	1,059
Nowata	11	108	29	654
Okfuskee	1	17	68	1,727
Okmulgee	4	42	42	705
Osage	11	158	55	1,332
Ottawa	14	114	47	1,079
Pawnee	12	204	28	598
Rogers	13	100	30	566
Sequoyah	<1	4	46	847
Tulsa	8	84	36	845
Wagoner	6	53	44	922
Washington	3	32	17	384

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Bushels (1,000)
Adair	3	40	<1	<1
Cherokee	5	83	<1	2
Craig	52	903	6	69
Creek	3	65	4	60
Delaware	15	208	1	15
Mayes	24	290	4	49
McIntosh	13	195	<1	9
Muskogee	23	358	2	19
Nowata	17	311	6	78
Okfuskee	16	470	5	96
Okmulgee	16	239	2	27
Osage	10	224	14	223
Ottawa	23	422	1	12
Pawnee	18	397	13	188
Rogers	22	291	4	39
Sequoyah	<1	12	<1	1
Tulsa	14	232	3	38
Wagoner	20	244	1	19
Washington	5	95	5	78

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	Bales	Total Acres of Hay Crops (1,000)
Adair	6	2,218	7
Cherokee	28	8,567	7
Craig	3	833	44
Creek	56	27,347	15
Delaware	2	383	17
Mayes	24	7,670	33
McIntosh	88	31,484	7
Muskogee	99	35,889	18
Nowata	2	555	34
Okfuskee	85	31,797	9
Okmulgee	47	17,450	21
Osage	18	8,473	27
Ottawa	<1	100	24
Pawnee	20	8,741	26
Rogers	14	4,889	24
Sequoyah	62	16,186	6
Tulsa	17	6,882	18
Wagoner	59	19,652	18
Washington	<1	230	15

County	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules	No. of Swine
Adair	7,180	2,603	2,016	12,255
Cherokee	11,042	5,396	4,164	16,437
Craig	20,397	7,868	3,540	13,305
Creek	15,338	7,126	5,171	11,086
Delaware	13,732	5,652	3,322	25,386
Mayes	14,762	6,703	3,878	13,234
McIntosh	12,950	6,605	6,642	13,524
Muskogee	16,125	8,417	7,539	13,869
Nowata	19,262	5,829	1,694	8,546
Okfuskee	23,888	7,250	7,250	30,675
Okmulgee	18,809	6,570	4,068	12,057
Osage	71,113	11,773	4,069	22,360
Ottawa	14,376	5,200	2,554	13,557
Pawnee	21,263	7,364	2,298	8,358
Rogers	18,163	6,548	2,715	10,885
Sequoyah	12,726	4,056	6,382	12,162
Tulsa	20,323	6,082	2,503	14,402
Wagoner	13,450	6,439	5,377	11,587
Washington	17,285	4,012	1,120	6,360

County	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry
Adair	367	736	75,880
Cherokee	218	420	106,431
Craig	108	205	176,589
Creek	108	99	131,546
Delaware	860	3,197	136,657
Mayes	424	555	155,733
McIntosh	113	77	140,787
Muskogee	127	162	171,052
Nowata	761	180	96,705
Okfuskee	8	587	344,861
Okmulgee	27	198	123,485
Osage	68	824	162,496
Ottawa	209	554	127,811
Pawnee	776	194	151,898
Rogers	242	503	120,958
Sequoyah	76	345	113,409
Tulsa	178	105	167,355
Wagoner	191	208	137,117
Washington	425	73	64,174

County	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozens)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Adair	72	402,771	2,453
Cherokee	1,218	409,866	901
Craig	2,438	832,264	2,485
Creek	2,054	560,649	453
Delaware	1,214	513,694	3,319
Mayes	1,803	736,617	2,892
McIntosh	1,817	593,276	438
Muskogee	2,466	686,603	1,173
Nowata	1,391	382,758	3,738
Okfuskee	2,808	1,191,150	192
Okmulgee	2,063	600,384	166
Osage	2,608	791,681	213
Ottawa	1,615	473,156	1,422
Pawnee	1,968	522,377	4,549
Rogers	1,391	429,401	1,368
Sequoyah	1,540	320,040	555
Tulsa	3,327	728,496	1,100
Wagoner	1,797	396,405	1,956
Washington	1,159	294,174	2,984

County	Number of Farms Operated by: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Adair	885	577	2
Cherokee	1,170	1,497	3
Craig	1,089	864	8
Creek	650	2,120	1
Delaware	1,414	982	3
Mayes	1,149	1,267	4
McIntosh	888	2,532	2
Muskogee	1,320	2,631	7
Nowata	657	653	10
Okfuskee	1,687	2,476	--
Okmulgee	682	1,858	1
Osage	403	1,656	35
Ottawa	781	759	11
Pawnee	848	1,062	2
Rogers	803	1,010	6
Sequoyah	1,135	2,291	3
Tulsa	744	1,372	10
Wagoner	865	2,066	4
Washington	418	419	4

Source: United States Census of Agriculture - 1925 Part II

Management Region No. 3
Table IV
Agriculture, 1930

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Adair	14,756	----	14,756	1,779
Cherokee	17,470	----	17,470	2,429
Craig	18,052	4,263	13,789	2,219
Creek	64,115	22,124	41,991	3,555
Delaware	15,370	----	15,370	2,460
Mayes	17,883	----	17,883	2,541
McIntosh	24,924	----	24,924	3,517
Muskogee	66,424	32,026	34,398	4,487
Nowata	13,611	3,531	10,080	1,523
Okfuskee	29,016	4,002	25,014	3,544
Okmulgee	56,558	24,791	31,767	3,388
Osage	47,334	9,416	37,918	2,354
Ottawa	38,542	18,445	20,097	1,811
Pawnee	19,882	5,521	14,361	2,289
Rogers	18,956	3,720	15,236	2,154
Sequoyah	19,505	----	19,505	2,769
Tulsa	187,574	147,932	39,642	2,489
Wagoner	22,428	2,994	19,434	3,154
Washington	27,777	14,763	13,014	1,107

County	Land in Farm (acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)
Adair	136,746	76.9	5,105	2,870
Cherokee	209,078	86.1	6,622	2,726
Craig	387,938	174.8	13,723	6,184
Creek	364,323	102.5	14,060	3,955
Delaware	269,821	109.7	9,656	3,925
Mayes	285,377	112.3	12,332	4,835
McIntosh	316,712	90.1	10,834	3,080
Muskogee	387,929	86.5	18,880	4,208
Nowata	266,534	15.0	8,819	5,790
Okfuskee	316,954	89.4	14,352	4,050
Okmulgee	307,711	90.8	12,344	3,643
Osage	1,032,848	438.8	28,902	12,278
Ottawa	220,555	121.8	11,277	6,227
Pawnee	353,211	154.3	12,577	5,494
Rogers	316,639	147.0	12,911	5,994
Sequoyah	207,812	75.0	6,643	2,399
Tulsa	231,705	93.1	29,071	11,680
Wagoner	289,491	91.8	13,169	4,175
Washington	196,766	177.7	7,160	6,468

County	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings
Adair	3,028	59.3	1,126	22.0
Cherokee	4,033	60.9	1,268	19.1
Craig	8,664	63.1	2,262	16.5
Creek	9,486	67.5	2,172	15.4
Delaware	6,023	62.4	1,771	18.3
Mayes	7,936	64.3	2,192	17.8
McIntosh	6,918	63.8	2,123	19.6
Muskogee	12,803	67.8	3,394	18.0
Nowata	5,655	64.1	1,328	15.1
Okfuskee	9,751	67.9	2,330	16.2
Okmulgee	8,334	67.5	1,925	15.6
Osage	18,432	63.8	5,325	18.4
Ottawa	7,283	64.6	2,151	19.1
Pawnee	8,131	64.6	2,095	16.6
Rogers	8,231	63.7	2,343	18.1
Sequoyah	4,222	63.5	1,219	18.3
Tulsa	22,368	76.9	4,254	14.6
Wagoner	9,543	72.5	1,705	12.9
Washington	4,276	59.7	1,367	19.1

County	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals, Poultry, Bees ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Animals, etc.
Adair	200	3.9	751	14.7
Cherokee	274	4.1	1,047	15.8
Craig	538	3.9	2,260	16.5
Creek	648	4.6	1,755	12.5
Delaware	458	4.7	1,404	14.5
Mayes	540	4.4	1,664	13.5
McIntosh	473	4.4	1,320	12.2
Muskogee	817	4.3	1,866	9.9
Nowata	460	5.2	1,376	15.6
Okfuskee	698	4.9	1,573	11.0
Okmulgee	520	4.2	1,565	12.7
Osage	1,060	3.7	4,085	14.1
Ottawa	529	4.7	1,314	11.6
Pawnee	586	4.7	1,764	14.0
Rogers	558	4.3	1,779	13.8
Sequoyah	233	3.5	969	14.6
Tulsa	907	3.1	1,542	5.3
Wagoner	497	3.8	1,424	10.8
Washington	311	4.3	1,206	16.8

County	Value of all Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Adair	893	2	23
Cherokee	899	3	24
Craig	1,368	7	60
Creek	2,635	<1	3
Delaware	993	12	114
Mayes	1,513	13	138
McIntosh	2,956	<1	1
Muskogee	4,280	2	22
Nowata	847	8	71
Okfuskee	3,212	<1	2
Okmulgee	2,557	1	13
Osage	1,833	6	48
Ottawa	1,002	15	149
Pawnee	1,311	6	50
Rogers	1,245	10	90
Sequoyah	1,500	<1	<1
Tulsa	2,028	3	33
Wagoner	2,444	4	34
Washington	443	2	20

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Adair	31	526	2	34
Cherokee	43	547	5	76
Craig	84	828	31	388
Creek	51	726	3	63
Delaware	54	519	10	136
Mayes	60	798	17	263
McIntosh	72	1,030	6	108
Muskogee	84	1,355	14	203
Nowata	42	523	11	155
Okfuskee	60	940	6	124
Okmulgee	50	697	8	152
Osage	83	1,047	5	81
Ottawa	51	598	12	152
Pawnee	39	544	8	147
Rogers	49	575	17	263
Sequoyah	45	597	<1	<1
Tulsa	51	867	10	196
Wagoner	58	798	14	227
Washington	20	252	4	58

County	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales
Adair	<1	2	2	396
Cherokee	<1	5	7	1,388
Craig	3	23	<1	280
Creek	4	37	64	15,893
Delaware	<1	4	<1	60
Mayes	3	32	10	2,407
McIntosh	1	15	80	17,479
Muskogee	2	20	97	22,435
Nowata	4	30	<1	236
Okfuskee	4	64	81	18,474
Okmulgee	3	40	58	14,687
Osage	6	64	13	3,355
Ottawa	<1	7	<1	5
Pawnee	11	74	12	3,405
Rogers	3	30	10	2,121
Sequoyah	<1	<1	31	6,671
Tulsa	3	44	15	4,839
Wagoner	2	23	66	12,860
Washington	3	31	<1	77

County	Total Acres of Hay (1,000)	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules
Adair	9	10,456	2,713	2,104
Cherokee	8	13,824	4,612	3,177
Craig	42	35,155	7,647	3,580
Creek	13	23,979	6,909	4,713
Delaware	18	18,966	5,390	2,795
Mayes	22	23,418	6,084	3,718
McIntosh	6	14,808	5,555	7,191
Muskogee	20	24,413	7,677	8,283
Nowata	26	20,920	5,147	1,582
Okfuskee	9	19,270	5,262	6,020
Okmulgee	16	24,211	6,214	4,426
Osage	28	70,729	10,263	4,020
Ottawa	17	18,985	4,613	2,330
Pawnee	23	27,267	6,680	2,230
Rogers	21	27,466	6,160	2,657
Sequoyah	4	12,641	3,038	4,970
Tulsa	15	22,130	5,208	3,038
Wagoner	12	16,672	5,595	5,796
Washington	12	20,728	3,366	952

County	Swine	Number of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Adair	12,184	1,427	576	91,925
Cherokee	16,911	322	567	96,442
Craig	17,593	1,304	230	187,673
Creek	18,074	561	347	140,739
Delaware	21,124	1,914	2,195	139,299
Mayes	19,393	735	408	167,574
McIntosh	15,757	387	201	141,122
Muskogee	19,032	101	291	176,642
Nowata	11,254	2,199	166	97,281
Okfuskee	17,744	248	232	134,576
Okmulgee	16,472	355	102	127,884
Osage	32,485	1,218	1,003	140,700
Ottawa	12,745	1,329	658	137,755
Pawnee	14,858	2,595	642	131,312
Rogers	17,575	1,374	914	132,415
Sequoyah	13,277	314	286	82,285
Tulsa	14,778	414	298	161,734
Wagoner	12,386	606	308	150,063
Washington	7,762	397	91	70,286

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Adair	890	1,502	649,875	4,423
Cherokee	1,465	1,920	711,375	677
Craig	1,114	3,261	1,161,842	3,720
Creek	427	3,663	933,827	2,054
Delaware	1,682	2,310	911,820	3,173
Mayes	1,857	2,915	1,199,212	2,144
McIntosh	753	2,293	857,645	1,177
Muskogee	1,126	4,113	1,122,405	520
Nowata	682	2,149	700,918	18,080
Okfuskee	482	2,548	929,955	1,153
Okmulgee	379	2,967	783,624	540
Osage	412	3,997	892,003	4,837
Ottawa	984	2,777	966,486	4,981
Pawnee	726	3,194	948,582	13,205
Rogers	1,243	2,940	915,802	2,896
Sequoyah	964	1,581	435,104	1,728
Tulsa	637	4,942	1,096,800	1,228
Wagoner	611	2,427	978,868	1,909
Washington	573	1,567	452,862	1,816

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Adair	963	813	3
Cherokee	1,042	1,380	7
Craig	1,107	1,102	10
Creek	788	2,757	10
Delaware	1,434	1,000	26
Mayes	1,126	1,411	4
McIntosh	735	2,764	18
Muskogee	1,260	3,208	19
Nowata	724	791	8
Okfuskee	862	2,677	5
Okmulgee	801	2,569	18
Osage	688	1,660	6
Ottawa	888	903	20
Pawnee	914	1,372	3
Rogers	855	1,289	10
Sequoyah	834	1,923	12
Tulsa	951	1,504	34
Wagoner	717	2,428	9
Washington	543	549	15

Sources: Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930
Volume II, Part 2 - Agriculture

Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930
Volume III, Part 2 - Population

PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

FARMHOUSE

Few persons believe that they have no right to build until professional help can be afforded; yet such a position would be well taken. Houses stand not for a month nor for a year, but for a generation; by then the thrift of a community is judged, by then the ideals and taste of a community are formed. He who deliberately builds an ugly house condemns himself as a poor citizen; while he who builds a beautiful house proves himself a good citizen, for his personal effort contributes to the public welfare.

Helen Brinkerd Young, 1914

I. Description

In analyzing farmhouse designs that were popular during the pre-1930 period in Region 3, it is apparent that no one style of architecture was dominant because no true American type had evolved. However, several farmhouse types were prevalent in Region 3 including:

A. Log Cabin Farmhouses

(1) Single-Pen Cabins

Single-pen log cabins were one room units (usually about 12′ X 14′) consisting of one story, an end chimney, and gable roof. Logs were prepared for walls by squaring off the inside and outside facing edges and purposely notching the corners to leave ample space between each log which was filled with caulking of mud, stones, and wood chips.

(2) Double-Pen Cabins

A second room was added to the single-pen version. It retained the one-story height, gable roof, and end chimney; but was larger in dimensions (usually 12′ X 28′)

(3) Saddle-Bag Cabins

The saddle-bag cabin featured the addition of a second room to the chimney end of a single-pen cabin. The central chimney with one room on either side resembled a saddle bag over a horse, hence the name saddle-bag. It retained the gable roof and one story height.

(4) Dogtrot (also known as "two-pens-and-a-passage," "hallway house," and "breezeway house.")

The main feature of this type of log cabin was the open, roofed passageway placed between two main rooms. It had one or two end chimneys, porches varied, and retained a gable roof and one story height. Dimensions were usually about 12′ X 36′. Originally built of log, it may have also been covered with board-and-batten or clapboard, or a combination of either of those sidings.

B. I-House

The basic plan of the I-House was one room deep, two full stories high, and two-three rooms wide. It always possessed sideward facing gables. Chimneys varied from none to matching end wall versions. Finishing materials also varied, but the most common in Oklahoma was clapboard.

C. Colonial

Colonial style farmhouses were usually broad, with a hall in the center and rooms on both sides, the parlor and living room on one side, dining room and kitchen on the other, with the bed chambers arranged symmetrically on both sides of the second floor hall. Some of the distinguishing characteristics of the exterior of the Colonial farmhouse are tall, stately columns, small porches, roofs either gambrel or high-gabled, narrow eaves, and symmetrically placed windows.

D. Dutch

Dutch farmhouses were usually quite sedate and symmetrical. They are placed with a central entrance on a broad side to the front. Broad porches support large, simple columns. In these houses, the living room is quite large and is often used as a dining room. Bed chambers are almost always on the second floor.

E. Mission

The Mission Style features included large, plain wall surfaces, usually of stucco, occasional high, severe towers, and close grouping of windows. To brighten the dull surface of the cement walls, red roofing tile and bright color in window sash and frames are used.

F. California Bungalow

The California bungalow consisted of low construction, broad, overhanging eaves, and comparatively low roofs. Bungalow farmhouses may be one, one and one-half, or even two story construction; even though a true bungalow is of but one story.

G. Chicago, Natural, or American

The Chicago, Natural, or American Style farmhouse had traces of the influence of several styles that have preceded it. The farmhouses built in this style have a peculiar quiet dignity and an appearance of solidity. Low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, and high windows combine to make a distinct impression of attractive simplicity which harmonized well with the country landscape.

H. Additional Description

Several sources indicate the interior of the farmhouse in the pre-1930 period should be a two-room structure including a kitchen, dining room, living room, a minimum of four bedrooms, office, wash room, bathroom, man's room, several closets, and a veranda. The kitchen floor dimensions should be no less than 150 square feet. Good lighting and good ventilation are two essentials for the kitchen. Doors should be well placed and as few in number as possible because they occupy wall space, and wall space is valuable for cupboard and shelving. The dining room should be large enough to accommodate a good-sized table. Since an ordinary table is 4 1/2' wide, and the width taken up by persons seated at the table will increase the space needed to a least 7', it is recommended that 11' be the minimum dimension for a dining room. Living rooms should be large enough to accommodate the entire family and several guests. A fireplace is almost essential. Built-in bookcases and window seats add to the comfortable appearance of the room. The room should be no less than 300 square feet and should serve as the center of the social life of the family.

There should be a minimum of four bedrooms, and sometimes that number is insufficient when farm operations require more than the usual quota of men. One bedroom may be placed on the first floor, though in most designs all are placed in the upper floor.

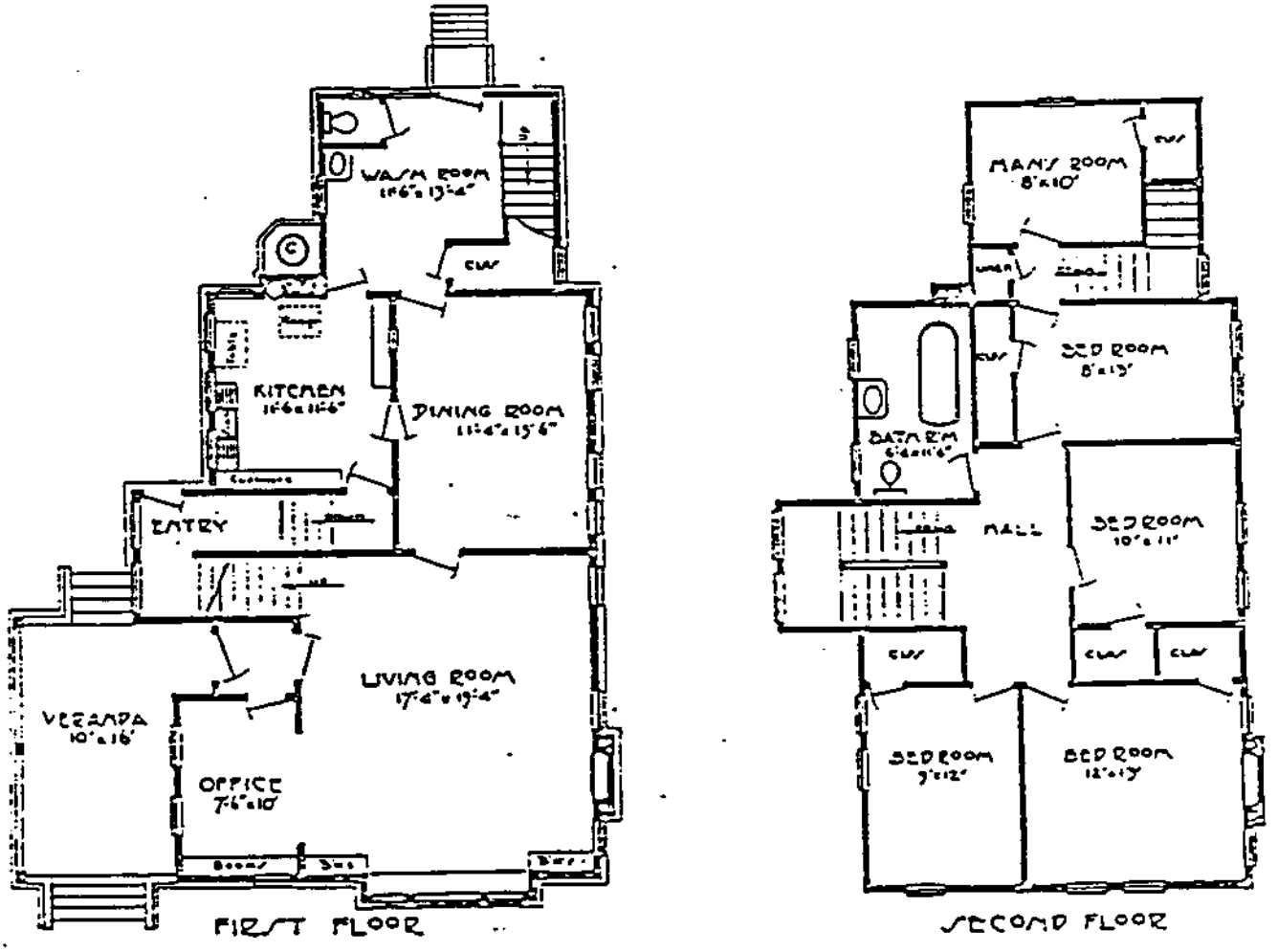
A wash room to the rear of the first floor is a necessity for farmhouses because a place is needed to wash and change clothes before entering the dining room for a meal. Furnishings should include a

lavatory, an ample supply of clothes racks, and a strong, simple bench seat. The wash room may also serve as a laundry room and, when wood is used for fuel, as a wood storage room (see Figures 4 and 5).

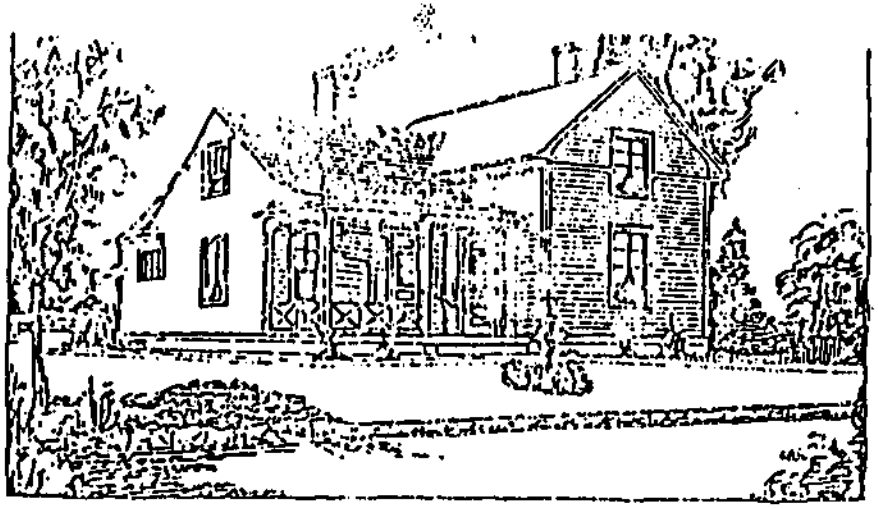
According to U.S.D.A. bulletins of the early 20th century, the farmhouse is the most important building on the farmstead because it is the farmer's residence and office. Three essentials should be combined in every farm house: comfort, convenience, and economy. In locating the farm house, consideration should be given to soil type and air flow. A dry, well-drained soil is absolutely essential. A site too closely shut in by timber will lose what it may gain in shade by the absence of free circulation of air by cutting off breezes during the sultry days of summer and the absence of sunlight in winter. Distance from the main road is also an important consideration. If the farm house is too far from the main road the almost inevitable loneliness and isolation of farm life is intensified. On the other hand, if too near the road all privacy is lost, the dust becomes an annoyance, and there is an undesirable appearance of being crowded for room.

The U.S.D.A. bulletins suggest two plans for farm houses: $600 house with $500 addition and the $1,000 house. Both plans are of the balloon frame type consisting of sills, studding, plates, joists, and rafters. The first plan provides a main building with a living room 15′ x 15′, a back room 9′6" by 10′6" with a commodious closet and a staircase from the first floor. The second floor has two rooms, respectively 15′ x 15′ and 9′6" x 10′6". The plan provides for a further addition for enlargement of the house when financial conditions permit. This addition will be 16′ x 28′, providing on the first floor a living room and kitchen and on the second floor a bedchamber. The kitchen will be 11′ x 11′6" with a pantry and stairway to cellar. The walls of the main building are 14′ high and those of the addition 12′. The house should also have a porch 8′ x 16′, large enough to prove not only an ornament, but a great convenience during warmer portions of the year (see Figures 6, 7, and 8).

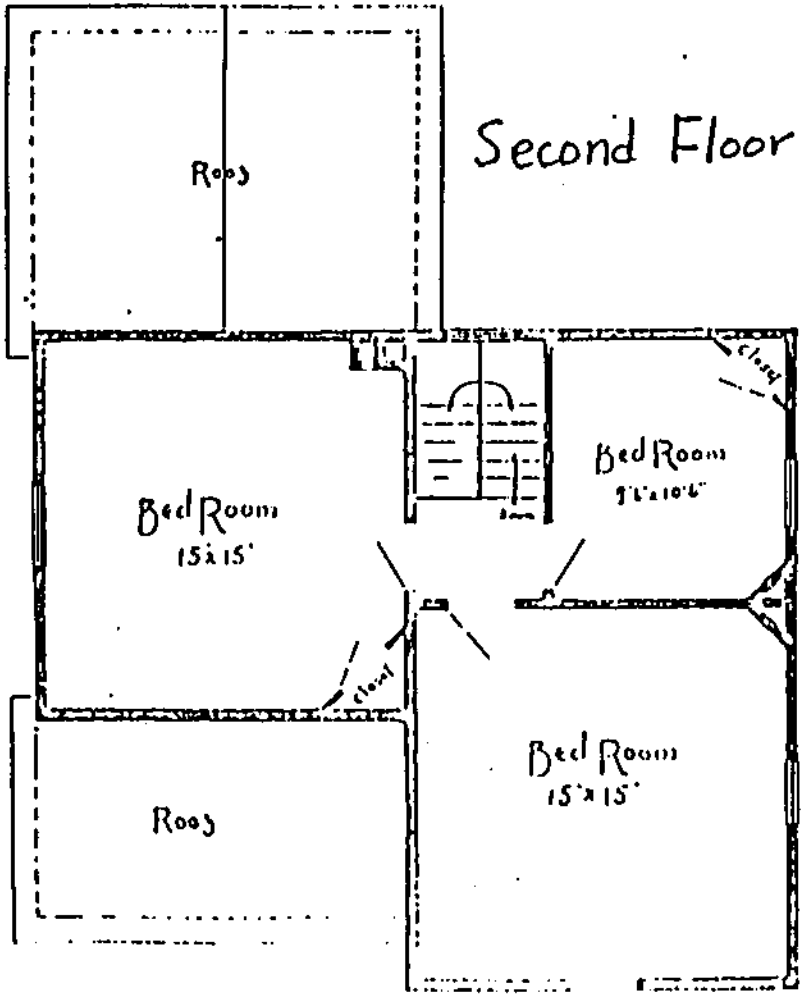
The $1,000 house design provides for a somewhat roomier house, an attractive exterior design, and one capable of being made into a larger, finer residence eventually. A large living room, a conveniently large kitchen, and two good-sized bedrooms, together with a large covered porch, take up the space on the first floor. The second floor will provide a hall, a garret, two bedrooms and bathroom. A single chimney

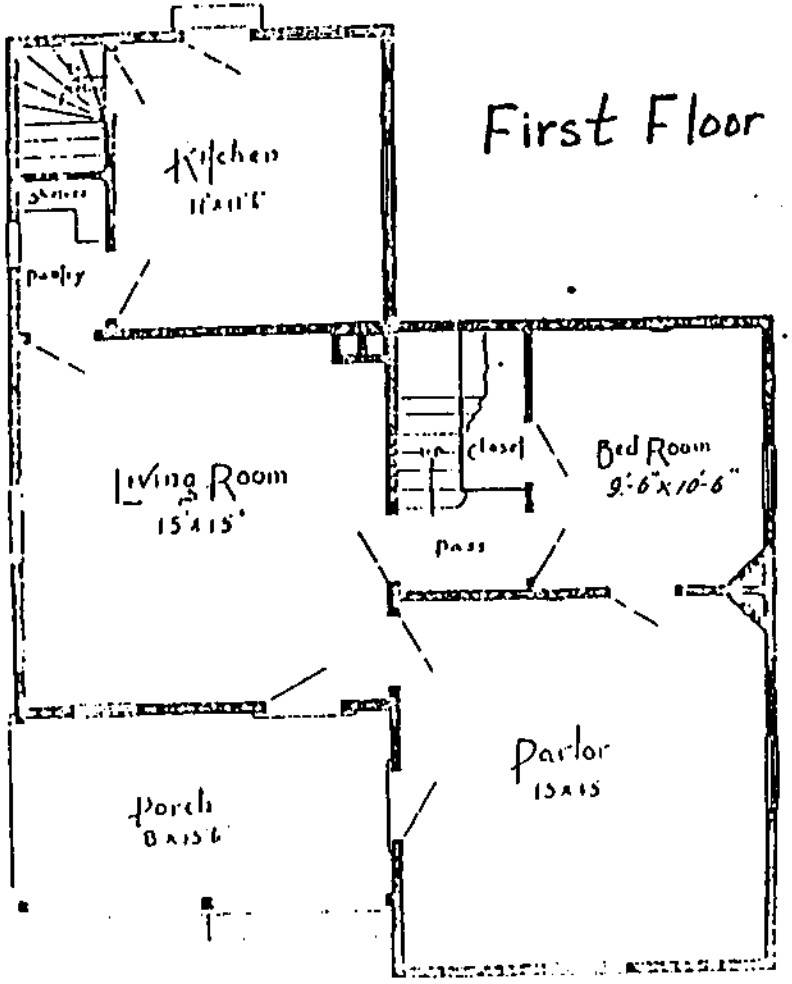


Figures 4 & 5
Convenient Farmhouse Plan
ca. 1915



Figures 6, 7, & 8
A $600 Farmhouse
with $500 Addition
ca. 1900





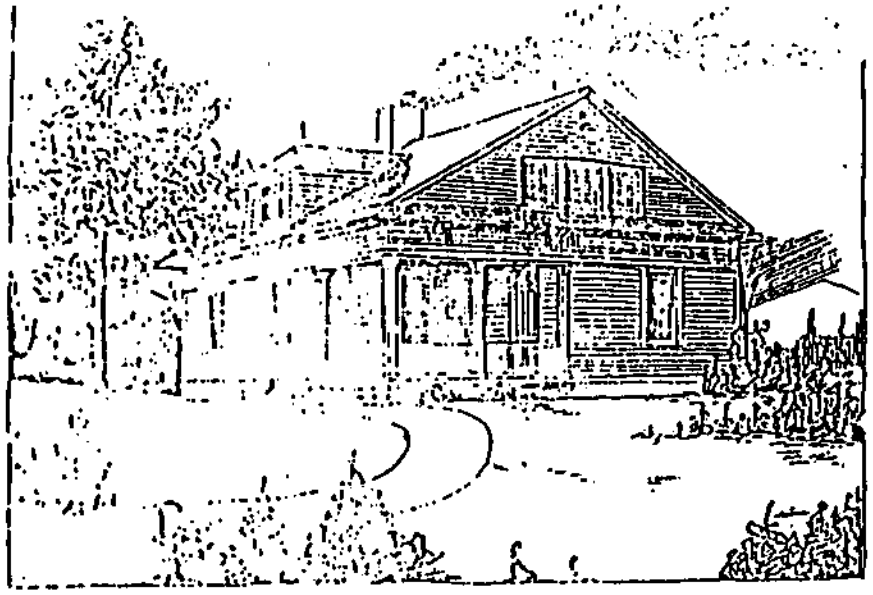
with two flues is so placed as to make it possible to have a stove in each of the first floor rooms (see Figures 9, 10, and 11).

The foundation for these two plans may vary. The most inexpensive foundation consists of short wooden posts extending from below the frost line to a foot or more above ground, set near enough together to adequately support the sills. A second, more expensive type of foundation consists of a brick wall, two bricks (9") thick. Such a wall will extend well below the frost line. If there is to be a cellar, the wall should be 7′ high.

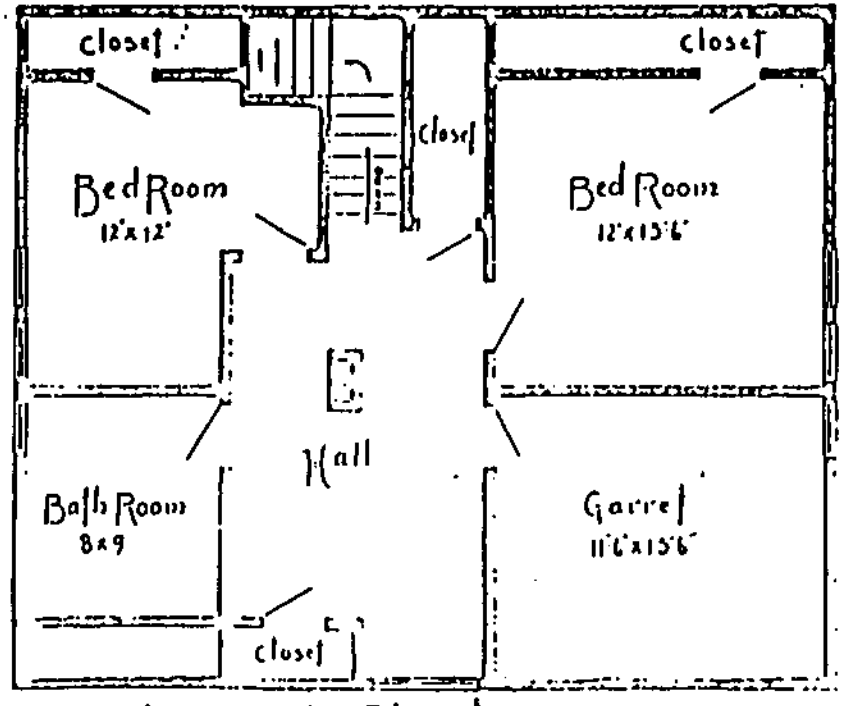
The chimney for both house plans should start from the ground. It should have a solid foundation of brick or stone. The exterior walls should be two bricks thick and the division walls one brick thick. In case the chimney is lined with one of the patent fire-clay linings one brick will prove of sufficient thickness for the exterior walls.

In framing the farm house, the vertical width of the sill should not by less than 8". The horizontal width of the sill should be 6". This allows for 2" space inside the studding on which the flooring should rest, making the walls tight at the bottom to exclude both drafts and vermin. The floor joists should not be less than 2" x 8" and should be cross-bridged once in every span of 10′, twice in a span of 15′, and so on. The studding in the frame house should be 2" x 4". At all corners and on either side of all door and window openings, the use of a 4" x 4" or two 2" x 4" spiked together is recommended. The plates should consist of 2" x 4" laid double, securely spiked into the top of every stud and with all joints broken. Rafters should be of 2" x 6" stuff, long enough to permit generous eaves and accurately sawed to allow tight nailing to ridge boards and plates.

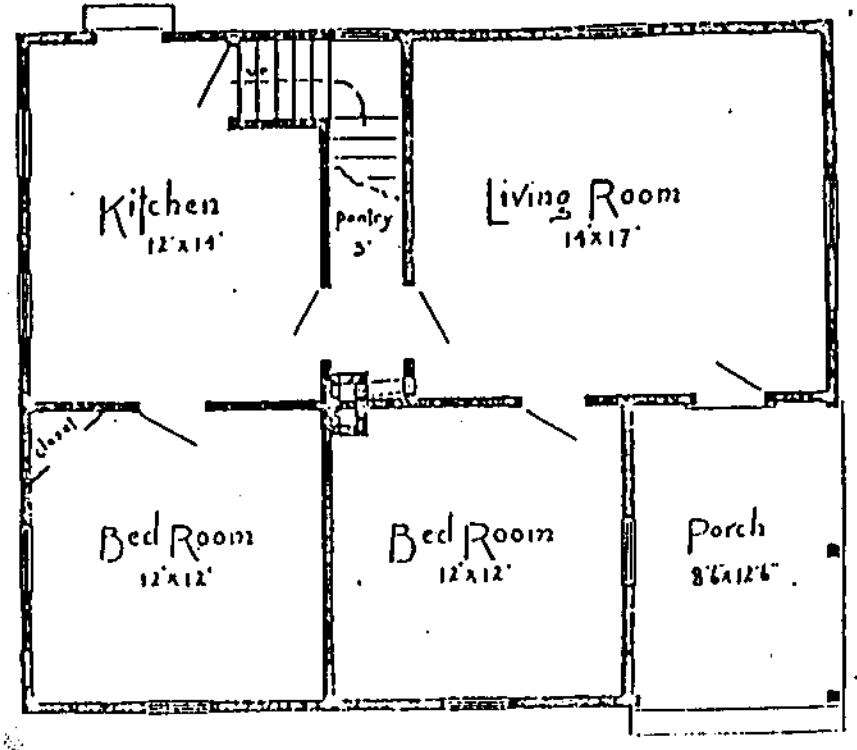
The flooring should be of double thickness. The first floor may be of rough stuff, but must be brought to an even thickness and laid diagonally. If possible use 4-inch match flooring for this layer. In completing the building after the plasterers are through, this floor should be covered with a layer of good building paper and 1" x 2" strips nailed on top of that and immediately over the joists, and then a thoroughly dry 3-inch matched floor laid on the strips, blind nailed and butting squarely against the grounds. The second floor joists rest on bearers, usually 1" x 6", let into the studding at the required heights.



Figures 9, 10, & 11
Floor Plan and Perspective
$1,000 Farmhouse 1900



(Second Floor)



The roof should have a pitch of not less than one-third, or better still, one-half. A roof with the latter pitch is less likely to leak, the outward pressure on the walls is less, and the exterior appearance is better. The two most common coverings for the roof are shingles and metal. Where shingles are used, the roof should be sheathed with strips (1" x 3"), nailed to the rafters with spaces between each course of strips of not less than 1". Metal roofs are more expensive and difficult to lay, but if kept well painted will last longer and are less subject to fire.

Generous eaves always prove economic because they protect the walls from weathering. A plain cornice, the ends of the rafters neatly boxed with the least possible molding, is the most sensible method of construction. Ornate gables and cornices are too often used to hide inferior carpentry and add expense to the house. A farm house with good lines, properly proportioned, needs no "gingerbread" or ornamentation.

There are three essentials to a good wall -- good sheathing, good paper, and good weather-boarding. Next to the studding, there should be a sheathing of cheap lumber. The best method is to place this sheathing diagonally so that every board is a brace which will serve to strengthen the frame. This sheathing should fit tight around all window and door frames and extend entirely over corner posts, plates, and sills, completely boxing the framework of the house. A good quality of building paper should completely envelop the outside walls, fitting closely around all openings. The most serviceable and most satisfactory covering for the exterior is clapboard, sawed thinner at one edge than the other and each board overlapping the one below. it should be put on with finishing nails, and they should be driven at least one inch above the lower edge.

Wide windows are always preferable to narrow ones, even though there be fewer of them. The sash should be of the style known as check rail and glazed with double-strength glass. Outside blinds should be considered. Wrought-iron hinges are preferred over cast iron because of cost and durability.

Good broad verandas are almost a necessity. The roof should be supported by plain columns with no railing. The floor of the veranda should always be constructed of narrow, matched strips of heart wood, blind nailed, and, if possible, with not less than three good coats of paint. The ceiling may be of matched and beaded 3-inch stuff.

The farmhouse should be located in a rural setting in a pre-1930 farmstead, usually the most prominent building. It should be located on its original site.

II. Significance

Farmhouses as a property type were vital cultural resources in Management Region 3 because by 1910 there were more than a 1,000 farms in eighteen of the nineteen counties. By 1930 the number of farms in the region ranged from 1,107 in Washington County to 4,487 in Muskogee County. The farmhouse was the most important building in the farmstead group. The farmhouse was a shelter for the child at birth, a protection and refuge during growth and maturity, and a comfort to the elderly in their declining years. The farmhouse was the woman's domain, where she spent most of her time, in the care of the family, in the planning and serving of meals and providing for recreation, rest, and sleep. The farmhouse was also the business center of the farm; there the office was installed, wherein the business records were kept, and the business of selling and buying was largely planned there. Often farm laborers were housed in the farmhouse, and sleeping rooms, wash rooms, and recreation rooms for the help were maintained.

III. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a farmhouse in Region 3 must retain integrity in setting, materials, and design. The farmhouse should be located in a rural setting on a pre-1930 farmstead, usually the most prominent building. To retain its integrity in setting and location, the farmhouse must be located on its original site and should not have been moved to another location on the farm acreage or to a nearby farm or town.

To be eligible single-pen log cabin farmhouses must have log walls intact and contain basic features such as one room, one story, gable roof, and end wall chimney of sandstone or limestone. The original wood shake shingle roof may have been replaced over time as well as the original caulking between spaces of log walls.

Double-pen log cabin farmhouses must include two rooms with end wall chimney of sandstone or limestone. It should also be one story high and possess a gable roof.

Saddle-bag log farmhouses must be constructed of log materials and be one-story, consist of two rooms, and gable roof. The one feature it must possess is the centrally located fireplace and chimney which distinguishes it from the double-pen version which has end wall chimneys.

Dogtrot log cabins must be constructed of log materials, many have one or two end wall chimneys, gable

roof, and one-story height. The main feature of the dogtrot for it to meet eligibility requirement is the open, roofed passageway placed between the two main rooms.

To be eligible, all log cabin farmhouses must be free of additions or major alterations, and should not be covered with siding materials which detract from their architectural integrity. Roofing materials and caulking between logs in wall surfaces may have been replaced over time, however, original roof lines and basic wall construction must be present.

The I-house as a farm dwelling must possess the basic floor plan of one room deep, two full stories high, and two-three rooms wide with sideward facing gables. Finishing materials and decorative elements may vary, but to be eligible the I-house must retain the basic design pattern which characterized I-houses from other forms of farmhouses.

Colonial farmhouses must retain tall, stately columns; small porches; either gambrel or steeply gabled roofs; narrow eaves; and symmetrically placed windows.

Dutch farmhouses must contain certain features such as Dutch gambrel roof, central entrance on a broad side to the front, and broad porches supported by large, simple columns.

Mission farmhouses must possess plain, stucco wall surfaces, high towers, close grouping of windows, and red roofing tile.

The California Bungalow must retain low construction design, low roofs, and broad, overhanging eaves. The traditional bungalow was only one story, but bungalow farmhouses may be one-and-a-half or two stories high.

The Chicago farmhouse must possess low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, and high windows as well as simply designed decorative elements.

All these styles must be free of additions or major alterations which would detract from their historic and architectural integrity. No siding materials should cover original walls.

The farmhouse to meet eligibility requirements must have been occupied by a farm family during the pre-1930 period and must have served as the principal building on a pre-1930 farmstead where agricultural activities were planned and coordinated.