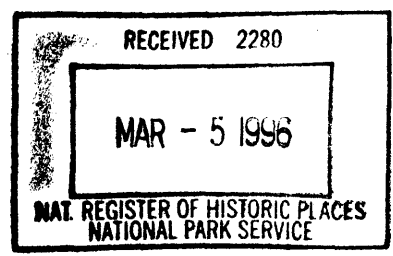


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Debo, Angie, House

other names/site number n/a

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 200 Oklahoma Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Marshall vicinity N/A
state Oklahoma code OK county Logan code 083
zip code 73056

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Blake Wade
Signature of certifying official 1 March 1996 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Edson H. Beall 7/4/96

Entered in the National Register

for Signature of Keeper 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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub: _____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

walls WOOD:Weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====
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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

LITERATURE

Period of Significance 1934-1946

=====
8. Statement of Significance (Continued)
=====

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Debo, Angie

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Debo, Edwin F., builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Special Collections, Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------------|---------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | <u>14</u> | <u>623860</u> | <u>4001820</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 2 | <u>N/A</u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Cynthia Smelker, Preservation Research Assistant

organization State Historic Preservation Office date October 1995

street & number 2100 N. Lincoln Boulevard telephone 405/522-4478

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73105

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Debo, Angie, House
Logan County, Oklahoma

Page 8

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. Jim D. Branson

street & number P.O. Box 237 telephone _____

city or town Marshall state OK zip code 73056

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Debo, Angie, House
name of property
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=====
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Angie Debo House is a simple Bungalow/Craftsman style building. Constructed of weatherboard with a concrete foundation, the one-story house has an asphalt covered front gable roof. On the rear of the house, a shed-roofed, frame addition with a concrete foundation has been constructed. The surrounding environs is the typical small town housing tract of the 1920s and 1930s. The neighborhood has sustained itself throughout the decades although some of the houses within the area, such as the one next door to the Angie Debo House, have been demolished leaving vacant, grassy lots. To the north of the house is the small, fenced garden planted and cared for by Debo's mother Lina and Debo herself during their tenure in the house. Debo's brother Edwin built the house in 1927 for Debo. A veteran of World War I and farmer by trade, Edwin did a credible construction job. Limited exterior features include a full width integral porch and two chimneys, a red brick ridge chimney and a red brick eave wall chimney. Decorative details consist of triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter tails and paired windows. Except for the windows in the rear addition, the windows in the house are three-over-one, wood, hung. In addition, four windows on the north elevation and the four windows on the east elevation have aluminum storm windows. Although beginning to show signs of its age, the Angie Debo House retains its integrity to a fairly high degree.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The east wall serves as the facade to the house. Contained on this elevation is the off-set primary entrance sheltered by the full-width integral porch. The porch is supported by three tapered wood columns on brick columns. The porch floor is wood with concrete stairs and a nonoriginal metal hand rail. On either side of the porch is wood lattice which obscures the full side opening. Fenestration on the facade include paired, three-over-one, hung, wood windows towards the south. On the northern side of the east elevation is the glazed panel door with wood screen door. The screen door is decorated with a "D" in the lower center, presumably standing for Debo. The door is flanked by two, short, three-over-one, hung, wood windows. All of the windows on this elevation have also been covered with aluminum storm windows.

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The south elevation fronts on to Market Street. This side features exposed rafter tails, a red brick ridge chimney and five windows. In the original portion of the house, the south elevation has two individual windows and one set of paired windows. All of the windows in the original section are three-over-one, wood, hung. The single hung window in the rear addition is shorter than the front windows and is not three-over-one.

The west elevation, the rear of the house, has been covered with a wood frame addition of indeterminate age. Visible on the rear addition are triangular eave brackets, two hung windows and a slightly off-center door. The door has a wood storm door. The windows in the addition are shorter and one-over-one. Near the concrete steps is a hand pump.

The north elevation features exposed rafter tails, seven windows and a central, red brick, eave wall chimney. The windows are paired, three-over-one, wood, hung except for the window in the rear addition. The three windows located towards the west are shorter than the other four windows. The easternmost windows have also been covered with aluminum storm windows. The end wall chimney was added to the house probably after 1931. Photographs of Debo's parents, Edward and Lina, show the house without the chimney. The photographs are not dated, however, Debo's father passed away in October 1931.

To the west of the house is a small, one-car garage. The low-pitched, front gable garage is constructed of weatherboard. Decorative details on the garage which match the house include the exposed rafter tails. The garage was constructed contemporaneously with the house; thus, it is a contributing resource.

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS

The Angie Debo House has undergone little alteration. The rear addition is the most significant alteration which has occurred to the house. This addition, however, does not adversely impact the integrity of house. The addition matches the house in construction material and is smaller in scale than the house. Other alterations to the house include the construction of the eave wall chimney on the north elevation and placement of aluminum storm windows over several windows. Due to their negligible size, these additions do not dramatically impact the integrity of the house. The Angie Debo House maintains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship and conveys the feeling of its past environment.

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Debo, Angie, House
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Angie Debo House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Angie Debo, renowned scholar of Oklahoma and Native American History, wrote nine books, edited an additional three and collaborated on yet another. In addition, Debo wrote numerous articles for encyclopedias, newspapers, periodicals and reviews for a multitude of books and articles. Debo's writing served as one of the earliest published records of the history of American Indians, particularly the Five Civilized Tribes, in the Twentieth Century. Taken in combination with her work on Oklahoma history, Debo made a significant state-wide contribution to the literature available at the time concerning Oklahoma and its many citizens. Her direct style further produced books which not only impart factual information but also captivate the reader. The Angie Debo House is the location Debo identified as home throughout her productive years as a writer. The Angie Debo House is located in Marshall, Oklahoma, a small rural town known for its unusually wide streets. The house was built by Debo's brother Edwin F. Debo in 1927.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Marshall, Oklahoma is located in the northern part of Logan County on State Highway 74E. The town is ideally situated almost halfway between Guthrie, the Oklahoma Territorial Capitol, and Enid, also a major city in Oklahoma. S. T. Rice founded the town immediately after the Land Run of 1889 on the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 19, Range 4 west. Rice named the town after his hometown of Marshalltown, Iowa. For unspecified reasons, in February 1894 the Marshall plat was registered in Guthrie on the new site of the southeast quarter, Section 33, Township 20, Range 4 west.

Eight years later, the townsite again shifted. This change resulted from the construction of the railroad from Guthrie northwest to Enid in 1902. The local residents refused to pay the bonus requested by the railroad promoters. Thus, the promoters platted a new townsite in part of the East half of Section 4, Township 19, Range 4 west. This new town was appropriately called New Marshall. As common of the time, nearly all the buildings in the original Marshall, now Old Marshall, were moved to the new site.¹

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The Marshall economy was heavily dependent on the agricultural community surrounding it. The town did receive a major boost in the late 1920s with the opening of several oil wells near the oil boom-town of Roxana. The increase in population to work the wells, combined with the related swell of persons who sought to enrich themselves, naturally overflowed to Marshall, located only six miles from Roxana. This oil boom lasted only a short time but at its height it induced significant growth within the small town of Marshall.

In an effort to capitalize on the housing demand in Marshall during the oil boom, Debo decided to build a small house. Her plan was to sell the first house at a sufficient price to allow for the construction of another home while also providing extra money. Debo's brother Edwin undertook the construction of the house. Edwin's previous experience included various woodworking jobs -- such as building several plant stands and a table for his mother -- and the study of wiring while a student at Oklahoma A & M in Stillwater.²

Edwin completed the house in 1927, when Debo was employed in Canyon, Texas. The collapse of the oil boom in the area made Debo's initial plan of selling the house for profit impossible, thus she rented the house for a short time. The inconvenience of having a rent house combined with her parent's desire for a smaller house resulted in Debo's parents moving into the house in the late 1920s. Although her parents took possession of the house, Debo had a bedroom in it which she claimed as hers until after her parents' death when the house once again was solely hers.³

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Angie Debo was born 30 January 1890 at Beattie Kansas to Edward and Lina Debo. When Debo was nine years old, the family, consisting of Debo, her parents and a younger brother Edwin, moved in a covered wagon to Oklahoma. The family originally settled on a farm four miles southwest of Marshall. For three years Debo attended school at Rosenberg, a rural one-room school later named Roxana. In 1902, she received her common school diploma. Without an available high school to attend, Debo became certified to teach school at the age of sixteen. Thus began a sporadic, lifelong career of teaching. From 1907 to 1909, she worked as a rural school teacher in Logan County. Teaching children up to the age of sixteen, Debo earned a monthly salary of \$33.33.

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When the town of Marshall finally opened its four-year high school in 1910, Debo was an eager pupil. Coincidentally, Debo's parents sold the farm and moved into a house on the west side of Marshall the same year. Graduating with the first class in 1913, Debo returned to teaching in Logan County for an additional two years. Beginning in 1915, she attended the University of Oklahoma. Majoring in history, Debo graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree at the age of twenty-eight. Following this, Debo again returned to teaching. During the 1918-1919 school year, Debo served as the principal at the North Enid school and from 1919 to 1923 she taught in the history department at Enid High School.

Debo received a Master of Arts from the University of Chicago in 1924. The same year, her master's thesis was published by the Smith College Studies in History under the title The Historical Background of the American Policy of Isolation. J. Fred Rippey, Debo's advisor at the University of Chicago, was listed as co-author. After that, Debo yet again returned to teaching but this time in a different forum, the college classroom. From 1924 to 1933, she was an assistant professor of history at West Texas State Teachers College in Canyon, Texas. During 1933 to 1934, Debo worked as curator at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, also in Canyon, Texas. Additionally in 1933, she obtained her Ph.D. in history from the University of Oklahoma.

In 1934, Debo embarked in earnest on her free-lance writing career. This new career direction was initiated by the publication of her dissertation by the University of Oklahoma Press. The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic not only launched her writing career but it also earned her the John H. Dunning Prize. Conferred biennially by the American Historical Association for the best book submitted in any field of American History, the prize carried a cash award of \$250, as well as the added prestige of being the first author in Oklahoma to receive the honor.

Aided by a grant from the Social Science Research Council, Debo continued nonstop on her writing career with the penning of "As Long As the Waters Run". Detailing the corruption of social, governmental and religious organizations in allotment dealings with the Five Civilized Tribes, the manuscript laid out the entire sordid story, including naming names. Due to the controversial content of the manuscript, the University of Oklahoma Press declined to publish it. It was not

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until 1940 that the Princeton University Press published the extensively revised manuscript under the title And Still the Waters Run: The Betrayal of the Five Civilized Tribes. Since then, the book has been republished several times by the Princeton University Press. The 1972 reissue of the book created the opportunity for Debo to expand the preface with the knowledge gained from her studies during the intervening years. This important book is still accepted by the courts of law as the "definitive record of that tragic episode in American history."⁴

Debo immediately followed And Still the Waters Run with the publication of The Road to Disappearance: A History of the Creek Indians. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1941, this book was number 6 of The Civilization of the American Indian series. This book details the continued fracturing of the Creek Indian Nation beginning with their removal through the coming of the Dawes Commission. This book is noteworthy for its post-Civil War emphasis.

Also during the period of 1940 to 1941, Debo served as State Director of the Federal Writers Program for Oklahoma. In this position, in cooperation with John M. Oskison, Debo edited the immensely popular Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State, also published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1941. Although Debo had written a chapter on state history for the general background section, it was not included with the original publication for unknown reasons. What is known is Debo's chapter was submitted to the publisher with the original manuscript in March 1941. When the prepublication copy was mailed in late 1941, another chapter on general history had replaced Debo's. Exactly why the substitution occurred and who wrote the replacement chapter was never fully determined. The omission was not corrected until 1986 when the University Press of Kansas republished the book under the title The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. This reprint included the restored essay by Debo, as well as a new introduction by Anne Hodges Morgan.⁵

In 1942, Debo received an Alfred A. Knopf Fellowship in history. The fellowship provided \$1,200 to help complete a work in progress and promised publication upon completion by Alfred A. Knopf publishers. Under this award, Debo wrote her only fictional book Prairie City, the Story of an American Community. Based extensively on life in Marshall, the book covered the development of a typical small Oklahoma town from its settlement to the early 1940s. Debo also sought to make the book a "history of the United States in microcosm."⁶ While writing

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Prairie City, Debo's fourth book, Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital, was published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1943. Alfred A. Knopf published Prairie City in 1944.

Debo's next book, Oklahoma: Foot-loose and Fancy-free, provided a concise history of the state. The book was done at the request of the Rockefeller Committee of the University of Oklahoma. As a basis for chapters two and three of Foot-loose and Fancy-Free, Debo utilized the unused chapter from Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State.⁷ Again published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Foot-loose and Fancy-free came out in 1949. A revival of interest in the late 1980s saw the first publication of the book in paperback. The book has since been reprinted.

Never idle, Debo also spent the decade of the 1940s working in various non-writing capacities. During the war years, Debo taught history at the Marshall schools. She also filled the position of preacher at the Marshall Methodist Church. Fully licensed, Debo participated in regular services, marriages and burials. In 1945 and 1946, she served as a member of the history faculty at Oklahoma A & M. Starting in 1947, Debo took the job of Curator of Maps at the Oklahoma A & M, later Oklahoma State University, Library. She continued in that position until her "retirement" at age 65. Debo, however, returned to Oklahoma State University in the capacity of history faculty for the years 1957 to 1958.

The same year as the publication of Foot-loose and Fancy-free, Debo undertook a survey at the bequest of the Indian Rights Association to answer the question "Could the lost fullbloods of the Five Civilized tribes be saved?" presented at the end of And Still the Waters Run.⁸ The results of the survey were published by the Indian Rights Association in 1951 under the title The Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma: A Report on Social and Economic Conditions. On the heels of The Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, Debo edited The Cowman's Southwest, Being the Reminiscences of Oliver Nelson. Written by Oliver Nelson, the book was published by the Arthur H. Clark Company in 1953.

In 1962, the History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians hit the bookstores. Written in 1899 by H. B. Cushman, Debo edited the manuscript which the Redlands Press published. This was followed eight years later by the publication of Indians of the United States: A General History. This 1970

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publication was Volume 106 in the University of Oklahoma Press' Civilization of the American Indian Series begun thirty-seven years earlier. Debo had previously completed Volume 6 of this series with The Road to Disappearance: A History of the Creek Indians. Indians of the United States covered a variety of topics such as Native American homelands, tribal wars and Indian problems of the 1960s for the tribes of the United States including the Alaskan Eskimo and Aieut tribes.⁹

The University of Oklahoma Press published Debo's last book in 1976. Geronimo: The Man, His Time, His Place covers the life of the Apache warrior Geronimo, who for the last years of his life lived in Oklahoma as a prisoner of war at Fort Sill. Debo initiated research on Geronimo in the 1950s, however, she only undertook the writing of the book in the 1970s.

Geronimo was Debo's last major writing effort. However, she continued to be active in her local church, as well as continuing her efforts as an activist. Not only a member of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Debo also served on the board and was eventually named Director of the ACLU of Oklahoma. Debo's contributions to the ACLU was such that the organization named its highest service honor the Angie Debo Civil Liberties Award. In 1985, Debo was the first scholar, as well as first woman, to have her portrait hung in the Oklahoma State Capitol. Painted by Charles Banks Wilson, Debo's portrait joined other esteemed Oklahomans such as Sequoyah, Will Rogers, Jim Thorpe and Senator Robert S. Kerr. Debo passed away at the age of 98 on Sunday, 21 February 1988. She was interred at the IOOF Marshall Cemetery North along with her parents and brother.

Although Debo frequently spent significant amounts of time away from Marshall doing research, the writing of the books occurred at the little white frame house in Marshall. In Debo's own words "When I actually wrote the book, I (came) home, and I set up my typewriter in my bedroom." The period of significance for the Angie Debo House, 1934 to 1946, coincides with the start of Debo's professional writing career initiated by the publication of The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Nation and continues until immediately following World War II. The ending date for the period of significance for the Angie Debo House conforms with the National Register of Historic Places fifty year designation. The Angie Debo House is historically significant as the location of the writing of many notable books concerning Oklahoma history and Twentieth Century Native American history.

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ENDNOTES

1. Norris Wolgamuth, "Marshall," Vertical Files, Oklahoma Historical Society, c. 1936. See also "Marshall received Name from Settler's Ex-Town," Vertical Files, Oklahoma Historical Society, 16 April 1961.
2. Angie Debo, taped oral interview, 25 July 1984. Transcript available at Oklahoma State University Special Collections.
3. Ibid.
4. Angie Debo and John M. Oskison, ed., The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma, (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 1986), ix.
5. ibid., x.
6. "Angie Debo," Vertical Files, Oklahoma Department of Libraries.
7. Ibid., xi.
8. And Still the Waters Run, xii.
9. Tony Moffeit, "Literary Notes," The Oklahoma Librarian 21:1 (January 1971), 16-17.

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"Angie Debo" Vertical Files. Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

"Angie Debo" Vertical Files. Oklahoma Historical Society.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 11-12, Block 14, New Marshall plat, Marshall, Oklahoma.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the property that historically has been associated with the house.