

56-769

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Walker, Isaiah, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 69491 East 134th Road

City or town: Wyandotte State: Oklahoma County: Ottawa

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C ___ D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: _____	<u>1/25/17</u> Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

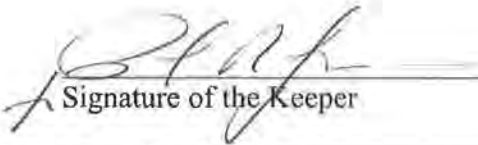
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

3/20/2017
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Agriculture/Subsistence:
animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure
Agriculture/Subsistence:
animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century:
Gothic Revival

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in rural Oklahoma, just miles from the Oklahoma/Missouri state line, is the Isaiah Walker House. The property is located between Highway 60 to the south and East 134th Road to the north. The property includes the main house and bunk house built in 1872, privy, agricultural outbuildings and barn. The property maintains a high degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

House, Building, contributing, constructed 1872

The modest two story Gothic Revival house faces west. The façade has a two story porch accessed via two steps on the first floor. The second floor is supported by four turned posts on stone piers. The second floor has turned railings. The porch was replaced in 1978 after the historic porch was torn off during a tornado in 1949. The house is clad with wood board and batten siding. The first floor has a wood panel door with a two pane transom window. On either side of the door is a wood, four-over-four double hung window. The second floor has a central pane and panel door located in the cross gable. On either side of the door is a small four pane wood window. The north elevation, gable end, has a single wood four-over-four double hung window on the first floor and two on the second floor. The historic east elevation is concealed by a modest one-story addition dating to 2000 the gable front addition features smaller, modern four-over-four hung windows. The south elevation has an exposed stone foundation. The first and second floor of the gable end has two wood four-over-four double hung windows on each floor. The very small lean-to addition has a single two-over-two hung window.

Gazebo, Structure, non-contributing, constructed 2015

This modern gazebo is located southwest of the main house. The octagonal structure has a wood floor, wood balusters, wood posts and wood bracing. The octagonal roof is clad with asphalt shingles and capped with a finial.

Bunkhouse, Building, contributing, constructed 1872

The one story gable front building faces north and is located directly south of the main house. It is clad with wood board and batten siding and has an asphalt clad roof. There is a shed roof porch roof on the façade supported by four posts. At the northeast corner of the porch is access to

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the cellar under the bunkhouse. The walls of the cellar are stone lined. The remainder of the porch floor is wood. The façade has a wood panel door. The south elevation has a two-over-two hung window.

Pump House, Structure, non-contributing, constructed 1988

The one story gable front structure faces west and has a stone foundation. The walls are clad with wood while the roof is clad with asphalt and has exposed rafter tails. The wood panel door is located on the west elevation. There are no other openings on this structure.

Windmill, Structure, non-contributing, constructed 1989

This is a small modern metal wind mill.

Privy, Building, non-contributing, re-constructed 1955

The one story shed roof building is located east of the house, faces south and has been moved around the property through the years. The building is sided with large clapboards. The vertical wood paneled door is located on the south elevation. The privy can service two people at one time. The privy was badly damaged by the 1949 tornado.

Pig House, Building, contributing, constructed 1872

The one story shed roof building is located east of the house. It is clad with vertical wood siding and rest on stone piers. The west elevation has two, wood, six pane windows. The south elevation has a small hinged wood door with a small transom window. There are no other openings on the building.

Storage facility, building, non-contributing, constructed 2004

This is a one-story, metal clad building. The main entrance is on the west elevation and has sliding doors. The north elevation has a metal pedestrian door, a fixed pane window and a garage door. The east elevation matches the west elevation.

Barn, building, non-contributing, constructed 1872 with 1988 lean-to additions

This is a two-story, gable front barn with a lean-to on both the east and west elevation. The north elevation has two hinged doors that are slightly off-center with a hay door above in the second floor, hay loft space. The barn is wood sided and has an asphalt roof. The east elevation has a single story, metal sided lean-to with a pane and panel wood entry door and a large, fixed pane window. This lean-to conceals the historic east elevation of the barn. The west elevation has a one-and-one-half story lean-to addition. The lean-to is metal sided with the north elevation completely open. The west elevation has two fixed four pane windows. The modern lean-to conceals the historic west elevation of the barn.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage:

Native American

Architecture

Period of Significance

1872-1927

Significant Dates

1872, 1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Isaiah Walker

Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker

Cultural Affiliation

Wyandotte

Architect/Builder

Isaiah Walker

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Isaiah Walker House was built by Isaiah Walker (1826-1886) a Wyandotte Indian who survived the forced removal from Kansas to Indian Territory with the signing of The Treaty of 1867. The Walker family is representative of a history of forced westward relocations by the United States government during the Wyandotte removal starting in the 1780s from Ohio through the 1860s with their ultimate relocation in Indian Territory. The Wyandotte nation moved from Kansas to Indian Territory during and immediately after the Civil War. Isaiah sold the brick house he built in Kansas and built a new home in 1872 in the Indian Territory. Here he farmed and served as the clerk of the General Council until his death in 1886. The Walker Farmhouse is eligible under Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is eligible under Criterion B as the only extant building associated with Isaiah Walker and Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker, Wyandotte citizens, settlers, officials and historians. The house is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of a local Gothic Revival style building. The Isaiah Walker House is significant at the state level in the area of Ethnic Heritage, specifically Native American and at the local level for its architectural style. The period of significance is 1872-1927 which includes the time frame for both Isaiah Walker and Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Isaiah Walker House is northeastern Ottawa County, Oklahoma is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Its builder was Isaiah Walker. Isaiah was the son of Isaiah Walker (Tow-hosh-rah) and Mary Williams, both Wyandotte of the Ohio Wyandotte.

During the 1700s, the Wyandotte tribes had begun to move south from the Detroit area to the Ohio River Valley because of white settlement in the Michigan area. By 1745, upon receiving permission from the Delaware and Shawnee, they established a permanent settlement. "They were the Wyandotte of Ohio, and for more than 100 years they lived and worked here and called it home"¹ While in Ohio, the Wyandotte people were well respected and held important positions in their community. However, white settlers again pushed them out of the area with the American government's full support. The first treaty with the Wyandotte was in 1785. It moved the tribes to land that included much of present day Ohio and parts of Indiana.

¹ Debbie Snook, "Ohio's Trail of Tears," Wyandotte Nation, 1. Accessed September 10, 2016. [http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/culture/history/published/trail of tears/](http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/culture/history/published/trail%20of%20tears/).

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Eventually, a planned campaign by the U.S. against the Native Americans in the Ohio Territory, along with distrust and division among the Natives, resulted in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. All the Wyandotte chiefs were killed except two. Chief Tarhe, seriously injured, agreed to sign another treaty, the Treaty of Greenville. This restricted the tribe with more land concessions. “[Adam] Brown's signature is on the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Treaty of Industry July 4, 1805, and the Treaty of Brownstown 1808.”² Then came the War of 1812. Adam Brown served with the British in the War of 1812. “As the British and Americans battled for the land, the Wyandotte people took sides. About half supported the British and half were on the side of America.”³ By the war’s end, most of the tribe that supported the British settled permanently in Canada around present day Windsor, Ontario, where Walker relatives remain to this day.

In the late 1790s, Catherine Rankin (Isaiah's Grandmother) moved with her mother to Brownstown, Michigan. She was very accomplished (speaking seven languages) and here she met and married William Walker, Sr. (Isaiah’s Grandfather). The William Walker, Sr. family, with five sons, soon migrated to Ohio after the Treaty of Ghent. William became an “Indian sub-agent for the Ohio tribes and it was under his administration that Methodism was introduced into the Wyandotte Nation.”⁴ Walker Sr. was a sworn interpreter for the Treaty of Brownstown. He took the side of the Americans in the War of 1812 and fought in the 12th Regiment. His oldest son, John R. Walker, who also fought with the Americans, was injured in the Battle of Maugaugon. Second son, Isaac Walker (Isaiah’s father), was an interpreter, and elected Constable of Crawford Township in Ohio, 1821. Active in the MEC Church, he supported the missionaries who came to work with the native tribes. Their middle son, William Walker, Jr. (Isaiah’s most well-known Uncle), taught at the mission school and was the first postmaster of the village. He also ran the general store, became a tribal chief, and wrote extensively about Wyandotte history. Walker Jr. worked as interpreter and secretary for Indian Commissioner James B. Gardiner. At that point in time, the Wyandotte had not only served the country of the United States, but had fully integrated into American society.

In 1817, as a result of the Ft. Meigs Treaty, the Wyandotte were forced to give the U.S. 400,000 acres and move again to a 12 square mile area named The Wyandotte Reserve. This land was by Upper Sandusky (“Sa-un-dus-tee”, Wyandot for “water within pools”), where the town and Wyandotte County remains today. The Wyandottes formed the Confederacy of the Northwestern tribes to oppose white settlement.

In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. “The government would pay for more than 100,000 Indians to move and help them live their first year on new territory.”⁵ William Walker Jr. did not want his tribe to give up their Ohio lands. He considered them to

² Czarina C. Conlan, “A Personal Sketch of Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker, Written by Himself,” *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 6, no.1, (March 1928). 1. <http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/culture/history/biography/bno-walker/>.

³ “The Journals of William Walker, 1848,” A Special Publication, 1.

⁴ C.A. Buser, “Adam Brown,” Excerpted from the C.A. Buser Files and The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory and The Journals of William Walker, Provisional Governor of Nebraska Territory. Wyandotte Nation. Accessed July 17, 2016. <http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/culture/history/biographies/adam-brown>.

⁵ Ohio’s Trail of Tears. 5.

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have worked to develop a productive and very successful life. Most of the Indians were now Christians and their achievements in the area could not be replaced. "Federal Inspector John L. Lieb reported that they were the only tribe that was entirely reclaimed by civilization. It would be cruel to remove them. They ought to be cherished and preserved as a model of a colony."⁶

In 1831, William Walker Jr. was selected as one of five Wyandotte to inspect the lands of the west for relocation. He led the group on a three-month expedition by horse and steamboat to Kansas. "When the group came back, the answer was no, quite specifically no."⁷ Despite Walker Jr. and others' rejection of these proposed lands, removal plans continued, and in 1842 President John Tyler signed a treaty ceding all Wyandotte lands remaining in Ohio and Michigan to the United States. "A trans-Mississippi tract of 148,000 acres was promised to the tribe."⁸ The tribe was forced to move once again. Charles Dickens happened into Upper Sandusky on his way to Niagara Falls that April. Dickens saw the Indians in the streets of the town and commented "a fine people, but degraded and broken down."⁹ They reminded him of the wandering gypsies of London. They left for their new home in July, 1843. They numbered about 700 and were the last tribal nation east of the Mississippi to relinquish their Ohio lands.¹⁰

Known now as the Ohio Trail of Tears, the westward movement of the Wyandotte brought great hardship. Traveling by boat and over land with all their belongings, they arrived at Westport, Missouri, to find the land promised was no longer available. Forced to camp on low areas, they endured floods and fatal diseases; over 200 died. The tribe was forced to buy 40,000 acres of land from the Delaware in eastern Kansas, in 1848. The tribe and their church were also facing great trials as the issue of slavery reached into Indian Territory. The church split and the tribe divided with many supporting the underground efforts to provide refuge for those escaping bondage. Other tribe members believed in the right to own slaves. With frustration over slavery in Kansas, several Wyandotte left for the west coast and the promise of gold.

Despite these difficulties, they were determined to survive and build a new Kansas home. In 1852, the Wyandotte attempted to establish a territorial government and in 1853, William Walker Jr. became the Provisional Governor of the Kansas-Nebraska Territory. Isaiah Walker married Mary Williams (Mianza) on February 13, 1853. She was born on April 1, 1830 in Canada to Nicholas Williams, a Dutchman from New York, and Catherine Williams, a Wyandotte.¹¹ Mary was a member of the Big Turtle Clan and had been educated in Cincinnati,

⁶ Ibid, 6.

⁷ Ibid, 7.

⁸ Rick Stansfield, "Wyandotte (Tribe)," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, 1. Accessed July 17, 2016. <http://www.okhistory.org>.

⁹ *Ohio's Trail of Tears*. 9.

¹⁰ Ibid. 10. Their chief, Grey-Eyes bid farewell saying, "they were the last tribe to be removed from the state, no longer its residents, but still its veterans having fought along General William Harrison for Ohio in the War of 1812."

¹¹ Marty Curtin LaBenne Sallie C. Andrews and Marcella Monroe, "Mary Williams," *Wyandotte Nation*, 1 Accessed July 15, 2015. <http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/traditions/biographical-panels/mary-williams/>.

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financed by “Nicholas Longworth.”¹² Her family had traveled with the Wyandotte from Ohio across the Mississippi to settle in Kansas. Isaiah Walker and Mary Williams had eight children, Emma, Elisabeth, Blanche, Alice, Thomas, Luly, Isaac, and Bertrand.¹³

The Treaty of 1855 disbanded the Wyandotte Tribe and offered them U.S. citizenship. In 1857, a group of about 200 Wyandotte, unwilling to accept citizenship, followed Chief Mudeater, south to Indian Territory. They bought 33,000 acres from the “Cowskin Senecas” and set up their own government.¹⁴ The remaining Wyandotte in Kansas, formed the town of Wyandotte, Kansas officially on October 5, 1855 complete with a civil government, written code of law, and elected Council of Chiefs. The Wyandotte built a Methodist Church, a Freemason Lodge, and the first school in Kansas. In 1856, Isaiah Walker and his uncle, Joel Walker, helped form the Wyandotte City Company. This company laid out the land for the new town. Isaiah was the treasurer and Joel was a partner. Isaiah also became the town's first Alderman, a leading figure in the young town and in 1858, “built a fine brick residence.”¹⁵ In 1859, Wyandotte County was formed and the town of Wyandotte became the county seat. In later years, the town was renamed Kansas City, Kansas. Also, that year Wyandotte became the site of the convention to write a constitution for Kansas, which became a state in 1861.

Due to violence in the south during the Civil War, some tribal members fled back to Kansas from Indian Territory. This was a short-lived move. The Treaty of 1867 was signed and moved all the Wyandotte to 20,000 acres in Northeast Indian Territory where they would be federally recognized. Many Wyandotte, who had stayed in Kansas as citizens, requested to be put back on the tribal roles. William Walker Jr. and Isaiah Walker were among those placed back on the roles. Ten Native American tribes were moved to Ottawa County in this treaty. “The once and mighty tribe of 20,000, settling in Canada, into Michigan, Ohio, a strip of Kansas, then sandwiched between Seneca to the South, Ottawa and Shawnee to the north.”¹⁶ A General Council of 43 Indian nations was formed with William Walker Jr. representing the Wyandotte. This council played an important part in the history of Oklahoma and the nation in the 1870s.

Isaiah Walker sold the brick house he built in Wyandotte, Kansas and built a new Gothic Revival style home for his large family in 1872. The home was close to the entryway of Wyandotte, Indian Territory. The house is an excellent example of a rare resource type in Oklahoma, a house built at the time of Indian relocation to Oklahoma. As the Walker family came from Ohio, the design of the Isaiah Walker House reflects their previous location. Made popular by Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1830s, the Gothic Revival style gained

¹² “Mary Williams,” 2. Nicholas Longworth was an attorney, banker, philanthropist, and the ‘Father of the American Wine Industry.’” Mr. Longworth’s wine was so famous that it was written about in a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow titled “Ode to Catawba Wine.”

¹³ Ibid. 2. Daughter Alice Rebecca, married William Joseph Boone of Virginia. He was the great- great grandson of Samuel Boone, the younger brother of Daniel Boone.

¹⁴ *Keeper of the Council Fire*, 11.

¹⁵ “Mary Williams,” 2.

¹⁶ George Rainey, *The When, How, Why of Oklahoma*, (To accompany George Rainey’s Historical Map of 1939), Oklahoma City, OK, 1939. 2.

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popularity through house plan books. Both promoted the style as compatible with the natural landscape making it completely suitable for the rural setting. The Isaiah Walker House exemplifies the style with its tall, central gable with a steeply pitched cross gable, wide porch, and vertical board and batten siding. This is an architectural style that was popularized in the east and fell out of favor by 1880. The Isaiah Walker House is a later example of the style that was influenced by the earlier designs east of the Mississippi River.

The family farmed the property while Isaiah worked as the clerk of the Council. He died suddenly on June 9, 1886, after falling into the well (cistern) at the family homestead.¹⁷ Isaiah's five daughters eventually married. Mary Walker's granddaughters often came to visit, as well as a niece, Mary McKee (Tarema). Mary McKee writes in her journals of trips to the farm visiting her Aunt Mary and her Aunt's youngest son, Bertrand. Mary's family was a part of the Bear Clan of Essex County, Ontario. Mary lived with the Isaiah Walker family at their home in Indian Territory during her teen years and again in 1856. When in Anderdon, Canada, 1911, Mary met Dr. Charles Marius Barbeau, an ethnologist with the Canadian Museum of Civilization. She told Dr. Barbeau, who was conducting field research on the Wyandotte tribe of Canada, of her relatives living in Oklahoma.¹⁸ Dr. Barbeau made contact and arrangements to meet with Bertrand Walker. In 1914, Mary McKee moved to the Walker Homestead where Aunt Mary Walker and Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker ("B.N.O"), a bachelor, still lived.

B.N.O. became a leader in the Wyandotte tribe and worked with other tribes in the area as an Indian government agent. "He was a poet, writer, 'benefactor and friend to the Indians and was their trusted advisor and confidant.'"¹⁹ B.N.O. describes himself as follows:

"I am about three-sixteenths Wyandot Indian blood, a member of the Oklahoma band, of the Big Turtle Clan, in what was formerly Quapaw Indian Agency, now Ottawa County Oklahoma...Have always been a student and a reader. Was reared on a farm, and have always been a country boy and a lover of the woods and out-of-doors, doubtless an inherited trait. I greatly enjoy meeting people, but do not like to mingle in a crowd. My home is on the old place where my parents settled when they came to Old Indian Territory in 1874, a portion of which was allotted and patented to me as a Wyandot Indian. My place is out in Oklahoma, about two miles southwest of Seneca, Mo., which place is our nearest town and post office."²⁰

B.N.O. served as a teacher for 10 years in the Government Service and then as a "clerk, from 1870-1917, in Old Indian Territory, Kansas, Western and Southwestern Oklahoma, California

¹⁷ "Indian Chieftan," (Vinita, Indian Territory), 4, no. 40, ed. 1, Thursday, June 17, 1886. Sequence 3, The Gateway to Oklahoma History. Accessed July 16, 2016. <http://gateway.ok.org/ark:/67531/metadc70920/m1/3/zoom>.

¹⁸ Lloyd Divine, "Artifacts and Photography," Wyandotte Nation, 1, Accessed November 15, 2015. <http://www.wayandotte-nation.org/traditions/artifacts>.

¹⁹ "Mary Williams," 2.

²⁰ "A Personal Sketch of B.N.O. Walker, Written by Himself," 1.

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and Arizona.”²¹ Bertrand attended the Friend’s Mission School (later the Seneca Indian School) near Wyandotte, Oklahoma, and then public school in Seneca, Missouri, followed by four years in independent study with a college professor who tried to establish an Academy in the area. Bertrand also became a talented musician/pianist, singer and speaker.

“During his lifetime, the idea of the disappearing Indian was at its peak.”²² Many Native Americans were trying to blend into the white man’s world, but a small group of preservationists were attempting to reverse this trend. “Walker felt that much of the traditional culture was lost with each passing generation and felt that to be particularly true of the Wyandot.”²³ B.N.O. respected the history and traditions of the older tribal members and spent time learning the myths, legends, ancient customs and manners of his ancestors.

“I recall my Mother’s telling me one time that when I was but a few weeks old, Tauromee, the last full-blood Wyandot chief, who was then leaving Kansas to come down to this country, came to our house to see me. He said to her in Wyandot: ‘Well, he don’t look much like it, but he’s a Wyandot, and he’ll always stay with his people.’ The old fellow seems to have had the gift of prophecy, truly.”²⁴

With his literary ability, and his efforts to safeguard and preserve the cultural aspects of his people, he published a book in 1920 titled, *Tales of the Bark Lodges* under his Indian name, Hen-toh. It is a collection of 12 humorous stories with animal personas. A classic of Oklahoma literature, the work sparked a debate as to its relationship with the “Uncle Remus” stories that still continues today. He also wrote a book of poetry titled *Yon-doo-shah-weah*, “Nubbins”, in 1924. The poems reflect everyday Wyandot life written in their dialect. The Harlow Publishing Company of Oklahoma City published the originals of both with the initial versions containing artwork by Indian, Roger Roy Eubanks (Cherokee). “Although Walker’s works have never been widely known, they are illustrative of the oral traditions of stories he learned as a child,”²⁵ and were written to preserve these stories and the dialect of his people. He also wrote an article, “Mon-Dah-Min and the Redman’s Uses of Corn as Food,” in response to limited supplies of wheat during World War I.

“History has unjustly ignored those whom Walker refers to in the poem ‘O-See-O’ as the True Americans and the things they really value about their native culture; their language, oral traditions and arts. It is essential to recognize that

²¹ “Official Register of the United States Indian Agency Employees and Officials 1816-1921,” Oklahoma Historical Society. (Bertrand N.O. Walker, 1907). Accessed July 17, 2016.

<http://www.okhistory.org/research/registerresults?fname=Bertrand&lname=Walker&action=Search>

²² B.N.O. Walker (Hen-toh), “Nubbins,” Oklahoma City: Harlow Press, 1924, 2. Accessed November 15, 2015. <http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/culture/folk-lore-and-myths/nubbins/>. Nubbins were the name given by the Wyandotte to under-developed kernels on ears of corn.

²³ “Nubbins,” 2.

²⁴ “A Personal Sketch of B.N.O. Walker, Written by Himself,” 3.

²⁵ “Nubbins,” 2

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both written and oral traditions hold value and to accept the challenge of exploring, gathering and bringing forth real Native American History. As Alfonso Ortiz, author of *Indian/White Relations: A View from the Other Side of the Frontier*, 1988, argued, to have a true history of this land, it is vital the works of those such as B.N.O. Walker, Hen-Toh, be included to avoid a history that is incomplete.”²⁶

The Isaiah Walker House, built in 1872, retains a high degree of historical integrity. The location is within the bounds of the Wyandotte Nation, where the Wyandotte were removed in the late 1860s. The setting has changed little since the Walkers built the house in 1872. The timbered land screens the property from the State Highway to the north and east. From the front porch the expansive view of fields, woods, and creeks appears little changed since its original construction. Because the addition is not visible from the primary approach to the house, the Gothic design is immediately apparent and suggests the mid-1800s. The house immediately conveys the feeling of the nineteenth-century in which Isaiah and Bertrand Walker lived. There is little sense of twentieth- and twenty-first-century intrusion on the landscape. Rather, the nearby Walker Cemetery with its antique and folk tombstones reinforces the association of the Walker family with the house, community, and area. Therefore, the Isaiah Walker House retains a high degree of historical integrity. Moreover, it is the only remaining building associated with Isaiah Walker, significant as a representation of the Wyandotte removal to Indian Territory, leader of his community, and the only extant property association with Bertrand Walker. Therefore, it is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B and C.

²⁶ Ibid, 2.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Walker, Isaiah House

Name of Property

Ottawa, Oklahoma

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Walker, Isaiah House

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Walker, Isaiah House
Name of Property

Ottawa, Oklahoma
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 20 acres mol

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 36.821960 | Longitude: -94.634216 |
| B. Latitude: 36.820322 | Longitude: -94.634134 |
| C. Latitude: 36.820306 | Longitude: -94.630681 |
| D. Latitude: 36.821.382 | Longitude: -94.628539 |
| E. Latitude: 36.821897 | Longitude: -94.628524 |

Walker, Isaiah House
Name of Property

Ottawa, Oklahoma
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 2 except for 3.63 acres square out of the southeast corner, all of Lots 3 & 4 of Section 17, Township 27N, Range 25E of East Meridian Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include all of the land that is historically associated with the Isaiah Walker House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Shelley Yeakley with edits by Lynda Ozan
organization: _____
street & number: 305 Live Oak Drive
city or town: Searcy state: AR zip code: 72143
e-mail shelleyyeakley@gmail.com
telephone: 940/642-2527
date: October 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Walker, Isaiah House
Name of Property

Ottawa, Oklahoma
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Walker, Isaiah House

City or Vicinity: Wyandotte

County: Ottawa

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda S. Ozan

Date Photographed: September 11, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph Number	Subject	Direction
0001	House	East
0002	Bunkhouse	South
0003	Bunkhouse	North
0004	Pig Shed	Northeast
0005	Barn	South
0006	Privy	South
0007	Wooded Area	East

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Walker, Isaiah, House
96491 East 134th Road
Wyandotte, Ottawa County, Oklahoma



0 0.0125 0.025 0.05 Miles

Walker, Isaiah, House
96491 East 134th Road
Wyandotte, Ottawa County, Oklahoma



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 0.005 0.01 0.02 Miles

Walker, Isaiah, House
96491 East 134th Road
Wyandotte, Ottawa County, Oklahoma



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles





The main structure of the house is a small, white, gabled building with a grey shingled roof. It features a covered porch with dark wooden posts and a white picket fence in the background. The house is surrounded by lush greenery, including tall trees in the background and various plants in the foreground.

A large, leafy green plant, possibly a climbing vine or bush, is growing on the side of the house. It has dense, dark green foliage and is positioned against the white siding of the building.

A large, dark green plant with broad, pointed leaves and a single red flower is in a white pot. It is situated in the foreground, near the base of the house.

A black metal bird feeder with a glass tray is mounted on a post. It is located in the garden area, surrounded by other plants.

A circular, colorful decorative object, possibly a wind spinner or a piece of art, is hanging from the porch roof. It features concentric circles in shades of blue, green, and yellow.

A wooden wind chime with several long, thin tubes is hanging from the porch roof. It is positioned near the center of the porch.

A white picket fence runs across the background, behind the porch. It is supported by dark wooden posts and is partially obscured by the house and surrounding vegetation.







MOORE
PARKING
ONLY
←
→

MEN



STUART LANE
TYLER TRAIL
STANTON CIRCLES
SHELDON ROCKY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Walker, Isaiah, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: OKLAHOMA, Ottawa

Date Received: 2/3/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/20/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100000769

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/20/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Isaiah Walker House is significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C at the state and local levels in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-Native American and Architecture. Constructed in 1872 by Wyandotte Indian Isaiah Walker, the modest Gothic Revival-style residence is an excellent local example of nineteenth-century vernacular Gothic Revival design. The house and outbuildings served as home to the transplanted Walker family who were part of the significant forced migration of Wyandot peoples from Kansas to Indian Territory starting in the late 1860s at the conclusion of the Civil War. Walker became a local farmer and served as clerk of the General Counsel up to 1886. His son Bertrand Nicholas Oliver Walker (Hen-Toh) worked as a government agent for the tribe and was an influential leader who recorded and preserved important cultural aspects of Wyandot history. The 1872 re-settlement of the Walker family represented one episode in the long history of Wyandot migration and forced relocations at the hands of the U.S. government. The Walker House is a rare extant illustration of a house built at the time of Indian relocation to Oklahoma.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept National Register Criteria A, B & C.

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 3/20/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

January 26, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to transmit two National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Walker, Isaiah, House, 69491 East 134th Road, Wyandotte, Ottawa County
Creek Masonic Lodge #226, 417 North Main Street, Bristow, Creek County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of historic architecture was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Melvena Heisch".

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures

