DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORIC CONTEXT

FOR THE AGRICULTURE THEME IN

MANAGEMENT REGION #5: 1855-1930

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Regional Overview

Management Region #5

Management Region #5 consists of ten counties in south central Oklahoma: Carter, Garvin, Johnston, Love, McClain, Marshall, Murray, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, and Seminole. The bulk of Region 5 was part of the Chickasaw Nation after it was permanently separated from the Choctaw Nation in 1855--the starting point for historic context development. The new political boundaries for the Chickasaw Nation were Red River on the south, the 98th meridian from Red to the Canadian River on the west, the Canadian River on the north, and directly southward from the Canadian to the source of Island Bayou, then along that stream to its confluence with the Red River. The remaining part of Region 5 was occupied by the Seminole, one of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the Pottawatomie and Shawnee tribes. The Seminoles, after the Civil War, agreed to purchase land from the Creek Nation (200,000 acres). In 1881, an additional 175,000 acres was purchased from the Creeks. With these two purchases, the Seminole Nation lands were about the same size as Seminole County in Region 5. Settlements with the Creeks and Seminoles in the 1860s provided that land ceded by these two tribes could be used for occupance by other Indian groups who chose to move to Indian Territory. Among these groups were the Shawnee and Pottawatomie tribes. During the 1870s, these two groups began locating in Indian Territory in an area to the west of the Seminole Nation.

Most of the early settlers in Region 5 were agriculturists. Cattle raising became the leading industry among the Chickasaw with

the growth of ranching in Indian Territory and neighboring Texas. Many prominent mixed-blood families established ranch headquarters in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation where their herds fed on the open range of the prairies west of the Cross Timbers and in the Canadian River valley (Wright, A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma, p. 93). In addition to cattle ranching, early Indian Commission reports indicate that the Chickasaws raised horses of superior quality, possessed large herds of swine, sheep and goats, and poultry of every description. They were also engaged in dairying, according to reports, and made their own butter and cheese. In terms of crops, they raised cotton, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and beans. It was also reported that they exported cotton, beef, and pork (Foreman, The Five Civilized Tribes, pp. 97-98). Individual Chickasaws had as much as 500 acres in cotton, wheat, oats, and corn cultivated with up to 150 slaves (Foreman, p. 106). Chickasaws continued to build their livestock herds with money from the sale of their land in the East.

The Seminoles were early producers of a variety of crops including corn, potatoes, rice, goober peas (peanuts), pumpkins, and beans. Foreman states that the Seminoles "paid scant attention" to livestock raising in their early agriculture (Foreman, p. 106). By the 1890s, the Seminoles had begun raising livestock (Wright, p. 236). In regard to the Pottawatomies and agriculture, Wright states that from the time they began locating in Indian Territory, they were involved in stock raising and farming (Wright, p. 218).

According to several sources, the Chickasaw quickly established a cotton gin and a water mill at Tishamingo, their capitol. These

agricultural-related structures indicate that indeed farming was a major enterprise in Region 5 during the Indian Territorial Period.

Of the five land openings which affected settlement in the Twin Territories, the Run of 1891 had the most impact on Region 5. It opened the surplus lands of the Shawnee-Pottawatomie tribes to white settlement. About 20,000 persons contested for the 7,000 quarter-sections, and all the land was occupied in one day. According to one source, there was excellent soil for farming, ample grazing land for livestock, and sufficient water to meet the demands of settlers with livestock (Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, p. 50).

An early agriculture-related enterprise in Region #5 were the cattle drives that extended from Texas to railroad terminals in Missouri and eastern Kansas. One such trail was the West Shawnee which ran from Colbert's Ferry on the Texas-Indian Territory border to Boggy Depot and branched northwestward. It crossed the Canadian River near the site of Konowa (Seminole County in Region #5) and the North Canadian River near the site of Shawnee (Pottawatomie County in Region #5). The northern objective was Dodge City, Kansas which became known as the "cow capital of the world". Approximately 6 million head of cattle were driven north from Texas across Oklahoma to railroad lines or northern ranges. The West Shawnee route undoubtedly had some effect on the growth of the cattle industry in Region #5.

A second important transportation feature that affected agriculture in Region #5 was construction of railroad trackage. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, completed across Region #5 in 1886, ran through Purcell (McClain County), Pauls Valley (Garvin County), and Ardmore (Carter County). This line, which was in operation prior

to the land runs, played a major role in the runs for homesteads and location of townsites. It also influenced the growth of population as well as the development of agriculture in Region #5. Agriculture was closely related to railroad development during its early history in Oklahoma. The Burlington Northern also ran through the eastern edge of Region #5 with stops in Ada (Pontotoc County) and Madill (Marshall).

These agricultural activities in the nineteenth century set the stage for later development of farming in Region #5 in the early decades of the twentieth century. Cotton became the dominant crop in most of Region #5. The Chickasaw influence of raising and using the crop continued to exist until about the mid-1920s when cotton production reached its peak in Oklahoma. Most farmers sold their cotton at the gin, and one of the major compressing plants in Oklahoma was located at Ardmore (Carter County).

By the mid-1920s, the three major cotton producing counties in Region #5 were Love (59% of crop area), and Marshall and Carter (over 50% of crop area). Broomcorn was another dominant crop in Region #5. Two of the three leading counties in broomcorn production were located in Region #5: Garvin and McClain. Both counties had over 10% of crop area devoted to broomcorn and Lindsay (Garvin County) became known as the "Broomcorn Capital of the World."

In terms of acreage, corn was second to cotton in Region #5. All ten counties had 25-55,000 acres devoted to corn with Garvin (54,000), Pontotoc (52,000) Pottawatomie (47,000), and Seminole (47,000) the leaders. Wheat was a relatively minor crop in Region #5 with only Garvin and Carter possessing more than a 1,000 acres. Oats ranked

second to corn as a grain crop--Garvin (15,000 acres), Marshall (13,000), and Pottawatomie and Pontotoc (11,000) were the major producers. Some grain sorghum was produced in all ten counties.

Types of livestock raised in Region #5 also were varied including beef and dairy cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry. Carter was leading producer of cattle followed by Johnston and Murray while hogs were important in Murray and Garvin Counties. McClain, Pontotoc, and Pottawatomie were the chief poultry producing counties (Ellsworth and Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," pp. 70-75).

The year 1930 is an appropriate terminal date for historic context development for the agriculture theme because Region #5, like most areas in Oklahoma, experienced the economic depression beginning with the stock market crash of 1929. By 1931 Oklahoma cotton prices had dipped to a low of five cents per pound. Moreover, the farmers of Region #5 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 Pottawatomie is the most populous of the ten counties with 55,239 residents while Love has the least number of inhabitants with 7,469. Pottawatomie is also the most densely populated county with 70.5 people per square mile and Love has only 14.2 people per square mile. Marshall contains the greatest percentage of population 65 and over at 21.3 while McClain has the least in this category at 11.8. The most urbanized county is Carter at 70.7% while Marshall is most rural. The county with the

greatest percentage of Blacks is Carter with 8.4% followed by Seminole with 7.9%. McClain has the smallest percentage of Blacks at 1.1%.

McClain has the highest per capita income and median family income with $6,153 and $18,625, respectively. Johnston has the lowest income in both categories ($4,227 and $9,930).

Pottawatomie is the most industrialized county with a total of 54 manufacturing units with 23 of those employing 20 or more persons. Pottawatomie also leads in new capital expenditures ($13.7 million) and value added by manufacture ($91.1 million).

In terms of mineral industries, primarily oil and gas, Carter has the most establishments with 234 and the greatest value added by mining ($501.7 million).

The current agriculture picture shows Garvin with the greatest number of farms (1,324) and also the greatest acreage in farms (404,416). Johnston has the largest average size of farms at 600 acres while McClain possesses the greatest market value of farm products sold ($33.125 million). Marshall has the fewest number of farms (398) and Murray has the least amount of land in farm acreage (170,990). Pottawatomie has the smallest average size of farms (252 acres) and Marshall has the smallest market value of farm products sold ($8.1 million) (See Tables I-VIII).

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MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table I

County	County Seat	Population of County Seat
Carter	Ardmore	23,689
Garvin	Pauls Valley	5,664
Johnston	Tishomingo	3,212
Love	Marietta	2,494
McClain	Purcell	4,638
Marshall	Madill	3,173
Murray	Sulphur	5,516
Pontotoc	Ada	15,902
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	26,506
Seminole	Wewoka	5,480

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table II

County	Land Area Sq. Miles	Population Total	Population Per Sq. Mi.	Population % 65 & Over
Carter	827	43,610	52.7	15.5
Garvin	813	27,856	34.3	18.6
Johnston	639	10,365	16.2	17.4
Love	519	7,469	14.2	16.3
McClain	581	20,291	34.9	11.8
Marshall	372	10,550	28.4	21.3
Murray	420	12,147	28.9	18.2
Pontotoc	717	32,598	45.5	16.5
Pottawatomie	783	55,239	70.5	14.5
Seminole	639	27,473	43.0	17.4

County	Population % Urban	Population % Black	Population Foreign Stock %
Carter	70.7	8.4	.9
Garvin	42.1	2.7	.7
Johnston	31.0	2.7	.5
Love	-	3.9	.4
McClain	38.0	1.1	.5
Marshall	30.1	1.7	.4
Murray	68.3	1.5	.5
Pontotoc	48.8	2.7	.8
Pottawatomie	64.6	2.0	1.0
Seminole	51.2	7.9	.7

County	Per Capita Income ($)	Median Family Income ($)
Carter	4,356	17,207
Garvin	5,891	15,507
Johnston	4,227	9,930
Love	5,980	15,913
McClain	6,153	18,625
Marshall	5,673	12,230
Murray	5,683	15,405
Pontotoc	5,825	15,388
Pottawatomie	6,008	16,246
Seminole	5,403	14,811

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table III

Housing, 1980

County	Total Units	Owner Occupied	% Units Built between 1970-80
Carter	17,815	11,903	25.9
Garvin	11,357	8,103	23.2
Johnston	4,315	2,796	34.0
Love	3,191	2,201	41.3
McClain	7,704	5,635	36.5
Marshall	5,115	3,260	37.7
Murray	5,079	3,314	25.7
Pontotoc	13,277	8,651	26.2
Pottawatomie	21,945	15,279	30.8
Seminole	11,167	7,423	25.2

Source: 1980 Census of Housing

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table IV

County	Manufacturers, 1982 Total Establishments	20 or more Employees	New Capital Expenditures ($ mill.)
Carter	52	13	(D)
Garvin	23	9	(D)
Johnston	10	3	.1
Love	5	2	(D)
McClain	15	4	.1
Marshall	13	5	.6
Murray	9	2	(D)
Pontotoc	35	14	2.9
Pottawatomie	54	23	13.7
Seminole	34	14	2.1

County	Manufacturers, 1982 No. of Employees (1,000)	Value Added by Manufacture ($ mil.)
Carter	(D)	(D)
Garvin	(D)	(D)
Johnston	.2	2.8
Love	(D)	(D)
McClain	.3	7.5
Marshall	.5	10.5
Murray	(D)	(D)
Pontotoc	1.7	63.7
Pottawatomie	2.3	91.1
Seminole	1.7	60.2

Source: 1982 Census of Manufactures

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure.

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table V

	Wholesale Trade, 1982	
County	Establishments	Total Sales ($1,000)
Carter	106	198,859
Garvin	47	57,705
Johnston	9	19,091
Love	5	1,810
McClain	21	27,875
Marshall	11	29,774
Murray	10	10,693
Pontotoc	65	88,036
Pottawatomie	61	161,559
Seminole	63	113,027

	Wholesale Trade, 1987	
County	Establishments	Total Sales ($1,000)
Carter	102	(D)
Garvin	40	40,338
Johnston	10	17,288
Love	5	12,755
McClain	23	22,679
Marshall	14	25,841
Murray	11	9,116
Pontotoc	67	73,240
Pottawatomie	65	109,902
Seminole	46	52,245

Sources: 1982 Census of Wholesale Trade

1987 Census of Wholesale Trade

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VI

Retail Trade, 1982

County	Establishments	Top Three Retail Types: No. of Apparel and Accessory Stores
Carter	543	42
Garvin	298	19
Johnston	69	2
Love	76	3
McClain	163	6
Marshall	105	3
Murray	121	10
Pontotoc	324	35
Pottawatomie	536	36
Seminole	253	16

County	Top Three Retail Types: No. of Eating/Drinking Places	No. of Food Stores
Carter	66	54
Garvin	35	37
Johnston	6	12
Love	10	11
McClain	25	19
Marshall	15	14
Murray	15	12
Pontotoc	40	30
Pottawatomie	111	38
Seminole	29	37

Source: 1982 Census of Retail Trade

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VI continued.

	Retail Trade, 1987	
		Top Three Retail Types
County	Establishments	No. of Apparel and Accessory Stores
Carter	368	38
Garvin	212	18
Johnston	47	4
Love	42	1
McClain	111	6
Marshall	73	3
Murray	78	8
Pontotoc	233	33
Pottawatomie	346	27
Seminole	156	12

	Top Three Retail Types	
County	No. of Eating/Drinking Places	No. of Food Stores
Carter	79	56
Garvin	42	38
Johnston	11	13
Love	7	8
McClain	24	20
Marshall	16	19
Murray	18	10
Pontotoc	44	34
Pottawatomie	102	39
Seminole	33	33

Source: 1987 Census of Retail Trade

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VII

Mineral Industries, 1977

County	No. of Mineral Industry Establishments	0-19 Employees	20-99 Employees	100-249 Employees
Carter	180	162	17	1
Garvin	148	126	22	-
Johnston	14	12	2	-
Love	25	24	1	-
McClain	87	84	3	-
Marshall	31	28	3	-
Murray	22	20	2	-
Pontotoc	84	79	4	1
Pottawatomie	79	78	1	-
Seminole	126	115	10	1

County	Oil and Gas Extraction	Non-Metallic Minerals Mining	Metal Mining
Carter	179	1	-
Garvin	147	1	-
Johnston	8	6	-
Love	25	-	-
McClain	86	1	-
Marshall	30	1	-
Murray	19	3	-
Pontotoc	82	2	-
Pottawatomie	77	1	-
Seminole	125	1	-

Source: 1977 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VII continued.

Mineral Industries, 1982

County	No. of Mineral Establishments	With 20 Employees or more
Carter	234	41
Garvin	219	32
Johnston	9	2
Love	65	6
McClain	148	13
Marshall	35	2
Murray	36	6
Pontotoc	131	8
Pottawatomie	178	6
Seminole	199	28

County	No. of Employees (1,000)	Value Added by Mining ($ mil.)
Carter	2.7	501.7
Garvin	2.2	320.5
Johnston	.1	4.3
Love	.4	109.0
McClain	1.0	178.3
Marshall	.1	36.0
Murray	.4	66.1
Pontotoc	.7	174.1
Pottawatomie	.9	88.3
Seminole	2.0	155.4

Source: 1982 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VIII

Agriculture, 1982

County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)
Carter	1,063	386,472
Garvin	1,355	402,259
Johnston	595	321,858
Love	593	219,394
McClain	977	280,564
Marshall	414	171,644
Murray	411	173,003
Pontotoc	1,048	394,487
Pottawatomie	1,407	326,704
Seminole	1,030	256,094

County	Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Market Value of all Farm Products Sold ($1,000)
Carter	364	15,421
Garvin	297	28,852
Johnston	541	15,799
Love	370	15,264
McClain	287	29,365
Marshall	415	7,197
Murray	421	8,699
Pontotoc	376	20,126
Pottawatomie	232	19,419
Seminole	249	10,583

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

MANAGEMENT REGION 5

Table VII continued.

	Agriculture, 1987	
County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)
Carter	1,056	402,260
Garvin	1,324	404,416
Johnston	539	323,248
Love	589	215,672
McClain	900	271,208
Marshall	398	172,917
Murray	418	170,990
Pontotoc	1,030	363,590
Pottawatomie	1,284	323,339
Seminole	990	256,310

County	Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Market Value of all Farm Products Sold ($1,000)
Carter	381	16,637
Garvin	305	27,751
Johnston	600	18,223
Love	366	13,159
McClain	301	33,125
Marshall	434	8,187
Murray	409	14,892
Pontotoc	353	19,485
Pottawatomie	252	15,865
Seminole	259	12,792

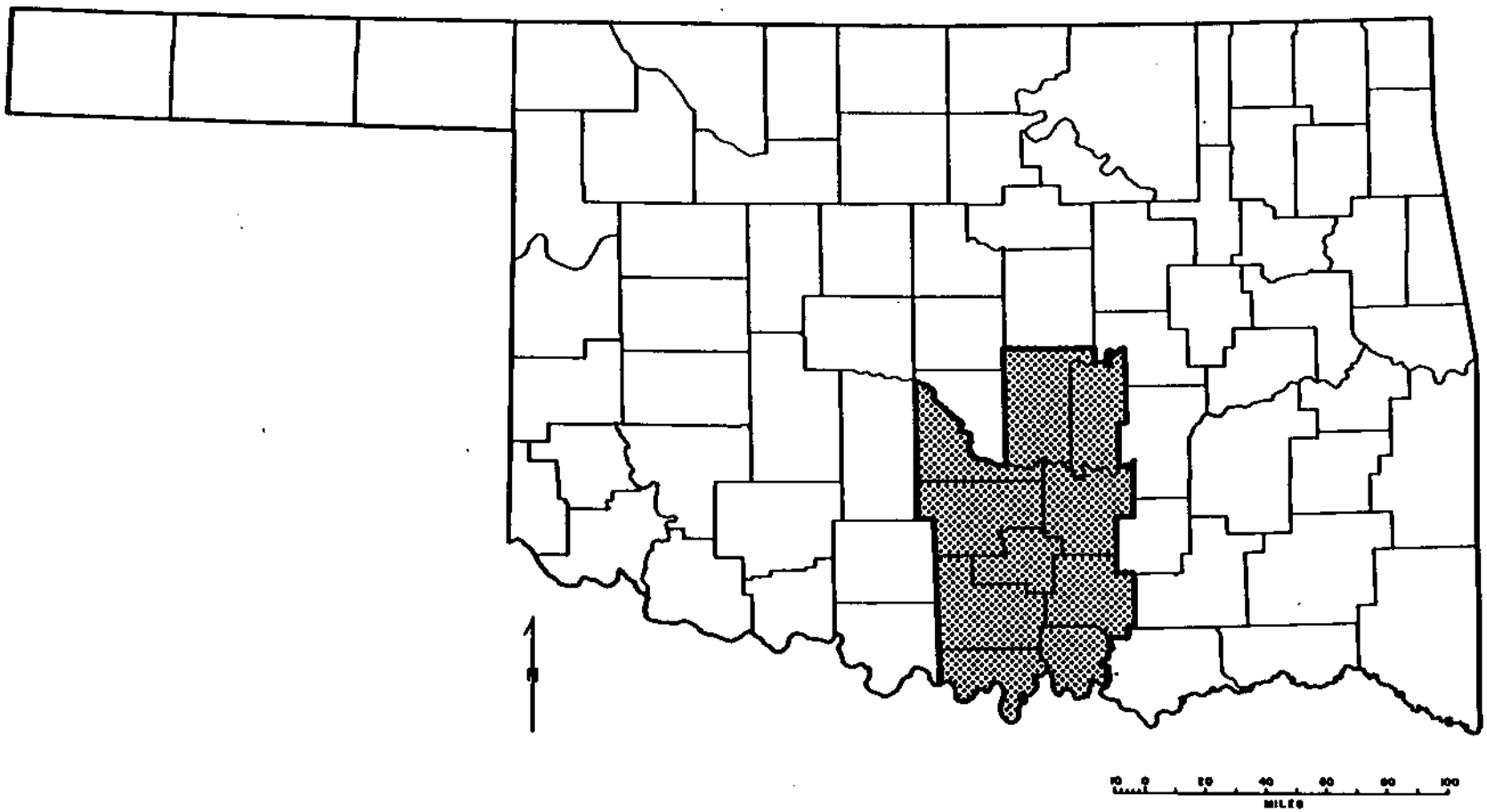
Source: 1987 Census of Agriculture

Historical Narrative

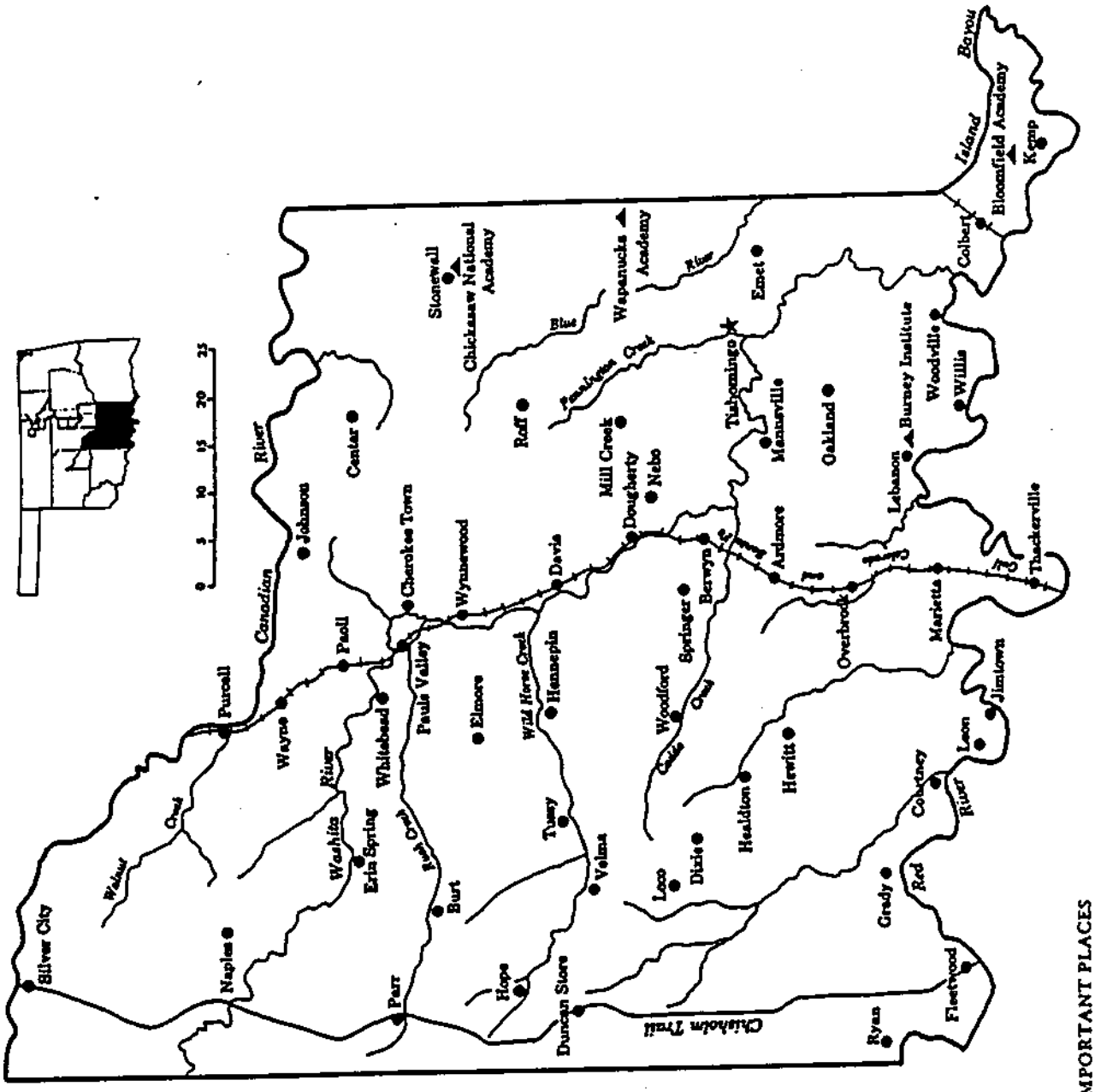
Introduction

Management Region #5 consists of ten counties in south central Oklahoma: Carter, Garvin, Johnston, Love, McClain, Marshall, Murray, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, and Seminole (Map 1). The bulk of Region 5 was part of the Chickasaw Nation after it was permanently separated from the Choctaw Nation in 1855--the starting point for historic context development. The new political boundaries for the Chickasaw Nation were Red River on the south, the 98th meridian from Red to the Canadian River on the west, the Canadian River on the north, and directly southward from the Canadian to the source of Island Bayou, then along the stream to its confluence with the Red River on the east (Map 2). The remaining part of Region 5 was occupied by the Seminole, one of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the Pottawatomie and Shawnee tribes. The Seminoles, after the Civil War, agreed to purchase land from the Creek Nation (200,000 acres). In 1881, an additional 175,000 acres was purchased from the Creeks. With these two purchases, the Seminole Nation lands were about the same size as Seminole County in Region #5 (Map 3). Settlements with the Creeks and Seminoles in the 1860s provided that land ceded by these two tribes could be used for occupance by other Indian groups who chose to move to Indian Territory. Among these groups were the Shawnee and Pottawatomie tribes. During the 1870s, these two groups began locating in Indian Territory in an area to the west of the Seminole Nation (Map 4).

Agricultural Theme in Management Region #5



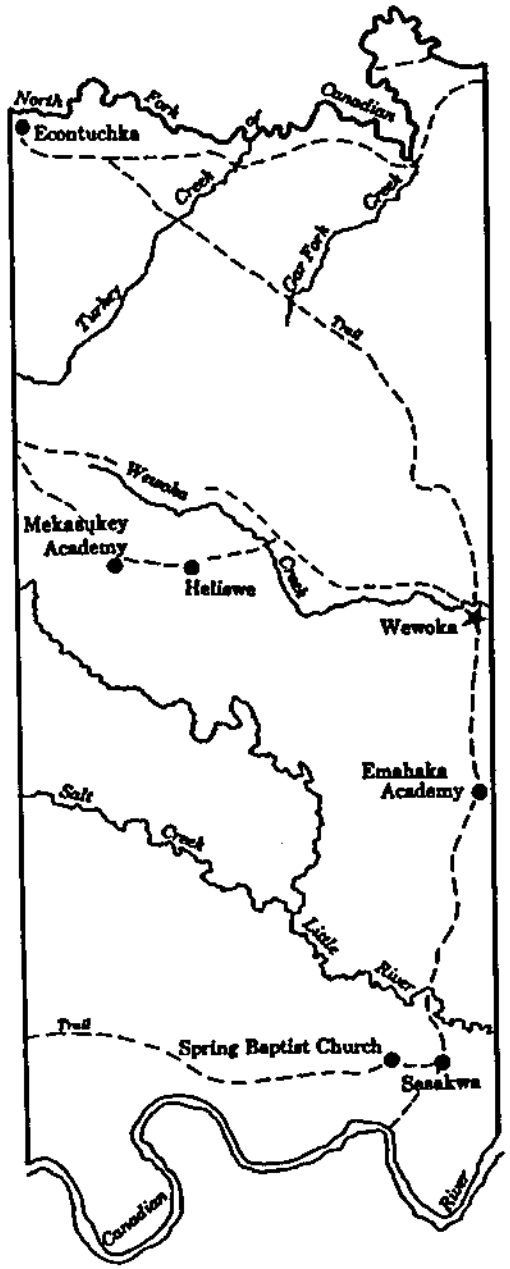
Map 1

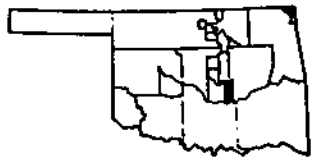


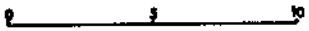
CHICKASAW NATION: IMPORTANT PLACES

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Map 2





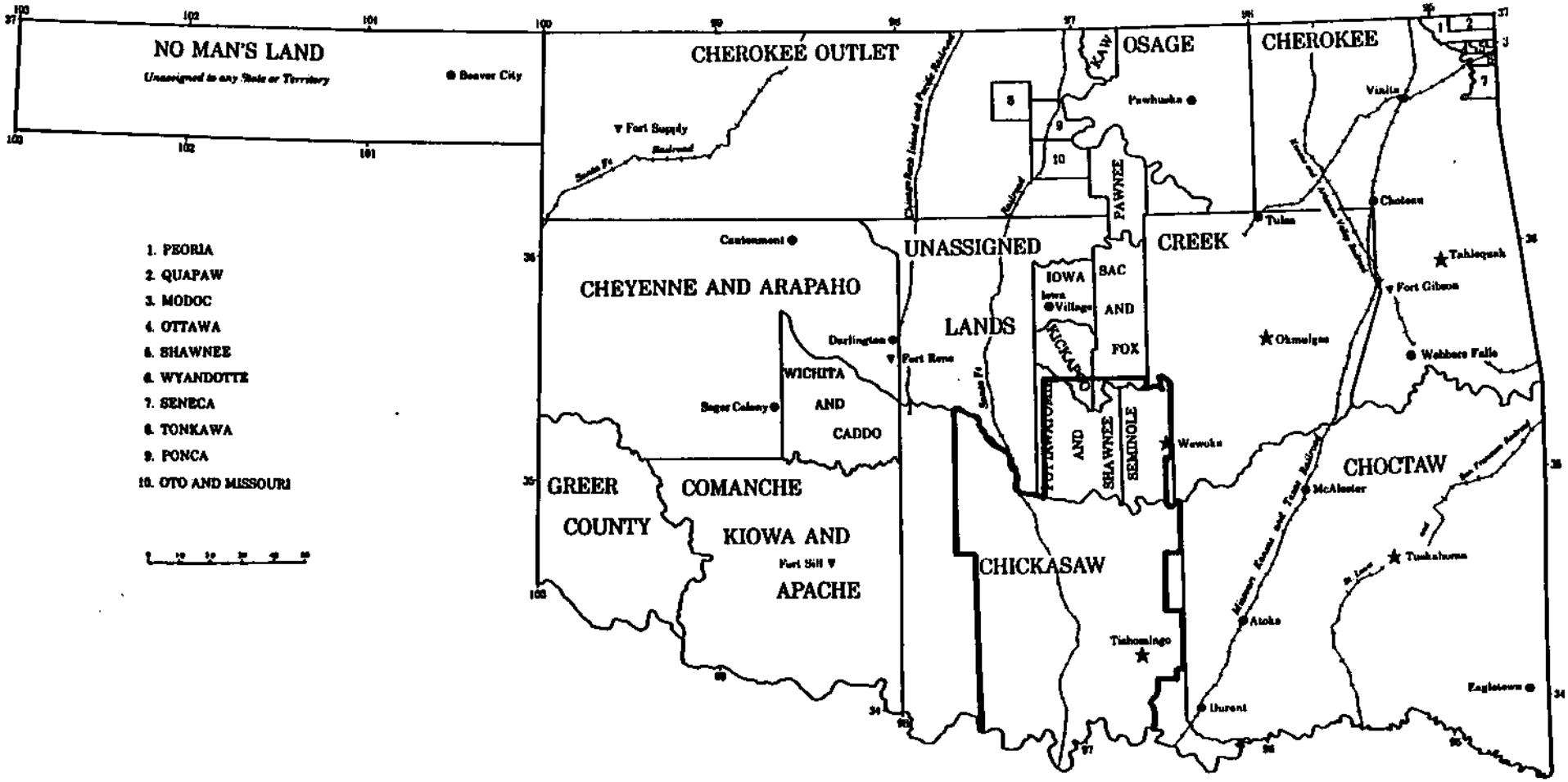


SEMINOLE NATION, 1889

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Map 3

REGION #5



Map 4

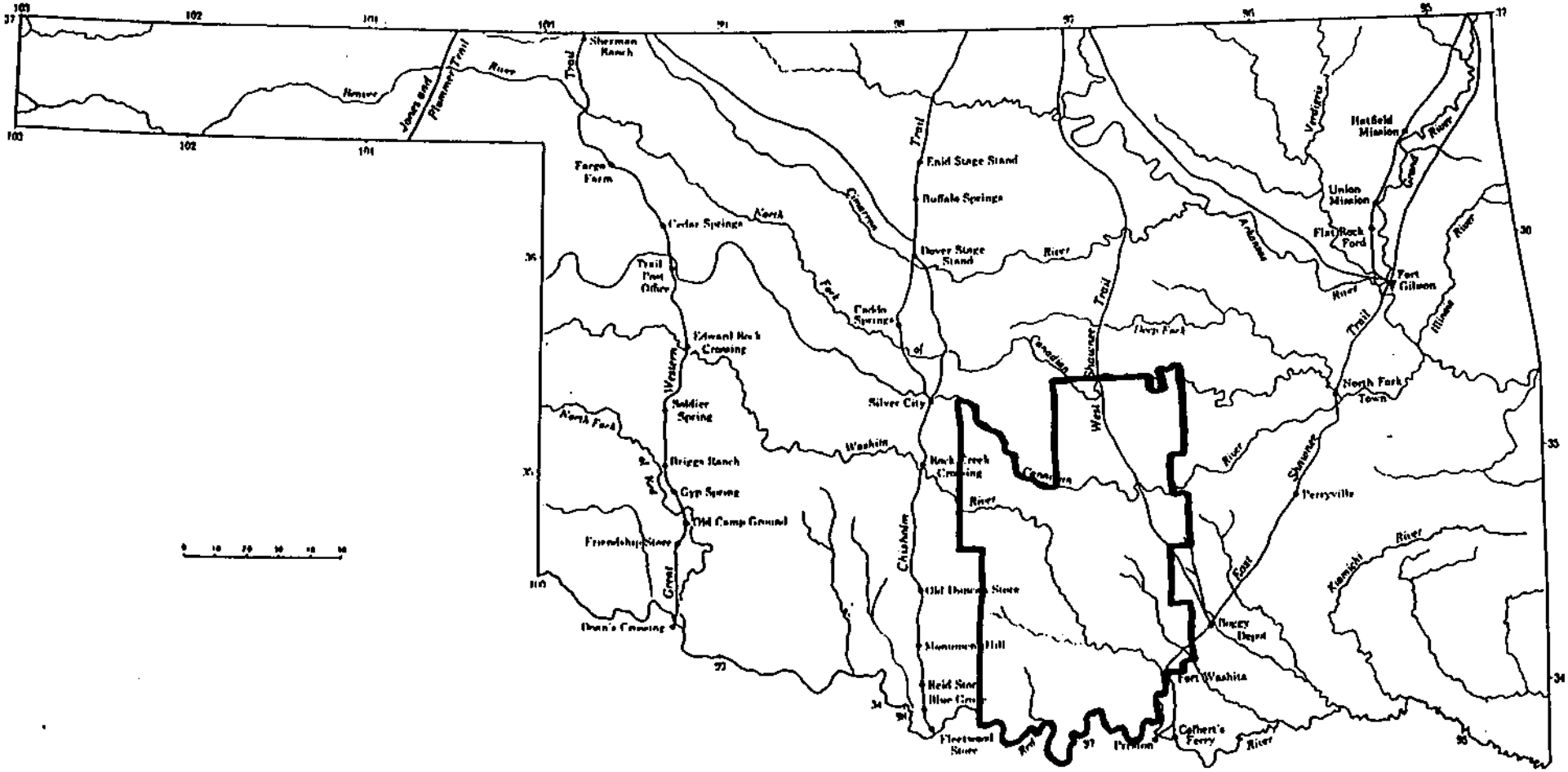
Most of the early settlers in Region 5 were agriculturists. Cattle raising became the leading industry among the Chickasaw with the growth of ranching in Indian Territory and neighboring Texas. Many prominent mixed-blood families established ranch headquarters in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation where their herds fed on the open range of the prairies west of the Cross Timbers and in the Canadian River valley (1). In addition to cattle ranching, early Indian Commission reports indicate that the Chickasaws raised horses of superior quality, possessed large herds of swine, sheep and goats, and poultry of every description. They were also engaged in dairying, according to reports, and made their own butter and cheese. In terms of crops, they raised cotton, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and beans. It was also reported that they exported cotton, beef, and pork (2). Individual Chickasaws had as much as 500 acres in cotton, wheat, oats, corn cultivated with up to 150 slaves (3). Chickasaws continued to build their livestock herds with money from the sale of their land in the East.

The Seminoles were early producers of a variety of crops including corn, potatoes, rice, goober peas (peanuts), pumpkins, and beans. Foreman states that the Seminoles "paid scant attention" to livestock raising in their early agriculture (4). By the 1980s, the Seminoles had begun raising livestock (5). In regard to the Pottawatomies and agriculture, Wright states that from the time they began locating in Indian Territory, they were involved in stock raising and farming (6).

According to several sources, the Chickasaw quickly established a cotton gin and a water mill at Tishomingo, their capital. These agricultural-related structures indicate that indeed farming was a major enterprise in Region 5 during the Indian Territorial Period.

Of the five land openings which affected settlement in the Twin Territories, the Run of 1891 had the most impact on Region 5. It opened the surplus lands of the Shawnee-Pottawatomie tribes to white settlement. About 20,000 persons contested for the 7,000 quarter-sections, and all the land was occupied in one day. According to one source, there was excellent soil for farming, ample grazing land for livestock, and sufficient water to meet the demands of settlers with livestock (7).

An early agriculture-related enterprise in Region #5 were the cattle drives that extended from Texas to railroad terminals in Missouri and eastern Kansas. One such trail was the West Shawnee which ran from Colbert's Ferry on the Texas-Indian Territory border to Boggy Depot and branched northwestward (Map 5). It crossed the Canadian River near the site of Konowa (Seminole County in Region #5) and the North Canadian River near the site of Shawnee (Pottawatomie County in Region #5). The northern objective was Dodge City, Kansas which became known as the "cow capital of the world". Approximately 6 million head of cattle were driven north from Texas across Oklahoma to railroad lines or northern ranges. The West Shawnee route undoubtedly had some effect on the growth of the cattle industry in Region #5.



CATTLE TRAILS

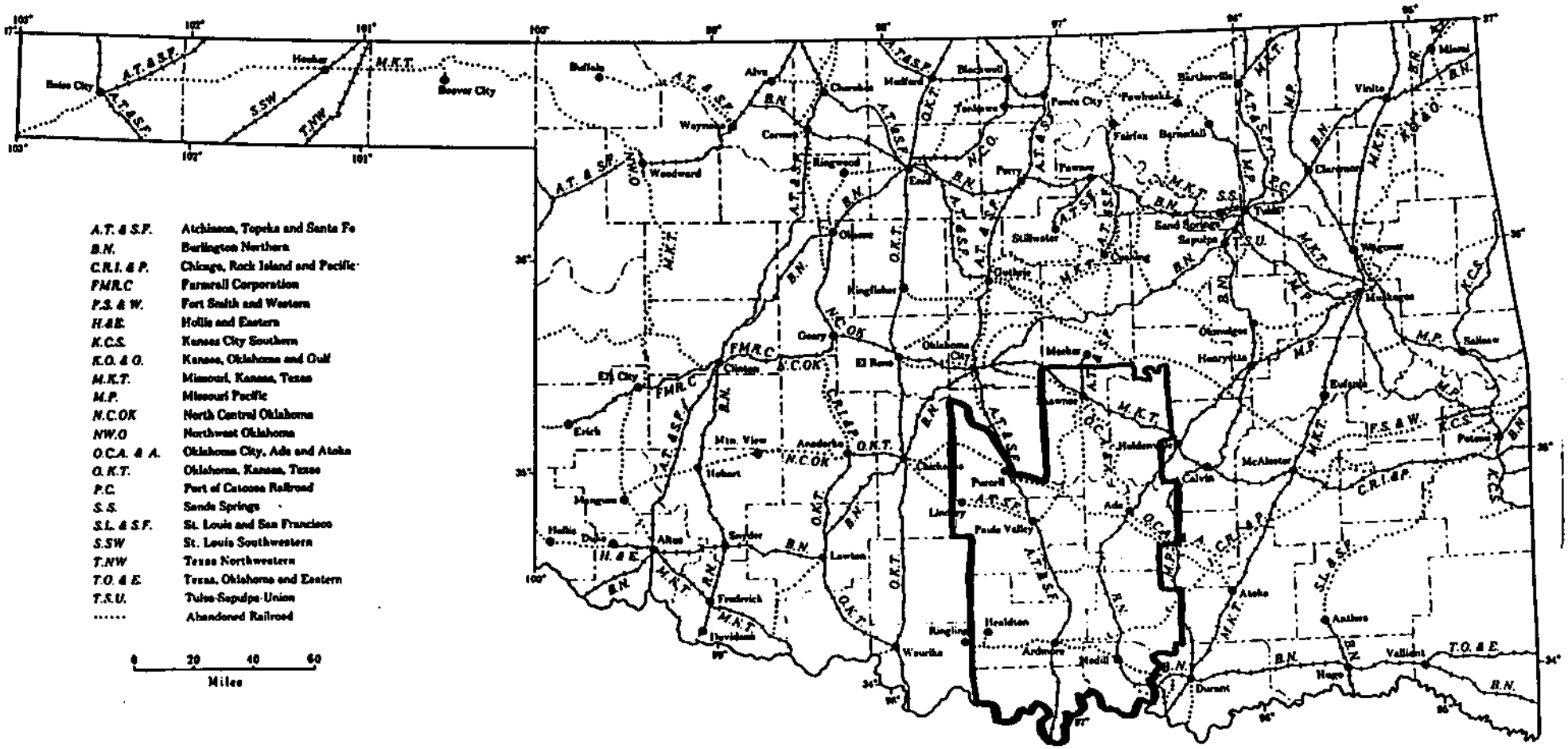
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Map 5

A second important transportation feature that affected agriculture in Region #5 was construction of railroad trackage (Map 6). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, completed across Region #5 in 1886, ran through Purcell (McClain County), Pauls Valley (Garvin County), and Ardmore (Carter County). This line, which was in operation prior to the land runs, played a major role in the runs for homesteads and location of townsites. It also influenced the growth of population as well as the development of agriculture in Region #5. Agriculture was closely related to railroad development during its early history in Oklahoma. The Burlington Northern also ran through the eastern edge of Region #5 with stops in Ada (Pontotoc County) and Madill (Marshall).

These agricultural activities in the nineteenth century set the stage for later development of farming in Region #5 in the early decades of the twentieth century. Cotton became the dominant crop in most of Region #5. The Chickasaw influence of raising and using the crop continued to exist until about the mid-1920s when cotton production reached its peak in Oklahoma. Most farmers sold their cotton at the gin, and one of the major compressing plants in Oklahoma was located at Ardmore (Carter County).

By the mid-1920s, the three major cotton producing counties in Region #5 were Love (59% of crop area), and Marshall and Carter (over 50% of crop area). Broomcorn was another dominant crop in Region #5. Two of the three leading counties in broomcorn production were located in Region #5: Garvin and



RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA, 1870–1985

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Map 6

McClain. Both counties had over 10% of crop area devoted to broomcorn and Lindsay (Garvin County) became known as the "Broomcorn Capital of the World."

In terms of acreage, corn was second to cotton in Region #5. All ten counties had 25-55,000 acres devoted to corn with Garvin (54,000), Pontotoc (52,000) Pottawatomie (47,000), and Seminole (47,000) the leaders. Wheat was a relatively minor crop in Region #5 with only Garvin and Carter possessing more than a 1,000 acres. Oats ranked second to corn as a grain crop--Garvin (15,000 acres), Marshall (13,000), and Pottawatomie and Pontotoc (11,000) were the major producers. Some grain sorghum was produced in all ten counties.

Types of livestock raised in Region #5 also were varied including beef and dairy cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry. Carter was leading producer of cattle followed by Johnston and Murray while hogs were important in Murray and Garvin Counties. McClain, Pontotoc, and Pottawatomie were the chief poultry producing counties (8).

The year 1930 is an appropriate terminal date for historic context development for the agriculture theme because Region #5, like most areas in Oklahoma, experienced the economic depression beginning with the stock market crash of 1929. By 1931 Oklahoma cotton prices had dipped to a low of five cents per pound. Moreover, the farmers of Region #5 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 (9).

Early Frontier Farms

One of the first tasks facing settlers (Whites and Indians) in Region 5 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 (10).

One of the most distinguishing traits of Region 5 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 5. Cabin styles differed greatly over time and depended upon the background of the settler. Chickasaws and Seminoles had a Southern association while several of the minor tribes in Region 5, e.g., Shawnee and Pottawatomie, were involved with building traditions of the North. Whites who settled Region 5 likewise differed in their cultural background. Midwestern states as well as states with a Southern orientation such as Arkansas and Texas contributed to the migrant flow into Region 5

(11). 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 5 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 (12) (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.

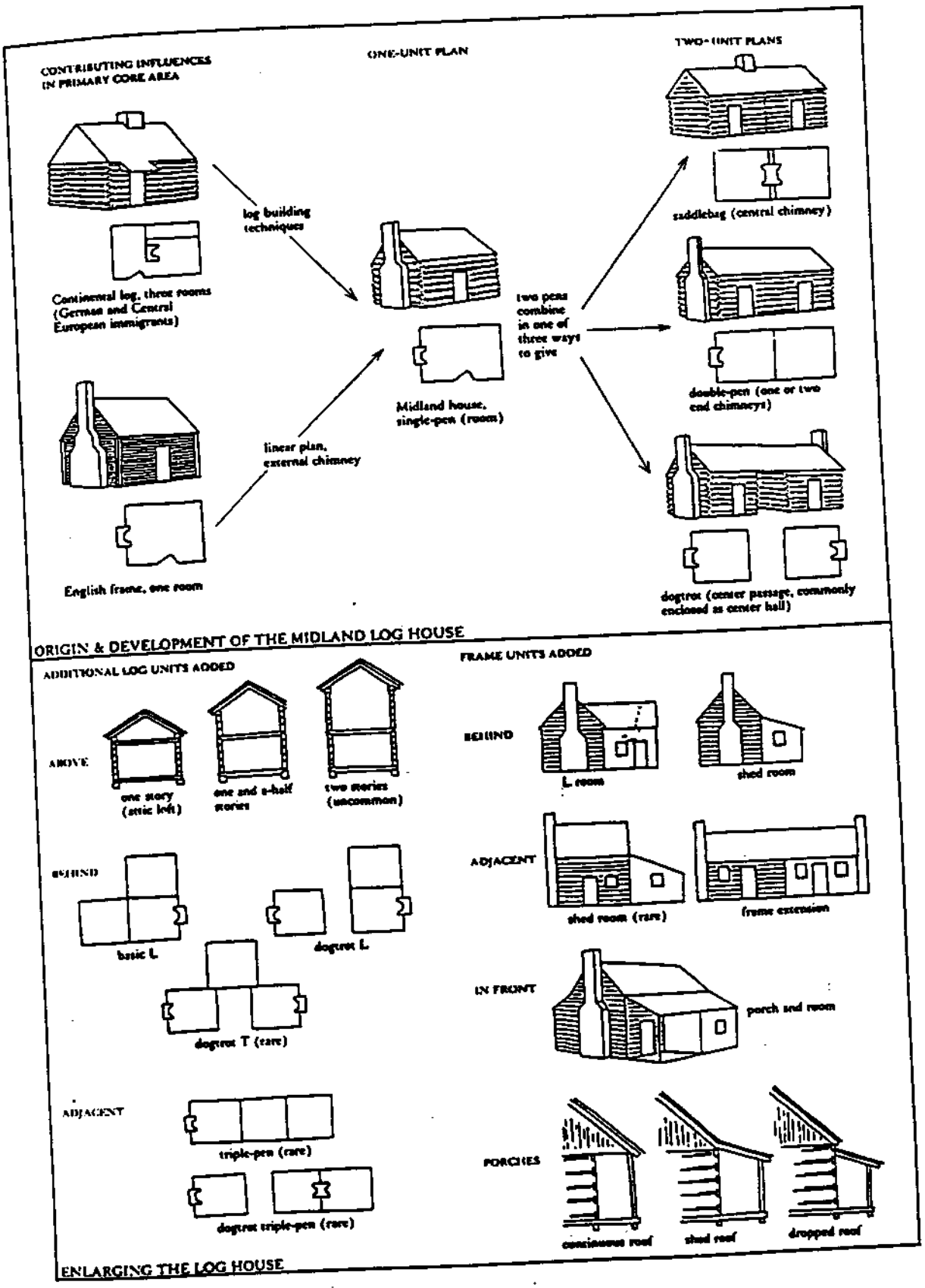

CONTRIBUTING INFLUENCES IN PRIMARY CORE AREA
ONE-UNIT PLAN
TWO-UNIT PLANS
log building techniques
Continental log, three rooms (German and Central European immigrants)
Midland house, single-pen (room)
two pens combine in one of three ways to give
saddlebag (central chimney)
double-pen (one or two end 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

In terms of log preparation and cornering, a variety of techniques were employed in Region 5. 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 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 5 showed original cedar shake shingle roofing and some type of flooring (either planks or puncheon--half log) as opposed to a dirt floor (13) (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 5 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 (14).

Because Region 5 was a transitional area between the wooded, humid section of eastern Oklahoma and the grassland, dry region of western Oklahoma, two other types of folk architecture were evident: "claim shanties" and sod houses, or "soddies" as well as a variation of the sod house known as the "half-dugout." "Claim shanties" were small wooden structures, usually 12'x14', which served as homes for many settlers during their first year or two on homestead claims. They were constructed of board-and-batten milled lumber with wood shake roofs. The "soddy," like the log cabin, used locally available building materials from the



Swedish Methods
Photo A



German Methods
Photo B



Prairie House
Photo C



I-House
Photo D

natural environment. Settlers dug "bricks" of sod to form this type of housing which generally measured 12'X14' to 16'x18'. Farm families soon discovered one disadvantage of the "soddy" after heavy rainfalls--they had to bail water from their dwellings. The "soddies" were warm in winter and cool in summer, but were ridden with spiders, bugs, and centipedes which crawled out of the sod. The dugout was a type of shelter made by digging into a hill or bank, then building up the front and side walls with sod. The roofs were made of poles covered with canvas and sod, or made from lumber, depending of the material the settler had available (15.)

The most dominant barn type found in Region 5 was the single-crib. It was the simplest, most elemental barn type consisting of a crib, or pen, constructed or rough-hewn logs and covered by a simple gable roof. The most common length of these early barns in Region 5 was between 8' and 12' with a single door in the gable end. It was probably a component of most early farmsteads in Region 5 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 5 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 (16).

A second barn type found in Region 5 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 (17).

The typical layout of early farms in Region 5 included a farmhouse, barn, corncrib, smoke-house, granaries, hog pens, and other outbuildings. Most farmsteads in Region 5 did not have sites devoted to Native American ceremonies, however, several apparently kept sacred places reserved for certain religious observances (Figure 2).

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 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,

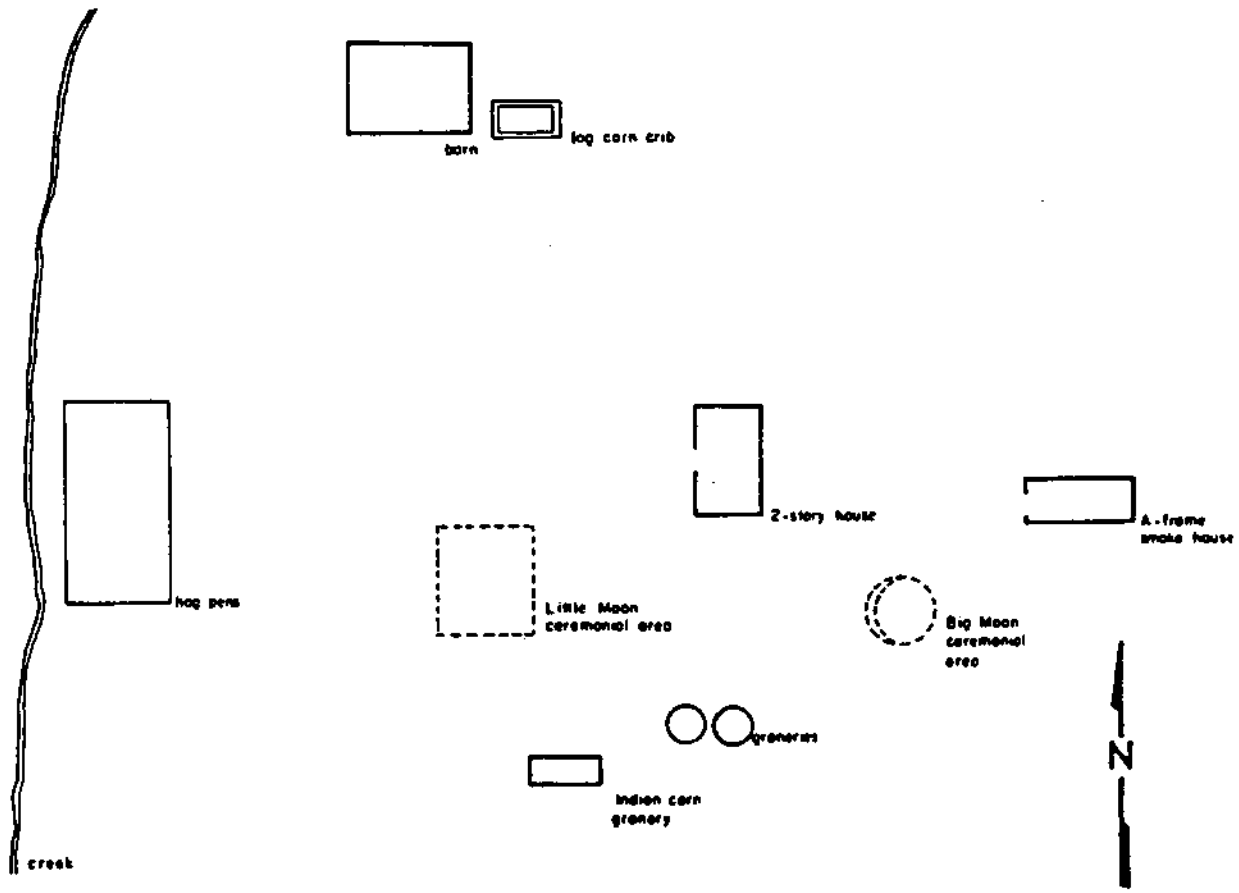


Figure 2. Early Farmstead Layout (Region 5)

and springs. 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 5 dug water wells as soon as possible (18).

While water could be found from various sources in Region 5, 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 5 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 (Figure 3). Among the Native Americans the most significant product of agriculture

COMMON NAME	Taxon	Lenape Name	Uses
Onion	Allium sp.	ulépen "onion" (pl.)	Two varieties eaten
Water Lily	Nymphaea sp.	bianaxkwin "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	mahcíkpi	Fruit eaten
Black Haw	Viburnum prunifolium	sakwenákanim "Black haw fruit"	Red nuts eaten in fall
Maize	Zea Mays	xáskwim "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	kásim	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
	Rubes occidentalis,	čkókolLs	
	R. alleghenienses,	hmuingwsak (pl.)	
	R. flagellaris		
Wild Grape	Vitis sp.	wisahkim "bitter fruit"	Used in making "Grape Dumpling"

Figure 3. Plant Foods

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 5 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 was 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 5 followed a typical work routine with the entire household integrated into the farm work process. Throughout the seasonal flow of the year, men accomplished most of the heavy work or 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 5 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 5, 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 5. 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 1990 horse drawn mechanical seeders or "drills" were prevalent in Region 5. 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 5. 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. 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 5 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 5. The self propelled combine was not developed until the 1930s (19).

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 tractor was an important piece of farm machinery in the grain counties of Region 5. The tractor pulled all sorts of equipment including plows, discs, drills, and combines. Companies such as 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 (20).

The main efficiency of the tractor in its early years in Region 5 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 5 that mechanized hay balers were introduced in the early 1900s.

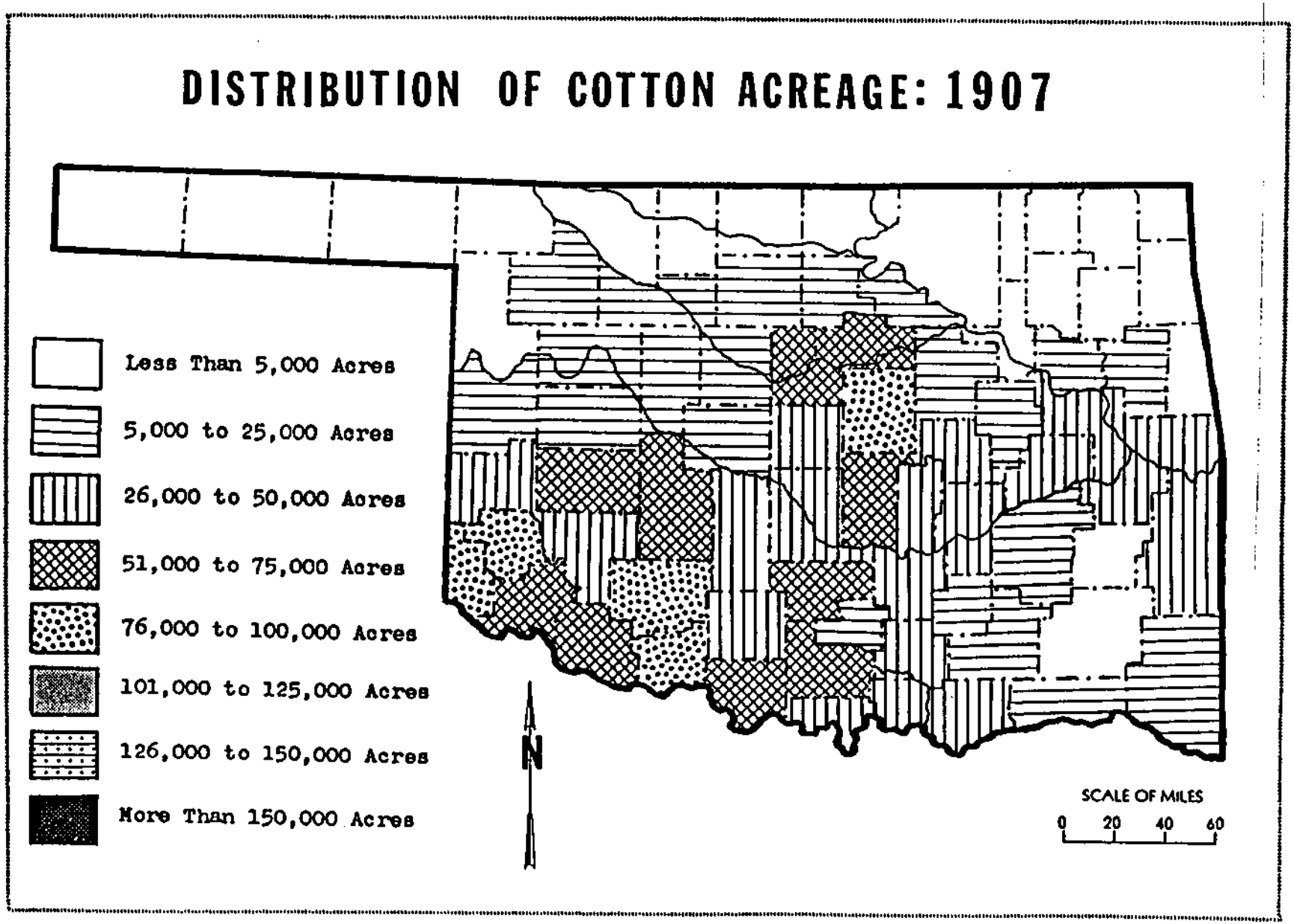
Crops-Early Twentieth Century

In the years after 1900, cotton emerged as one of the two major cash crops in Region 5. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in Stillwater conducted research on various varieties of cotton suitable for growing near the 35th parallel (Photo E). 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 (21).

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 1907 (statehood) Region 5 farmers were producing cotton on over 400,000 acres valued at $6.5 million with Pottawatomie and Garvin the major counties (Map 7).



Grading and Sampling Cotton at
Oklahoma A&M College (1923)
Photo E


DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON ACREAGE: 1907
Less Than 5,000 Acres
5,000 to 25,000 Acres
26,000 to 50,000 Acres
51,000 to 75,000 Acres
76,000 to 100,000 Acres
101,000 to 125,000 Acres
126,000 to 150,000 Acres
More Than 150,000 Acres
N
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60

Map 7

Cotton in 1907-Region #5

County	Acres	Value
Carter	51,661	$ 819,024
Garvin	55,551	$1,094,417
Johnston	34,824	$ 443,026
Love	34,393	$ 392,060
McClain	27,301	$ 508,706
Marshall	36,449	$ 465,316
Murray	19,173	$ 356,433
Pontotoc	42,118	$ 710,345
Pottawatomie	74,136	$1,287,895
Seminole	25,889	$ 463,997

Source: First Biennial Report of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture , 1907-08.

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 hand 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 meat from the seeds, was sold for livestock feeds (22).

The farmer sold his cotton to the gin. The cotton gin occupied a unique place in the cotton-rich land of Region 5 (Photos F-J). Before cotton could be sold and shipped, it had to be ginned. This was a process whereby the seeds, loose bolls, and other debris were mechanically removed from the cotton before it was baled. Burlap and heavy metal bands held the bale firmly (see Property Type Analysis Chapter on cotton gins). The farmer paid the gin operators for processing the cotton. The gin owners sometimes elected to receive their pay in seed or part of the cotton in lieu of cash. Once the cotton was ginned and baled, the farmer was ready to load his bale(s) and head for the warehouse where cotton buyers cut a sample of cotton, graded the staple, and bought the finished bales (see Property Type Analysis Chapter on cotton warehouses).

When a deal between buyer and farmer had been made, the seller was given a compress ticket. This ticket and bale(s) of cotton was/were delivered by the farmer to a cotton compress. The compress building provided space for storing cotton bales in rows on wooden wharves. It was here the baled cotton was compressed into a bale that was only one-third the size of the original bale. Consequently, it was possible for 75 to 100 of the 500 lb. bales to be shipped in the same space that 30 to 35 non-compressed bales required. Compressed bales from Region 5 were shipped by rail to such shipping centers as Houston or



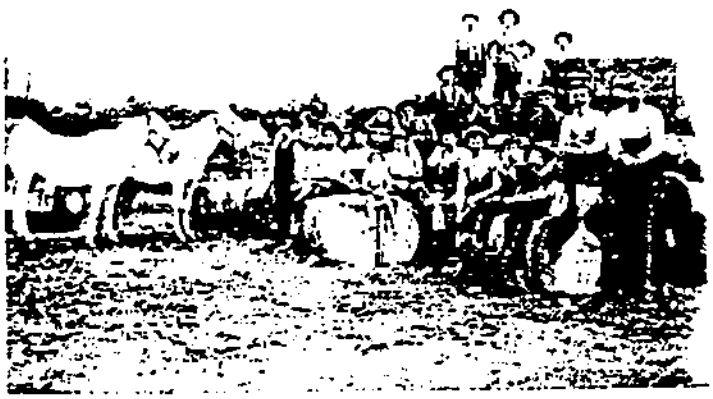
DAVIS GIN ABOUT 1918, located at 407 E. Davis; far left is A. T. Chapman and next to him is his son, Joe. (Courtesy Inez Lucas).

Photo F



COTTON COMES TO PAULS VALLEY about 1906. There seems to be a rope stretched across the street, probably indicating that there was to be a race to the gin to see who would have the honor of having the first bale of the year. However, this might not be the case, for there is a lot of cotton in evidence, as would be the case later in the season. A serious race atop such high perches could be dangerous.—Photo courtesy Mrs. Earl Witten.

Photo G



AT THE COTTON GIN in Purdy in 1902. Note the cotton mustachios. This was the gin of Poyner and Mavis. Jim Poyner is to the left on the top row and Mo Burks is in the front row. The others are not identified. Not a straw hat can be seen; all are felt.—Photo courtesy Dale Beaty.

Photo H



HAULING BALES OF COTTON from Slover Gin.
(Courtesy Annie Heiple).

Photo I



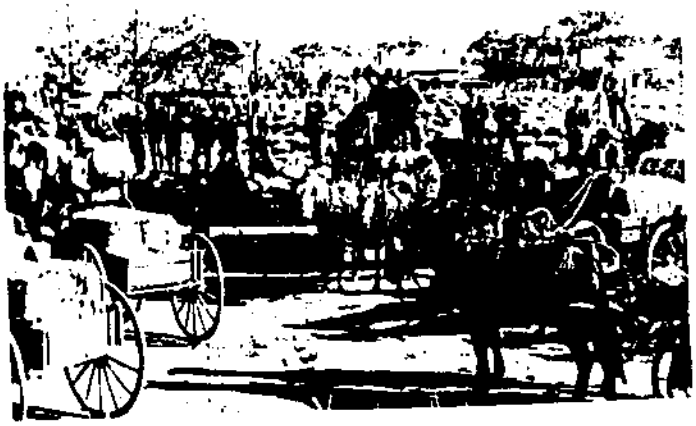
PELL VAUGHN GIN, Davis; Mr. Vaughn is far right in picture. (Courtesy Annie Heiple).

Photo J

Galveston, Texas and New Orleans, Louisiana. From these ports, they were sent to textile mills on the East Coast and Europe (23). Gins sprang up all over the cotton counties in Region 5. Below are examples of gin operations:

County	Town	No. of Gins	Date of Origin
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	7	1895-1907
Pontotoc	Ada	5	Unknown
Murray	Sulphur	4	Unknown
Garvin	Pauls Valley	3	1870s
Carter	Ardmore	4	1894-1901
Johnston	Tishomingo	2	1894-1901
McClain	Purcell	1	1890
Murray	Davis	1	1882
Pontotoc	Roff	1	1901
Carter	Healdton	1	Unknown
Seminole	Wewoka	1	1895
McClain	Lexington	1	Unknown
Carter	Wilson	1	Unknown
Pontotoc	Bebee	1	Unknown
McClain	Maysville	1	Unknown
Carter	Lone Grove	1	Unknown
Johnston	Wapanucka	1	Unknown
Seminole	Sasakwa	1	1895
Carter	Durwood	1	Unknown
Carter	Provence	1	Unknown
Carter	Springer	1	Unknown
Carter	Oswalt	1	Unknown
Carter	Berwyn	1	Unknown
McClain	Wayne	1	Unknown
McClain	Paoli	1	Unknown
McClain	Criner	1	Unknown
McClain	Byars	1	1908
McClain	Rosedale	1	Unknown

It was reported that Pottawatomie County had 54 gins prior to statehood. Ardmore had the first large cotton gin in Indian Territory (1894). According to several reports, Ardmore developed into one of the greatest inland cotton markets in the world during the 1890s (Photos K-N). During the pre-statehood era, most of the cotton raised between the Washita and Red Rivers was ginned and sold at Ardmore (24). By the mid-1890s, thirteen



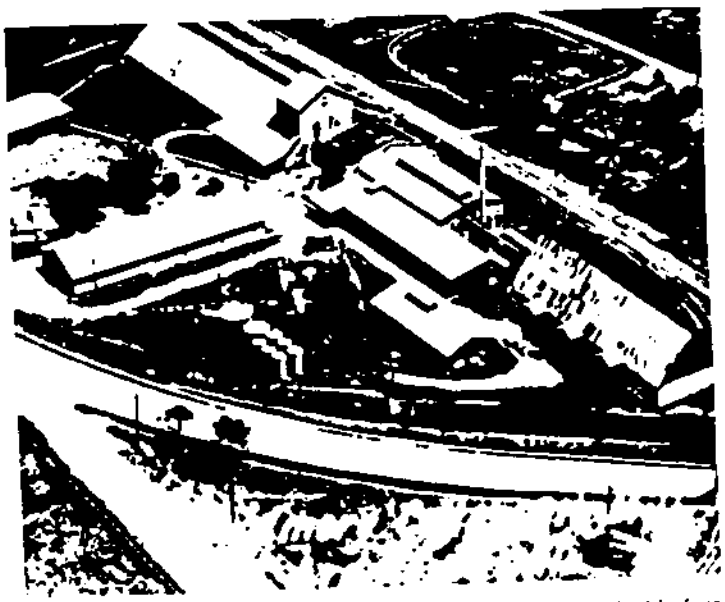
The Union Cotton Yard in Ardmore. The cotton growers are present with their wagons and produce, with bale upon bale of cotton in the background. Courtesy of A/M Division, Oklahoma Historical Society.



Main Street in Ardmore filled with cotton growers bringing their bales to market. Main and Washington Street intersection was theoretically "Cotton Corner". Courtesy of Paul Frame.



The National Cotton Yard in Ardmore. Ardmore also had numerous cotton gins and a cottonseed oil mill.



The Ardmore Cotton Oil Mill, located on South Washington, just before the underpass. During its existence, the odor of the processing was prominent, with a very desirable scent.

Photos K-N

cotton buyers representing thirteen foreign firms were centered in Ardmore. Most of the Ardmore cotton was shipped directly to Liverpool, England via the port of Galveston, Texas. Cotton statistics for Ardmore from 1890 to 1894 were as follows: (25)

Year	Bales Sold
1890-91	26,000
1891-92	31,000
1892-93	20,000
1893-94	25,000

Half the Ardmore merchants bought and sold cotton in addition to their regular business activities. According to a newspaper account of the 1890s, it was possible to walk on top of bales the length and breadth of Ardmore's Main Street without ever touching the ground. Cotton wagons stretched in a solid line for three miles from downtown Ardmore waiting for cotton to be ginned at one of the four ginning companies: Blanton-Ray Ginning, Ardmore Gin Company, O'Brien Gin, and Jones Cotton Gin (26).

Cotton was also king in early Pontotoc County. As the major crop in the county, it was a vital factor in the agricultural history of the pre-statehood era. Ada, county seat of Pontotoc, also became a major cotton marketing center in Region 5 (Photos O-Q). Prior to statehood, it boasted of five cotton gins, a cotton seed oil mill, and a cotton compress. Among the city's most influential and active civic leaders were the cotton buyers. Many out-of-state and foreign buyers came to Ada to purchase cotton. Main and Broadway was the focal point of the local cotton market. Main Street was packed on Saturdays with wagons



Ada Compress (1907)
Photo O



Wapanucka Cotton Gin (1920)
Photo P



Ardmore Cotton Yard (1920s)
Photo Q

loaded with seed cotton or with bales. Farmers would drive in on Friday nights in order to be among the first in line at the gins, and many times the gins would operate until midnight before the last bale was completed (27).

The wagon yard was another feature of the cotton culture of Region 5. In the wagon yard would be bunks and a place to cook, and farm families would spend the night. Once cotton was sold, the families would make the stores, buying clothes for the coming year and stocking up on other necessities. The yards were also to some extent social centers where friends marketing their cotton could get in a lot of visiting. At one time Ada had five cotton yards (ca. 1900) (28).

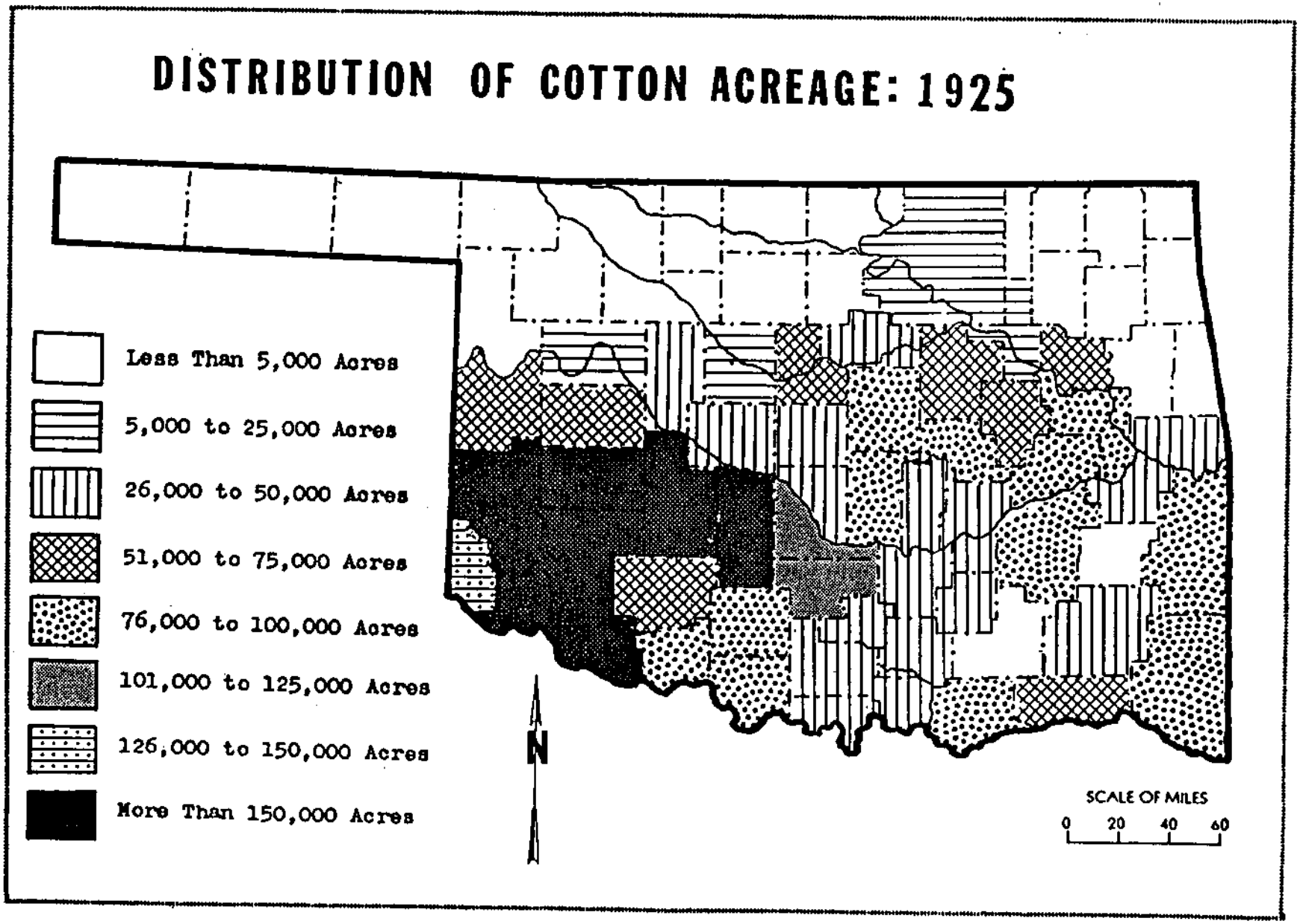
Except for a poor crop in 1909, cotton culture flourished in Region 5. The outbreak of World War I closed European and Asian markets to Oklahoma cotton. Combined with a national bumper crop, Region 5 cotton sold on the glutted markets for less than 7 cents a pound. With United States entry into the war 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 5 farmers responded with 225,000 bales in 1920, but the end of the war caused the bottom to fall out by 1921 when prices dropped to 7 cents (29).

The rest of the 1920s decade was a period of continued expansion for cotton in Region 5. 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 (Map 8). The expanding production of new long staple length varieties, developed by the O.A.E.S., and high prices set 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 (30).

Greater production and continued reliance on cotton as a major cash crop necessitated new marketing practices for Region 5 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 (31).

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 crops. 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 (32).


DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON ACREAGE: 1925
Less Than 5,000 Acres
5,000 to 25,000 Acres
26,000 to 50,000 Acres
51,000 to 75,000 Acres
76,000 to 100,000 Acres
101,000 to 125,000 Acres
126,000 to 150,000 Acres
More Than 150,000 Acres
N
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60

Map 8

Number of Cotton Gins (Active and Idle)
By County 1912-1930

	1912		1920		1930	
	Active	Idle	Active	Idle	Active	Idle
Carter	28	-	23	-	10	5
Garvin	28	1	27	-	24	-
Johnston	22	3	21	2	8	5
Love	17	-	12	1	4	3
McClain	17	-	16	-	20	-
Marshall	18	1	16	-	7	2
Murray	9	-	9	-	5	1
Pontotoc	28	1	24	-	11	7
Pottawatomie	44	1	36	5	16	8
Seminole	21	1	16	4	8	2

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Cotton Production in the United States, 1909-1930.

Corn was another major cash crop in Region 5, especially along the bottom land of the Washita and Red River Valleys as well as in the northern counties of the region including Pontotoc and Pottawatomie. Corn was a staple crop for which there was usually a market at some price. The corn grower in Region 5 was usually a stockman and fed a portion of the crop to his livestock, usually hogs or cattle. Corn was generally more profitable if planted in low lying soil or bottom lands such as the Washita 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 O.A.E.S. included selection of ears of corn from a mature field that would provide seed for the next year's planting (33).

The rich soil of the Washita Valley proved to be one of the most productive in the area. Smith Paul, for whom Pauls Valley was named, was one of the first farmers in Region 5 to grow corn. At one time, he had over 2,000 acres under cultivation and sold up to 80,000 bushels ($1 per bushel) to the United States government to be used at Fort Sill, Fort Cobb, and Fort Arbuckle. He used sod plows and oxen to cultivate the land.

The soil was so fertile that it needed only meager cultivation to produce from 100 to 120 bushels per acre. As the popularity of corn as a cash crop developed, farmers cultivated from 2,000-10,000 acres and produced 50 to 85 bushels per acre. With an abundance of corn available, many farmers found it profitable to raise hogs in the Washita Valley. It is reported that up to 2,000 hogs were driven to Caddo (Choctaw Nation) where they were sold and shipped out on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad (34). The first grist mill in Region 5 was built in the early 1870s in the Washita Valley section of Garvin County (east of Pauls Valley).

By statehood in 1907, corn in Region 5 continued to remain an important cash crop.

County	Acres	Value
Carter	41,312	$454,844
Garvin	72,468	770,372
Johnston	83,347	432,271
Love	26,725	245,614
McClain	57,905	691,453
Marshall	34,035	407,141
Murray	18,482	208,218
Pontotoc	43,003	418,361
Pottawatomie	67,822	619,215
Seminole	22,500	220,293
Totals:	467,599	$4,467,782

Source: First Biennial Report of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, 1907-1908 (Part IX)

Because of grain production in Region 5 (corn and wheat), grain elevators and milling operations were constructed prior to statehood. By the turn of the century, Region 5 contained a number of thriving operations (35).

Grain Elevators and Mills - Region 5 (ca. 1900)

Town/Country	Company/Date	Capacity
Ada (Pontotoc)	Ada Milling (1901)	150 barrels
Shawnee (Pottawatomie)	Shawnee Mill and Grain Co. (1901)	100 barrels
Ardmore (Carter)	Ardmore Milling Co. (1893)	200 barrels
Purcell (McClain)	Purcell Mill and Elevator Co. (1890)	No data
Wayne (McClain)	Pratt Bros. Grain Co. (1893)	No data

One of the largest and earliest enterprises was the Ardmore Milling Company in Carter County, built in 1893. With an original capacity of 200 barrels, the operation increased its capacity to 300 barrels in 1920. When a fire destroyed it in 1926, the company erected a new 135,000 bushel capacity plant in the late 1920s. It was 150' tall and manufactured flour, corn meal, bran, shorts, and various animal feeds.

Completed in 1890, the Purcell Mill and Elevator Company in McClain County consisted of a 30'x60' building 76' high with elevators for storage of grain. The original milling process was used for corn, but by the fall of 1890, the mill was expanded to include a flour processing operation in a four-story 30'x50' building. Seed wheat was provided to the farmer by the elevator for planting. The wheat crop in McClain County increased from 10,000 bushels in 1890 to 100,000 in 1891. Prior to this, little wheat had been grown in the region. The mill processed wheat into five grades of flour and it was packaged for sale by the plant (36).

Region 5 has always been known for its broomcorn, especially the "Lindsay District," one of the largest producers of this crop in the United States during the first thirty five years of the twentieth century. Broomcorn is a member of the sorghum family, and the head or brush is used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes. This unique crop was particularly suited to the Washita River bottoms in Garvin, Grady, and McClain Counties where there was plenty of moisture and the soil was fertile. Broomcorn seed was brought into Region 5 from Illinois in 1906 by Fred Tinch and Robert Watkins of Lindsay. Tinch acquired his experience in Illinois from his father who was a pioneer in broomcorn production. Both Tinch and Watkins planted acreage in 1907 and the broomcorn industry was born in the year of Oklahoma statehood (37).

Broomcorn was planted in the spring, usually April or May. It was a crop that was cut when in bloom and left in a storage shed for usually a week to dry. The broomcorn was hauled from the field by teams of horses and mules and taken to the seeder. The seeder was pulled by an old Fordson tractor, a machine with steel wheels and little power.

During harvest, the field boss would line out the crew on their rows. First, the "breakers" would go through the broom corn, taking two rows apiece, bending and breaking them over each other behind their backs, forming a table. The "cutters," usually women and children, would come along with their "Johnny knives," as they were called, and cut the corn. After the "cutters" had moved on to the next row, the haul wagons would

come down the rows loading the piles of broomcorn on to the wagons from both sides. The flat-bedded wagons unloaded the crop at the broomcorn shed by tilting up one end of the wagon, removing the tailboard, and letting the corn slide off (Photos R-V).

In late afternoon, the field boss would gather the crew and move operations to the broomcorn shed where they would seed the broomcorn by running it through the seeder--a machine powered by the aforementioned tractor that stripped the seeds from the corn. After stripping, it was placed in the shed to dry. The "buckers" were the workers who picked up the piles of corn left by the wagon and carried them to the seeder. The "tablemen" straightened the corn and pushed it down the table until it reached the "feeder," who fed the corn into the seeder. It was then carried to the broomcorn shed where it was laid on slats to the top of the roof. The seeding and stacking procedure generally took two to three hours depending on the number of loads of broomcorn (38).

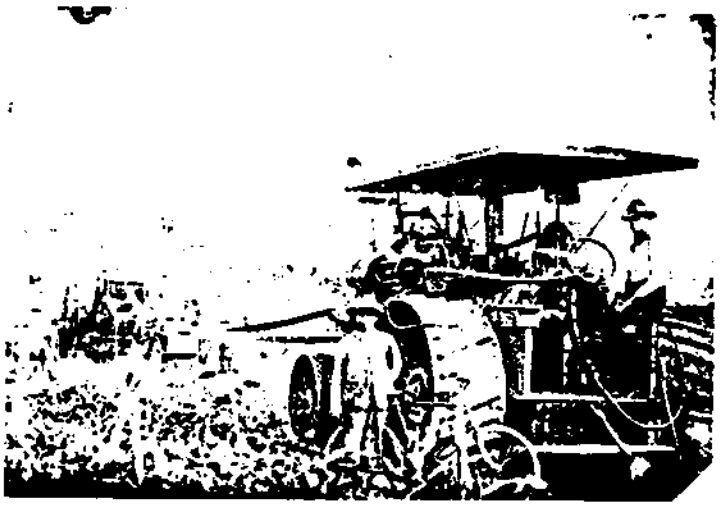
The average yield was a ton to every four to five acres, however, production varied with climatic and soil conditions as well as attacks by diseases and insects. Oklahoma led the nation from 1915 (52,800 tons) until 1936 when Illinois gained the lead. Garvin was the leading county and chose for its motto: "We Sweep the World." The Lindsay District was noted for its quality broomcorn and soon established an excellent reputation among manufacturers (39). In each town where broomcorn was grown there was a certain street known as "broomcorn street." This was



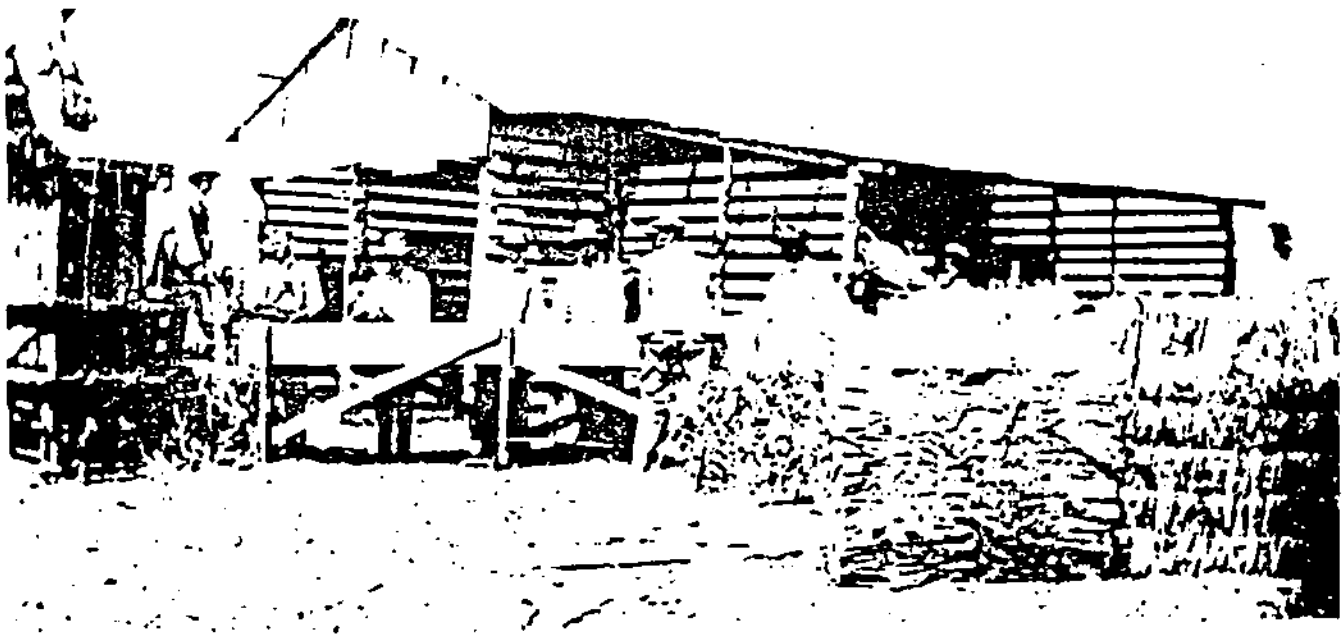
Broomcorn Harvest (Garvin County)
Photo R



Lindsay (1917) - "Broomcorn Capital"
Photo S



Broomcorn Harvest (Garvin County)
Photo T



Broomcorn Bailer (McClain County)
Photo U

where wagons loads of broomcorn were brought to be checked, sampled, and graded by broomcorn buyers. Choctaw Street in Lindsay was such a street (Photo V).

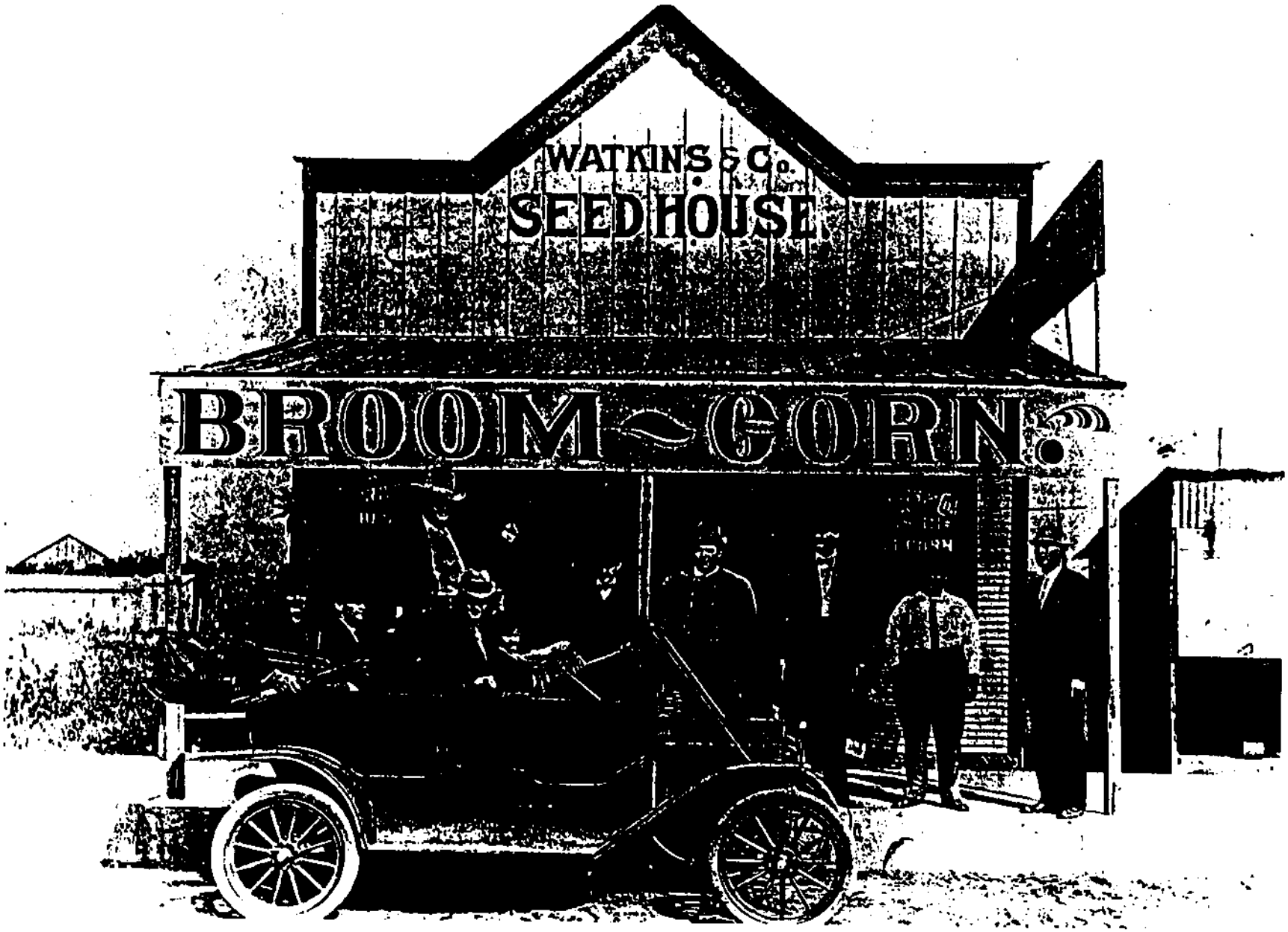
Broomcorn statistics by 1920 indicated all ten counties in Region 5 were in production (40).

County	Pounds
Garvin	11,418,524
Grady	8,021,877
McClain	7,661,155
Carter	208,554
Murray	88,590
Pottawatomie	52,088
Seminole	34,796
Pontotoc	33,870
Johnston	Under 2,000
Marshall	Under 2,000

Two other crops somewhat unique to Region 5 were pecans and peanuts. According to the First Biennial Report of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture (1907-08), peanuts were raised in eight of the ten counties in Region 5:

County	Acres	Pounds
Carter	8	3,742
Garvin	11	6,666
Johnston	20	14,706
Love	9	4,038
Marshall	18	12,900
Murray	3	822
Pontotoc	23	13,025
Pottawatomie	14	1,800

Oklahoma produced an average of 555,000 pounds of peanuts annually in the pre-World War I years from 1909 to 1913. Most of these peanuts were produced for home consumption and for livestock feed. An increase in production during and after World War I, gave a yearly average of 7,831,000 pounds for the sixteen



Broomcorn Dealer (Lindsay)
Photo V

year period from 1914 through 1929, which sold at an average price of 5.3 cents per pound (Map 9).

To parallel the expanding growth in peanut production in Region 5, a number of peanut shelling plants and oil mills for crushing peanuts were established. These establishments furnished a market for farmers' stock peanuts in the local area and collected peanuts from the various warehouses throughout the region.

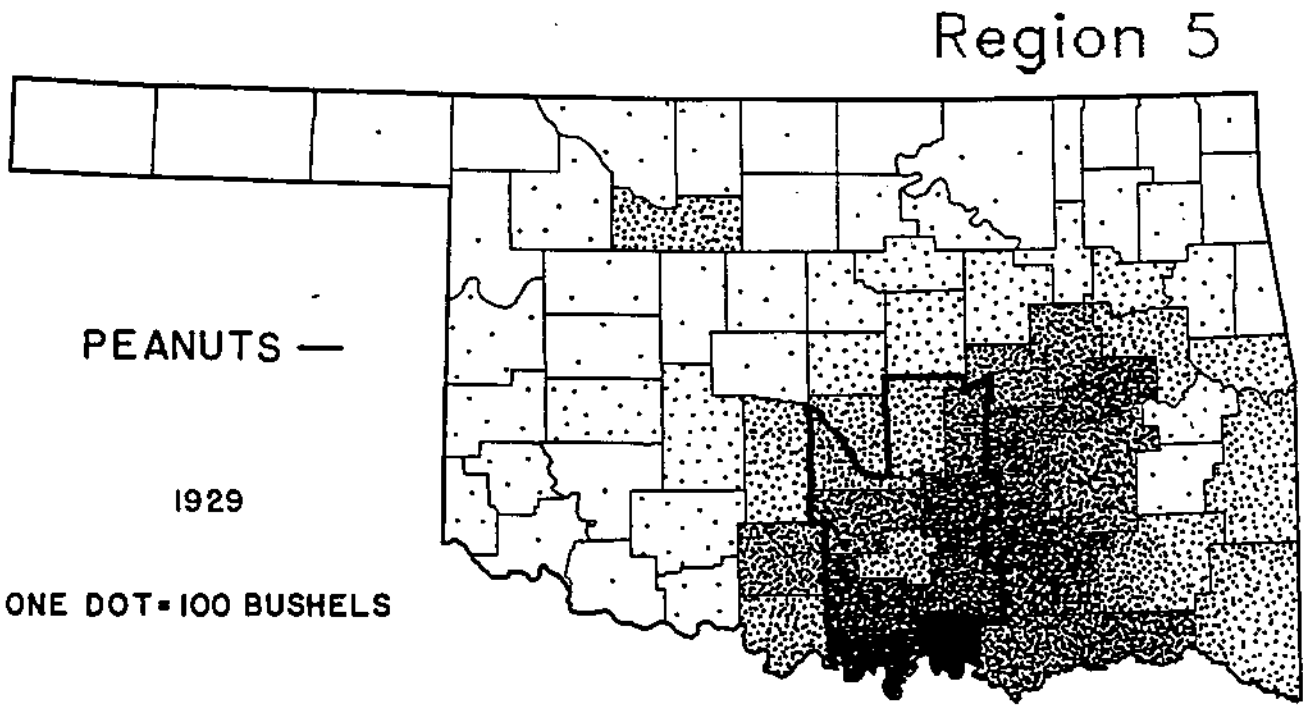
As cotton began to decline in Region 5, peanuts served as a new cash crop on land that was not suitable for many crops. Peanuts are adaptable to sandy soils which is found in many parts of Region 5. An acre of peanuts produces nearly three quarters of a ton of hay that had few superiors for livestock feed. As a producer of hay, peanuts excelled cotton in a livestock economy and the nuts themselves were excellent feed for livestock and poultry. When peanuts were crushed for oil, the peanut cake produced a protein feed equal to that of cotton seed cake.

Many farmers in Region 5 raised peanuts in preference to cotton. While the digging and thrashing of peanuts was dirty work and required as much labor as raising cotton, if thrashers were available, the peanut crop could be disposed of much quicker than cotton. Reports showed that peanuts, sold at edible nut prices, made a greater profit than cotton. Peanuts did not suffer serious insect or disease damage as compared to the destruction of the boll weevil to cotton (41).

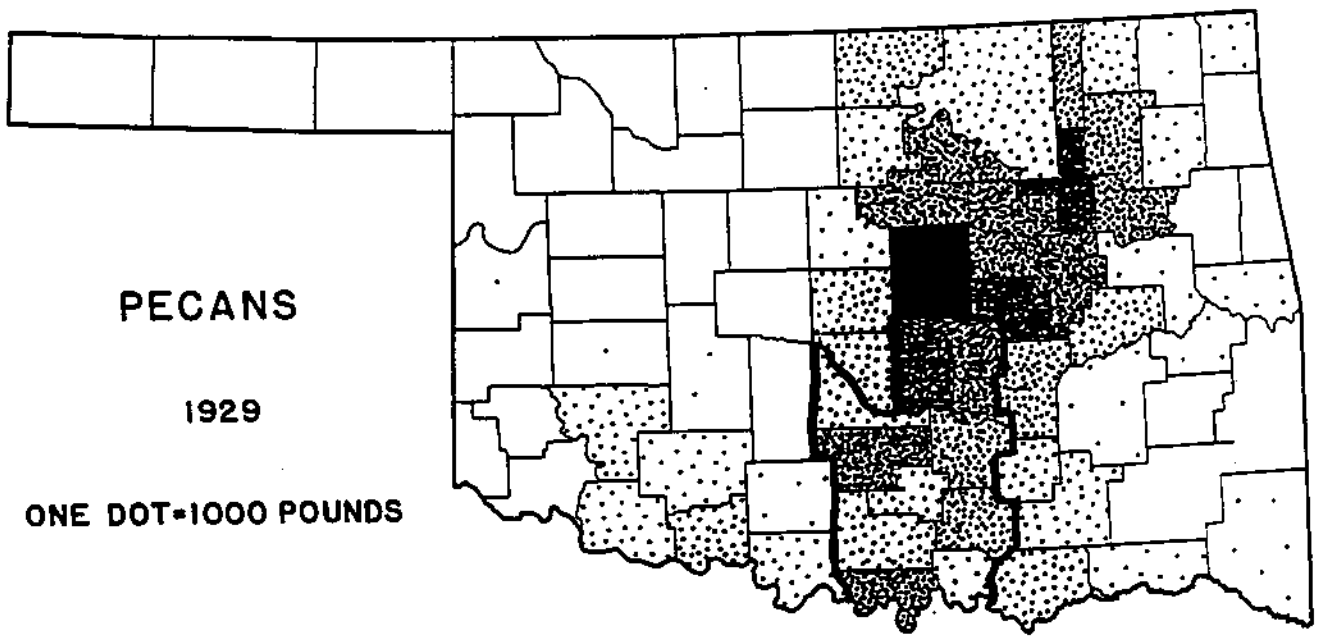
The pecan tree found optimum conditions in the creek and river flood plain areas of Region 5 (Map 10). The rich alluvial soils of the Washita and its tributaries had heavily wooded pecan groves. The sandy soils of the Red and Canadian Rivers were somewhat less satisfactory for pecan growth, but nevertheless the land adjacent to them possessed substantial acreages of pecan trees. Garvin, Carter, Marshall, Johnston, Seminole, and Pottawatomie were the leading producers in Region 5. Seminole County, for example, had only 1,380 pecan trees producing 23,331 pounds in 1910, whereas by 1920 there were 5,543 trees yielding 77,972 pounds (42). Finally, a pecan processing plant was constructed in Pauls Valley in 1925 reflecting the growth of the industry and, by 1929, the city was shipping fifteen carloads of pecans to point outside Garvin County (43).

Agriculture-Related Industries

A number of agriculture-related industries sprang up in Region 5 centered around the production of cotton, wheat, and livestock. In addition to ginning operations, Region 5 had several large cotton compress and cotton oil companies. The Choctaw Cotton Oil Company in Ada (Pontotoc) was reported to be the second largest such operation in the state ca. 1900. Covering more than a city block, it shipped hundreds of railroad cars of cottonseed meal, nut cake, cotton seed hulls, and mixed feeds to points in several states. The mill employed 60 workers and had a monthly payroll of $6,500 (44). Ardmore (Carter) boasted of two cotton oil mills in the 1890s. Both were established to turn a once considered waste product into


Region 5
PEANUTS —
1929
ONE DOT = 100 BUSHELS

Map 9


PECANS
1929
ONE DOT = 1000 POUNDS

Map 10

cottonseed cake for livestock or cottonseed oil for industrial purposes. Each mill could handle 75 tons of cottonseed daily from which was produced 3,000 gallons of oil. Also in Ardmore was the Chickasaw Compress Company constructed in 1899 with a capacity of 1,000-1,200 bales in ten hours. The plant covered about six acres of ground and could handle approximately 50,000 bales per year with a work force of 65 men (45). By 1907, Swift and Company, a national firm, had built a packing house in Ardmore reflecting the growing emphasis on livestock production in Region 5 (46).

Purcell (McClain) was the focal point for three early agriculture-related industries. The Purcell Cotton Oil Company, established in 1897, was able to crush 65 tons of cotton in a 24-hour period and employed 55 men in three shifts. The Purcell Compress Company featured a capacity of 1500 bales per day and had storage sheds for 10,000 bales. It was used to bale cotton from local gins in Region 5. In 1890, the Purcell Mill and Elevator Company was constructed for milling corn and wheat. It continued in operation until ca. 1910 (47).

Established in 1905, the Pauls Valley (Garvin) Compress and Storage Company had an average output of 1200 bales per day. In 1906 market facilities were improved with the construction of a cotton warehouse, promoted by local businessmen, at a cost of $1500. By 1912, a new cotton mill was located in Pauls Valley for the purpose of separating cotton lint from the seed. Approximately forty pounds of lint were obtained from each ton of

seed in addition to valuable cottonseed oil and cake which were usually shipped to Kansas City for further processing (48).

Finally, Shawnee (Pottawatomie) contained three flour mills ca. 1900. One of those mills has survived to the present--Shawnee Milling Company. Started in 1901, it employed 65 men by 1930 and was the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi River. The Shawnee operation sold 4-5 million dollars worth of products annually and shipped to seventeen states, South America, and Europe. It not only manufactured flour, but also alfalfa feeds. The alfalfa unit of the mill was the first ever built in Oklahoma (49).

Livestock

The number of livestock raised by farmers in Region 5 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 (50).

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 5. 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 5. 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 1890s were dairy or dual-purpose breeds (either dairy or beef). Dairying was an important component of Region 5 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 5 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 region had several places buying cream and eggs. Most smaller towns also had cream buyers who shipped their cream into Oklahoma City. 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 5 boasted of at least one creamery which manufactured buttered for sale (Maps 11-13).

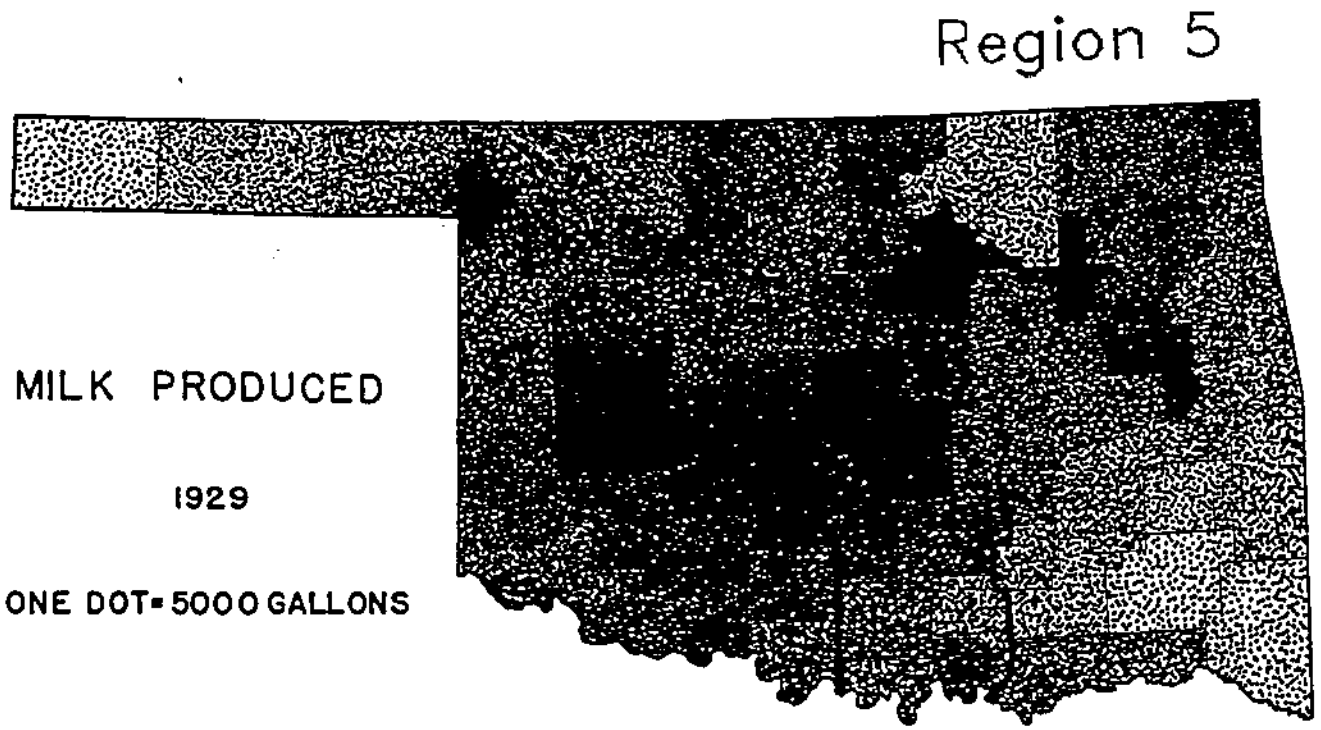
Serious efforts were made during the 1920s to upgrade the Region 5 dairy industry with many herds being entered in the Oklahoma Dairy Improvement Association testing program. The dairy industry reached its heyday in the region ca. 1928, the same year Oklahoma reported its peak milk production. That year, 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 5 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

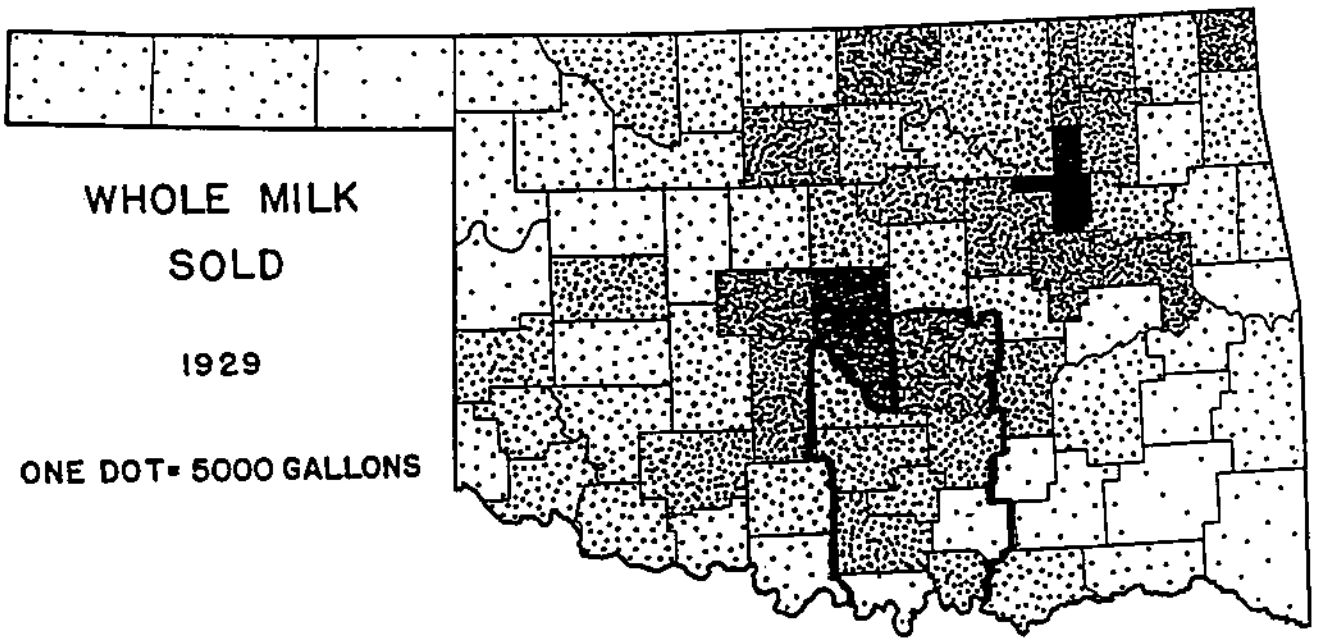
live poultry from farm families. Eggs were commonly purchased for about 5 cents a dozen in 1900. Eggs were shipped to Kansas by rail. Live poultry was grades, then killed and dressed, and shipped to Oklahoma City for market.

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.

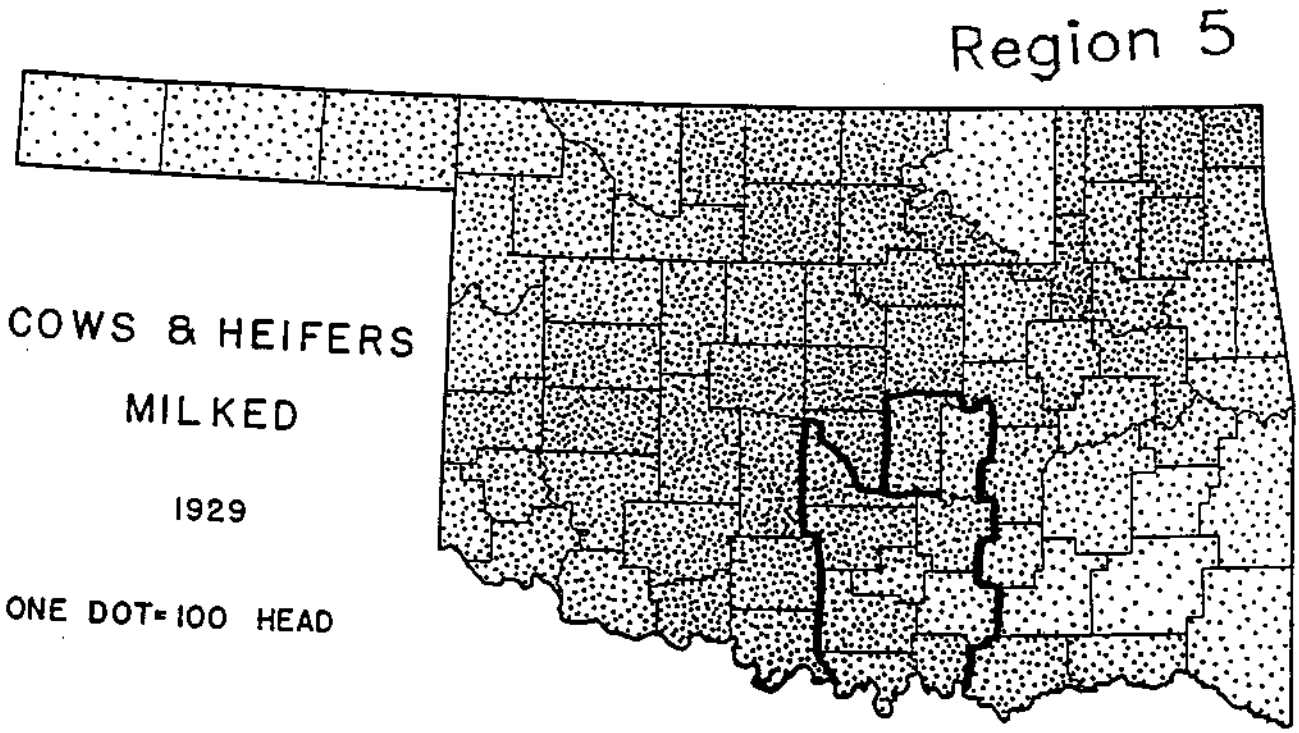
Cattle ranching was a major agriculture activity in Region 5, especially in Carter, Johnston, Garvin, Pontotoc, and Pottawatomie Counties (Map 14). By 1875, large ranches dotted the landscape of Region 5. Bill Washington operated the largest ranch in the Chickasaw Nation reported to be approximately 150,000 acres. The great cattle drives, which began after the Civil War, crossed Region 5 on their way from Texas to railheads in Kansas. At first cattle crossed over into Indian Territory at whatever point they reached the Red River. One of the favorite crossings was at Old Thackerville and Arnoldville directly across the Red River from Sivell's Bend (Texas). Then they were herded on the old Gainsville-to-Fort Arbuckle Trail passing through the location of present Marietta (Love), then on west of Overbrook and Lone Grove to Fort Arbuckle. From that point it then joined what became the official Chisholm Trail route which ran about 25


Region 5
MILK PRODUCED
1929
ONE DOT = 5000 GALLONS

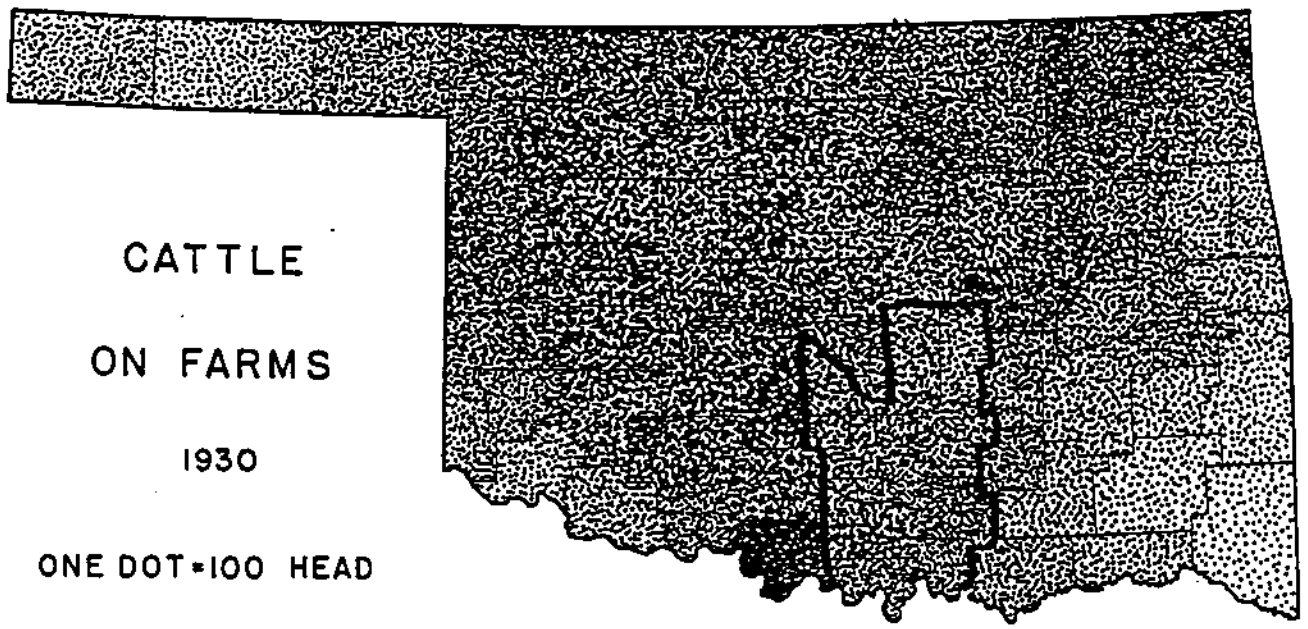
Map 11


WHOLE MILK
SOLD
1929
ONE DOT = 5000 GALLONS

Map 12


Region 5
COWS & HEIFERS
MILKED
1929
ONE DOT=100 HEAD

Map 13


CATTLE
ON FARMS
1930
ONE DOT=100 HEAD

Map 14

miles west of Love County. The Chickasaws began charging the Texas cattlemen a toll to cross their herds on Indian lands. Later when it was discovered that these Texas herds were infected by "Texas Fever," the Indians refused to allow them to cross their land at all (51).

After the turn of the century, purebred cattle were introduced, but cattle ranchers were still plagued with the problem of ticks and tick fever until 1920. Johnston County, for example, levied a tax at the county level to finance a campaign for eradication of the fever tick.

The Annual Report of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture for 1916 revealed the following livestock inventory for Region 5:

County	Horses	Mules	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep/ Goats	Swine
Carter	8,365	5,510	6,056	14,158	462	8,277
Garvin	10,464	6,273	5,710	13,328	574	18,336
Johnston	6,392	4,002	6,100	14,261	248	7,857
Love	3,756	2,945	3,539	8,271	188	5,980
McClain	6,640	3,724	4,486	10,487	276	13,546
Marshall	4,299	3,630	2,916	6,815	120	5,313
Murray	3,813	2,355	2,869	6,707	204	5,060
Pontotoc	6,884	3,650	5,177	12,102	1,080	10,416
Pottawa-tomie	11,170	5,430	4,825	11,278	170	16,311
Seminole	6,950	3,971	3,425	8,041	104	9,116

Agriculture in the 1920s

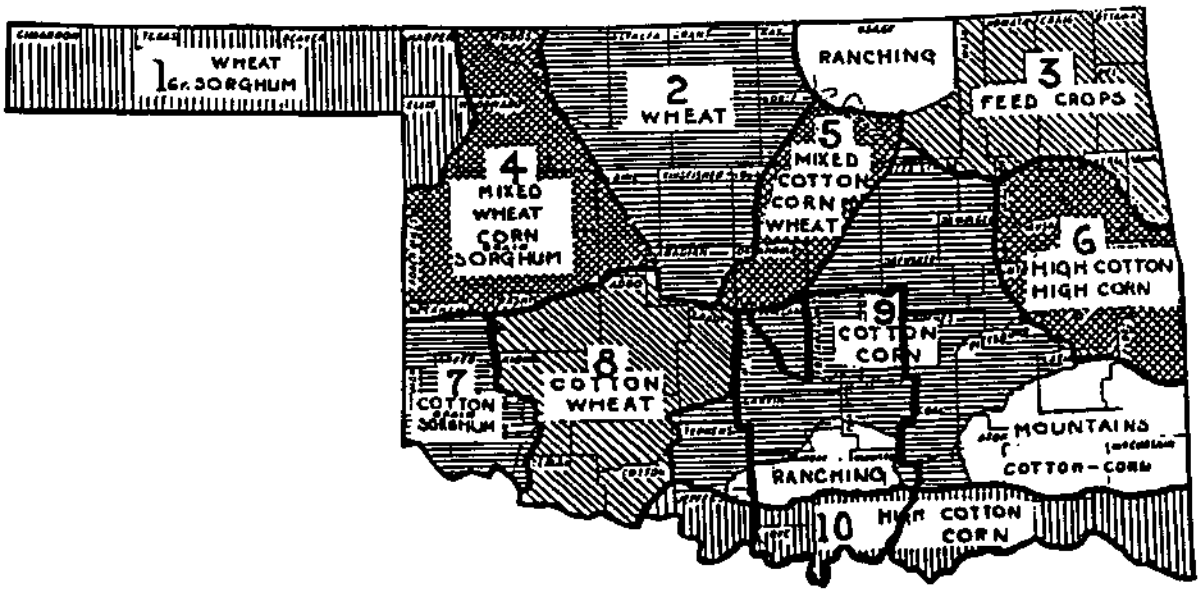
By the mid-1920s, Oklahoma was divided into two general types of farming areas commonly called the "cotton belt" and the

"wheat belt." The cotton section roughly 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 5 was part of the "cotton belt," although corn was considered a complementary crop to cotton. Ranching was important in a band running across Johnston and into Carter County (Map 15). Although not shown on the map, broomcorn was still a dominant crop in Garvin and maintained a high acreage in other counties drained by the Washita River. The most common size of farm in Region 5 was 80 acres. Organization of crops in Garvin County, for example, indicated 15 acres of cotton, 10 acres of corn, 35 acres of broom corn, and 20 acres of pasture (52).

A large proportion of the farms in Region 5 in the 1920s was handled by tenants and sharecroppers. Tenancy ran as high as 65 to 70 percent in some of the counties (Maps 16-17). The three major cotton production counties by 1925 were Love (70% of crop area), and Marshall and Carter (Over 50% of crop area). Garvin and McClain had over 10% of crop area devoted to broom corn, and Lindsay (Garvin) became known as the "Broomcorn Capital of the World (Map 18)."

In terms of acreage, corn was second to cotton in Region 5. All ten counties had 25-55,000 acres devoted to corn with Garvin (54,000), Pontotoc (52,000), Pottawatomie (47,000) and Seminole (47,000) the leaders. Wheat was a relatively minor crop in Region 5 with only Garvin and Carter possessing more than 1,000 acres. Oats ranked second to corn as a grain crop--Garvin

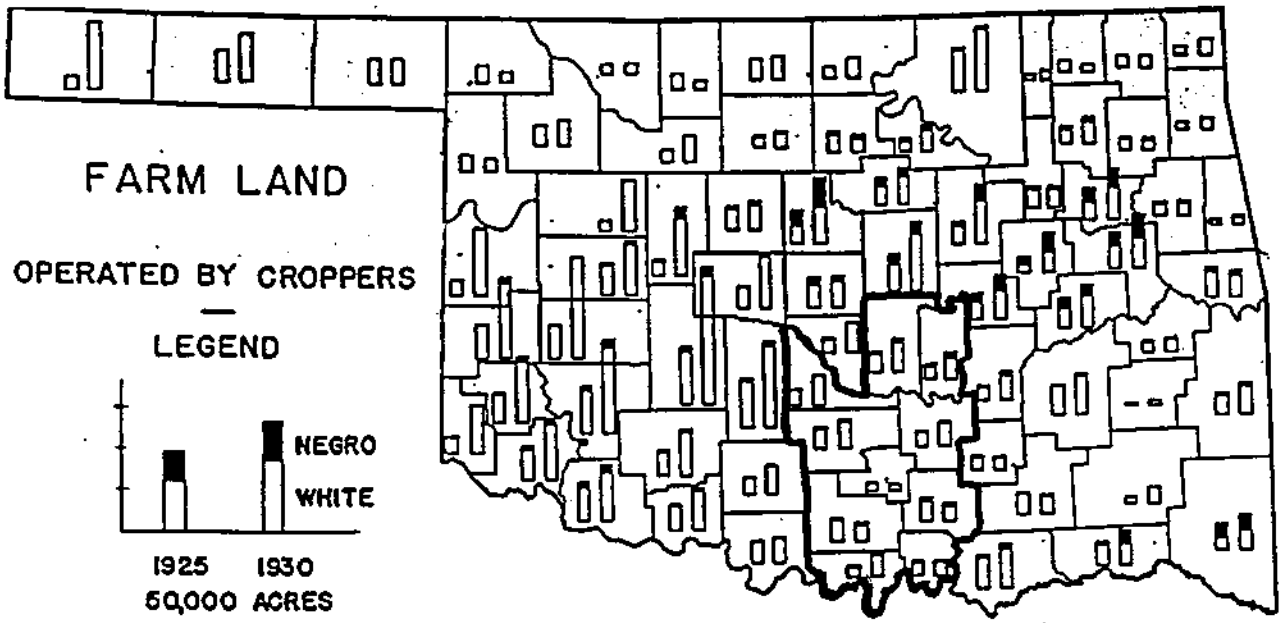
Region 5

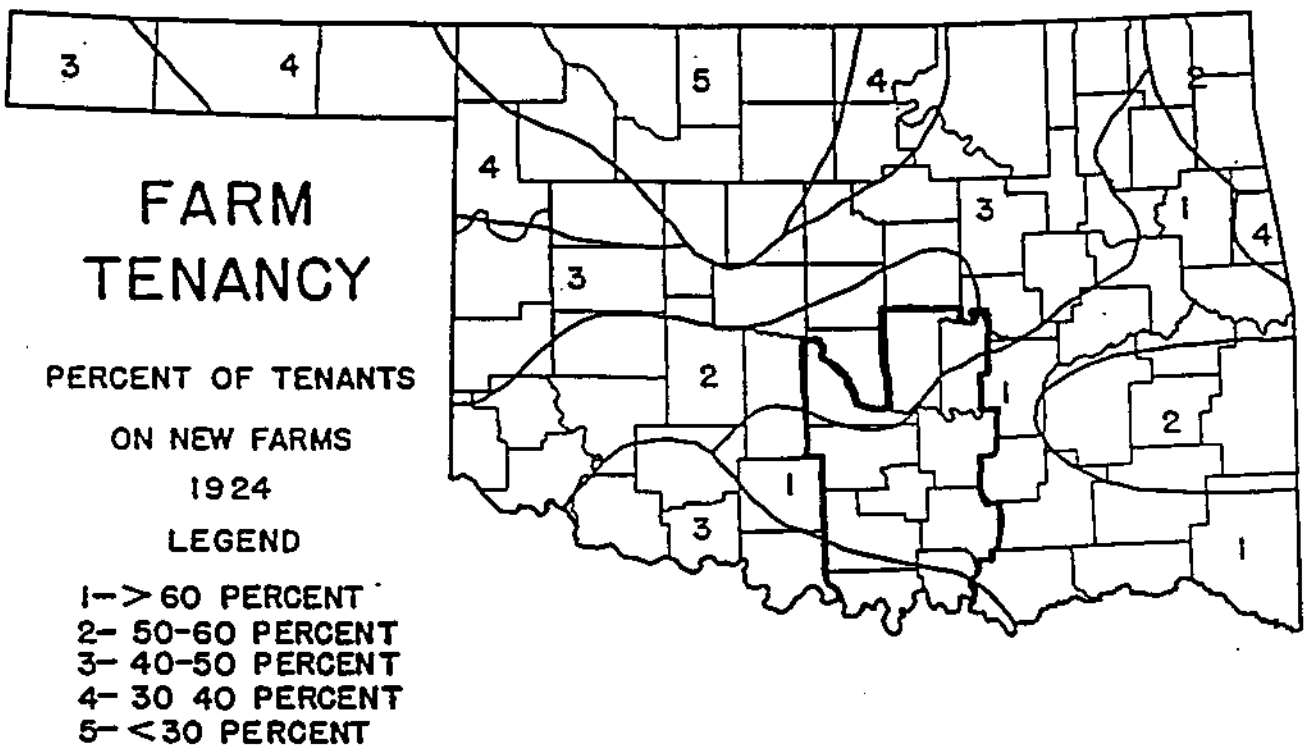


Types of Farming (1925)

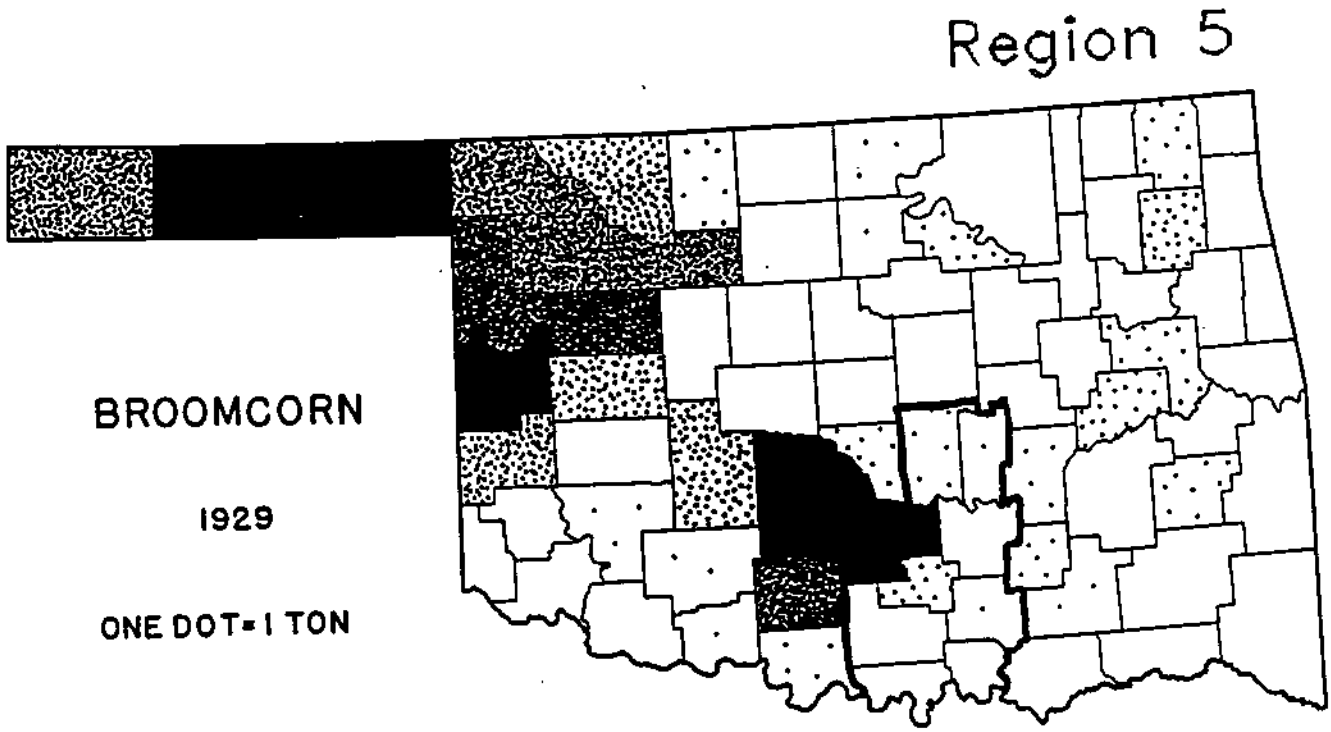
Map 15

Region 5





Maps 16-17



Map 18

(15,000 acres), Marshall (13,000), and Pottawatomie and Pontotoc (both 11,000) were the major producers. Some grain sorghum was produced in all ten counties (Maps 19-22).

Types of livestock raised in Region 5 varied. Included were beef and dairy cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry. Carter was the leading producer of cattle followed by Johnston and Murray while hogs were important in Murray and Garvin Counties. McClain, Pontotoc, and Pottawatomie were the chief poultry producing counties.

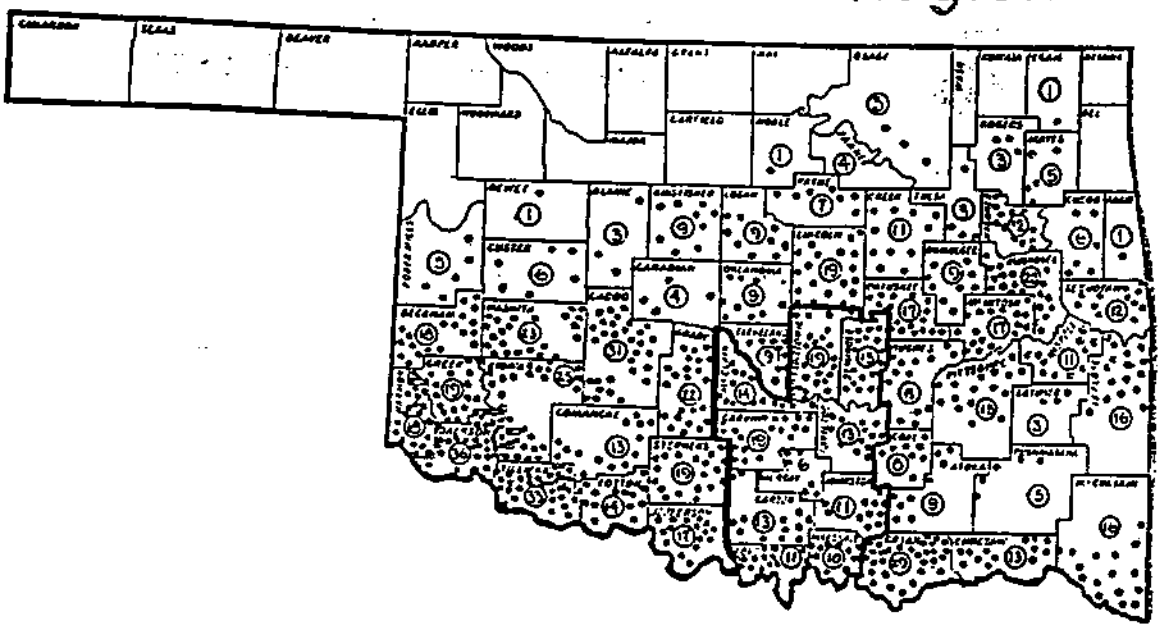
Cotton farming practices in Region 5 resembled cotton farming in the South, probably introduced by the Chickasaws and Seminoles (two of the Five Civilized Tribes) who moved from the "cotton culture" of the Old South. Typical farms included one to two men with two or more mule teams. Improved cotton production methods were slowly 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 (53).

Corn, the other major cash crop in Region 5, provided not only cash income for farmers, but also was used for grain for local feeding purposes, especially cattle and hogs.

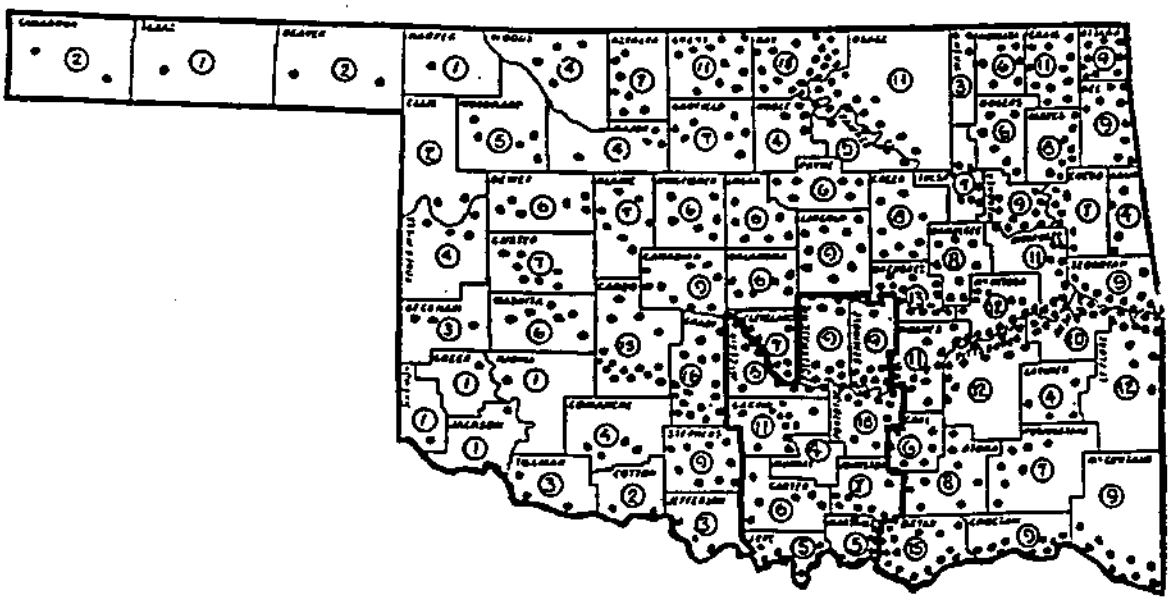
Minor crops which yielded enough surplus for cash income for farmers included peanuts, pecans, watermelons, and alfalfa.

Livestock production was on the increase in Region 5 by the 1920s. Garvin (16,861), Pontotoc (16,795), and Carter (16,310) were the leading producers of cattle. The remaining seven

Region 5



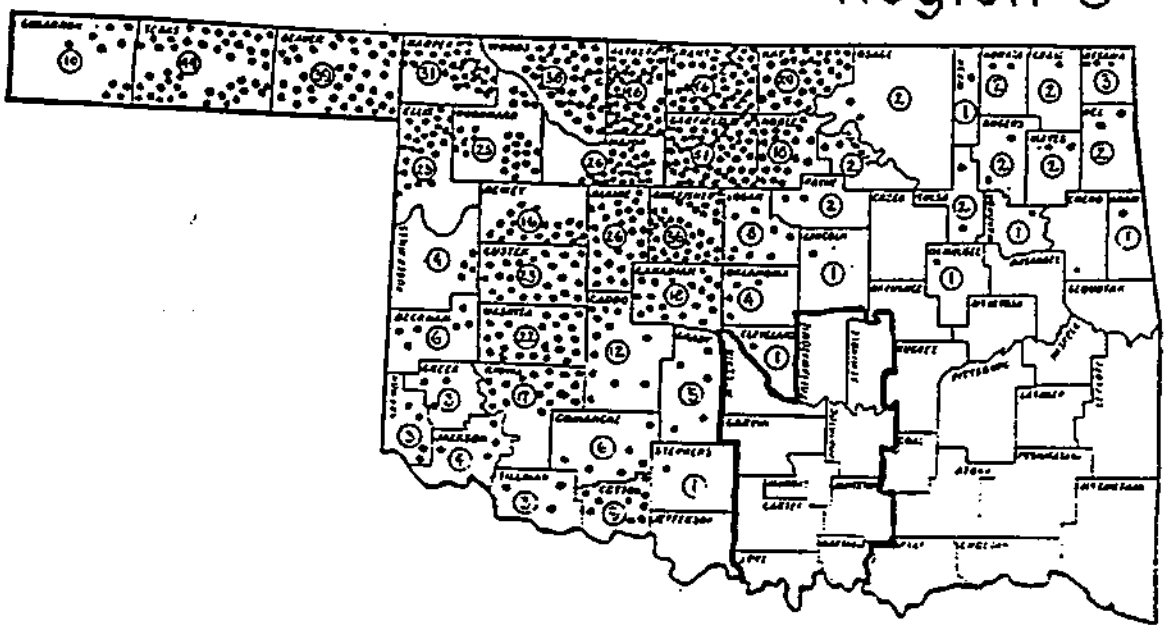
Cotton Acreage (1925)



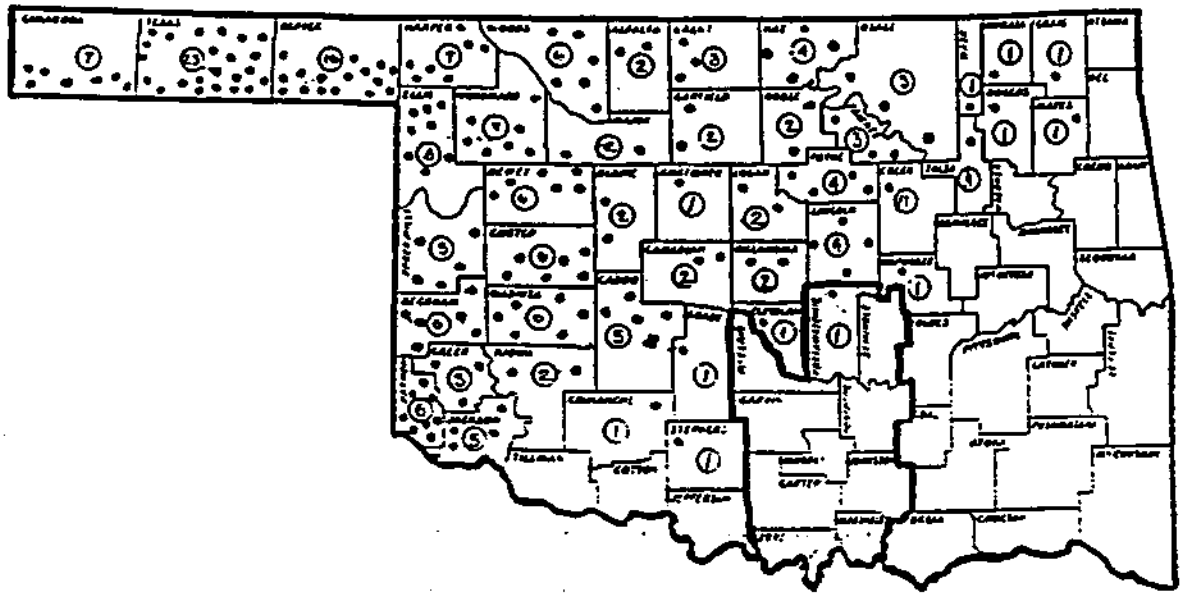
Corn Acreage (1925)

Maps 19-20

Region 5



Wheat Acreage (1925)



Grain Sorghum Acreage (1925)

Maps 21-22

counties produced between 8,000 and 15,000 head. Efforts were being made to upgrade beef cattle production through introduction of more pure-bred types, such as Hereford, as well as eradication of infectious diseases, e.g., Texas fever and black-leg.

Milk production from dairy herds showed an increase over 1920 statistics. Pottawatomie in the "milk shed" of the city of Oklahoma City was the leading producer with over 3,000 gallons while three other counties (Carter, Garvin, and Pontotoc) produced over 2,000 gallons. Improvement in dairy cattle breeding occurred with importation of purebred Holstein and Jersey cows and heifers. Many of the communities in Region 5 had creameries which encouraged dairy production. Reports indicated that many excellent silos were built and being filled with crops used for dairy herd feeding. Dairying remained an important segment of Region 5 agriculture, especially around urban centers, e.g., Ardmore and Shawnee, where there was a market for fluid milk and other dairy byproducts.

Hog production declined in the 1920s. All ten counties showed a reduction in number of swine. Poultry farming, on the other hand, increased in five of the ten counties (Carter, Love, McClain, Murray, and Pontotoc). Pontotoc (151,231) and McClain (149,809) were the leading counties. The number of horses, sheep, and goats also declined in the 1920s. In terms of horses, Garvin (8,135) and Pottawatomie (7,174) were major producers.

Conclusions

Agriculture in Region 5 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 5.

Following the wartime boom in agriculture was the post-war agriculture 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 5 in the 1920s. In the counties of Region 5 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 5 was well-suited to pasture land. New and improved breeds of beef cattle (Hereford and Angus) were introduced to the area. 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 5. The small towns were bypassed for the larger cities of Region 5 like Ardmore and Shawnee.

In summary, one looks back upon the Region 5 farmers that toiled the land from 1855 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 sod houses and 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 1855 to 1930 the farmers of Region 5 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 (54).

Footnotes

1. Muriel H. Wright. A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951), p. 93.

2. Grant Foreman. The Five Civilized Tribes (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1934), pp. 97-98.

3. Ibid., p. 106.

4. Ibid.

5. Wright, op. cit., p. 236.

6. Wright, op. cit., p. 218.

7. John Morris et. al. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), p. 50.

8. J.O. Ellsworth and F.F. Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 (June, 1929), pp. 70-75.

9. Introductory material on early events affecting agricultural history in Region 5 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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13. 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).

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

15. Excellent sources on early Oklahoma architecture include John W. Morris and Charles R. Goins, Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), pp. 20-51; Arn Henderson et. al., Architecture in Oklahoma: Landmark and Vernacular (Norman: Point Riders Press, 1978), pp. 45-102; and Howard L. and Mary Ellen Meredith , eds., Of the Earth: Oklahoma Architectural History (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1980), pp. 35-52.

16. 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).

17. Bruce Rueber, "Factors Influencing Barn Styles in Fayete 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.

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

19. 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.

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

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

23. Patty V. Norton and L.R. Sutton, Indian Territory and Carter County: Oklahoma Pioneers Including Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1983), Vol. I (1840-1926), pp. 26-28.

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25. Daily Ardmoreite, November 20, 1893, p. 1.

26. Daily Ardmoreite, November 18, 1895, p. 3.

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31. 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.

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33. 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.

34. Cornelia Bellows, "History of Garvin County," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1932, p. 15.

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40. G.C. Gibbons, "Broom Corn in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 215 (1925), pp. 2-5.

41. Huber Self, "The Peanut Industry of Oklahoma," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1947, pp. 50-65.

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43. Pauls Valley Enterprise and Valley News, November 25, 1925, pp. 1 and 6.

44. Gordon Harrell, "History of Pontotoc County," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1927, pp. 155-56.

45. Daily Ardmoreite, November 18, 1895, p. 3.

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Management Region No. 5
Table X
Agriculture, 1910

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Carter	25,358	8,618	16,740	2,659
Garvin	26,545	2,689	23,856	3,289
Johnston	16,734	-	16,734	2,035
Love	10,236	-	10,236	1,891
McClain	15,659	2,740	12,919	1,408
Marshall	11,619	-	11,619	1,509
Murray	12,744	3,684	9,060	1,218
Pontotoc	24,331	4,349	19,982	2,722
Pottawatomie	43,595	12,474	31,121	4,752
Seminole	19,964	-	19,964	2,875

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm
Carter	244,495	147,855	91.9
Garvin	342,171	243,198	104.0
Johnston	247,114	125,007	121.4
Love	152,833	98,097	108.5
McClain	224,718	165,940	118.8
Marshall	152,999	116,003	101.4
Murray	180,309	80,060	148.0
Pontotoc	241,155	147,392	88.6
Pottawatomie	447,373	261,794	94.1
Seminole	240,120	136,345	83.5

County	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per farm ($)	Value of all farm land (1,000)
Carter	5,908	2,222	3,656
Garvin	10,868	3,304	7,458
Johnston	5,321	2,615	3,526
Love	3,440	2,444	2,163
McClain	7,168	3,790	5,067
Marshall	3,839	2,544	2,577
Murray	4,118	3,381	2,860
Pontotoc	5,813	2,136	3,507
Pottawatomie	16,280	3,426	11,308
Seminole	4,646	1,616	2,741

Table X: Agriculture 1910 continued.

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Carter	61.9	595
Garvin	68.6	984
Johnston	66.3	473
Love	62.9	340
McClain	70.7	597
Marshall	67.1	386
Murray	69.4	296
Pottawatomie	60.3	631
Pontotoc	69.5	2,060
Seminole	59.0	438

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery (1,000)
Carter	10.1	222
Garvin	9.1	346
Johnston	8.9	154
Love	9.9	116
McClain	8.3	209
Marshall	10.1	122
Murray	7.2	97
Pontotoc	10.9	209
Pottawatomie	14.2	455
Seminole	9.4	190

County	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals, Poultry, Bees ($1,000)
Carter	3.8	1,436
Garvin	3.2	2,080
Johnston	2.9	1,169
Love	3.4	822
McClain	2.9	1,294
Marshall	3.2	753
Murray	2.4	865
Pontotoc	3.6	1,466
Pottawatomie	2.8	2,456
Seminole	4.1	1,277

Table X: Agriculture 1910 continued.

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Domestic Animals, etc.	Value of all Crops ($1,000)
Carter	24.3	1,334
Garvin	19.1	2,653
Johnston	22.0	888
Love	23.9	821
McClain	18.1	1,505
Marshall	19.6	815
Murray	21.0	660
Pontotoc	25.2	1,499
Pottawatomie	15.1	3,722
Seminole	27.5	1,819

	WHEAT	
County	Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	1.3
Garvin	<1	10.0
Johnston	<1	1.6
Love	<1	<1
McClain	<1	<1
Marshall	<1	2.9
Murray	<1	<1
Pontotoc	<1	2.7
Pottawatomie	<1	<1
Seminole	<1	<1

	CORN	
County	Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	60	908
Garvin	109	2,022
Johnston	60	897
Love	38	557
McClain	94	1,825
Marshall	53	772
Murray	35	551
Pontotoc	54	888
Pottawatomie	93	1,800
Seminole	46	843

Table X: Agriculture 1910 continued.

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Carter	1	27
Garvin	3	87
Johnston	2	68
Love	<1	8
McClain	1	32
Marshall	6	138
Murray	1	21
Pontotoc	3	75
Pottawatomie	6	165
Seminole	<1	22

County	KAFIR CORN and MILO MAIZE Acres (1,000)	KAFIR CORN and MILO MAIZE Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	<1
Garvin	<1	2
Johnston	<1	1
Love	<1	<1
McClain	<1	1
Marshall	<1	<1
Murray	<1	<1
Pontotoc	<1	<1
Pottawatomie	<1	15
Seminole	<1	2

County	PEANUTS Acres (1,000)	PEANUTS Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	1
Garvin	<1	<1
Johnston	<1	<1
Love	<1	<1
McClain	<1	<1
Marshall	<1	<1
Murray	<1	<1
Pontotoc	<1	<1
Pottawatomie	<1	<1
Seminole	<1	<1

Table X: Agriculture 1910 continued.

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales
Carter	42	10,021
Garvin	52	16,334
Johnston	17	4,233
Love	28	6,414
McClain	24	6,766
Marshall	18	3,899
Murray	16	4,338
Pontotoc	30	9,478
Pottawatomie	76	27,314
Seminole	45	17,083

County	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)	Number of Cattle	Number of Horses
Carter	3.8	27,956	7,173
Garvin	8.0	26,506	8,947
Johnston	4.0	25,157	5,373
Love	1.0	15,053	3,604
McClain	3.7	14,719	5,992
Marshall	4.0	10,633	3,573
Murray	3.6	18,834	3,770
Pontotoc	5.5	27,681	6,576
Pottawatomie	15.6	19,936	12,083
Seminole	4.6	19,835	7,115

County	Number of Mules	Number of Swine	Number of Sheep	Number of Goats
Carter	3,692	18,884	147	312
Garvin	5,506	28,478	64	101
Johnston	2,856	14,006	416	151
Love	1,977	12,683	301	132
McClain	3,829	18,519	-	38
Marshall	2,648	11,715	11	44
Murray	1,506	8,743	128	107
Pontotoc	3,361	19,171	107	270
Pottawatomie	5,741	24,251	334	72
Seminole	3,289	13,330	199	137

Table X: Agriculture 1910 continued.

County	No. of Poultry (all kinds)	No. of Colonies of Bees
Carter	80,786	146
Garvin	127,124	427
Johnston	67,319	303
Love	41,638	121
McClain	84,407	153
Marshall	58,616	63
Murray	40,569	290
Pontotoc	107,613	417
Pottawatomie	193,530	863
Seminole	82,853	137

County	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)
Carter	962	236,598
Garvin	1,175	474,682
Johnston	778	242,309
Love	622	151,657
McClain	840	326,668
Marshall	650	305,393
Murray	588	148,695
Pontotoc	1,070	444,880
Pottawatomie	2,474	893,667
Seminole	941	285,709

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Carter	639	2,003	17
Garvin	703	2,581	5
Johnston	390	1,638	7
Love	246	1,159	3
McClain	397	1,488	6
Marshall	294	1,214	1
Murray	208	1,007	3
Pontotoc	585	2,137	-
Pottawatomie	2,251	2,494	7
Seminole	499	2,376	-

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

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

Management Region No. 5
Table XI
Agriculture, 1920

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Number of Farms
Carter	40,247	14,141	26,066	2,431
Garvin	32,445	3,694	28,751	3,823
Johnston	20,125	-	20,125	2,385
Love	12,433	-	12,433	1,702
McClain	19,326	3,067	34,838	2,316
Marshall	14,674	2,717	11,957	1,735
Murray	13,115	3,667	9,448	1,189
Pontotoc	30,949	8,012	22,937	3,057
Pottawatomie	46,028	15,348	30,680	4,531
Seminole	23,808	-	23,808	3,507

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm
Carter	301,217	152,924	123.9
Garvin	437,827	283,454	114.5
Johnston	313,083	150,231	131.3
Love	204,600	110,505	120.2
McClain	295,499	194,399	127.6
Marshall	189,895	123,100	109.4
Murray	198,956	82,993	167.3
Pontotoc	318,162	193,780	104.1
Pottawatomie	453,270	275,329	100.0
Seminole	300,470	182,027	85.7

County	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)
Carter	15,544	6,394	11,068
Garvin	28,122	7,356	21,086
Johnston	16,706	7,004	12,023
Love	10,925	6,419	7,937
McClain	19,802	8,550	14,556
Marshall	12,189	7,025	9,160
Murray	9,675	8,137	7,163
Pontotoc	20,053	6,560	14,076
Pottawatomie	26,755	5,905	17,970
Seminole	16,980	4,842	11,890

Table XI: Agriculture 1920 continued.

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Carter	71.2	1,695
Garvin	75.0	2,744
Johnston	72.0	1,551
Love	72.7	1,088
McClain	73.5	1,901
Marshall	75.1	1,164
Murray	74.0	911
Pontotoc	70.2	2,466
Pottawatomie	67.2	3,963
Seminole	70.0	1,843

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)
Carter	10.9	624
Garvin	9.8	1,025
Johnston	9.3	608
Love	10.0	422
McClain	9.6	730
Marshall	9.6	417
Murray	9.4	345
Pontotoc	12.3	812
Pottawatomie	14.8	1,372
Seminole	10.8	755

County	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Livestock on Farm ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock
Carter	4.0	3,319	21.3
Garvin	3.6	3,267	11.6
Johnston	3.6	2,524	15.1
Love	3.9	1,478	13.5
McClain	3.7	2,614	13.2
Marshall	3.4	1,447	11.9
Murray	3.6	1,256	13.0
Pontotoc	4.0	2,698	13.4
Pottawatomie	5.1	3,450	12.9
Seminole	4.4	2,492	14.7

Table XI: Agriculture 1920 continued.

County	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Carter	6,926	6	100
Garvin	13,350	15	232
Johnston	6,029	4	65
Love	4,771	4	60
McClain	7,000	11	176
Marshall	4,881	6	82
Murray	4,215	6	95
Pontotoc	7,872	8	112
Pottawatomie	10,460	5	71
Seminole	7,187	3	35

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)
Carter	32	719
Garvin	54	1,614
Johnston	37	1,017
Love	27	610
McClain	47	1,333
Marshall	27	751
Murray	16	441
Pontotoc	41	1,008
Pottawatomie	48	1,038
Seminole	47	972

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Carter	13	447
Garvin	20	669
Johnston	17	520
Love	7	222
McClain	13	418
Marshall	23	849
Murray	9	327
Pontotoc	16	587
Pottawatomie	18	497
Seminole	13	404

Table XI: Agriculture 1920 continued.

County	KAFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, etc. Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	4
Garvin	<1	20
Johnston	<1	<1
Love	<1	<1
McClain	1.6	25
Marshall	<1	2
Murray	<1	5
Pontotoc	<1	4
Pottawatomie	2.0	25
Seminole	<1	9

County	PEANUTS Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	8
Garvin	<1	4
Johnston	<1	7
Love	<1	7
McClain	<1	4
Marshall	<1	4
Murray	<1	1
Pontotoc	<1	18
Pottawatomie	1	17
Seminole	<1	4

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	Bales	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)
Carter	75	23,506	18
Garvin	96	40,964	31
Johnston	52	17,345	13
Love	50	16,802	10
McClain	46	16,059	23
Marshall	44	13,978	9
Murray	34	13,997	10
Pontotoc	66	24,920	19
Pottawatomie	84	32,692	38
Seminole	73	24,668	14

Table XI: Agriculture 1920 continued.

County	Number of Cattle	Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Swine
Carter	21,471	5,724	4,936	11,530
Garvin	24,690	9,767	7,932	22,899
Johnston	27,698	5,591	5,188	13,250
Love	13,337	3,725	3,761	10,045
McClain	19,536	7,220	5,066	16,737
Marshall	11,057	3,197	4,088	10,906
Murray	11,254	3,189	2,455	6,031
Pontotoc	22,448	6,763	5,745	18,843
Pottawatomie	23,826	10,640	7,302	23,250
Seminole	17,829	8,228	6,099	17,689

County	Number of Sheep	Number of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)	Colonies of Bees
Carter	222	222	109,100	425
Garvin	1,122	206	184,311	1,097
Johnston	82	368	106,426	879
Love	893	878	68,068	227
McClain	611	79	133,786	320
Marshall	480	480	79,059	353
Murray	231	231	58,445	1,021
Pontotoc	529	529	140,955	925
Pottawatomie	530	530	220,692	1,439
Seminole	5	5	142,106	434

County	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Carter	1,114	366,611	906
Garvin	1,822	622,585	3,271
Johnston	879	398,506	140
Love	362	178,940	1,415
McClain	1,234	471,974	1,296
Marshall	589	299,941	1,407
Murray	576	230,134	670
Pontotoc	1,218	472,775	128
Pottawatomie	2,730	831,921	2,898
Seminole	1,288	610,082	8

Table XI: Agriculture 1920, continued

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Carter	935	1,481	15
Garvin	1,591	2,223	9
Johnston	822	1,547	16
Love	649	1,043	10
McClain	991	1,317	8
Marshall	564	1,166	5
Murray	488	695	6
Pontotoc	1,217	1,834	6
Pottawatomie	2,381	2,139	11
Seminole	1,239	2,262	6

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

Fourteenth Census of the United States - 1920 Volume III - Population

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

Management Region No. 5
Table XII
Agriculture, 1925

County	Farm Population (1)	No. of Farms
Carter	11,580	2,328
Garvin	18,977	3,631
Johnston	9,351	1,936
Love	7,809	1,659
McClain	11,814	2,393
Marshall	7,641	1,510
Murray	5,379	1,104
Pontotoc	15,179	3,155
Pottowatomie	19,832	3,935
Seminole	15,444	3,013

County	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Carter	265,140	113.9	10,809
Garvin	400,170	110.2	16,618
Johnston	252,116	130.2	8,559
Love	208,599	125.7	6,615
McClain	269,944	112.8	13,688
Marshall	174,993	115.9	7,315
Murray	143,181	129.7	5,704
Pontotoc	325,117	103.0	13,785
Pottawatomie	368,767	98.3	16,104
Seminole	279,284	92.7	10,347

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)
Carter	4,643	7,729
Garvin	4,577	12,479
Johnston	4,421	6,214
Love	3,987	4,818
McClain	5,720	10,308
Marshall	4,844	5,606
Murray	5,167	4,247
Pontotoc	4,369	9,979
Pottawatomie	4,092	11,223
Seminole	3,434	7,531

Table XII: Agriculture 1925 continued.

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings
Carter	71.5	1,611	14.9
Garvin	75.0	1,973	11.8
Johnston	72.6	1,200	14.2
Love	73.8	796	12.0
McClain	75.3	1,650	12.0
Marshall	76.6	840	11.4
Murray	74.4	651	11.4
Pontotoc	72.4	2,117	15.3
Pottawatomie	69.6	2,858	17.7
Seminole	72.8	1,373	13.2

County	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Livestock on Farms ($1,000)
Carter	525	4.8	945
Garvin	729	4.4	1,437
Johnston	294	3.4	850
Love	313	4.7	689
McClain	631	4.6	1,100
Marshall	260	3.5	1,146
Murray	300	5.3	506
Pontotoc	570	4.1	1,119
Pottawatomie	695	4.3	1,328
Seminole	433	4.2	1,011

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of all Crops ($1,000)
Carter	8.7	3,810
Garvin	8.6	5,700
Johnston	9.9	2,939
Love	10.0	2,895
McClain	8.0	4,308
Marshall	15.6	2,713
Murray	8.8	1,734
Pontotoc	8.1	3,802
Pottawatomie	8.3	5,406
Seminole	9.7	3,475

Table XII: Agriculture 1925 continued.

County	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	2	39
Garvin	2	33
Johnston	<1	5
Love	<1	6
McClain	3	47
Marshall	<1	12
Murray	<1	13
Pontotoc	1	13
Pottawatomie	1	19
Seminole	<1	9

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	32	581
Garvin	54	1,029
Johnston	36	615
Love	26	423
McClain	43	823
Marshall	25	423
Murray	18	333
Pontotoc	52	854
Pottawatomie	47	787
Seminole	48	776

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	7	195
Garvin	12	285
Johnston	7	199
Love	5	156
McClain	10	277
Marshall	10	366
Murray	6	141
Pontotoc	9	202
Pottawatomie	9	197
Seminole	7	160

Table XII: Agriculture 1925 continued.

County	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	16
Garvin	1	18
Johnston	<1	1
Love	<1	2
McClain	2	32
Marshall	<1	<1
Murray	1	26
Pontotoc	<1	4
Pottawatomie	6	68
Seminole	1	14

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales	Total Acres of Hay Crops (1,000) (2)
Carter	65	24,014	9
Garvin	96	35,378	16
Johnston	56	17,651	6
Love	57	20,298	4
McClain	69	26,286	9
Marshall	51	17,452	5
Murray	28	10,057	5
Pontotoc	67	21,000	11
Pottawatomie	94	34,563	18
Seminole	66	21,804	6

County	PEANUTS Acres (1,000)	PEANUTS Bushels (1,000)
Carter	<1	3
Garvin	<1	<1
Johnston	<1	3
Love	<1	<1
McClain	<1	1
Marshall	<1	<1
Murray	<1	<1
Pontotoc	<1	7
Pottawatomie	<1	2
Seminole	<1	<1

Table XII: Agriculture 1925 continued.

County	Number of Cattle	Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Swine
Carter	16,310	4,452	4,691	10,232
Garvin	16,861	8,135	7,616	16,849
Johnston	15,410	3,506	4,648	7,575
Love	11,739	2,986	3,798	7,137
McClain	12,324	5,705	5,530	12,201
Marshall	8,147	2,735	3,701	6,795
Murray	8,830	2,505	2,133	6,377
Pontotoc	16,795	5,557	5,615	12,566
Pottawatomie	15,637	7,174	6,068	9,272
Seminole	10,672	5,443	5,428	10,275

County	Number of Sheep	Number of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Carter	148	152	112,196
Garvin	690	421	180,121
Johnston	193	170	94,381
Love	545	344	69,641
McClain	312	42	149,809
Marshall	390	55	65,923
Murray	48	81	59,790
Pontotoc	126	233	151,231
Pottawatomie	131	71	200,299
Seminole	18	159	128,155

County	Gallons of Milk Produced	No. of Eggs Produced (dozens)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Carter	2,076	512,624	769
Garvin	2,250	617,275	3,168
Johnston	1,466	344,113	1,146
Love	799	155,648	3,800
McClain	1,888	640,433	5,835
Marshall	873	194,407	2,148
Murray	1,152	199,579	246
Pontotoc	2,324	588,742	261
Pottawatomie	3,044	703,851	1,595
Seminole	1,524	366,139	244

Table XII: Agriculture 1925 continued,

County	Number of Farms Operated by: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Carter	859	1,459	10
Garvin	1,197	2,422	12
Johnston	522	1,404	10
Love	557	1,096	6
McClain	856	1,535	2
Marshall	458	1,051	1
Murray	356	742	6
Pontotoc	1,070	2,075	10
Pottawatomie	1,689	2,256	10
Seminole	958	2,054	1

Source: United States Census of Agriculture - 1925 Part II

(1) Includes only persons living on farms.
(2) Does not include forage crops.

Management Region No. 5
Table XIII
Agriculture, 1930

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Carter	41,419	23,336	23,161	2,195
Garvin	31,401	4,235	27,166	3,610
Johnston	13,082	-	13,082	1,526
Love	9,639	-	9,639	1,626
McClain	21,575	2,817	18,758	3,014
Marshall	11,026	-	11,026	1,346
Murray	12,410	4,242	8,168	1,018
Pontotoc	32,469	11,261	21,208	2,671
Pottawatomie	66,572	26,131	40,439	3,760
Seminole	79,621	18,258	56,285	2,800

County	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Carter	297,641	135.6	10,254
Garvin	416,482	115.4	18,903
Johnston	421,120	208.7	8,296
Love	224,329	138.0	6,719
McClain	323,015	107.2	16,632
Marshall	197,111	146.4	5,753
Murray	165,258	162.3	5,744
Pontotoc	324,881	121.6	11,832
Pottawatomie	389,935	103.7	20,419
Seminole	256,290	91.5	11,960

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land
Carter	4,672	6,269	61.1
Garvin	5,236	13,516	71.5
Johnston	5,436	5,382	63.7
Love	4,132	4,416	65.7
McClain	5,521	11,730	70.5
Marshall	4,274	3,910	68.0
Murray	5,642	3,918	68.2
Pontotoc	4,430	7,668	64.8
Pottawatomie	5,431	13,869	67.9
Seminole	4,271	8,432	70.5

Table XIII: Agriculture 1930 continued.

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)
Carter	1,922	18.7	508
Garvin	2,420	12.8	981
Johnston	1,222	14.7	305
Love	924	13.7	350
McClain	2,329	14.0	923
Marshall	718	12.5	247
Murray	818	14.2	210
Pontotoc	2,031	17.2	550
Pottawatomie	3,762	18.4	1059
Seminole	1,813	15.1	677

County	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals, Poultry, Bees ($1,000)
Carter	5.0	1,555
Garvin	5.2	1,986
Johnston	3.7	1,387
Love	5.2	1,029
McClain	5.6	1,650
Marshall	4.3	878
Murray	3.7	798
Pontotoc	4.7	1,583
Pottawatomie	5.2	1,729
Seminole	5.7	1,038

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Animals, etc.	Value of All Crops ($1,000)
Carter	15.1	1,580
Garvin	10.5	4,446
Johnston	16.7	1,297
Love	15.3	1,217
McClain	10.0	4,003
Marshall	15.3	1,202
Murray	13.9	866
Pontotoc	13.4	1,840
Pottawatomie	8.5	2,928
Seminole	8.7	1,785

Table XIII: Agriculture 1930 continued.

County	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Carter	1	12
Garvin	1	23
Johnston	<1	9
Love	1	11
McClain	2	20
Marshall	1	12
Murray	<1	7
Pontotoc	<1	4
Pottawatomie	<1	3
Seminole	<1	<1

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)
Carter	38	589
Garvin	55	1,034
Johnston	39	644
Love	29	413
McClain	49	1,018
Marshall	29	478
Murray	18	292
Pontotoc	50	794
Pottawatomie	48	719
Seminole	48	644

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Carter	7	143
Garvin	10	243
Johnston	4	85
Love	4	82
McClain	9	218
Marshall	6	281
Murray	4	66
Pontotoc	7	128
Pottawatomie	7	136
Seminole	5	97

Table XIII: 1930 Agriculture continued.

County	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	3	41
Garvin	8	115
Johnston	1	14
Love	<1	8
McClain	9	113
Marshall	<1	1
Murray	4	41
Pontotoc	2	21
Pottawatomie	8	80
Seminole	4	44

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	Bales	Total Acres of Hay (1,000) (1)
Carter	23	4,200	16
Garvin	88	22,544	17
Johnston	20	4,181	7
Love	31	5,975	4
McClain	104	23,330	7
Marshall	22	4,983	6
Murray	15	3,422	6
Pontotoc	34	6,763	9
Pottawatomie	55	12,910	19
Seminole	38	7,741	7

County	PEANUTS Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Carter	6	84
Garvin	3	32
Johnston	4	57
Love	4	48
McClain	<1	9
Marshall	4	72
Murray	<1	6
Pontotoc	5	61
Pottawatomie	<1	9
Seminole	2	31

Table XIII: Agriculture 1930 continued.

County	Number of Cattle	Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Swine
Carter	26,766	4,078	4,071	14,159
Garvin	26,760	6,906	6,952	22,886
Johnston	25,158	3,025	3,439	10,762
Love	16,553	2,651	3,524	10,267
McClain	19,282	5,116	6,452	15,385
Marshall	13,029	2,040	3,216	10,394
Murray	13,619	2,172	1,626	7,736
Pontotoc	23,978	4,626	4,763	15,598
Pottawatomie	22,056	5,883	4,884	13,384
Seminole	11,105	4,416	4,088	11,816

County	Number of Sheep	Number of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Carter	498	496	105,911
Garvin	1,912	186	182,995
Johnston	951	567	92,639
Love	481	132	70,707
McClain	1,699	75	170,463
Marshall	1,131	34	70,262
Murray	2,033	140	57,447
Pontotoc	1,066	385	143,215
Pottawatomie	262	189	225,652
Seminole	63	320	116,868

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)
Carter	282	3,116	771,046
Garvin	1,134	3,696	1,103,275
Johnston	646	1,434	568,115
Love	433	1,313	392,351
McClain	853	2,890	1,118,051
Marshall	454	1,587	445,106
Murray	681	1,459	368,469
Pontotoc	1,480	3,124	912,658
Pottawatomie	1,952	4,586	1,524,143
Seminole	719	2,230	804,966

Table XIII: Agriculture 1930 continued.

County	Pounds of Wool Produced	Number of Farms Operated by: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Carter	1,743	784	1,377	34
Garvin	4,075	1,144	2,457	9
Johnston	3,461	379	1,126	10
Love	2,353	445	1,173	8
McClain	18,587	893	2,117	4
Marshall	5,107	373	964	9
Murray	19,691	383	629	6
Pontotoc	5,047	817	1,837	17
Pottawatomie	774	1,448	2,304	8
Seminole	20	760	2,034	6

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

Fifteenth Census of the United States - 1930 Volume III - Population

(1) Does not include forage crops