DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE AGRICULTURE THEME IN MANAGEMENT REGION #6: 1889-1930

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REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Most of Management Region 6 lies in the Red Bed Plains of Oklahoma with the exception of eastern Payne and Lincoln Counties which are in the Sandstone Hills physiographic area. The Red Bed Plains portion of the region is low in elevation (1,000-1,500'), land generally level with only a few low hills, and soils are fertile. The Sandstone Hills section of the eastern part of Management Region 6 has broken lines of hills extending in a somewhat general north-south direction. Between the hills are large areas of fertile land suitable for cropping or pasture.

Portions of the Canadian, North Canadian, Cimarron, Deep Fork, and Little Rivers wind through the region. During early settlement of the region, the rich bottom land of these rivers was sought for farming. Thin soil, above the second bottoms, useful for grazing, was also plentiful. A considerable part of the higher ground was prairie where scrub timber of blackjack oak was found. In the river valleys, some excellent oak, walnut, and black gum trees were available for lumber for building farm structures. Timber for fence posts could be found in widely separated areas, and heavy beams were cut in Cottonwood and Stillwater bottoms for railroad and wagon road bridges.

Most of the early settlers of Management Region 6 were primarily interested in agriculture. Often the agricultural activities of these pioneers resulted in failure because the settlers did not know how to farm in the environment into which they had moved.

Today, Oklahoma can be divided into five agricultural land-use areas on the bases of climate, soils, and topography. Most of Region 6 lies in the northwest quarter of the state where wheat is the dominant crop. The eastern sections of Payne and Lincoln Counties and the

southeastern corner of Cleveland County falls in the northeastern Oklahoma mixed farming area. In the wheat-dominated section of Region 6, farms are large, and much of the work is mechanized. Winter wheat makes good pasture during the winter season for large herds of beef cattle. The mixed farming area of the region is characterized by the production of corn, wheat, soybeans, and grain sorghums.

Two important historical routes ran through the region during the nineteenth century: Chisholm Trail and California Road. The Chisholm Trail, one of the great cattle trails, extended from Texas to the railheads in Kansas. Its route was roughly parallel to the 98th meridian and to the line followed later by the Rock Island railroad and U.S. Highway 81. This north-south artery made its way through Canadian and Kingfisher Counties. One of the significant sites along the trail was King Fisher's stagecoach station (now Kingfisher in Region 6) where the Texas cattle passed on the way to Kansas. Jesse Chisholm, more interested in trade than livestock growing, hauled provisions south from Caldwell, Kansas, to supply the crews on the cattle drives. The California Road, which ran east-west through Indian Territory, roughly paralleled the southern bank of the Canadian River in Region 6. It was used by emigrants from Southern states during the gold rush of 1849. This passageway stimulated the business of trading posts and introduced thousands of visitors to the land which is now Oklahoma.

Most of Management Region 6 was included in the Unassigned Lands District, a total of almost two million acres, prior to statehood. Pressure for the opening of unoccupied Indian land to white settlement grew steadily from the end of the Civil War until the first land run in 1889. Shortly after his inauguration, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation opening the Unassigned Lands to settlement on

April 22, 1889. At noon on that date, eligible persons were authorized to enter the district. Homestead laws already in effect governed the opening, with the added restriction that any person who entered before the designated hour should forfeit his right to claim land. Estimates of the number of settlers who made the first run vary widely, but most historians agree that it was over 50,000. More than 9,000 homesteads were occupied, and the new towns, Guthrie and Oklahoma City, each grew to 10,000 before the first rush subsided.

The eastern part of Management Region 6, which was occupied by the Iowa, Kickapoo, and Sac and Fox tribes, was opened for white settlement by two land runs. The first was September 22, 1891. It covered the surplus lands of the Iowa and Sac and Fox. Approximately 20,000 people contested for 7,000 quarter-sections, and all the land was homesteaded in one afternoon. The Kickapoo lands were opened to settlement on May 23, 1895.

The western part of the Kingfisher and Canadian Counties, occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, was opened to settlement on April 19, 1892. Most of this surplus land was homesteaded prior to statehood by persons seeking farm land.

With the organization of Oklahoma Territory in 1890, the east line of Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Logan Counties was moved six miles farther east with the addition of the Iowa lands in 1891; and the counties on the west, Canadian and Kingfisher, almost doubled their area when the Cheyenne-Arapaho land was opened in 1892.

Population in the six counties carved from the Unassigned Lands in 1890 (Oklahoma, Kingfisher, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, and Payne) was almost 58,500. Logan recorded 14,254 while Oklahoma had 12,794. Lincoln County, the seventh of Management Region 6, was added after the

land runs of 1891 and 1895 and was designated as County A until an official name was adopted. By 1900 all seven counties of Region 6 had organized county governments, selected county seats, and continued to grow in population.

The seven counties of Management Region 6 currently have a combined population of 888,662 (1980 U.S. Census) with a total of 5,448 square miles. Population density slightly exceeds 163 people per square mile. Oklahoma City is the major urban center of the region. It is the largest population center in the state with a 1980 figure of 403,213. Oklahoma City and its surrounding suburbs form the commercial, industrial, and political core of the state. Meat packing, electrical, automobile, publishing and printing, and state government are the major employers in the state capital city.

In terms of land area, Lincoln is the largest county with 964 square miles, whereas Cleveland is the smallest with 529. The 1980 census indicated that Oklahoma County had 568,933 inhabitants ranking it first in population while Kingfisher had only 14,187 people which is the least of the seven counties. The most urbanized county is Oklahoma (97.6%) while Cleveland (84.9%), Canadian (76.4%) and Payne (73.7%) have over one-half of their population living in cities of 2,500 or more. Lincoln ranks first in terms of population 65 years of age and over with 15.3 percent while Cleveland has the least percentage (5.8) of people 65 and over. Two counties (Oklahoma and Logan) have populations of more than ten percent black.

Economic statistics based on 1980 census show that Oklahoma County has the highest per capita income ($7,987) while Canadian has the highest median family income ($22,604). Lincoln has the lowest per capita income ($5,616) as well as the lowest median family income

($15,841). Oklahoma is by far the most industrialized county in terms of both total establishments and value added by manufacture. Oklahoma also ranks as the top county in both wholesale and retail trade. Oklahoma is by far the top county in value added in mining.

Based on 1982 Census of Agriculture data, Kingfisher has the most land in farm acreage with 513,553 followed by Canadian and Lincoln each with over 400,000 acres of farm land. Kingfisher also leads in market value of farm products and average size of farms.

A county by county analysis is presented in Tables I-VII.

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table I

County	County Seat	Population of County Seat
Canadian	El Reno	15,486
Cleveland	Norman	68,020
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	4,245
Lincoln	Chandler	2,926
Logan	Guthrie	10,312
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	403,213
Payne	Stillwater	38,268

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table II

County	Land Area	Population					
	Sq. Miles	Total	Per Sq. Mi.	% 65 & Over	Urban %	Black	Foreign Stock %
Canadian	902	56,452	62.6	8.1	76.4	2.2	1.5
Cleveland	529	133,173	251.7	5.8	84.9	1.6	3.2
Kingfisher	906	14,187	15.7	15.0	29.9	2.7	1.1
Lincoln	964	26,601	27.6	15.3	22.8	3.0	0.8
Logan	748	26,881	35.9	14.2	44.3	14.0	1.4
Oklahoma	708	568,933	803.6	10.5	97.6	12.4	2.8
Payne	691	62,435	90.4	9.9	73.7	3.0	4.5

County	Per Capita Income ($)	Median Family Income ($)
Canadian	7,581	22,604
Cleveland	7,404	21,414
Kingfisher	7,113	18,867
Lincoln	5,616	15,841
Logan	6,125	17,110
Oklahoma	7,987	19,875
Payne	6,061	16,495

Source: 1980 Census of Population

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table III

County	Housing, 1980		
	Total Units	Owner Occupied	% Units built between 1970-80
Canadian	20,683	14,916	42.8
Cleveland	49,544	29,954	54.7
Kingfisher	5,667	4,052	8.8
Lincoln	10,637	7,834	40.0
Logan	10,569	7,436	30.1
Oklahoma	241,813	114,410	20.4
Payne	24,252	12,949	35.2

Source: 1980 Census of Housing

County	Manufacturers, 1982				
	Total Establishments	20 or more Employees	%	New Capital Expenditures ($ mil.)	No. of Employees (1,000)	Value Added by Manfacuture ($ mil.)
Canadian	44	13	*	11.7	1.8	72.2
Cleveland	101	28		25.9	3.8	334.0
Kingfisher	15	1		.4	.2	7.9
Lincoln	29	9		(D)	(D)	(D)
Logan	17	4		.8	.6	12.9
Oklahoma	928	281		156.8	45.7	1,928.9
Payne	51	16		6.4	2.3	91.2

(D) - withheld to avoid disclosure
*100 or more Employees not available

Source: 1982 Census of Manufactures

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table IV

Wholesale Trade, 1982

County	Establishments	Total Sales ($1,000)
Canadian	74	173,314
Cleveland	127	289,902
Kingfisher	51	115,201
Lincoln	40	36,690
Logan	24	226,163
Oklahoma	1,739	10,032,360
Payne	97	237,407

Source: 1982 Census of Wholesale Trade

Retail Trade, 1982

		Top Three Retail Types		
County	Establishments	No. of Apparel and Accessory Stores	No. of Eating/Drinking Places	No. of Food Stores
Canadian	424	18	58	32
Cleveland	1,010	103	176	75
Kingfisher	156	8	17	17
Lincoln	256	9	39	27
Logan	198	10	28	17
Oklahoma	5,530	477	998	432
Payne	592	50	93	48

Source: 1982 Census of Retail Trade

MANAGEMENT REGION 6
Table V

Mineral Industries, 1977

County	No. of Mineral Industry Establishments	0-19 Employees	20-99 Employees	100-249 Employees	250 + Employees
Canadian	93	83	10	-	-
Cleveland	82	77	5	-	-
Kingfisher	147	130	16	1	-
Lincoln	69	68	1	-	-
Logan	91	86	5	-	-
Oklahoma	491	424	56	10	1
Payne	87	83	4	-	-

County	Oil and Gas Extraction	Non-Metallic Minerals Mining	Metal Mining
Canadian	91	2	-
Cleveland	80	2	-
Kingfisher	146	1	-
Lincoln	68	1	-
Logan	89	2	-
Oklahoma	474	14	-
Payne	86	-	1

Source: 1977 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table VI

Mineral Industries, 1982

County	No. of Mineral Establishments	With 20 Employees or more	No. of Employees (1,000)	Value added by Mining ($ mil.)
Candian	202	24	1.8	296.1
Cleveland	190	13	1.1	138.1
Kingfisher	247	28	2.2	387.1
Lincoln	133	6	.6	81.0
Logan	157	7	.7	88.1
Oklahoma	980	205	18.6	1,632.3
Payne	140	18	1.0	96.8

Source: 1982 Census of Mineral Industries

MANAGEMENT REGION 6

Table VII

Agriculture, 1982,

County	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Market Value of all Farm Products Sold ($1,000)
Canadian	1,126	467,111	415	56,822
Cleveland	964	153,082	159	14,633
Kingfisher	956	513,553	537	67,716
Lincoln	1,731	404,393	234	21,423
Logan	951	325,109	342	21,987
Oklahoma	1,101	186,314	169	13,847
Payne	1,123	305,027	272	23,597

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

Historical Narrative

Agricultural history in Management Region 6 began as early as the nineteenth century and was almost exclusively of a subsistence nature, i.e., production by the resident population for its own immediate or seasonal needs. The development of overland trails to settlements in the Southwest and West in the early and middle years of the century coupled with the extension of railroads into Kansas opened up commercial markets for live cattle, preserved meat, hides, and various farm products raised in the region. The relocation of the Five Civilized Tribes in eastern Oklahoma (Indian Territory), mainly between 1820 and 1840, introduced domestic animals, crops, and cropping practices which had been developed in southeastern United States. These farming practices spread westward to the Plains Indians occupying various parts of Region 6. However, the bulk of Region 6 was not settled until the opening of the Unassigned Lands on April 22, 1889, the first major land run into Management Region 6. Hence, the year 1889 was selected as the starting date for the period of significance for agricultural development in Region 6. Agriculture continued to grow and prosper in Region 6 until 1930 when the Great Depression began to take its toll on farmers in the area and the drought years of the 1930's, commonly called the "Dust Bowl" era, caused thousands of farmers to leave Region 6 for California. Therefore, 1930 is a logical break point for culmination of the chronological period for the context.

The eagerness of the white population to gain access to the farmlands of Region 6 was intense after the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862. This quest for additional farm land was particularly apparent after about 1880 when most of the good land to the north had been

largely homesteaded. It resulted in groups of would-be settlers, clustered in the Kansas border towns, making periodic forays across the border into western Oklahoma. These "boomer" groups, led by ambitious individuals like David L. Payne and W. L. Couch, attempted to establish towns in Region 6. One such colony was at Stillwater in Payne county. These early efforts to settle parts of Region 6 were curtailed by detachments of troops from Fort Reno. Land hungry settlers were supported in their efforts by the railroad companies, many of which already had lines in the area and needed more traffic, however, Indian tribal leadership opposed these initial attempts to move into the region.

Pressure on the Federal government mounted and finally after many reports and hearings, President Grover Cleveland, in February, 1887, approved the Dawes Act providing for the allotment of tribal lands to specific members of the tribes. Heads of Indian families initially received entitlements to 160 acres, single persons and orphans over eighteen received 80 acres, and children under eighteen 40 acres. The allotments granted to the Indians could not be sold or mortgaged for 25 years, but all land not allotted would be disposed of by the Federal government, under agreement with the Indian tribal leadership, to white settlers.

Efforts to open the unoccupied Indian land to white settlement continued to intensify after the passage of the Dawes Act. Shortly after his inauguration, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation opening the Unassigned Lands District to settlement on April 22, 1889. Most of Management Region 6 was included in the Unassigned Lands, a total of almost two million acres. The North Canadian, Cimarron, Deep Fork, and Little Rivers were in the district;

all of which had rich bottomland for farming. Thin soils, above the second bottoms, were useful for pasture to graze cattle.

The Run of 1889 brought eligible persons into the region to stake out claims for farmland and for lots in such mushrooming cities as Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Norman. By train, horseback, or on foot, "boomers" poured into the region. Homestead laws already in effect governed the opening, with the added restriction that any person who entered before the designated hour should forfeit his right to claim land. Estimates of the number of settlers who made the first run vary widely, but most historians agree that it was more than 50,000. Approximately 9,000 homesteads were occupied, and the new towns of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, each grew to 10,000 before the first run subsided.

The eastern part of Management Region 6, which was occupied by the Iowa, Kickapoo, and Sac/Fox tribes, was opened for white settlement by two land runs. The first was September 22, 1891 and covered the surplus lands of the Iowa and Sac/Fox. Approximately 20,000 people contested for 7,000 quarter-sections, and all the land was homesteaded in one afternoon. The Kickapoo lands were opened on May 23, 1895, the last of the land runs into Oklahoma Territory.

The western part of Kingfisher and Canadian counties, occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, was opened to settlement on April 19, 1892. Most of this surplus land was homesteaded within a year by persons seeking farm land. With the organization of Oklahoma Territory in 1890, the eastern boundary of Cleveland, Oklahoma, and Logan Counties was moved six miles further east created by the addition of the Iowa lands in 1891; and the counties on the west, Canadian and Kingfisher, almost doubled their area when the Cheyenne-Arapaho land was opened in 1892.(1)

Within a few years after the Land Runs of 1889, 1891, and 1892, the agricultural frontier in Oklahoma had essentially disappeared, and the adjustment of farm life to the challenges of the environment and the economy was under way. The new Oklahomans which came into Region 6 after land runs were primarily from the Midwest and Lower South.(2) Regardless of their origin, they had to build some type of home and plant crops on the 160-acre homestead. The first task, therefore, facing settlers in the new country was that of providing shelter for themselves and their families, and later for their livestock and machinery. If wood was available, as it was in the eastern sections of Region 6, the settler constructed cabins from timber. Various methods of log construction were used, but those which had been successful in the southeastern United States were prominent. Single-pen, double-pen, saddlebag, and "dogtrot" style log cabins were most common. A variety of techniques were used in log preparation including dovetail, half-dovetail, and saddle notching of logs for corners of cabins. Small wooden "claim shanties" served as home for many settlers during their first year or two on their claims. These were constructed from board-and-batten milled lumber with wood shake roofs, and generally measured 12' X 14'. Some dwellings were made of native stone, principally sandstone. One such farm dwelling, the Hopkins Sandstone Farm House built in 1899 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in Payne County in Region 6.(3)

Settlers on the prairies of western parts of Region 6 dug "bricks" of sod and built the sod house. Varying in size, most "soddies" measured 12' X 14' to 16' X 18'. The farm family soon discovered one disadvantage 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. Another version of the sod house was the dugout. This type of shelter was 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 on the material the settler had available.(4)

The farm family made their crude houses as liveable as possible. They swept the earthen or puncheon (half-log) 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 material. The furnishings of the home were usually a rough table and chairs, some cheap bedsteads, tin or earthenware kitchen utensils and dishes, a pail, a washstand and basin, and a cook stove.(5)

With homes established, the settlers' thoughts turned to water and food. Initially water was hauled from creeks, rivers, or springs. Transported in barrels, creek water was adequate at first, 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, most early pioneers of Region 6 dug water wells as soon as possible. Fortunate farmers found water at 20 to 40 feet, while others either hit dry holes or found only "gyp water", which was too heavily saturated with minerals for human consumption.(6)

While water could be found in the new land, food was difficult to obtain. Settlers had to have sufficient provisions for at least one year, for the land run of 1889 occurred to late in the spring to clear the land for a crop. These provisions came 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 some fresh meat. The farm garden supplemented these food items with potatoes, melons, tomatoes, turnips, cabbage, and corn. The family diet was occasionally changed when the family was able to hunt wild game, fish, and gather wild fruit and nuts.

A combination of tough prairie grasses with deep root systems and substandard plows caused many farmers in Region 6 to take more than two years to clear the land. The two-horse walking plow was the implement most widely used in the area. The sod was turned to a depth of about four inches, and row crops such as corn, kaffir, and sorghums were planted. A settler could break about three acres of ground per day if he worked hard.(7)

Many settlers survived the first year or two by leaving their farms to work elsewhere. The Federal government allowed homesteaders to vacate their claims for up to six months, during which time they could try to find jobs and earn enough money to remain on their farms the other six months. Some men joined railroad construction crews; others toiled for more prosperous farmers who could pay hired hands. Even if such jobs paid only one dollar a day, it helped buy flour, salt, coffee, and other staples.

Despite their efforts to establish homes in the new land, many farm families in Region 6 could not overcome the obstacles confronting them that first year. In September 1890, Congress responded to the estimated one-third to one-half of the farmers who needed help by appropriating $47,000 in relief funds. A territorial board of relief used the money to purchase commodities (flour, corn meal, and cured meat) which were distributed through county agents. Ashamed of having to take "charity", many settlers came to the railway stations at night to get their government rations.(8)

By 1891 most farmers had cleared sufficient land to plant crops of wheat and cotton, the two most profitable cash crops. However, hard times persisted through the 1890's because of drought, low market prices, and economic recession. Because the government did not provide wheat seed as a part of the relief package, the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroad Companies provided seed to many Region 6 farmers on a loan basis. During the 1895-1896 period the drought was broken, and by the end of the decade, wheat yields were increasing and the price rose to 76¢ a bushel. The farmers were thus able to repay the railroad companies for the borrowed wheat seed.(9)

By the turn of the century, farmers moved from their dugouts, soddies, and log cabins into more permanent, comfortable homes. They began to invest in better farm machinery and expand their acreage under cultivation. Main track railway mileage had increased thus giving farmers greater access to markets.

In the years after 1900, cotton emerged as the chief cash crop in Region 6. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment station in Stillwater conducted research on various varieties of cotton suitable for growing near the 35th parallel. Scientists and farmers wanted a variety that could withstand the wind and rain. The O.A.E.S. developed Texas Storm Proof and began instructing farmers on how to raise the crop.(10)

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¢ a bushel the farmer could make only $14.00 per acre. The farmer could get 29 bushels of corn per acre, but at 39¢ per bushel, the acre was worth only $11.31. Consequently, by 1910 Region 6 farmers had 277,000 acres

of cotton producing over 85,800 bales worth $4,720,000.(11) (See Table IV)

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

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

Since the bolls did not ripen at the same time, another crew would harvest the late gleanings, sometimes "snapping" bolls along with the lint. About 1500 lbs. of lint cotton, with seed, was needed to make a 500 lb. bale of cotton after it was ginned to separate the seeds. The cotton seeds were processed to made cottonseed oil for industrial and food use. The pulp, or meal from the seeds, was sold for livestock feeds.(12)

The farmer usually sold his cotton to the gin. Gins sprang up all over the cotton counties of Region 6, e.g., Logan county had as many as eighteen and Payne county had five.(13) The gin sold to buyers who sent the bales to compressing plants in Oklahoma City. From the compressing plants, Oklahoma cotton went to textile factories in New England or overseas. Soon Oklahoma City became the center for cotton marketing companies as production continued to increase in Region 6. The Cotton

Exchange Building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, became the center for these companies after its construction in 1923 in Oklahoma City.(14)

Except for a poor crop in 1909, cotton culture flourished in Region 6. Farmers, however, continued to believe in diversification, and cotton accounted for only about 10-15 percent of acreage while corn was planted on 33 percent and wheat grew on about 7 percent of the arable farm land. The outbreak of World War I closed European and Asian markets to Oklahoma cotton. Combined with a national bumper crop, Region 6 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 6 farmers responded with over 77 million bales in 1920, but the end of the war caused the bottom to fall out by 1921 when prices dropped to 7 cents.(15)

The rest of the 1920's decade was a period of continued expansion for cotton in Region 6. With prices ranging between 11 and 24 cents a pound, income was good. By 1925, the peak year for cotton production, Oklahoma ranked third behind Texas and Mississippi. The expanding production of new long staple length varieties, developed by the O.A.E.S., and high set prices by the gins caused farmers to experiment with new harvesting techniques. The cotton mechanical picker did not function well in Oklahoma. The sled did and so did "snapping," picking both the burr and seed cotton. Quicker harvesting and resultant lower labor costs offset the slightly higher ginning fee to remove trash.(16)

Greater production and continued reliance on cotton as a major cash crop necessitated new marketing practices for Region 6 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.(17)

Cotton production began a serious decline in the 1930's because of a number of factors. Prices dropped to 5 cents a pound in 1931 which forced a number of farmers to turn to other corps. A ten year drought broke the backs of cotton farmers. The 1930's 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.(18)

Wheat, the other major cash crop of Region 6, also benefitted from scientific research of the O.A.E.S. in Stillwater. The development of hard Russian wheats--Turkey Red, Kharkof, and Kanred--varieties that would not "freeze out" in severe winters encouraged the farmers in Kingfisher, Canadian, Cleveland, southern Lincoln, and western Logan counties of Region 6 to cultivate more of the crop.(19)

The outbreak of World War I caused a surge in prices of wheat from 76¢ to $4.10 a bushel from 1913 to 1919. Acreage in Region 6 increased from 72,000 in 1910 to 457,000 in 1920. Production rose from 1.4 million bushels in 1910 to 6.1 million in 1920.(20) (See Tables IV and V). Wheat culture expanded into cotton growing counties of Region 6 with farmers planting wheat between cotton rows.

Wheat, a "cover" crop in that it completely covers the ground and is not cultivated after it is sown, was originally sown by hand or broadcasting seeders, operated by hand. By 1900, horse drawn mechanical

seeders or "drills" were prevalent in Region 6. Earliest harvest was by hand with a scythe, but grain binders were soon common to cut the ripe wheat and oats, another popular crop in Region 6, for binding into bundles. These were placed in "shocks" for further drying of the grain and 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 6 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 6. The self propelled combine was not developed until the 1930's.(21)

Plowing the wheat 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.(22) Gasoline powered tractors came into general use in Region ca. 1915.

The tractor was an important piece of farm machinery in the wheat counties of Region 6. The tractor pulled all sorts of equipment including plows, discs, drills, and combines. Such 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.(23)

Flour mills were established as early as the 1890's in Region 6. One of the first mills in Region 6 was established at Kingfisher in 1893. This mill was operated by an 80 h.p. engine and was kept going day and night every day except Sunday. Its first daily capacity was 100 barrels. Later it was increased to 400 barrels, and by 1920, 1,000 barrels per day. The mills provided markets for Region 6 wheat and also ground corn into meal.(24)

As Region 6 farmers produced more wheat, they faced several problems including lower prices, the need for more elevators to store grain, reduced manpower resulting in increased mechanization, and the need for cooperative marketing. Prices fluctuated during the 1920's. The 1920 price was $1.42 a bushel which dropped to 85¢ a year later. Moving upward the price reached $1.61 in 1926, then dropped again. The farmers of Region 6 responded with co-op elevators and a central marketing agency, the Oklahoma Wheat Grower's Association, organized in 1921. With a membership of 3,000, this agency controlled nearly one-fourth of Oklahoma's wheat crop in the 1920's.(25)

Circumstances dictated the trend toward large wheat farms of more than 320 acres run by little manpower and sophisticated machinery. But the drought and depression of the 1930's finished the small wheat farmer and severely hurt the larger wheat farmers of Region 6.

The number of livestock raised by farmers in Region 6 likewise 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.(26)

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 6. There were serious efforts to upgrade the stock through importation of registered stallions of superior quality. Mule production was likewise important. Region 6 farmers exported horses and mules to buyers for the British Army during the Boer War and to contractors during the building of the Panama Canal, both events occurring in the early part of the twentieth century.(27) Production of draft animals declined rapidly after the introduction of farm tractors in ca. 1915 in Region 6. By 1920 the horse/mule era in farming had drawn to a close. The animals were sold and removed from the area in large numbers.

Most cattle on farms during the 1890's were dairy or dual-purpose breeds (either dairy or beef). Dairying was an important component of Region 6 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 6 prior to 1930.(28) 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, e.g., Guthrie had 15 in the 1920's.(29) 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 6 boasted of at least one creamery which manufactured butter for sale.(30)

Serious efforts were made during the 1920's to upgrade the Region 6 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.(31) After 1930, the effects of the depression were experienced, and the serious drought conditions of the 1930's curtailed production.

The poultry segment of Region 6 agriculture went together with dairying as a source of "butter and egg money," a mainstay on most farms from 1889 to 1930. Cream stations bought eggs and live poultry from farm families. Eggs were commonly purchased for about 5¢ a dozen in 1900. Eggs were shipped to Kansas by rail. Live poultry was graded, then killed and dressed, and shipped to Oklahoma City for market.

Improvement in farm flocks was desirable. In 1903 the Oklahoma Plymouth Rock Company was formed in Crescent (Region 6 town in Logan county). The organization sought to promote a pure-bred strain of this popular meat-and-egg breed of chickens.(32)

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.

A number of agriculture-related industries were established in the towns of Region 6. In addition to previously mentioned cotton gins and flour mills, farmers in Payne and Logan counties planted tobacco for their own use and sale to cigar manufacturers in Guthrie and Stillwater (three in Guthrie and two in Stillwater). A small amount of tobacco was grown in Region 6 up to the 1930's.(33) Many towns boasted of broom factories to accommodate the production of brooms, a necessary household item. The first carriage shop in Oklahoma was built in Kingfisher in

1890. The newspapers reported that the firm employed four men.(34) Ice companies sprang up across Region 6. Carloads of ice were shipped from ice plants in the larger towns to smaller communities without them. Ice was also available at any depot when a freight train stopped. The depot employee would open a refrigerated car and remove required blocks of ice. Wrapped in a blanket and set inside a shady place, the ice usually survived the wagon trip back to the farm.(35)

Most rural farmers produced enough garden crops, fruits, and preserved meat to warrant trips to "farmer's markets" in the larger towns of the county. Oklahoma City had one of the largest which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Built in 1928, it was long the "hub" of farm produce marketing.(36) The largest concentration of truck farms in Oklahoma County lived along the fertile banks of the North Canadian River east of Oklahoma City. During the pre-1930 period, several trails and roads led from this area to Oklahoma City. The truck farmers sold their produce to wholesalers or directly to the public.(37)

By the mid-1920's, Oklahoma was divided into two general types of farming sections commonly called the "cotton belt" and the "wheat belt". The cotton section comprised the southern half of the state and the wheat section the northwestern quadrant. The northeastern quarter was devoted more to mixed farming. Between the general areas were counties in which various combinations of the two general types were found. Approximately half of Region 6 fell into this transitional zone where farmers frequently shifted their cropping practices from year to year. Payne, Oklahoma, and most of Logan and Lincoln counties were in Area 5 which consisted of mixed cotton, wheat, and corn production. The remaining part of Lincoln and Logan, most of Canadian and Cleveland, and

all of Kingfisher were in Area 2 dominated by wheat production (See Map 1). (38)

According to O.A.E.S. bulletins of the 1920's, cotton was produced in all seven counties of Region 6 with Lincoln county the leading producer (34,403 bales). This amount was grown on approximately 95,000 acres, or roughly 19 percent of the farm land in the county. Oklahoma (12.3 percent), Cleveland (15.6 percent), and Logan (11.2 percent) each had approximately 45,000 acres devoted to cotton, each producing about 16-17,000 bales per year. Payne country was fifth with approximately 35,000 acres (9.2 percent of total farm land) in cotton followed by Canadian with approximately 19,000 acres (4.3 percent). Kingfisher was last with 13,000 acres (2.5 percent) (See Map 2 and Table VI).(39)

By the end of the study period, cotton practices had dramatically changed from earlier years in Region 6 when one man and one-two mules or horses were common. Improved methods included the planting of 50-250 acres of cotton cultivated by teams of six to eight mules or horses to one man. Two-row planters attached to two-row "ridge-busters," or listers, were used with eight mule/horse teams. Tractor power was on the increase and mechanical pickers rather than hand labor was becoming more common. All of these improvements helped lower production costs.(40)

Wheat, like cotton, was produced in every county of Region 6 by the late 1920's. Kingfisher county, as it had from in 1900, led all counties with approximately 180,000 acres planted in wheat, or roughly 35 percent of total farm land in the county. Production in Kingfisher county had reached almost 2.8 million bushels by 1925. Canadian county was second with approximately 92,000 acres (20.8 percent) yielding more than 1.3 million bushels. Logan was third with 41,000 acres (10.2

percent) producing 594,000 bushels. Oklahoma county was fourth with 20,000 acres (5.5 percent) producing over 270,000 bushels per year. Production of wheat then dropped for Payne (9,000 acres), Cleveland (7,000 acres), and Lincoln (4,000 acres); all yielding less than 200,000 bushels per year and around 2 percent or less of farm land devoted to wheat (See Map 3 and Table VI).(41)

The wheat crop of the 1920's were largely concentrated in the northwest portion of Region 6. Trends in wheat farming in the 1920's included increased usage of mechanical devices, such as the tractor and combine, which increased the concentration of production to areas adapted to the use of large machinery. Size of farms was also an indicator of concentrated wheat growing with the average size of farms in Kingfisher County, tops in wheat production in Region 6, averaging 205 acres, the greatest average in the region (See Table VI).(42)

Corn in the 1920's was produced almost entirely for grain for local feeding purposes. It was grown in all counties of Region 6, but the region was not considered a part of Oklahoma's corn belt.(43) None of the seven counties reached the 1 million bushel plateau by 1925. The largest producer was Canadian (885,000 bushels) followed by Lincoln (649,000), Cleveland (622,000), Payne (516,000), Oklahoma (468,000), Logan (433,000), and Kingfisher (361,000). Acreage for corn production of total farm land in each county was generally 10 percent or less (See Map 4 and Table VI).(44)

Grain sorghums were more adaptable to the arid regions of western Oklahoma, however, some was produced in each county of Region 6. Milo and kafir were planted on land too sandy for wheat in Region 6.(45) Grain sorghums were used primarily as a feed crop in the seven-county area. Lincoln was the leading county in 1924 with 226,000 bushels

followed by Payne (221,000), Oklahoma (145,000), Logan (134,000), Canadian (125,000), Kingfisher (77,000), and Cleveland (74,000). (See Map 5 and Table VI).(46)

In 1925, Kingfisher, Cleveland, Canadian, and western Logan and southern Lincoln Counties in Area 2 (See Map 1) were comprised of farms where wheat was the dominant crop. However, most farmers in this area supplemented wheat farming with some other small grains such as corn and oats.

The most common size of farm found in Area 2 was the 160 acre one with the most common combination being 60 acres of wheat, 20 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats, and 40 acres of pasture. About 40 percent of the farms in Area 2 fell into this category, however, 36 percent of the farms in Area 2 contained 320 acres, and wheat was grown on 100-150 acres in this farm size group. The remaining farms were in the 400-acre and above category. These farmers raised approximately 150-200 acres of wheat with the remaining acreage devoted to pasture for beef cattle.(47)

Payne, Oklahoma, northern Lincoln, and eastern Logan counties were included in Area 5. This area was a transitional zone between the wheat and cotton belts of Oklahoma (See Map 1). While no crop was dominant in this area, cotton was the most important cash crop grown followed by corn, sorghum, oats, and hay in relative importance. Wheat was raised only on the larger farms. Farms ranged in size in this area from 40 to 160 acres. The most common combination of crops on the 160 acre farms in Area 5 was 35 acres of cotton, 25 acres of sorghum, 20 acres of oats, 15 acres of wheat, 10 acres of corn, 10 acres of hay, and 45 acres of pasture.(48)

In summary, one looks back upon the Region 6 farmers that toiled the land from 1889 to 1930 with amazement and a debt of gratitude. With

a team of work oxen or mules, they broke the virgin sod and planted crops not knowing what the natural environment held in store for them. They built log structures, soddys, and dugouts; dug wells; hauled produce over countless miles to the country elevator, flour mill, railroad depot, or farmer's market; and provided the basic necessities for themselves and their families. They established schools and churches which dotted the rural landscape. They faced disappointment, economic disaster; they braved 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 1889 to 1930 the farmers of Region 6 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.(49)

Footnotes

1. Introductory material on the Dawes Act, land run, and other notable events affecting early agricultural history in Region 6 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 Anne Hodges Morgan and H. Wayne Morgan, ed., Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-Sixth State (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982), pp. 31-92; Sheila Manes, "Pioneers and Survivors: Oklahoma's Landless Farmers," in Morgan and Morgan, Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-Sixth State, pp. 93-151; Ralph E. Olson, "Agriculture in Oklahoma," in John W. Morris, ed., Geography of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 67-82; Donald E. Green ed., Rural Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 3-36; John W. Morris et. al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), pp. 24, 46, 48-55, and 69; and Works Progress Administration, Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), pp. 20-36.

2. 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.

3. Hopkins Sandstone Farm House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office Files, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

4. 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, Frank Parman, and Dortha Henderson, 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.

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

6. Bob L. Blackburn, Heart of the Promised Land, Oklahoma County: An Illustrated History (Woodland Hills, California: Windsor, 1982), pp. 52-65.

7. Kingfisher Times and Free Press, Kingfisher Panorama (Kingfisher, Oklahoma: Times Printing Company, 1957), pp. 21 and 23-25.

8. Blackburn, op. cit., p. 56.

9. Kingfisher Panorama, op. cit., pp. 21 and 23-25; and Stan Hoig, "The Rail Line That Opened the Unassigned Lands," in Donovan L. Hofsommer, ed., Railroads in Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 19-30.

10. Carl N. Tyson, "The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station," in Donald E. Green, ed., Rural Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 128-146; and Francis Richard Gilmore, "A Historical Study of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station," Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1967.

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

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

13. Robert E. Cunningham, Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began (Perkins, Oklahoma: Evans Printing, 1979); and Committee for the Logan County History, The Logan County History: The County and Its Communities, Volume II (Topeka: Jostens, 1980), pp. 109-131.

14. The Cotton Exchange Building, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Files, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

15. Glen Briggs, "Cotton in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 32 (June, 1923), pp. 3-23; and Charles Emery Webb, "Distribution of Cotton Production in Oklahoma, 1907-1962," Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1963.

16. Carl Williams, "This Mechanical Picker Really Picks the Cotton," The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, November 15, 1927, p. 3; and Garry L. Nall, "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1939," in Green, Rural Oklahoma, pp. 47-48.

17. 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.

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

19. F. C. Burtis and L. A. Moorhouse, "Wheat Growing," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 65 (June, 1905), pp. 1-34.

20. United States Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume VII, Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1911) and Ibid., Fourteenth Census of the United States-1920, Volume VI, Part 2, Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1921).

21. Donald E. Green, "Beginnings of Wheat Culture in Oklahoma," in Green, op.cit., pp. 70-72; and J. O. Ellsworth and R. W. Baird, "The Combine Harvester on Oklahoma Farms 1926," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 162 (April, 1927), pp. 1-15.

22. The Rock Island Plow Company Building, constructed in 1909 in Oklahoma City, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It was a wholesale firm which dealt in agricultural implements owned by the Rock Island Railroad Corporation of Chicago.

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

24. Kingfisher County Historical Society, Pioneers of Kingfisher County 1889-1976 (San Angelo: News-Photo, 1976), p. 52.

25. Green, op.cit., p. 70; and Ralph Miller, "Cooperative Marketing of Wheat in Oklahoma," Unpublished Master's Thesis in Business Administration, University of Oklahoma, 1941.

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

27. The Logan County History: The County and Its Communities, op.cit., p. 117.

28. One of the largest dairies in Region 6 during the late Territorial and Early Statehood Period was the Bourne Dairy built in 1900 in Oklahoma City. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

29. The Logan County History: The County and Its Communities, op.cit., p. 117.

30. Cunningham, op.cit., p. 127.

31. The Logan County History: The County and Its Communities, op.cit., p. 117-118.

32. Ibid., p. 119.

33. Ibid., p. 111; and Cunningham, op.cit., p. 127.

34. Kingfisher Panorama, op.cit., p. 25.

35. Blackburn, op.cit., p. 60.

36. Farmer's Public Market, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

37. Blackburn, op.cit., p. 60.

38. J. O. Ellsworth and F. F. Elliott, "Types-of-Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 (June, 1929), p. 6.

39. United States Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1926).

40. Ellsworth and Elliott, op.cit., pp. 6-7.

41. United States Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1926).

42. Ibid.

43. 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.

44. Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II.

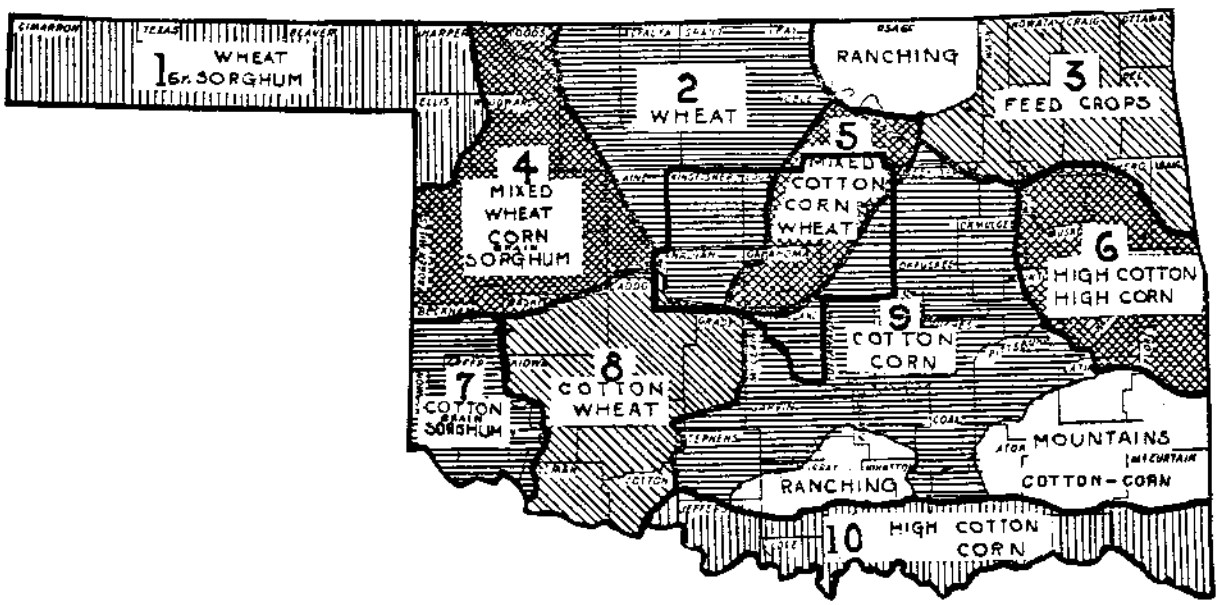
45. M. A. Beeson, "Grain Sorghums for Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 73 (March, 1918), pp. 1-13.

46. Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II.

47. Ellsworth and Elliott, op.cit., p. 45.

48. Ibid, p. 50.

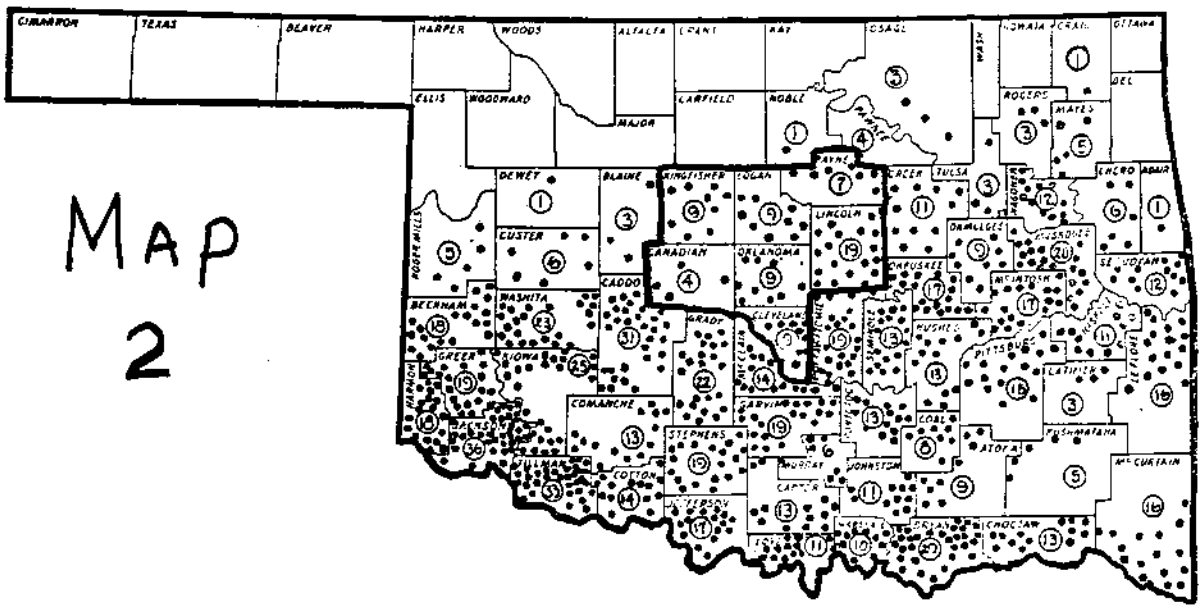
49. For an excellent analysis on the status of agriculture in Oklahoma at the end of the chronological period for this study, see J. T. Sanders, et. al., "Agricultural Outlook for Oklahoma 1929," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 253 (February, 1929), pp. 1-16.



FARMING TYPE AREAS

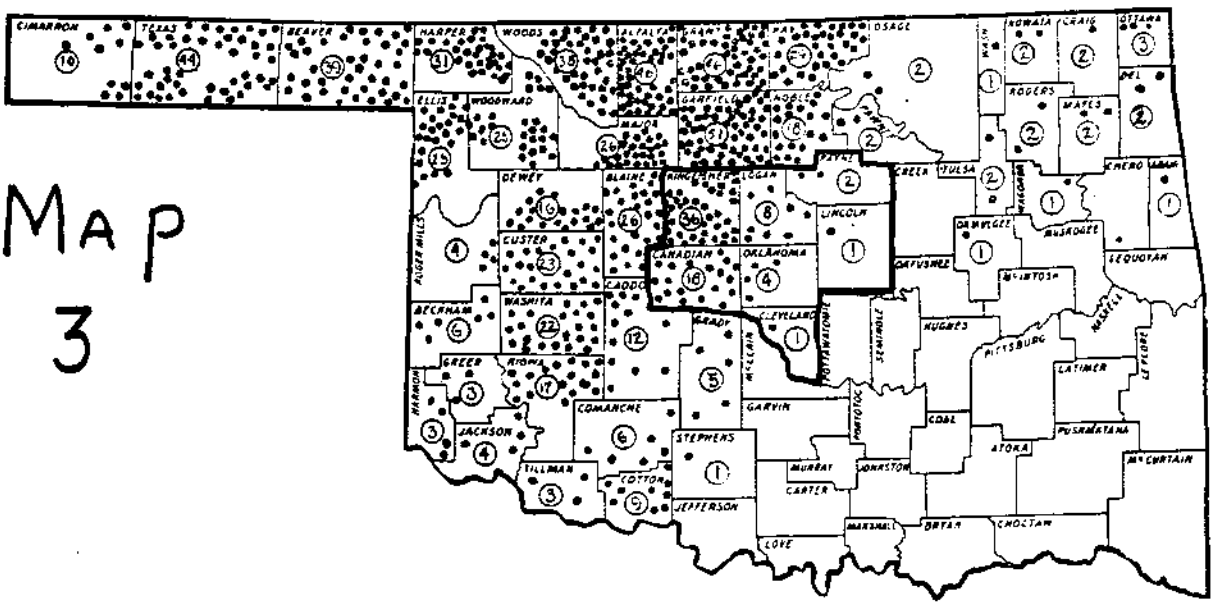
1925

MAP 1



MAP
2

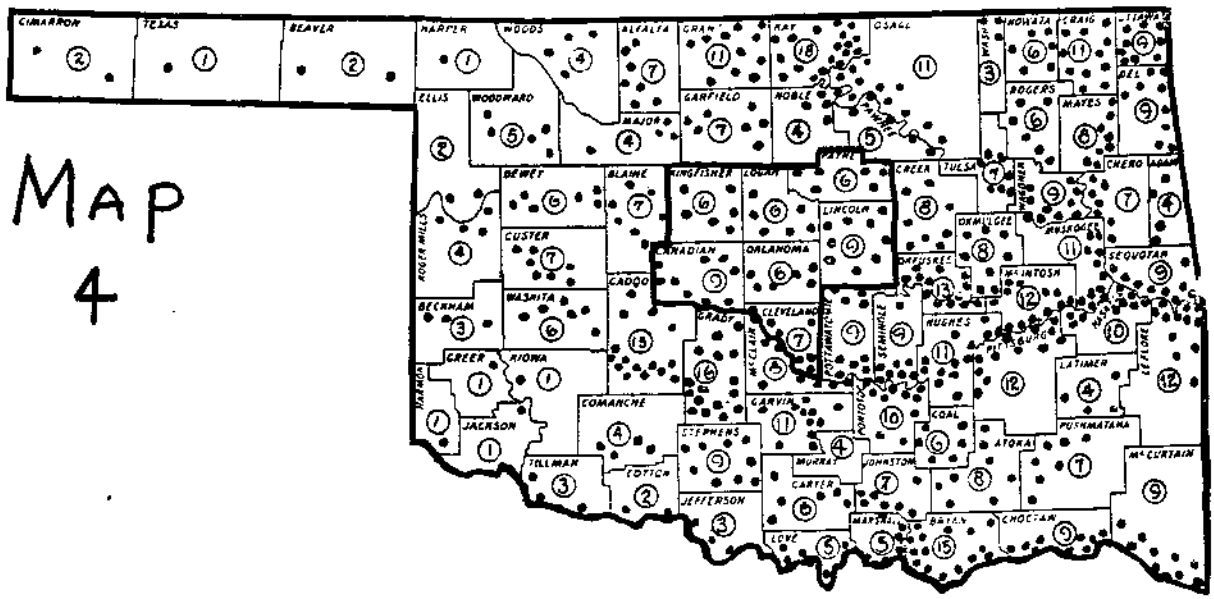
Distribution of Cotton Acreage
1924
(One dot represents 5,000 acres)



MAP
3

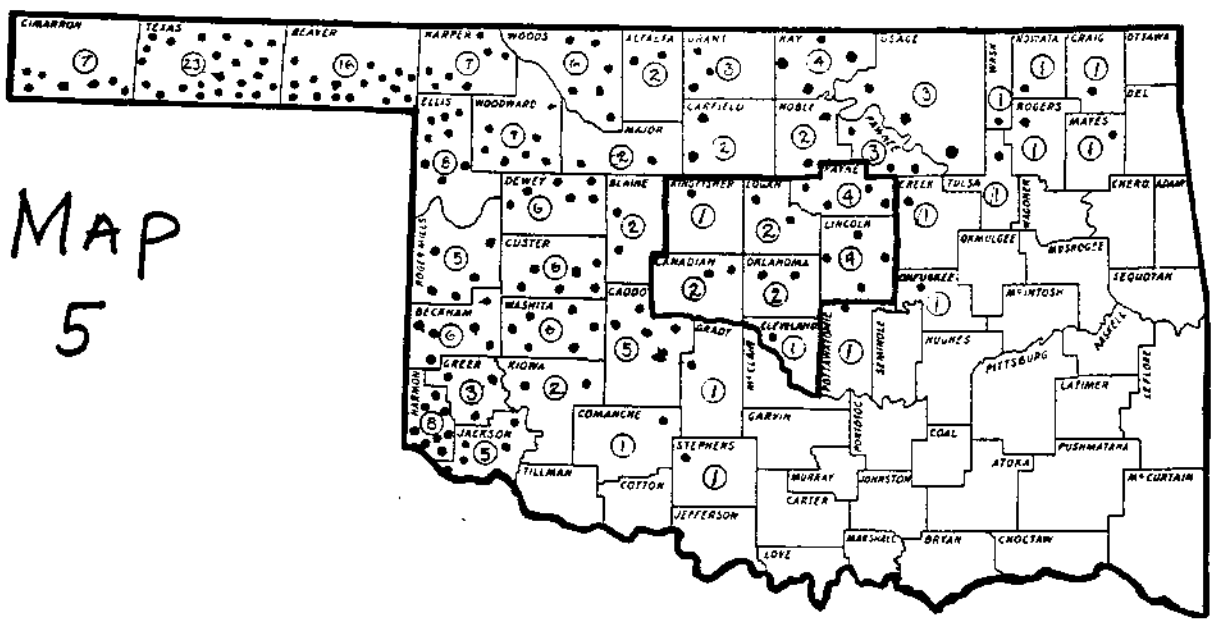
Distribution of Wheat Acreage
1924
(One dot represents 5,000 acres)

MAP
4



Distribution of Corn Acreage
1924
(One dot represents 5,000 acres)

MAP
5



Distribution of Grain Sorghum Acreage
1924
(One dot represents 5,000 acres)

Management Region No. 6
Table I
Agriculture, 1890

County	Total Population	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)
Canadian	7,158	1,346	212,393	72,814
Cleveland	6,605	968	153,351	80,205
Kingfisher	8,332	1,545	243,442	55,756
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	12,770	849	132,982	37,735
Oklahoma	11,742	1,695	264,677	146,753
Payne	7,215	1,275	198,958	42,361

County	Average Acres Per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property Per Farm	Value of all Farm Land, Fences, and Buildings ($1,000)
Canadian	158	1,562	1,160	1,099
Cleveland	158	1,296	1,339	972
Kingfisher	158	1,895	1,227	1,545
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	157	1,216	1,432	959
Oklahoma	156	2,309	1,362	1,916
Payne	156	1,701	1,334	1,377

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Land, etc. ($1,000)	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Livestock ($1,000)
Canadian	70.4	61	3.9	402
Cleveland	75.0	52	4.0	272
Kingfisher	81.5	55	2.9	295
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	78.9	32	2.6	225
Oklahoma	83.0	71	3.1	322
Payne	80.9	59	3.5	265

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Estimated Value of Farm Products ($1,000)	WHEAT	
			Acres (1,000)	Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	25.7	64	>1	1
Cleveland	21.0	26	>1	>1
Kingfisher	15.6	48	-	-
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	18.5	44	-	-
Oklahoma	13.9	30	-	-
Payne	15.6	26	-	-

County	INDIAN CORN Acres (1,000)	INDIAN CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	1	9	1	2
Cleveland	>1	20	>1	>1
Kingfisher	>1	10	-	-
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	>1	7	-	-
Oklahoma	>1	4	-	-
Payne	>1	3	-	-

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales	Total Acres of Hay (1,000) (1)	No. of Cattle
Canadian	>1	5	8	7,455
Cleveland	>1	39	3	6,264
Kingfisher	-	-	3	8.308
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	-	-	2	2,990
Oklahoma	-	-	4	5,285
Payne	-	-	2	4,588

County	No. of Horses	No. of Mules	No. of Swine	No. of Sheep
Canadian	3,618	818	3,138	23
Cleveland	2,781	689	4,336	261
Kingfisher	2,124	468	3,689	-
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	2,293	438	2,053	352
Oklahoma	3,342	752	2,799	617
Payne	3,134	755	2,371	1

County	No. of Poultry (all kinds)	Gallons of Milk Produced	No. of Eggs Produced (dozens)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Canadian	59,541	303	106,117	60
Cleveland	86,255	240	109,293	3,100
Kingfisher	30,294	327	85,199	-
Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Logan	48,442	109	59,990	500
Oklahoma	50,563	61	116,909	-
Payne	61,247	169	375,855	-

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants
Canadian	1,341	5
Cleveland	948	20
Kingfisher	1,541	4
Lincoln	N/A	N/A
Logan	844	5
Oklahoma	1,688	7
Payne	1,256	19

Source: Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890

(1) Does not include forage crops

Management Region No. 6
Table II
Agriculture, 1900

County	Total Population	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)
Canadian	15,981	2,043	519,335	370,193
Cleveland	16,388	2,206	309,571	171,597
Kingfisher	18,501	2,848	515,410	308,505
Lincoln	27,007	4,451	578,387	270,479
Logan	26,563	3,076	464,774	254,899
Oklahoma	25,915	2,663	451,582	249,768
Payne	20,909	3,128	437,021	267,035

County	Average Acres Per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property Per Farm	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)
Canadian	254.2	8,701	4,259	6,009
Cleveland	140.3	6,130	2,779	3,185
Kingfisher	181.0	8,594	3,018	5,614
Lincoln	129.9	7,582	1,703	5,030
Logan	151.1	7,642	2,484	5,103
Oklahoma	169.6	7,709	2,895	5,319
Payne	139.7	6,849	2,190	4,591

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Land, etc. ($1,000)	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Canadian	69.1	345	4.0	833
Cleveland	52.0	210	3.4	571
Kingfisher	65.3	443	5.2	915
Lincoln	66.3	320	4.2	683
Logan	66.8	348	4.6	867
Oklahoma	69.0	345	4.5	820
Payne	67.0	237	3.5	618

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Livestock ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of Products Not Fed to Livestock ($1,000)
Canadian	9.6	1,514	17.4	1,957
Cleveland	9.3	953	15.5	1,211
Kingfisher	10.6	1,622	18.9	1,880
Lincoln	9.0	1,549	20.4	1,856
Logan	11.3	1,324	17.3	1,720
Oklahoma	10.6	1,225	15.9	1,559
Payne	9.0	1,403	20.5	1,403

County	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	120	1,802	56	1,630
Cleveland	23	339	63	1,877
Kingfisher	133	1,943	62	1,585
Lincoln	7	87	92	2,489
Logan	69	1,005	55	1,588
Oklahoma	60	908	54	1,475
Payne	27	308	85	2,304

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)	KAFIR CORN Acres (1,000)	KAFIR CORN Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	13	527	1	13
Cleveland	7	266	>1	8
Kingfisher	13	432	2	30
Lincoln	4	125	3	45
Logan	14	391	4	54
Oklahoma	14	498	4	90
Payne	6	177	3	50

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)
Canadian	<1	203	19
Cleveland	25	13,973	9
Kingfisher	2	1,291	21
Lincoln	60	37,759	31
Logan	18	10,457	28
Oklahoma	17	9,409	20
Payne	18	11,746	36

County	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules	No. of Swine
Canadian	30,436	10,269	2,243	17,178
Cleveland	20,743	7,395	2,694	26,251
Kingfisher	30,918	13,150	2,499	19,711
Lincoln	29,659	14,251	3,996	50,440
Logan	23,898	10,826	3,169	27,808
Oklahoma	20,885	9,934	2,788	26,184
Payne	28,195	12,316	2,904	45,614

County	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)	No. of Colonies of Bees
Canadian	238	52	119,836	19
Cleveland	1,547	419	85,293	115
Kingfisher	166	207	167,672	6
Lincoln	2,914	235	220,174	357
Logan	280	85	142,513	139
Oklahoma	727	151	122,747	304
Payne	337	58	189,632	122

County	Gallons of Milk Produced	No. of Eggs Produced (dozens)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Canadian	2,103	676,320	1,266
Cleveland	1,751	405,890	6,552
Kingfisher	2,509	792,290	1,064
Lincoln	3,321	803,520	11,250
Logan	2,496	756,000	1,160
Oklahoma	2,536	647,270	2,955
Payne	2,603	757,370	1,848

Number of Farms Operated by:

County	Owners	Tenants	Managers
Canadian	1,528	504	11
Cleveland	1,395	807	4
Kingfisher	2,249	592	7
Lincoln	2,503	1,937	11
Logan	2,144	910	22
Oklahoma	1,823	830	10
Payne	2,221	902	5

Sources: Twelfth Census of the United States - 1900. Volume I, Part I - Population

Twelfth Census of the United States - 1900. Volume V, Part I - Population

Twelfth Census of the United States - 1900. Volume III, Part II - Agriculture

Population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory 1907
Table III
Special Census

Canadian	20,110
Cleveland	18,460
Kingfisher	18,010
Lincoln	37,293
Logan	30,711
Oklahoma	55,840
Payne	22,022

Management Region No. 6
Table IV
Agriculture, 1910

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Canadian	23,501	7,872	15,629	2,562
Cleveland	18,843	3,724	15,119	2,429
Kingfisher	18,825	2,538	16,287	2,808
Lincoln	34,779	----	34,779	5,001
Logan	31,740	11,654	20,086	3,186
Oklahoma	85,232	64,205	21,027	2,839
Payne	23,735	3,444	20,291	3,170

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Canadian	529,751	384,861	207	26,348
Cleveland	316,293	172,846	130	12,273
Kingfisher	531,629	353,150	189	20,944
Lincoln	596,927	322,446	119	17,638
Logan	449,481	282,213	141	16,754
Oklahoma	395,775	257,185	139	28,960
Payne	424,012	262,098	134	15,451

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Canadian	10,284	19,785	75.1	2,446
Cleveland	5,053	8,867	72.2	1,391
Kingfisher	7,459	15,217	72.7	2,245
Lincoln	3,527	11,801	66.9	2,558
Logan	5,259	11,744	70.1	2,157
Oklahoma	10,201	23,937	82.7	2,338
Payne	4,874	10,650	68.9	1,809

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals, Poultry Bees, ($1,000)
Canadian	9.3	731	2.8	3,386
Cleveland	11.3	315	2.6	1,701
Kingfisher	10.7	599	2.9	2,884
Lincoln	14.5	492	2.8	2,787
Logan	12.9	509	3.0	2,344
Oklahoma	8.1	502	1.7	2,183
Payne	11.7	456	3.0	2,536

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Domestic Animals etc.	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	12.9	2,780	27	398
Cleveland	13.9	2,088	1	18
Kingfisher	13.8	2,640	54	758
Lincoln	15.8	3,615	<1	4
Logan	14.0	2,548	10	133
Oklahoma	7.5	2,303	6	81
Payne	16.4	2,926	2	19

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	162	2,275	42	1,404
Cleveland	74	1,616	7	224
Kingfisher	128	1,676	30	927
Lincoln	103	1,478	7	154
Logan	89	1,454	21	625
Oklahoma	84	1,430	20	613
Payne	94	1,854	11	331

County	KAFIR CORN and MILO MAIZE Acres (1,000)	KAFIR CORN and MILO MAIZE Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales (1,000)
Canadian	3	29	7	1,594
Cleveland	1	19	34	11,554
Kingfisher	5	45	15	3,960
Lincoln	6	73	100	28,902
Logan	7	90	45	13,112
Oklahoma	7	85	27	8,320
Payne	14	198	49	18,367

County	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules
Canadian	30	33,094	16,981	3,581
Cleveland	10	14,744	8,185	3,371
Kingfisher	22	28,959	16,167	3,111
Lincoln	25	26,687	16,072	5,007
Logan	26	23,885	13,110	3,492
Oklahoma	23	18,854	11,410	3,213
Payne	28	25,989	14,014	3,558

County	No. of Swine	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Canadian	42,838	414	388	171,676
Cleveland	18,615	231	397	110,596
Kingfisher	40,513	227	1,824	176,021
Lincoln	24,893	526	890	222,086
Logan	22,656	344	2,264	170,237
Oklahoma	22,680	47	460	152,262
Payne	28,905	1,414	284	185,085

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)
Canadian	396	2,190	923,596
Cleveland	478	1,662	547,386
Kingfisher	127	2,737	924,952
Lincoln	369	3,016	970,872
Logan	243	2,639	836,153
Oklahoma	424	2,390	726,939
Payne	757	2,679	888,875

	Number of Farms Operated By:		
County	Owners	Tenants	Managers
Canadian	1,445	1,100	17
Cleveland	1,226	1,195	8
Kingfisher	1,719	1,078	11
Lincoln	2,341	2,642	18
Logan	1,751	1,422	13
Oklahoma	1,400	1,404	35
Payne	1,556	1,600	14

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

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

Management Region No. 6
Table V
Agriculture, 1920

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Canadian	22,288	7,737	14,551	2,269
Cleveland	19,389	5,004	14,385	2,216
Kingfisher	15,671	-	15,671	2,463
Lincoln	33,406	-	33,406	4,545
Logan	27,550	11,757	15,793	2,701
Oklahoma	116,307	91,295	25,012	2,960
Payne	30,180	13,628	16,552	2,444

County	Land in Farms (Acres)	Improved Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Acres per Farm	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)
Canadian	481,675	349,052	212.3	34,855
Cleveland	300,397	171,483	135.6	18,234
Kingfisher	501,691	352,854	203.7	33,095
Lincoln	561,515	308,742	123.5	28,194
Logan	452,053	249,845	167.4	23,348
Oklahoma	402,543	234,639	136.0	29,648
Payne	378,482	235,643	154.9	19,412

County	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)
Canadian	15,361	25,430	73.0	3,814
Cleveland	8,228	12,083	66.3	2,402
Kingfisher	13,437	24,418	73.8	3,657
Lincoln	6,203	18,881	67.0	4,490
Logan	8,644	16,387	70.2	3,051
Oklahoma	10,016	21,591	72.8	3,939
Payne	7,943	13,065	67.3	2,761

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements an Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Livestock on Farm ($1,000)
Canadian	11.0	1,731	5.0	3,381
Cleveland	13.2	814	4.5	2,216
Kingfisher	11.1	1,883	5.7	3,138
Lincoln	15.9	1,400	5.0	3,424
Logan	13.1	1,191	5.1	2,719
Oklahoma	13.3	1,231	4.2	2,888
Payne	14.2	1,051	5.4	2,535

County	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	9.7	8,226	124	1,839
Cleveland	12.2	5,663	18	294
Kingfisher	9.5	7,688	193	2,445
Lincoln	12.1	10,646	6	85
Logan	11.6	6,059	56	694
Oklahoma	9.7	6,627	40	552
Payne	13.1	4,810	20	228

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	46	924	35	1,225
Cleveland	33	732	13	408
Kingfisher	24	335	24	753
Lincoln	36	702	27	742
Logan	27	497	31	781
Oklahoma	26	513	26	862
Payne	26	503	38	914

County	KAFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, etc. Acres (1,000)	KAFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, etc. Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales (1,000)
Canadian	11	117	2	620
Cleveland	4	40	38	12,981
Kingfisher	5	52	3	823
Lincoln	14	141	101	35,875
Logan	14	98	26	8,347
Oklahoma	12	103	32	11,499
Payne	17	90	23	6,966

County	Total Acres of Hay and Forage (1,000)	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules
Canadian	39	36,572	15,161	3,480
Cleveland	23	17,826	7,012	3,571
Kingfisher	27	32,122	14,046	3,051
Lincoln	53	29,356	13,618	6,685
Logan	39	27,109	11,090	3,836
Oklahoma	38	24,637	10,146	3,757
Payne	42	23,800	11,737	3,385

County	No. of Swine	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Canadian	20,663	2,057	752	218,085
Cleveland	13,587	833	329	136,770
Kingfisher	16,352	3,349	1,898	216,130
Lincoln	17,602	1,044	313	238,820
Logan	14,516	1,098	1,282	165,444
Oklahoma	16,036	2,353	766	188,503
Payne	15,487	963	359	203,304

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Canadian	850	2,967	869,224	19,865
Cleveland	721	2,232	515,105	4,017
Kingfisher	340	2,400	944,176	17,873
Lincoln	1,276	3,539	909,974	4,329
Logan	665	2,456	653,478	3,954
Oklahoma	903	3,319	775,184	11,026
Payne	1,204	2,792	827,927	5,856

	Number of Farms Operated By:		
County	Owners	Tenants	Managers
Canadian	1,343	904	22
Cleveland	1,075	1,132	9
Kingfisher	1,494	949	20
Lincoln	2,253	2,291	1
Logan	1,465	1,220	16
Oklahoma	1,569	1,358	33
Payne	1,169	1,273	6

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

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

Management Region No. 6
Table VI
Agriculture, 1925

County	Farm Population	No. of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Acres per Farm
Canadian	9,938	2,263	441,412	195.1
Cleveland	10,200	2,165	288,567	133.3
Kingfisher	10,058	2,527	518,718	205.3
Lincoln	21,595	4,694	564,889	120.3
Logan	11,689	2,772	400,761	144.6
Oklahoma	14,089	3,455	364,225	105.4
Payne	12,661	2,810	380,461	135.4

County	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land
Canadian	24,306	10,741	18,013	74.2
Cleveland	13,246	6,118	9,694	73.2
Kingfisher	23,628	9,350	17,536	74.2
Lincoln	19,266	4,104	13,164	68.3
Logan	15,847	5,717	11,270	71.1
Oklahoma	22,461	6,501	15,943	71.0
Payne	14,861	5,288	10,187	68.5

County	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery
Canadian	3,596	14.8	1,112	4.6
Cleveland	2,002	15.1	525	4.0
Kingfisher	3,218	13.6	1,247	5.3
Lincoln	3,407	17.7	919	4.8
Logan	2,566	16.2	717	4.5
Oklahoma	4,263	19.0	901	4.0
Payne	2,607	17.5	601	4.0

County	Value of all Livestock on Farms ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Livestock	Value of all Crops ($1,000)
Canadian	1,585	6.5	4,705
Cleveland	1,026	7.7	3,246
Kingfisher	1,627	6.9	5,150
Lincoln	1,777	9.2	5,867
Logan	1,293	8.2	4,096
Oklahoma	1,354	6.0	3,766
Payne	1,465	9.9	3,073

County	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	92	1,343	48	885
Cleveland	7	107	34	622
Kingfisher	180	2,779	33	361
Lincoln	4	57	43	649
Logan	41	594	29	433
Oklahoma	20	272	28	468
Payne	9	137	29	516

County	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	32	933	10	125
Cleveland	12	345	6	74
Kingfisher	23	601	7	77
Lincoln	23	446	22	226
Logan	26	618	13	134
Oklahoma	18	452	12	145
Payne	22	481	20	221

County	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales	Total Acres of Hay Crops (1,000) (2)
Canadian	19	6,909	22
Cleveland	44	16,400	13
Kingfisher	13	3,598	15
Lincoln	96	34,403	34
Logan	44	16,851	22
Oklahoma	45	17,605	21
Payne	38	14,814	24

County	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules	No. of Swine
Canadian	25,049	11,597	3,700	16,858
Cleveland	13,339	5,681	3,771	9,512
Kingfisher	27,316	11,781	3,976	15,983
Lincoln	23,901	11,220	6,855	9,018
Logan	19,091	8,613	3,846	9,493
Oklahoma	20,615	7,287	3,660	9,204
Payne	19,091	8,984	3,424	10,495

County	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (3)
Canadian	1,108	420	253,248
Cleveland	333	75	162,959
Kingfisher	2,515	2,278	261,280
Lincoln	390	413	306,106
Logan	1,310	471	214,531
Oklahoma	235	268	253,292
Payne	730	238	237,209

County	Gallons of Milk Produced	No. of Eggs Produced (dozens)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Canadian	3,068	1,149,999	8,091
Cleveland	2,423	545,261	2,033
Kingfisher	2,674	1,089,276	14,622
Lincoln	4,114	1,066,779	2,120
Logan	2,685	966,033	5,503
Oklahoma	5,025	1,242,651	1,476
Payne	2,974	1,018,575	4,024

Number of Farms Operated by:

County	Owners	Tenants	Managers
Canadian	1,237	1,021	5
Cleveland	979	1,170	16
Kingfisher	1,358	1,163	6
Lincoln	1,950	2,740	4
Logan	1,259	1,507	6
Oklahoma	1,749	1,684	22
Payne	1,160	1,649	1

Sources: United States Census of Agriculture - 1925
Part II

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

Management Region No. 6
Table VII
Agriculture, 1930

County	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	No. of Farms
Canadian	28,115	9,384	18,731	2,961
Cleveland	24,948	9,603	15,345	2,011
Kingfisher	15,960	2,726	13,234	2,444
Lincoln	33,738	2,717	31,021	4,402
Logan	27,761	9,582	18,179	2,833
Oklahoma	221,738	188,965	32,773	3,111
Payne	36,905	16,317	20,588	2,928

County	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Acres per Farms	Value of all Farm Property ($1,000)	Average Value of all Property per Farm ($)
Canadian	533,084	180.0	35,638	12,036
Cleveland	280,713	139.6	14,473	7,197
Kingfisher	530,289	217.0	31,925	13,063
Lincoln	550,902	125.1	24,346	5,531
Logan	408,336	144.1	21,826	7,704
Oklahoma	346,194	111.3	31,889	10,250
Payne	393,216	134.3	18,790	6,417

County	Value of all Farm Land ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Land	Value of all Farm Buildings ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Farm Buildings
Canadian	26,045	73.1	4,694	13.2
Cleveland	9,683	66.9	2,630	18.2
Kingfisher	23,461	73.5	3,827	12.0
Lincoln	16,617	68.3	4,194	17.2
Logan	15,465	70.9	3,559	16.3
Oklahoma	23,432	73.5	5,323	16.7
Payne	12,748	67.8	3,339	17.8

County	Value of all Implements and Machinery ($1,000)	% of Total Value of Property in Implements and Machinery	Value of all Domestic Animals, Poultry Bees, ($1,000)	% of Total Value of all Property in Animals, etc.
Canadian	2,159	6.1	2,740	7.7
Cleveland	762	5.3	1,398	9.7
Kingfisher	2,235	7.0	2,402	7.5
Lincoln	1,199	4.9	2,336	9.6
Logan	1,139	5.2	1,663	7.6
Oklahoma	1,275	4.0	1,859	5.8
Payne	848	4.5	1,855	9.9

County	Value of All Crops ($1,000)	WHEAT Acres (1,000)	WHEAT Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	5,126	134	1,403
Cleveland	2,233	9	86
Kingfisher	3,948	214	2,389
Lincoln	3,475	2	23
Logan	2,886	42	456
Oklahoma	2,931	25	283
Payne	2,271	6	70

County	CORN Acres (1,000)	CORN Bushels (1,000)	OATS Acres (1,000)	OATS Bushels (1,000)
Canadian	56	1,045	31	849
Cleveland	34	596	11	281
Kingfisher	35	430	18	485
Lincoln	40	566	17	320
Logan	32	458	21	481
Oklahoma	32	601	17	437
Payne	33	540	15	295

County	GRAIN SORGHUM Acres (1,000)	GRAIN SORGHUM Bushels (1,000)	COTTON Acres (1,000)	COTTON Bales (1,000)
Canadian	15	152	47	15,380
Cleveland	9	95	32	9,684
Kingfisher	2	22	19	4,935
Lincoln	22	180	88	19,313
Logan	9	66	55	13,613
Oklahoma	9	93	35	10,574
Payne	21	157	40	10,442

County	Total Acres of (1) Hay (1,000)	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Mules
Canadian	20	39,312	11,071	3,797
Cleveland	11	19,245	4,428	3,029
Kingfisher	14	33,648	9,103	2,807
Lincoln	28	30,708	9,053	5,981
Logan	16	23,114	6,055	2,898
Oklahoma	14	25,966	5,246	3,269
Payne	21	25,465	7,393	3,069

County	No. of Swine	No. of Sheep	No. of Goats	No. of Poultry (all kinds)
Canadian	22,410	7,878	603	280,426
Cleveland	12,283	1,101	269	148,292
Kingfisher	19,018	14,722	1,952	228,017
Lincoln	11,933	1,897	583	281,267
Logan	12,634	4,089	626	187,563
Oklahoma	14,246	2,690	707	248,014
Payne	13,599	3,025	461	228,362

County	No. of Colonies of Bees	Gallons of Milk Produced (1,000)	No. of Eggs Produced (dozen)	Pounds of Wool Produced
Canadian	1,047	4,832	2,038,933	32,086
Cleveland	1,076	3,853	962,726	3,207
Kingfisher	181	3,556	1,556,766	52,543
Lincoln	1,423	5,554	1,788,673	5,040
Logan	616	3,039	1,265,450	14,981
Oklahoma	1,122	5,622	1,820,550	6,799
Payne	1,034	4,208	1,431,383	10,818

County	Number of Farms Operated By: Owners	Tenants	Managers
Canadian	1,321	1,620	20
Cleveland	808	1,199	4
Kingfisher	1,253	1,189	2
Lincoln	1,534	2,868	-
Logan	1,099	1,726	8
Oklahoma	1,577	1,507	27
Payne	1,088	1,824	16

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.

PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

FARMHOUSE

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

Helen Brinkerd Young, 1914

I. Description

In analyzing farmhouse designs that were popular during the pre-1930 period in Region 6, it is apparent that no one style of architecture was dominant because no true American type had evolved. However, several farmhouse types were prevalent in Region 6 including:

A. "Soddy" or Sod House

The first step in erecting a sod house was to mark the inside dimensions after the site was selected. Sod house dimensions varied, but 16' X 24' was average. The floor was leveled and then dampened and packed in order to provide a hard, smooth surface. The sod "bricks" were cut from the prairie sod and usually were 2-3' in length, 1-1½' in width, and 3-4" thick. The sod house walls were laid beginning at the corners. Usually two or three widths of sod were placed to form the thickness of the wall. The grass side of each sod brick was placed downward. After three or four layers of the wall had been completed, a layer was placed crosswise of the other rows of sod to add strength to the wall by binding the widths of sod together. Door and window frames were propped into the wall at the desired positions and sod was placed around them. Some farmers were able to afford board gables and rafters to accommodate a wood shingle roof. Because of lack of timber, most farmers also had a sod roof. Support material for a sod roof consisted of forked poles at either end of the sod house to support the ridgepole. Gable ends were then filled with blocks of sod similar to the wall construction. Straight poles of cottonwood, willow, and blackjack were attached to the ridgepole and extended over the walls to form eaves. A layer of brush and grass was used as sheathing before adding the sod bricks. The number of layers varied, but up to five were used in some sod houses.

B. Dugout and Half Dugout Houses

A dugout house began with selection of a bank or wall of a ravine and then an excavation of up to 15' was made into the slope. A roof of split poles, hay or brush, and dirt was made with a length of pipe through the top to let out smoke from the stove. A half dugout house involved digging a hole perhaps 4-5' deep, and then erecting sod or frame walls and roof, depending on the availability of materials.

C. Log Cabin Farmhouses

(1) Single-Pen Cabins

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

(2) Double-Pen Cabins

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

(3) Saddle-Bag Cabins

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

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

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

D. I-House

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

E. Colonial

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

F. Dutch

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

G. Mission

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

H. California Bungalow

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

I. Chicago, Natural, or American

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

J. Additional Description

Several sources indicate the interior of the farmhouse in the pre-1930 period should be a two-room structure including a kitchen, dining room, living room, a minimum of four bedrooms, office, wash room, bathroom, man's room, several closets, and a veranda. The kitchen floor dimensions should be no less than 150 square feet. Good lighting and good ventilation are two essentials for the kitchen. Doors should be well placed and as few in number as possible because they occupy wall space, and wall space is valuable for cupboard and shelving. The dining room should be large enough to accommodate a good-sized table. Since an ordinary table is 4½' wide, and the width taken up by persons seated at the table will increase the space needed to at least 7', it is recommended that 11' be the minimum dimension for a dining room. Living rooms should be large enough to accommodate the entire family and several guests. A fireplace is almost essential. Built-in bookcases and window seats add to the comfortable appearance of the room. The room should be no less than 300 square feet and should serve as the center of the social life of the family.

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

A wash room to the rear of the first floor is a necessity for farmhouses because a place is needed to wash and change clothes before entering the dining room for a meal. Furnishings should include a lavatory, an ample supply of clothes racks, and a strong, simple bench seat. The wash room may also serve as a laundry room and, when wood is used for fuel, as a wood storage room (see Figures 1 and 2).

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

The U.S.D.A. bulletins suggest two plans for farm houses: $600 house with $500 addition and the $1,000 house. Both plans are of the balloon frame type consisting of sills, studding, plates, joists, and rafters. The first plan provides a main building with a living room 15' x 15', a back room 9'6" by 10'6" with a commodious closet and a staircase from the first floor. The second floor has two rooms, respectively 15' x 15' and 9'6" x 10'6". The plan provides for a further addition for enlargement of the house when financial conditions permit. This addition will be 16' x 28', providing on the first floor a living room and kitchen and on the second floor a bedchamber. The kitchen will be 11' x 11'6" with a pantry and stairway to cellar. The walls of the main building are 14' high and those of the addition 12'. The house should also have a porch 8' x 16', large enough to prove not only an ornament, but a great convenience during warmer portions of the year (see Figures 3, 4, and 5).

The $1,000 house design provides for a somewhat roomier house, an attractive exterior design, and one capable of being made into a larger, finer residence eventually. A large living room, a conveniently large kitchen, and two good-sized bedrooms, together with a large covered porch, take up the space on the first floor. The second floor will provide a hall, a garret, two bedrooms and bathroom. A single chimney with two flues is so placed as to make it possible to have a stove in each of the first floor rooms (see Figures 6, 7, and 8).

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are three essentials to a good wall -- good sheathing, good paper, and good weather-boarding. Next to the studding, there should be a sheathing of cheap lumber. The best method is to place this sheathing diagonally so that every board is a brace which will serve to strengthen the frame. This sheathing should fit tight around all window and door frames and extend entirely over corner posts, plates, and sills, completely boxing the framework of the house. A good quality of building paper should completely envelop the outside walls, fitting closely around

all openings. The most serviceable and most satisfactory covering for the exterior is clapboard, sawed thinner at one edge than the other and each board overlapping the one below. It should be put on with finishing nails, and they should be driven at least one inch above the lower edge.

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

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

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

II. Significance

Farmhouses as a property type were vital cultural resources in Management Region 6 because by 1890 there were approximately 1,000 farms in each of the seven counties. By 1930 the number of farms in the region ranged from 2,011 in Cleveland County to 4,402 in Lincoln County. The farmhouse was the most important building in the farmstead group. The farmhouse was a shelter for the child at birth, a protection and refuge during growth and maturity, and a comfort to the elderly in their declining years. The farmhouse was the woman's domain, where she spent most of her time, in the care of the family, in the planning and serving of meals and providing for recreation, rest, and sleep. The farmhouse was also the business center of the farm; there the office was installed, wherein the business records were kept, and the business of selling and buying was largely planned there. Often farm laborers were housed in the farmhouse, and sleeping rooms, wash rooms, and recreation rooms for the help were maintained.

III. Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a farmhouse in Region 6 must retain integrity in setting, materials, and design. The farmhouse should be located in a rural setting on a pre-1930 farmstead, usually the most prominent building. To retain its integrity in setting and location, the farmhouse must be located on its original site and should not have been moved to another location on the farm acreage or to a nearby farm or town.

To be eligible, sod house farm dwellings must have original walls intact, enough to give the appearance and historic feeling of pre-1930 construction. Although roofing materials may have been replaced over time, the sod house must retain the basic roof design. It should be free of additions and should not be enclosed or covered with any synthetic siding or other materials which would detract from the integrity of its materials.

A dugout or half-dugout must retain the basic design element of excavation into the slope of a hill or ravine. The dugout portion of the house must be present along with roofing materials of the original house.

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

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

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

Dogtrot log cabins must be constructed of log materials, may have one or two end wall chimneys, gable roof, and one-story height. The main feature of the dogtrot for it to meet eligibility requirements is the open, roofed passageway placed between the two main rooms.

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

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

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

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

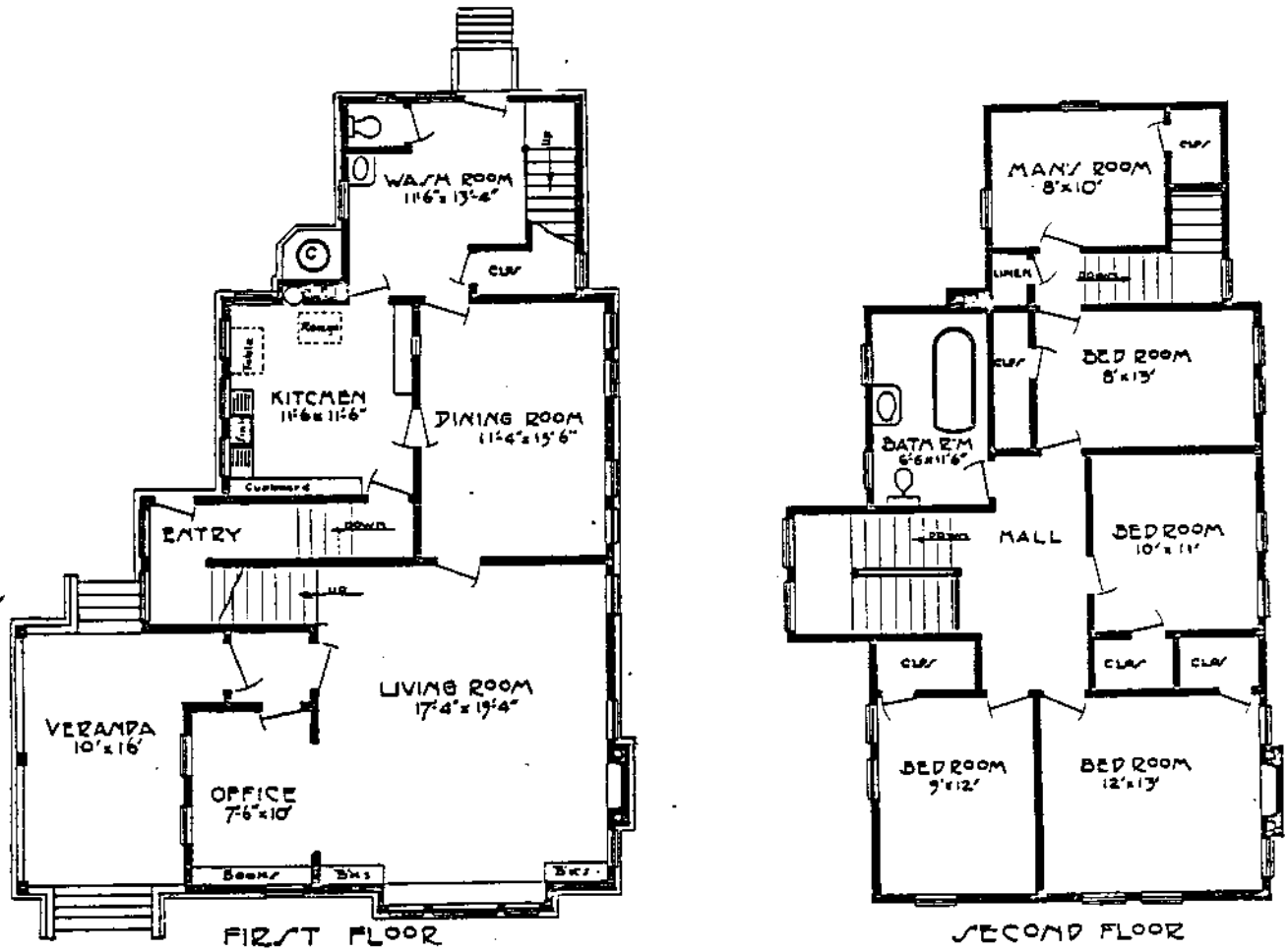
Mission farmhouses must possess plain, stucco wall surfaces, high towers, close grouping of windows, and red roofing tile.

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

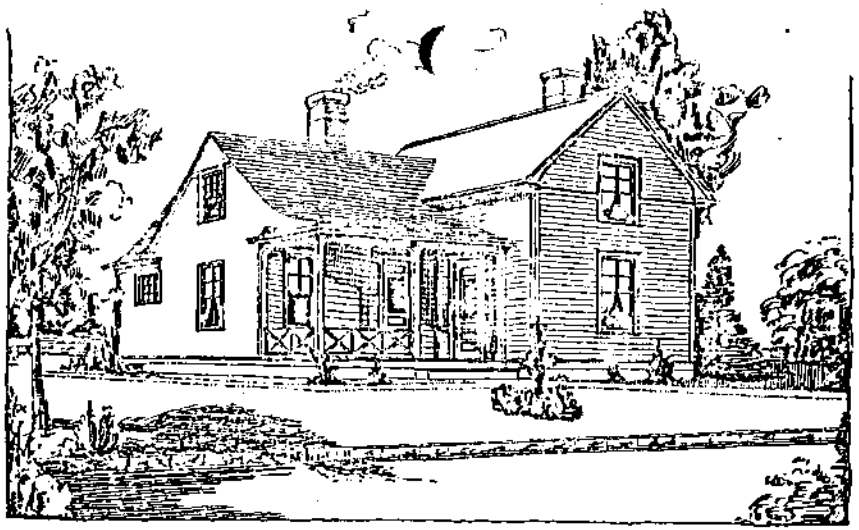
The Chicago farmhouse must possess low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, and high windows as well as simply designed decorative elements.

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

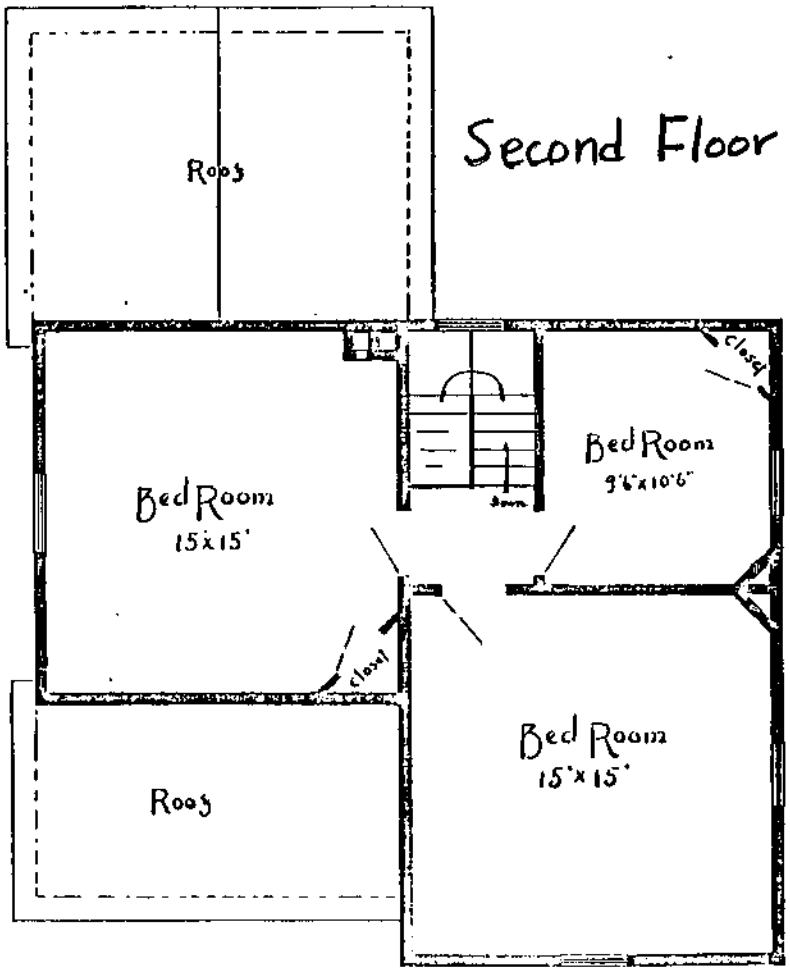
The farmhouse to meet eligibility requirements must have been occupied by a farm family during the pre-1930 period and must have served as the principal building on a pre-1930 farmstead where agricultural activities were planned and coordinated.

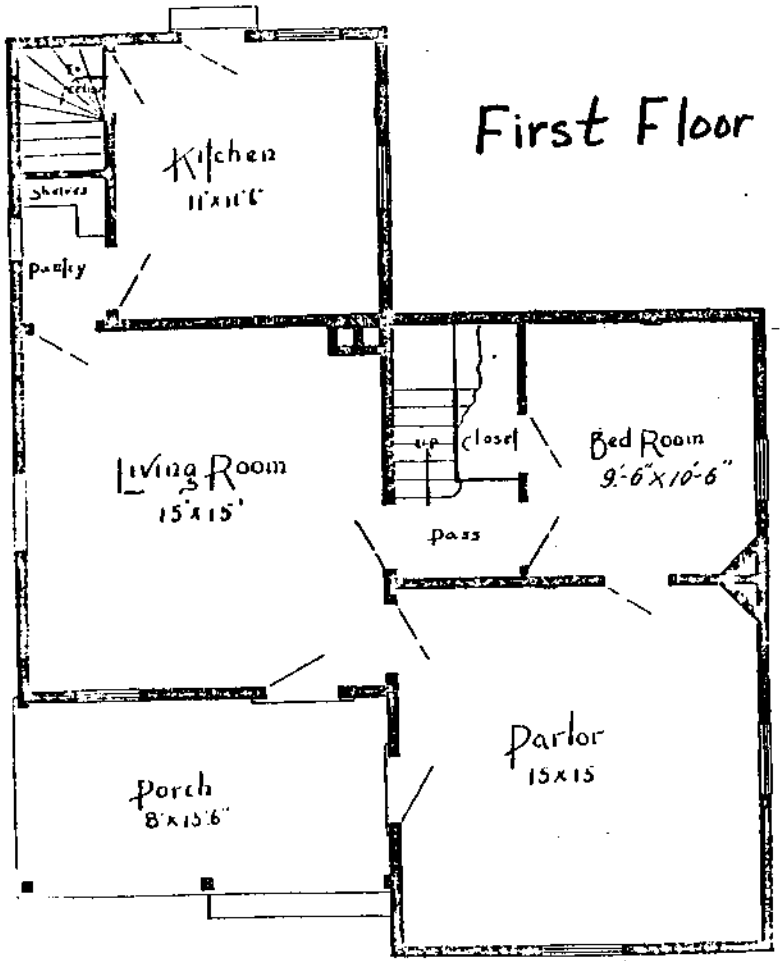


Figures 1 & 2
Convenient Farmhouse Plan
ca. 1915

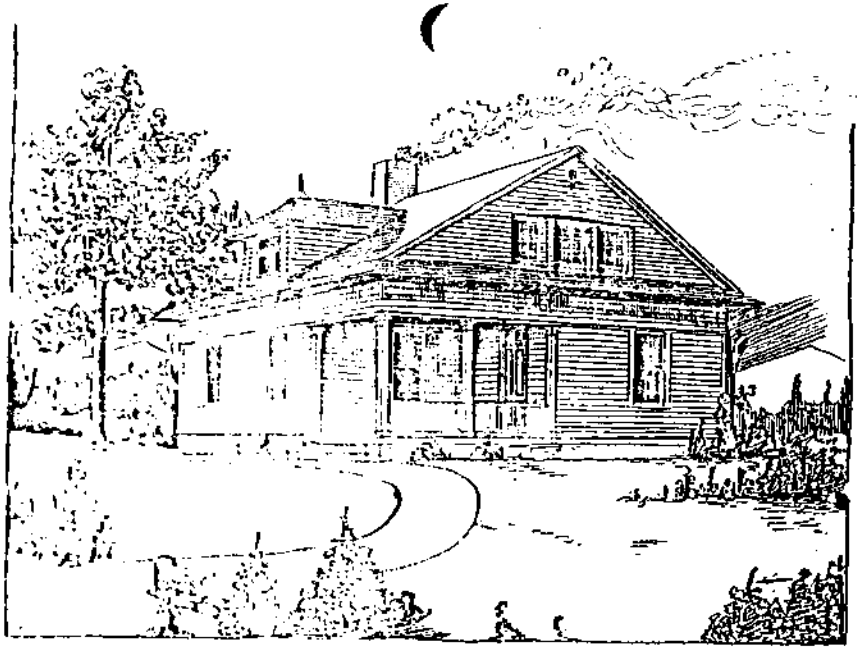


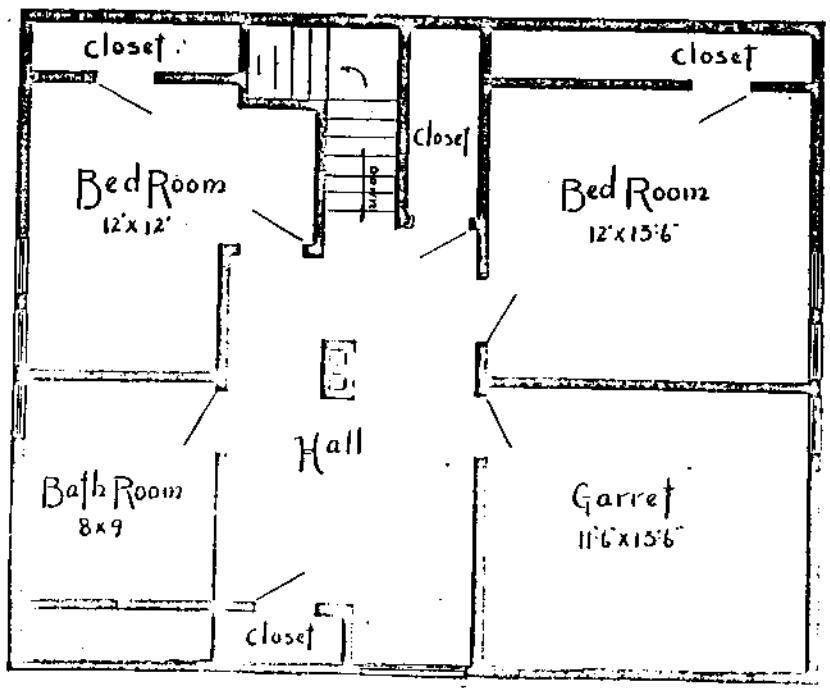
A $600
Farmhouse with
$500 Addition
ca. 1900



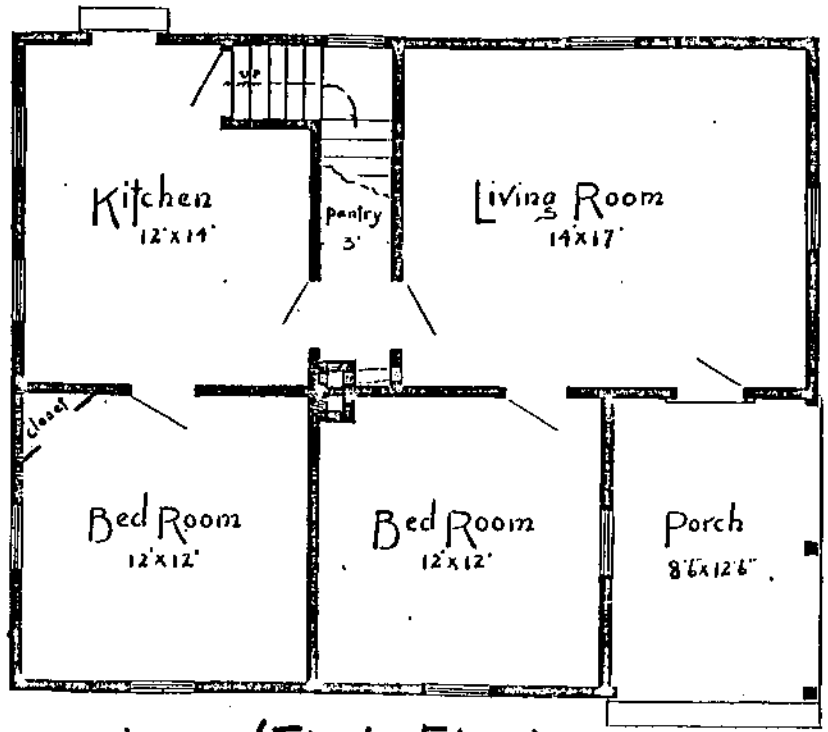


Figures 3 & 5





(Second Floor)



(First Floor)

Figures 6, 7, & 8

Floor Plan and Perspective - $1,000 Farm House