

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: McNaughton, John Patrick, Barn

other name/site number: Max Mirage View Farm Barn

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2. Location

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street & number: Highway 137, 1-1/2 miles north of Highway 10

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Quapaw

vicinity: X

state: OK county: Ottawa

code: 115

zip code: 74363

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. N/A See continuation sheet.

Blake Wade
Signature of certifying official

November 18, 1991

Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Gregory M. Papsley 12/27/91

for Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Sub:	<u>animal facility</u>
	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>		<u>storage</u>
	<u>GOVERNMENT</u>		<u>post office</u>
Current :	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Sub:	<u>storage</u>
	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>		<u>animal facility</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: Prairie Barn

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation STONE/limestone roof METAL/tin
walls WOOD/weatherboard other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1893

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: McNaughton, John Patrick (builder)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.18 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	15	340940	4084860	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: N/A See continuation sheet.

From the northwest corner of Section 24, go 660 feet east and 660 feet south to the center of the McNaughton Barn. From the center of the barn, the boundaries are as follows: go east 110 feet from the centerpoint of the barn, thence north 90 feet, thence west 770 feet to the east edge of Highway 137, thence south 180 feet, thence east 770 feet, thence north 90 feet to the point of beginning. The boundary describes a rectangle that is 110 feet from the centerpoint of the barn on the east, 90 feet from the centerpoint on the north and south, and 660 feet from the centerpoint on the west.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Sandy Ankenman

Organization: N/A

Date: June 15, 1991

Street & Number: Route 1, Box 115

Telephone: 918/542-5716

City or Town: Miami

State: OK ZIP: 74354

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Section number 7

John Patrick McNaughton Barn Page #7

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Summary

The John Patrick McNaughton Barn, built in 1893, is a three-and-one-half-story, wooden barn with a Dutch hip roof. The building, built in a vernacular interpretation of the Prairie barn style, features a long, low profile, a gabled peak above the hay loft, and gabled dormers. Today the McNaughton Barn continues to be part of a working ranch as it stands alone on a rising hill surrounded by corrals and grazing cattle. It sits one-quarter-mile off Highway 137 near Quapaw, Oklahoma. The barn possesses a high degree of architectural integrity.

Physical Description

The general form of this multi-purpose barn is a symmetrical, rectangular shape measuring eighty feet by one-hundred-twenty feet. The dominant visual aspect is its long, low roof, with a single, gabled dormer on the south. The roof extends over the livestock entrances on the south and east sides of the first floor, adding a repetitive visual aspect with two dozen exterior brace posts. The barn stands on a limestone foundation, dug from the hill itself (Photo 3). The two aisles for horse stalls have a dirt floor as part of the foundation. The barn is at ground level on the east, southeast, and south sections and slopes to eight feet above ground on the northwest corner. Pigs entered under the northwest corner and could roam up and down the length of the barn under the repair and storage area of the first floor.

The large broken-gable-on-hip roof (Photo 4) is braced by a collar beam, king posts, and metal rods. The roof is clad with tin. On the south side is a single gabled dormer (Photo 1), pierced by a door to allow easier access to the center of the barn. The barn originally had a tall, narrow, cross-gabled cupola, which was destroyed by lightning in the 1940s, after which the roof was resheathed with tin.

The McNaughton Barn is a wooden barn, excluding the foundation and roof. The use of oak and walnut accounts for much of the barn's longevity. The exterior walls have horizontal wooden railroad-car and shiplap siding. Large timbers brace the interior.

X see continuation sheet

¹Trolinger, interview.

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A multi-purpose barn like the McNaughton Barn requires many doors and windows, each with a specific function. On the first floor, two large sliding doors on the west and east ends allow for a drive-way. In addition, there are two entrances on the south side at ground level and three entrances on the north side above ground level for wagon loading and unloading. Small twelve-inch-by-fifteen-inch windows accompany every horse stall, and larger windows, each with hinged wooden covers, are present on the north and west sides. In the third floor loft, two louvered windows and one plank door are present on the west and east ends.

Smaller decorative features include the scalloped wood shingles on the sides of the south dormer, the hand-forged latches throughout the barn, and the diagonal siding covering the walls of both interior staircases. Hand scratched into the office door by J. P. McNaughton himself are the words: "Thieves and prowlers better stay out of here. I will pay twenty-five dollars reward for his undertaker."

The condition of the McNaughton Barn today is stable but does show some signs of decline. Even though some exterior south braces are weak and the north face siding is rotting, the interior is still very sound. None of this decay causes a significant loss of integrity.

The interior arrangement of the first floor (see first floor diagram) has sixteen stalls for large work horses and ten stalls for riding horses and stallions. Each stall has a small window, a grain bin, and a hay trough, which is fed through a chute from the second floor. The first floor also has four large grain-storage areas, floor scales to weigh wagon-loads of grain, three tack rooms, an office, a repair and storage area, and a grain chute system, which extends from the second-floor grain storage area.

Wide and sturdy stairs lead up to the second floor. The area directly above the first-floor horse stalls and grain storage room is enclosed (see second floor diagram). The second floor also has three enclosed grain columns and a room where travelers slept, located to the left of the stairs.

A narrower set of stairs leads up to the third floor. One-third of this floor was left open to allow the hay on the second floor to cure (see third floor diagram). In the past, a pulley system elevated the grain from the first floor through trap doors. The grain was then poured into one of the three grain column openings on the third floor. Only the bottom wheel of the pulley system is extant.

X see continuation sheet

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Two alterations to the original barn have been made. The first, made soon after 1906, was the enclosure of an office for J. P. McNaughton in the southwest corner on the first floor.² The second--after 1940--was a dairy stanchion, constructed in the southeast end of the first floor.³ To the south and east of the barn, a noncontributing, wooden and metal fence encloses the associated corral area.

Almost one hundred years after it was built, the McNaughton Barn continues to express its architectural integrity.

²McNaughton, interview.

³Trolinger, interview.

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John Patrick McNaughton Barn Page #10

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Contributing Resources

Barn

Noncontributing Resources

Corral fence

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Summary

The McNaughton Barn, built in 1893 by John Patrick McNaughton, is architecturally significant as an outstanding local example of a massive, multi-purpose Prairie barn, with influences from the Dutch barn. The McNaughton Barn is characterized by its long, sweeping, broken-gable-on-hip roof, its interior arrangement of stalls in aisles along a central space, and its second-story access through a gabled dormer.

Historical Background

In 1877, John Patrick McNaughton came to the Peoria Indian Reservation, in what is now northeastern Oklahoma, to develop the "Spanish Mines."⁴ By 1891, McNaughton had organized the Peoria Mining Company. He opened the first lead and zinc mine in the Indian Territory and built the first town--Peoria--in present-day Ottawa County.

McNaughton fell heir to two-hundred acres of land because of his marriage in 1890 to Clara E. Peery, the Peoria chief's granddaughter. In 1890, Clara Peery received the land when the United States Government allotted the lands in severalty.⁵ McNaughton named the acreage the Max Mirage View Farm as a result of an odd circumstance. One brilliant day, October 3, 1883, the McNaughton household beheld a gorgeous picture on the western horizon. The mirage appeared to be an outline of a colonial mansion, flanked by cypress groves and laying on the bank of a clear lake on which small boats gently rocked. "Max," the first part of the name, is an arrangement of the first syllable of Mr. McNaughton's name.⁶

McNaughton had eight hundred acres improved to crops and tall grasses and leased up to eight thousand additional acres. He raised registered Shorthorn and polled Red-Angus cattle along with Percheron and Clydesdale horses.

On March 19, 1891, a post office was established at the Max Mirage View Farm,

X see continuation sheet

⁴Wieberding, History of Ottawa County, pp. 59-62.

⁵U.S. General Land Office, Patent for allotment to Maw-one-eva aka Clara E. McNaughton, 8 April 1890, Vol. 1, p. 137.

⁶Berkshire, "Max Mirage View Farm."

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which received mail daily from Baxter Springs, Kansas. It was called Max. The post office was later housed in the barn until the office was traded for Rural Free Delivery (RFD) No. 1 on May 4, 1894, making it the first rural route in the territory.

The military road from Ft. Scott, Kansas, to Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma, passed by the Max Mirage View Farm.⁸ The barn became a way station for lodging travelers and stabling teams.⁹

To accompany the barn, a grand mansion was built in 1893 as a residence for the McNaughtons. On October 11, 1914, the mansion burned to the ground.

Architectural Significance

The large, multi-purpose stock and hay barn was built in 1893 on the Max Mirage View Farm to accommodate McNaughton's growing farming interests. The architectural style of this barn exemplifies the Prairie or Western barn, with influences from the Dutch barns of colonial New York.

A Prairie or Western barn is on average much larger than other styles of barns. According to E. Sloane, in American Barns and Covered Bridges, "What the barn lost by way of carpentry in its trip westward, it made up for in simplicity and size. . . . The Western barn is impressive by breaking away from the flatness. Sudden, massive, like a ship at sea, the Western barn is distinctive."¹⁰ To passersby on Highway 137, the McNaughton Barn has the effect of a sudden, massive, looming structure on the hillside.

Other hallmarks of a Prairie barn include a long, sweeping roof for great storage space, a door in the gable end, and an internal arrangement of stalls in aisles on either side of the central space.¹¹ These traits draw on the

X see continuation sheet

⁷Nieberding, History of Ottawa County, p. 111.

⁸Historical Map of Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

⁹Nieberding, History of Ottawa County, p. 111.

¹⁰p. 76.

¹¹National Park Service, Preservation of Historic Barns, p. 4.

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design of the Dutch barn. The McNaughton Barn expresses these characteristics, having a capacity to hold fourteen-thousand square bales of hay, doors in each gable end, and internal aisles. The horizontal siding on the McNaughton Barn is also typical of a Dutch barn.

Barns built more than one hundred years ago were meant to shelter livestock, store grain and fodder, and protect carriages and wagons.¹² With increased herd size came the necessity of enlarging the space allotted for the storage of hay and other animal fodder. Roofs were raised and enlarged with dormers or ballooned with gambrels as much as possible.¹³

The extreme size of the McNaughton barn did have its drawbacks. G. P. Trolinger, who rented the farm from 1923-1940, has memories of the amount of physical labor the barn required. When he put oats in the first floor grain storage, it was "shovel 'em in and shovel 'em out. Didn't have no other ways of doing it them days. It was a very unhandy barn in lots of ways. . . . Getting stuff in the loft was a terrible job. . . . Getting out wasn't so bad 'cause you could throw it down them chutes . . . always so dark . . . no electricity."¹⁴

The main entrance from the county road to the McNaughton Barn lead directly to the barn's large west doors. From here a wagon could be driven completely through the barn and exit through the large doors on the east. A door at each end of the barn was customary in the Dutch barns in New York and represented a major break with the old tradition of the single entrance. It enabled the wagon to pass through after unloading and provided a draft for winnowing the grain from the ears of corn in the sheaf.¹⁵

Schuler's description of an early multi-purpose structure typifies the McNaughton Barn. According to Schuler, the multi-purpose barn housed livestock on the ground floor, and in the cavernous space above was a

X see continuation sheet

¹²Klamkin, Barns: Their History, p. 53.

¹³Ibid., p. 57.

¹⁴Trolinger, interview.

¹⁵Arthur, Barn: A Vanishing Landmark, p. 45.

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mountain of hay. In the center of the barn, at the level in which wagons were drawn for unloading hay, was the threshing floor, but it was used for miscellaneous storage, except during harvest season.¹⁶ "The barn walls were made of board[s] installed either horizontally or vertically. The wagon door was generally centered in the front wall. Frequently there was a similar doorway in the back wall or sometimes one of the side walls so that a wagon could be drawn right through the barn instead of being backed out after loading or unloading. Further to improve passage of air, the farmers added cupolas."¹⁷ Even though the McNaughton Barn is a multi-purpose building, it was designed for one specific animal: the horse. There are large team stalls for work horses, individual stalls for saddle horses, and a separately enclosed stall for the stallions. The pig-run under the barn is a minor feature, and there are no stalls for cattle, poultry, sheep, or oxen.

The McNaughton Barn also draws on the central characteristic of an Amana barn, which featured deep shed-roofed hoods projecting over the livestock doors. The hood's primary purpose was to shelter the farmer as he unloaded feed, loaded manure, and so forth.¹⁸ Both the south and east sides of the McNaughton Barn have shed roofs; that on the south is thirteen-feet deep, whereas that on the east is twenty-feet deep.

In 1904, the United States government sent an official photographer to Indian Territory to photograph the best residences and barns, as well as farm scenery, for an exhibit at the 1904-1905 World's Fair at St. Louis. The exposition of the Max Mirage View Farm at the fair received the "highest praise and comments of any from the Indian Territory."¹⁹

Today, in 1991, the last remaining symbol of the Max Mirage View Farm is the McNaughton Barn. Almost one hundred years later, it stands as an example of a massive, multi-purpose Prairie barn of the nineteenth century.

¹⁶Schuler, American Barns, p. 7.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 38.

¹⁹"Ottawa County, Oklahoma: A Great Mining and Agricultural District," unpaginated.

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Sloane, E. American Barns and Covered Bridges. New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc., 1954.

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Section number 10

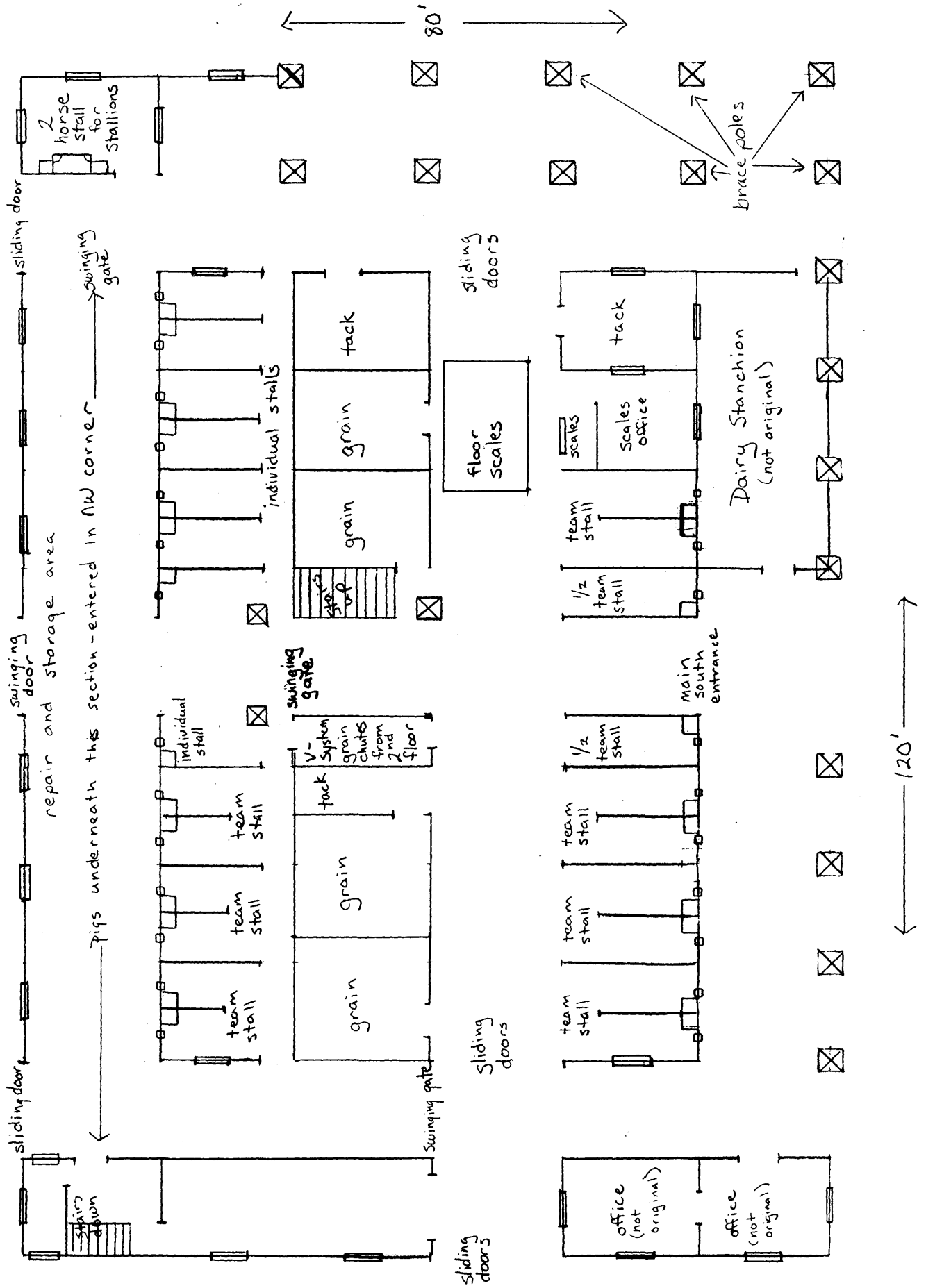
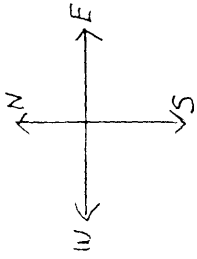
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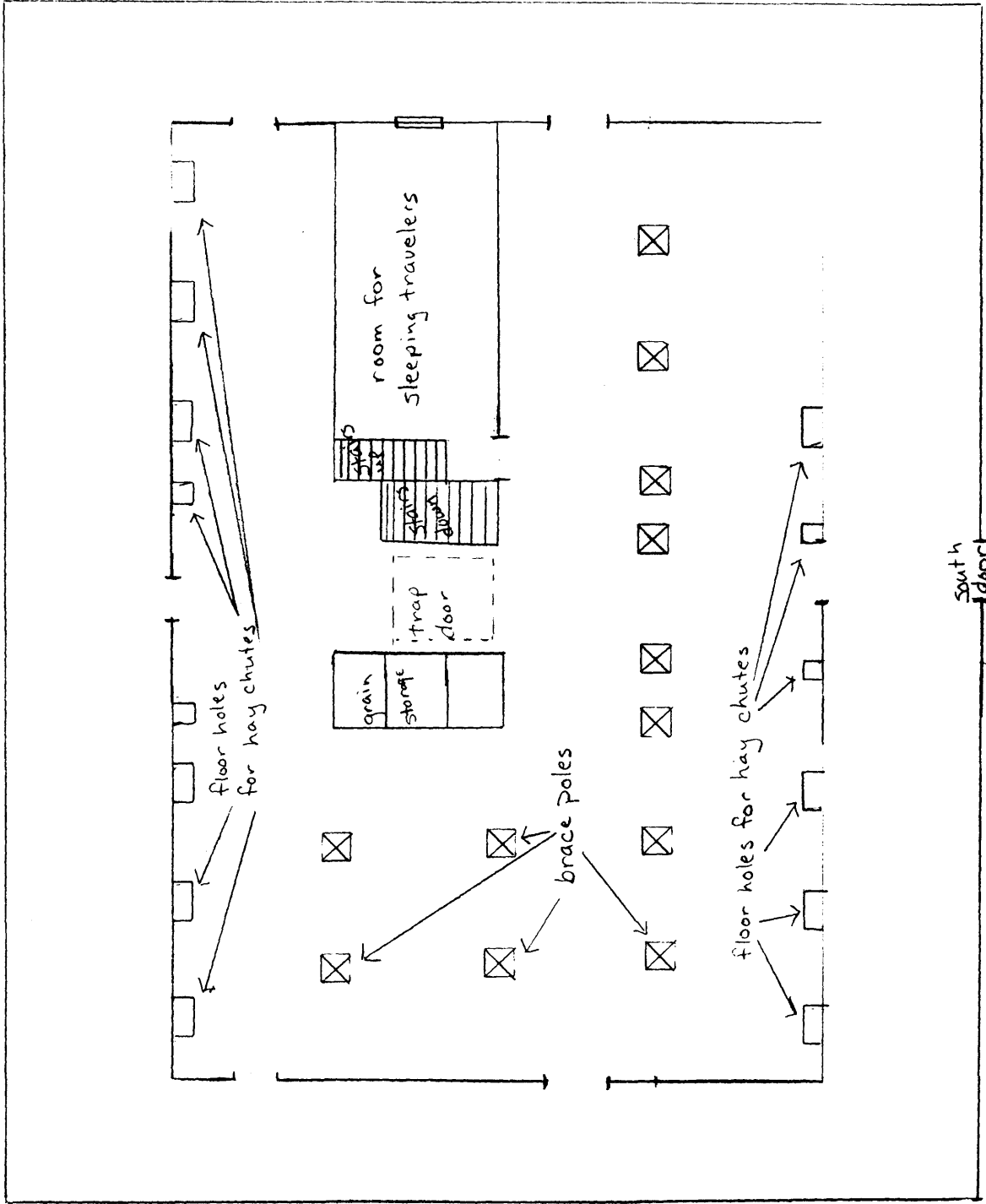
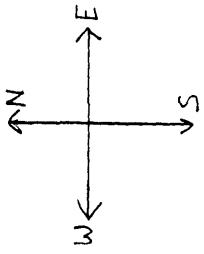
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the barn, which is the only extant building that represents the historic Max Mirage View Farm, and its immediate setting, including the associated corral area and the open space extending to the highway. The boundary excludes the remains of the concrete gate posts that marked the gateway to the McNaughton mansion.

McNaughton, John Patrick, Barn
 Quapaw, Ottawa County
 First floor diagram
 Prepared by Sandy Ankenman



McNaughton, John Patrick, Barn
 Quapaw, Ottawa County
 Second floor diagram
 Prepared by Sandy Ankenman



South door

McNaughton, John Patrick, Barn
Quapaw, Ottawa County
Third floor diagram
Prepared by Sandy Ankenman

