Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns: Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka & Wewoka 2001-2002

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I. ABSTRACT

The Department of Geography at Oklahoma State University, represented by Dr. Alyson L. Greiner as the Principal Investigator and Doug Frerich, Marvin Sebourn, and Dan Wisleder as the Research Assistants, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns during the 2001-2002 fiscal year. This survey was carried out under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. The survey included portions of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka covering a total area of approximately seven square miles, as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. Two hundred seventy-nine properties were minimally surveyed using the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form. Surveyed properties were also photographed in order to provide views of at least three elevations of each property.

This document constitutes the project report for the Reconnaissance Level Survey, and includes the following sections: an introduction, a discussion of the research design and project objectives, delimitation of the area surveyed, discussion and explanation of the methodology, and a presentation of results. The results of the reconnaissance level survey describe in detail the different kinds of properties encountered in the field. Therefore, the results report on individual properties that warrant National Register consideration as well as districts and properties that warrant further study. The results section also includes thumbnail sketches of areas that do not warrant further study. Maps show the locations of the properties surveyed and the boundaries of the proposed districts.

A historic context of the study area follows the results section. The historic context includes a thematic discussion of the evolution of each of the four study towns. In

addition, an annotated bibliography outlines relevant source materials. A short summary recaps the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Professor John Womack of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University provides an evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts. In sum, this information helps determine the eligibility of specific properties and districts for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

II. INTRODUCTION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, with subsequent amendments, established a unique federal, state, and local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. While each state determines its specific program emphases and defines its major goals, cultural resource planning at the federal level builds upon work at the state and local levels. These interconnections are outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1983). For example, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys—conducted at the local level and managed by state historic preservation offices—constitute part of the cultural resource identification process or inventory phase. These surveys provide initial documentation and evaluation of properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The next stage involves applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria establish standards and guidelines that are applied to all properties nominated to the National Register. A property that successfully meets these criteria may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Identifying, evaluating, and nominating properties involves considerable fieldwork and research. As research proceeds it is not uncommon to discover new areas or additional properties that merit further study, or to find that individual properties or districts have lost integrity or no longer exist. Such discoveries are documented and provide information for future planning decisions. Therefore, comprehensive preservation planning involves a series of interrelated steps, and remains an organic process that incorporates new information as it is acquired.

The historic context occupies a central place in the comprehensive planning process. The purpose of the historic context is to provide a scholarly history and analysis of the development of a particular area. Specifically, the historic context groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. When used in conjunction with the National Register Criteria for Eligibility, the historic context helps establish a property's significance in light of the historic, architectural, and engineering past. Therefore, the historic context provides an important bridge that links the existing property to its past significance.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office divides the state into seven management regions and identifies twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts generally focus on a specific theme as it applies to one of the seven management regions. More specialized needs may be met by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on four specific east central Oklahoma towns, and detailing the forces that affected the towns in the region. This approach assures that even localized historic contexts relate to broader regional or state trends.

Rather than focusing on a single theme and management region, the historic context document produced for the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns details the events and individuals that shaped the development of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. Researching this historic context included consulting several of the contexts already completed for Management Regions #3, 4, and 5, which include the study towns. Initial windshield surveys also helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. Information obtained in the course of completing the historic context and from the windshield surveys guided the subsequent

components of the project. Field surveyors entered the study area knowledgeable of the community's history, and with an understanding of important historic trends including such issues as the expansion of the railroads and their influence on town growth, morphology, and development.

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns demonstrates the implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. In addition to producing a historic context, the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts that: (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. These surveys not only increase the area of the state surveyed, but also provide important data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions. As a result, this reconnaissance level survey complies with federal agency laws and regulations, and contributes to the successful documentation and management of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of this project was a collaborative effort. Dr. Alyson Greiner, Associate Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Three Research Assistants, Doug Frerich, Marvin Sebourn, and Dan Wisleder, all graduate students and M.S. candidates in Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyors and cartographic assistants. John C. Womack, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University, served as Architectural Consultant. All work

was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (01-402) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns followed standard practices used in the disciplines of geography and history. At the outset, the principal investigator focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county and city histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts of the period. Secondary sources helped to place the primary source information into the proper historic frame of reference. Archival research was followed by fieldwork and site visits to the designated areas and properties in Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

The principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO), and the guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*. Specific procedures included:

1) Developing a list of historic properties for each of the study towns. The list was based on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped identify existing buildings, structures, and objects that have the potential of meeting eligibility requirements for individual National Register properties. It also helped to establish which of the properties already listed in the National Register need updating.
2) Evaluating previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Regions #3, 4, and 5 where Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka are located. These include: "Ranching in the Eleven Counties of Southeast Oklahoma: 1830s to 1930s," "Development of a Historic Context

for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #3: 1830-1930," "The European Ethnic Experience in Oklahoma: 1870-1920," "Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920," "Historic Context for the Native American Theme: 1830-1939," "Industrial Development in the Eleven Counties of Southeastern Oklahoma to 1930," "Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907," and "Energy: South Central Oklahoma, 1900-1930."

3) Identifying existing local histories, especially city and county materials, for use in the preparation of the historic context. Materials such as newspaper accounts and locally written reports were located in the public libraries in Holdenville, Henryetta and Okmulgee, and Wewoka, and at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City.
4) Developing a chronology of town development using plat maps.
5) Conducting an initial windshield survey of each of the four study towns in order to assess the different architectural styles, property types, and the character of the various neighborhoods.
6) Conducting follow-up windshield surveys using Sanborn maps as well as knowledge of when specific areas of the four study towns were platted. These surveys helped identify several types of properties including those that warrant further study, are National Register eligible, have lost integrity due to property renovations, or do not meet the necessary age requirements.
7) Preparing thumbnail sketches of potential historic districts as well as areas within the study towns that do not merit further study. These sketches identify both contributing resources and intrusions in any potential historic districts.

8) Preparing thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warrant further study and possess potential for National Register listing.

9) Conducting field surveys of the identified individual properties and districts in the four study towns using the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns is to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the city that meet age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1950) and retain historic and architectural integrity. The properties that meet these criteria are then classified as warranting further study through an intensive level survey, or considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Both windshield and field surveys helped achieve this objective.

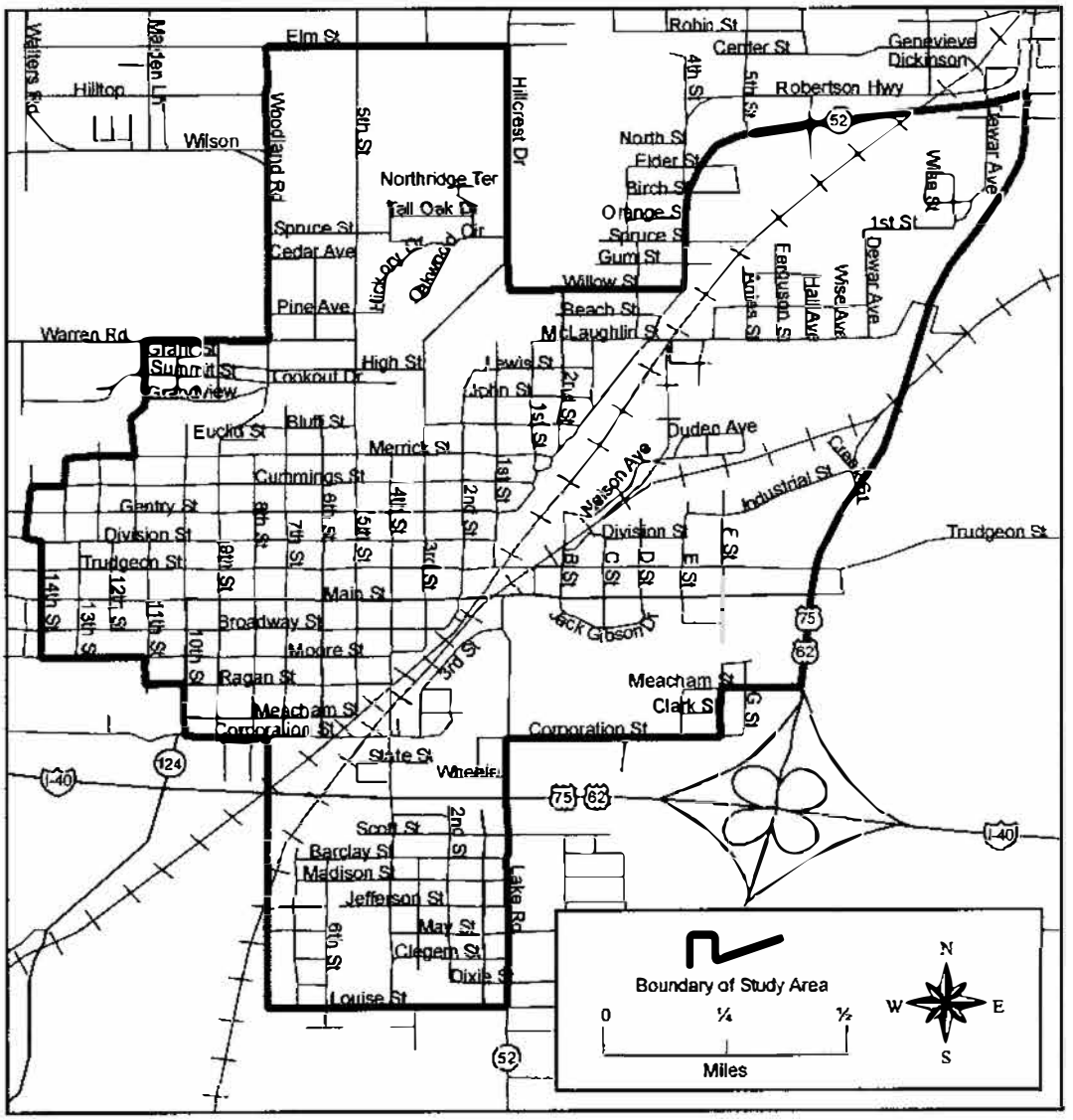
Another objective of this project is to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at the reconnaissance level. This constitutes part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. Properties surveyed for this project were recorded at a minimum level of documentation. This documentation will provide information relevant to future cultural resource management decisions regarding the study areas in Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. In addition, the project provides a historic context for the specified towns, and annotates reference material relevant to the study area. This will provide information and resources for use in future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

Finally, a third objective includes identifying and characterizing those portions of each of the four study towns which, because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity, do not warrant further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Preparing thumbnail sketches and maps of those portions of the study area helped accomplish this goal.

V. AREA SURVEYED

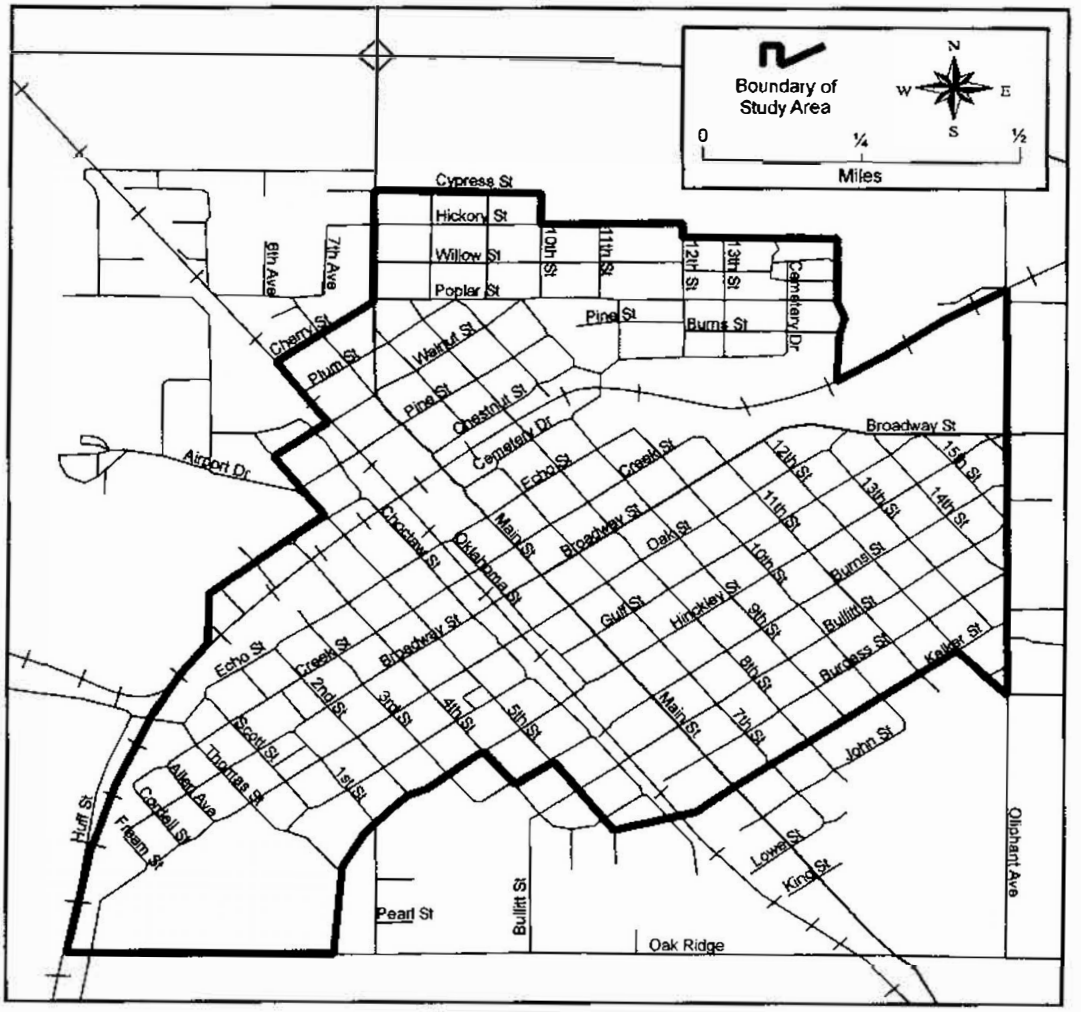
The area surveyed covered approximately seven square miles and included specified portions of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. The map series that follows on the next several pages depicts the study area boundaries for each of the four towns. Unless otherwise specified, the study area includes both sides of the street.

Henryetta Study Area
Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001

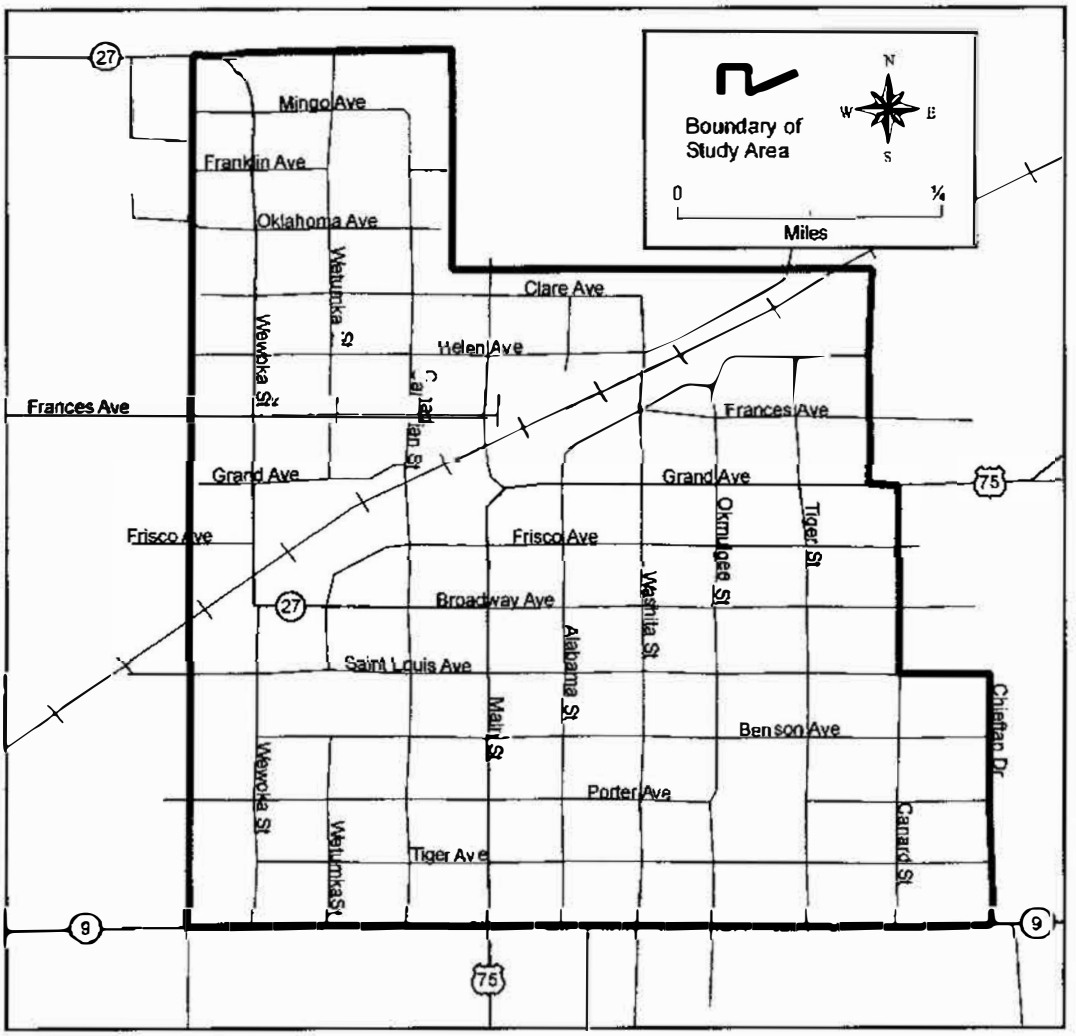


Holdenville Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001

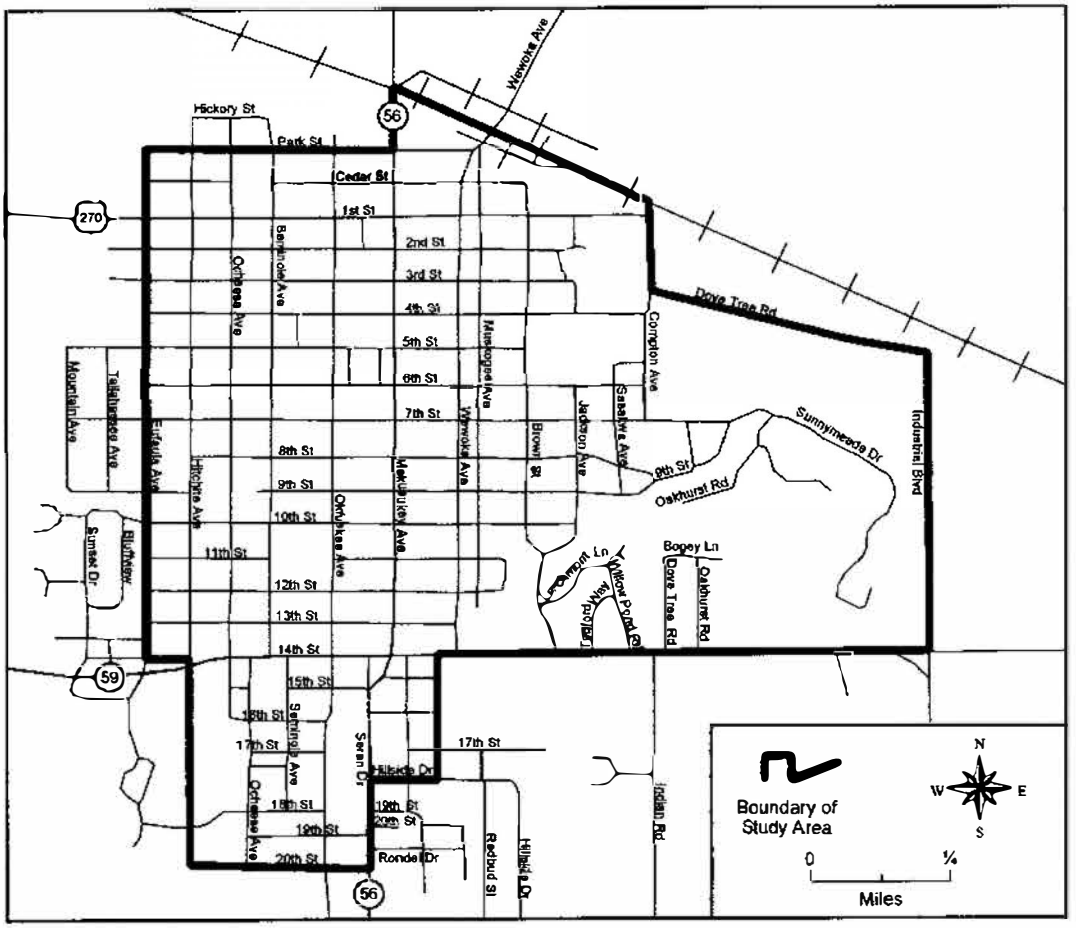


Wetumka Study Area
Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



Wewoka Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the design of this project followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled a bibliography of material pertinent to the historical development of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. County histories for Okmulgee, Hughes, and Seminole Counties were also collected. Materials were gathered from the public libraries in the study towns as well as the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. The vertical files at the Oklahoma Historical Society provided additional town and county-specific materials. Other relevant materials were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read the pertinent primary and secondary sources, and became familiar with relevant historic photographs and maps for use during the research phase. These sources provided insight into the geographical and historical development of the four study towns. Utilizing these materials, the principal investigator prepared a historic context for Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

Fieldwork began during the fall of 2001 at times when the principal investigator and research assistants were available. Local officials and library staff were contacted. In Wewoka, Holdenville, and Okmulgee—the county seats—county assessors and clerks were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Numerous visits were made to the map library in the Edmon Low Library on the OSU campus in order to consult the various Sanborn Fire Insurance maps covering the

four study towns. These maps helped identify different types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction. The USGS topographic quadrangles for Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka were also consulted. These enabled the principal investigator to obtain a more complete understanding of town morphology and topography in the study areas.

During the fall and winter months of 2001-2002 four windshield surveys were conducted. Each of the four study towns required several days of fieldwork in order to locate individual properties and districts that met age and integrity requirements for potential National Register of Historic Places consideration. In the process, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were documented. Finally, areas within Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka that lacked potential National Register criteria or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The four windshield surveys resulted in a preliminary list of about 300 properties deemed to warrant further study. This list was subsequently targeted for additional evaluation and minimum-level documentation. The principal investigator also photographed three elevations of each property on the final survey list. Streetscape photographs were then made for the potential National Register districts, areas found to warrant further study, and areas not meeting age or integrity criteria. The principal investigator was able to complete more than 90 percent of the project photography before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 2002.

Follow-up visits to the four study towns were made in June and July. These visits confirmed that individual properties and historic districts had been correctly identified

during the earlier surveys. These visits also provided an opportunity to conduct additional research at the offices of the county assessor and county clerk in order to establish dates of construction and legal descriptions for the final list of 279 properties. The principal investigator then prepared thumbnail sketches for the project report.

Following the completion of fieldwork, rough draft data on survey forms was entered into the computer using the OK/SHPO Access 97 template. The forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. Several computer-generated maps of each of the four study towns were also designed. These maps display the following information: the boundaries of the study area, the location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, the location of individual properties that warrant further study, the boundaries of proposed districts that warrant further study, the locations of individual properties that do not warrant further study, and the boundaries of areas not warranting further study. The completed file folders and rough draft of the final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor John Womack of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

VII. RESULTS

This section includes a discussion of results for each study town, and then presents aggregate results for the project. In the discussions that follow, the dates of construction should be treated as very rough approximations. Additional research is still needed to more definitively establish when properties were built or modified, and to ascertain property names.

Henryetta

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 78 properties in Henryetta. Seventeen of the 78 properties were classified as not worthy of further study.
2) One property listed in the National Register was updated. This was the Hugh Henry House, which was originally listed in the National Register in 1983.
3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on one property listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. This was the football field and stadium known as Cameron Field (South C Street at Jack Gibson Drive). Cameron Field was found to warrant further study.
4) Four of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Henryetta. This list includes:
    a) L. D. Matter House (311 South Fifth Street)
    b) H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel (200 West Broadway Street)
    c) First Presbyterian Church (West Division at Fifth Street)

d) House at 611 West Moore Street.

5) Of the 78 properties sampled, 38 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial properties, schools, and a truss bridge. The following more specific observations apply:

a) About 49 percent of the other surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 40 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; 10 percent between 1940 and 1955. Only one property built after 1955 was surveyed.

b) At least fifteen different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Late Gothic Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Moderne, Modern Movement, Neo-Eclectic Mediterranean, WPA Standardized style, and Commercial style.

c) Forty-six single dwellings were surveyed.

d) A total of three multiple dwellings, including two apartment buildings, were surveyed.

e) Nineteen commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.

f) Four religious structures were surveyed.

g) Two education-related properties, including a library, and one recreation-related property were surveyed.

h) One truss bridge was surveyed.

i) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

j) Eighteen historic properties—including 15 commercial properties, two social properties, and one education-related property—were identified in the proposed Henryetta Commercial District.

6) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Henryetta were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study.

a) The Henryetta Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of its historic character. One property within this proposed district may be National Register eligible.

b) The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason for this involves loss of architectural integrity through modifications like the addition of aluminum siding. In addition, more recently platted neighborhoods in this vicinity mean that many properties lack sufficient age to warrant further study at this time.

c) The East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area also does not warrant further study at this time. This area lacks any sort of historic or architectural cohesion. Furthermore, a sizable

number of properties in this area have been substantially altered through the addition of siding and alterations to porches.

Holdenville

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 74 properties in Holdenville. Eight of the 74 properties were deemed not worthy of further study. Four of the surveyed properties are located outside the study area. These are the Harry H. Diamond House at 300 Country Club Drive, the Letta Williams House at 307 Country Club Drive, the F. L. Warren House at 308 Country Club Drive, and the Frank Crane House at 408 Country Club Drive.
2) Three individual properties listed in the National Register were updated. These include the John E. Turner House, Holdenville City Hall, and the Holdenville Armory. The Turner House was originally listed in the National Register in 1983, the city hall building was listed in 1981, and the armory was listed in 1988.
3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on eight properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. These properties include the Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street), Grace M. Pickens Public Library (209 East Ninth Street), Stroup Park (East Twelfth and Broadway Streets), Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium (East Fifteenth Street at Broadway), Harry H. Diamond House (300 Country Club Drive), R. D. Howell Building (104-106 North Creek Street), Civic Center (124 North

Creek Street), and the Dol-Bar Apartments (123 North Gulf Street). Of the properties on this list, the first five are National Register eligible. The R. D. Howell Building, and Civic Center are contributing resources to the proposed Downtown Commercial District, and the Dol-Bar Apartments are a contributing resource to the proposed Central Residential District.

4) Sixteen of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Holdenville. This list includes:

    a) Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street)

    b) Grace M. Pickens Public Library (209 East Ninth Street)

    c) J. R. Witty House (301 East Ninth Street)

    d) John Gaberino House (420 East Tenth Street)

    e) Stroup Park Pool and Bath House (East Twelfth Street at Broadway)

    f) Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium (East Fifteenth Street at Broadway)

    g) First Baptist Church (306 North Broadway Street)

    h) A. C. Montin House (223 North Burns Street)

    i) Chadwick House (224 North Creek Street)

    j) Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building (201 North Gulf Street)

    k) Clyde W. Chesnutt House (221 North Hinckley Street).

    l) G. M. Buckner House (400 North Hinckley Street)

    m) Thomas H. Scales House (224 North Oak Street)

n) First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store (101 West Main Street)

o) Holdenville Cemetery (East Poplar Street at Twelfth Street)

p) Harry H. Diamond House (300 Country Club Drive).

5) Of the 74 properties sampled, 21 warrant further study. These properties include primarily single-family dwellings and commercial properties. The following observations also apply:

a) About 30 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 64 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 7 percent were built between 1940 and 1955.

b) No fewer than 17 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Greek Revival, Renaissance, Italianate, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, Late Gothic Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, Moderne, and Commercial style.

c) Thirty-nine single dwellings were surveyed.

d) A total of three multiple dwellings, including two apartment buildings, were surveyed.

e) Seventeen commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.

f) Three religious structures were surveyed.

g) Two education-related properties were surveyed, including one library.

h) Three government-related properties—a post office, city hall, and armory—were surveyed.

i) Two recreation-related properties were surveyed.

j) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

k) One cemetery was surveyed.

l) A portion of one drainage channel was surveyed.

m) Sixteen historic properties representing a mixture of single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, churches, and school buildings were identified in the proposed Central Residential District.

n) Nineteen historic properties, including 15 commercial properties, two government properties, and two properties used for social or civic events were identified in the proposed Downtown Commercial District.

o) Three WPA-built structures including a football stadium, pool and bath house, and stone-lined drainage channel were identified in the proposed Holdenville Recreational District.

6) Six thumbnail sketches of areas in Holdenville were prepared. Three historic districts were proposed and three areas were identified as not warranting further study at this time.

a) The Downtown Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because the historic fabric of the dwellings in this district has been maintained. Indeed, one property in this proposed district is

already listed in the National Register, and another two properties are National Register eligible. Sixteen other contributing resources were also identified and surveyed.

b) The Central Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because of the historical cohesiveness of many of the properties in this proposed district, which date to the 1920-1939 period in the city's growth. Many of the properties also represent some of the finest examples of several different architectural styles. One property is already listed in the National Register while eight other properties—including a school, a library, two churches, and a commercial building—are also National Register eligible. Another nine contributing resources were also surveyed.

c) The Holdenville Recreation District warrants an intensive level survey because of its assemblage of largely unaltered WPA-built structures. Three properties in this proposed district were surveyed, and two of them were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

d) The North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. A number of properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation, and variations in the types of housing stock have weakened its historic fabric

e) The East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is not recommended for further study at this time. The architectural integrity of numerous properties in this area has been compromised by the

addition of various types of siding and alterations to porches, doors, and windows.

f) The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is also not recommended for further study. The primary reason for this relates to the variegated developmental history of this part of Holdenville. The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is bounded on the north by one railroad and has been spliced on the west by another. This has resulted in a mixture of property types and land use within the area that such that the area possesses little historic or developmental cohesiveness.

Wetumka

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 58 properties in Wetumka. Sixteen of the 58 properties were deemed not worthy of further study. Two of the properties surveyed are located outside the study area boundary.
2) One property listed in the National Register, the Wetumka Armory (NR-listed 1988), was updated during this survey. Minimum-level documentation was also completed on one property listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. This property is the Central Public School, and it warrants further study.
3) Two of the properties documented are National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to

Wetumka. These two properties include the bank building at 100 South Main Street, and the First Christian Church at 123 East Broadway Avenue.

4) Of the 58 properties sampled, 21 warrant further study. These properties include different building types such as single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, and religious properties. The following more specific observations apply:

    a) Approximately 21 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 64 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 16 percent were built between 1940 and 1955.

    b) Twelve different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, National Folk, Shotgun, Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie School, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, and Commercial style.

    c) Thirty-one single dwellings were surveyed.

    d) One multiple dwelling was surveyed.

    e) Eighteen commercial properties were surveyed.

    f) Three religious structures were surveyed.

    g) Four education-related properties were surveyed. This includes the Wetumka Armory, now used as a school; Central Public School, the Home Economics Building on East Porter Avenue, and the Douglas School which was converted to the Masterbilt Motors Company building on North Wewoka Avenue.

h) One property used as a meeting hall for community or social gatherings was surveyed.

i) One structure related to agricultural storage and processing was surveyed.

j) No transportation, recreation, or government properties were surveyed.

k) Twenty historic properties were identified in the proposed Wetumka Commercial District.

5) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Wetumka were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

a) The Wetumka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of its collection of historic buildings. Two of the buildings in the district are National Register eligible.

b) The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. This area surrounds but does not include the Wetumka Commercial District. As a whole, the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not possess a notable concentration of buildings with architectural and historical cohesion.

c) The Northwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Numerous properties in this area have been altered and the architectural integrity of them has not been maintained.

Wewoka

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 69 properties in Wewoka. Seven of the 69 properties were classified as not worthy of further study. Three properties outside the study area of this project were surveyed.
2) Five individual properties listed in the National Register were updated. These include the Jackson Brown House (NR-listed 1980), the J. Coody Johnson Building (NR-listed 1985), the Seminole Whipping Tree (NR-listed 1981), the Seminole County Courthouse (NR-listed 1984), and the Aldridge Hotel (NR-listed 1986).
3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on nine properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) files. Two of these properties were found to be National Register eligible and include the Aldridge House (926 Sunset Drive), and the B. F. Davis House (102 Westwood Avenue). The First Presbyterian Church (700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue), Jones Temple C.M.E. (108 South Ocheese Avenue), and Liberty Missionary Baptist Church (400-402 South Wewoka Avenue) were found to warrant further study. The W. S. Key Building (111-113 North Wewoka Avenue), the OTASCO Building (215 South Wewoka Avenue), and the Reed Hotel (106 North Wewoka Avenue) are contributing resources to the Wewoka Commercial District. Finally, one of the OLI-listed properties, the Frazier and Hampton Building (122 North Mekusukey Avenue), was deemed not worthy of further study.

4) Twelve of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Wewoka. This list includes:

    a) Wewoka Public Library (118 West Fifth Street)

    b) T. B. Mutt Miller Park (Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue).

    c) Wewoka Fairgrounds (Tenth Street and Sasakwa Avenue)

    d) Wewoka Fire Station (625? South Mekusukey Avenue)

    e) McDonald House (703 South Okfuskee Avenue)

    f) House (709 South Okfuskee Avenue)

    g) Wewoka High School (1121 South Okfuskee Avenue)

    h) B. F. Davis House (102 Westwood Avenue)

    i) T. J. Horsley House (104 Westwood Avenue)

    j) Wewoka City Hall and Armory (104 South Wewoka Avenue)

    k) Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station(225 West Park Street)

    l) Eugene C. Aldridge House (926 Sunset Drive).

5) Of the 69 properties sampled, 31 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial, and religious properties. The following observations apply:

    a) Only 6 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; however, 79 percent were built between 1920 and 1939, and 12 percent were built between 1940 and 1955. One property built before 1900 was surveyed as was one property built after 1955.

b) No fewer than 16 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Italianate, Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Neoclassical, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, National Folk, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, and Commercial style.

c) Thirty-one single dwellings were surveyed.

d) Two multiple dwellings were surveyed.

e) Seventeen commercial properties were surveyed in the downtown.

f) Five churches were surveyed.

g) Two education-related properties, a high school and library, were surveyed. Also, four recreational properties including a gymnasium, swimming pool, park, and fairgrounds were surveyed.

h) Four government properties consisting of a courthouse, city hall, post office, and fire station were surveyed.

i) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

j) One waterworks facility was surveyed.

k) No transportation-related properties were surveyed.

l) Nineteen historic properties were identified in the proposed Wewoka Commercial District.

6) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Wewoka were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

   a) The Wewoka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of the historic association and architectural integrity of many of the commercial properties. This proposed district includes two properties that are already listed in the National Register while three other properties in the district are also eligible.

   b) The East Mixed Commercial and Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. This part of Wewoka includes older neighborhoods, newer planned unit developments, and commercial development along Mekusukey Avenue and Fourteenth Street. This mixture of housing styles and residential and commercial land use has weakened the historic fabric of the area.

   c) The West Mixed Commercial and Residential Area does not merit additional study at this time. The housing stock here is varied in its architectural integrity. Alterations to porches, windows, doors, and wall materials are common.

General Results:

The architecture of each of the study towns can loosely be classified using the following four periods: 1900-1919, 1920-1939, 1940-1955, and 1955 to present. Comparatively few structures from the first decade of the twentieth century have

survived, and fewer still are those that date to the late nineteenth century. For these reasons it seems appropriate to use 1900 as a starting point for classifying the structures surveyed as a part of this project. During the years from 1900-1919 the basic economic foundations of the four study towns took shape and they emerged as trading centers. False-front wood frame structures were among the first building erected. Unfortunately, many of these structures were lost to fire and were replaced with more permanent and durable brick structures. In the business districts many of the extant structures that provide visible reminders of architectural character of this first period are these brick "second generation" commercial buildings. Beyond the business districts tents gave way to houses as the first residential neighborhoods took shape.

The commercial districts of each of the four study towns still contain notable examples of buildings that were constructed prior to statehood. However, more properties built before 1907 were surveyed in the towns of Wetumka and Holdenville, both in Hughes County. Approximately 27 percent of the surveyed properties in the four study towns date to the 1900-1919 period. In addition, Henryetta is the only town where the number of surveyed properties built during this period exceeds the number of surveyed properties built during the 1920-1939 period.

In the historical development of the study towns, the years from 1920-1939 span a period of explosive economic growth and rapid decline. During the early 1920s a strong economy prevailed, and the processing, sale, and distribution of cotton fueled much of this growth, particularly in Wetumka and Holdenville. Residential areas in each of the study towns expanded as the population increased, and architectural styles tended to reflect the financial wherewithal of the residents. For larger and more substantial homes

Eclectic and Victorian styles prevailed. More modest homes were built in the National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. By the middle of the 1920s cotton glutted the market and these agricultural woes signaled the economic downtown that would culminate in the Great Depression. The coal mining town of Henryetta and the oil producing town of Wewoka weathered the downturn in the cotton economy, but they were also affected by the Depression. Approximately 61 percent of the properties inventoried as part of this survey were built between 1920 and 1939. As is true for many Oklahoma towns, public works projects constitute a highly visible legacy of this period. Each of the four study towns possesses at least one major structure that resulted from a public works project, and most of the towns have several. A few of these public works projects date to the early 1940s, highlighting the rather arbitrary selection of 1939 as the upper limit for this historical period.

The Second World War initiated a period of overall economic recovery that would be somewhat curtailed in this part of Oklahoma by the decline of rail transportation and the loss of population as the post-war pattern of rural-to-urban migration became established. Nevertheless, new housing stock in the four study towns reflected the dominant trends shaping American domestic architecture. Contemporary architectural styles, including the Ranch house, became popular. Only 11 percent of the surveyed properties date to the 1940-1955 period.

Since 1955 the study towns have experienced slow growth although Wetumka is, arguably, still in decline. Henryetta has also experienced little growth and is effectively hemmed in by I-40 to the south and U.S. 75 to the east. The spatial extent of Wewoka and Holdenville reflects ribbon development along major highways. Wewoka, for

example, has grown to the south along State Highway 56, while Holdenville has grown to the east and west along U.S. 270. A small number of properties that date to this present period were included in this survey because, for the purposes of this project, a property must be at least 50 years old to be considered historic.

This project has resulted in the survey of 279 properties in the four east central Oklahoma towns of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. None of the four study towns has had a property, site, structure, or district listed in the National Register of Historic Places since the 1980s. While Henryetta and Wetumka each have just one property that is listed in the National Register, this survey identified four other properties in Henryetta and two other properties in Wetumka that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Wewoka, which has seven properties listed in the National Register, was found to have an additional 12 properties that may also be eligible. Likewise, Holdenville has three properties listed in the National Register, however, a total of 16 additional properties were identified as National Register eligible. In short, a total of 34 properties in the four study towns may meet the standards for National Register eligibility.

At present, none of the study towns possess a National Register-listed historic district. This project identified at least one historic district in each of the towns. In Holdenville, a total of three historic districts were proposed. These districts are the Central Residential District, the Downtown Commercial District, and the Holdenville Recreation District. In the other towns this project identified the Wewoka Commercial District, the Wetumka Commercial District, and the Henryetta Commercial District. For a number of different reasons portions of each of the study towns were found not worthy of

additional study at this time. Nine of these areas were identified, and streetscape photographs and thumbnail sketches of each were prepared.

A total of 111 individual properties from the four study towns warrant further study because of architectural or historic significance. Just over half of all properties surveyed were single dwellings. Commercial buildings, multiple dwellings, and a mixture of social, religious, educational, government and other properties formed the remainder of the properties surveyed. Many of the properties identified in this project need additional research to more accurately establish the date of construction, the date or dates of any noteworthy alterations or restorations, and to identify the chronology of property ownership and the appropriate property name or names.

Though not exhaustive, the information resulting from this project can at least begin to provide a database useful for city planners, preservationists, historians, and others. This project has helped increase the number of surveyed properties within Oklahoma, a longstanding goal of the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

Although the kinds of extant properties in a town or region can never give a complete picture of historic development they can provide meaningful insights not only about the character of the place but also about its change over time. In addition, extant properties and structures do constitute a visible record and legacy of past events. This section uses a thematic approach to discuss the different types of historic properties surveyed in Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

Commercial Properties:

Portions of the business districts in each of the study towns have been recommended as historic districts because of their historic and architectural resources. In Henryetta, several of the commercial buildings reflect Romanesque detailing. In addition, a number of the properties date to the first decade of the twentieth century. This survey documented seven such properties in Henryetta. These include the Francis Hotel at 324(?) West Main Street, the Henryetta Opera House at 400 West Main Street, the Central Drug Store at 410(?) West Main Street, the Citizen's Bank Building at 412-414 West Main Street, the Burnett and Moore Building at 420 West Main Street, the Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building at 403-405 West Main Street, and the Black and Dicus Building at 621 West Main Street. Just one of these properties, the Citizen's Bank Building, was built prior to statehood. It dates to 1904. Another commercial property of note in Henryetta is the Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery which dates to about 1916 and stands at the intersection of North First Street and Trudgeon.

Like Henryetta, several of the buildings in the Holdenville business district also possess Romanesque influences. In fact, the most visually attractive building in downtown Holdenville is a Romanesque style structure. The First National Bank Building/Amos Drug building marks the intersection of Main Street and Broadway and is distinguished by a second-story round tower. Holdenville also possesses several one and two-story commercial properties that were built in the early 1900s, before statehood. This survey documented seven properties in Holdenville that were built between 1900 and 1903. These properties include the Stanford Drug Store at 100 West Main Street, the First National Bank Building/Amos Drug at 101 West Main Street, the H. Johnson Building at 103 West Main Street, the Eubank Building at 108-110 West Main Street, the C. M. Hamilton Building at 102 North Broadway, the Hamilton Building at 104 North Broadway, and the R. D. Howell Building at 104-106 North Creek Street. If we count the Holdenville City Hall at 102 North Creek Street and the A. B. Enos Building at 111 South Creek Street, both of which were built about 1910, then they raise the total to nine properties built between 1900 and 1910. One of the commercial properties in Holdenville that is National Register eligible is the Art Deco-styled Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building at 201 North Gulf Street.

A few commercial buildings in Wetumka's downtown also reveal the influence of the Romanesque style, most notably the American National Bank building at 100 South Main Street. The two-story Bank of Commerce building at 122 South Main Street also has very modest Romanesque detailing. This survey also documented eight properties in Wetumka that date to 1900-1910 period. These properties include the Farmer's Exchange Building at 115-117 West Broadway; the commercial building at 121 North Main Street;

the American National Bank building; the Meadors Hotel at 101-103 South Main Street;[1] the Bank of Commerce building; and the commercial buildings at 110, 119, and 120 South Main Street.

Wewoka differs from the other three towns in that its commercial architecture has tended to primarily reflect the Plains Commercial style. In a few instances, as with the Wewoka City Hall and Armory and the Seminole County Courthouse, it is possible to find Greek Revival style influences. In Wewoka, unlike the other towns, just two properties dating to the 1900-1910 period were documented. These are the J. C. Jones Company Building at 121-123 North Wewoka Avenue and the Deibler Building at 100-104 North Wewoka Avenue.

Industrial Properties:

Despite the importance of mining, smelting, and manufacturing in Henryetta's past, there are few extant industrial properties in Henryetta. Among the oldest is the Anchor Glass Plant, formerly the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, on McLaughlin Road. This plant dates to the 1920s, and at least one of the large glassworks buildings still stands. The manufacture of glass requires a considerable fuel supply, in this case coal, which came from the surrounding coal fields. Indeed, coal mining transformed the economy of Henryetta in the early part of the twentieth century. Aside from the disturbed landscape created by surface spoil banks there is little in the way of surviving buildings or structures that recall the importance of mining to Henryetta's history. In addition to its coal mining, Henryetta became an important center of zinc smelting. The Sanborn maps

[1] The Turner-Meadors Building was destroyed by fire in August 2002.

of Henryetta (ca. 1935 and 1944) record the demolition of structures associated with both coal mining and zinc smelting as follows: "All buildings, hydrants, and water pipes of the U.S. Zinc Co. have been removed; Henryetta Coal and Mining Co.: All buildings removed; Warden-Pullen Coal Co.: All buildings removed; Elite Coal Co.: All buildings removed; General Zinc Smelting Corp: Being razed."

Industry in the towns of Holdenville and Wetumka was primarily associated with the processing of agriculture and timber products. Through the 1920s both towns possessed a number of cotton gins and cotton oil mills, feed mills and grain elevators, and lumber yards and planing mills. No notable industrial properties were found in Holdenville, however three were found in Wetumka. These properties include the Wetumka Light and Water Plant in the 500 block of North Washita Street which dates to about 1920; the E. S. Billington Lumber Company at 112 East Frisco Avenue, which dates to the middle 1930s; and the grain storage tanks on North Okmulgee Street at Frances Avenue which date to about 1940.

Wewoka's industry paralleled that of Holdenville and Wetumka until its oil boom in 1920s when the town became an important location for petroleum companies and oil well supply companies. However, the cotton gins and lumber yards are now gone and the Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station is the only significant industrial property observed in Wewoka. The building is located at 225 West Park Street and dates to 1927.

Government Properties:

Some of the more significant government-related buildings in these four towns are those which were constructed as part of the Works Progress Administration. In

Henryetta, the tennis courts at Twelfth and Main Streets, and the football fieldhouse and surrounding fence at Cameron Field were both constructed as WPA projects. Holdenville possesses several WPA-built structures, some of which are located near one another and constitute a historic recreation district in and around Stroup Park. These structures include the Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium, the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House, and the stone-lined drainage channel along East Twelfth Street adjacent to Stroup Park. Other WPA structures in Holdenville include the Grace M. Pickens Public Library, the Holdenville Armory, and the attractive gate and caretaker building at the Holdenville Cemetery. Of these, only the armory is currently listed in the National Register.

WPA-built properties of note in Wetumka include the Wetumka Armory (NR-listed in 1988), and the Home Economics Building which was originally part of the Wetumka High School. In contrast to Wetumka, Wewoka has several important sites and buildings that were created as a result of WPA projects. These include the Wewoka Community Building as well as most of the structures within the fairgrounds and at T. B. Mutt Miller Park. The quantity and quality of structures at both the fairgrounds and in the park are sufficient to make these sites National Register-eligible.

In addition to WPA buildings there are some other government-related properties in the study towns. The Holdenville City Hall, for example, was listed in the National Register in 1981, but the Holdenville Post Office is also National Register eligible because of its architectural significance. Although Holdenville is the county seat, its courthouse does not meet the age criteria to be a significant historic resource. In contrast, the Seminole County Courthouse in Wewoka was listed in the National Register in 1984, yet the Wewoka City Hall and Armory is also National Register eligible. The Wewoka

Post Office was also identified as a contributing resource to the Wewoka Commercial District. One other property of note in Wewoka that is at least quasi-governmental is the Wewoka Fire Station at 625(?) South Mekusukey Avenue. This property represents such an unusual adaptation of the Modern Movement style to a fire station that it makes the property National Register eligible.

Educational Properties:

Henryetta's first school was constructed circa 1905 at 511 West Trudgeon Street. Although it has been moved and restored, the building still stands in the 400 block of West Moore Street. For a time around 1909 the building also served as Henryetta's first library. In the 1920s, the building at 301 North Sixth Street, now a private residence, became the public library until the present library was constructed in 1935 at 518 West Main Street.

The Grace M. Pickens Public Library, mentioned previously in conjunction with WPA projects, is a National Register eligible property located at 209 East Ninth Street in Holdenville. Also, the Holdenville Junior High School was built between 1928 and 1930. It is a contributing resource to the Central Residential District and reflects Art Deco influences. Similarly, in Wetumka the Central Public School on South Canadian Street was built in 1934 also in the Art Deco style and warrants further study.

Two of the most architecturally impressive education-related properties are found in Wewoka. One is the Wewoka High School at 1121 South Okfuskee Street. It illustrates the Late Gothic Revival style and dates to 1926. Impressively, the building is still used as the high school. The other notable property is the Wewoka Public Library at 118 West

Fifth Street. It is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style and was built in 1929. Both the high school and public library are National Register eligible properties.

Recreation-Related Properties:

Both Holdenville and Henryetta possess athletic facilities that were built as WPA projects. The Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Field dates to 1941 and has a sandstone-clad grandstand. The grandstand and football field are surrounded and enclosed by a sandstone fence seven to eight feet tall. This property is in excellent condition and is National Register eligible. Adjacent to the football field is the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House, another WPA built facility. These two structures are part of the proposed Stroup Park Recreation District. Cameron Field, in Henryetta, is another WPA-built property that warrants further study. It was built in 1938.

No noteworthy recreation-related properties were surveyed in Wetumka, however, several were noted in Wewoka. As previously mentioned, the Wewoka Fairgrounds and T. B. Mutt Miller Park are National Register eligible because of their assemblages of buildings and structures built by the WPA. The Wewoka Gymnasium on South Seminole Avenue at Cedar Street is another recreation-related property that warrants further study.

Social/Cultural Properties:

Social and cultural properties often include those buildings that were used as meeting places for different fraternal and benevolent societies. Two such properties in Henryetta include the I.O.O.F Building at 116 North Fourth Street and the Masonic Hall at 115 South Fifth Street. Both are contributing resources to the proposed Henryetta

Commercial District. In Holdenville, the Civic Center functioned as an important social place for several decades. Located at 124 North Creek Street, the building is a contributing resource to the proposed Downtown Commercial District and currently functions as a senior center. About 1955 the Elks constructed a new building at 114 South Echo Street. It is also a contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District. The building at 207-209 South Main Street in Wetumka served for many years as the I.O.O.F. Lodge. This property is a contributing resource to the proposed Wetumka Commercial District. Similarly, the Masonic Lodge Hall in Wewoka was located at 211 South Wewoka Avenue and is a contributing resource to the proposed Wewoka Commercial District. One other property in Wewoka deserves mentioning as a social/cultural property and it is the Wewoka Community Building at 524 South Wewoka Avenue. This building resulted from a 1937 WPA project and now houses the Seminole Museum.

Additionally, the Holdenville Cemetery was surveyed as a part of this reconnaissance level project. Five acres were set aside for use as a cemetery at about the time that Holdenville was platted. Improvements including the addition of attractive entrance gates and a caretaker building were made to the cemetery probably as part of a WPA project in the late 1930s. The cemetery now covers about 20 acres, and newer entrance gates have been added, like growth rings, beyond the ones built in the 1930s. The cemetery is National Register eligible because of its long period of continual use, its historic association with Holdenville, and because of its architectural integrity demonstrated by the improvements made during the 1930s.

Religious Properties:

Churches were among some of the earliest structures built in many Oklahoma towns and were also some of the most prominent. The challenge of accommodating subsequent membership growth has often meant that church buildings were destroyed and replaced with newer, larger buildings. In fact, several of the churches in Henryetta are newer structures. Nevertheless, this survey documented four churches in Henryetta: Grace Episcopal Church, First Church of God, First Christian Church, and First Presbyterian Church. The first three warrant further study while the last one is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance as an example of the Late Gothic Revival style.

Holdenville has more church buildings that reflect the "high" architectural styles. Three churches were surveyed in Holdenville, and all are significant buildings located within the proposed Central Residential District. The First Baptist Church (306 North Broadway Street) is a Late Gothic Revival style church and is National Register eligible. Both the Barnard United Methodist Church (300 East Eighth Street) and First Christian Church (200 East Ninth Street) are contributing resources to the Central Residential District.

As was often the case in small towns, the "church district" was located just a few blocks from the business district. Wetumka's geography still reflects this pattern with three of the four corners of the intersection of Alabama and Broadway occupied by churches. Of the churches at that intersection, the First Christian Church is a very modest expression of the Tudor Revival style and is National Register eligible. The two other

churches, the First Baptist Church and First Methodist Church, are contributing resources to the proposed Wetumka Commercial District.

None of the churches in Wewoka was found to be National Register eligible, however several of them warrant further study as important architectural resources nonetheless. A partial list of these properties includes the First Presbyterian Church (700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue), Jones Temple C.M.E. Church (108 South Ocheese Avenue), and Liberty Missionary Baptist Church (400-402 South Wewoka Avenue).

Health Care Properties:

It is often difficult to find historic health care properties because of the continual pressures to improve and upgrade them. In some cases it is possible to find properties that were used as health care facilities but have been converted into apartments or senior living centers. A total of two such properties were documented in Holdenville and Wewoka. The Children's Hospital, and later the Boyce Convalescent Home (210 East Eighth Street) in Holdenville is an Italianate style building that is presently used for apartments. In Wewoka, the Knight Hospital (213 West Second Street) has also been converted into apartments. Both of these properties warrant further study because they are rather rare examples of historic health care facilities.

Transportation Properties:

In terms of enabling greater access to markets and resources, the railroad played a tremendous role in the economic development of each of the study towns. Logically, the depots often constituted the most important transportation-related properties. Each of the

towns at one time or another had a railroad depot that was subsequently demolished or moved. In this latter regard, Wewoka has had an unusual experience. Beginning in the 1950s and again in the 1970s the Rock Island depot was sold on at least two different occasions and moved to private property. Recently, however, the City of Wewoka became interested in acquiring the depot again, for the purpose of developing it into a museum or focal point of a downtown park. At the time the photo documentation for this survey was in progress, the negotiations for returning the depot to Wewoka were still underway. By the spring of 2002, the depot had in fact been returned. It is located on the north side of Park Street, adjacent to the railroad tracks. This site is slightly north and west of its original location.

Residential (Domestic) Properties:

Single-family residences outnumber all other buildings in the four study towns and constitute the majority of the property types surveyed. Each of the study towns also possesses a few examples of multiple dwellings that warrant further study.

(1) Single Dwellings

This survey revealed that at least 12 different architectural styles, including numerous variations, are represented by the residential properties of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka. These properties include some high styles, but vernacular forms prevail in each of the study towns. The following table tallies the number and proportion of the most common architectural styles that were documented during this survey. The table is intended as a summary and does not take into

consideration properties characterized by a mixture of architectural styles. In addition, houses built in the Shotgun style are tallied as National Folk style houses.

Architectural Style	Henryetta		Holdenville		Wetumka		Wewoka	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
National Folk	10	22	4	10	10	32	1	3
Bungalow/Craftsman	14	30	10	26	12	38	5	16
Queen Anne	6	13	4	10	3	10	2	6
Prairie School	6	13	4	10	4	13	2	6
Tudor Revival	0	0	5	13	1	3	8	26
Colonial Revival	0	0	2	5	0	0	5	16

The table above suggests some interesting variations in the architectural traditions of the four study towns. The general ubiquity of the Bungalow/Craftsman and National Folk styles is fairly typical for Oklahoma. On a comparative basis, the slightly greater concentration of more vernacular forms in Henryetta and Wetumka echoes the historical development of these places as more "blue-collar" towns. The relative absence of Tudor Revival style residences in these towns matches a similar trend noted in southeastern Oklahoma, namely that building in wood—a common practice across eastern and southern Oklahoma—did not facilitate the construction of Tudor Revival style houses which are often designed to have brick cladding.

(2) Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Hotels

Hotels were more numerous in the early growth of these towns as municipal centers. Just three extant examples of these were documented in two towns during this survey. Henryetta possesses two of these hotels. One is the H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel (220 West Broadway Street) which dates to 1923 and is National Register eligible.

The other is the Cotton Hotel (114 West Main Street). Because of significant alterations, this property is not recommended for further study at this time. In Wewoka, the three-story Reed Hotel (106 North Wewoka Avenue) dates to about 1920 and is a contributing resource to the Wewoka Commercial District.

There are very few extant historic apartment buildings in these towns and the ones that do exist are rather unadorned. For example, the Harr Apartments at 406-414 North Fourth Street in Henryetta provide a very basic example of apartments that date to about 1915. However, the Francis Hotel at 324 (?) West Main Street in Henryetta is a more ornate and older example. The apartments at 110-118 West Broadway Street in Wetumka and the Cutlip Apartments (118 South Okfuskee Avenue) in Wewoka and constitute two other examples of multiple dwellings that warrant further study. In Holdenville, the Dol-Bar Apartments (123 North Gulf Street) are a contributing resource to the proposed Central Residential District. A very select number of other properties have long served as multiple dwellings and include the Queen Anne style house at 611 West Moore Street in Henryetta, and the B. C. Bartlett House (810 North Burgess Street) in Holdenville.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

This reconnaissance level survey has provided documentation for 279 properties. This section of the report briefly discusses some of the methods of information collection, and then describes the different architectural styles encountered in the study towns. The section closes with a complete list of the properties surveyed and information regarding each property's significance.

Numerous sources were consulted for information on the surveyed properties. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were one of the most useful sources. Holdenville has the most comprehensive coverage by these maps, but in general, the coverage of all of the study towns was quite good. There are two main limitations to using Sanborn maps. On the one hand no Sanborn map produced for any of the study towns ever provided complete coverage of the city. On the other hand, because of the way revisions to the maps were made it is not always possible to discern when a property was added or altered.

In addition to Sanborn maps, plat maps and property records at the county courthouses in Okmulgee (for Henryetta and Wetumka), Holdenville, and Wewoka were consulted. Materials at the local public libraries, in particular the Okmulgee Public Library and Grace M. Pickens Public Library in Holdenville, proved especially helpful. Finally, on-site fieldwork and, in some cases, personal interviews provided additional information.

Styles of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

More often than not, Oklahoma business districts are dominated by the Commercial style. Shop fronts generally consisted of a parapeted front façade, large fixed pane display windows, and recessed entrances. The buildings were also characterized by brick cladding, a flat roof, and were ordinarily two-story structures from one to three bays wide. Some three-story structures were built, but were much less common than one- or two-story forms. Some representative examples of three-story buildings in Henryetta include the Henryetta Opera House (400 West Main Street) and the Garner Block (115-117 North Fourth Street). In Wewoka, the Otasco Building (215 South Wewoka Avenue) and the Aldridge Hotel (218-220 South Wewoka Avenue) are three-story buildings, as is the building at 121 North Main Street in Wetumka. As functional buildings, decorative details tended to be rather limited. Common decorative details included corbeled cornices or other decorative corbeling, pilasters, and some artistic embellishing of name and date plates. In addition to the properties listed above, representative examples of the Commercial style include:

a) Saul's Cut Rate Store/Star Rooms, 214 West Main Street, Henryetta
b) J. R. Reynolds Building, 505 West Main Street, Henryetta
c) Turner and Lucas Building, 215 West Main Street, Holdenville
d) A. B. Enos Building, 111 South Creek Street, Holdenville
e) 110 South Main Street, Wetumka
f) 119 South Main Street, Wetumka
g) W. S. Key Building, 111-113 North Wewoka Avenue, Wewoka
h) 213 South Wewoka Avenue, Wewoka.

(2) Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style became popular between the middle and end of the nineteenth century. In terms of building details it represented a more decorative style, but it also gave the feeling of considerable heaviness. Commercial buildings designed in the Romanesque Revival style were frequently substantial buildings whose size was enhanced by construction in sandstone or other rough textured cladding. Bands of windows—often deeply set—and round arches commonly marked building elevations.

No Romanesque Revival style properties were documented in the Wewoka business district, and in Henryetta several of the commercial buildings represent mixtures of the Romanesque Revival and Commercial styles. The best examples of this style include the following properties in Holdenville and Wetumka:

a) First National Bank Building/Amos Drug, 101 West Main Street, Holdenville
b) Eubank Building, 108-110 West Main Street, Holdenville
c) American National Bank Building, 100 South Main Street, Wetumka.

(3) Art Deco and Moderne

Characteristic features of the Art Deco style, which prevailed between 1925 and 1940, include smooth wall surfaces and architectural detailing that accentuates verticality. Such detailing might include vertical striations or possibly a stepped parapet. Decorative geometric patterns such as chevrons, zigzags, and parallel straight lines are common designs found on Art Deco buildings. This architectural style was almost exclusively used for commercial buildings, and of the four study towns it is most commonly found in Holdenville. Indeed, the finest example of the Art Deco style applied to a commercial

property is found in the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building (201 North Gulf Street) in Holdenville. The Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street) is another very good example. Both of these buildings are National Register eligible. Other examples of the Art Deco style in Holdenville include the C. R. Cordell Building (112 South Creek Street), and the Main Service Station (223 West Main Street).

Like the Art Deco style, the Moderne or Art Moderne style enjoyed popularity from about 1935 to 1950. Elements of this style include curved or rounded corners, curved windows, smooth wall surfaces, and roof-line copings. This was a streamlined style possessing few decorative details in order to express horizontality and movement. Unlike the Art Deco style, however, the Moderne style is found on both commercial and residential properties. However, the only example of this style documented during this project is the Elks Lodge (114 South Echo Street) in Holdenville.

Styles of Dwellings:

(1) Queen Anne

Queen Anne style dwellings were most commonly built during the 30-year period between 1880 and 1910. Some of the characteristic features of this style include an irregularly shaped and steeply pitched roof that typically contains a front-facing gable. Queen Anne style houses frequently exhibit an asymmetrical façade, often marked by a round or polygonal tower either one or two stories in height. Another feature of this style is the contrasting use of different wall materials and textures—sometimes including

mixtures of shingles, stucco, and polychromatic brickwork. Patterned shingles and Queen Anne sash windows often provide additional decorative details.

Both "high styles" and more modest, vernacular examples of Queen Anne dwellings can be found in the study towns. The best example of a high style residence is the McDonald House at 703 South Okfuskee Avenue in Wewoka; it is eligible for listing in the National Register. More modest examples include:

a) 611 West Moore Street, Henryetta
b) Thomas H. Scales House, 224 North Oak Street, Holdenville
c) Jack Herring House, 312 East Grand Avenue, Wetumka
d) T. E. Burch House, 708 South Mekusukey Avenue, Wewoka.

(2) Colonial Revival

Most of the single dwellings in this style were built between 1880 and 1955. In fact, this style traces its roots to the 1876 Centennial and the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition. Colonial Revival style houses commonly have a pedimented portico or entry, and a symmetrical façade. Double-hung windows with multi-pane sashes are common, and tend to reinforce the symmetry of the front façade. The doors are often framed with decorative sidelights and a transom.

A small number of Colonial Revival style houses were identified and documented during this project. Of these, two are located in Wewoka and are National Register eligible. These include the B. F. Davis House (102 Westwood Avenue), and the house at 709 South Okfuskee Avenue. Other examples of the style include:

a) B. Rixleben House, 209 North Bullitt Street, Holdenville
b) 501 South Okfuskee Avenue, Wewoka.

(3) Neoclassical[2]

According to *The Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester, the Neoclassical style is an eclectic style characterized by a symmetrical façade marked by a full-height (two-story) porch. The Neoclassical style dates to the 55-year period between 1895 and 1950. Like the Colonial Revival style, the Neoclassical style has its roots in the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition, which was organized around a classical theme.

The two best examples of this style are the T. J. Horsley House (104 Westwood Avenue) in Wewoka and the John Gaberino House (420 East Tenth Street) in Holdenville. Both properties are National Register eligible.

(4) Tudor Revival

Tudor Revival style architecture commonly features a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof with overlapping gables. Decorative elements associated with this style include false half-timbering in the gable ends, large chimneys topped with chimney pots, and patterned stonework or brickwork. The Tudor Revival style was popular from about 1890 to 1940. The style is not very common in the four study towns, and no single dwellings in this style were documented in Henryetta. However, the A. C. Montin House (223 North Burns Street) in Holdenville is National Register eligible. The following list provides other representative examples:

a) C. C. Stanford House, 506 North Hinckley Street, Holdenville

[2] Because there is no category called "Neoclassical" in the OLI database, these properties are classified under the architectural rubric of "Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals."

b) Frank Crane House, 408 Country Club Drive, Holdenville
c) A. C. Fisher House, 216 South Okfuskee Avenue, Wewoka
d) 1430 South Seran Drive, Wewoka
e) 520 East Fourteenth Street, Wewoka.

(5) Prairie School

This style of architecture was popularized in the first two decades of the twentieth century. It features a distinctively low-pitched hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves. This architectural style tends to emphasize horizontality. As a result, horizontal rows of windows are quite common, as are one-story wings or porches. Porch supports also tend to be large rectangular or square piers.

Three houses built in this style were found to be National Register eligible. In Henryetta this includes the L. D. Matter House (311 South Fifth Street). In addition to Holdenville's John E. Turner House (401 East Tenth Street) which was listed in the National Register in 1983, both the Clyde W. Chesnutt House (221 North Hinckley Street) and the Chadwick House (224 North Creek Street) are National Register eligible. More good examples of the Prairie School style include:

a) E. W. Smith House, 412 West Merrick Street, Henryetta
b) O. W. Meacham House, 401 South Sixth Street, Henryetta
c) 214 South Alabama Street, Wetumka
d) 501 South Wewoka Avenue, Wewoka.

(6) Bungalow/Craftsman

The Bungalow/Craftsman style was popularized between 1905 and 1930. Like the Prairie School style, it also features a low-pitched roof. In contrast, however, roofs on

Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings are more commonly gabled and front-gabled types are especially popular. Architectural details associated with this style include exposed rafter tails and knee braces placed under the gables. Porches are integral to this style and the porch supports tend to consist of square columns raised on battered piers.

A partial list of some good examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style includes the following properties:

a) T. J. Barkley House, 1006 West Cummings Street, Henryetta
b) George McClearg House, 112 East Gentry Street, Henryetta
c) J. O. Elliston House, 421 East Eighth Street, Holdenville
d) Jimmie Allen House, 300 North Bullitt Street, Holdenville
e) 426 East Frisco Avenue, Wetumka
f) 402 East Saint Louis Avenue, Wetumka
g) J. D. Sneed House, 1220 South Ocheese Avenue, Wewoka.

One subtype of the Bungalow/Craftsman style is the Airplane Bungalow. This subtype takes its name from the visual effect of the low-pitched, overhanging roof eaves that give the impression of a biplane. The W. S. Harmon House at 202 West Clegern Street in Henryetta offers a good example of the subtype.

(7) National Folk and Shotgun

Houses were built in the National Folk style from the 1850s through the first half of the twentieth century. This style includes several subtypes that are notably different from one another. The subtypes include the gable-front house, the gable-front and wing house, the hall and parlor house, the I-house, the massed plan, the pyramidal house, and the shotgun house. This survey identified examples of the hall-parlor, gable-front,

pyramidal, massed plan, and shotgun subtypes. Of these, the shotgun style house occurs with less frequency in the four study towns than the other styles.

Examples of the gable-front subtype include:

a) Duncan McKay House, 912 West Gentry Street, Henryetta
b) 515 East Benson Avenue, Wetumka.

The following three properties are representative examples of the massed plan subtype:

a) R. L. Cox House, 311 West Moore Street, Henryetta
b) 513(?) North Broadway Street, Holdenville
c) 508 East Broadway Avenue, Wetumka.

The dominant features of the pyramidal house type include its square form and hipped roof resembling a pyramid. Examples of this subtype include:

a) J. S. Holcombe House, 201 West Merrick Street, Henryetta
b) Clayton and J. H. Lincoln House, 302 West Broadway Street, Henryetta
c) F. F. Morris House, 216 North Creek Street, Holdenville
d) 412 East Frisco Avenue, Wetumka.

The hall-and-parlor subtype is a single story dwelling with a double-pen plan. These dwellings are side-gabled and particularly simple, often including a shed extension at the back. Representative examples of this subtype include:

a) 424 East Frisco Avenue, Wetumka
b) F. W. Crider House, 1204 South Okfuskee Avenue, Wewoka.

Another type of double-pen plan, with two equally sized rooms side by side is the Cumberland style of National Folk house. The only documented example of this is the Frank Qutter House (202 East Lewis Street) in Henryetta.

Finally, the shotgun subtype is a one-story dwelling that is just one room wide and usually three rooms deep. These are front-gabled dwellings with small porches. One very good example of the shotgun style is the E. H. Edwards House (206 West Corporation Street) in Henryetta. A rare board-and-batten clad shotgun house can be found at 429 East Frisco Avenue in Wetumka.

(8) Italianate

In the United States, the Italianate style became popularized as a residential style in the mid to late 1800s. It can be observed with reasonable frequency across the Midwest. In Oklahoma the Italianate style is commonly associated with two-story dwellings that are either square or rectangular in plan and often have hipped roofs with wide eaves. The eaves are often bracketed, and the windows are frequently arched and sometimes outlined or framed by hood molding. One example of an Italianate style house was documented in Wewoka. It is the Eugene C. Aldridge House (926 Sunset Drive) and is National Register eligible.

(10) Renaissance Revival

Generally considered a more formal style than Italianate, Renaissance Revival gained popularity in the early part of the twentieth century. Distinguishing features associated with this style include a hipped, tile roof, symmetrical façade, arched

entrances marked with classical columns, wide eaves, and multi-pane windows. The best example of this style is the Harry H. Diamond House (300 Country Club Drive) in Holdenville. This property is National Register eligible. Nearby, the F. L. Warren House (308 Country Club Drive) is also a very good example of the Renaissance Revival style.

(11) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style originated in California in the final decade of the nineteenth century. It remained popular as an architectural style until approximately 1920. The shaped Mission-style parapet or dormer and a red tile roof are identifying features of this style. Walls most commonly consist of stucco, and some buildings in this style possess Mission-style bell towers. This study documented three single family dwellings built in this style, the V. L. Kiker House (800 South Okfuskee Avenue) in Wewoka and in Holdenville the G. M. Buchner House (400 North Hinckley Street) and the J. R. Witty House (301 East Ninth Street). Both of the Holdenville properties are National Register eligible.

(12) Modern Movement

The Modern Movement is most closely associated with American houses built since the Second World War. Variations on this style include the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary, and Shed forms. Of these, the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary are most common in the study towns. The Minimal Traditional subtype was a favored style for tract housing developments during the post-war period. It is characterized by brick or stone cladding and a front-facing gable.

With its origins in California, the Ranch house rose to popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. This ubiquitous style is characterized by a façade that is most commonly asymmetrical and frequently dominated by a large picture window. This is a one-story form with a low-pitched roof. Eventually, built-in garages became a standard feature of the Ranch house.

The Contemporary style was popular from the 1950s and through the 1970s. It includes both flat-roofed and gabled subtypes. There is little decorative detailing on these houses, although it is possible to find exposed roof beams on some. Often the wall cladding consists of a mixture of wood, brick, or stone.

Representative examples of the Modern Movement include:

a) Jack Deskin House, 111 West Clegern Street, Henryetta
b) J. P. Swann House, 209 West May Street, Henryetta
c) 2012 South Seran Drive, Wewoka.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Henryetta

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery North First Street at Trudgeon	B	Warrants further study
2. Truss Bridge South Second Street at Corporation	U	Warrants further study
3. Hugh Henry House North Third Street at Warren Road	B	National Register update
4. Pauline Cuttler House 301 North Third Street	B	Does not warrant further study
5. Garner Block 115-117 North Fourth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
6. I.O.O.F Building 116 North Fourth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
7. James Reid House 311 North Fourth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
8. Harr Apartments 406-414 North Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
9. E. O. Shaw House 512 North Fourth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
10. First Christian Church North Fifth Street at Cummings	B	Warrants further study
11. J. B. Sullins House 301 North Fifth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
12. Masonic Hall 115 South Fifth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. Purity Bakery Building 117-119 South Fifth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
14. Edna Reynolds House 304 South Fifth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
15. L. D. Matter House 311 South Fifth Street	B	National Register eligible
16. Octavia Embry House 404 South Fifth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
17. W. B. Hudson House 205 North Sixth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
18. Old Public Library 301 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants further study
19. H. E. Whipps House 401 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants further study
20. W. Y. Switzer House 207 South Sixth Street	B	Warrants further study
21. J. N. Hockstein House 305 South Sixth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
22. Hammon and Powell House 311 South Sixth Street	B	Warrants further study
23. O. W. Meacham House 401 South Sixth Street	B	Warrants further study
24. Snow Building 123(?) North Seventh Street	B	Does not warrant further study
25. W. E. Thomas House 1311 South Seventh Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. First Church of God 307 West Barclay Street	B	Warrants further study
27. H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel 200 West Broadway Street	B	National Register eligible
28. Clayton and J. H. Lincoln House 302 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
29. H. D. Jones House 503 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
30. G. W. Burnett House 703 West Broadway Street	B	Does not warrant further study
31. O. J. Pharoah House 711 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
32. 1202 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
33. Cameron Field South C Street at Jack Gibson Drive	B	Warrants further study
34. Jack Deskin House 111 West Clegern Street	B	Warrants further study
35. J. G. Hamilton House 202 West Clegern Street	B	Warrants further study
36. W. S. Harmon House 206 West Corporation Street	B	Warrants further study
37. E. H. Edwards House 206 West Corporation Street	B	Warrants further study
38. J. H. Raker House 201 West Cummings Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. Grace Episcopal Church 510(?) West Cummings Street	B	Warrants further study
40. J. E. Kincaid House 602 West Cummings Street	B	Warrants further study
41. T. J. Barkley House 1006 West Cummings Street	B	Warrants further study
42. First Presbyterian Church West Division Street at Fifth Street	B	National Register eligible
43. Cunningham House 601 West Division Street	B	Does not warrant further study
44. E. D. Brown House 908 West Division Street	B	Warrants further study
45. George McClearg House 112 East Gentry Street	B	Warrants further study
46. B. C. Rogers House 810 West Gentry Street	B	Warrants further study
47. Duncan McKay House 912 West Gentry Street	B	Warrants further study
48. R. E. Thompson, Jr. House 412 West High Street	B	Does not warrant further study
49. Steve Kacynski House 209 East John Street	B	Warrants further study
50. Frank Qutter House 202 East Lewis Street	B	Warrants further study
51. Cotton Hotel 114 West Main Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. Saul's Cut Rate Store/Star Rooms 214 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
53. Williford Auto Parts Building 300 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
54. Francis Hotel 324(?) West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
55. Henryetta Opera House/Morgan Building 400 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
56. Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building 403-405 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
57. Central Drug Store 410(?) West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
58. Citizen's Bank Building 412-414 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
59. Burnett and Moore Hardware Building 420 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
60. Clark-Darland Hardware Building 421-423 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
61. J. R. Reynolds Building 505 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
62. 515 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
63. Henryetta Public Library 518 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
64. Gallamore and Champion Building 521(?) West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
65. Black and Dicus Building 621 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Henryetta Commercial District
66. Walt's DX Service Station 802 West Main Street	B	Warrants further study
67. J. P. Swann House 209 West May Street	B	Warrants further study
68. J. S. Holcombe House 201 West Merrick Street	B	Warrants further study
69. E. W. Smith House 412 West Merrick Street	B	Warrants further study
70. R. L. Cox House 311 West Moore Street	B	Warrants further study
71. Old Henryetta School 400 Block of West Moore Street	B	Does not warrant further study
72. 611 West Moore Street	B	National Register eligible
73. L. D. Everly House 702 West Moore Street	B	Warrants further study
74. Barney Fields House 801 West Moore Street	B	Warrants further study
75. S. F. Francis House 1005 West Moore Street	B	Warrants further study
76. G. B. Johnston House 301 East Trudgeon Street	B	Warrants further study
77. M. K. McElhannon House 618 West Trudgeon Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
78. 1501 Tall Oak Drive	B	Does not warrant further study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Holdenville

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. Holdenville Post Office 123 West Seventh Street	B	National Register eligible
2. Children's Hospital/Boyce Convalescent Home 210 East Eighth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
3. J. O. Elliston House 421 East Eighth Street	B	Warrants further study
4. Barnard United Methodist Church 300 East Eighth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
5. Holdenville Junior High School 100 Block East Ninth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
6. First Christian Church 200 East Ninth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
7. Grace M. Pickens Public Library 209 East Ninth Street	B	National Register eligible
8. J. R. Witty House 301 East Ninth Street	B	National Register eligible
9. Everett Gammill House 401 East Ninth Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
10. F. R. Howell House 423 East Ninth Street	B	Warrants further study
11. John E. Turner House 401 East Tenth Street	B	National Register update
12. John Gaberino House 420 East Tenth Street	B	National Register eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. Viola Holmes House 401 East Eleventh Street	B	Does not warrant further study
14. Stroup Park Pool and Bath House East Twelfth Street at Broadway	B	National Register eligible
15. Stone-lined drainage channel East Twelfth Street at Broadway	U	Contributing resource to the Holdenville Recreation District
16. Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium East Fifteenth Street at Broadway	B	National Register eligible
17. C. M. Hamilton Building 102 North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
18. Hamilton Building 104 North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
19. First Baptist Church 401 North Sixth Street	B	National Register eligible
20. Robert Lucas House 506 North Broadway Street	B	Does not warrant further study
21. 513(?) North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
22. B. Rixleben House 209 North Bullitt Street	B	Warrants further study
23. Jimmie Allen House 300 North Bullitt Street	B	Warrants further study
24. G. H. Harper House 306 North Bullitt Street	B	Does not warrant further study
25. Jim Harmon House 503 North Burgess Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. G. A. Robinson House 506 North Burgess Street	B	Warrants further study
27. John Kirk House 616 North Burgess Street	B	Warrants further study
28. M. R. McCollum House 623 North Burgess Street	B	Does not warrant further study
29. B. C. Bartlett House 810 North Burgess Street	B	Does not warrant further study
30. R. D. Starbuck House 215 North Burns Street	B	Warrants further study
31. A. C. Montin House 223 North Burns Street	B	National Register eligible
32. Madge McClain House 400 North Burns Street	B	Warrants further study
33. R. D. Howell House 401 North Burns Street	B	Warrants further study
34. Holdenville City Hall 102 North Creek Street	B	National Register update
35. R. D. Howell Building 104-106 North Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
36. Dalton of Barnard Building 111-113 North Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
37. Civic Center 124 North Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
38. F. F. Morris House 216 North Creek Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. Chadwick House 224 North Creek Street	B	National Register eligible
40. J. V. Biddy House 306 North Creek Street	B	Does not warrant further study
41. Velta Jackson House 423 North Creek Street	B	Does not warrant further study
42. A. B. Enos Building 111 South Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
43. C. R. Cordell Building 112 South Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
44. C. W. Miller Building 117-125 South Creek Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
45. Elks Lodge 114 South Echo Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
46. Holdenville Armory Grimes Avenue at North Broadway Street	B	National Register update
47. Dol-Bar Apartments 123 North Gulf Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
48. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building 201 North Gulf Street	B	National Register eligible
49. Clyde W. Chesnutt House 221 North Hinckley Street	B	National Register eligible
50. G. M. Buchner House 400 North Hinckley Street	B	National Register eligible
51. T. E. Thetford House 424 North Hinckley Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. Anna Haskett House 501 North Hinckley Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
53. C. C. Stanford House 506 North Hinckley Street	B	Contributing resource to the Central Residential District
54. G. L. Benson Building 200-212 East Main Street	B	Warrants further study
55. Stanford Drug Store 100 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
56. First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store 101 West Main Street	B	National Register eligible
57. H. Johnson Building 103 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
58. Eubank Building 108-110 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
59. Lloyd Thomas Building 114 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
60. Turner and Lucas Building 215 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
61. Main Service Station 223 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
62. Bessie Terry House 626 West Main Street	B	Warrants further study
63. Minnie Arnold House 220 North Oak Street	B	Warrants further study
64. Thomas H. Scales House 224 North Oak Street	B	National Register eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
65. Oliver Mathis House 602 South Oak Street	B	Warrants further study
66. H. I. Sunderland House 1124 South Oak Street	B	Warrants further study
67. Cope Hotel/C. W. Miller Building 207-209 West Oklahoma Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District
68. A. L. Pallmer Building 309 West Oklahoma Avenue	B	Warrants further study
69. Holdenville Cemetery East Poplar Street at West Twelfth Street	B	National Register eligible
70. T. M. Adair House 224 East Willow Street	B	Does not warrant further study
71. Harry H. Diamond House 300 Country Club Drive	B	National Register eligible
72. Letta Williams House 307 Country Club Drive	B	Warrants further study
73. F. L. Warren House 308 Country Club Drive	B	Warrants further study
74. Frank Crane House 408 Country Club Drive	B	Warrants further study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Wetumka

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. 515 East Benson Avenue	B	Warrants further study
2. 518 East Benson Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
3. 112-114 East Broadway Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
4. First Christian Church 123 East Broadway Avenue	B	National Register eligible
5. First Baptist Church 202 East Broadway Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
6. First Methodist Church 205 East Broadway Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
7. 220 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
8. 301 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
9. 318 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
10. 401 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants further study
11. 406 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
12. 426 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. H. H. Darks House 501 East Broadway Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
14. 508 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants further study
15. 110-118 West Broadway Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
16. Farmer's Exchange Building 115-117 West Broadway Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
17. E. S. Billington Lumber Company 112 East Frisco Avenue	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
18. 200 East Frisco Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
19. 400 East Frisco Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
20. 412 East Frisco Avenue	B	Warrants further study
21. 424 East Frisco Avenue	B	Warrants further study
22. 426 East Frisco Avenue	B	Warrants further study
23. 429 East Frisco Avenue	B	Warrants further study
24. East Grand Avenue at Highway 75	B	Warrants further study
25. Jack Herring House 312 East Grand Avenue	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. 400 East Grand Avenue	B	Warrants further study
27. 606 East Grand Avenue	B	Warrants further study
28. 315 West Mingo Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
29. Home Economics Building 400 Block East Porter Avenue	B	Warrants further study
30. Wetumka Armory West Saint Louis Avenue at Wetumka Street	B	National Register update
31. 402 East Saint Louis Avenue	B	Warrants further study
32. 504 East Saint Louis Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
33. 523 East Saint Louis Avenue	B	Warrants further study
34. 208 South Alabama Street	B	Does not warrant further study
35. 214 South Alabama Street	B	Warrants further study
36. 302 South Alabama Street	B	Does not warrant further study
37. Central Public School South Canadian Street at Saint Louis Avenue	B	Warrants further study
38. 309 South Canadian Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. Buck Building 101 North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
40. 121 North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
41. 122 North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
42. American National Bank Building 100 South Main Street	B	National Register eligible
43. Meadors Hotel 101-103 South Main Street	B	Destroyed by fire August 2002
44. 110 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
45. 112-114 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
46. 116 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
47. 119 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
48. 120 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
49. Bank of Commerce Building 122 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
50. Ford Filling Station/Lee Motor Company Building 200-206 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District
51. I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall 207-209 South Main Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wetumka Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. 300 South Main Street	B	Does not warrant further study
53. 308 South Main Street	B	Does not warrant further study
54. 510 South Main Street	B	Warrants further study
55. 520 South Main Street	B	Does not warrant further study
56. Grain Storage Tanks North Frances Avenue at Okmulgee Street	U	Warrants further study
57. Wetumka Light and Water Plant 500 Block North Washita Street	B	Warrants further study
58. Douglass School/Masterbilt Motors of Wetumka 802-812 North Wewoka Street	B	Warrants further study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Wewoka

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. Wewoka Post Office 115 West Second Street	B	Contributing resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
2. Knight Hospital 213 West Second Street	B	Warrants further study
3. Wewoka Public Library 118 West Fifth Street	B	National Register eligible
4. T. B. Mutt Miller Park East Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue	B	National Register eligible
5. Wewoka Fairgrounds East Tenth Street and Sasakwa Avenue	B	National Register eligible
6. H. J. Hoff House 515 West Tenth Street	B	Warrants further study
7. Jackson Brown House 201 East Eleventh Street	B	National Register update
8. 520 East Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants further study
9. Frazier and Hampton Building 122 North Mekusukey Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
10. C. C. Vance House 207 South Mekusukey Avenue	B	Warrants further study
11. First Baptist Church 301-311 South Mekusukey Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
12. Wewoka Fire Station 625? South Mekusukey Avenue	B	National Register eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. Carrie B. Smith House 627 South Mekusukey Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
14. First Presbyterian Church 700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue	B	Warrants further study
15. T. E. Burch House 708 South Mekusukey Avenue	B	Warrants further study
16. Wewoka Swimming Pool South Ocheese Avenue at Cedar Street	B	Does not warrant further study
17. Jones Temple C.M.E. 108 South Ocheese Avenue	B	Warrants further study
18. D. A. Jackson House 501 South Ocheese Avenue	B	Warrants further study
19. J. D. Sneed House 1220 South Ocheese Avenue	B	Warrants further study
20. Cutlip Apartments 118 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
21. First United Methodist Church 202 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
22. J. E. Howard House 215 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
23. A. C. Fisher House 215 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
24. Belford Bats House 324 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
25. D. H. Petty House 419 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. First Christian Church 419 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
27. 501 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
28. G. D. Malloy House 515 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
29. F. G. Alex House 523 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
30. McDonald House 703 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	National Register eligible
31. 709 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	National Register eligible
32. V. L. Kiker House 800 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
33. 801 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
34. G. B. Van Sandt House 825 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
35. A. B. S. Bontty House 907 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
36. Wewoka High School 1121 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	National Register eligible
37. F. W. Crider House 1204 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Warrants further study
38. Penny E. Harrison House 1207 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. Alma S. Norwell House 1209 South Okfuskee Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
40. Wewoka Gymnasium South Seminole Avenue at Cedar Street	B	Warrants further study
41. Hattie B. Jones House 219 South Seminole Avenue	B	Warrants further study
42. B. F. Davis House 102 Westwood Avenue	B	National Register eligible
43. T. J. Horsley House 104 Westwood Avenue	B	National Register eligible
44. Deibler Building 100-104 North Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
45. C. Guy Cutlip Building/Security State Bank 101-103 North Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
46. Reed Hotel 106 North Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
47. W. S. Key Building 111-113 North Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
48. J. C. Jones Company Department Store 121-123 North Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
49. J. Coody Johnson Building 122 North Wewoka Avenue	B	National Register update
50. Seminole Whipping Tree South Wewoka Avenue and Second Street	S	National Register update
51. Aldridge Building 100-102 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. Wewoka City Hall and Armory 104 South Wewoka Avenue	B	National Register eligible
53. Seminole County Courthouse 122(?) South Wewoka Avenue	B	National Register update
54. Hill and Banta Building 210 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
55. Masonic Lodge Hall 211 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
56. 213 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
57. OTASCO Building 215 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
58. Annex Hotel 212-216 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
59. Aldridge Hotel 218-220 South Wewoka Avenue	B	National Register update
60. 300-302 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
61. Dodd and Smith Building 301-305 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to the Wewoka Commercial District
62. Liberty Missionary Baptist Church 400-402 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Warrants further study
63. 501 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Warrants further study
64. Wewoka Community Building 524 South Wewoka Avenue	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
65. 135 West Cedar Street	B	Warrants further study
66. Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station 225 West Park Street	B	National Register eligible
67. 1430 South Seran Drive	B	Warrants further study
68. 2012 South Seran Drive	B	Warrants further study
69. Eugene C. Aldridge House 926 Sunset Drive	B	National Register eligible

X. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE

Henryetta

(1) **L. D. Matter House** (311 South Fifth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two and a half story Prairie style house with narrow clapboard cladding. Specifically, it is an example of the "Prairie box" subtype. The façade is symmetrical, balanced with paired and triple double-hung windows. The porch is full-width with slightly flared eaves. Four battered wooden posts set on heavy stone piers support the porch. There is a one-story side wing, in the same style as the house, on the north elevation, and an attached two car garage that is a later addition.

(2) **H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel** (200 West Broadway Street). Built in 1923.

This is a three story Commercial style building. Cladding consists of rough-faced sandstone laid in regular courses. The entrance has a canted corner supported by a single steel post. Decoration is minimal, but includes slightly inset rectangular areas below the cornice. Four steps or battlements mark the building's parapet.

(3) **First Presbyterian Church** (West Division Street at Fifth Street). Built circa 1917.

This one story church building with stone and brick cladding and a basement is an example of the Late Gothic Revival style. A two-story tower with a castellated parapet, pointed arch louvered vents, and pointed arch entries mark the southwest corner of the building. Large pointed arch windows decorate the gable ends of the church. These windows have stained glass, decorative tracery, and are subdivided

into three smaller pointed arch windows. On the exterior, the stained glass windows are covered with translucent plastic. One alteration to the building includes a hip-roofed brick addition or extension to the east elevation.

(4) **611 West Moore Street.** Built circa 1915.

This is a two and a half story house in the Queen Anne style with clapboard cladding. There are two-story bay windows on the north and east elevations with decorative windows in the gables. The three interior chimneys have corbeled caps. The porch appears to have been slightly altered.

Holdenville

(1) **Holdenville Post Office** (123 West Seventh Street). Built in 1935.

This is a modest one story Art Deco style building with brick cladding. The shape of the building is rectilinear, with vertical emphasis given by the panels with vertical lines which flank the brickwork on either side of the entry door. In addition, each of the windows is framed on either side by columns of rowlock brick, and a stepped parapet dominates the façade. Above the main door there is stonework decorated with an eagle formed mostly of straight and diagonal lines with zigzag work below and above representing a stylized earth and sky. The handrails below the entry exhibit a modest zigzag pattern as well. A continuous stone cornice encircles the building.

(2) **Grace M. Pickens Public Library** (209 East Ninth Street). Built in 1934.

This one and a half story building with cladding of brick and sandstone is an example of the WPA Standardized style. The library resembles a large house with

a gabled roof and lower side gables. On the west side of the building there is an entry door with sidelights, and a small ornamental balcony above this with a wooden balustrade. Above this in the gable end there is an oculus or bull's eye window with stonework set radially to the window center. On the north side of the building there is a stone chimney with decorative stonework and a chimney cap with a sawtooth pattern. The sections of the building with brick cladding are more recent additions to the library.

(3) **J. R. Witty House** (301 East Ninth Street). Built circa 1935?

This is a two and a half story house in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style with buff brick cladding. It has a full-width arcaded portico marked by five round arches and a round arch door. The house has casement windows, several of which are topped with blind round arches. False wood vigas decorate the top portion of several of the walls.

(4) **John Gaberino House** (420 East Tenth Street). Built circa 1935.

This is a two and a half story brick clad Neoclassical style house with a one story side wing. The house possesses a symmetrical façade dominated by a full-height, gabled porch that is supported by six square columns. The arrangement of columns on the façade is echoed on the one story side wing. The front door is framed by a decorative surround and topped with a fanlight. Double-hung windows in pairs and triplets balance the façade. To the northwest of the house stands a one and a half story detached two-car garage that matches the style of the house.

(5) **Stroup Park Pool and Bath House** (East Twelfth Street at Broadway Street). Built in 1936.

This is a one story stone clad structure in the WPA Standardized style. The building, located in Stroup Park, is a bath house for a municipal swimming pool. The sandstone is untooled and uncoursed. The central portion of the façade of the bath house projects slightly and rises creating a shaped and stepped parapet with gentle inverse arches. The parapet coping consists of rectangular stones. The addition of a new roof has altered the façade and added a band of metal siding which may have replaced a belt of windows for interior illumination. Similar untooled and uncoursed stonework was utilized for the supports for the low and high diving boards. The pool itself is elliptcal in shape, and adjacent to the pool there is the semi-circular outline of what used to be a wading pool. Two freestanding untooled and uncoursed sandstone walls topped with cobblestone mark the entrance to the park where the pool is located.

(6) **Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium** (East Fifteenth Street at Broadway Street). Built in 1941.

This football stadium illustrates the WPA Standardized style of architecture. The grandstand has sandstone cladding and the entire complex is surrounded by a high stone fence approximately seven to eight feet high. The sandstone in the fence and grandstand is untooled and uncoursed. Fourteen pilasters or buttresses give definition to the wall space on the back of the grandstand. These pilasters consist of a lighter-colored but rougher cut stone laid in irregular courses. The wall space between the pilasters is further distinguished by a window with concrete lintels

and sills. The sides of these windows have stones that match those in the pilasters and that have been placed to resemble quoins. A keyed round arch over batten double doors marks the only entrance to the stadium. A metal press box, recently added, now rises above the entrance. The grandstand seating consists of poured concrete to form some fourteen tiers of stands. The fence that surrounds the stadium matches the stonework on the grandstand except that stone columns that connect the fence sections have pyramidal stone capitals. A diamond motif provides modest decoration to the end walls on the grandstand.

(7) **First Baptist Church** (306 North Broadway Street). Built in 1927.

This brick clad church with extensive decorative stonework is an example of the Late Gothic style of architecture. It also displays some Tudor Revival influences. The façade is symmetrical, and complex, with many stylistic and structural elements emphasizing its verticality. A full-height and recessed Tudor arch containing two levels of slender stained glass windows themselves topped with Tudor arches, dominates the façade. Buttressed stone spires with ornately carved pinnacles flank this central arch and rise above the stepped parapet and rooftop. In between these two spires are three other smaller spires with more modestly carved pinnacles. However, the carved top of the central spire has been lost. Two full-height octagonal towers mark the front corners of the building and are decorated with tall, slender lancet windows. The symmetry of the façade is continued in the two Tudor-arched entrances just to the inside of each of the towers. These entrances are recessed with stepped parapets rising above them. Five full-height Tudor-arched windows grace the side elevations and are separated by decorative

buttresses. What gives flair to this church is the extensive use of stone quoining which contrasts nicely with the dark red brick. Every exposed corner or edge of the building has decorative stone quoining. One alteration to the building has been the addition of a gabled roof.

(8) **A. C. Montin House** (223 North Burns Street). Built circa 1935.

This is a two and a half story, with basement, Tudor Revival style house with buff brick cladding. The façade has two front gables, one of which contains a large brick chimney and another which is dominated by uneven gables characteristic of the Tudor style. The entrance to the house is marked by a round arch. Fourteen over one, twelve over one, and eight over one double-hung windows are common. A one and a half story detached garage in the same style as the house stands just to the southeast. Both the house and the garage have slate roofs.

(9) **Chadwick House** (224 North Creek Street). Built circa 1910.

This is a two and a half story Prairie School style house. Clapboard cladding consists of beveled wood siding with corner boards. The house has three hipped roof dormers and very wide eaves. The eaves on the house as well as the dormers are decorated with roof beams. Two story bay windows mark the north, east, and south elevations. The porch is full-width, integral, and supported by four battered wooden piers set on tall brick columns.

(10) **Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building** (201 North Gulf Street). Build in 1931.

This two story building with buff brick cladding is an example of the Art Deco style. Stone cladding is used below the window sills of the first floor and extends

to grade. Between the windows of the first and second floor are carved stone panels with decorative geometric forms that emphasize verticality. This is continued in the numerous pilasters which have plain rectangular bases but have capitals of reeded or fluted stone topped with floral ornaments. Above the lintels of the second floor windows are still more rectangular panels of stone with floral designs. A stepped parapet encircles the building. To the rear of the building is a one story addition which lacks decorative stonework.

(11) **Clyde W. Chesnutt House** (221 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1925. This is a two and a half story, brick clad Prairie School style house with basement. It has a hipped roof, and hipped roof dormers. The façade is symmetrical and is marked by a full-width porch supported by four short Ionic columns set on brick pedestals which have a decorative diamond design. The west elevation includes a shouldered eave wall chimney as well as a small side porch with Ionic columns to match the porch on the front. In addition, a semi-circular drive provides access to the entrance on the west side of the house. With the exception of the one story side wing which has an asphalt roof, all of the other roof surfaces have tile. To the southeast of the house there is a detached two car garage in the same style as the house.

(12) **G. M. Buchner House** (400 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1923. This is a two story stucco and stone clad house in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. It has a flat roof and some bracketed shed roofs over several of the windows and doors. The house has very attractive and unusual arched entrances of stone. Similar round arches frame the triple window on the south elevation.

Casement windows occur on the first floor while double-hung windows mark the second floor. Small, round decorations made to resemble vigas give added relief to the wall surfaces, and shaped wing walls on the second floor reveal the mission influence on the design of the house. To the west of the house stands a two story, three car garage in the same style as the house.

(13) **First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store** (101 West Main Street). Built in 1901.

This two and a half story building of rough-faced stone cladding is a modest example of the Romanesque Revival style. The most striking visual element from any vantage point is the prominent round tower on the second story. A simple unfluted Tuscan column supports the tower and stands in front of the recessed and canted entrance. A twelve-sided metal dome marks the top of the tower. Other decorative details include closely spaced modillions that create a bracketed cornice. The second floor windows are double-hung, topped with transoms, and have flat stone lintels. The masonry separating these windows consists of a half-column or cylinder of stone which echoes the shape of the tower. Note the very strong stylistic similarity of the buildings which flank the bank on the north and east. Judging from the Sanborn maps, the tower appears to have been added between 1903 and 1908. The building was a bank until about 1912 when it became Amos Drug Store. It was a drug store until the 1960s. Since that time it has housed real estate agencies and mortgage/loan companies.

(14) **Thomas H. Scales House** (224 North Oak Street). Built in 1896.

This is a two and a half story clapboard clad Queen Anne style house. Specifically

it is an example of the free-classic subtype. The two bay windows, a Palladian window, and a diamond window decorate the façade. The façade also has a front gable with cornice returns and a drop ornament in the gable peak. A shed roof porch with modest spindlework detailing marks the entrance. Large sidelights and transom flank the door. Carved wooden brackets or modillions decorate the eaves on the roof, the bay windows, and the porch. Thomas Scales established one of the earliest businesses in Holdenville, and this appears to be the oldest extant residential property in the town.

(15) **Holdenville Cemetery** (East Poplar Street at West Twelfth Street). Built circa 1898.

Five acres were set aside for the Holdenville Cemetery at about the time that the townsite was surveyed and platted. One of the older graves is that of John J. Foster who was born in 1847 and died in 1900. Thus, the cemetery has been continually used for more than 100 years. In that time the cemetery has grown considerably and now appears to cover about 20 acres. New entry gates have been built, as for example at the cemetery entrance at Poplar and Twelfth streets. Of greater significance, however are the old entry gate and the caretaker building. These structures appear to be the result of cemetery improvements, probably completed as part of a WPA project in the late 1930s. This gate consists of two short sections of stone walling marked by circular towers. The towers consist of rough-faced stone laid in regular courses. The tops of the towers have a rough-edged square-shaped stone placed horizontally and capped with pointed vertical stones suggesting battlements. From the towers walls of untooled and uncoursed

sandstone stretch to a square stone pier that is about half the height of the towers. These piers are capped with slabs of rough-edged stone. All the mortar on the entry gates is beaded. Through this gate to the north stands the caretaker's building. It also is clad with rough-faced stone set in regular courses. The building is octagonal in shape, and has rounded, exposed rafter tails and a low-pitched pyramidal roof. Given the central location of this building within the older section of the cemetery, it is possible that it was originally used for cemetery services. All the graves are oriented on an east-to-west axis. As is common in southern cemeteries, there are numerous family plots marked by low, concrete curbing.

(16) **Harry H. Diamond House** (300 Country Club Drive). Built in 1926.

This is a large two and a half story Italian Renaissance style house with buff brick cladding and a tile roof. All of the first story windows have decorative fanlights and semi-elliptical arches with soldier brick voussoirs. Second story windows have lintels created by a continuous course of soldier brick. An entry porch, distinguished by a large semi-elliptical arch, dominates the façade and is supported by four fluted classical columns. To the east of the house stands a large detached two-story garage with tile roof, in the same style as the house. The tile used in the interior of the house is reputed to have been imported from Italy. Also, at the time of its construction, only houses worth $3,000 or more were to have been built in the Country Club Heights addition.

Wetumka

(1) **First Christian Church** (123 East Broadway Avenue). Built in 1928.

This two and a half story front gabled church with brick cladding is a modest example of the Tudor Revival style. The original roof has been replaced with one of metal. On the front façade pilasters project from the corners and have inset stone capitals and bases. More modest pilasters of the same style are at the entrance, and abut the two Tudor-arched stained glass windows which flank the entryway. The entry is deeply recessed, with a Tudor arch above slightly projecting from the brick wall. The arch is of soldier brick set two bricks high. Windows on the lower level of the front and sides are singles of six or nine panes or lights and have flat arches which are flush with the brick wall. All the upper windows and the lower windows in front have projecting sills of rowlock brick. The nearly triangular space below the Tudor arches and directly above the rectangular windows is filled with cut glass.

(2) **American National Bank Building** (100 South Main Street). Built in 1906.

This two story building is clad with brick and is a modest example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. Details typical of this style include the use of heavy stones which form a wide, rounded (Romanesque) stone arch above the windows. These large light-colored stones contrast with the smaller, darker monochrome bricks of the adjacent wall. The window arches have smoothly curved intrados, while their extrados have square sides and a flat top which resemble steps. All of the round arches now have wood or metal infill. The canted entry is flanked by two short pilasters with brick shafts, and concrete or stone

bases and capitals. A concrete or stone cornice stretching the width of the canted corner tops the arch above the entrance and helps frame the entrance. The top third of the canted entry is marked by two hexagonal brick columns topped with a capital and crowned by stone domes or hemispheres. The roof balustrade has stone coping underlain by four courses of stretcher brick resting on the building cornice. The cornice is supported by courses of stretcher brick with dentils below.

Wewoka

(1) **Wewoka Public Library** (118 West Fifth Street). Built in 1929.

This is a one and a half story public library in the Classical Revival style with brick cladding. Four brick pilasters with concrete bases and capitals flank the entrance, which is distinguished by a keyed round arch with soldier brick voussoirs and a fanlight over the door. A bull's eye or oculus and pronounced cornice returns give added decoration to the pediment. Modillions decorate the cornice returns on the pediment and the cornice line along the front. Four tall keyed round arch windows mark the north elevation and another two flank the exterior gable end chimneys on the east and west elevations. Interestingly, all of the keystones project slightly from the wall surface. The most eye-catching feature of the building, however, is a decorative hexagonal shaped louvered cupola that is topped with a weather vane and pierces the center of the roof line.

(2) **T. B. Mutt Miller Park** (East Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue). Built in 1939.

This park has several buildings and recreation areas. The largest building, in the WPA standardized style, is the bath house. Its entrance is recessed, and marked by

an attractive arcaded portico. Other structures within the park include a swimming pool, a small administrative building, bandstand, shuffleboard courts, entrance gates, and two bridges which enable passage over the creek that flows through the park. These structures have common elements in the use of largely untooled and uncoursed sandstone blocks. In places, as on the voussoirs of arches and the bridge rails, the stones have been tooled or shaped as needed. The bandstand, presumably for orchestra, occupies a central location within the park, but the most visually striking structures in the park are the two stone bridges. A keyed semi-elliptical arch forms the basic design of the bridge. Slender stones have been placed vertically to create the impression of soldier brick voussoirs. Regularly-spaced vertical stones topped with and held in place by concrete form attractive bridge rails. The park covers about 4 acres.

(3) **Wewoka Fairgrounds** (East Tenth Street and Sasakwa Avenue). Built 1936-39. The Wewoka Fairgrounds includes several buildings or structures in the WPA standardized style. There are three livestock houses, a 4-H and crops building, a homemaker's building, an entrance booth, and bleachers. The livestock buildings have gabled roofs, two of which are covered with rolls of asphalt that have been overlapped and tarred. These two buildings have untooled and uncoursed sandstone cladding, and the entrances to the buildings are marked by heavy concrete lintels. The other livestock building appears newer and has tooled but uncoursed sandstone cladding. The entrances to this building are really vehicle bays that are topped with keyed flat arches. This building has had a corrugated metal roof recently added. The homemaker's building has untooled and uncoursed

sandstone cladding, stepped parapets, flat-arched windows wall buttresses, and a barrel roof. The 4-H building is very similar except that its cladding consists of irregularly coursed, rougher-faced sandstone blocks. The craftsmanship on the entrance booth appears rather crude and the building itself is no longer used. The bleachers, made of internally reinforced pre-cast concrete, also display simplistic workmanship.

(4) **Wewoka Fire Station** (625? South Mekusukey Avenue). Built in 1948.

This is a two story brick clad fire station in the Modern Movement style and the contemporary subtype. Four large vehicle bays with vertical sliding doors mark the façade. There is a second story, but it does not extend the full length or width of the building. It possesses several multi-pane windows and a flat roof.

(5) **McDonald House** (703 South Okfuskee Avenue). Built circa 1910?

This is a two and a half story Queen Anne style house with clapboard and shingle cladding. An integral two-story round tower marks the north elevation. The east elevation includes an integral wrap-around porch supported by slender classical columns set on short pedestals connected by a wooden balustrade. Decorative sidelights and sconces flank the entrance. On the second story there is an integral porch topped with a closed gable and decorative shingles in the gable end, and wood shingles on the porch supports. The southeast corner of the house is canted and topped by decorative woodwork. The interior chimney possesses a corbeled cap, and a hipped dormer pierces the roof on the north elevation. Crown molding decorates several of the windows and doors. Although the windows appear to be recent replacements they do not detract from the integrity of the house.

(6) **709 South Okfuskee Avenue.** Built circa 1945.

This is a two and a half story, brick clad, Colonial Revival style house with one story side wing. The house possesses an asymmetrical façade. There is a gabled portico with curved underside supported by two wrought iron porch posts. The blind round arch above the door is decorated to resemble a fanlight. Sidelights flank the door, and all the windows are topped with soldier brick flat arches. Dentils decorate the cornice of the house, side wing, and garage.

(7) **Wewoka High School** (1121 South Okfuskee Avenue). Built in 1926.

This is a two story Late Gothic Revival style school with brick cladding. The entrances to the building are points of ornamentation and substantial construction. For example, two of the entrances on the east elevation are distinguished by battlemented octagonal towers that reach above the roofline. At these entrances heavy stone door surrounds consist of a compound semi-elliptical arch and recessed glass double doors. Carved stylized designs decorate the door surrounds and the stone panels on the towers. A stone cornice decorated with numerous lion heads encircles the building. Tall, slender vertical elements decorate the projecting ends of the school and echo the form and shape of the parapet that rises above them. A gymnasium with many of the same decorative details is attached on the northwest corner of the main building. It was added in 1939.

(8) **B. F. Davis House** (102 Westwood Avenue). Built in 1930.

This is a two and a half story Colonial Revival style house with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical and dominated by a central projecting gable with a single story entry porch. Four simple classical columns topped with a broken

pediment form the door surround, and enclose multi-pane sidelights and transom. The windows are six over one double-hung, but the first floor windows are unusual because they are topped with mini-transoms consisting of three panes of glass and have the brick above the tops of the windows cut away to resemble small pediments. There is a flat-roofed one-story portico on the north elevation, and two-story addition on the south elevation. To the northwest of the house stands a detached, two-story, two-car garage in the same style as the house.

(9) **T. J. Horsley House** (104 Westwood Avenue). Built circa 1930.

This is a two and a half story Neoclassical style house with buff brick cladding. The façade features a full-height, pedimented portico. Four slender columns with Ionic capitals support the porch. The tympanum of the pediment contains a small fanlight. Decorative roof beams made to resemble modillions mark the gables, pediment, and eaves of the house. Sidelights and a fanlight mark the front door which is slightly recessed within a keyed semi-elliptical arch. Keyed flat arches top the remaining windows that have visible lintels. There is a flat-roofed one-story side wing with an iron balustrade on the north elevation, and a porte-cochere on the south elevation. To the southwest of the house there is detached garage and guest house.

(10) **Wewoka City Hall and Armory** (104 South Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1924.

This is a two story Greek Revival style building with brick cladding. However, the brick has been covered by a thin layer of plaster or stucco. The pedimented full-height entry porch projects slightly from the façade, with flat pilasters which rest on simple bases and have modest capitals. The pediment has a relatively plain

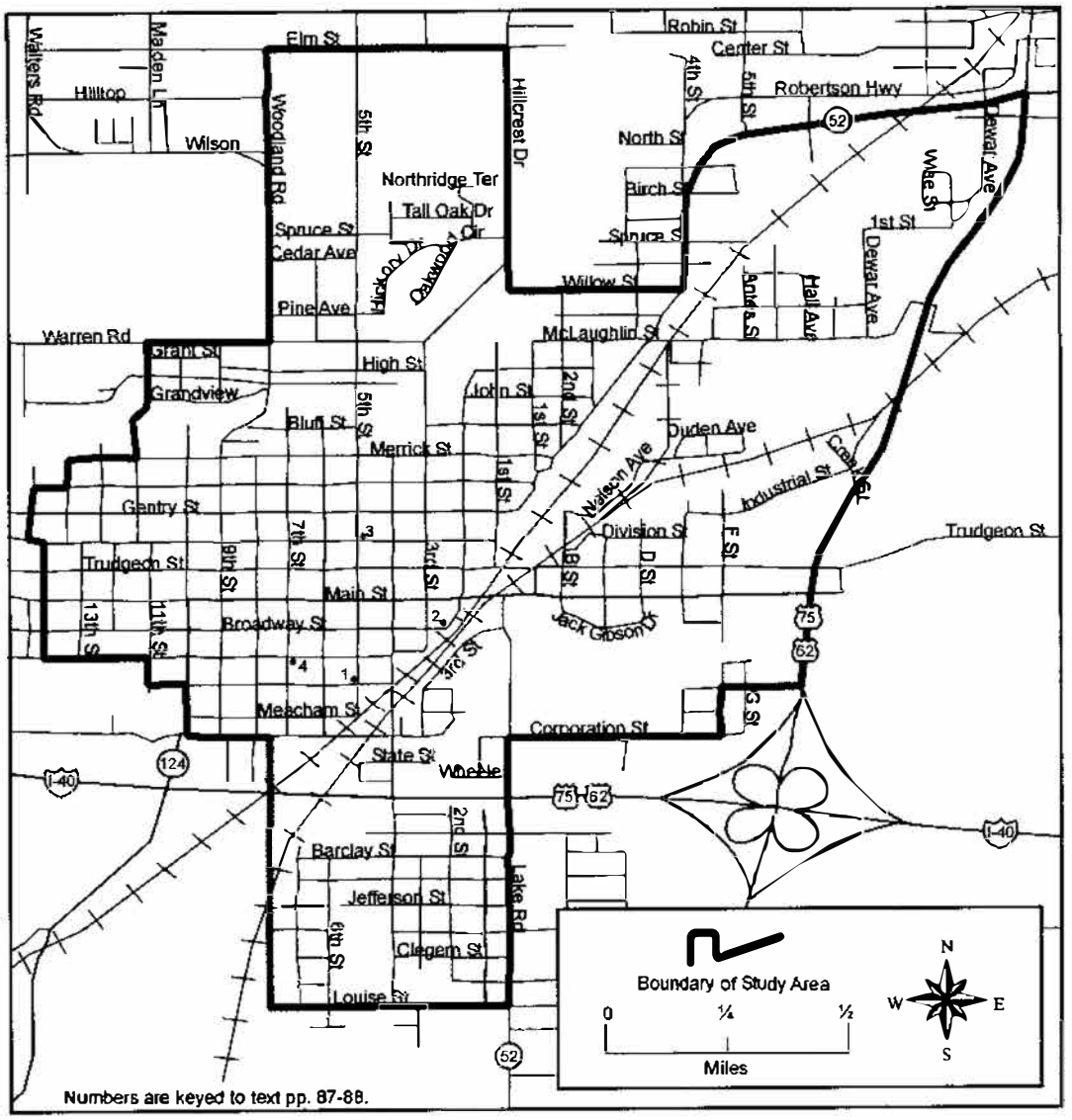
tympanum and cornice. A parapet rises slightly behind the pediment. All the façade windows are recessed and are not original. In addition, the street-side entrance to the building has wood or metal infill.

(11) **Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station** (225 West Park Street). Built in 1927. This is a one story building with raised basement that displays no distinctive architectural style. A prominent parapet topped with concrete coping marks the façade, while four to six brick pilasters with concrete caps and bases divide the wall space on each of the different sides of the building. Small white diamonds also decorate the cornice line on the front and sides of the building, and a small metal awning covers the double door entrance on the front.

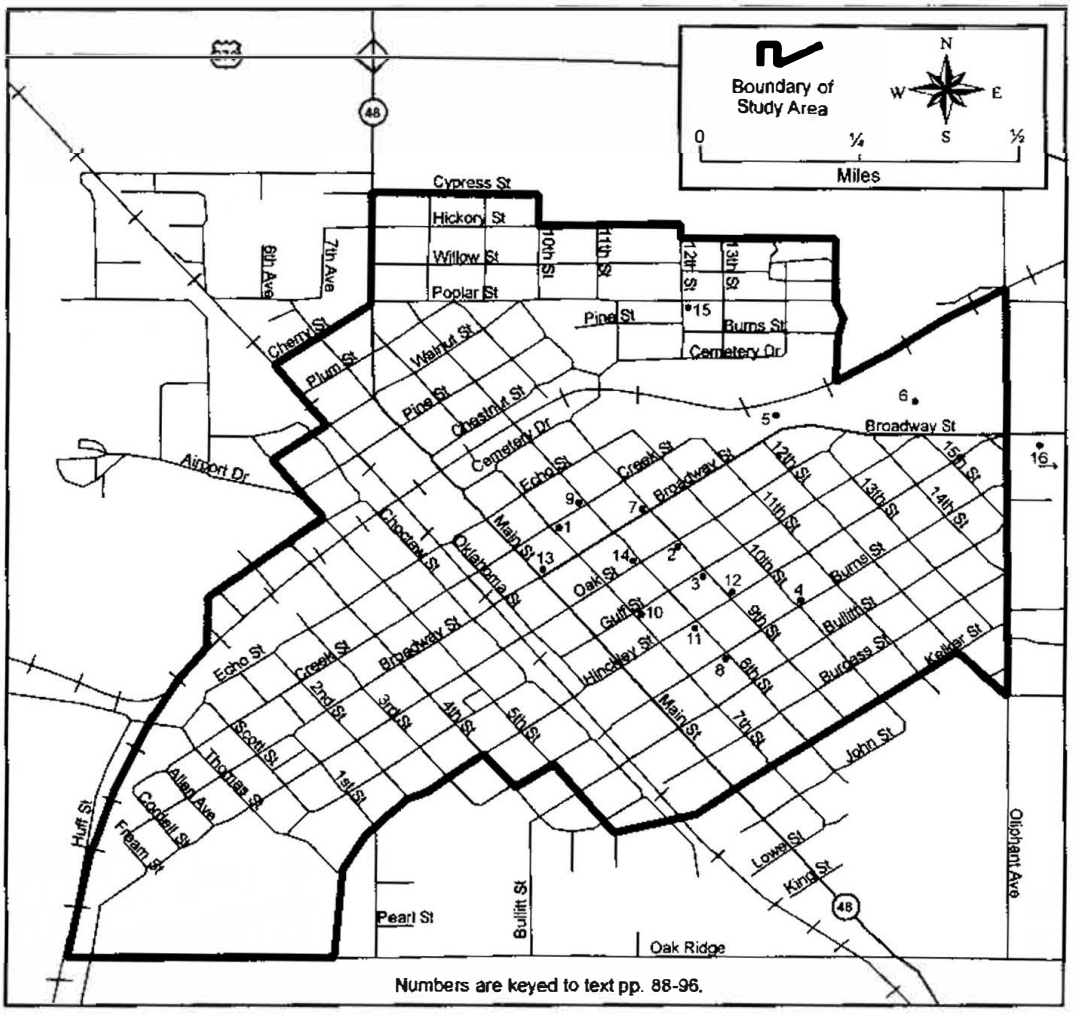
(12) **Eugene C. Aldridge House** (926 Sunset Drive). Built in 1933.

This is a two and a half story Italianate style house with polychromatic brick cladding. Decorative details include paired double-hung windows with soldier brick lintels and balconettes on the second story, scroll-shaped modillions in the roof eaves, clipped gables, and keyed semi-elliptical arches. These arches now have wood infill, but appear to have been part of an attached side porch. Although the entry porch has its own gable element, there is a bracketed pent roof above the front door. To the northwest of the house there is a two-story detached garage with hipped roof in the same style as the house. The house sits on a prominent rise, and is surrounded on three sides by a decorative retaining wall, from about one to four feet high, of untooled, uncoursed stone.

National Register Eligible Properties
Henryetta, Oklahoma

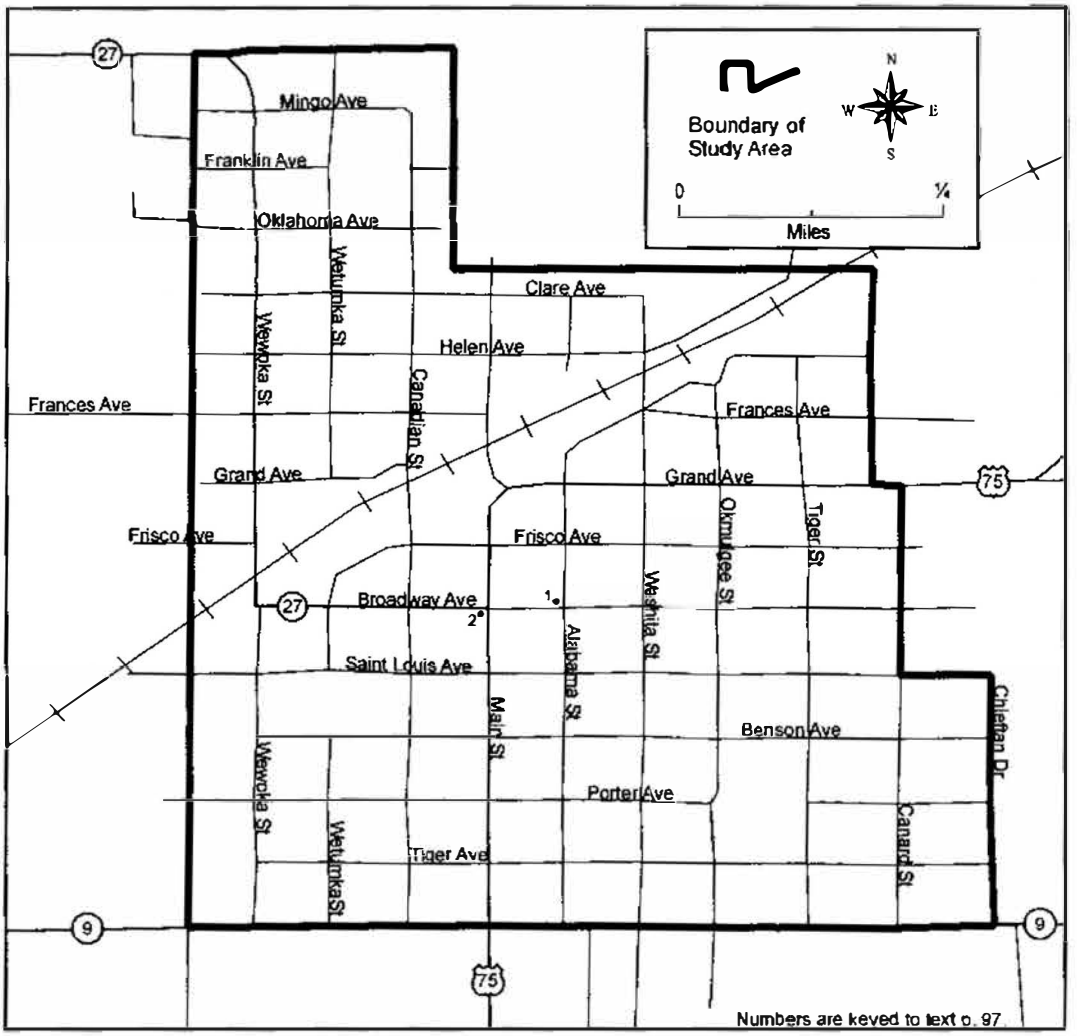


National Register Eligible Properties
Holdenville, Oklahoma



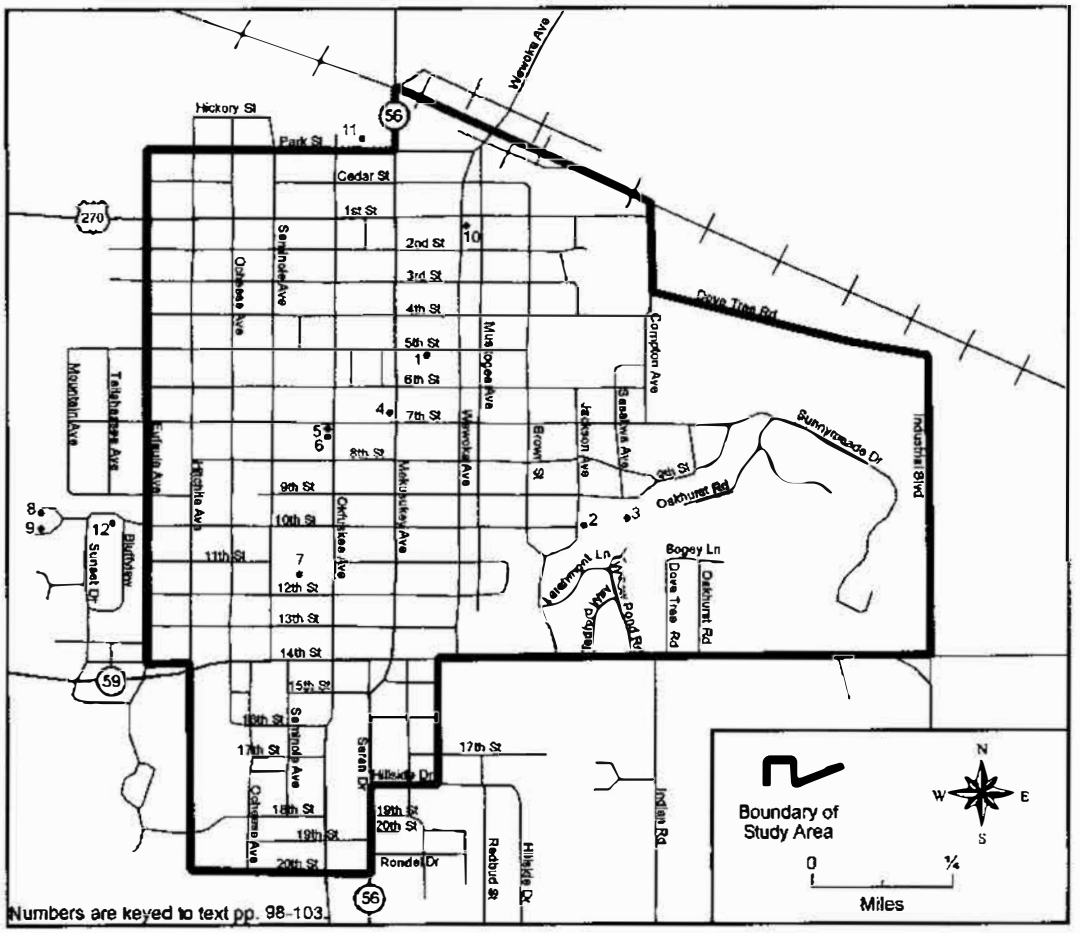
National Register Eligible Properties

Wetumka, Oklahoma



National Register Eligible Properties

Wewoka, Oklahoma



XI. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND SITES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Henryetta

Name (if available) and Address

1. Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery
   North First Street at Trudgeon
2. Truss Bridge
   South Second Street at Corporation
3. Harr Apartments
   406-414 North Fourth Street
4. First Christian Church
   North Fifth Street at Cummings
5. Old Public Library
   301 North Sixth Street
6. H. E. Whipps House
   401 North Sixth Street
7. W. Y. Switzer House
   207 South Sixth Street
8. Hammon and Powell House
   311 South Sixth Street
9. O. W. Meacham House
   401 South Sixth Street
10. W. E. Thomas House
    1311 South Seventh Street
11. First Church of God
    307 West Barclay Street
12. Clayton and J. H. Lincoln House
    302 West Broadway Street
13. H. D. Jones House
    503 West Broadway Street
14. O. J. Pharoah House
    711 West Broadway Street
15. 1202 West Broadway Street
16. Cameron Field
    South C Street at Jack Gibson Drive
17. Jack Deskin House
    111 West Clegern Street

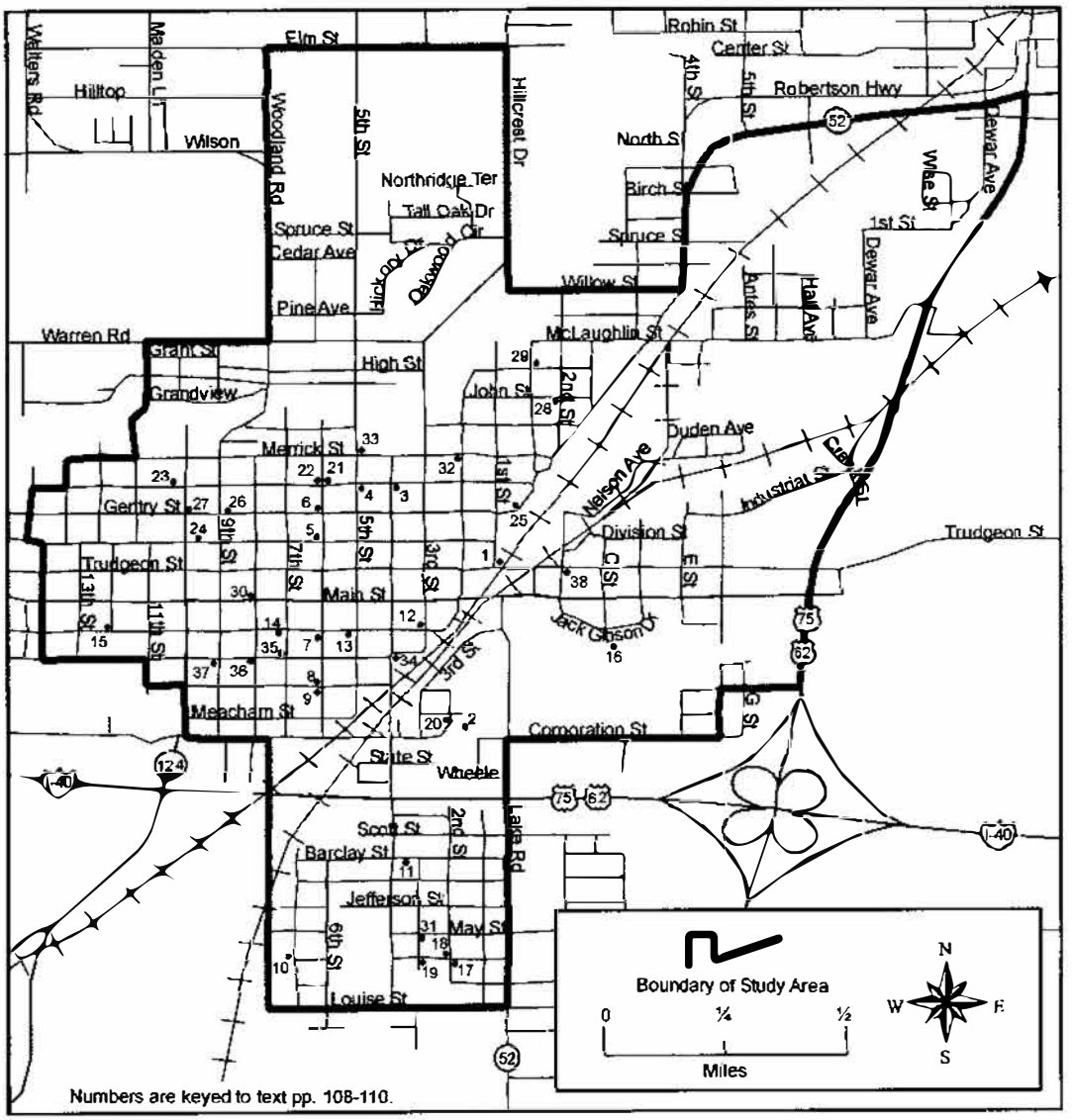
Name (if available) and Address

18. J. G. Hamilton House
    202 West Clegern Street
19. W. S. Harmon House
    211 West Clegern Street
20. E. H. Edwards House
    206 West Corporation Street
21. Grace Episcopal Church
    510(?) West Cummings Street
22. J. E. Kincaid House
    602 West Cummings Street
23. T. J. Barkley House
    1006 West Cummings Street
24. E. D. Brown House
    908 West Division Street
25. George McClearg House
    112 East Gentry Street
26. B. C. Rogers House
    810 West Gentry Street
27. Duncan McKay House
    912 West Gentry Street
28. Steve Kacynski House
    209 East John Street
29. Frank Qutter House
    202 East Lewis Street
30. Walt's DX Service Station
    802 West Main Street
31. J. P. Swann House
    209 West May Street
32. J. S. Holcombe House
    201 West Merrick Street
33. E. W. Smith House
    412 West Merrick Street
34. R. L. Cox House
    311 West Moore Street
35. L. D. Everly House
    702 West Moore Street
36. Barney Fields House
    801 West Moore Street

Name (if available) and Address

37. S. F. Francis House
    1005 West Moore Street
38. G. B. Johnston House
    301 East Trudgeon Street

Properties Warranting Further Study
Henryetta, Oklahoma



Holdenville

Name (if available) and Address

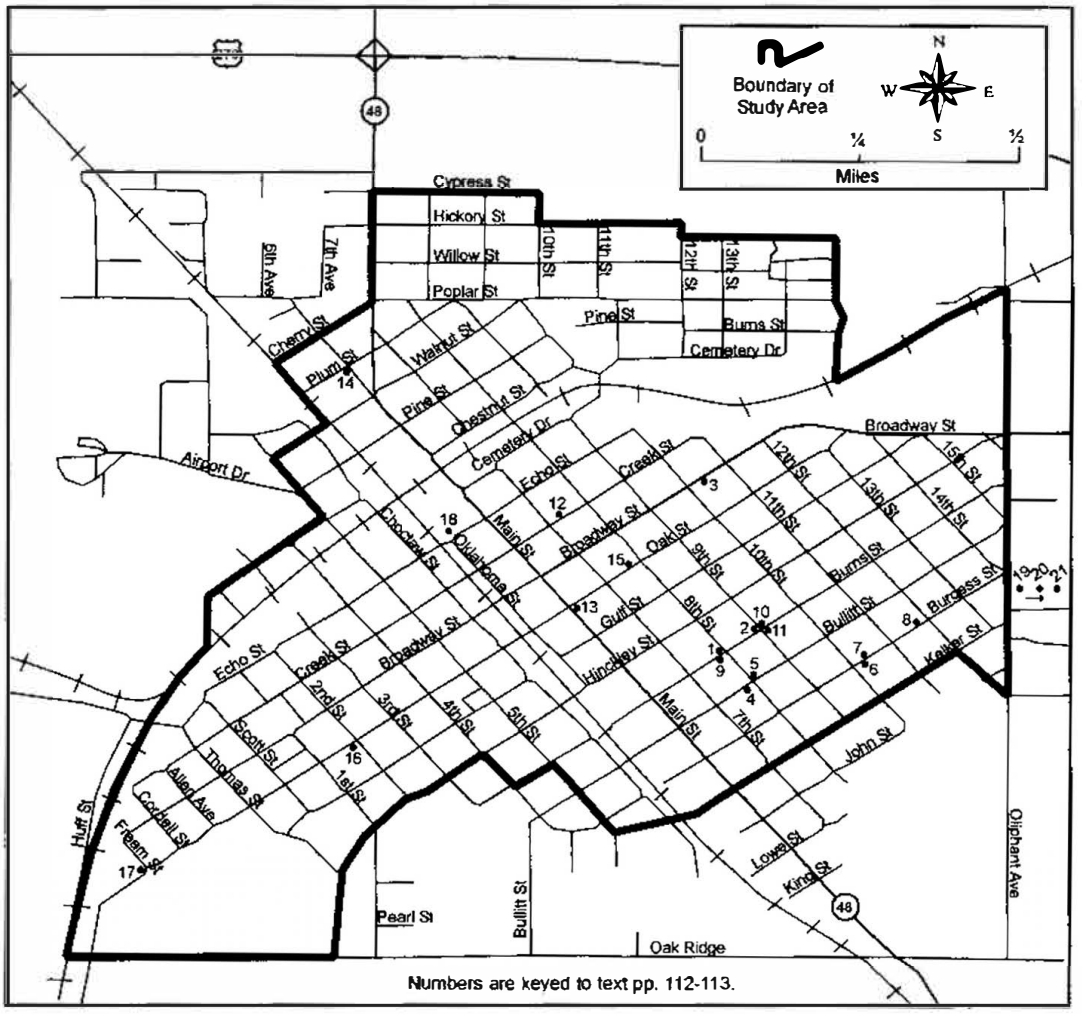
1. J. O. Elliston House
   421 East Eighth Street
2. F. R. Howell House
   423 East Ninth Street
3. 513(?) North Broadway Street
4. B. Rixleben House
   209 North Bullitt Street
5. Jimmie Allen House
   300 North Bullitt Street
6. Jim Harmon House
   503 North Burgess Street
7. G. A. Robinson House
   506 North Burgess Street
8. John Kirk House
   616 North Burgess Street
9. R. D. Starbuck House
   215 North Burns Street
10. Madge McClain House
    400 North Burns Street
11. R. D. Howell House
    401 North Burns Street
12. F. F. Morris House
    216 North Creek Street
13. G. L. Benson Building
    200-212 East Main Street
14. Bessie Terry House
    626 West Main Street
15. Minnie Arnold House
    220 North Oak Street
16. Oliver Mathis House
    602 South Oak Street
17. H. I. Sunderland House
    1124 South Oak Street
18. A. L. Pallmer Building
    309 West Oklahoma Avenue

Name (if available) and Address

19. Letta Williams House
    307 Country Club Drive
20. F. L. Warren House
    308 Country Club Drive
21. Frank Crane House
    408 Country Club Drive

Properties Warranting Further Study

Holdenville, Oklahoma



Numbers are keyed to text pp. 112-113.

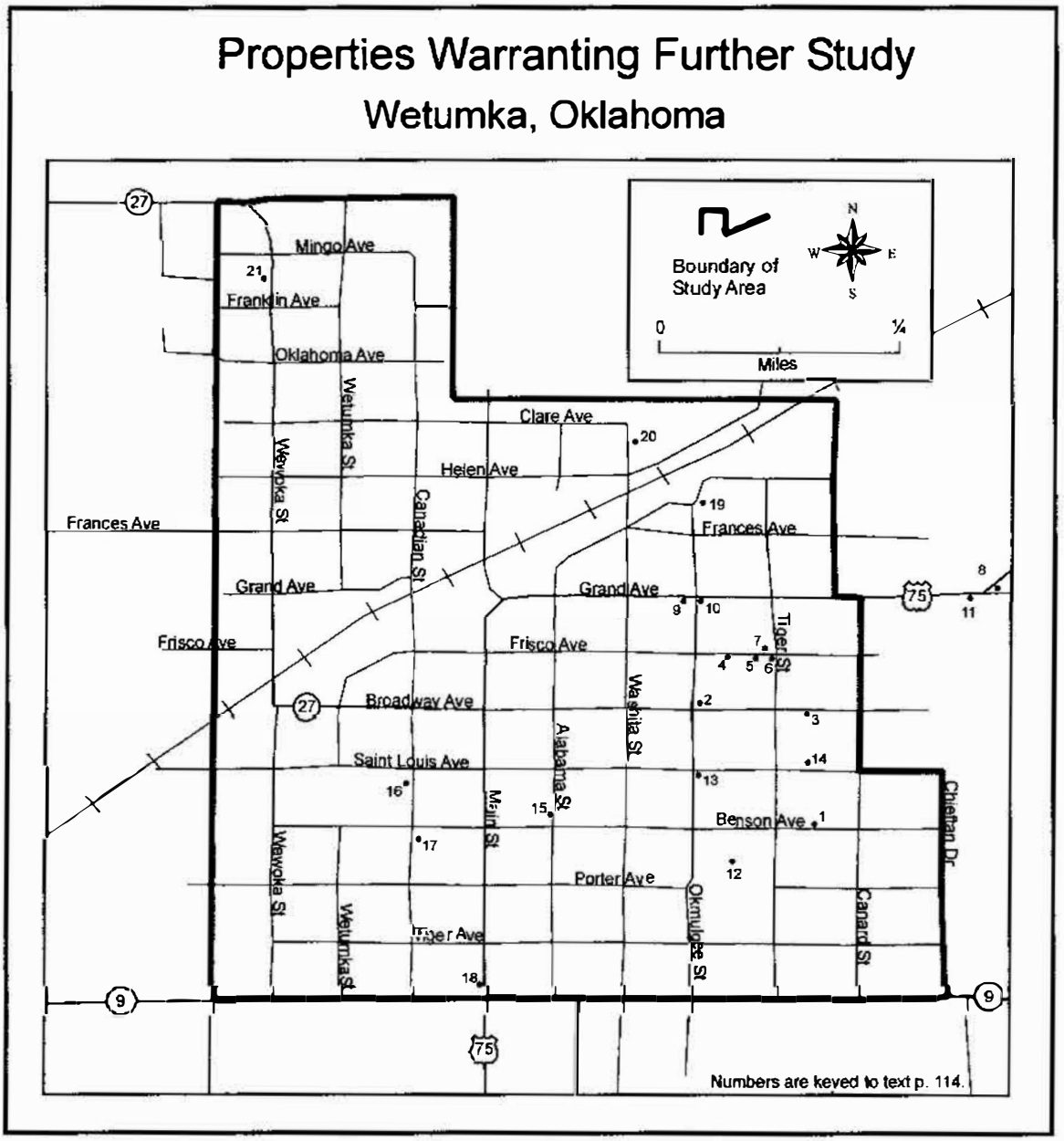
Wetumka

Name (if available) and Address

1. 515 East Benson Avenue
2. 401 East Broadway Avenue
3. 508 East Broadway Avenue
4. 412 East Frisco Avenue
5. 424 East Frisco Avenue
6. 426 East Frisco Avenue
7. 429 East Frisco Avenue
8. East Grand Avenue at Highway 75
9. Jack Herring House
   312 East Grand Avenue
10. 400 East Grand Avenue
11. 606 East Grand Avenue
12. Home Economics Building
    400 Block East Porter Avenue
13. 402 East Saint Louis Avenue
14. 523 East Saint Louis Avenue
15. 214 South Alabama Street
16. Central Public School
    South Canadian Street at Saint Louis Avenue
17. 309 South Canadian Street
18. 510 South Main Street
19. Grain Storage Tanks
    North Frances Avenue at Okmulgee Street
20. Wetumka Light and Water Plant
    500 Block North Washita Street
21. Douglass School/Masterbilt Motors of Wetumka
    802-812 North Wewoka Street

Properties Warranting Further Study

Wetumka, Oklahoma



Wewoka

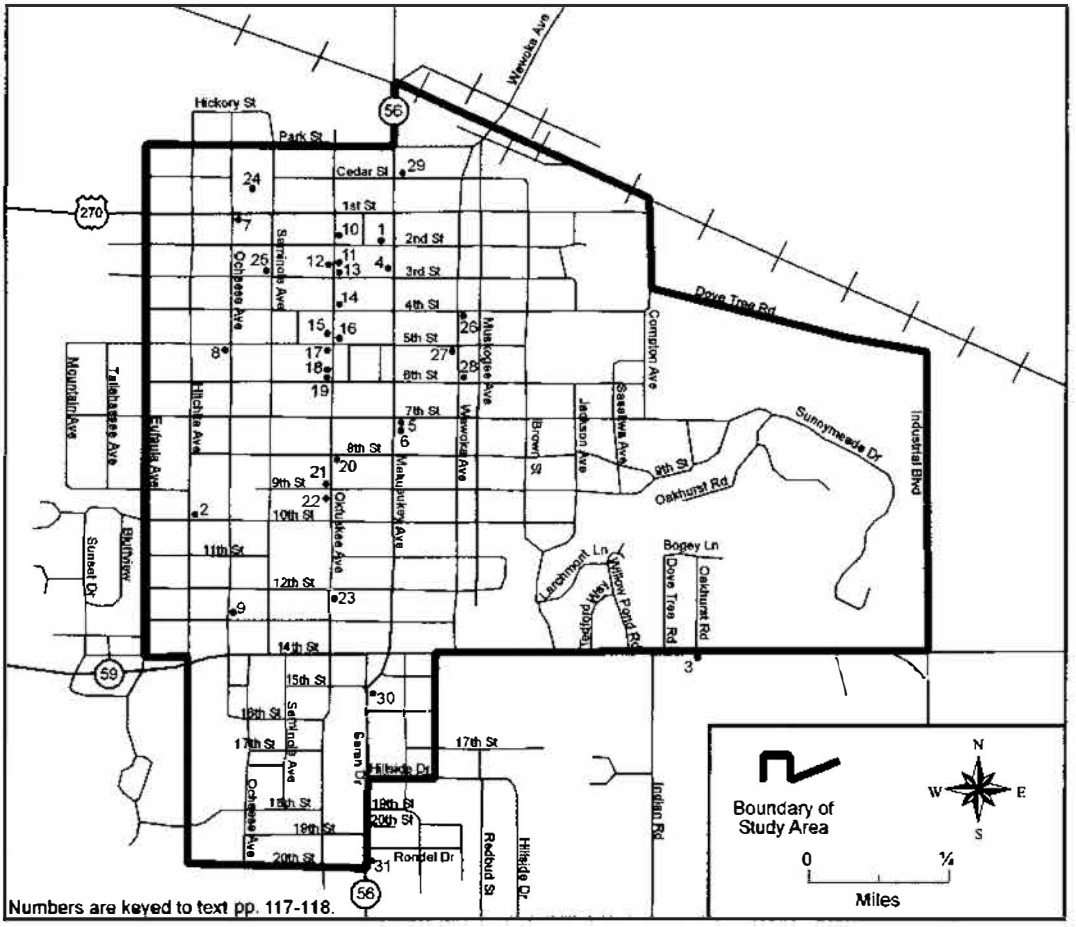
Name (if available) and Address

1. Knight Hospital
   213 West Second Street
2. H. J. Hoff House
   515 West Tenth Street
3. 520 East Fourteenth Street
4. C. C. Vance House
   207 South Mekusukey Avenue
5. First Presbyterian Church
   700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue
6. T. E. Burch House
   708 South Mekusukey Avenue
7. Jones Temple C.M.E.
   108 South Ocheese Avenue
8. D. A. Jackson House
   501 South Ocheese Avenue
9. J. D. Sneed House
   1220 South Ocheese Avenue
10. Cutlip Apartments
    118 South Okfuskee Avenue
11. First United Methodist Church
    202 South Okfuskee Avenue
12. J. E. Howard House
    215 South Okfuskee Avenue
13. A. C. Fisher House
    216 South Okfuskee Avenue
14. Belford Bats House
    324 South Okfuskee Avenue
15. D. H. Petty House
    419 South Okfuskee Avenue
16. First Christian Church
    419 South Okfuskee Avenue
17. 501 South Okfuskee Avenue
18. G. D. Malloy House
    515 South Okfuskee Avenue

Name (if available) and Address

19. F. G. Alex House
    523 South Okfuskee Avenue
20. V. L. Kiker House
    800 South Okfuskee Avenue
21. G. B. Van Sandt House
    825 South Okfuskee Avenue
22. A. B. S. Bontty House
    907 South Okfuskee Avenue
23. F. W. Crider House
    1204 South Okfuskee Avenue
24. Wewoka Gymnasium
    South Seminole Avenue at Cedar Street
25. Hattie B. Jones House
    219 South Seminole Avenue
26. Liberty Missionary Baptist Church
    400-402 South Wewoka Avenue
27. 501 South Wewoka Avenue
28. Wewoka Community Building
    524 South Wewoka Avenue
29. 135 West Cedar Street
30. 1430 South Seran Drive
31. 2012 South Seran Drive

Properties Warranting Further Study
Wewoka, Oklahoma



XII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Henryetta

Henryetta Commercial District:

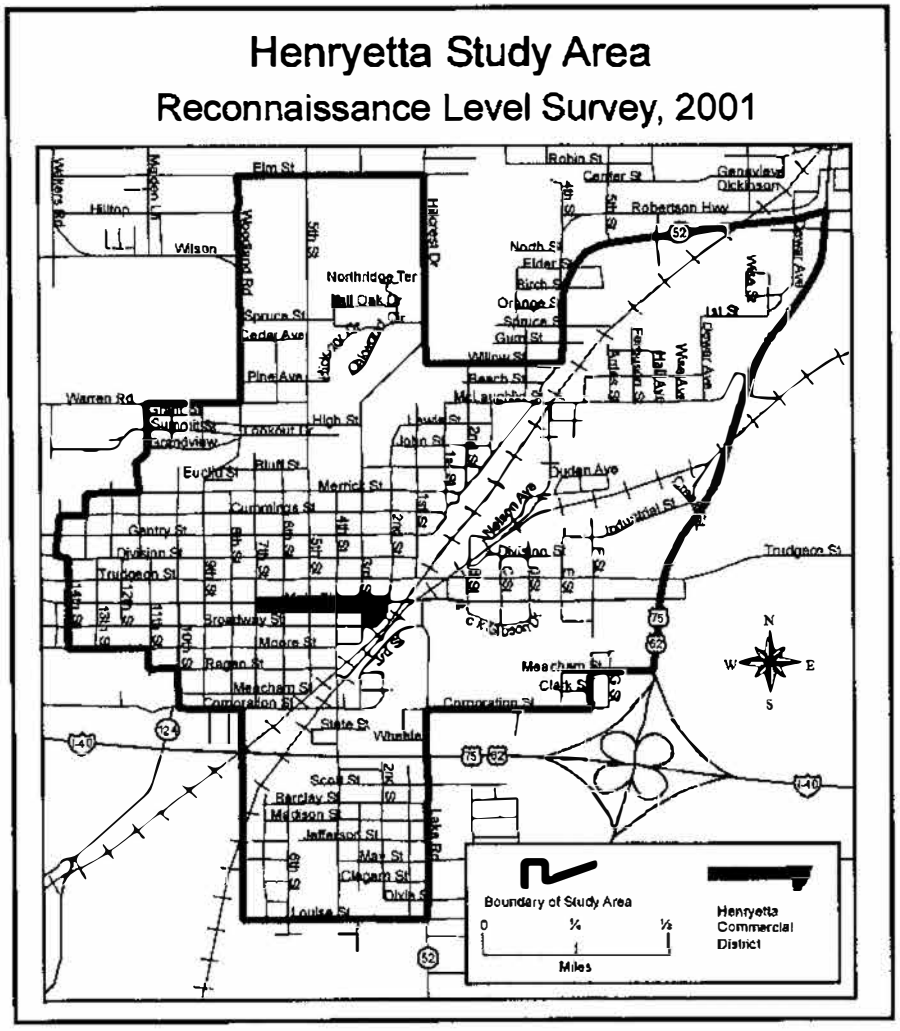
The Henryetta Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because it has functioned as the town's business district for more than a century. Indeed, many of the buildings date to the first and second decades of the town's existence, creating a notable concentration of historic properties. Several of the properties have been altered, namely by the addition of awnings or newer doors and windows. However, the overall historic fabric of "old Henryetta" is still discernable amid the mixture of Commercial style, Romanesque Revival, and more recent Art Deco influences.

The Henryetta Commercial District spans all or portions of nine city blocks along Main Street from Second to Seventh Street. Beginning at Second Street, the district includes the north side of Main Street to Sixth Street, the south side of Main Street between Second and Seventh streets, and the north side of Broadway between Second and Third streets. Within this district, the business hub centered on that portion of Main Street between Third and Sixth streets. To this day, this area still possesses the greatest concentration of historic properties.

Banks, hotels, hardware stores, an opera house, and, later, movie theaters were constructed in this commercial district. Three of the oldest properties include the Citizen's Bank Building (412-414 West Main Street), the Francis Hotel (324(?) West Main Street), and the Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building (403-405 West Main Street). These properties date to the 1904-1907 period. With the exception of the Henryetta Public Library, Masonic Hall, and Purity Bakery Building, all of the surveyed properties

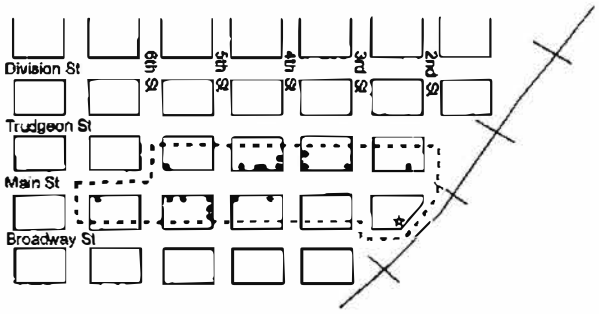
Henryetta Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



Henryetta Commercial District

- Contributing Resource
- ☆ National Register Eligible Property
- - - Boundary of Commercial District



were constructed prior to 1925. Just one property in the Henryetta Commercial District was deemed to be National Register eligible. It is the H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel at 200 West Broadway Street. This unadorned Commercial style building stands adjacent to the old St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad tracks; an architectural testimony to the pragmatism and simple functionality of many of the early buildings as well as to the past importance of the railroad. In contrast, the Italian Renaissance influences visible in the design of the Henryetta Opera House and the Romanesque Revival detailing on the Francis Hotel and Citizen's Bank Building point to the wealth generated by Henryetta's rail connection and its coal. These and other facets of Henryetta's variegated past are captured in this historic district.

The Henryetta Commercial District includes approximately 70 properties about half of which have maintained their architectural integrity, though in varying degrees. As noted above, the primary architectural style in the district is the Commercial style. Intrusions in the district include a few examples of newer construction and some vacant lots. The eighteen properties described below have been identified as contributing resources to the Henryetta Commercial District. It is quite possible that any number of these could be restored to National Register eligibility.

(1) **Garner Block** (115-117 North Fourth Street). Built circa 1917.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The building has a symmetrical façade. Brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases flank the entrance. Double-hung windows, in triples and pairs, mark the second and third floors. These windows have wide stone lintels and

narrow stone sills. Alterations to the first floor include new windows, modified brickwork, and wood and metal infill.

(2) **I.O.O.F. Building** (116 North Fourth Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The lower front façade has been extensively altered with wood infill and large glass block windows. The original round-arched entrance does remain, however. It has a recessed door with the arch intrados recessed from the building face. The façade windows are one over one double-hung with projecting stone sills and no lintels, except for the outer third story windows which have decorative brick surrounds. The cornice of the building is very attractive, with patterned brickwork surrounding small diamond-shaped stones. A gently curved parapet decorates the top of the façade.

(3) **Masonic Hall** (115 South Fifth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two story Commercial style building with Art Deco influences. The cladding consists of brick, and the entire wall space between the second story windows and cornice contains decorative basket weave brickwork. Of the four windows on the second story façade, two have glass block windows while the other two have wood infill. Large glass block windows also mark the first floor façade, but the brick below them is not original. These windows are topped with uncommon multi-pane clerestories. Decorative stonework along the cornice creates the effect that the three front pilasters are topped with Christian crosses.

(4) **Purity Bakery Building** (117-119 South Fifth Street). Built circa 1925. This is a one story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. Large glass block windows mark the first story while basket weave brickwork decorates the wall space above the windows. An attractive, corbeled cornice spans the top of the building. Alterations include the addition of new signage, a cloth awning, and metal infill over the clerestory.

(5) **Saul's Cut Rate Store/Star Rooms** (214 West Main Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Paired, double-hung windows topped with a stone drip molding mark the second story. A corbeled cornice provides additional decoration to the building façade. The first story has been significantly altered by the addition of a metal awning across the front and a type of board and batten siding below the display windows.

(6) **Williford Auto Parts Building** (300 West Main Street). Built circa 1918. This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Decoration is very modest and includes the embattled parapet and the attractive brickwork at the cornice line. The building has been altered with the addition of a large wrap-around awning with asphalt or composition shingles which covers the display windows on the front and side. The untooled stone below the display windows reflects another alteration, as does the lighter-colored brick used at the corner of the building.

(7) **Francis Hotel** (324(?) West Main Street). Built in 1907.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick and stone cladding, and Romanesque detailing. The first floor has been extensively altered, but the second floor retains a decorative mix of rough-faced stone and brick. For example, there are keyed round arches and the keystone and imposts consist of stone while the voussoirs are brick. The original windows in the arches have been replaced with double-hung windows now surrounded by wood infill. Decorative brickwork, including corbeling and bricks placed to resemble dentils, marks the cornice. On the west elevation the round arches give way to four large rectangular windows that have wood infill. Five merlons in various degrees of deterioration rise above the roof top on the west elevation, creating the impression of battlements. It appears that other merlons were present but have been removed because of deterioration. Alterations to the first floor include the complete removal and replacement of the original cladding with ceramic tile, and the infilling of the clerestory with wood or plywood. A mosaic tile business sign was built into the wall space on the front part of the side of the building, near the entrance.

(8) **Henryetta Opera House/Morgan Building** (400 West Main Street). Built in 1910.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Italian Renaissance influences. The first floor has been extensively altered by the piecemeal addition of different façades on smaller businesses.

However, one of the original entrances to the building has been retained. It is marked by an attractive, keyed round arch. Round arched triple windows which resemble ribbon windows distinguish the second story. On the east elevation these round arches give way to semi-elliptical arches. Windows on the third floor are flat topped. All of the windows on the second and third floors have wood infill. Seven pilasters divide the wall space on the second story east elevation. The building façade includes a simple corbeled cornice, and is "textured" by slightly raising or offsetting every fourth course of brick.

(9) **Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building** (403-405 West Main Street). Built circa 1907.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and modest Romanesque detailing. Three round arched windows outlined by a stone drip molding dominate the second story. There is also a simple but attractive corbeled cornice. The first floor has been altered to the extent that little of the original façade is visible. A metal awning with shed roof extends across the width of the façade.

(10) **Central Drug Store** (410(?) West Main Street). Built circa 1908.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Art Deco detailing. The first floor has been significantly altered by the subdivision of floor space into separate businesses. The most striking feature of the building is the inset rectangle on the façade, above the awnings, which contains numerous small multi-colored stones set in

decorative geometric patterns. A brick parapet carrying the date "1919" rises above a projecting stone cornice. Dentils mark, and are almost obscured by, the cornice. The contrasting colors, shades, and patterns of brick make the building especially attractive. Judging from the Sanborn maps, this building appears to have been constructed about 1908. The 1919 date on the building probably indicates the year the present façade was completed.

(11) **Citizen's Bank Building** (412-414 West Main Street). Built in 1904. This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque detailing. Three large round arched ribbon windows dominate the second story façade. A visually prominent projecting drip molding of smooth stone outlines the round arches. The arches themselves consist of four courses of small (brick-sized) rough-faced stones. Multi-pane casement windows fill the arches. A stepped and corbeled cornice topped with stone coping also decorates the façade. The words "Citizens Bank" are inscribed over the central window in a brick framed rectangle with pointed ends. Alterations to the first floor have been extensive and include the addition of metal infill across the clerestory, new signage, and awnings, one of which is gabled. The brickwork and business fronts have been remodeled.

(12) **Burnett and Moore Hardware Building** (420 West Main Street). Built in 1909.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque detailing. Two large round compound arches with recessed imposts decorate the second story. The use of a darker-colored brick for the voussoirs of the arches enhances their appearance. A corbeled cornice and recessed rectangles mark the top of the building, and a small round arch with soldier brick voussoirs rises above and outlines the date "1909." Alterations to the first floor include metal infill over the clerestory, new signage, an awning, and different brickwork and windows.

(13) **Clark-Darland Hardware Building** (421-423 West Main Street). Built circa 1921.

This is a three story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. The use of lighter-colored stone for the cornice, lintels, and other decorative details provides an attractive contrast. Triple windows mark the third story façade, while paired and triple windows occur on the second and third stories of the west elevation. All of these windows appear to have been double-hung, but the side windows now have metal infill. Brick pilasters divide the wall space on the second and third floors. Five large windows outlined by brick pilasters with stone edges mark the first floor on the west elevation and continue across the façade. However, the side windows have stone infill and newer fixed pane display windows have

been added to the front. Metal infill covers the second floor of the façade, and a newer shed roof awning now spans the first floor façade.

(14) **J. R. Reynolds Building** (505 West Main Street). Built in 1916.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by the addition of a long rectangular sign above the display windows. The windows on the second story have stone sills and lintels, and appear to have been paired double-hung windows but now have wood infill. A corbeled cornice decorated with bricks made to resemble dentils marks the top of building. There is also a slightly embattled parapet topped with stone coping.

(15) **515 West Main Street.** Built in 1917.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It has very little applied ornamentation other than simple stonework. The two original windows of the second floor have concrete block infill, and wood or plaster infill now covers the clerestory.

(16) **Henryetta Public Library** (518 West Main Street). Built in 1935.

This one story building with brick cladding and a basement displays a mixture of Neoclassical and Art Deco styles. A belt course of light stonework marks the level of the first floor. Four brick pilasters with stone capitals dominate the façade and support a stone cornice. Tall and recessed flat-topped windows flank the central entrance. Two smaller windows with projecting stone sills and projecting brick surrounds mark the ends of the building. This alternating use of raised and recessed windows makes

for a simple but attractive design for the building façade. The present windows were added in the 1980s. This building housed the post office until 1966, when it was acquired for use by the library.

(17) **Gallamore and Champion Building** (521(?) West Main Street). Built in 1914.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by changes to the display windows and entry door. The clerestory has metal infill and a metal awning with shed roof extends across the front of this and an adjacent building. Brick pilasters mark the corners of the building. The two second story windows have wide stone lintels and share a narrow stone sill. Both windows have wood infill. Raised and patterned brickwork decorates the cornice and front corners of the building.

(18) **Black and Dicus Building** (621 West Main Street). Built circa 1910.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The building has very minimal decoration. The second story windows are double-hung, one over one, with plain block sills and lintels of stone. The building has experienced considerable deterioration with the wood of these windows distressed. Also, the general condition of the mortar appears poor. The first floor has been extensively altered by the addition of a cladding of ashlar stone (possibly a cast product) in irregular courses, and replacement of the original doors and windows.

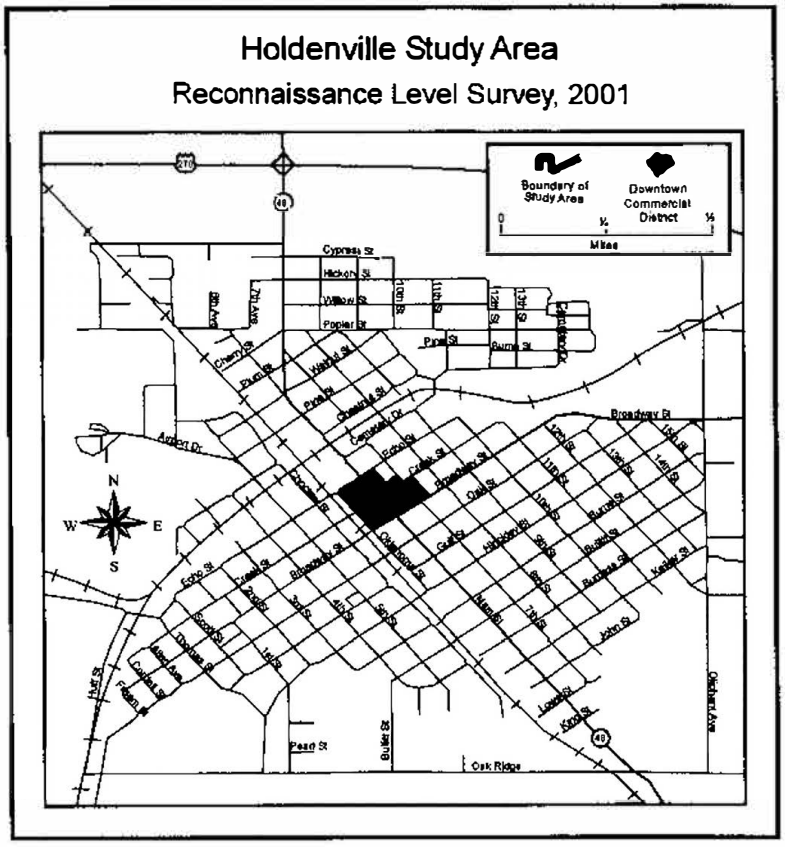
Holdenville

Downtown Commercial District

Holdenville's Downtown Commercial District includes all or portions of just five city blocks. The boundaries of the district consist of the north side of Broadway between Oklahoma and Seventh streets, the north side of Oklahoma Street between Echo and Broadway, the south side of Seventh between Echo and Creek streets, and both sides of Seventh Street between Creek and Broadway.

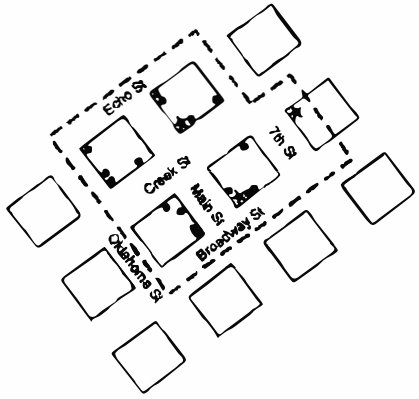
As delimited, this district is very compact and each block possesses one or more historic properties. Furthermore, the intersection of Main and Broadway constitutes the initial nucleus of Holdenville's business district which was already in its formative stages by the close of the nineteenth century. The centerpiece and landmark of the Downtown Commercial District is unquestionably the First National Bank building/Amos Drug Store on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Broadway. This beautiful Romanesque Revival style building, still distinguished by its second story round tower, dates to 1901 and constitutes one of the oldest surviving buildings in the Downtown Commercial District. For these reasons the First National Bank building is National Register eligible.

One block away from the First National Bank building stands the Holdenville City Hall. This elegant Greek Revival style structure was listed in the National Register in 1981. Built in 1910, the Holdenville City Hall remains in excellent condition and continues to serve as an important node for the city's municipal functions. A third property that helps to anchor the Downtown Commercial District is the Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street). This building dates to 1935 and reflects another facet



Downtown Commercial District

★ National Register-listed or eligible property
• Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Downtown Commercial District



of Holdenville's importance as a center of government activity. In short, the Downtown Commercial District of Holdenville warrants an intensive-level study because of the presence of three properties that either are listed in the National Register or have potential for being listed in it. The concentration of other contributing resources, most of them built during the first three decades of the town's existence, is also noteworthy and provide a visual index to the endurance of the town's historic fabric.

The Downtown Commercial District includes about 50 properties. Roughly two-thirds or more of those properties have retained their architectural integrity. Most of the buildings in the district reflect the dominance of the Commercial style. Intrusions are relatively few, but include some newer buildings. The following sixteen properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Downtown Commercial District:

(1) **C. M. Hamilton Building** (102 North Broadway Street). Built in 1903. This two story building with stone cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style and suggests Richardsonian Romanesque influences, including the rough-faced masonry walls and the band of round arched windows that spans the second story. Closely spaced modillions create an attractive bracketed cornice that is topped with finials. A triangular-shaped parapet with diamond patterned infill rises above the roof top. Alterations to the first floor include the addition of large fixed-pane display windows, a metal awning, and wood or metal infill in the clerestory above the awning.

(2) **Hamilton Building** (104 North Broadway Street). Built in 1903. This is a two story brick clad building in the Commercial style. The first

story has been considerably altered. Beneath the display windows brickwork of a different color has been added, the clerestory has wood or metal infill, and a metal awning has been added. Fewer alterations have affected the second floor which has four windows with continuous stone lintels and sills. Above the lintel course four star braces reinforce the façade. Stone coping marks the roofline, below which stretches a dentilled cornice. A nearly triangular parapet rises above the roofline and carries the building's nameplate. Only one of the two stone finials still stands. Below the cornice alternating bands of decorative brickwork and stonework are displayed in separate courses.

(3) **R. D. Howell Building** (104-106 North Creek Street). Built in 1902. This is a two story brick clad Commercial style building. The first floor has been altered as indicated by the darker brickwork at the entrances, and the metal infill above the fixed pane display windows. This building possesses an unusual cornice created by the placement of bricks in "dog-tooth" pattern. Four sets of paired metal awning-style windows mark the second floor, and the wall surface above each of the windows is decorated with basket weave brickwork that carries a small diamond-shaped stone in the center. On the first floor soldier brick lintels punctuated with small stone squares provide modest decoration for the windows. By 1913 this building housed the Empress Theater, and in the 1940s became the Grand Theater.

(4) **Dalton of Barnard Building** (111-113 North Creek Street). Built in 1923.

This single story building with brick cladding is an example of the commercial style. Decorative details are few but include a corbeled cornice. A full- width awning has been added to the front.

(5) **Civic Center** (124 North Creek Street). Built circa 1925.

This two story building has brick cladding and a barrel roof, but displays no distinctive architectural style. This building originally functioned as the first armory in the city. It presently serves as a senior citizen's center. As a result, the entryway as been altered by the addition of sloped walkways or ramps to provide wheelchair access and by the addition of handrails of steel pipe. A large cloth awning has also been added above the entrance. Four murals of early Holdenville painted on plywood partially cover the original windows. The windows on the east elevation now have wood infill. A raised and stepped parapet dominates the façade, and gives way to an embattled parapet on the front corners of the building creating the impression of a tower. Five brick buttresses mark the side elevations.

(6) **A. B. Enos Building** (111 South Creek Street). Built circa 1910.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is simple with a central pedestrian door topped with a blind round arch. A large vehicle door stands adjacent to the entrance while boarded up display windows are adjacent to the door on the other side. Two single story pilasters immediately flank the door, and a very unusual "dog-tooth"

cornice spans the façade. Four large windows on the second story have wood infill. This building housed a Ford dealership in the 1920s.

(7) **C. R. Cordell Building** (112 South Creek Street). Built in 1925.

This one story building with brick cladding is a very modest example of the Art Deco style. The façade has been altered so that the large areas flanking the door now have brick infill. A slight stepped parapet rises above the roofline. The date stone is high on the parapet and centrally located. The wall surface below the parapet is decorated with a basket weave pattern, punctuated by lighter-colored stones placed to create a geometric motif of diamonds and squares.

(8) **C. W. Miller Building** (117-125 South Creek Street). Built in 1922.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is generally symmetrical except for minor variations in the ground floor display windows and entries, in some cases because of alterations. The cornice is corbeled, and seven sets of paired double-hung windows with lug sills span the second story and flank a set of four double-hung windows. A full-width flat awning in two sections and suspended from the façade by steel rods stretches across the first story.

(9) **Elks Lodge** (114 South Echo Street). Built circa 1955.

This is a single story building in the Moderne style. The building possesses considerable asymmetry. For example, the cladding utilizes dark-colored brick for the bases of the walls and buff bricks for the top portion of the walls. In addition, the side wings do not match; one is

rectangular while the other has a large rounded corner distinguished by a prominent glass block window. Entry is through a vestibule with one side dominated by rectangular panes of glass in a grille pattern. The other exposed side of the vestibule is brick and is marked by three tall, narrow multi-pane fixed windows. The vestibule is taller than the adjacent roofs of the wings, and the brick wall extends beyond the vestibule and projects up to form a tall wing wall pierced by three decorative circles.

(10) **Stanford Drug Store** (100 West Main Street). Built circa 1900.

This two story building is an example of the Commercial style. The entire façade has been extensively altered by the addition of polychrome brick cladding, large fixed-pane display windows, and the use of two different types of awnings. In contrast, the east side of the building displays the original stone construction materials and style, with suggestions of a Romanesque influence.

(11) **H. Johnson Building** (103 West Main Street). Built in 1903.

This two story building with stone cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style, and somewhat suggestive of Richardsonian Romanesque. Characteristics of that style displayed here include rough-faced masonry walls and large one over one windows with round arches. Closely spaced modillions form a decorative, bracketed cornice that is topped with four stone finials. A triangular-shaped parapet rises above the nameplate and is filled with stones laid in or etched with a diamond

pattern. Modifications to the first floor include the addition of large fixed pane display windows and a cloth awning.

(12) **Eubank Building** (108-110 West Main Street). Built in 1903.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style. Simple brick pilasters form the visual and practical horizontal boundaries of the three separate businesses that now occupy the building. The first story has been altered by the addition of large fixed-pane display windows as well as metal and wood shingled awnings. Keyed round arches and continuous sills, both of rough-cut stone, decorate the second story. Alternating courses of stone, brick dentils, and corbeled brick form an attractive and unusual cornice. Triangularly shaped pieces of stone that rise from the roofline support decorative finials or carry the building name and date of construction.

(13) **Lloyd Thomas Building** (114 West Main Street). Built circa 1915.

This is a brick clad, two and a half story building in the Commercial style. The first floor has been extensively altered and now has a wide expanse of plate glass windows. The second floor retains the original double-hung six over six windows with stone sills and unusually wide concrete lintels that are topped with a partial course of rowlock brick. A decorative cornice is formed by a course of stone which stretches above two courses of dentils separated by three courses of corbeled brick. Decorative stone brackets mark the ends of the cornice.

(14) **Turner and Lucas Building** (215 West Main Street). Built in 1927.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has large fixed-pane display windows and two pedestrian doors each with a different type of transom. Eight identical one over one double-hung windows with concrete or stone lug sills and lintels of soldier brick with decorative stone squares mark the second story. Above the lintels and below the white stone coping of the parapet is a large area of brick set in a basket weave pattern.

(15) **Main Service Station** (223 West Main Street). Built circa 1930.

This one story brick clad building reflects the Art Deco style. It was built as a service station, for selling gasoline and servicing cars. It has a drive-through bay where the gas was pumped, and two garage bays for servicing cars. The brick columns which support the drive-through bay have decorative brickwork which creates the effect of striations. This emphasis on verticality, so characteristic of the Art Deco style, is repeated in the pilasters that decorate the garage bays. The stone caps of these pilasters project above the roofline and point skyward.

(16) **Cope Hotel/C. W. Miller Building** (207-209 West Oklahoma Avenue). Built in 1925.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style and originally functioned as a hotel. The building has long been abandoned, and while the external condition is fair to poor the interior may be in ruins. The wooden awning across the front has

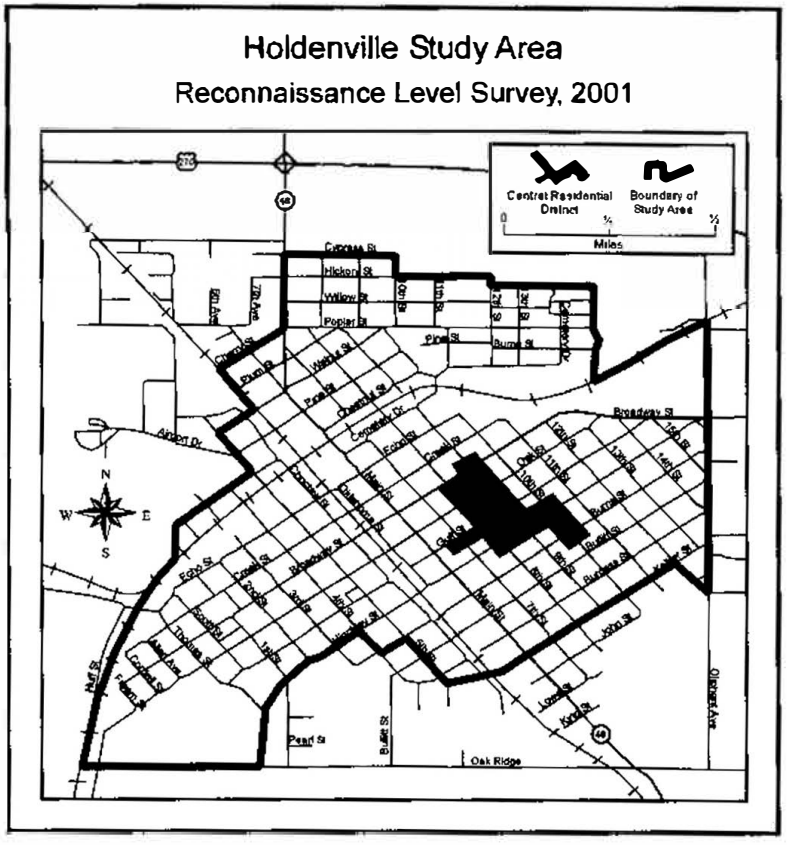
deteriorated to a weathered framework. All the large windows on the first floor and several of the windows on the second floor have been boarded up. Decorative details are minimal but include a stone cornice, paired double-hung windows topped with a continuous soldier brick lintel, and clerestories above the first floor windows.

Central Residential District

The Central Residential District in Holdenville also warrants an intensive level survey because of its association with Holdenville's oil boom and because of the concentration of properties that have a high degree of architectural integrity.

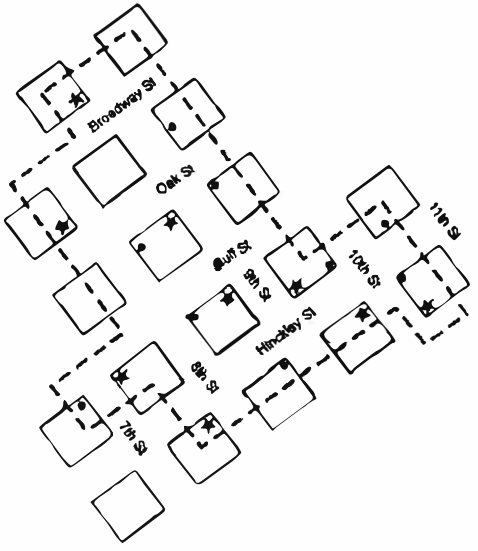
The Central Residential District includes both sides of Hinckley Street between Eighth and Tenth streets, the north side of Tenth Street between Hinckley and Burns streets, the east side of Gulf Street between Seventh and Ninth streets, both sides of Eighth Street between Hinckley and Oak Streets, and both sides of Ninth Street between Hinckley and Broadway.

This part of Holdenville emerged as one of the town's more distinctive single-family residential neighborhoods during the 1920s and 1930s and is largely a reflection of the oil boom that Holdenville experienced during that time. In fact, nearly all of the properties in this area that were surveyed as part of this project date to this very period. It is expected that many of the homes were the residences of locally successful businesspeople and oil company operators, although additional research is needed to substantiate this. One very important exception to this is the Thomas H. Scales House



Central Residential District

- ★ National Register-listed or eligible property
- • Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Central Residential District



(224 North Oak Street). This National Register eligible property dates to 1896 and has the distinction of being one of Holdenville's oldest residential dwellings. The association of this house with Thomas Scales is also significant because he was one of the first businessmen in Holdenville. He operated a mercantile store on Main Street.

One property in the Central Residential District has been listed in the National Register since 1983. It is the John E. Turner House at 401 East Tenth Street. However, a total of seven other properties in the district are eligible for listing in the National Register. This includes a mixture of residential, educational, religious, and commercial properties. The one commercial property is the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company building at 210 North Gulf Street. The building is a very elegant example of the Art Deco style and it enhances the architectural caliber and integrity of the residential district. Likewise, the First Baptist Church (306 North Broadway) and the Grace M. Pickens Public Library (209 East Ninth Street) also contribute to the character of the Central Residential District even though they are not residential properties. The residential properties in the district include a mix of Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles. The most architecturally distinctive and prominent homes—those that are National Register eligible—all occupy corner lots.

The Central Residential District includes some 50 properties, two-thirds of which have maintained their architectural integrity. Perhaps the most significant challenge to the integrity of properties in the district today is the addition of vinyl siding. In addition to the properties discussed above, the following eight properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Central Residential District:

(1) **Barnard United Methodist Church** (300 East Eighth Street). Built in 1925.

This is a three story brick clad Late Gothic Revival style church with raised basement. Brick buttresses with concrete shoulders and caps mark the corners and sides of the building. The façade is dominated by a large pointed arch which frames a stained glass window decorated with extensive tracery. Double batten doors are slightly recessed beneath another pointed arch. Two tall square brick towers topped with battlements flank the entrance. The east and west elevations are decorated with three tall pointed arch windows.

(2) **Children's Hospital/Boyce Convalescent Home** (210 East Eighth Street). Built in 1934.

This is a two and a half story brick clad building that is a very modest example of the Italianate style. The façade has a recessed round arch entry that is marked by four cherub sculptures that stand on brick pedestals on either side of the steps. Basket weave brickwork decorates the façade between the first and second story windows as well as along the center portion of the wall below the roofline. First story windows have soldier brick lintels while second story windows are topped by a nearly continuous sill course of soldier brick. There have been some alterations to the building, including a new roof as well as new windows.

(3) **Holdenville Junior High School** (100 Block East Ninth Street). Built in 1928-1930.

This one story brick clad building is a modest example of the Art Deco style of architecture. The central section of the building is two stories in height, and the side wings one story. The entrances to the building have the most decoration. Simple geometric forms decorate the stonework at the tops of the brick pilasters on either side of the doors. Above the entrances the coping rises into a slight parapet. Originally these buildings were separate. The building facing Oak Street was the junior high and was built in 1928. The building facing Ninth Street was constructed in 1930 and appears to have been used as the high school. In the 1940s an NYA workshop (for woodworks and auto repair) had been built on the northwest corner of the lot, although it no longer exists.

(4) **First Christian Church** (200 East Ninth Street). Built in 1925.

This two story church with raised basement and brick cladding reflects the Neoclassical style. A pedimented portico dominates the façade. Dentils decorate the pediment and the parapet that rises above the pediment has a band of stone carved with a decorative scroll pattern. Two full-height Ionic columns and two square brick columns support the portico. Stone cartouches decorate the brick columns. The façade is symmetrical with a central entry door and three pairs of stained glass windows above. A lintel course of rowlock and soldier brick encircles the building. The back corners of the church have plain brick chimneys.

(5) **Everett Gammill House** (401 East Ninth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two and a half story house that displays a mixture of the Prairie School and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The house has vinyl siding, and one of its porch supports has been replaced. The façade is symmetrical and dominated by a large gabled element over the porch. The porch extends on two sides of the house and is supported by four large brick columns. Sidelights that are half panel, half glass flank the door, and crown molding tops the windows and doors on the first story. Roof beams decorate the eaves on the house and on the dormers.

(6) **Dol-Bar Apartments** (123 North Gulf Street). Built in 1930.

This two story apartment building with flat roof and brick cladding has no distinctive style of architecture. The façade and both sides are symmetrical with each side having four pairs of double-hung windows on each floor. The front has a central entry with a five step stoop and a small landing. The door is flanked with ten-pane sidelights and the entrance is covered by a metal awning, with a pair of double-hung windows above. All windows have stone lug sills and soldier brick lintels. Inset stone squares mark the ends of the lintels and "frame" the top corners of the windows. The parapet is plain with smooth stone coping, stepped up only for the area above the central entry. On this raised portion is a stone with the inscription "Dol - Bar Apts".

(7) **T. E. Thetford House** (424 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a one and a half story Queen Anne style house with shiplap siding.

Machine cut wood shingles decorate the gable peaks and there is a cut-away bay window on the north elevation. Crown molding decorates the tops of the doors, windows, and corner boards. Seven slender classical columns, probably not original, support the wrap-around porch, and the chimney stacks have decorative brickwork. There is a second bay window adjacent to the front door, and a large, horizontal sliding window has replaced the original window.

(8) **Anna Haskett House** (501 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1925. This is a two and a half story Prairie School style house with basement. The house has stucco cladding, boxed eaves, and a tile roof. An l-shaped porch supported by three battered piers set on brick pedestals extends on two sides of the house. A tiled pent roof covers the first story window on the south elevation. One major alteration is that all of the windows have recently been replaced.

(9) **C. C. Stanford House** (506 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1930. This is a one and a half story brick clad Tudor Revival style house. A compound round arch marks the entrance, and the vertical supports of the arch are enhanced by the use of buff brick placed to resemble quoins. Blind semi-elliptical arches decorate the front windows, and a blind round arch decorates the chimney. Buttresses with flared tops and of varying height give definition to the chimney. Basket weave brickwork forms a sill course around the house, and has been used to "fill" the blind arches.

Stroup Park Recreation District

Holdenville possesses a collection of historic properties built as a result of WPA projects during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Three of these are located in an oval-shaped area adjacent to Broadway Street between Eleventh and Fifteenth Streets. These properties form a select group of notable historic resources and are part of or adjacent to one of Holdenville's city parks, Stroup Park. This assemblage of properties, each with a link to the construction of public works as a result of Depression-era projects, makes the Stroup Park Recreation District significant and worthy of an intensive level survey.

Two of the properties in the district are eligible for listing in the National Register. These include the Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium and the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House. The third property, technically a historic structure, is a drainage channel that was constructed through Stroup Park. It is a contributing resource to the Stroup Park Recreation District and is described below.

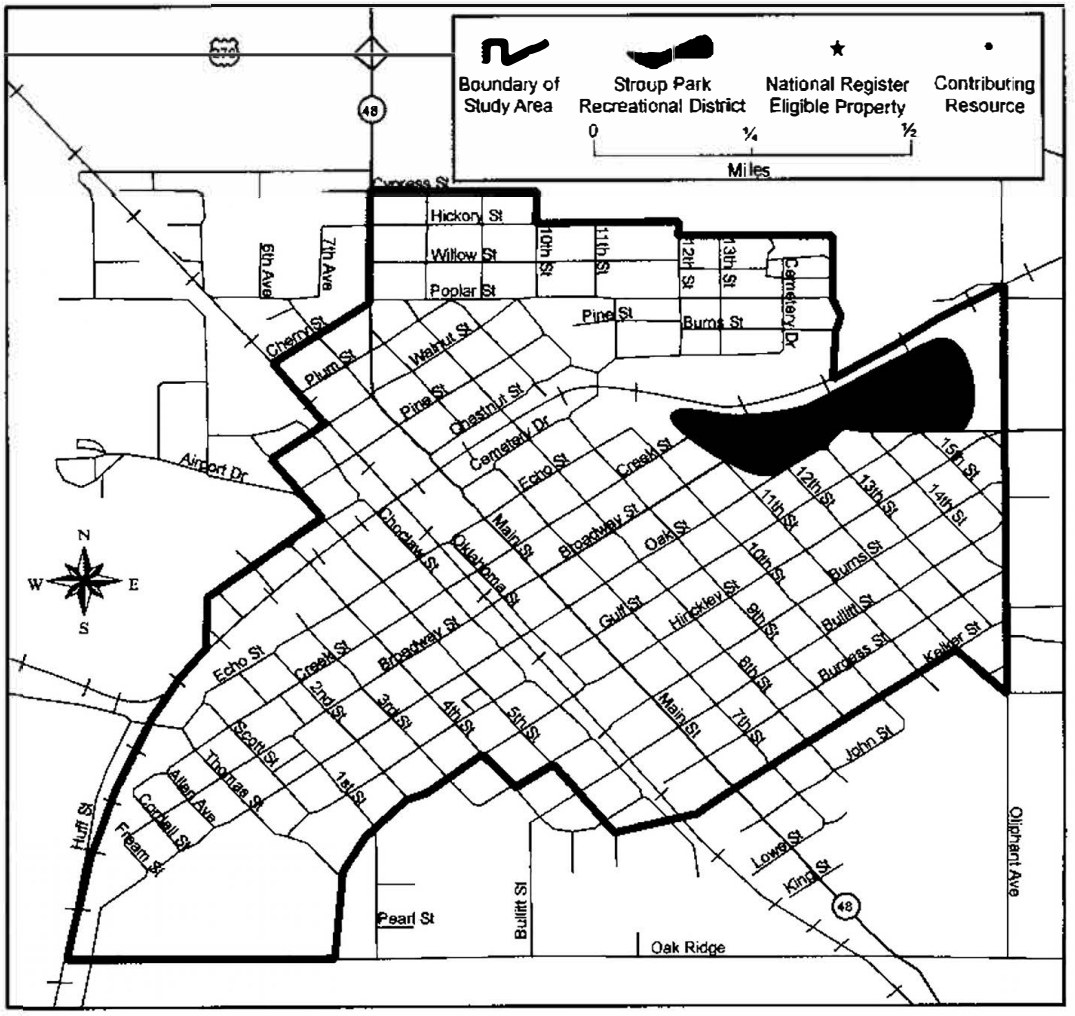
(1) **Stone-lined drainage channel** (East Twelfth Street at Broadway). Built circa 1940.

This is a stone-lined drainage channel in the WPA standardized style. The photographed portion is located across from Stroup Park. The channel is shallow and relatively wide, with courses of rectangular cut stone on sidewalls and irregular shaped flat-faced stone on the drainage channel bed. The wall on the north side is stepped in three tiers while the opposite wall is flush. The channel bed or floor forms a very shallow "v" profile. The sidewall mortar appears to be generally in good shape, but little or no

mortar is apparent on the stone floor and there has been some shifting of the stones.

Stroup Park Recreational District

Holdenville, Oklahoma



Wetumka

Wetumka Commercial District:

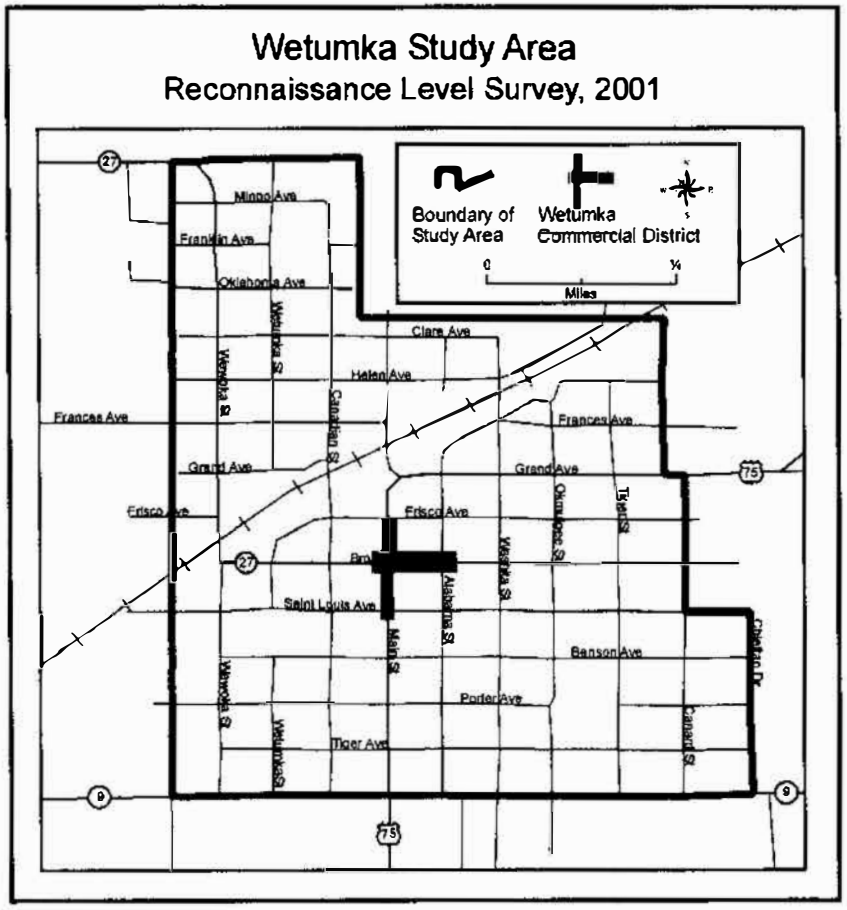
The Wetumka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey. This district includes about 40 properties, most of which reflect the Commercial style of architecture. These properties illustrate the two main surges in Wetumka's growth, and consequently, construction. In other words, the dates of the buildings tend to cluster in two time periods: the early 1900s when Wetumka was founded, and the 1920s, when Wetumka experienced its oil boom.

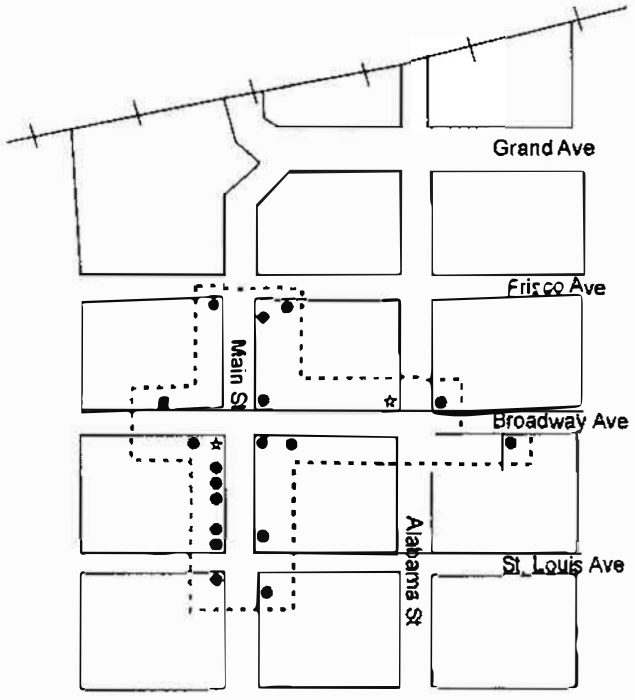
Twenty properties were surveyed in the district. Two of these were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register. They include the American National Bank Building (100 South Main Street) and the First Christian Church (123 East Broadway Avenue). Respectively, they provide examples of the Romanesque Revival and Tudor Revival styles and symbolize two dimensions of Wetumka's urban functions: commerce and religion.

Eighteen other properties were surveyed as contributing resources to the Wetumka Commercial District. They are described in the list below. On another note, the historic Meadors Hotel was destroyed by fire in August 2002. The loss of this major resource created a significant void in this historic district. The Meadors Hotel is described below primarily for the purpose of recording this historic property.

(1) **112-114 East Broadway Avenue**. Built in 1928.

This one story, stand-alone building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. Decoration is minimal and consists


Wetumka Study Area
Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001
Boundary of Study Area
Wetumka Commercial District
Miles
Minnie Ave
Franklin Ave
Oklahoma Ave
Clare Ave
Helen Ave
Frances Ave
Grand Ave
Frisco Ave
Saint Louis Ave
Benson Ave
Porter Ave
Tiger Ave
Main St
Alabama St
Canadian St
Oklahoma St
Tyler St
Chestnut Dr
27
75
9


Wetumka Commercial District
Contributing Resource
National Register Eligible Property
Boundary of Commercial District
Grand Ave
Frisco Ave
Main St
Broadway Ave
Alabama St
St. Louis Ave

of decorative brickwork near the top of the front façade where a long narrow rectangle of brick is formed between four corners of concrete squares inset in the brick façade. The top of the façade wall is capped with a single continuous course of rowlock brick which stretches across the front façade and turns and continues to the back of the side of the building. The remaining windows are fixed, with a wide vehicle door on the east side and a typical small store-front with a recessed pedestrian entry on the west. The wood, windows, and doors of the front façade are mostly missing or damaged and the fronting sidewalk is in poor shape, but the integrity of the original brickwork appears to be good. This building was originally constructed to be a car showroom.

(2) **First Baptist Church** (202 East Broadway Avenue). Built in 1927. This two and a half story church with brick cladding is an example of the Neoclassical style. The symmetrical entry façade is dominated by a full-height porch with simple round columns behind which stand pilasters with concrete capitals. Decorative brickwork in the shape of tall rectangles marks the walls on either side of the entry. Wood or metal infill has been added between the pilasters around the entrance. On the lower level, flat arches with keystones top the windows. A belt course of soldier brick encircles the main building at the level of the sanctuary floor, and there is a second course of soldier brick under the roof eaves. On the sides of the church large windows of stained or cut glass are topped with a keyed round arch with double rows of soldier brick voussoirs.

(3) **First Methodist Church** (205 East Broadway Avenue). Built in 1951. This brick-clad one and a half story church is an example of the Modern Movement style. The roof has a steep pitch with minimal eaves. Decorative details are limited but include a steeple topped with a cross. On the south side decorative use of stretcher and header bricks forms the shape of a cross. The three upper tips of this cross are touched by rowlock brick set in a circle whose center is the intersection of the vertical and horizontal members of the cross.

(4) **110-118 West Broadway Avenue.** Built circa 1920.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It was originally an apartment building. The entry on the first floor has been modified, and the four entry doors are dissimilar. The windows on the lower floor of the façade are mixed, with fixed windows and two over two double-hung windows which do not match the apparently unmodified one over one windows of the second story. Six brick pilasters spaced evenly on the first story are flush with the upper floor but project from recesses of the lower floor. The pilasters have brick columns with concrete capitals and bases. The second story windows have decorative concrete sills. Decorative dentil-like brick elements mark the cornice.

(5) **Farmer's Exchange Building** (115-117 West Broadway Avenue). Built circa 1910.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical except that one entry door is recessed while the

other is flush with the façade front. Decorative details include pilasters in the center and corners of the facade. These pilasters extend downward to grade without a separate base, but are topped with a capital in the form of a pyramid of stretcher brick. Two courses of stretcher brick form the top of the cornice, and directly below this is a course of soldier brick. This cornice is supported by numerous corbeled brick elements. Under this the name "Farmers Exchange" is painted on the façade. A wood awning extends across the first floor, is braced below by four vertical supports of two-inch pipe, and suspended from above by eight rods.

(6) **E. S. Billington Lumber Company** (112 East Frisco Avenue). Built circa 1935.

This two story building with pedimented entry and wooden clapboard cladding is an example of the Commercial style. The windows are double-hung one over one. A separate gable element, which is a more recent addition, marks the entrance. Near the top of the front façade a narrow framework of boards outlines the spot where the business sign once hung. The east side of the building is distinguished by prominent roof overhangs braced on approximately forty-five degree angles. These are common on many past and some present lumberyard buildings which would store the lumber in a building connected to an office or store.

(7) **Buck Building** (101 North Main Street). Built in 1916.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Extensive modifications have been made to the building, most noticeably

in the addition of a cladding of lighter-colored brick on the first story, extending roughly half the length of the front façade and wrapping around the building corner to extend one-third the length of the side. This added brick is wider than the standard brick, and unlike the original brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern the newer brick is laid in the garden wall pattern. This new façade is topped with a coping course of concrete with beveled top. Other modifications include the opening of wide expanses of window glass, and cloth awnings on each side of the building. Decorative details are mostly in the original brick and stonework on the second story and include decorative brickwork made to resemble a dentiled cornice line. The cornice is topped with a belt course of header brick, and immediately below the dentils four alternating courses of brick project slightly from the flush wall behind. Additional decoration on the roof line includes a few widely spaced battlements or merlons separated by corresponding crenellations of great width. This parapet is capped with concrete coping set on a belt of rowlock brick. The second story windows are double-hung one over one, closely spaced and recessed nearly one foot.

(8) **Meadors Hotel** (101-103 South Main Street). Built in 1925.

This three story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. The façade is symmetrical with the wall surface slightly recessed for modest decoration. The two store front entries are also recessed. At the corner of the building by the intersection there is

another display window. Near the back of the building on the north side there is a tall porte-cochere of brick. The windows on the second and third floor have projecting sills of rowlock brick. These windows have been covered with wood. The façade displays much ornamental brickwork, with a belt course of soldier brick which tops the windows on the second and third floor, and encircles the building. The façade has a corbeled cornice and ornamental brickwork in the shape a diamond or lozenge pattern, and shield patterns. This building was destroyed by fire on August 24, 2002.

(9) **121 North Main Street.** Built circa 1903.

This two story brick building is an example of the Commercial style. The wall surfaces have been covered with a thin plaster. The entry façade is symmetrical with a single door flanked by two large fixed pane windows. Centered above these windows on the floor above are two window openings covered by plywood. The height of the building roof line decreases from front to back with a regular decrease of height occurring by a continuing series of downward steps in the side walls. Alterations to the building include the addition of stone around the front windows, and a new door. When originally constructed this building was a feed and baled hay store.

(10) **122 North Main Street.** Built circa 1915.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The door and windows of the façade have been altered and are now plate glass set in metal frames. The partial-height pilasters are connected by

horizontal courses of soldier brick at their top and bottom so that window and door areas are enclosed in shallow rectangular areas recessed slightly from the pilaster faces. The building has a coping of stone which is slightly rough. Below this coping diamond-shaped stone or concrete insets are bordered by a surrounding course of rowlock brick. Wood infill has been added above the windows and doors.

(11) **110 South Main Street.** Built circa 1905.

This is a single story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical, and features a corbeled cornice. The entry is shielded by a flat awning over the windows and door and held in place by four supporting rods tied to a horizontal "I" beam which supports the weight of the brickwork above. The wall space above the awning has metal infill.

(12) **112-114 South Main Street.** Built circa 1950.

This building is an example of the Commercial style with very modest Art Deco influences. It was originally constructed as a theater and still possesses a typical theater marquee. As seen from the front, the building is visually divided into thirds. In the central section multi-pane casement windows are present. The central section is also marked by a parapet. Extensive alterations have been made to the first floor below the marquee. The doors are a mix of glazed panel in wood, and fixed plate glass set in metal. A thin cladding of smooth plaster or concrete was used to cover the core brick, but this is now coming off. The sidewalk in front of the

building still carries tiles once placed in a semicircular pattern, radiating out from the building. The tiles match those used along the bottom of the front walls.

(13) **116 South Main Street.** Built circa 1920.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Decoration is minimal, consisting of a corbeled cornice. The stepped and recessed display windows on the front are similar to the display windows of many clothing stores of the early to middle of the last century. The windows rest on a short brick wall having modest decoration in its brickwork. Below the cornice a large recessed panel is formed by inset brick. A sizable amount of (stucco?) infill has been added above the display windows.

(14) **119 South Main Street.** Built circa 1900.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The three windows on the upper story were originally double-hung, and two now have wood infill. These windows have semi-elliptical arches with two courses of rowlock brick forming a voussoir. Brickwork above the windows forms a decorative drip molding. The building has a corbeled cornice that is topped with coping of rough faced sandstone blocks. On the ground floor a large awning with asphalt shingles has been added, and additional alterations have been made to the façade on this level.

(15) **120 South Main Street.** Built circa 1900.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by the addition of several large horizontal windows. Above the windows and entry door a thin awning is suspended by steel rods from the face of the façade. Alterations include the addition of wood infill with a chevron pattern above the awning and below the windows. The corbeled cornice is topped by a coping of a light, rougher stone. Below this the wall surface carries the nameplate "Times."

(16) **Bank of Commerce Building** (122 South Main Street). Built circa 1900.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style with some Italianate influences. The façade is nearly symmetrical as is the south elevation. A very prominent feature is the use of segmental arches over the windows and doors. The windows are inset slightly. On the first floor of the façade simple pilasters project slightly. A band of corbeled brick marks the tops of the first and second floors. The building has a corbeled cornice, and below it a full-width recessed rectangle designed for a business nameplate. The parapet, which rises from a base of corbeled brick, has a coping that consists of one course of stone that is set on top of two slightly recessed courses of stone.

(17) **Ford Filling Station/Lee Motors Building** (200-206 South Main Street). Built circa 1930.

This one story brick clad building with attached two-bay garage or service center is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. Four

pilasters add slight decoration to the façade on what is otherwise a very plain structure. A different type of brick distinguishes the cornice line of the building from the rest of the brickwork on the facade. The front pedestrian door has the trademark "I" within an "H" sign of the International Harvester implement company, and the garage or service bays have "super service" written above them. The service bays have been altered by the addition of wood infill and the addition of pedestrian doors.

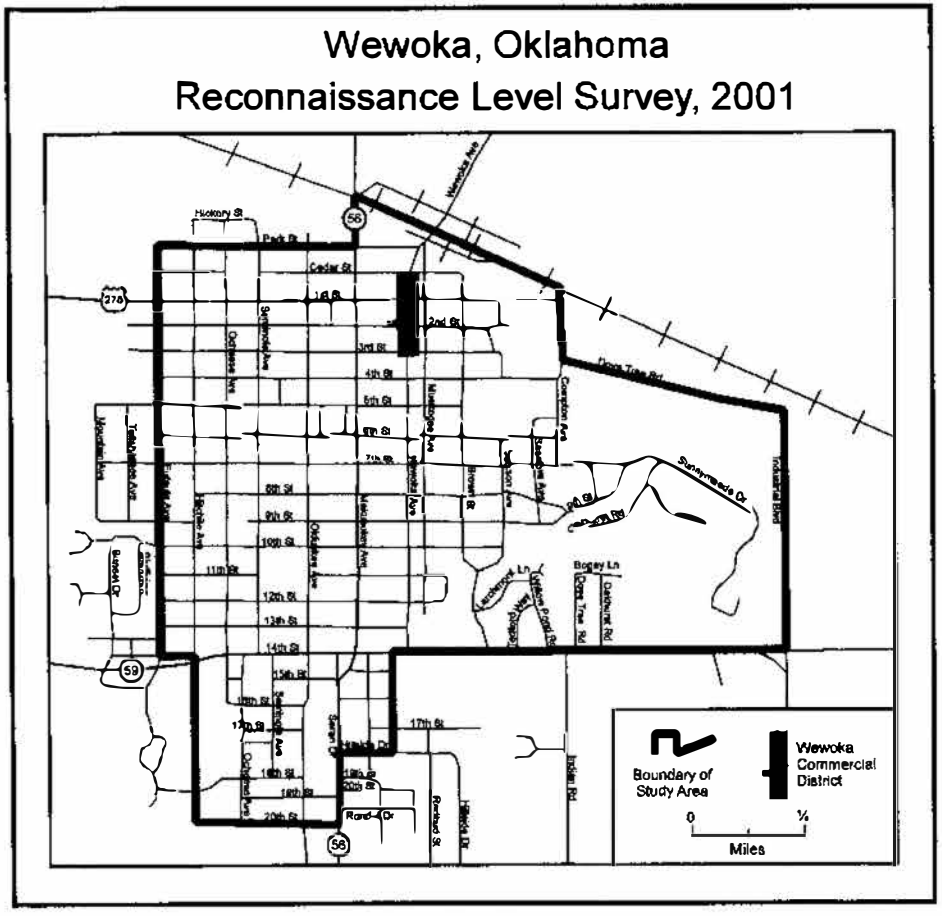
(18) **I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall** (207-209 South Main Street). Built in 1921. This two and a half story building was the meeting hall for Wetumka Lodge number 189. The building has stone cladding but no distinctive architectural style. The stonework consists of rough-faced sandstone with irregular courses. Originally the front façade appears to have been symmetrical and is now nearly so except for the addition of an off-center pedestrian door. The top floor windows of the front façade have wood infill, while those on the sides appear to be double hung two over one, and are set in pairs. One of the large garage bays has wood infill.

Wewoka

Downtown Commercial District:

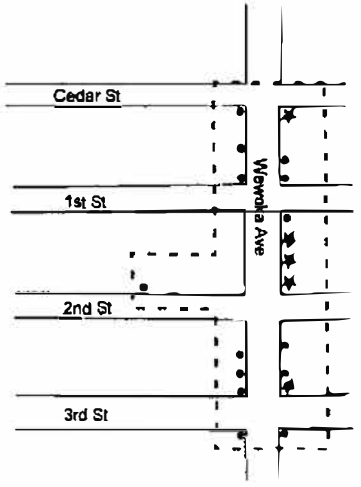
Both sides of Wewoka Avenue, between Cedar and Third streets, constitute the core of the Downtown Commercial District. The north side of Second Street west to the post office is also recommended as part of the Downtown Commercial District. As bounded, this district includes approximately 45 properties. About 85 percent of those have maintained their architectural integrity in varying degrees. In general, the second floors of the properties in the Downtown Commercial District have been less susceptible to modifications and alterations. Most of the properties reflect the Commercial style of architecture, but some examples of the Greek Revival and Art Deco styles also exist. With a few exceptions, the overall historic atmosphere and association of the properties is intact. One significant intrusion in the Downtown Commercial District is the First National Bank Building at 200 South Wewoka Avenue. However, no more than 15 percent of the properties in the Downtown Commercial District constitute noncontributing properties.

The Downtown Commercial District warrants an intensive level study because it constitutes the historic commercial, political, industrial, civic, and cultural nucleus of Wewoka. The town's first commercial and political properties were built here in the late 1860s, beginning with the construction of the Wewoka Trading Company on the northwest corner of Wewoka and First streets. Before the close of the 1860s, the Seminole Council House had been constructed and stood one block east of the Wewoka Trading Company. By 1904 a two and one-half story federal courthouse occupied part of the block on Wewoka Avenue between First and Second streets.



Wewoka Commercial District

- ✦ National Register-listed or eligible property
- • Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Commercial District



The construction of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad through Wewoka in the 1890s helped anchor the town's growing business district. During the first two decades of the twentieth century Wewoka gained prominence not only as an important rail hub and transshipment center, but also as a center for cotton processing and trading. Several industries also established operations in Wewoka, including cotton ginning, grain milling, and lumber cutting and processing.

The oil boom which began in Wewoka in 1923 greatly expanded the area of Wewoka's business district, led to considerable in-filling of the business blocks, and also endowed the downtown with a more substantial and enduring architectural legacy. It is the oil boom that enabled the creation of most of the buildings located in the Wewoka Commercial District today. In fact, twelve of the fourteen contributing resources identified in the district date to the mid to late 1920s, when Wewoka's oil boom was at its peak. Moreover, four of the properties in the Wewoka Commercial District are already listed in the National Register. These include the J. Coody Johnson Building (122 North Wewoka Avenue), the Seminole County Courthouse (122? South Wewoka Avenue), the Seminole Whipping Tree (on the courthouse lawn), and the Aldridge Hotel (218-220 South Wewoka Avenue). This survey identified a fifth property that is eligible for listing in the National Register. It is the Wewoka City Hall and Armory (104 South Wewoka Avenue) located just north of the courthouse.

The following fourteen properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Downtown Commercial District in Wewoka:

(1) **J. C. Jones Company Building** (121-123 North Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1905.

This is a two story Commercial style building with stone cladding. The building has been significantly altered by the addition of a metal façade, stretching from above the display windows to just beneath the cornice. The building has a pressed tin cornice, though judging from the poor fit with the stone elements that are still visible on the side of the building, it is probably not original. Another band of decorative pressed tin stretches below the cornice. It too is probably not original; on the north elevation it has been clipped so as to just touch and not obscure the stone segmental arches above the second story windows. A full-width horizontal awning on the building front shields the display windows and front walk. The original stone cladding, visible on the north and south elevations, is somewhat rough cut, with irregular courses.

(2) **W. S. Key Building** (111-113 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1926.

This building is named for William Key who helped establish Wewoka's National Guard unit about the time of the First World War, and then went on to become the administrator of the WPA program in Oklahoma. The building is a two story commercial style building with brick cladding. Decorative details are minimal but include a span of 15 double-hung windows across the second story, a shaped stone cornice, and raised parapet. Alterations to the first floor include the addition of a cloth awning

over one of the entrances on the south end of the building, and modification of the second entrance into the old Key Theater.

(3) **Deibler Building** (100-104 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1906. This is a two story commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque influences. On the front, the band of 12 round arched windows topped with drip molding recalls the Romanesque style, as do the segmental arched windows below the continuous drip molding on the south elevation. The brickwork on the upper corner of the building is an uncommon example of bull nose brick, where the face and ends are shaped so that the building corner is rounded. A corbeled cornice decorates the top of the building, and additional decoration is provided by two continuous courses of stretcher brick that are slightly raised from the wall surface and enhanced with dentils. The first story has been altered with the addition of two awnings and extensive modifications to the storefronts.

(4) **C. Guy Cutlip Building/Security State Bank Building** (101-103 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1926.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Originally a bank, the building has an entrance like a Greek revival style porch, but with flat pilasters, base, and capital. Decorative brickwork is common around the windows. On the first floor, slightly projecting brick furnishes window surrounds on the sides, sills, and lintels. On the upper floor there is patterned brickwork in large squares below each window and

a tall band of stone encircles the building above the windows, forming a prominent lintel. Above this lintel course and below the cornice more brickwork decorates the wall surface. The addition of glass doors, display windows, and a large awning has altered the façade on the first floor.

(5) **Aldridge Building** (100-102 South Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1925. This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical, with a slightly recessed central section. The brick walls rest on a base of concrete or stone. A continuous stone sill course stretches below the windows on the second floor and projects slightly creating a "lower cornice." The plain windows of the second floor were originally double-hung, one over one, and have no lintel. The third story windows, one over one double-hung, have stone sills and are capped with an encircling lintel. Most of the second and third story windows have wood infill. On the first floor of the north elevation multi-pane fixed windows decorate the space above the display windows. The clerestory on the west elevation has wood infill, and awnings have been added on the north and west sides.

(6) **Wewoka Post Office** (115 West Second Street). Built circa 1932. This is a one story Art Deco style building with brick cladding and a basement. The brick cladding is laid in courses of stretcher bond, except for every sixth course which consists of header brick. Brick pilasters flank the entry door and rise to a simple course of stone that encircles the building at about cornice level. The pilasters accent the verticality of the

building, as do the tall windows that flank the entry. Stylized cartouches decorate the lintels of these windows. The other windows have simple stone sills and the wall surface above them is marked by large rectangles where the brick is recessed.

(7) **Masonic Lodge Hall** (211 South Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1928. This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It was originally built as a Masonic lodge and the facade still carries the stone Masonic symbol. A Masonic sign above the corner door indicates that at least a portion of the upper floor may still be used for Masonic purposes. Decorative details include the eight 1/1 windows on the second story. These windows have a continuous stone sill and are enframed by decorative stonework somewhat resembling a drip molding. Alterations to the first story include the addition of air conditioning units in the clerestory, and the painting or replacement of the original brick cladding.

(8) **213 South Wewoka Avenue.** Built circa 1927.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture, with art deco detailing. Six 8/1 double-hung windows topped with basket weave brickwork and enclosed by prominent band of stone dominate the second story and are flanked by two blind round-topped windows with brick infill placed to create a zigzag pattern. Unlike most commercial buildings which have one central parapet, this building has two stepped parapets which rise above the ends of the building. Alterations to the building include the addition of large

fixed-pane display windows, infill in the clerestory, and corrugated metal to cover the pilasters.

(9) **Annex Hotel (212-216 South Wewoka Avenue).** Built circa 1927. This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Its decorative details resemble those applied to the adjacent Aldridge Hotel: contrasting use of red and buff brick, brick made to resemble quoins on the upper floors, and a diamond pattern in red brick below the cornice. This building was constructed about a year after the Aldridge Hotel, and appears to have served as restaurant and hotel. Awnings and wood infill have considerably altered the first story. Note: the smaller building located immediately north of the main three-story portion of the Aldridge Hotel was a drug store in 1930.

(10) **Hill and Banta Building** (210 South Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1928. This is a two story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding and few decorative details. Small raised elements of horizontal and vertical ornamentation mark the walls on the second story, and there is a raised parapet which carries the inscription "Hill and Banta." There are four pairs of double hung one over one windows on the second floor, three of which are covered by awnings of the same style and material as the large awning over the display windows. Alterations to the first floor have resulted in the addition of wall surfaces with a different, unmatching brick and brick infill where a display window once was.

(11) **OTASCO Building** (215 South Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1928. The Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company (OTASCO) is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. On the east elevation the upper floors are supported on large piers, and the display windows are recessed. There is also a canted corner for pedestrian entrance on the first floor. Large 24-pane awning windows mark the upper floors, and have stone sills and soldier brick lintels. The parapet has a very slight rise especially on the north end of the building, and is topped with stone coping. Between the coping and window lintels are six large geometric decorations of metal, which have patterned brick interiors. Extensive alterations including the addition of nearly continuous plate glass windows and modifications to the supporting piers, have affected the first floor.

(12) **Dodd and Smith Building** (301-305 South Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1929.

This is a two story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. Decorative details include six paired double-hung windows which span the second story. A continuous sill course of a darker stone or concrete underlines and enhances these windows. A very slightly stepped parapet rises above the central portion of the building. All of the windows have soldier brick lintels. The first floor has been altered with the addition of three awnings of different styles and materials, and by considerable infill in the clerestories and around the entrances.

(13) **300-302 South Wewoka Avenue.** Built circa 1928.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding and some hints of art deco detailing. Stylized stone ornaments drape over the ends of the building, and decorate the wall below the parapet. A wrap-around metal awning extends on the north and west elevations, and there is a large addition adjacent to the building on the east. As this was once an auto dealership, it appears that the addition afforded vehicles entrance.

(14) **Reed Hotel** (106 North Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1920.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Four segmental-arched 1/1 double-hung windows mark the third floor. Similar windows occur on the second floor, except that a door occupies one of the window spaces, and no evidence of a former second story balcony remains today. The first floor has been extensively altered by the addition of wood infill, a business sign, and awning. The entire building façade has also been painted white.

XIII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Henryetta

Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area

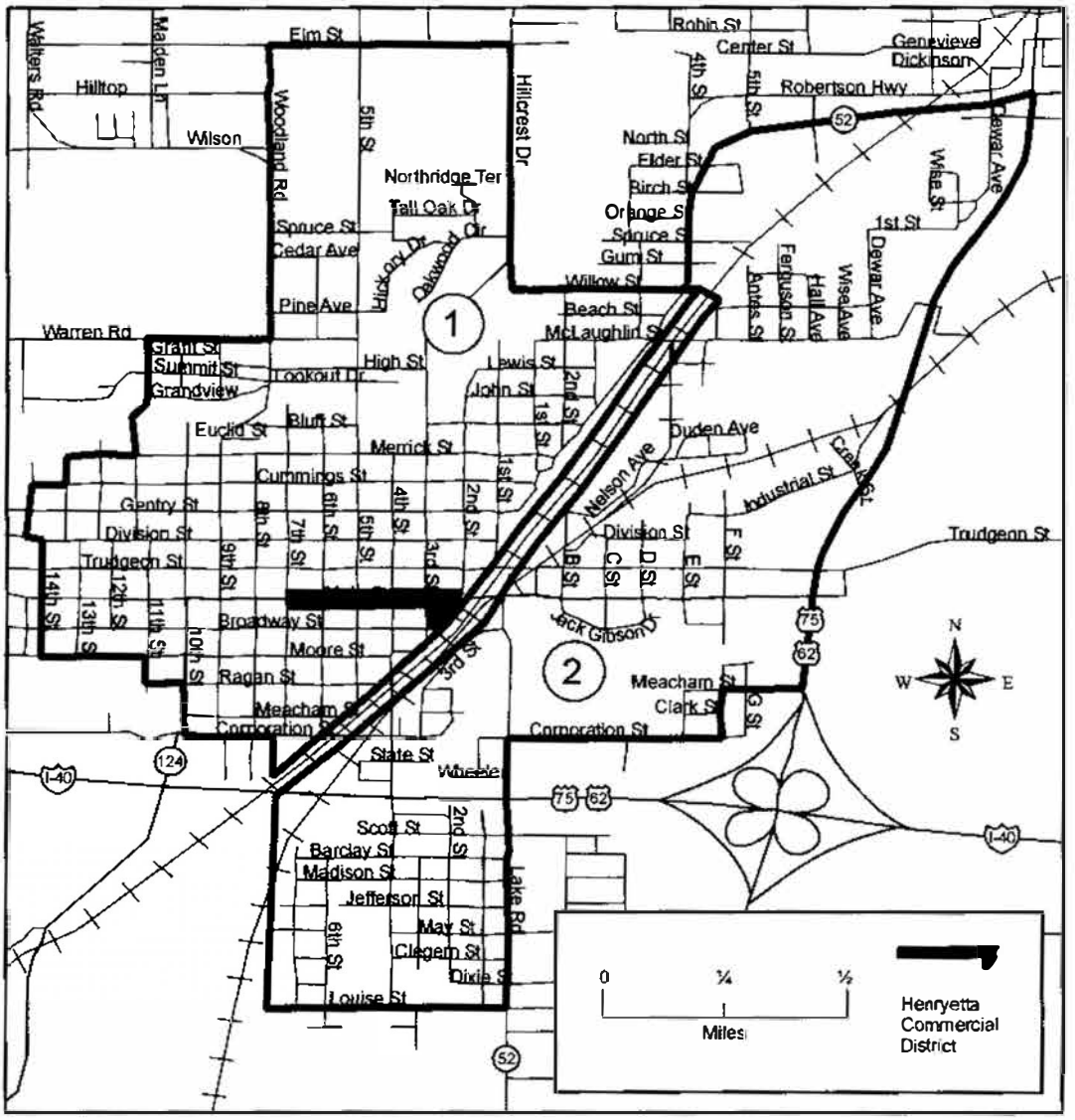
The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area surrounds but does not include the Henryetta Commercial District. As delimited this area consists of part of the Original Townsite of Henryetta as well as several of the town's earliest platted additions. A visual survey of the properties in this area indicates that low-density single family neighborhoods prevail, with a few exceptions. One exception involves the eastern and westernmost stretches of Main Street, where commercial development dominates. Another exception involves those properties adjacent to the railroad where more industrial land use and development has occurred. The primary justification for classifying the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area as a part of Henryetta that does not warrant further study stems from the fact that many of the properties have been modified or altered in ways that conflict with the ideals of historic preservation. For example, the majority of residential dwellings in this area now have siding. Many other homes have had their porches renovated or removed, or have had their one-car garages converted into interior rooms. The net result of these changes is that the area, as a whole, lacks historic and architectural cohesiveness.

East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area

A sizable portion of land in the East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area is or has been associated with Henryetta's industrial past. In

particular, coal was removed from numerous underground mines along the eastern side of the railroad tracks from Corporation Street to places north. This area of Henryetta also includes the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company as well as the most southwestern extension of the Henryetta Townsite Company platted addition. This represents a small portion of lands used by the Eagle-Picher Lead Company's zinc operations. Some residential dwellings are interspersed throughout the East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area, but the largest contiguous collection of residences is found south of Interstate 40. Most of the platted additions in this area date to the nineteen teens and twenties. To judge from the housing stock, however, many of the dwellings appear to have been built about the time of the Second World War. The East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time because of its variegated land use and housing stock. Vacant and overgrown lots are common, and alterations to many of the dwellings have diminished their architectural and historic integrity.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study
Henryetta, Oklahoma



1. Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area (Excluding the Henryetta Commercial District)
2. East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area

Holdenville

North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

The North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes that portion of the study area north of the old Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad and west of the tracks of the St. Louis and San Francisco. State Highway 48, the northernmost extension of Main Street, cuts across the western edge of this area and has brought with it low-density commercial development. This area does include the Holdenville Cemetery, however, alterations and modifications to the housing stock in this area have been numerous and extensive, and have affected the area's historic fabric. Additionally, some properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation.

East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

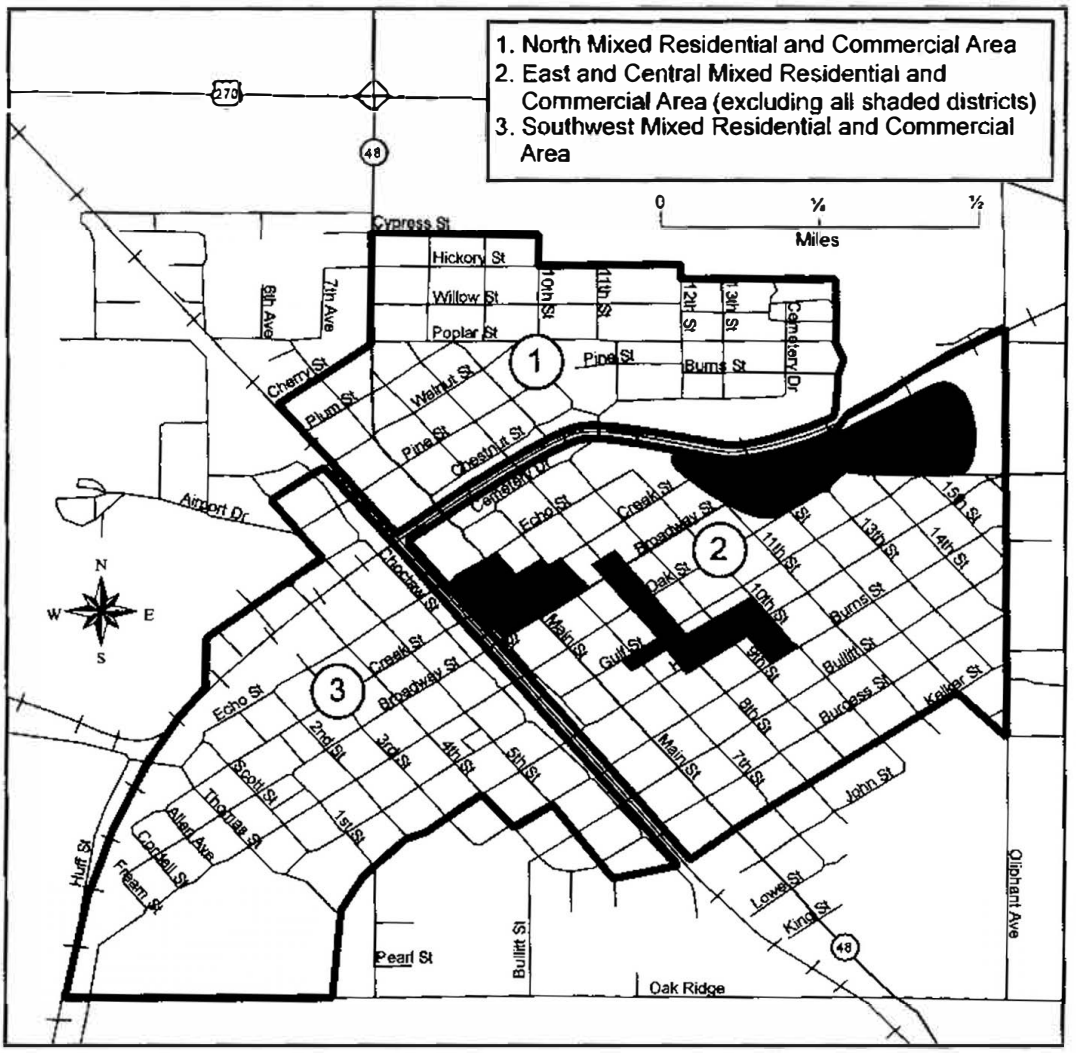
The East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area surrounds but does not include the three historic districts identified in Holdenville. With the exception of a few platted additions to the east and south, much of this area overlaps with the Original Townsite. Most of the dwellings in this area are single-family residences. Commercial development has primarily affected properties and land use along Main Street and Broadway, while some decaying industrial properties still stand along portions of the railroad right of way. Although there are several properties in this area that are architecturally significant and warrant further study on an individual basis, as a whole the East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area lacks historical and architectural unity.

Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes the entire portion of the study area located to the south of the old Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. Residential properties dominate the area although commercial development extends along portions of South Broadway. Most of this area was platted as part of the Original Townsite. The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. Reasons for this include the intrusion of numerous vacant lots, and loss of architectural integrity through modifications such as the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Holdenville, Oklahoma



Wetumka

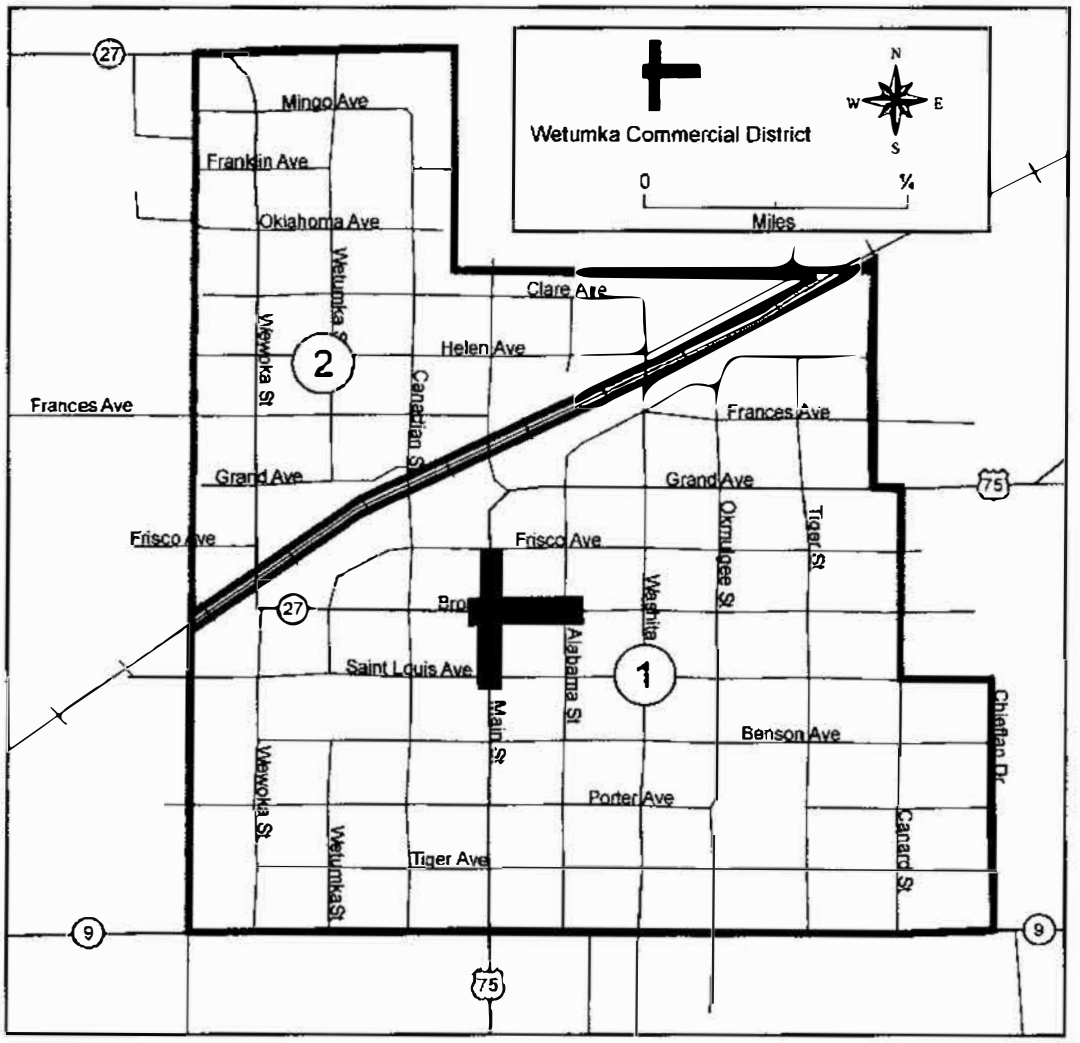
Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area

The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area includes that portion of the study area south of the railroad tracks except for the Wetumka Commercial District. While primarily a residential area, newer commercial development intrudes along U.S. 75, and State Highways 27 and 9. The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area spans part of the Original Townsite and the Belleview, Benson, Hall-Williams, and Tiger additions. Each of these additions had been platted by 1920. Despite the historic nature of this area, the properties in the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area lack a strong historic association and many have lost integrity as a result of alterations.

Northwest Residential Area

The Northwest Residential Area coincides with the northwest portion of the Original Townsite and the Mingo Addition. The Mingo Addition was platted in 1906. The density of properties is lighter here and vacant lots are numerous. More recently constructed public housing pods constitute one type of intrusion in this area and, while necessary, detract from the historic fabric of this part of Wetumka. A number of other properties in the area have fallen into a state of ruins or have been substantially altered. For these reasons the Northwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study
Wetumka, Oklahoma



1. Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area (Excluding the Wetumka Commercial District)
2. Northwest Residential Area

Wewoka

East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

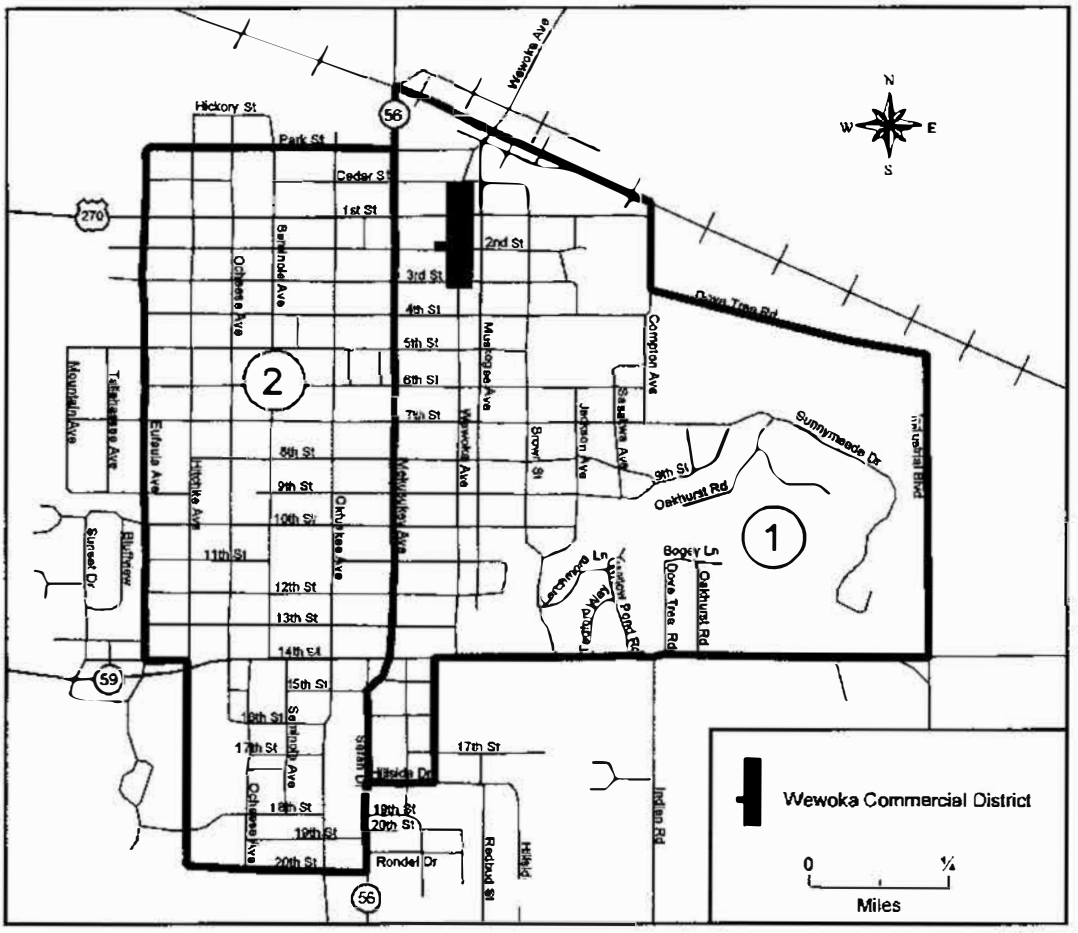
The East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area excludes the Wewoka Commercial District but includes the rest of the study area from the east side of Mekusukey Avenue. The historic unity of the East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area has been impacted by newer commercial construction and development along Mekusukey Avenue. In addition, some of the housing stock is of more recent vintage and does not meet the necessary age criteria for historic purposes. This is particularly the case along the southern boundary of the East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area where newer housing subdivisions have been created. For these reasons, this area is not recommended for further study.

West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

A number of historically and architecturally significant properties exist in the West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area of Wewoka and merit additional study. A concern for the area as a whole, however, is that the number and concentration of such properties is generally low. Intrusions of housing stock of insufficient age and alterations to older properties—especially the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding as well as new windows—have worked to weaken the historic quality of this part of Wewoka.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Wewoka, Oklahoma



1. East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Excluding Wewoka Commercial District)
2. West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

XIV. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

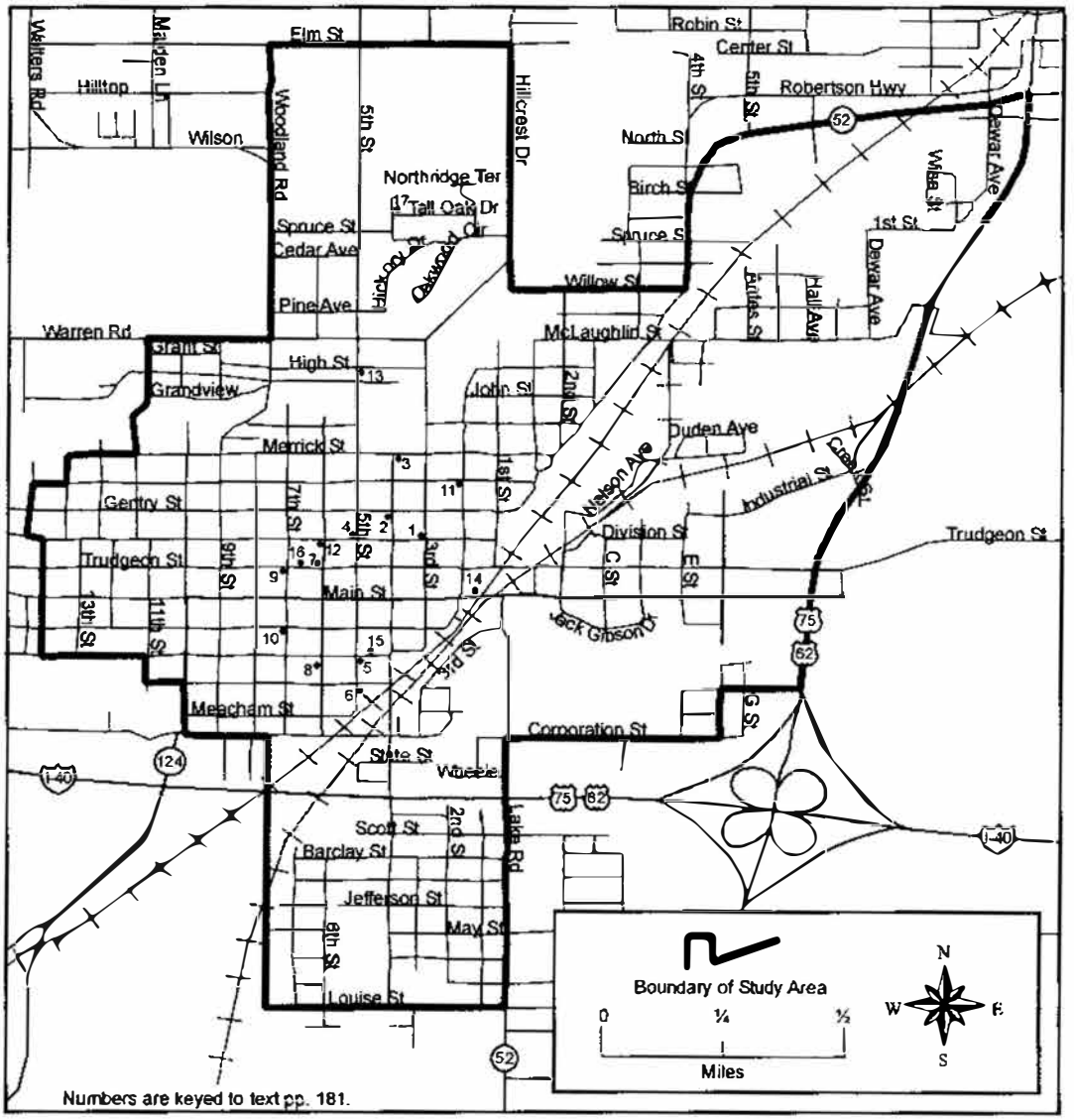
Henryetta

Name (if available) and Address

1. Pauline Cuttler House
   301 North Third Street
2. James Reid House
   311 North Fourth Street
3. E. O. Shaw House
   512 North Fourth Street
4. J. B. Sullins House
   301 North Fifth Street
5. Edna Reynolds House
   304 South Fifth Street
6. Octavia Embry House
   404 South Fifth Street
7. W. B. Hudson House
   205 North Sixth Street
8. J. N. Hockstein House
   305 South Sixth Street
9. Snow Building
   123(?) North Seventh Street
10. G. W. Burnett House
    703 West Broadway Street
11. J. H. Raker House
    201 West Cummings Street
12. Cunningham House
    601 West Division Street
13. R. E. Thompson, Jr. House
    412 West High Street
14. Cotton Hotel
    114 West Main Street
15. Old Henryetta School
    400 Block of West Moore Street
16. M. K. McElhannon House
    618 West Trudgeon Street
17. 1501 Tall Oak Drive

Properties Not Warranting Further

Henryetta, Oklahoma



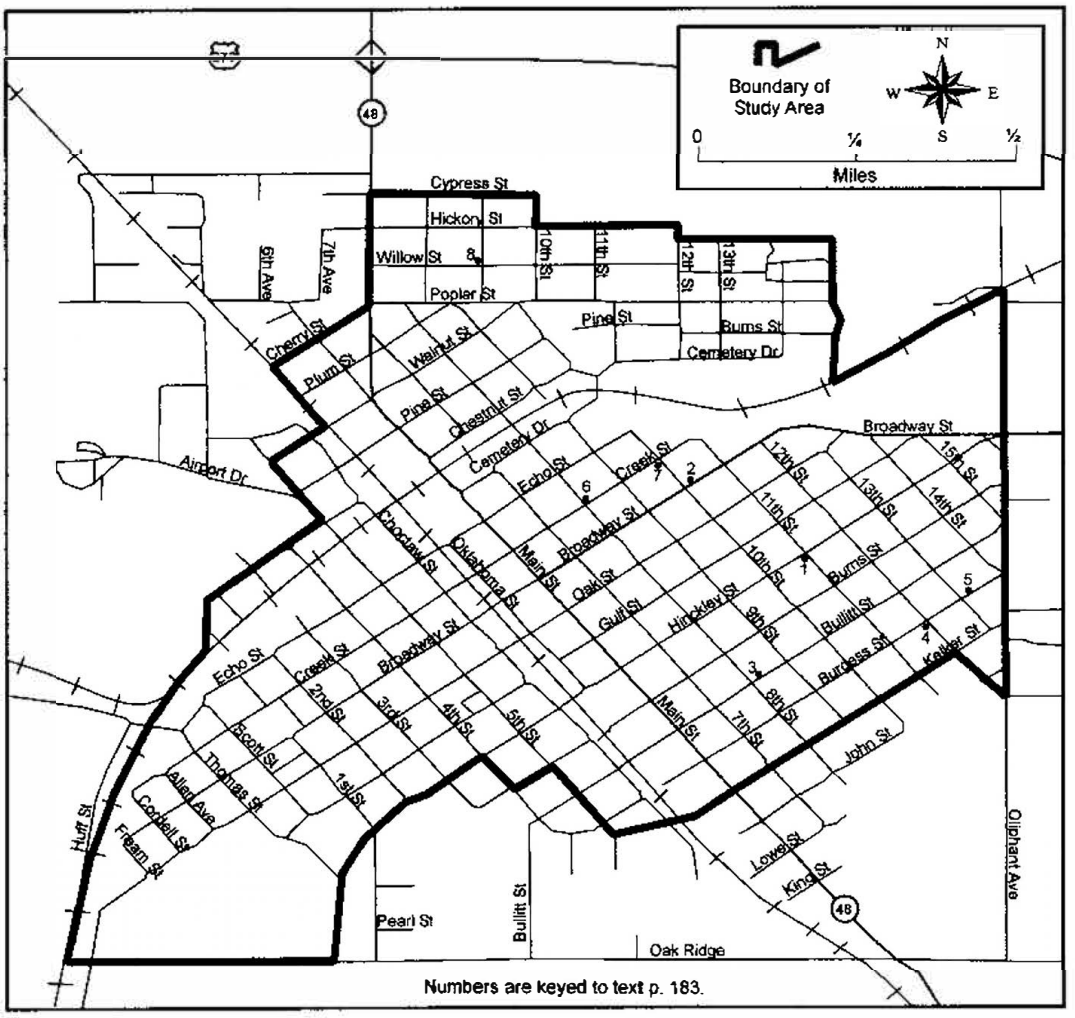
Holdenville

Name (if available) and Address

1. Viola Holmes House
   401 East Eleventh Street
2. Robert Lucas House
   506 North Broadway Street
3. G. H. Harper House
   306 North Bullitt Street
4. M. R. McCollum House
   623 North Burgess Street
5. B. C. Bartlett House
   810 North Burgess Street
6. J. V. Biddy House
   306 North Creek Street
7. Velta Jackson House
   423 North Creek Street
8. T. M. Adair House
   224 East Willow Street

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Holdenville, Oklahoma



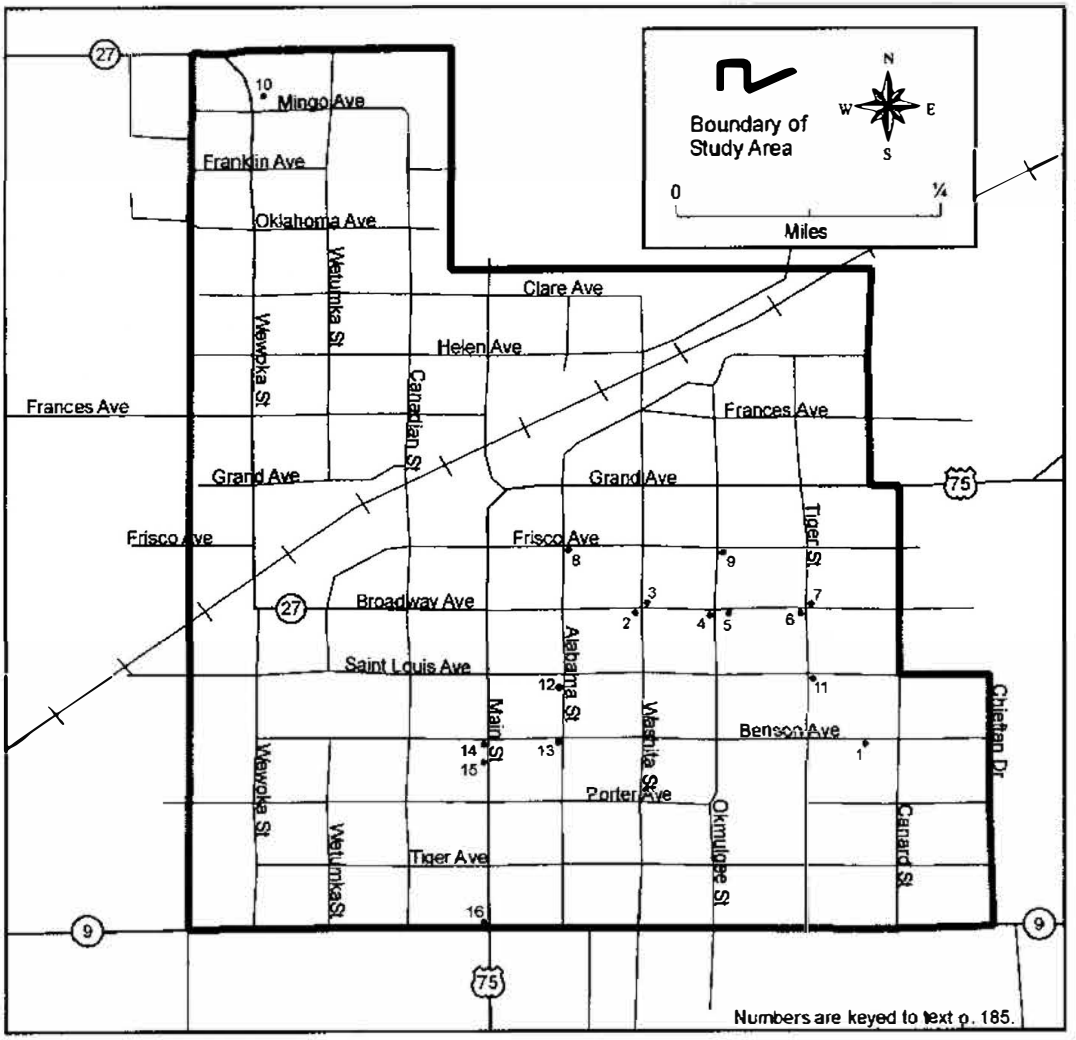
Wetumka

Name (if available) and Address

1. 518 East Benson Avenue
2. 220 East Broadway Avenue
3. 301 East Broadway Avenue
4. 318 East Broadway Avenue
5. 406 East Broadway Avenue
6. 426 East Broadway Avenue
7. H. H. Darks House
   501 East Broadway Avenue
8. 200 East Frisco Avenue
9. 400 East Frisco Avenue
10. 315 West Mingo Avenue
11. 504 East Saint Louis Avenue
12. 208 South Alabama Street
13. 302 South Alabama Street
14. 300 South Main Street
15. 308 South Main Street
16. 520 South Main Street

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Wetumka, Oklahoma

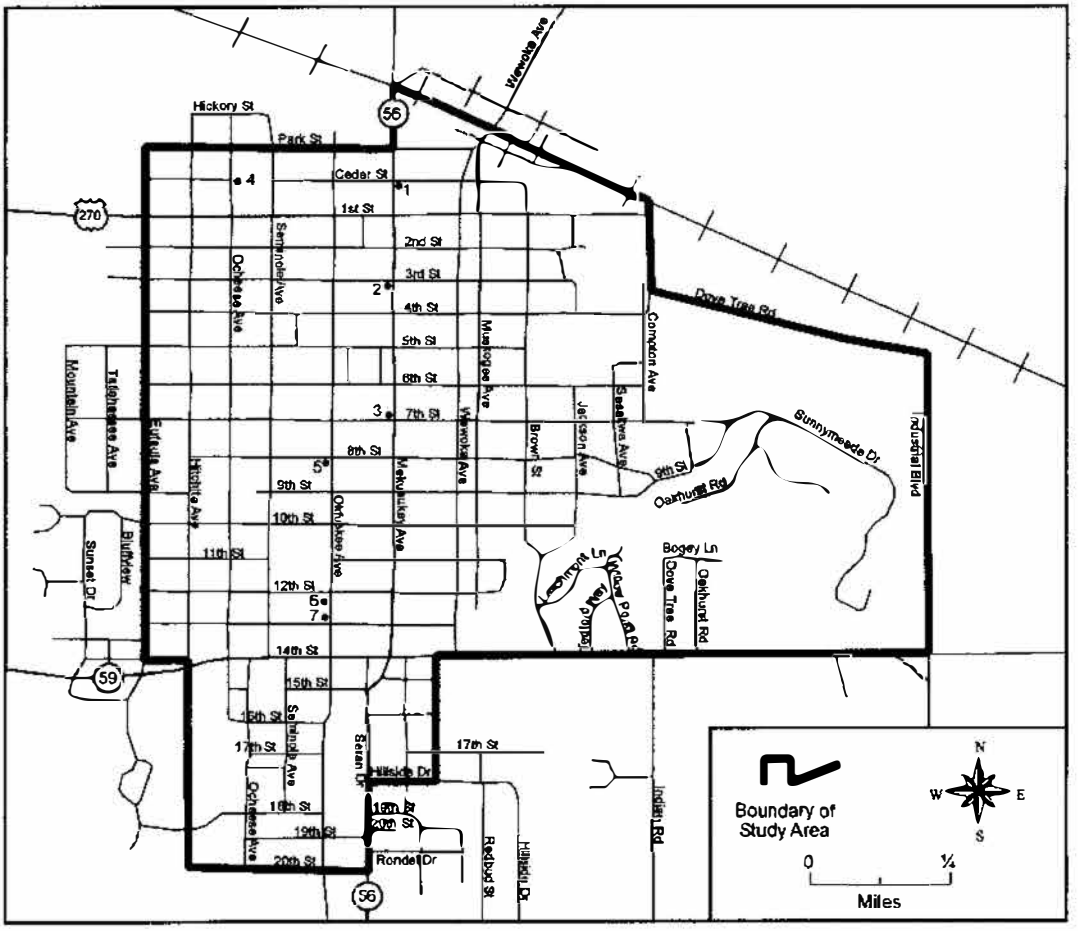


Wewoka

Name (if available) and Address

1. Frazier and Hampton Building
   122 North Mekusukey Avenue
2. First Baptist Church
   301-311 South Mekusukey Avenue
3. Carrie B. Smith House
   627 South Mekusukey Avenue
4. Wewoka Swimming Pool
   South Ocheese Avenue at Cedar Street
5. 801 South Okfuskee Avenue
6. Penny E. Harrison House
   1207 South Okfuskee Avenue
7. Alma S. Norwell House
   1209 South Okfuskee Avenue

Properties Not Warranting Further Study
Wewoka, Oklahoma



XV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

For planning and preservation purposes it is essential to understand how a town came to be established, what forces, groups, and individuals have shaped its growth, and what significant architectural resources it possesses. The purpose of a historic context is to provide a scholarly presentation and analysis of the history of a particular place or area. The following discussion examines the development of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

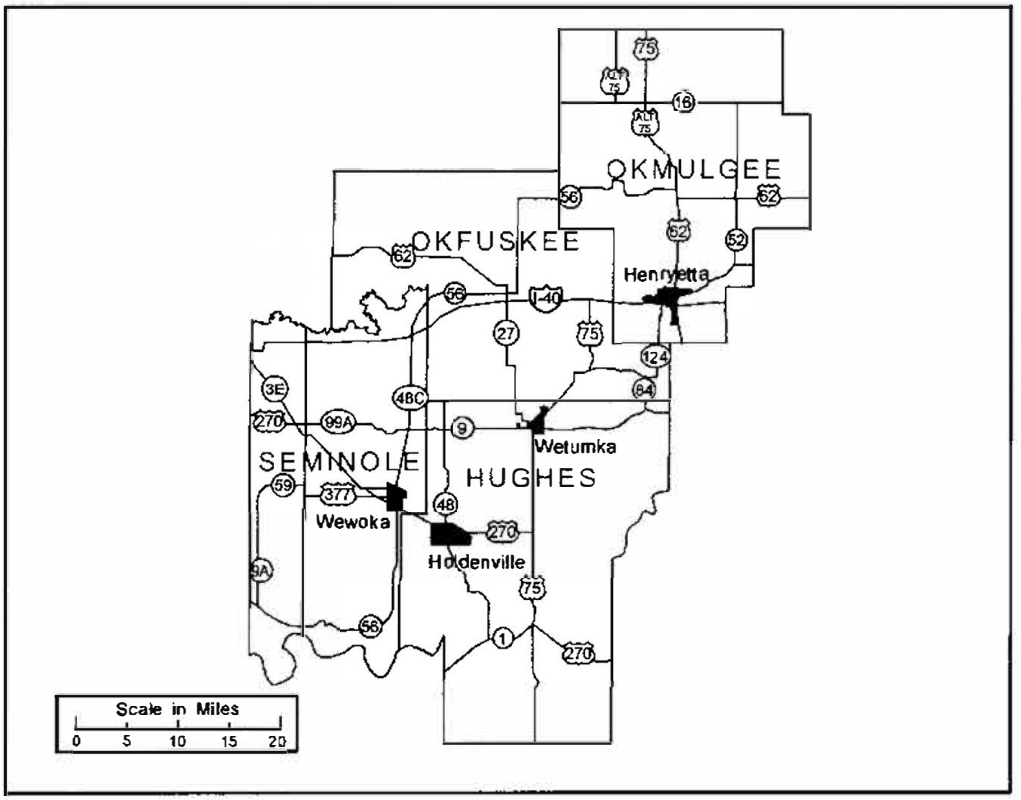
Location

Henryetta (35.44° N, 95.98° W) is situated in eastern Oklahoma and in the south central portion of Okmulgee County. Three major highways, Interstate 40, U.S. Highway 62, and the Indian Nation Turnpike, intersect in Henryetta (figure 1). As the crow flies, Henryetta is about 80 miles (128 kilometers) east of Oklahoma City, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Tulsa, and 80 miles (128 kilometers) west of the border with Arkansas.[1] Henryetta is the second largest city in the county, after Okmulgee, and in 2000 the population of Henryetta numbered 6,096.

The city of Holdenville (35.08° N, 96.39° W) is located near the western edge of Hughes County where U.S. Highway 270 crosses State Highway 48. Holdenville is about 65 miles (104 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City, 70 miles (112 kilometers) southwest of Tulsa, and 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Interstate 40. Holdenville is the county seat and in 2000 the population of Holdenville stood at 4,732.

[1] All distances provided in the next three paragraphs are "as the crow flies."

EAST CENTRAL OKLAHOMA STUDY COMMUNITIES



MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS

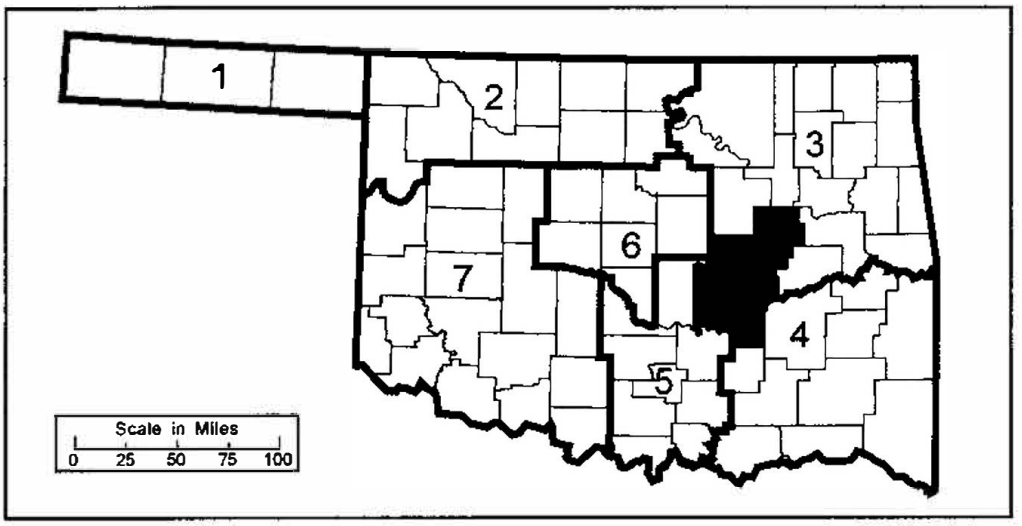


Figure 1

The town of Wetumka (35.23° N, 96.24° W) is also located in Hughes County. Wetumka is about 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Holdenville, and about 2 miles (3 kilometers) southwest of the North Canadian River. In 2000 the population of Wetumka was 1,451.

The city of Wewoka (35.15° N, 96.49° W) is located in the eastern part of Seminole County just 4 miles (6 kilometers) northwest of Holdenville. In relation to Oklahoma's largest cities, Wewoka is about 48 miles (77 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City and 65 miles (104 kilometers) southwest of Tulsa. Wewoka is approximately 7 miles (11 kilometers) south of Interstate 40. Wewoka serves as the county seat for Seminole County and in 2000 had a population of 3,562.

Physical Geography

The four study sites are located in the Sandstone Hills physiographic region and the savanna and woodlands vegetation region (figures 2 and 3). This is part of the Cross Timbers, and steep slopes marked by blackjack oak trees alternate with grassy valleys. In places, rock outcroppings and escarpments give the terrain a rough, weathered appearance. The soil characteristics of this part of Oklahoma tend to vary in conjunction with the local hill and valley topography such that sandier soils tend to be associated with the uplands while shale-derived soils dominate the lowlands. Three of the study towns are located on the strip of land in between the North Canadian and Canadian rivers. Henryetta is the exception here; the North Canadian River lies just a few miles to its south.

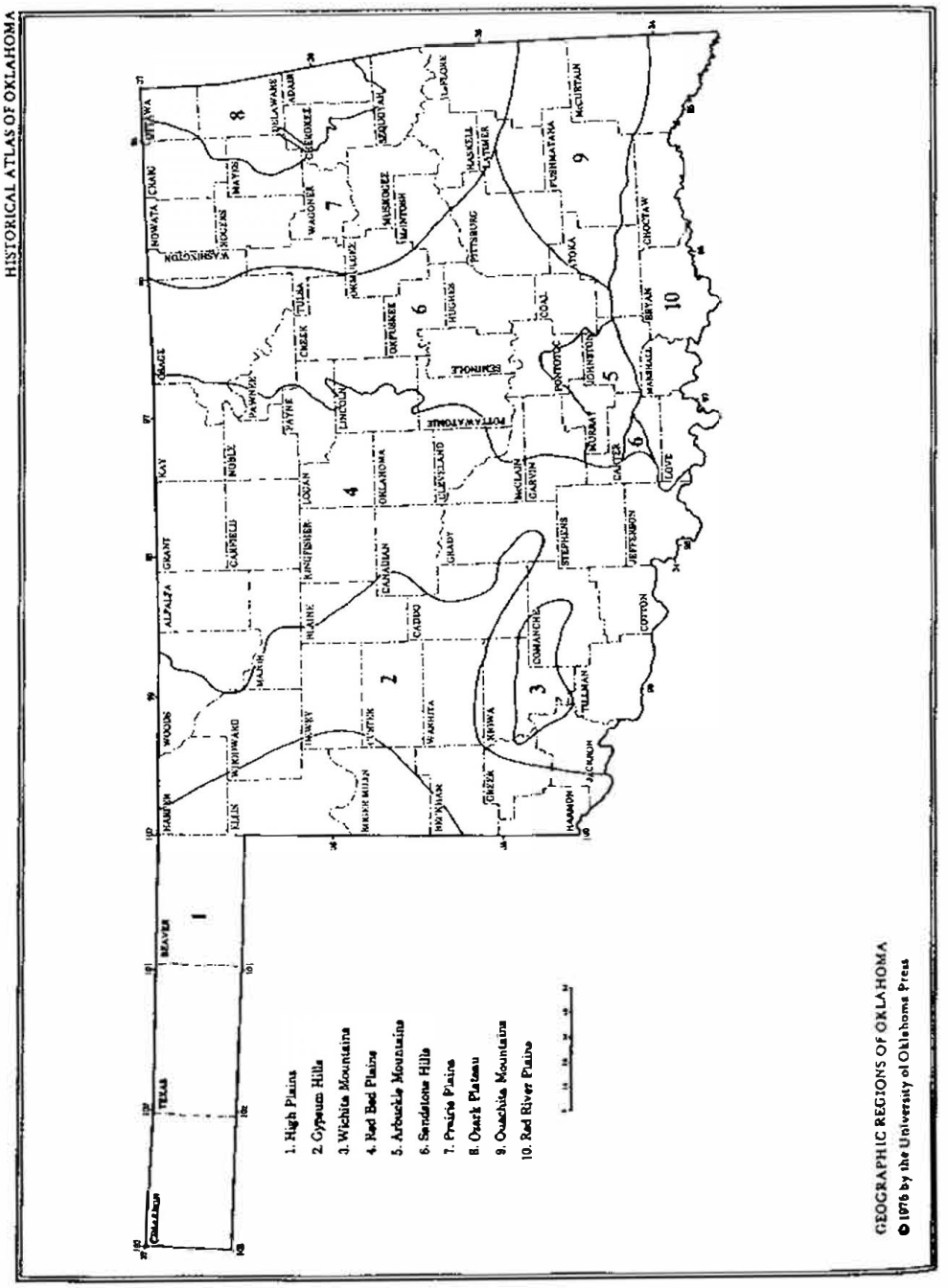

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA
1. High Plains
2. Gypsum Hills
3. Wichita Mountains
4. Red Bed Plains
5. Arbuckle Mountains
6. Sandstone Hills
7. Prairie Plains
8. Ozark Plateau
9. Ouachita Mountains
10. Red River Plains
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF OKLAHOMA
© 1976 by the University of Oklahoma Press

Figure 2

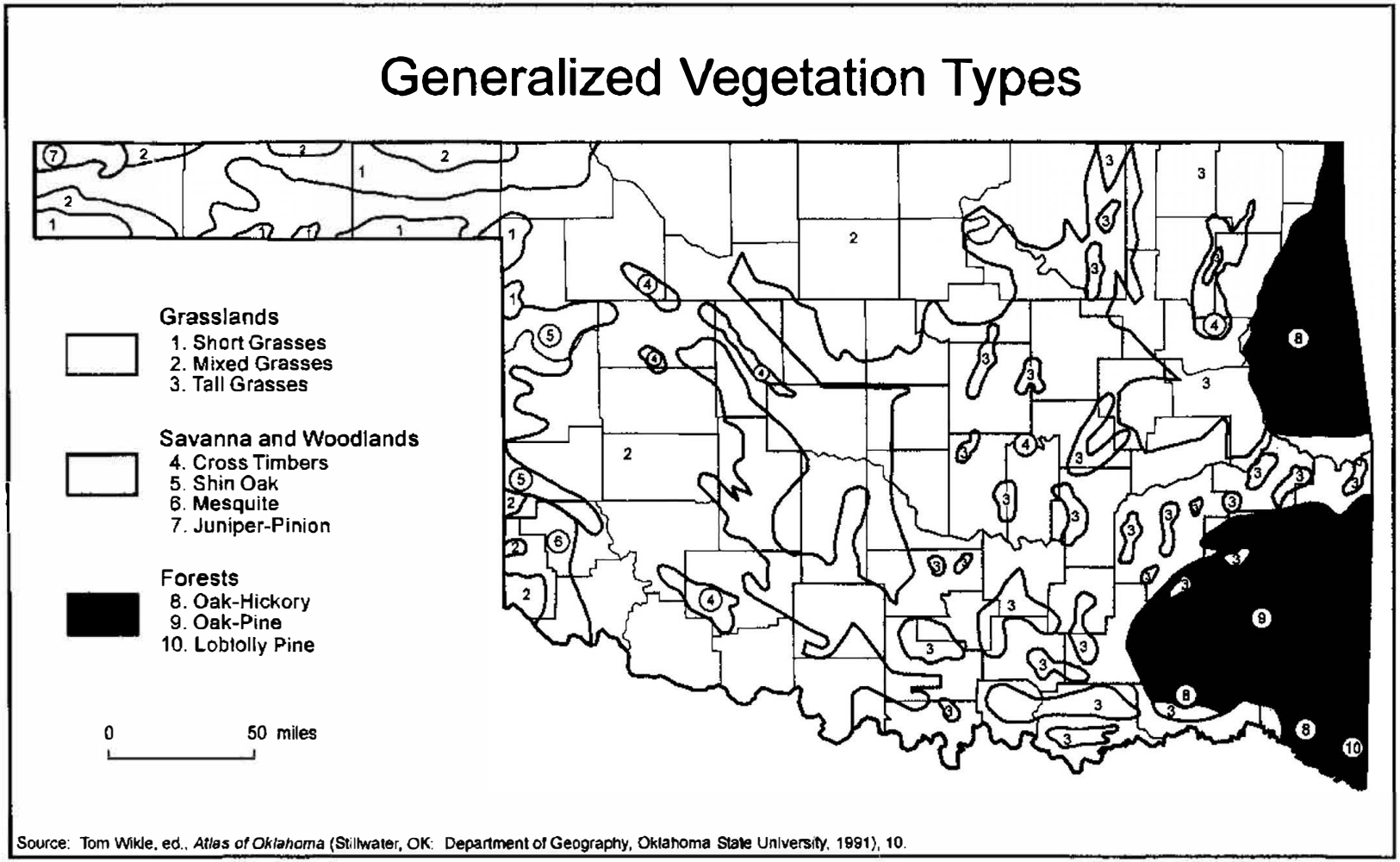

Generalized Vegetation Types
Grasslands
1. Short Grasses
2. Mixed Grasses
3. Tall Grasses
Savanna and Woodlands
4. Cross Timbers
5. Shin Oak
6. Mesquite
7. Juniper-Pinion
Forests
8. Oak-Hickory
9. Oak-Pine
10. Loblolly Pine
0
50 miles
Source: Tom Wikle, ed., Atlas of Oklahoma (Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1991), 10.

Figure 3

The Sandstone Hills region possesses a mild climate that is classified as a humid subtropical type with characteristically mild winters and hot, humid summers. On average, the four study towns receive between 36 and 40 inches of rainfall per year. Winters are generally short, giving this part of the state a growing season that typically approaches 220 to 230 days.

Native Americans

With the signing of the Treaty of Washington in 1832 the Creeks ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River. The following year the Seminoles signed a treaty by which they forfeited their lands in Florida and agreed to resettlement on a separate tract of Indian Territory between the North Canadian and Canadian rivers. Removal of some 15,000 Creeks from Alabama to Indian Territory occurred in 1836. Beginning that same year and continuing for six years after it, more than 3,000 Seminoles were removed from Florida to the Fort Gibson area.[2] Once the Seminoles arrived in Indian Territory confusion and disagreement developed concerning the exact location of Seminole lands. The Seminoles did not favor settling on lands within the Creek Nation and believed that the removal treaty they had signed promised them a clearly defined region that was both geographically and politically separate and distinct from that of the Creeks. The conclusion of two additional treaties, one in 1845 and another in 1856 would ultimately

[2] Baird, W. David and Danney Goble. *The Story of Oklahoma.* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994), 138-139.

make this a reality, but did so by having the Creeks agree to cede a portion of their lands to the Seminoles.[3]

The movement of Seminoles from the Fort Gibson area to their lands west of the Creek Nation proceeded very slowly and was interrupted by the Civil War. Although Seminole slaves had settled in the Wewoka area as early as 1849, the relocation of Seminoles continued until 1868. As a result of the Reconstruction Treaties following the Civil War, the Seminoles essentially had to re-acquire and validate their claims to land in Indian Territory. First, they were made to cede all of their lands to the federal government, for which they were paid at a rate of fifteen cents per acre. The government then stipulated that they must use proceeds from that sale to purchase 200,000 acres from the Creeks at a cost of 50 cents per acre. In 1881, the discovery of a surveyor's mistake revealed that the boundary separating the Creek and Seminole nations was placed too far east. As a consequence of this and because some Seminoles had settled and built homes in Creek territory, the Seminoles were obligated to purchase additional land from the Creeks. The acreage the Seminoles purchased in order to correct for the misplaced boundary nearly doubled their holdings.[4] Muskogee Avenue in Wewoka marks this relic boundary.

In the Creek Nation Indian settlements largely followed the Texas Road, which cut across the easternmost portion of the Creek Nation, and the valleys of the Arkansas, Canadian, and North Canadian rivers. As in other parts of Indian Territory, some of the earliest and most substantial buildings in the Creek Nation were schools. Indeed, as early

[3] Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951), 234.
[4] Ibid., 234; Gibson, Arrell M. *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries.* 2nd Ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981), 137-138.

as 1848, Presbyterians had built a mission school a few miles south of Holdenville. Within another twenty years they had also established the Wewoka Mission. Designed for girls, this boarding school was located a short distance north of Wewoka.[5] Similarly, a Creek boarding school was built near present-day Wetumka in the last decade of the nineteenth century.[6]

Although Creek settlement in the vicinity of Wetumka predates Seminole settlement in Wewoka, the latter emerged as a significant settled place and mercantile center several decades earlier than the other study towns. Prior to the 1870s Wewoka had become the center of government for the Seminoles and had grown into a locally recognizable commercial center as a result of the establishment of the Wewoka Trading Company.

Natural Resources

The extraction, marketing, and processing of natural resources played a major part in the economic development and growth of each of the study towns. Three of the towns—Wewoka, Holdenville, and Wetumka—experienced oil booms during the 1920s. These booms not only transformed the towns, but also contributed to Oklahoma's emergence as a chief oil-producing state. By contrast, Henryetta's economic expansion predates statehood by several years and was driven by the presence of accessible and relatively clean-burning coal reserves. A period of economic decline was underway in Wewoka by the 1940s and in the other towns by the 1950s. Once the most accessible oil

[5] Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 236.
[6] Ibid., 139.

and coal resources had been extracted, the costs of extracting the more remote or lower quality reserves proved prohibitive.

Agriculture

Prior to the Civil War, agriculture in the study area consisted mainly of subsistence farming involving a mixture of livestock management and crop cultivation centered on cattle, hogs, cotton, corn, and other vegetables. The construction of the railroads across Indian Territory created new markets for goods while the process of allotment paved the way for the arrival of white settlers in greater numbers. Indeed, these settlers greatly expanded Oklahoma's commercial agriculture. In the first part of the twentieth century, cotton emerged as the leading cash crop. Cotton's ascendancy is reflected in the fact that each of the study towns possessed several cotton gins or cotton oil mills through the 1920s.

By this time, problems associated with cotton cultivation, including soil exhaustion and erosion, had developed across the cotton belt of eastern Oklahoma. Because of the oil boom and the continued importance of coal to the economies of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wewoka, and Wetumka these towns were slightly better-equipped to weather the problems confronting the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the demise of cotton brought changes to the region's agriculture including a greater reliance on peanut production and livestock ranching.

Transportation

The arrival of the railroad expedited the formal organization of each of the study towns and reshaped the geography of townsite selection and development in Oklahoma. The towns of Henryetta and Holdenville, for example, originated with the construction of railroads across the Creek Nation. Moreover, these towns also benefited from the fact that they were served by two different railroads. Henryetta initially grew as a townsite associated with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, but the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad also built through the town. Likewise, Holdenville was served by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad until the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was built. The arrival of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad also affected Wewoka's development by setting in motion a gradual shift of businesses and residences to the south side of the tracks. Still more dramatically, the entire settlement in Wetumka moved a short distance in order to guarantee access to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad when it built through the area.

Industrial

One important component of industrial development in these towns involves their emergence as agricultural processing hubs, and especially milling centers. Many of the early mills were multipurpose facilities that could process both corn and cotton. In addition to agricultural processing, these towns possessed numerous lumber mills. Lumber yards and sawmills were, therefore, very much a part of the initial industrial landscapes of the four study towns. One of the industrial spin-offs associated with the petroleum industry was the development, near Wetumka, of a gasoline plant.

Henryetta emerged as an industrial town very early in its history. One of the earliest forms of heavy industry to develop in and around Henryetta was zinc smelting. This industry, which has long been associated with the Eagle-Picher Company, lasted more than 50 years in Henryetta. Besides zinc smelting, the manufacture of glass is one of the most enduring industries in Henryetta and dates to the establishment of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company there in the 1920s.

Population

In terms of population, Wetumka is the smallest of the four study towns today (figure 4). However, at the time of the first decennial census in Oklahoma in 1910 Wewoka was the smallest town with slightly more than 1,000 people (figure 5). At that time, Holdenville was the largest town with more than 2,200 people. Between 1910 and 1920 Henryetta surpassed Holdenville and remained the largest of the four places until Wewoka's oil boom in the 1920s. By the 1950 census Henryetta had regained its position as the largest of the four cities, a rank it has held ever since (figure 6).

In the case of Wetumka, the decennial census disguises the magnitude of the town's oil boom during the 1920s. Because Wetumka's boom was very sudden and not as long-lived, the ten-year period between censuses is too long to capture in meaningful detail the demographic flux of the town.

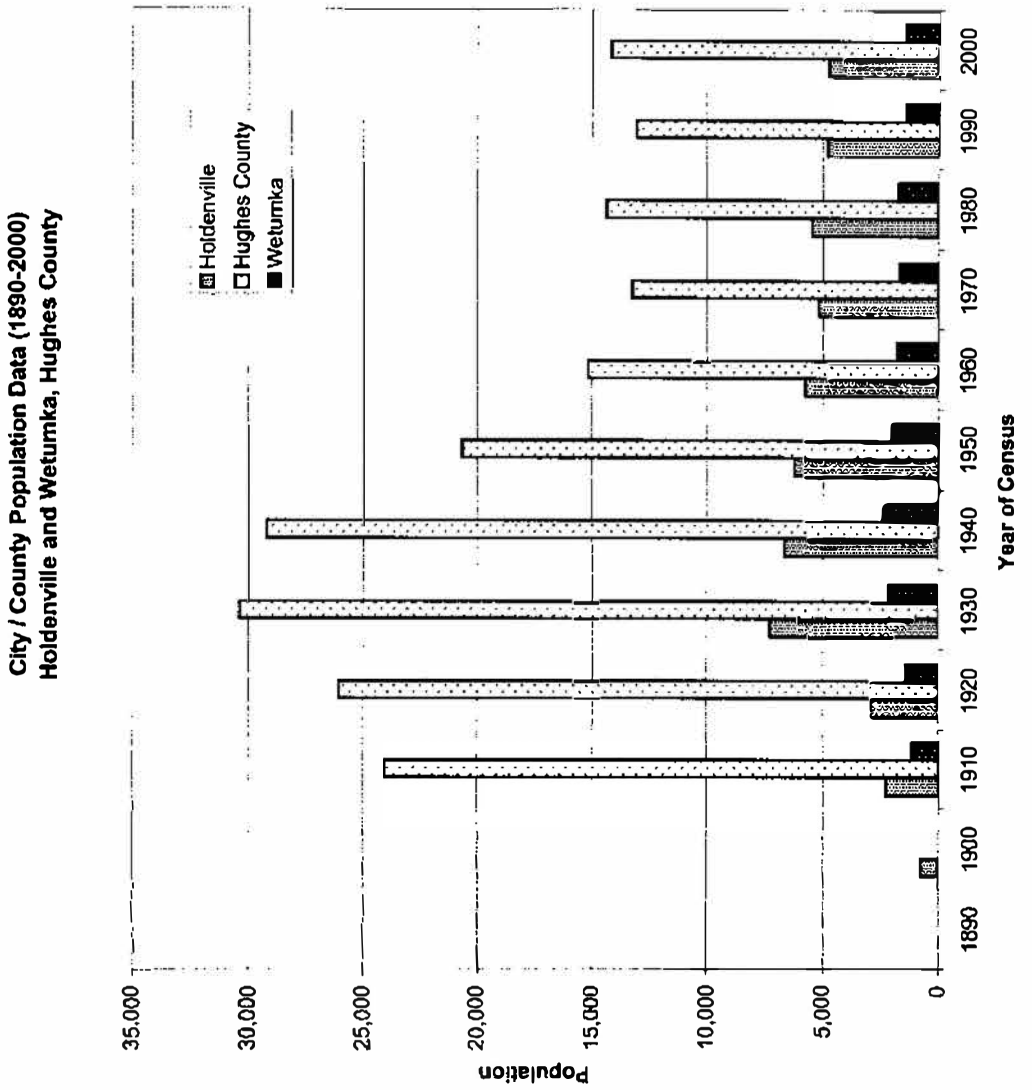

City / County Population Data (1890-2000)
Holdenville and Wetumka, Hughes County
Holdenville
Hughes County
Wetumka
Population
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
Year of Census

Figure 4

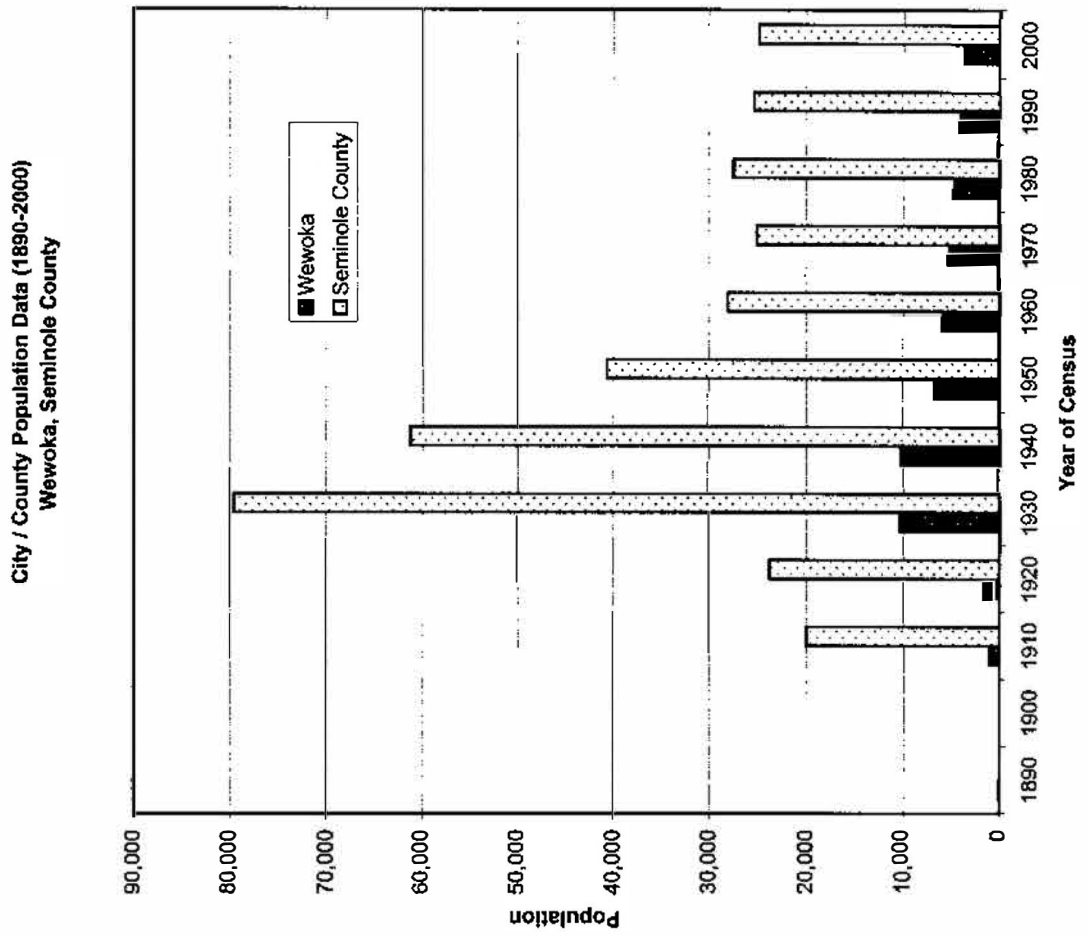

City / County Population Data (1890-2000)
Wewoka, Seminole County
Wewoka
Seminole County
Population
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
Year of Census

Figure 5

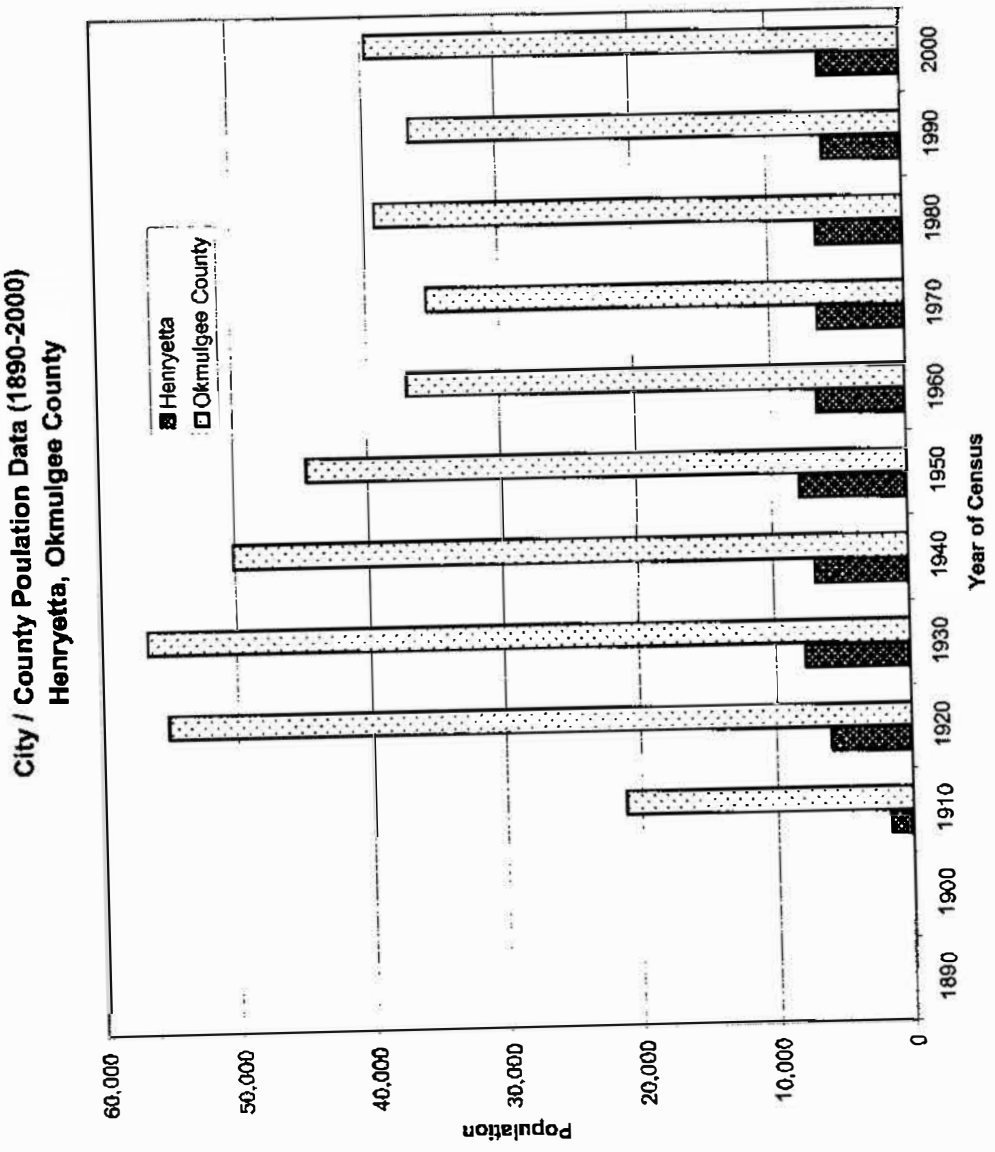

City / County Poulation Data (1890-2000)
Henryetta, Okmulgee County
Henryetta
Okmulgee County
Population
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
Year of Census

Figure 6

HENRYETTA

Founding and Naming

Hugh Henry, a Creek citizen, had worked on cattle ranches in Texas before settling in the Creek Nation in the late 1800s. By about 1875 Henry had claimed land in the valley of Coal Creek. Surveyors seeking a route for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad subsequently sought to acquire Henry's land for use as a townsite. As a restricted Creek, however, Henry lacked authority to transfer title to the land. He then relinquished his original claim and selected another site, enabling the formal transfer of title to townsite developers.[7] This information, however, is gleaned from secondary sources and seems anecdotal at best. In fact, it is reported that Henry, after abandoning his original claim, then selected a site to the *north* of the Henryetta townsite.[8] Records at the Okmulgee County Courthouse do not support this but show instead that Henry deeded twelve blocks to the town of Henryetta in 1910, carefully reserving the rights to any coal and asphalt beneath those blocks. This addition was originally platted in 1904 and is known as the "Hugh Henry Addition" or "Henry's Addition." Significantly, it is located to the *south* of the original townsite and included the blocks between Fifth and Seventh streets on the east and west, and Broadway and Meacham streets on the north and south (figure 7).

While the precise details of the townsite selection process remain in doubt, it is certain that in 1900 W. E. Winn surveyed the townsite and the Henryetta post office was

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[7] Jerry Furrh, "How Henryetta Received Her Name." *Daily Times Okmulgee*, 21 July 1982, and "100 Sweet Years: Images and Events of the Past." *Henryetta Daily Free-Lance*, 10 December, 2000.
[8] Baird Martin, *Historical, Industrial and Civic Survey of Okmulgee and Okmulgee County*. (Prepared for American Guide, W.P.A. Writer's Project, 1936), 10.

This is to certify that I Hugh Henry of Henryetta Okla. on this the 12th day of May 1910 do hereby dedicate and donate to the incorporated Town of Henryetta Okla., all streets and alley ways set out and designated in a platte of Hugh Henry's Addition filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds on the 26th day of April 1904.

Hereby and hereafter excepting and reserving all coal and asphalt under said streets and alley ways.

Hugh Henry

State Of Oklahoma }
Okmulgee County, } ss.

Before me, John D. Strain, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, on this 12th day of May, 1910, personally appeared Hugh Henry to me known to be the identical person who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

John D. Strain
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 14th 1910

Figure 7. Record of the official plat of Hugh Henry's Addition. Courtesy Okmulgee County Courthouse.

established.[9] However, there is no clear consensus on how the name "Henryetta" was selected or even if the "Henry" in the name refers to Hugh Henry.[10] Nevertheless, on December 16, 1901 the Department of the Interior approved the survey of Henryetta.

Henryetta possesses an unusual morphology which might best be described as modified orthogonal. In an orthogonal plat the streets are shifted east or west of north in order that they run parallel and perpendicular to the railroad. In Henryetta, however, the streets were surveyed in alignment with the cardinal directions, and therefore are orthogonal in relation to the railroad. This configuration resulted in the placement of the railroad depot away from the main business blocks making it a less prominent focal point of the town (figure 8).

The original townsite of Henryetta covered just over 157 acres and was subdivided into 57 blocks, thirteen of which were business blocks. The business blocks stretched along Main Street west from the railroad tracks, with business lots extending to the south side of Trudgeon Street and the north side of Broadway. In railroad towns a customary practice was to create 300-foot square blocks. If residential, these blocks would be subdivided into six lots, each 50 feet wide and 140 feet deep. If the blocks were commercial they would contain twice as many lots.[11] These surveying methods were applied in Henryetta except on those blocks through which the railroad passed. Another customary practice was to make the primary business street 100 feet wide, while other

[9] Original Townsite Survey of Henryetta, Okmulgee County Courthouse, and Furrh, "How Henryetta Received Her Name."
[10] Furrh, "How Henryetta Received Her Name." See also Shirk, George H. *Oklahoma Place Names*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966), 101.
[11] John H. Hudson, *Plains Country Towns* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985), 87.

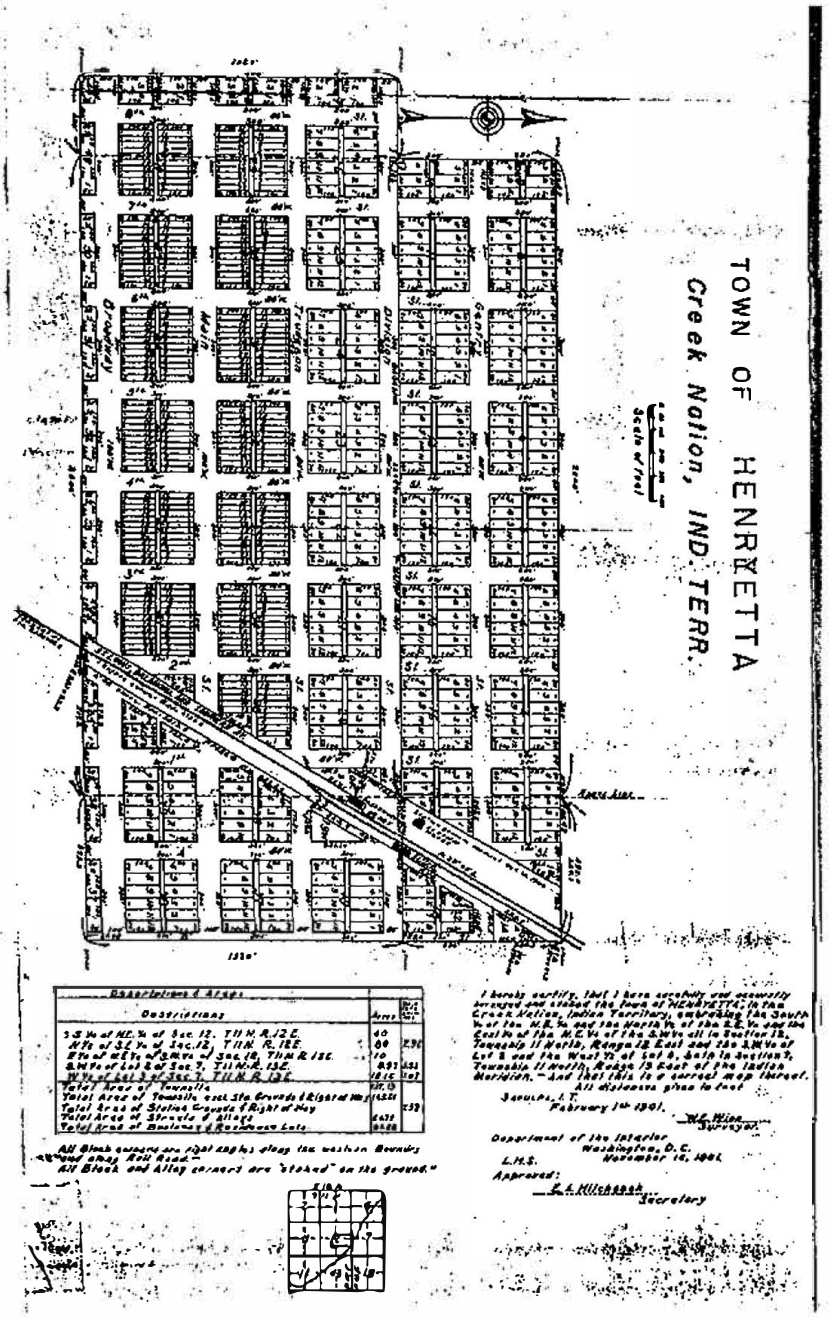


Figure 8. The original townsite survey of Henryetta. Couretsy Okmulgee County Courthouse.

streets were typically 80 feet wide. Both Main Street and Broadway in Henryetta are 100 feet wide.

Natural Resources/Industry

One of the advantages of Henryetta's location is that it is situated in a region that became one of the most important coal mining areas in Oklahoma.[12] The Henryetta Mining District is a region in Okmulgee County that stretches in a southwesterly direction from the vicinity of Morris to the southwestern side of Henryetta. In places the coal was visible in outcrops along the banks of streams. The relative proximity of the coal to the surface meant that it could be strip mined fairly quickly and easily, without generating huge amounts of overburden. However, most of the coal produced in the Henryetta Mining District came from underground mines, many of which extended under the town itself (figure 9).[13] One of the factors raising the value of this coal is that it was recognized as a clean coal with low sulfur content, thus it served as an important fuel not only for industrial purposes, but also for heating homes.[14]

The Henryetta Mining District has a long history and coal was first extracted from the area for commercial purposes in 1902.[15] By 1904 at least four different coal companies were working in the area and many more would come and go over the next

[12] Dunham, R. J. and J. V. A. Trumbull. *Geology and Coal Resources of the Henryetta Mining District, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.* Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1015-F. (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1955), 183.
[13] Ibid., 203.
[14] Ibid., 202.
[15] Ibid., 203.

Generalized Depiction of Areas Once Worked as Underground Coal Mines, Henryetta, Oklahoma

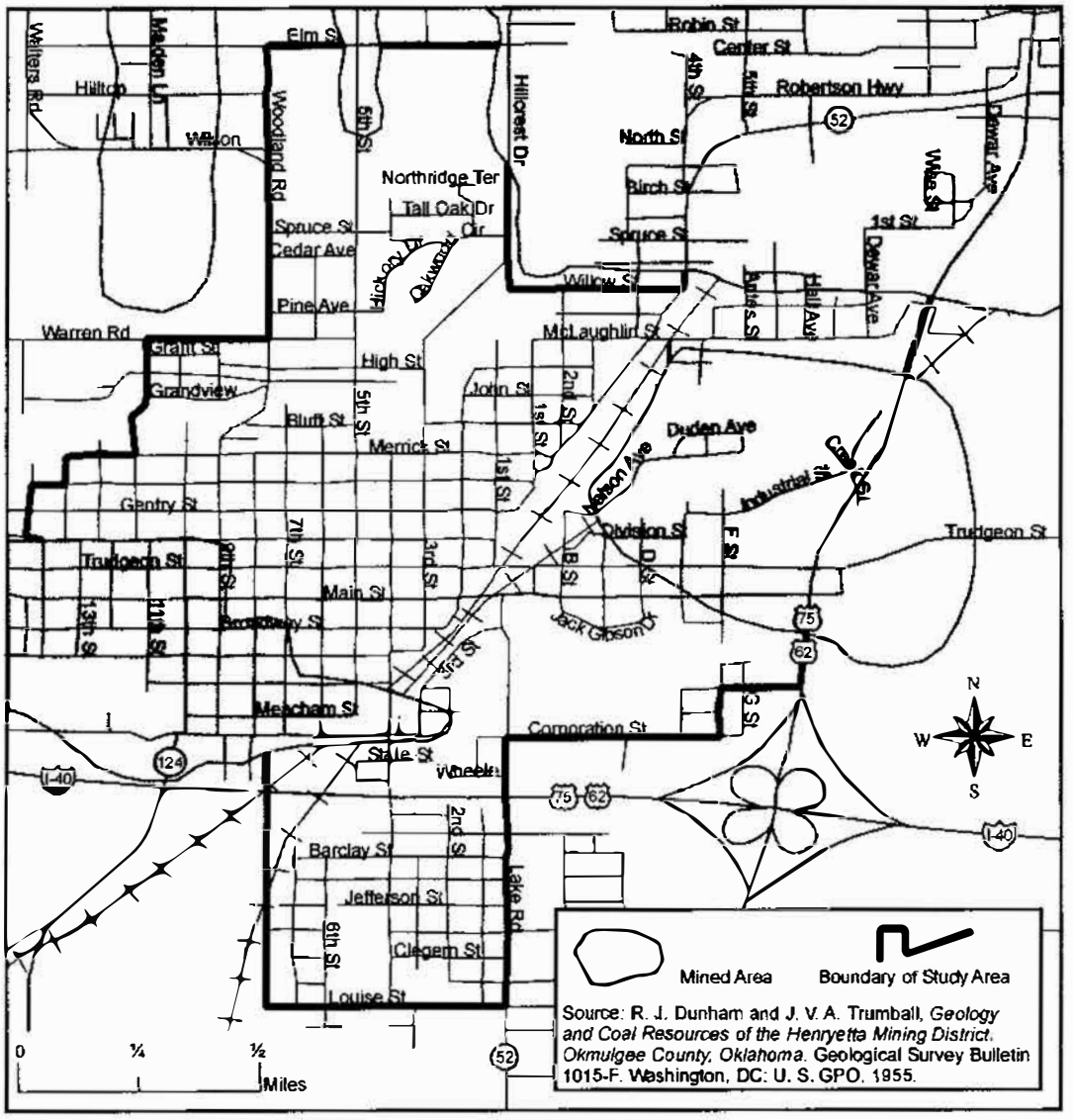


Figure 9

several decades.[16] One estimate suggests that perhaps as many as 25 different mines were being worked in 1915.[17] The 1928 city directory listed eleven coal companies with offices in Henryetta.[18] One estimate of the productivity of this area suggests that between 1902 and 1955 some 25 million tons of coal were produced in this mineral district alone.[19] In addition, over one million tons were extracted annually in 1918 and again in 1948, making these the most productive years on record.[20] By the early 1950s, however, most of the high-quality coal had been mined and Henryetta's heyday as a coal mining town had passed. Today, the mines have been sealed off and the mine tipples removed or destroyed, leaving very little surviving material culture that reflects Henryetta's past as a coal mining center. In fact, no mining-related properties or structures were documented during this project. The most powerful visual evidence that Henryetta was a coal mining town lies in the scarred and clumpy landscapes that reveal where earth was removed and where overburden was deposited.

Another major industry that developed in the Henryetta vicinity was zinc smelting. By the end of 1916 five different zinc companies were operating in the area. Most of the zinc smelters were located either to the east of Henryetta near Kusa or to the northeast of Henryetta. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company's zinc smelter was the only one to be located on land that became part of the town of Henryetta. The smelter site was located at the northeastern reaches of Henryetta in the platted addition known as the

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[16] Sanborn Map Company. "Henrietta [sic], Indian Territory 1904." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.
[17] Okmulgee Historical Society and the Heritage Society of America, comp. and ed. *History of Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.* (Tulsa: Historical Enterprises, Inc., 1985), 190.
[18] *City Directory of Henryetta, Okla.*, 1928.
[19] Dunham and Trumbull, *Geology and Coal Resources of the Henryetta Mining District*, 203.
[20] Ibid., 203.

"Henryetta Townsite Company." Henryetta formally annexed this addition in 1916. "Spelter City" is the name that is commonly used to refer to the "city within a city" that emerged here. Eagle-Picher built a massive smelting facility and, because of its distance from Henryetta's business district, Spelter City came to have its own hotels and union hall. As recorded on the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Henryetta, Eagle-Picher was operating five zinc distillation furnaces as well as numerous kilns and pottery buildings in Spelter City. The processing of metal ores in Spelter City in northeastern Henryetta continued through the 1960s. As has been the case with coal mining, the material culture of the zinc smelting industry has been destroyed but the slag piles and ore pits often still disclose the locations of this bygone industry.

In the 1920s Henryetta acquired a glassworks industry. Ample supplies of coal in the area ensured a reliable energy supply for the glass-making furnaces used in the manufacture of glass. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company purchased approximately 40 acres within Henryetta and built on the north side of the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad adjacent to U.S. Route 62/75. For the past 80 years, this site has been continually used for the manufacture of glass products. Today, the site belongs to the Anchor Glass Company which manufactures glass bottles and is the leading employer in Henryetta. Additional historical research on this plant and its buildings is urgently needed as it is possible that this facility, or one or more of its buildings, is eligible for listing in the National Register.

In addition to coal mining, zinc smelting, and the manufacture of glass, some petroleum was produced in the area and some sandstone and shale were locally quarried. Oil had in fact been discovered in the south part of Henryetta as early as 1906, but more

viable wells were drilled in the 1920s.[21] Brick plants, welding companies, and lumber yards are some of the other industries that were established in the area. A combination of primary, extractive industry and manufacturing has historically formed the basis of Henryetta's economy.

Agriculture

The processing of agricultural commodities provides another dimension to Henryetta's industrial sector. Grain mills and elevators as well as cotton gins were once taken-for-granted components of the Henryetta townscape up to the 1930s. As late as 1928 Henryetta still possessed three cotton gins and one cottonseed and peanut oil processing plant.[22] However, the demise of cotton agriculture in late 1920s, a process set in motion by a combination of overproduction and soil exhaustion, ushered in a parallel decline in the processing of cotton and cotton-derivatives. In the countryside surrounding Henryetta, lands that once grew cotton and corn are now planted to pasture grasses and are stocked with cattle. One extant property in Henryetta is about all that remains to recall the importance of cotton in Henryetta's past. It is the Cotton Hotel at 114 West Main Street.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

Hotels, along with banks and coal companies, were some of the earliest commercial establishments in Henryetta and provided essential boarding facilities in the

[21] Baird Martin, *Historical, Industrial and Civic Survey*, 12.
[22] Sanborn Map Company. "Henryetta, Oklahoma 1928." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.

early period of municipal growth. One of the oldest extant hotels in Henryetta is the Francis Hotel which dates to 1907 and still occupies the northeast corner of Third and Main Streets. Also, Saul's Cut Rate Store/Star Rooms (214 West Main Street) was built in 1918 and is a good example of the dual functions many buildings in the business district served. This building offered a store on the first floor and rooms for rent on the second. The H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel (200 West Broadway Street) is another hotel. It was built in 1923 and is National Register eligible. Significantly, the Harr Apartments (406-414 North Fourth Street) appear to have been continually used as apartments since about 1915.

One of the first banks built in Henryetta still stands. The Citizen's Bank Building was constructed in 1904 and is located at 412-414 West Main Street. In addition to banks and hotels, commercial development in Henryetta included general merchandise stores, grocery stores, bottling works, hardware stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, law offices, and eventually, a telephone exchange. Several of the buildings which housed these early businesses still exist. For example, in terms of grocery stores, the Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery Building (ca. 1916) stands adjacent to the railroad tracks at First and Trudgeon Streets, the Purity Bakery Building (ca. 1925) stands at 117-119 South Fifth Street, and the Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building (ca. 1907) can be found at 403-405 West Main Street. Two buildings once functioning as hardware stores include the Burnett and Moore Hardware Building (ca. 1909) at 420 West Main Street, and the Clark-Darland Hardware Building (ca. 1921) at 421-423 West Main Street. Additionally, the Central Drug Store (ca. 1908) can be found at 410(?) West Main Street. Office buildings such as the Garner Block (ca. 1917) at 115-117 North Fourth Street and the J. R.

Reynolds Building (1916) at 505 West Main Street undoubtedly housed the business offices of coal companies and lawyers. As this selection of commercial properties reveals, a good portion of the Henryetta's historic business district is still intact.

Transportation

Construction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through the Creek Nation prompted the establishment of the Henryetta townsite in 1900, and the first train arrived in Henryetta in the fall of that same year. A few years later the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad extended its track from Muskogee through Henryetta and south to Durant. For a time the Okmulgee Northern Railroad also served the town. Therefore, at one time Henryetta was served by as many as three railroads. Of greatest importance, however, are the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf railroads. These railroads did not intersect but rather paralleled one another through Henryetta. Furthermore, the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which eventually became the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, was a freight line that specialized in hauling commodities such as coal, sand, and grain. While Henryetta in fact possessed two railroad depots for a number of years, only the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad had a passenger depot. For many years Henryetta also possessed a coal hopper for loading coal in the hopper cars. The decline in the coal industry coupled with the decline in rail transportation hastened the obsolescence of these transportation-related facilities. Neither the depots nor the coal hopper has survived.

Churches and Schools

One of the more interesting developments pertaining to both churches and schools in Henryetta involves the establishment of St. Michael's Catholic Parish in 1912. The expansion of coal mining and of the railroads in eastern Oklahoma resulted in the diversification of the populace. Immigrants from the United Kingdom as well as from Italy, Germany, and Poland worked in the Henryetta mines and on the local railroads. In many ways the establishment of the Catholic Parish in Henryetta was a response to the greater presence of Catholics in the region. By 1920 both a church and a parochial school had been built on West Gentry Street between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The school operated into the 1960s but was demolished in 1968. That same year the church was torn down so that construction could begin on a new building.[23]

Not all of Henryetta's churches have suffered this same fate. Indeed, the First Presbyterian Church at West Division and Fifth Streets dates to about 1917. The church, which reflects the Late Gothic Revival style, is both historically and architecturally significant and is likely eligible for listing in the National Register. Other notable churches in Henryetta include the Grace Episcopal Church at 510(?) West Cummings Street, the First Christian Church at Fifth and Cummings Streets, and the First Church of God at 307 West Barclay Street.

The first public school in Henryetta appears to have been built in 1905 and was located at 511 West Trudgeon Street. Over the years the building has served numerous functions and has even been moved several times. By 1982 some local citizens had formed a historical society and were working to restore the structure. The Old Henryetta

[23] "100 Sweet Years: Images and Events of the Past." *Henryetta Daily Free-Lance*, 10 December, 2000.

School has since been moved to the 400 block of West Moore Street where it now houses a small museum. One of the other renowned school buildings in Henryetta was the Lyceum Public School which served as the high school until another one was built in 1919. The Lyceum School was a large two and one-half story brick clad building with a hipped roof and prominent gabled dormer above the entrance. It has not survived.

Henryetta's libraries have also enjoyed a rather different history. As noted above, the first school built in Henryetta also served as the town's first library. It was not until 1924 that a new library building was constructed. When the building was constructed at 301 North Sixth Street it had an unusual layout, sometimes describe as "a butterfly plan."[24] This building served as the Henryetta Public Library from 1924 to 1966, when it became a private residence (figure 10).[25] In 1966 the library moved to its present site at 518 West Main Street (figure 11).

Cultural and Social

For most of its history Henryetta has enjoyed a variety of social clubs and organizations. Two buildings which once served as meeting halls or lodges still exist. The older of the buildings is the I.O.O.F. Building at 116 North Fourth Street which dates to about 1918. Just a few blocks away at 115 South Fifth Street stands the building that has served as the Masonic Hall. Henryetta provided numerous other options for entertainment as well. As early as 1910 the town could boast having an opera house and air dome

[24] Wesson, Ruby. "History of the Henryetta Public Library." Written 3 March 1999. Retrieved 25 August 2001 from the Henryetta Public Library website http://www.ocevnet.org/henlib/about.html.
[25] Ibid.



Figure 10. The old public library in Henryetta was built in the 1920s. It now serves as a private residence. Photo by author.

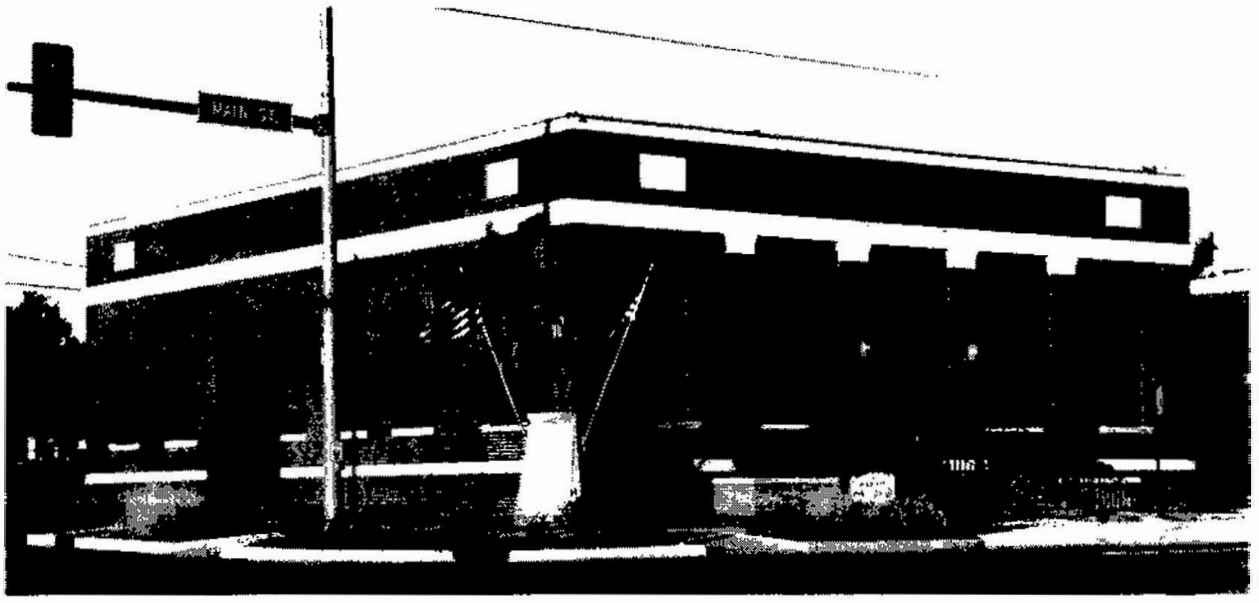


Figure 11. The "new" public library dates to 1935 and functioned as Henryetta's post office until 1966. The doughboy statue once stood in the middle of the intersection at Third and Main; see figure 12 below. Photo by author.

theater (figures 12 and 13). Through the 1930s the Morgan Theater near Fourth and Main Streets remained a popular place for movie-goers. It was one of two theaters in the town at the time. Citizens of Henryetta could also enjoy a park which had been created near Cameron Field, where the high school football team played.

Politics and Government

Because Henryetta is not a county seat the impress of politics and government on the built environment has been less noticeable. However, in the 1920s Henryetta built a very elegant city hall that is no longer extant. One other government property that deserves mention is the building that presently houses the Henryetta Public Library. Although the library has only occupied the building since 1966, the building itself dates to 1935 when it was constructed as the Henryetta Post Office.[26]

Unlike many other Oklahoma towns, Henryetta appears to have weathered the Depression reasonably well, in part because of the lingering importance of coal. As a result, Henryetta possesses fewer buildings constructed as Depression-era relief projects. One facility which did result from a 1938 WPA project is Cameron Field, located at South C Street at Jack Gibson Drive.

[26] Ibid.



Figure 12. The Henryetta Opera House as it appeared in the late 1930s. Photo courtesy *Daily Times Okmulgee* July 12, 1982.

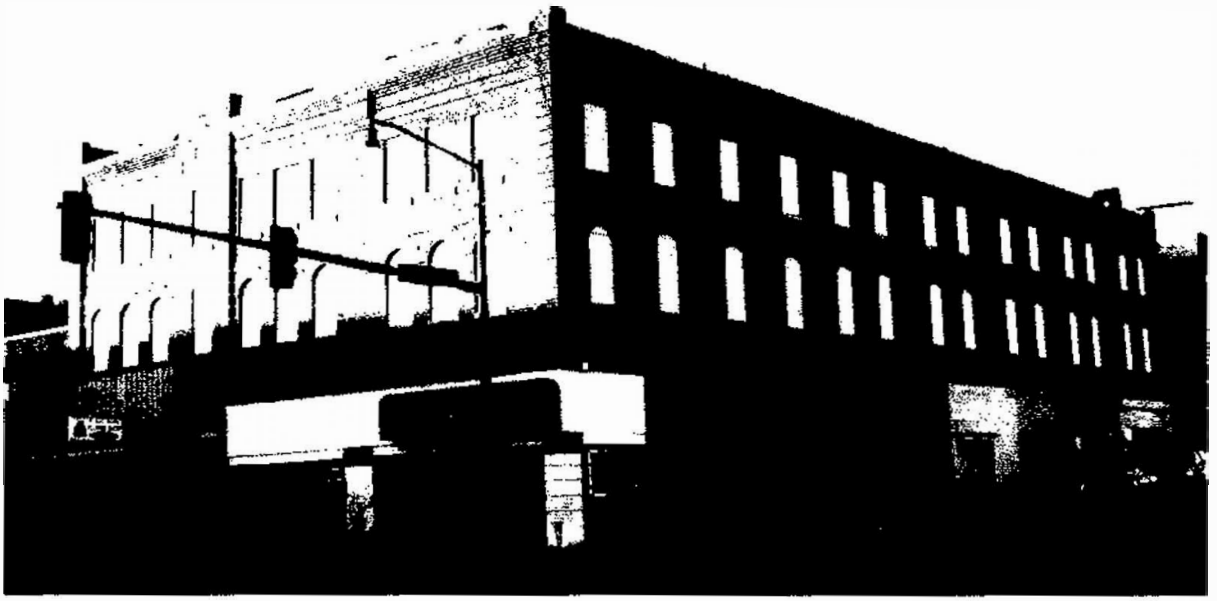


Figure 13. The Henryetta Opera House as it appears today. Photo by author.

HOLDENVILLE

Founding and Naming

Holdenville's origins are intimately associated with railroad construction in the Creek Nation. In 1893-1894 construction resumed on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad which was to connect Wister and El Reno. By September of 1895 the railroad townsite crew had arrived in the area and began surveying a townsite a few miles to the north of Fentress, then the nearest settlement.[27] As the surveying proceeded, the townsite of Holdenville was carved out of land that had previously been allotted to John Jacobs and Charles Grayson.[28] Within a month the first train arrived in Holdenville, which was then called "Acho," a Creek work for deer.[29] Meanwhile, efforts were underway to move the post office from Fentress to this new town. In honor of J. F. Holden, the manager of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, the name "Holden" was requested for the post office, but had to be changed to "Holdenville" before the Postal Service would approve it.[30] Formal approval of this new name was granted in November, 1895.[31]

The surveying of this townsite and the arrival of the railroad stimulated a flurry of activity in this new place and led to the gradual abandonment of Fentress. John Jacobs and his father Frank began issuing quit-claim deeds to lots in the Holdenville townsite.[32] George Roderick and John Marks were traders in the Creek Nation and they are among

[27] Cook, Fran. *"Acho" Flower of the Prairie: A History of Holdenville, Oklahoma and Hughes County.* (N.p., 1998), 106.
[28] Ibid., 117.
[29] Ibid., 109.
[30] Ibid., 109-110.
[31] Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names*, 104.
[32] Thomas, Mrs. Lloyd. "Holdenville is Proud of Its History." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 23 April, 1939.

the first people to have established businesses in Holdenville.[33] By 1898, when Holdenville incorporated, it already possessed numerous stores as well as two cotton gins.[34]

In spite of this development, Holdenville did not have status as a government townsite. By 1901, however, it had been converted to one and its plat was approved.[35] As platted, the original townsite of Holdenville included some 138 blocks, most of which were 300 feet square. Holdenville's business district was also sizable, including portions of 12 blocks stretching from Echo Street to Gulf Street and from Fifth Street to Eighth Street. The railroad divided the business district, leaving the greater portion of business blocks on the north and east sides of the tracks. Holdenville possesses an orthogonal morphology with the bulk of its streets running either parallel or perpendicular to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. The subsequent construction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through Holdenville did not significantly alter this pattern.

Natural Resources/Industry

Holdenville is situated in the topographic region known as the Sandstone Hills.[36] Geologically, the area is underlain by limestone and sandstone, and quarries to extract these resources developed around Holdenville. The manufacture of lime, brick, tile, cement, and marble also contributed to Holdenville's early industrial development.

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[33] Cook, Fran. *"Acho" Flower of the Prairie: A History of Holdenville, Oklahoma and Hughes County.* (N.p., 1998), 108.
[34] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Indian Territory 1898." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.
[35] Thomas, "Holdenville is Proud of Its History."
[36] John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 3d ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), 3.

Lumber production, based on wood derived from the surrounding cross timbers, added another facet to local industry. G. W. McShan, one of the early businessmen in Holdenville, built a lumber company on the southeast corner of Cedar (now Broadway) and Third Street. His company would stay in business some fifteen years, until about 1915.[37] Chesnutt Lumber is another long-established Holdenville industry although it is now doing business as a hardware store under the commercial name of Chesnutt Tru-Value.

A number of other light industries developed in Holdenville over the years including an ice cream factory, bottling works, carpenter shop, tool company, and planing mill. More significantly, because of its location on the eastern edge of the Seminole Oil Field, Holdenville also profited from the petroleum industry. The Holdenville Pool was first tapped in 1916, and by 1920 several oil dealers and oil corporations had established business offices in Holdenville. Within another six years the town also boasted a gasoline plant as well as a rig and reel manufacturing plant.[38] Peak production from the Holdenville pool would occur about 1930, after which oil production settled into a slow but steady decline.[39] Nevertheless, one estimate indicates that ten oil refineries and storage tanks still operated in Holdenville by the late 1930s.[40] One important figure in the oil leasing industry in Holdenville was Harry H. Diamond. He built a beautiful Renaissance Revival style house in Holdenville (figure 14). When it was built in 1926 it was one of the first houses in the Country Club Heights Addition. Although oil dealers,

[37] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Indian Territory 1901," "Holdenville, Indian Territory 1903," "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1908," and "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1913."
[38] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1926."
[39] Carney, George O. "Energy: South Central Oklahoma, 1900-1930." (Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1985), 66.
[40] Shumaka, Thelma. "Hughes County." (Ms. prepared February 11, 1937), 2.



Figure 14. The Harry H. Diamond House in 2002. Photo by author.

producers, contractors, and wholesalers endured as a prominent part of Holdenville's enterprise into the 1950s, few remained after that.

Agriculture

Holdenville's position in the savanna and woodlands region of Oklahoma, an area characterized by gentle hills and broad valleys, was conducive to the development of commercial agriculture. Cotton, corn, and peanuts constituted the triadic base of the town's agricultural economy, and Holdenville developed as a regionally significant agro-processing center. Feed mills, grain elevators, corn husking and peanut shelling plants, cotton gins, and cotton oil companies dominated the agro-industrial landscape of Holdenville through the 1920s.

For some 40 years following the establishment of Holdenville, cotton truly was king, so to speak. As early as 1898, just three years following the initial platting of the

townsite, two cotton gins had been built and were operating. By 1907 a large cotton platform had been added just east of the railroad depot near the southwest corner of the intersection of Broadway and Oklahoma Streets, and a cotton warehouse occupied the southwest corner of Choctaw and Creek Streets.[41] By 1920, as many as seven different cotton processors—including gins, cotton oil companies, and cotton compresses—were operating in Holdenville.[42]

Local farmers shifted away from cotton cultivation about the time of the Depression, and peanuts became a leading crop followed by grains, especially corn. Another change in the agricultural sector has been the conversion of farms to pastures and the increasing importance of livestock, especially Hereford and Angus breeds. More recently, the construction of a poultry processing plant has helped create jobs in the area. Without knowing these aspects of Holdenville's agricultural past, a glance at the town's landscape today would not prove particularly revealing because so few buildings or structures associated with milling or ginning have survived.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

One of the first people to establish a store in Holdenville was Thomas H. Scales, who operated a general merchandise store on Main Street before the turn of the twentieth century. Although other enterprises have taken the place of the Scales' business, his house still stands. It is among the oldest of the residential dwellings in Holdenville (figures 15 and 16). Commercial growth in Holdenville predates statehood by more than

[41] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1908."
[42] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1920."



Figure 15. The Thomas H. Scales residence, as it appeared in the early 1900s. The house dates to 1896 and is possibly the oldest residential dwelling in Holdenville. Photo courtesy The Planter's Trust Company, *Glimpses Through Holdenville and Vicinity*, 1904, page 21.



Figure 16. The Scales' house in 2002. This house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

a decade and the town still possesses a number of commercial structures that were built before 1907. The oldest and most attractive building in downtown Holdenville is the First National Bank Building (101 West Main Street). After 1912, the building housed the Amos Drug Store; nevertheless, the distinguishing feature of this building is its second story tower which provides an elegant architectural flourish to its Romanesque Revival style (figures 17 and 18). The First National Bank Building was built by C. M. Hamilton, and two years later he built another sandstone building adjacent to it at 102 North Broadway. That same year, another bank, housed in the H. Johnson Building (1903), was erected at 103 West Main Street.

In addition to banks, hotels constituted important downtown landmarks. However, few historic hotels are to be found in Holdenville today. The C. W. Miller Building at 117-125 South Creek Street originally served as a hotel and was built in 1922. Around the corner from this is the Cope Hotel at 207-209 West Oklahoma Avenue. It dates to 1925 and may have been owned by C. W. Miller at one time because it also bears his name.

The R. D. Howell Building is also one of the older buildings in Holdenville. It was built in 1902, but it has been altered over the years. The building is located at 104-106 North Creek Street where it houses a local museum. When the building was first constructed, however, it functioned as a livery (figures 19 and 20). The building remained a livery until about 1913, by which time it had been converted for use as the Empress Theater. It continued to function as a movie theater, called the Grand Theater, from 1920 through the 1940s.



Figure 17. The First National Bank Building as it appeared in the early 1900s. Photo courtesy The Planter's Trust Company, *Glimpses Through Holdenville and Vicinity*, 1904, page 22.



Figure 18. The First National Bank Building in 2002. Photo by author.



Figure 19. The Dixon Livery Barn in the early 1900s. Photo courtesy The Planter's Trust Company, *Glimpses Through Holdenville and Vicinity*, 1904, page 11.

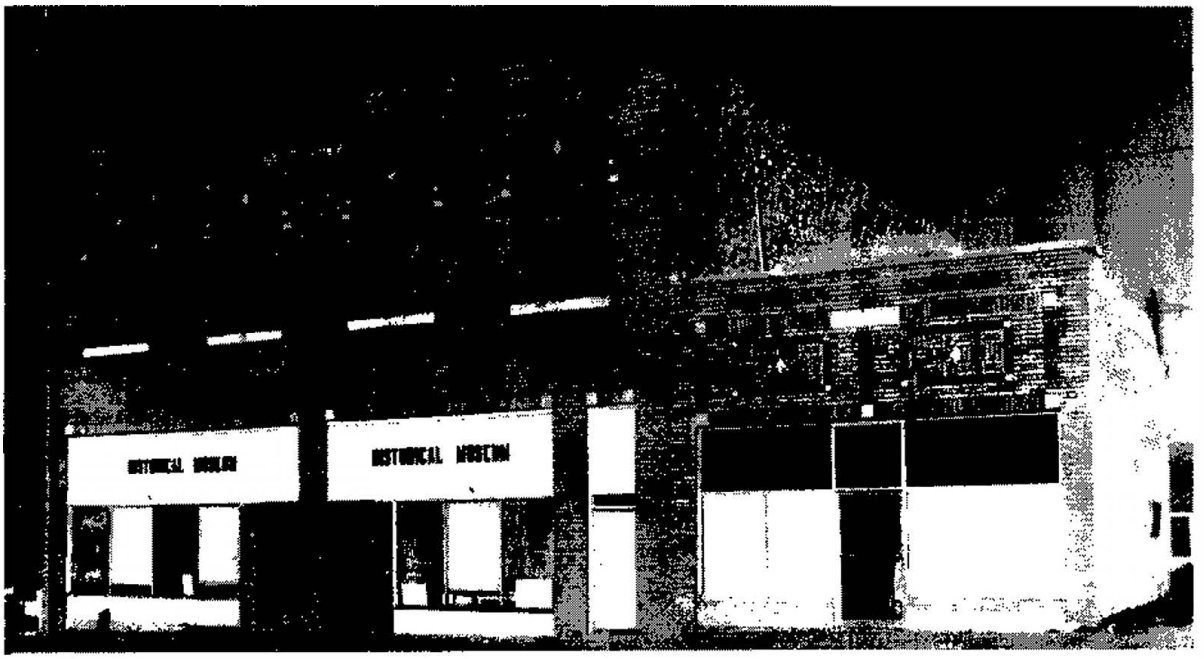


Figure 20. The R. D. Howell Building—formerly the Dixon Livery Barn—still stands on North Creek Street. Photo by author.

Another notable commercial building in Holdenville is the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building at 201 North Gulf Street. The architectural detailing on this building is exquisite and it is an excellent example of the Art Deco style on a building that is now more than 70 years old (figure 21). By contrast, the Main Service Station at 223 West Main Street is a much more modest example of the Art Deco style applied to a gas station. It is also about the same age as the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building.



Figure 21. The Art Deco style Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building in 2002. Photo by author.

Transportation

The town of Holdenville materialized because of the construction of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (later the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific) in 1895. The following year a depot had been constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks at foot of Creek Street.[43] By the turn of the century the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad had also laid its tracks through Holdenville.[44] Within a few years it had erected both freight and passenger depots in Holdenville. The passenger depot was located on the east side of the tracks just south of Oklahoma Avenue. By 1920 the two depots had been consolidated and one building served as the depot for both railroads. This building stood at the intersection of the two lines of track such that it was bounded on one side by the Frisco, on another by the Rock Island, on a third side by Echo Street, and on the fourth side by Main Street. This building no longer exists and its loss serves as a testimony to the declining importance of rail transportation and the rise in automobile ownership.

Schools and Churches

The first school in Holdenville was a subscription school which started in 1896.[45] Taxes to support education, and specifically the construction of public schools, were implemented in 1900.[46] Shortly thereafter, Holdenville's first public school building was erected. By 1903 a new and larger school was constructed at Bullitt and Sixth streets, and within another decade a school for Holdenville's black population had also been built. In addition, by 1920 Holdenville had two high schools, one for blacks and the other for

[43] Cook, Fran. *"Acho" Flower of the Prairie*, after 116.
[44] Ibid., 125.
[45] Ibid., 116.
[46] Ibid., 145.

whites. Later that decade a new high school was built. It has since become the junior high school, and still occupies the block on Ninth Street between Oak and Cedar.

Church communities were among the first organizations to form in towns across Oklahoma. The Methodist Episcopal Church, initially located on the southeast corner of Echo and Third Streets, may have been the first church building erected in Holdenville in 1896.[47] If so, it was quickly followed by the construction of a Baptist church. As early as 1908 the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was holding worship services in a building on the southeast corner of Fourth and Broadway.[48]

Over the years many churches would be built in Holdenville and several would concentrate in the area just to the north and east of the business district. Three of Holdenville's more architecturally significant churches date to the 1920s. These include the First Christian Church (1925) at 200 East Ninth Street, the Barnard United Methodist Church (1925) at 300 East Eight Street, and the First Baptist Church (1927) at 306 North Broadway. This last church provides a fine example of the Late Gothic Revival style.

Cultural and Social

Information concerning the dates of establishment of the different social organizations such as the Masons and Elks has not been forthcoming, but it is likely that several such organizations had formed shortly after Holdenville was established. Many of these groups did not always construct meeting halls but met instead in office buildings or other properties. Nevertheless, a meeting hall for the black member of the Knights of

[47] Cook, Fran. *"Acho" Flower of the Prairie*, 117.
[48] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1908."

Pythias stood on the northeast corner of Pine and Fifth Streets.[49] About 1955 the Elks Lodge was constructed at 114 South Echo Street. For some time prior to this they held their meetings beside the Barnard Furniture Store on North Creek Street.[50]

As early as 1901 Holdenville boasted an opera house.[51] Moving pictures arrived in Holdenville by 1908, and they provided another type of entertainment. By about 1948 the armory which had been built at 124 North Creek Street in the 1920s was converted to a civic center. This building still exists and presently functions as the senior citizen's center. Holdenville's library dates to about 1901, however it did not have its own building until the 1930s. In 1934 the library in Holdenville was constructed as part of a WPA project. Over the years it has been enlarged and upgraded. Financial support from T. Boone Pickens has helped fund the library, which is now named in honor of his mother, Grace.[52]

Politics and Government

Holdenville's city hall is a very attractive Greek Revival style building that dates to 1910 and has been listed in the National Register since 1981 (figure 22). The building is still in use today. The first courthouse, with a jail on the fourth floor, was erected in Holdenville in 1920. It was used for several decades before being razed so that a more modern facility could be built. The Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street) dates to 1935 and is another Art Deco-styled property that is National Register eligible.

[49] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Oklahoma 1920."
[50] *Moorehead Directory Company's Holdenville City Directory*, 1953.
[51] Sanborn Map Company. "Holdenville, Indian Territory 1901."
[52] *Holdenville Daily News*. "Holdenville: 100 Years and Counting," 29.

The post office has not always been in this location. Before moving to this site, the post office was located on South Creek Street, and prior to that it was located on Sixth Street.



Figure 22. Holdenville's City Hall is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Photo by author.

During the Depression, the WPA functioned as a work relief program. It contributed significantly to the architectural resources of Oklahoma, and Holdenville possesses several remarkable facilities that were built as a result of WPA projects in the late 1930s and early 1940s. For example, the Holdenville Armory was built as a WPA project in 1935-1936, and it has been listed in the National Register since 1988. Another notable structure is the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House which is located at Twelfth and Broadway and was built in 1936. An additional major facility is the Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium which is located just north of the pool and bath house. The athletic park dates to 1941. Yet another structure is the stone-lined drainage channel that winds through Stroup Park. At the Holdenville Cemetery, the old gates marking the former entrance to the cemetery and the caretaker's building also resulted from improvements made to the cemetery by WPA workers (figure 23). The fact that many of these structures were created using local sandstone that is often untooled and uncoursed provides a testimony to the amount of thought and labor that went into their design and construction. On a final note, Holdenville also possessed at one time a workshop that was built as part of a National Youth Administration (NYA) project. The workshop was erected in 1940 adjacent to the junior high school building where Broadway meets Tenth Street. The building no longer exists.



Figure 23. The old entrance gates to the Holdenville Cemetery and a view toward the cemetery pavilion. Photo by author.

WETUMKA

Founding and Naming

The name "Wetumka" means tumbling or falling water and derives from a Creek settlement in Alabama.[53] In 1835 some Creeks who had survived the Trail of Tears settled in the area. By 1858 Timothy Barnett had established a nearby trading post at a place that would be called Barnettsville, but another 23 years elapsed before a post office bearing the name Wetumka was established.[54] Then, in 1900, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad built through the area. Because the route of the railroad did not pass through Wetumka, the town was moved to the railroad and incorporated that same year. The distance between the two places was about one mile as the crow flies. "Old Wetumka" was located to the southeast of the new town, and nothing remains of the settlement today.

The Department of the Interior approved the townsite survey and plat of Wetumka on November 13, 1901. The sale of lots in Wetumka took place on July 22, 1902. The original townsite of Wetumka covered 56 blocks, most of which are 300 feet square and separated by streets 80 feet wide. A few blocks in Wetumka are 400 feet square. Portions of ten blocks on Main Street and four blocks on Broadway were platted as business blocks. Broadway is the only street in Wetumka that is 100 feet wide, and in places it still contains a grassy median. That median does not necessarily reflect a desire of town planners to create a distinguished thoroughfare connecting an upscale residential area to

[53] Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names*, 220.
[54] Ibid.; Thetford, Francis. "This is Oklahoma: Hughes County." *The Sunday Oklahoman* (30 April, 1961), 9; Gibson, Armand E. "Indian Territory Towns: Hughes County and Vicinity."

the downtown. Rather, because the width of this street raised the cost of paving it, the median became a pragmatic compromise to reduce those costs.[55]

Natural Resources/Industry

Lumber constituted a foundational industry for Wetumka. In 1902, for example, three lumber companies were operational. The extension of the railroad stimulated a need for railroad ties, and the subsequent arrival of businesses and residents in need of stores and dwellings sustained the demand for lumber. The construction of oil drilling rigs during the 1920s also prolonged the local demand for lumber. Although it is practically in ruins today, one of buildings associated with the E. S. Billington Lumber Company still stands at 112 East Frisco Avenue. This lumber company operated in Wetumka during the 1930s, after which time it became part of the Barnes Lumber Company, and subsequently the Wetumka Lumber Company.

October 12, 1922 marks the start of Wetumka's oil boom. On that day oil was discovered on a nearby farm. According to one source, fifteen drilling rigs had been planned or already built in the Wetumka vicinity by the end of the year, and hundreds of boxcars delivered much-needed oil field supplies to the depot in Wetumka.[56] Local industry expanded to include pipeline construction and gasoline production. The Phillips Gasoline Plant was built near Wetumka in the 1920s and pipelines carried the gas to the depot in Wetumka where it was shipped by rail to other parts of the country.[57] Comparatively speaking, however, Wetumka's oil boom occurred later, did not last as

[55] Osborn, B. J. *Wetumka: A Centennial History*. (San Jose, CA: Writer's Club Press, 2002), 70.
[56] Ibid., 61; 66-67.
[57] Ibid., 67-68.

long, and transpired on a much smaller scale than the oil booms associated with Holdenville and Wewoka. Indeed, Wetumka's geography places it on the periphery of the Greater Seminole District. By the close of the 1920s the oil boom had passed.

A cheese factory opened in Wetumka in 1930 but soon went out of business.[58] One of the more unusual industries to locate in Wetumka was that of casket-making. The manufacturer was affiliated with the Stout-Walker Funeral Home and operated out of Wetumka for a few years in the 1930s.[59] Perhaps because of the Depression this business was also short-lived.

Agriculture

Subsistence cultivation of corn and a mixture of fruits, vegetables, and nuts helped feed most families but cotton quickly became a major regional cash crop for most farmers in the Wetumka area. By 1911 four cotton gins operated in Wetumka and the town had developed into a small cotton-processing center.

All of the cotton gins clustered around the railroad. The Ada Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Gin was located on the east side of Washita at Clare Avenue. Across the railroad tracks to the south of this stood the Farmer's Merchants Gin. The Shephard Brothers Cotton Gin and Grist Mill was located to the southwest side of the original townsite on Wewoka Street just south of Broadway. The Odell Gin Company occupied the southwest corner formed by the intersection of Benson and Wewoka Streets.[60] Nothing remains of these gins today; however, there are some old grain storage tanks still standing on North

[58] Ibid., 125.
[59] Ibid., 133.
[60] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Oklahoma 1911."

Okmulgee Street at Frances Avenue. In the 1920s this site was part of the Wetumka Grist Mill and it is possible that the grain tanks are a remnant of this facility or a later one that operated on this site.[61]

Wetumka, like other southern and eastern Oklahoma towns, suffered from cotton's demise in the 1920s. The problem of overproduction was compounded by the excessively high tenancy rates and poor soil management practices. The search to find a crop as valuable as cotton stimulated peanut cultivation, and peanuts soon became the leading crop by value in Hughes County. By 1961 Hughes County ranked third among Oklahoma counties in terms of peanut production.[62] Livestock have long contributed to the agricultural economy in the Wetumka area. Cattle and quarterhorses have become a more significant component of local agriculture since the shift away from cotton began.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

As a small town, Wetumka's commercial development has been rather limited. However, Wetumka's slow growth has also worked to save several historic properties from the wrecking ball of progress and improvement. In fact, a number of commercial buildings in Wetumka's downtown date to the first decade of the nineteenth century. For example, the two-story building that occupies the northwest corner of St. Louis and Main was one of Wetumka's first banks, the Bank of Commerce (figure 24). Built about 1900, the property appears to have served as a bank and office building through the 1930s.[63] By

[61] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Oklahoma 1925."
[62] "This is Oklahoma: Hughes County." *The Sunday Oklahoman*, 30 April, 1961.
[63] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Indian Territory, 1902;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1911;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1932."

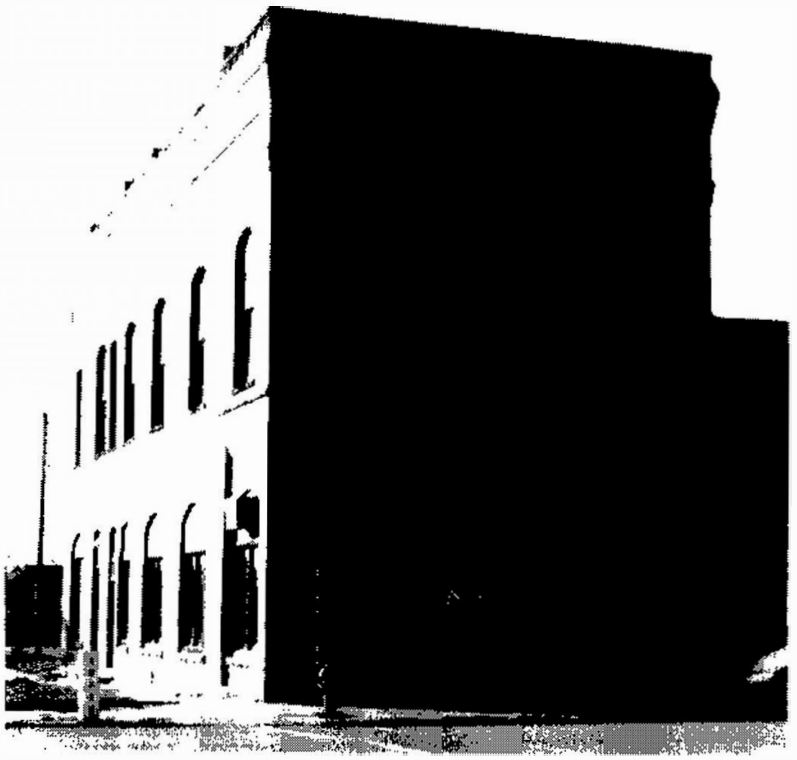


Figure 24. The Bank of Commerce Building in Wetumka. Photo by author.

about 1943, however, it housed a printing facility.[64] The one-story building beside this on the north (120 South Main Street) also dates to about 1900 and operated as a general store for the next four decades, after which it housed a machine shop and then a printing facility.[65] Across the street at 119 South Main Street stands another two-story building that also dates to about 1900. Over the years this building has housed a number of businesses including a hardware/furniture store, a clothes cleaning and pressing business, and, most recently, a bar.[66]

[64] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Oklahoma 1943."
[65] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Indian Territory, 1902;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1932;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1943;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1959."
[66] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Indian Territory, 1903;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1932."

Two important bank buildings in Wetumka, in addition to the one mentioned above, include the Buck Building at 101 North Main Street and the American National Bank Building at 101 South Main Street. The Buck Building was built in 1916 and has been fairly substantially altered although it still houses a bank today. The American National Bank Building dates to 1906 and remains Wetumka' most attractive Romanesque Revival style building (figures 25 and 26).

Other buildings that date to the first decade of Wetumka's existence include the building at 110 South Main Street, the Farmer's Exchange Building at 115-117 West Broadway, and the building at 121 North Main Street. From 1903 to sometime in the 1960s or 1970s the Brick Hotel was one of Wetumka's main landmarks. It occupied the northwest corner of Broadway and Canadian and in the 1930s was converted to the Neely-Penn Hospital.[67] In 1925 Turner Meadors built an impressive three-story hotel on the southeast corner of Broadway and Main (figure 27). The hotel was a product of and reflection of the success of Wetumka's oil boom. By the 1970s it had become a reflection of Wetumka's economic stagnation and stood vacant. Tragically, on August 24, 2002 the Meadors Hotel burned, completely destroying the building and leaving a substantial void in the heart of Wetumka's business district.

[67] Osborn, B. J. *Wetumka: A Centennial History*, 80.



Figure 25. The American National Bank Building in Wetumka. Photo by author.

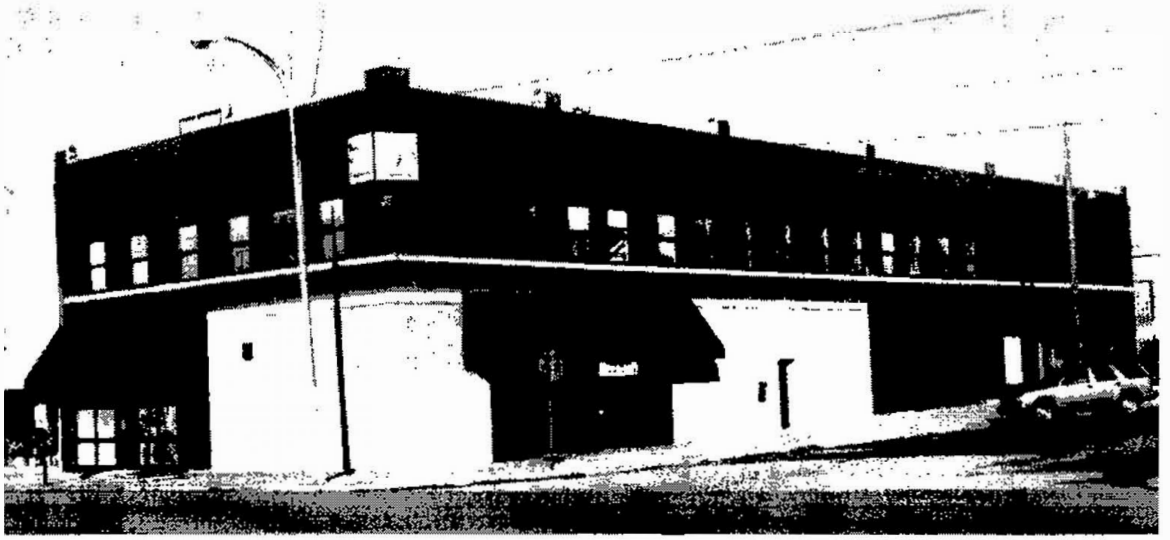


Figure 26. The Buck Building, another of Wetumka's early banks, has been significantly altered. Photo by author.

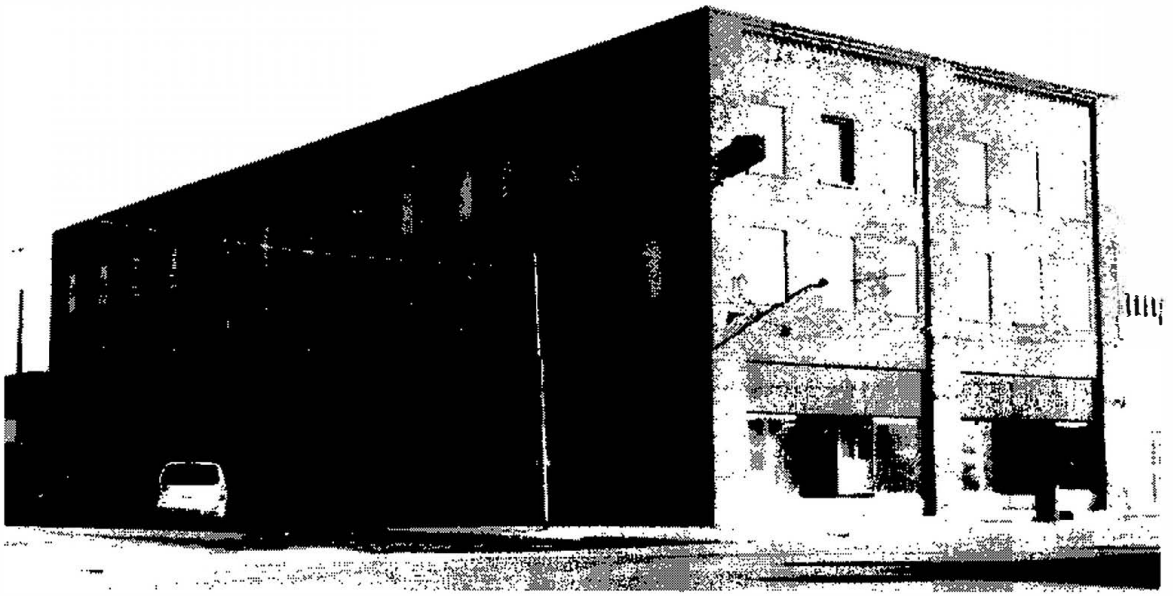


Figure 27. The Meadors Hotel in Wetumka. This picture was taken eight months before the hotel was gutted by fire. Photo by author.

Transportation

The arrival of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad spurred Wetumka's municipal growth. Even Wetumka's street names such as Frisco Avenue and St. Louis Avenue pay homage to the railroad. The Frisco depot stood on the north side of the tracks about where Grand Avenue intersects Canadian Street, but has long since vanished.

Schools and Churches

Wetumka's first school was the two-story Central Ward School built in 1906 on South Canadian Street at St. Louis Avenue. That school burned in 1933 and the Central Public School was subsequently built on the same site as a WPA project.[68] About 1921

[68] Ibid., 81.

construction on Wetumka's high school was completed. It was located on the southeast side of town, and burned in 1938. Like Central Public School the high school was also rebuilt with WPA labor.[69] Prior to integration, Douglass Schools provided education for the black citizens of Wetumka. In 1946 a new school building for blacks was constructed near the southwest corner of the intersection of Wewoka and Mingo Streets. After integration occurred, this school building was converted for use as a factory and housed a local branch of the Masterbilt Motors Company. The building is no longer in use.

Wetumka's "church district" lies one block from Main Street on East Broadway. Two of Wetumka's prominent downtown churches were creations of the oil boom period and occupy corner lots here. In 1927 the First Baptist Church erected a very large Neoclassical building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Alabama. The following year the Tudor Revival style First Christian Church was built on the opposite corner. In 1951 the Methodists built a new church on the northeast corner of Broadway and Alabama.

Cultural and Social

Early types of cultural and social activities in Wetumka included Chautauqua speakers and numerous kinds of festivals and fairs that showcased agricultural and vocational activities. Of course, motion pictures were also popular and had reached Wetumka by about 1908. The first theater in Wetumka was the Lyric Theater. Among the other theaters that operated in Wetumka were the Electric Theater, the Princess Theater,

[69] Ibid., 83.

and the Redskin Theater.[70] The Balcony Movie Theater at 112-114 South Main Street operated into the 1950s and offered both meals and movies. Today, this building stands vacant.

Various fraternal and civic organizations formed in Wetumka. One of the oldest fraternal lodges in Wetumka with an extant and historic meeting hall is the International Order of Odd Fellows which formally organized on February 3, 1902. Their two-story sandstone-clad meeting hall dates to 1921. During the 1930s the first floor of this building provided space for the Wetumka Armory and since the 1940s it has been used primarily for storage.[71]

Politics and Government

Before statehood Wetumka housed one of the district courthouses of the Creek Nation, giving the town significance in the context of the legal history of Indian Territory. Since statehood and the establishment of the county seat in Holdenville government functions moved out of Wetumka. However, various types of government-funded construction projects have contributed to Wetumka's cultural resources. Most of these projects resulted from relief projects that put Wetumka's citizens to work during the Depression. For example, NYA activities were organized in Wetumka as well WPA projects. WPA workers built the Wetumka Armory in 1936. In fact, this is the only property in Wetumka that is listed in the National Register. The Central Public School,

[70] Ibid., 85; 198.
[71] Sanborn Map Company. "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1925;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1932;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1943;" "Wetumka, Oklahoma, 1959."

the old high school, and the football field were also WPA projects.[72] One of the buildings that was part of the old high school complex on East Porter Avenue, the Home Economics Building, still stands. WPA workers are also responsible for paving many of Wetumka's streets, while numerous farm-to-market roads into Wetumka were built by WPA laborers.[73] Finally, it is important to point out that relief projects benefited whites, black, and Indians alike. One road construction project carried out solely with Indian WPA workers was that which connected Wetumka to Thlopthlocco.[74] Wetumka also has the distinction of having been the location of one of only three segregated CCC camps in the state.[75]

[72] Osborn, B. J. *Wetumka: A Centennial History*, 67.
[73] Ibid., 113-114.
[74] Ibid., 153.
[75] Ibid., 139.

WEWOKA

Founding and Naming

The origins of Wewoka are associated with the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida to Fort Gibson in Indian Territory. Following removal to Fort Gibson disputes developed over which land the Seminoles should occupy. To complicate matters, the Seminoles were steadfast in their opposition to being ruled by the Creeks. Resolution of these disputes finally came in 1856 when the United States negotiated a treaty with the Creeks by which in excess of two million acres of land were ceded to the Seminoles.[76] Following the Civil War, the Seminoles would be forced to cede the bulk of this land to the federal government, leaving the Seminoles with control over the land that has become Seminole County.

An important component of these developments involved Seminole slaves. A customary practice among the Seminoles was for their slaves live in towns separate from but adjacent to Seminole towns or settlements. In 1849 the first group to arrive in the area consisted of nearly 300 Seminole slaves.[77] They settled a short distance to the south of a government-operated remount station, and called the place "Wewoka," for roaring water, probably a reference to some falls on nearby Wewoka Creek.[78] Following this, the movement of Seminoles to the area proceeded very slowly, was interrupted by the Civil

[76] Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 233.
[77] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.* (Wewoka: Wewoka Chapter of the American Association of University Women, 1960), 1.
[78] Ibid.

War, and was not effectively completed until 1868.[79] One year prior to this the first post office opened in Wewoka.[80]

In 1895 surveyors for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (later the Rock Island) delimited the route of the railroad through Wewoka and surveyed the townsite. The Seminoles agreed to the allotment of their lands in severalty in 1897. As with Holdenville, the implementation of the allotment process would require government approval of the townsite plat, followed by lot purchase through a lottery or auction. Wewoka remained off-limits to white settlement until 1902, when the lots were made available for sale.

Wewoka's morphology might best be described as a modified "T-town." That is, several of the north-south streets end at the railroad tracks, though they are not perpendicular to them. Of the 150 platted blocks, most were 300 feet square, and were separated by streets 80 feet wide. As a glance at any map of Wewoka will reveal, however, the blocks between Wewoka and Seminole Avenues are noticeably larger. Thirty-seven blocks in this area were surveyed as business blocks that consisted of business frontage on each of the four streets bounding the block. In addition, Okfuskee, Mekusukey, and Seminole Avenues are 90 feet wide. Since the 1920s, several additions to the east, south, and west of Wewoka have also altered the town's basic morphology.

One of the early and more substantial residences built in Wewoka was the Jackson Brown house. Jackson Brown was the brother of Seminole principal chief or "governor" John Brown. Jackson Brown's house dates to 1896 and has been listed on the

[79] Wright, *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 235.
[80] Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names*, 221.

National Register since 1980. It has since fallen into disrepair and was slated for demolition in 1998. The property still stands in its original location and should be considered an endangered historic property. Significantly, it is the only extant property from the Seminole Republic. Moreover, the house constitutes an uncommon Oklahoma example of a nineteenth century log dwelling. What is fascinating about the house is that it was constructed of hewn, square-notched logs. In folk architecture, square notching occurs with less frequency than other notching techniques such as "v" or saddle notching. One reason for this may be because it was not really a notching technique. That is, the ends of the logs are not notched together. In a square notch, the ends of the logs rest on top of one another, requiring wooden pegs or nails to hold the ends of the logs together (figures 28 and 29). The Jackson Brown house is significant not only because it provides a window on the vernacular craftsmanship at the time, but also because of its age and association with the Seminole Republic.

Natural Resources/Industry

The vegetation around Wewoka consists of a mixture of grasslands interspersed with blackjack and post oak trees associated with the cross timbers. In fact, the oldest continuously operating industry in Wewoka is the lumber industry. More specifically, the T. H. Rogers Lumber Company has been a part of Wewoka's industry since 1899.[81] For many years it was located at 114 West First Street. It is presently located south of Wewoka on Seran Drive.

[81] "Bi-Centennial Celebration, Wewoka, 1976," 29; *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 6.



Figure 28. The Jackson Brown House at 201 East Eleventh Street in Wewoka. This historic structure is in need of rehabilitation. Photo by author.

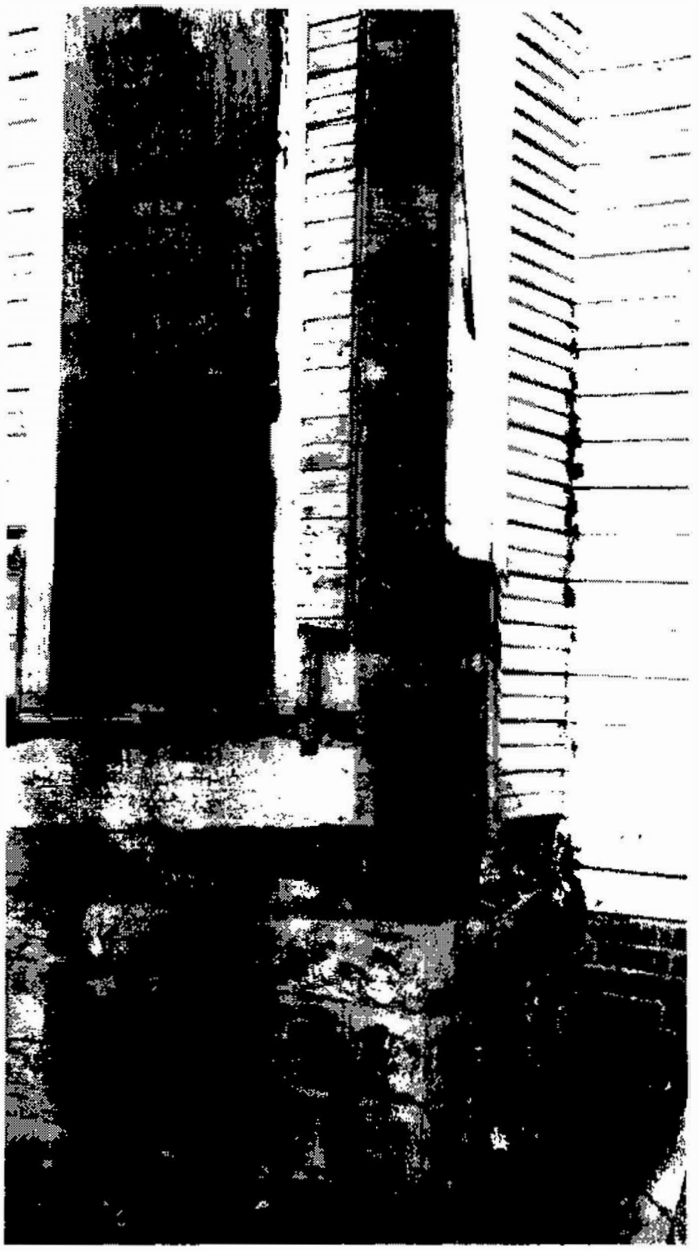


Figure 29. Close-up showing the square notching on exposed timbers near the base of the chimney on the Jackson Brown House. Photo by author.

A partial listing of other industries that developed in Wewoka includes a brick plant, ice plant, meat-packing plant, and bottling works. However, when judged in terms their production value these industries pale in comparison to the petroleum industry. Indeed, Wewoka's growth and development was dominated by oil.

Like the other towns discussed in this report, Wewoka is situated in the Sandstone Hills physiographic province. In a number of places in Seminole County the underlying rock strata, or sands, are saturated with petroleum. Furthermore, oil prospecting and drilling had been undertaken in Wewoka as early as 1901.[82] One of the businesses leading this endeavor was the Wewoka Trading Company. As early as 1907, drillers had reached the Wewoka Sand.[83] However, another sixteen years would elapse before it would become a major oil producing formation. In fact, Wewoka's oil boom dates to 1923, and the discovery in that year of the Betsy Foster No. 1 well.[84] The Wewoka Pool covered an area of nearly 2,000 acres and produced oil from multiple different horizons. Between the discovery of the Betsy Foster in 1923 and 1940, the Wewoka Pool had produced over 48 million barrels of oil, making it the seventh leading producing pool in the Greater Seminole District.[85]

Although census figures disguise the rapidity of Wewoka's growth because they provide data every ten years, the increase in Wewoka's population triggered by the oil boom was explosive. According to the decennial censuses for Oklahoma, Wewoka's population grew from a meager 1,520 in 1920 to 10,401 in 1930. Oil drilling companies

[82] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 7.
[83] Carney, "Energy: South Central Oklahoma, 1900-1930," 57.
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid., 56.

and oil field supply companies moved into Wewoka by the dozen.[86] By 1936, however, oil production started to decline and by the 1950s the oil industry had played out, prompting city leaders to seek to attract other industries to Wewoka. Moreover, while many of the architecturally and historically significant properties in Wewoka were built at the time of or as a result of Wewoka's oil boom, they are not industrial properties. Consequently, they are discussed in several of the following sections.

Agriculture

Agriculture, especially the cultivation of cotton as a cash crop, constituted the mainstay of Wewoka's economy prior to the oil boom. In addition to cotton, corn was grown as one of the staple subsistence crops. By 1904 the Wewoka Trading Company's Cotton and Grist Mill had been built and was operational. In addition, a cotton platform stood adjacent to the railroad tracks along Park Street. To a certain extent, Wewoka was in Holdenville's shadow and could never really sustain more than two cotton gins and one cottonseed oil mill at one time. Along with cotton and corn, pecans were locally grown and harvested. Some sorghum was also milled to produce syrup and each year the City of Wewoka hosts a sorghum festival.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

For many decades the corner lots at the intersection of First and Wewoka constituted the commercial and financial hub of the town. Elijah J. Brown, a licensed

[86] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 11.

trader in Indian Territory, created the Wewoka Trading Company in the late 1860s. This was Wewoka's first business. John Brown, no relation to Elijah, eventually purchased the company and it became very successful. In the words of one scholar, the Wewoka Trading Company was "...one of the largest commercial firms in the Southwest, once rated by Dunn & Bradstreet in the million-dollar class."[87] This success established Wewoka as an important mercantile center and likely enhanced Brown's recognition, for he would go on to serve the Seminoles as their principal chief for thirty years. The Wewoka Trading Company occupied the northwest corner of the intersection of First and Wewoka until it was consumed by fire in 1925.

The First National Bank, established in 1902, was the first bank in Wewoka and it occupied the southeast corner of First and Wewoka.[88] Across the street to the north, the Deibler Building also served as a bank. The building was erected in 1906 but appears to have been modified a few years later and given a canted corner, which the building no longer possesses today.[89] This building is significant because it is one of only a handful of buildings in Wewoka's downtown that was built prior to statehood and prior to the oil boom. Across Wewoka Avenue from the Deibler Building, stands the C. Guy Cutlip/Security State Bank Building which housed another of Wewoka's banks and was built in 1926.

Two other buildings in the downtown area that were built before the oil boom deserve mention. One is the J. Coody Johnson Building (1916) that has been listed in the National Register since 1985. Located at 122 North Wewoka Avenue, this building

[87] Wright, *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 235.
[88] Ibid., 25.
[89] Sanborn Map Company. "Wewoka, Oklahoma 1913."

housed the law offices of Mr. Johnson, whose ancestors had been former slaves. The second building stands across the street from the Johnson Building at 121-123 North Wewoka Avenue and was built even earlier, about 1905. Initially this building contained offices and a drug store. Between 1908 and 1913 it functioned as a hardware/furniture store and drug store.[90] Sometime after that it became the Jones Department Store.

Before the oil boom Wewoka possessed several hotels, but during the oil boom numerous hotels and boarding houses were built in an attempt to meet the demands of the flood of people into town. The 1913 Sanborn map of Wewoka recorded three hotels in existence and one "to be built." The next Sanborn map which was completed in 1925 at the peak of the oil boom recorded ten hotels in Wewoka, and this is likely an undercount. Similarly, the 1938 city directory of Wewoka listed eleven hotels.[91] It seems that few of these hotels have survived. In this regard, the Reed Hotel at 106 North Wewoka Avenue is significant. It was built about 1920 and is one of the few surviving three-story buildings in Wewoka. Of course, the most renowned hotel in Wewoka is the four-story Aldridge Hotel on the northeast corner of Third and Wewoka. The hotel is not lavish but achieves its simple elegance through the thoughtful use of polychromatic brick. In 1958 the building was converted to a retirement center and in 1986 it was listed in the National Register. At the time of this survey, the building was vacant (figure 30).

One of the business spin-offs associated with the oil boom involved the proliferation of lawyers necessary to handle the legal details associated with oil royalties and the sale of oil leases. A tally of attorneys listed in the 1938 city directory revealed

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[90] Sanborn Map Company. "Wewoka, Oklahoma 1908" and Sanborn Map Company. "Wewoka, Oklahoma 1913."

[91] *The Mullin-Kille and Times-Democrat Wewoka, Oklahoma Con-Survey,* vol. 1, 1938-39.

that a total of 46 had offices in Wewoka.[92] As a result, Wewoka had several office buildings to accommodate them. Extant examples of these include the W. S. Key Building at 111-113 North Wewoka Avenue, the Aldridge Building at 100-102 South Wewoka Avenue, the Hill and Banta Building at 210 South Wewoka Avenue, and the Dodd and Smith Building at 301-305 South Wewoka Avenue (figure 31).

A few other buildings deserve mention as important commercial or professional buildings. One of Wewoka's early hospitals still exists and has been converted to apartments. The Knight Hospital was built in 1927 for a cost of $50,000.[93] It is located at 213 West Second Street (figure 32). Also, the OTASCO (Oklahoma Tire & Supply Company) Building at 215 South Wewoka Avenue dates to about 1928 (figure 33). Though now altered it was once a filling station and garage. OTASCO did not occupy this building until 1968.[94]

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[92] Ibid.
[93] *Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises*. (N.p.: n.d.), 11.
[94] "Bi-Centennial Celebration, Wewoka, 1976," 22.

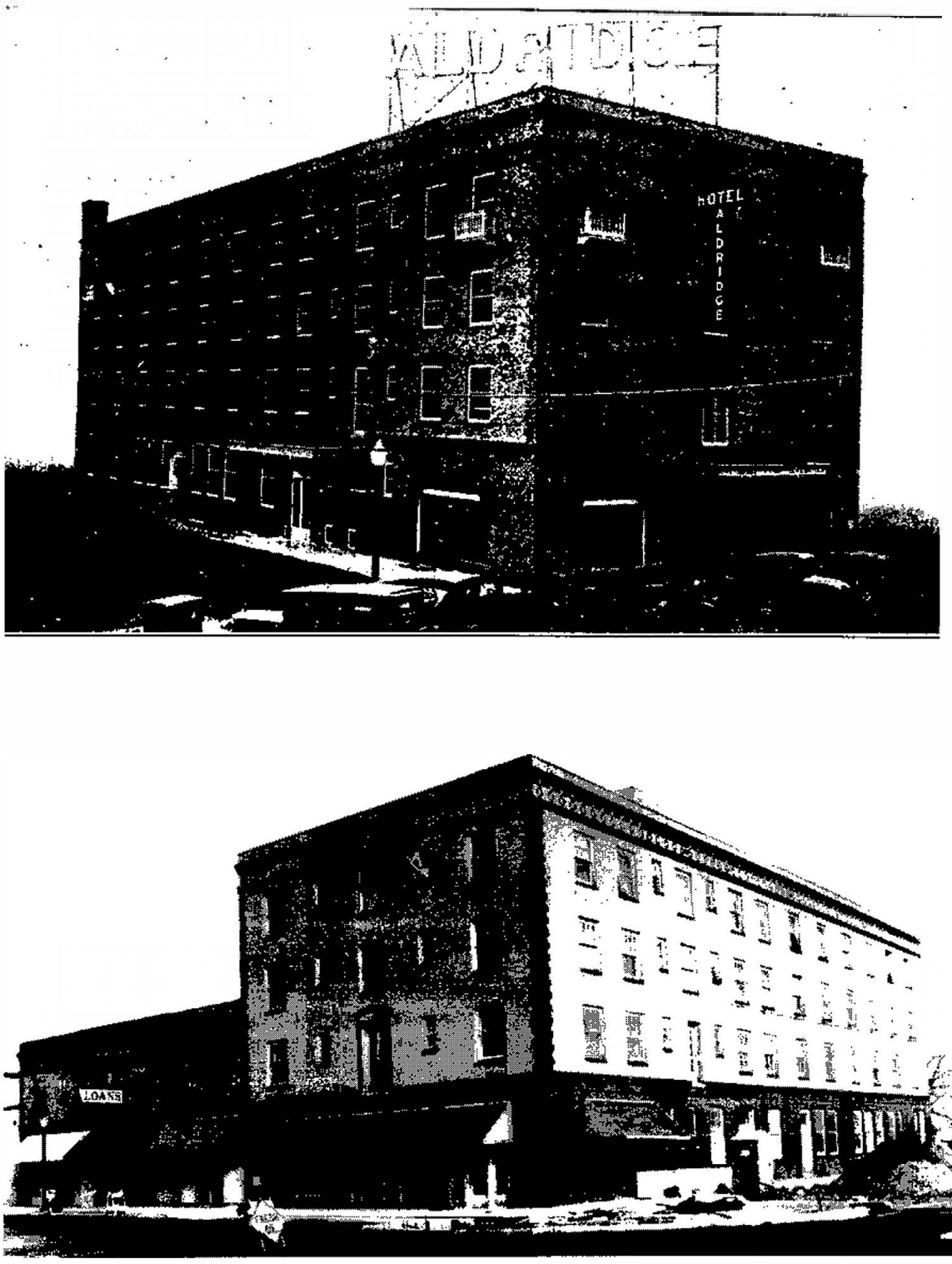


Figure 30. The Aldridge Hotel circa 1927 (top) and in 2002. Top photo courtesy *Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises*. N.p.: n.d., p.1.

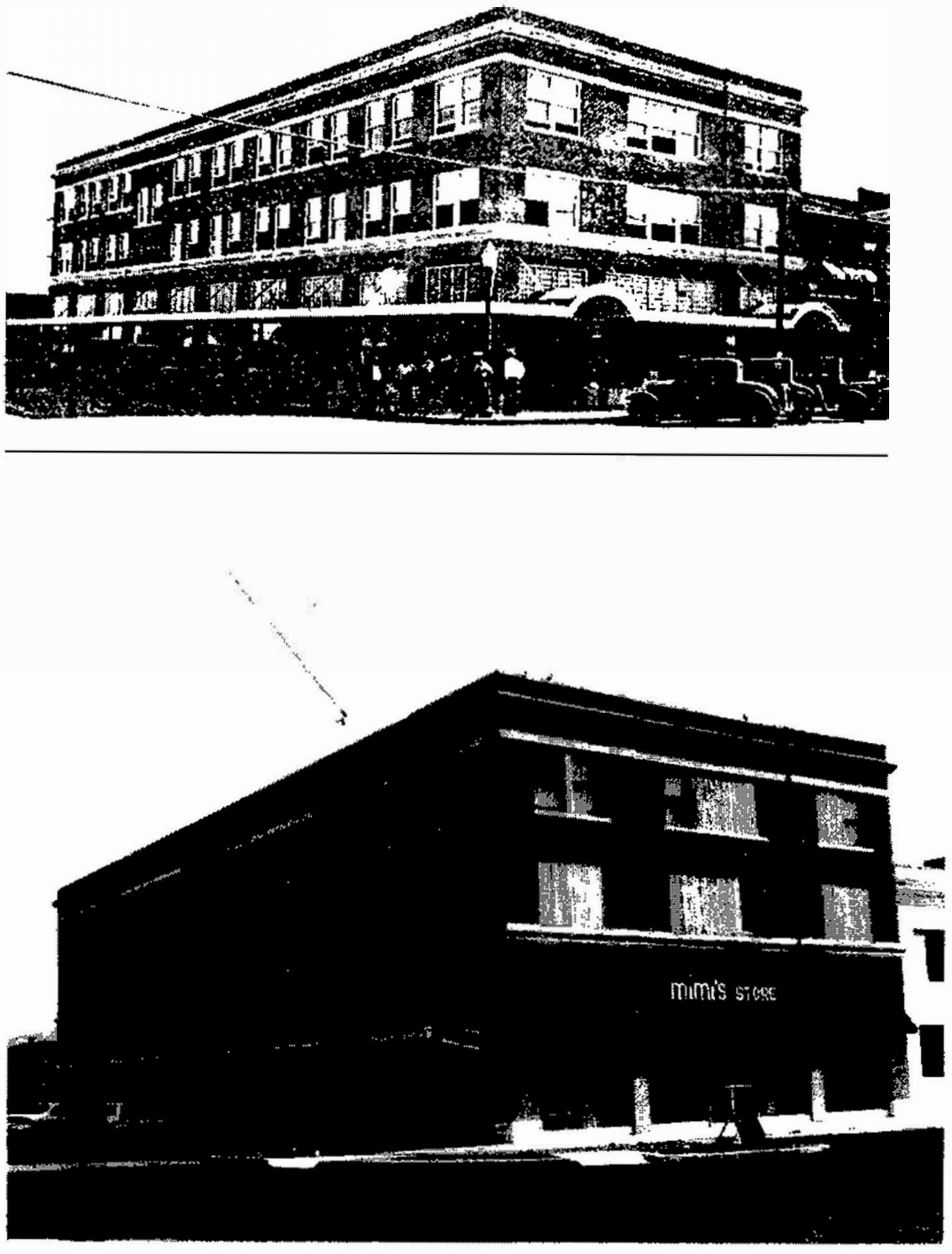


Figure 31. The Aldridge Building, home of Kirschner's Store, circa 1927 (top) and in 2002. Top photo courtesy Top photo courtesy *Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises*. N.p.: n.d., p.22.

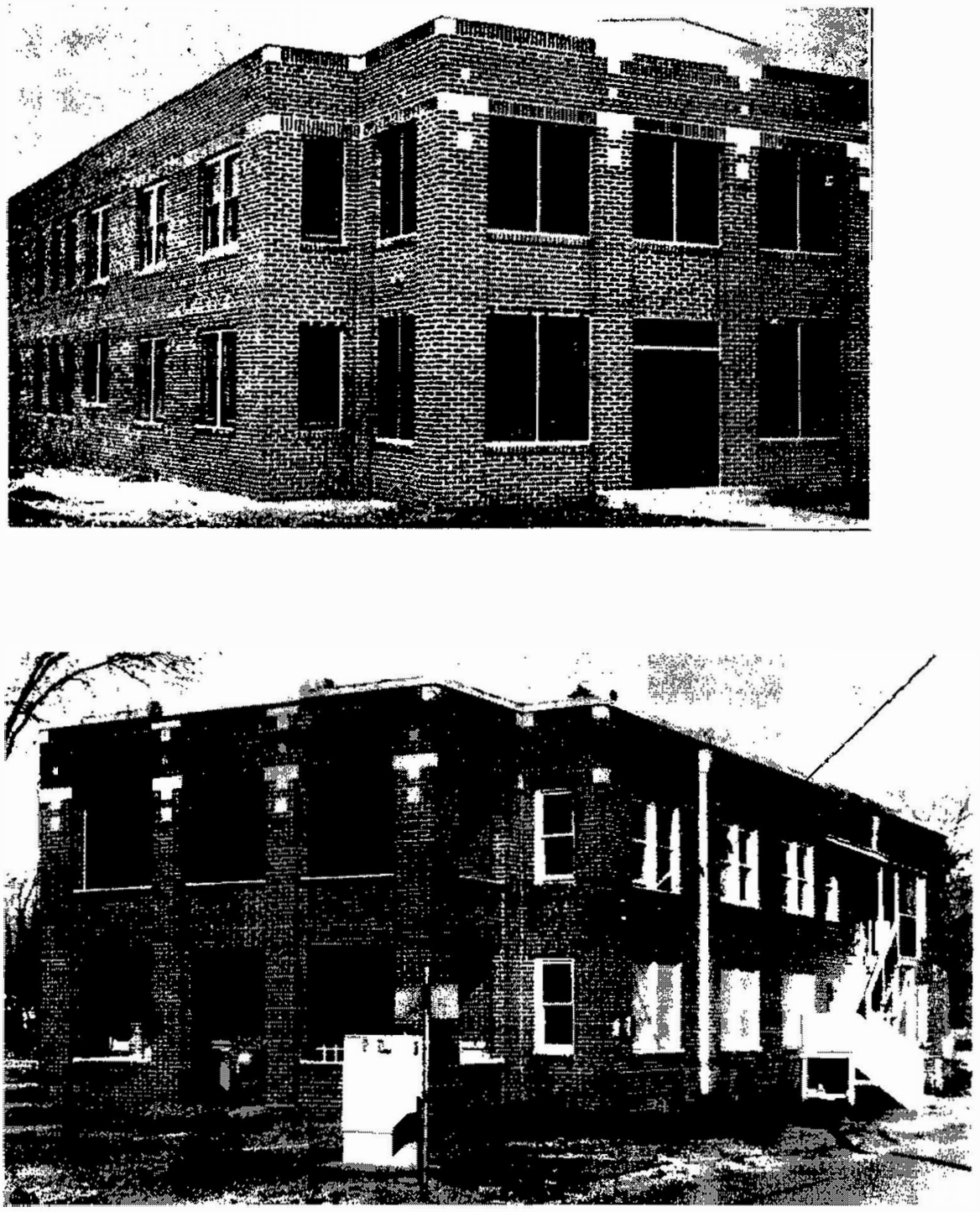
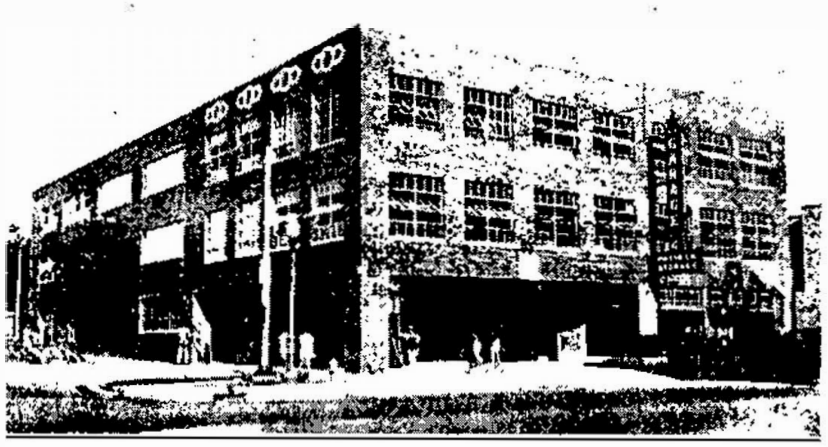


Figure 32. The Knight Hospital circa 1927 and in 2002. Top photo courtesy *Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises*. N.p.: n.d., p. 51.



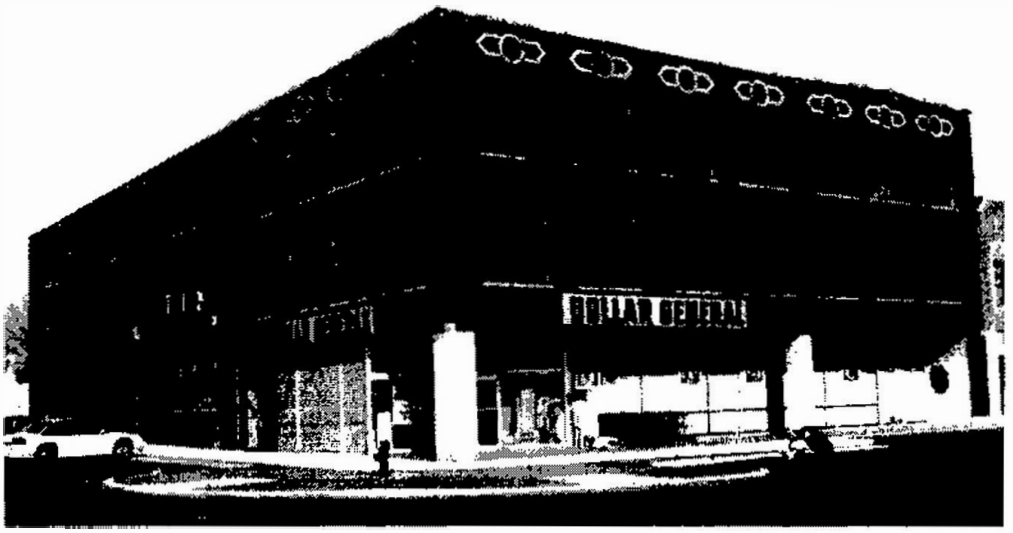


Figure 33. The Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company Building (OTASCO) circa 1927 and in 2002. Top photo courtesy *Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises.* N.p.: n.d., p.42.

Transportation

Although settlement in the area predated the arrival of the railroad, it is clear that Wewoka's rail connection played a major part in the town's growth. When the tracks for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf were laid in Wewoka, four different side tracks were also built making Wewoka an important switching point in the long-distance movement of freight. In fact, for many years it was the only switching point between Oklahoma City and Ft. Smith.[95] As early as 1900 Wewoka was handling more than six million pounds of freight per year.[96] The town's ability to handle such freight attracted traders and merchants from a wide area who came to Wewoka to receive or ship their products. A good part of Wewoka's lore is associated with its freight handling. The phrase "lost in the Wewoka Switch" became a euphemism for being stuck in a difficult situation. The saying grew out of the fact that so many items that had been lost in transit were recovered in Wewoka.

In the 1940s, after the Second World War, the Rock Island depot in Wewoka closed. Within another decade rail service to Wewoka had completely ended. Seeing no need for the depot, the city sold it. The depot was sold again in the 1970s, and moved to Bowlegs.[97] In 2001 a number of events coalesced to make bringing the depot back to Wewoka a possibility. First, Wewoka has a long-term lease to the land where the depot had been built. When the owner of the depot passed away, a relative inquired about donating the structure to the city. Finally, this opportunity meshed with the goals of city and business leaders to enhance the business district and attract more people and

[95] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 43.
[96] Ibid., 23.
[97] Owen, Penny. "Depot Finds New Home in Wewoka." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 29 October, 2001.

enterprise to the downtown. A restored depot that was made into a museum, perhaps even with a surrounding park, could serve as the focal point for the downtown in the same way that it had originally.[98] By the spring of 2002 the depot had in fact been returned to Wewoka and restoration was underway (figure 34).

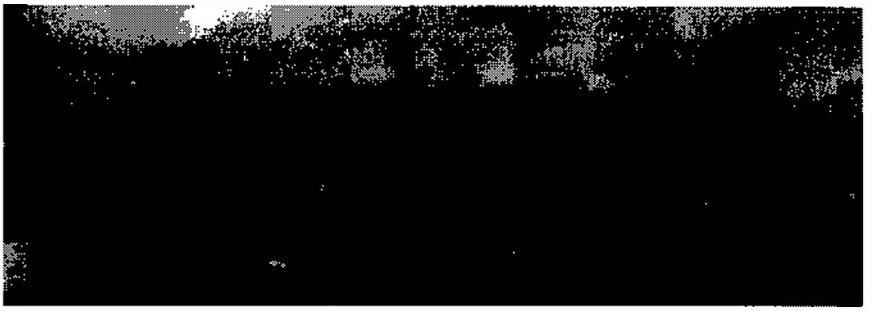


Figure 34. Restoration of the Rock Island Depot in Wewoka in March 2002. Photo by author.

Schools and Churches

The first school building was constructed in Wewoka in 1901. It was improved and upgraded several times over the years, and the current elementary school dates to 1967. Formal education for the blacks in Wewoka is believed to have started sometime before 1907.[99] In 1919 the Douglass School was built. For several years it was the only school that served the black population of Wewoka and it occupied the northwest corner of First and Ocheese Streets.[100] By about 1930 a separate high school for blacks was

[98] Ibid.
[99] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 22.
[100] Sanborn Map Company. "Wewoka, Oklahoma 1925."

built. It stood on the north side of Eufala at Fourth Street.[101] Integration removed the need for these schools and neither of them exists.

In contrast, however, the Wewoka High School still meets in the original structure built in 1926. Architecturally this is a most impressive building that was designed in the Late Gothic Revival style. In 1939 WPA workers added a gymnasium to the north end of the high school, but were careful to stylistically match it to the rest of the building. The high school occupies most of the 1100 block of South Okfuskee Avenue and is eligible for listing in the National Register. Wewoka is also fortunate to possess a beautiful library built in the Classical Revival style. Like the high school, the library is also eligible for listing in the National Register. It was built in 1929 and is a testimony to the wealth that had accrued in Wewoka as a result of the oil boom.

The first church community to organize in Wewoka was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1897. They were followed in 1900 by the Baptist Church. After this no other churches appear to have been established in Wewoka until about 1909 when the First Christian Church and Church of Christ formed.[102] All of the extant churches in Wewoka date to the oil boom period or were more recently constructed. Although the First Baptist Church is one of the older churches in Wewoka, the building has been significantly altered over the years. The Liberty Missionary Baptist Church at 400-402 South Wewoka Avenue is about the same age as the First Baptist Church and is a rare example of a church that reveals Art Deco detailing. The First Presbyterian Church at 700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue dates to 1929, and the Jones Temple C. M. E.

[101] Sanborn Map Company. "Wewoka, Oklahoma 1930."
[102] *Barking Water: The History of Wewoka.*, 22.

Church, one of Wewoka's historically black churches, dates to 1930. Because of their small numbers—too small to constitute a parish—Catholics in Wewoka have had to attend church in Holdenville.

Cultural and Social

Picture shows arrived in Wewoka in 1906. From nickelodeons to air-dome theaters to private theaters and drive-ins, Wewoka provided its citizens with many kinds of movie-viewing experiences over the years.[103] Of the many theaters that once operated in Wewoka, the Key Theater at 111-113 North Wewoka Avenue still exists.

Numerous fraternal and social organizations have long existed in Wewoka as well. The Masons formed in 1898. In 1928 they built a new meeting hall at 211 South Wewoka Avenue; it is still extant. Evidently the Hill and Banta Building, across the street from the Masonic Lodge, was also used as a meeting hall though it is not clear which specific organizations used it.

In the eyes of some, the prosperity resulting from the oil boom transformed Wewoka into one of the cultural centers of the state.[104] It is certainly true that the oil boom raised the standard of living in Wewoka and increased people's disposable income. This enabled people with similar interests to become members of garden clubs, boat clubs, and country clubs, among others. Indeed, many such clubs were formally organized in the 1920s. It is also evident that a substantial portion of the wealth that was generated during the oil boom was spent in Wewoka and represents an investment in the

[103] Ibid., 26.
[104] Ibid., 30.

cultural resources of the town. Buildings such as the Aldridge Hotel, the library, and the high school are legacies of this investment.

Politics and Government

Prior to allotment, Wewoka was the capital of the Seminole Nation and the Seminole Council House was built here in 1868. A federal courthouse was also located here and in 1906 Wewoka became one of the many recording centers established in Indian Territory for the purpose of documenting Indians and the land they owned. With the creation of Oklahoma in 1907 the council house was removed and Wewoka became the county seat. The present courthouse, a Greek Revival style building, was constructed in 1923. This building has been listed in the National Register since 1984. In 1924 the Wewoka City Hall and Armory, also in the Greek Revival style, was built just to the north of the courthouse. A new city hall has since been constructed, and this building appears to serve as the county jail.

On the grounds of the Seminole County Courthouse stands a pecan tree that is now approximately 137 years old. From 1899 to 1907 this tree was the Seminole whipping tree. Public whippings were held here for all but the most egregious offenses, such as murder and larceny.[105] The Seminole Whipping Tree has been listed in the National Register since 1981.

Seminole County in general and Wewoka in particular benefited from several relief projects completed here during the Depression. As of 1936, nearly one-half million

[105] Wright, *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 235.

dollars had been spent on WPA projects in Seminole County alone.[106] The armory, the high school gym, the Wewoka Community Building, the Wewoka Fairgrounds, and T. B. Mutt Miller Park are some of the WPA projects completed in Wewoka. Of these, the last two are perhaps the most significant because of their size and their assemblages of buildings. The fairgrounds include several livestock barns and agricultural buildings while the park includes arched and railed footbridges, an amphitheater, and pool/bath house (figure 35). Both the park and fairgrounds were constructed between 1936 and 1939, and most of the structures within them make use of local sandstone that is untooled and uncoursed.

[106] Killian, Marsha. "Seminole County." Ms. Prepared August 1, 1936.

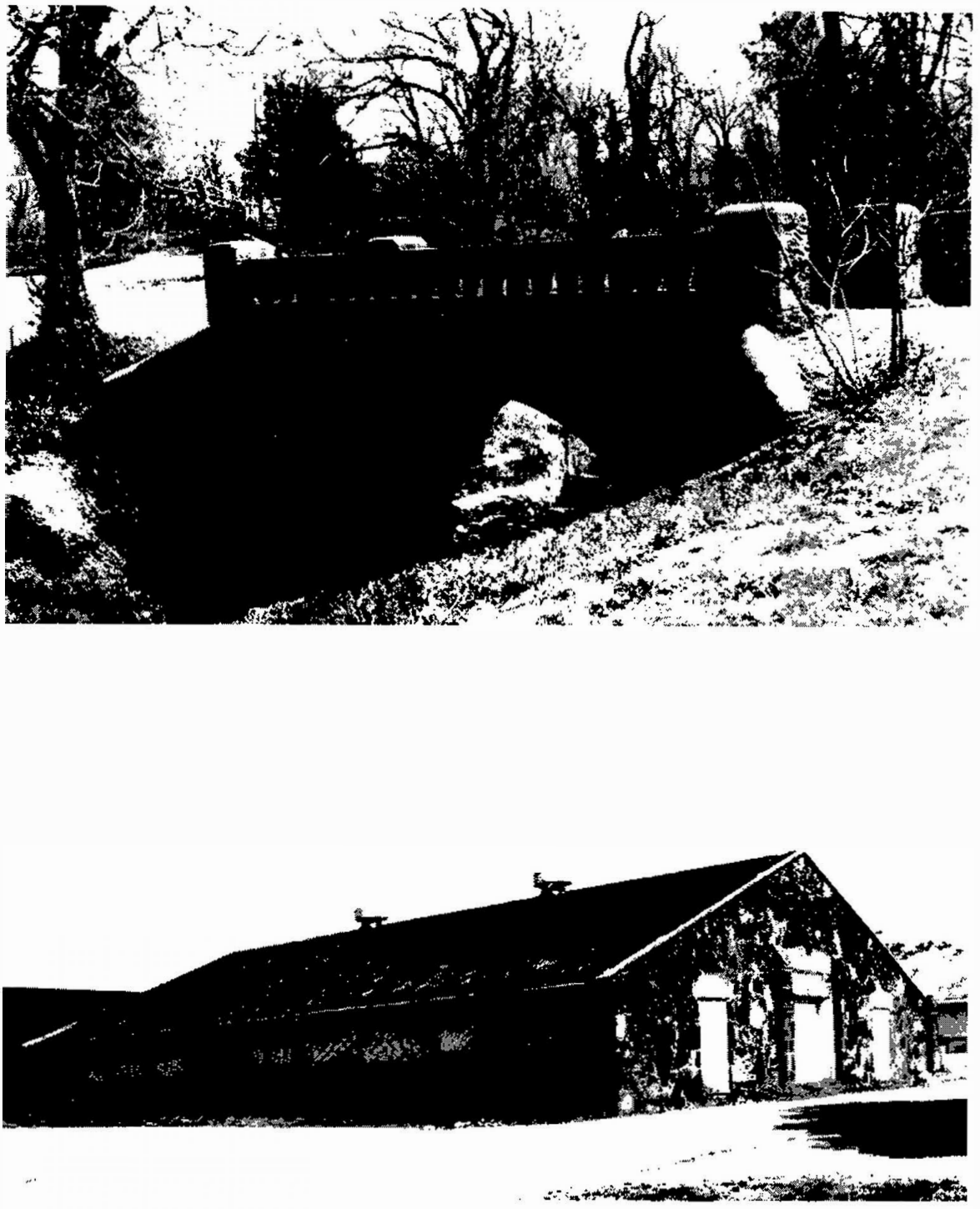


Figure 35. WPA-built footbridge and livestock barn in T.B. Mutt Miller Park (top) and at the Wewoka Fairgrounds, as they appeared in 2002. Photo by author.

In conclusion, the growth and development of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka needs to be considered in light of the relevant agricultural, economic, industrial, social, and political forces. Familiarity with the contextual development of these places over time plays an important part in helping identify potentially significant historic resources.

XVI. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Microfilmed versions of Sanborn maps of the four towns exist for each of the study towns. The Sanborn coverage of Holdenville is more complete than that of any of the other study towns.

The list below provides a chronology of the Sanborn maps, and subsequent updates, for each of the four towns. These microfilms are available at the map library in the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University and at Bizzell Library on the University of Oklahoma campus.

Henryetta, Oklahoma:
Reel 8: 1904, 1909, 1914, 1920, 1928, and 1935
Reel 22: 1963

Holdenville, Oklahoma:
Reel 8: 1898, 1901, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1920, 1926, and 1949
Reel 22: 1959

Wetumka, Oklahoma
Reel 19: 1902, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1925, and 1932
Reel 25: 1959

Wewoka, Oklahoma
Reel 19: 1904, 1908, 1913, 1925, 1930, and 1946
Reel 25: 1961

Plat Maps.

Plat maps or plat books are available in the county clerk's office at the courthouses in Okmulgee, Hughes, and Seminole counties. Most of the courthouses also have large wall maps of the county seat, and these also often show platted areas.

City Directories

Henryetta:

The following city directories are held at the Okmulgee Public Library. The library also maintains a sizable collection of telephone directories for several towns in Okmulgee County.

City Directory of Henryetta, Okla., 1928.
Moorehead Directory Company's Henryetta, Oklahoma City Directory, 1953.
Moorehead Directory Company's Henryetta, Oklahoma City Directory, 1949 and 1950.
Okmulgee and Henryetta, Okla. City Directory, 1956.

Holdenville:

The city directories listed below are held at the Holdenville Public Library.

Moorehead Directory Company's Holdenville City Directory, 1953.
Holdenville City Directory, 1969.

Wewoka:

The Wewoka Public Library holds one city directory; it is listed below.

The Mullin-Kille and Times-Democrat Wewoka, Oklahoma Con-Survey, vol. 1, 1938-39.

Secondary Sources

Planning/Preservation Documents

Baxter, Karen Bode. "Region 4: Ranching in the Eleven Counties of Southeast Oklahoma: 1830s to 1930s." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

Baxter, Scott. "Region 4: The European Ethnic Experience in Oklahoma: 1870-1920." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

_____. "Region 4: Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

_____. "Regions 4 and 5: Historic Context for the Native American Theme: 1830-1939." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1987.

Carney, George O. "Energy: South Central Oklahoma, 1900-1930." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1985.

_____. "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #3: 1830-1930." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1990.

Scarpino, Philip V. "Region 4: Industrial Development in the Eleven Counties of Southeastern Oklahoma to 1930." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

Smith, Michael W. "Region 4: Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

All of the reports listed above are on file at the State Historic Preservation Office in Oklahoma City. The documents provide thematic studies about management regions that include the towns of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

Vertical File Information: Wewoka, Seminole County, Holdenville and Wetumka, Hughes County, and Henryetta and Okmulgee County.

The relevant materials in these vertical files include the items listed below. The manuscripts appear to have been prepared as part of the Federal Writer's Project of the WPA. These documents provide brief, if sometimes repetitive, historical sketches of the counties and towns in the study area. Their usefulness stems from the contemporaneousness of their observations.

Wewoka Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Kindel, Hinton. "Wewoka." Ms. Prepared May 1, 1936.
A thematic overview of the settlement history of Wewoka that is divided into sections covering the important resources, schools, lakes, parks, and people.

2) Jeffrey, Ida. "Seminole Has Old Splendors in Memories." Ms. Prepared April 17, 1936.
A concise review of early commerce in Seminole County and Wewoka, and the roles of Seminole merchants John and Jackson Brown.

3) "Bi-Centennial Celebration, Wewoka, 1976."
This is by far the most useful item in the Wewoka vertical file. It is a pamphlet with about 70 pages of information about the history and development of Wewoka. It includes historical sketches of the town and various organizations, as well as numerous photographs. Several ads also provide useful information about the evolution of Wewoka's business community.

Seminole County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Killian, Marsha. "Seminole County." Ms. Prepared August 1, 1936.
In spite of its title, this manuscript provides more information on Wewoka than on Seminole County. It mentions that Wewoka was the site of a local CCC camp, and provides a table showing the "most important WPA projects" in the county with drainage of swamps topping the list.

Holdenville Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) The Planter's Trust Company. "Glimpses Through Holdenville and Vicinity." Holdenville, Indian Territory: The Planter's Trust Company, 1904.
This brochure is a very revealing piece of promotional literature produced by developers in order to stimulate settlement and land sales following allotment. It is especially useful because of the historic photographs it includes of the commercial and early residential districts in Holdenville.

2) Anonymous. "Holdenville, Indian Territory." Oklahoma Review, 15 January, 1902.
Another relevant source for its discussion of Holdenville's establishment and its historic photographs of selected homes of prominent Holdenville citizens and local businesses.

3) Gleason, Lay. "Holdenville." Ms. Prepared April 13, 1936.
Includes a tally of the retail businesses in Holdenville at the time the manuscript was prepared.

Wetumka Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Melton, W. N. "Wetumka." Ms. prepared April 7, 1936.
A brief overview of the establishment of the town of Wetumka.

Hughes County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Gresham, E. "Hughes County." Ms. prepared September 11, 1936.
Summarizes the history of Holdenville with an emphasis on the importance of the railroad.

2) Shumaka, Thelma. "Hughes County." Ms. prepared February 11, 1937.
Briefly discusses the impact of oil on the development of the towns of Holdenville and Wetumka. This manuscript also mentions the contributions of the WPA to the local economy and notes that a CCC camp for blacks was situated in Wetumka.

3) Gibson, Armand E. "Indian Territory Towns: Hughes County and Vicinity." Discusses the early establishment and naming of Wetumka, Wewoka, and Holdenville.

Local Studies/County Histories

American Association of University Women-Wewoka and the Rotary Club. *Bi-Centennial Celebration Wewoka, 110th Anniversary, 1866-1976.* N.p.: 1976.

The combination of ads from local businesses often noting the longevity of their service in Wewoka, photographs, and historical narratives makes this another important source of information about the evolution of Wewoka.

Barking Water: The History of Wewoka. Wewoka: Wewoka Chapter of the American Association of University Women, 1960.

Compiled by the journalism classes of Wewoka High School, this work constitutes the most comprehensive survey of the history of Wewoka, including some very good historic photographs of the town and its evolution.

Cook, Fran. *"Acho" Flower of the Prairie: A History of Holdenville, Oklahoma and Hughes County.* N.p., 1998.

This is one of the few local histories of Holdenville and Hughes County. It consists of a mixture of news clippings, photographs, and excerpts from archaeological and burial reports woven together with text that highlights the main people and events in Holdenville's history.

Gould, C. W. "Holdenville—County Seat of Hughes." *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine* 8(1909): 70-71.

This short article briefly introduces the reader to the town of Holdenville, its businesses, agriculture, and industry.

Holdenville Daily News. "Holdenville: 100 Years and Counting." Holdenville, OK: Holdenville Daily News, 1998.

After this book was published it quickly went out of print. It remains a valuable source for information about the city, particularly because of its collection of historic photographs.

Martin, Baird. *Historical, Industrial and Civic Survey of Okmulgee and Okmulgee County.* Prepared for American Guide, W.P.A. Writer's Project, 1936.

Wetumka is covered only briefly in this work, while Henryetta is given more extensive treatment. This paper discusses the origins and development of Henryetta and is organized topically. In places it simply lists information, such as churches or hotels, but the discussion of agriculture and mining is useful. This paper also captures and reflects the status quo of Henryetta in 1936.

Miller, Tuskahoma Brown (Mutt). *Este-Cate* (red man). Wewoka, OK: Seminole Nation Historical Society, 1982.

The author of this pamphlet on Seminole history founded the Seminole Nation Museum in Wewoka in 1974. The city park in Wewoka also bears his name.

Okmulgee Historical Society and the Heritage Society of America, comp. and ed. *History of Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.* Tulsa: Historical Enterprises, Inc., 1985.

Though the organization of this work is sometimes difficult to follow, this sizable volume includes several references to significant events and episodes in the history of Henryetta. Of particular importance is the discussion of the Eagle-Picher Smelter on page 191. A number of historic photographs of Henryetta are scattered throughout the book.

Osborn, B. J. *Wetumka: A Centennial History.* San Jose, CA: Writer's Club Press, 2002.

At the time of this writing, this was the only book-length treatment of Wetumka's history. It was written by a native Wetumkan and covers the history of the town from its establishment to 1955. The book is based extensively on material derived from primary sources making it an exceptionally valuable reference work not only on Wetumka but also on Hughes County.

The Seminole Producer. *The Pictures of Seminole County.* N. P.: Stu Phillips, 1997.

A good pictorial history of Seminole County, although it contains only a few photographs of Wewoka.

Wesson, Ruby. "History of the Henryetta Public Library." Written 3 March 1999. Retrieved 25 August 2001 from the Henryetta Public Library website http://www.ocevnet.org/henlib/about.html.

A concise summary of the history of the library in Henryetta from its inception in 1904 to the present.

Wewoka High School Yearbook, 1926.

Although often overlooked, yearbooks can provide useful information about the local schools, as well as advertisements for and photographs of local businesses. This particular yearbook includes pictures of the Wewoka High School and Junior High in 1926.

Wewoka, Oklahoma: Heart of the Greatest Oil Field in the World—Its Homes—Its Citizens—Its Enterprises. N.p.: n.d.

An extremely valuable source of information concerning Wewoka's citizens and the homes they built and occupied. The book dates to about 1927 and captures a slice of Wewoka at a most opportune time in the city's history. The photographic coverage of single family residences and businesses is excellent.

Newspaper Articles

"100 Sweet Years: Images and Events of the Past." *Henryetta Daily Free-Lance*, 10 December, 2000.

This eight-page newspaper insert provides an overview of the highlights in Henryetta's history. The establishment of the town, mining, race relations, education, and industry are discussed and are accompanied by numerous historical photographs.

Baird, Mike. "Lost in the Wewoka Switch." *Seminole Producer*, 11 March, 2001.

This short article traces the history of Wewoka's railroad depot, the origins of the phrase "lost in the Wewoka Switch," and the city's procurement of a lease from the railroad for use of the land where the depot once stood.

———. "...Hidden in the Sticks." *Wewoka Times*, 7 March, 2001.

This article reports on the recent "discovery" of the old Wewoka depot on a property in nearby Bowlegs, Oklahoma, and briefly documents some of the alterations to the structure.

Furrh, Jerry. "How Henryetta Received Her Name." *Daily Times Okmulgee*, 21 July 1982.

Furrh, Jerry. "Looking Back at Henryetta." *Daily Times Okmulgee*, 21 July 1982.

These two articles recount the establishment and naming of Henryetta. The second article emphasizes business development in the town and lists some of the early hotels, coal companies, and local merchants.

Gibson, Armand. "Indian Territory Towns: Hughes County and Vicinity." *Hughes County Times*, 8 June 1972.

This article provides a useful discussion of the origins of town names in Hughes County.

"Group Wants to Preserve Old City Building." *Henryetta Daily Free-Lance*, 4 November 1982.

A brief history of the wood frame building at 515 W. Trudgeon Street, which was donated to the historical society. The building dates to 1905 and over the years has served as the high school, a library, and church.

Owen, Penny. "Depot Finds New Home in Wewoka." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 29 October, 2001.

A brief discussion of the history of the depot, including its sale to a local resident, its subsequent relocation to her property, and plans to restore the depot to its original location in Wewoka for use as a museum or small office complex.

_____. "Officials Suspect Arson in Fire that Destroyed Historic Meadors Hotel." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 27 August, 2002.

Chronicles the creation and destruction of the Meadors Hotel in Wetumka.

Rutherford, Dan. "Anchor Glass Plant Marks 20th Year." Tulsa World, 25 September 1996.

This short article provides a brief history of the glass plant in Henryetta.

Thetford, Francis. "Wewoka to Celebrate 100th Year in June." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 14 May, 1966.

This article points out that Wewoka is more than 100 years old, but that its centennial of establishment dates to the time of the first application submitted for a post office.

———. "Wewoka Has Justice at Finest." *The Sunday Oklahoman*, 10 October, 1965.

The author identifies Muskogee Street in Wewoka as the former boundary between the Creek and Seminole Nations.

———. "This is Oklahoma: Seminole County." *The Sunday Oklahoman*, 7 August, 1960.
———. "This is Oklahoma: Hughes County." *The Sunday Oklahoman*, 30 April, 1961.

The *Orbit* was the magazine insert included with the newspaper for a number of years, and several issues of the magazine featured various Oklahoma counties. These are useful "snapshots" that provide a balance of historical and economic information about the county and the major towns as well.

Thomas, Mrs. Lloyd. "Holdenville is Proud of Its History." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 23 April, 1939.

A brief but informative review of the establishment of Holdenville.

General/Regional Studies

Baird, W. David and Danney Goble. *The Story of Oklahoma.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.

This is a valuable resource for anyone interested in Oklahoma history. The book progresses chronologically through a discussion of the peopling of Oklahoma, and the interplay of politics and economics that has shaped the state. Wewoka is mentioned briefly as an example of an oil boom town.

Dunham, R. J. and J. V. A. Trumbull. *Geology and Coal Resources of the Henryetta Mining District, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma.* Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1015-F. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1955.

A very informative bulletin that assesses the economic geology of coal and other resources in and around Henryetta. Readers should consult the three excellent maps that accompanying this study.

Ellsworth, J. O. and F. F. Elliott. "Types of Farming in Oklahoma." *Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin,* no. 181 (June 1929): 1-84.

This monograph examines the agricultural patterns across the state during the early to mid 1920s. Crop production, size of holdings, and patterns of land tenure are some of the topics presented. Several useful maps depict the distribution of crops across the state.

Foreman, Grant. *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.* Foreword by Angie Debo. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.

This factual account is an essential resource for anyone interested in the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes and their establishment in Indian Territory. Grant Foreman was a lawyer who worked for the Dawes Commission before becoming a well-known chronicler of Oklahoma history.

_____. *A History of Oklahoma.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

A standard chronological account of Oklahoma's history. Although it contains little in the way of county-specific information it provides broad coverage of the events culminating in statehood.

Gibson, Arrell M. *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries.* 2nd Ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981.

A concise and readable history of the state. One of the most valuable features of this book is its extensive, 16-page bibliographical essay.

Hudson, John C. *Plains Country Towns.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985.

This book focuses on the forces shaping town development in the Great Plains. Nevertheless, its examination of the role railroads played in creating and changing regional urban patterns is essential reading for anyone interested in Oklahoma's urban geography.

Morris, John W., ed. *Geography of Oklahoma.* Volume 6: The Oklahoma Series. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This is the best general survey of Oklahoma geography, although many of the maps are reprints from the *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma.*

_____. *Cities of Oklahoma.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

A collection of essays written by diverse scholars. It includes brief discussions of the changing economic bases of Henryetta and Holdenville, while Wewoka is discussed in the context of the oil boom. As a whole, the book is valuable for its coverage of trends affecting urban development in Oklahoma.

Morris, John W., Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma.* 3rd Ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

This atlas uses data from the 1980 census, so many of the maps in it are in need of updating with more recent census information. However, this remains a highly valuable source of historical and geographical information about Oklahoma.

Nall, Garry L. "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1939." In Donald E. Green, ed. *Rural Oklahoma.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977, pp. 37-55.

A good, brief overview of the rise of cotton cultivation in Oklahoma, the relationship between tenancy and overproduction, and the impact of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Oklahoma Almanac. 2 vols. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Publishing Company, 1930-31.

Contains a wide range of information about the state including brief entries for the cities and towns in Oklahoma. Town-specific statistics include the tax rate, number of railroad cars filled with goods, and the number of school buildings and churches.

Ruth, Kent. *Oklahoma Travel Handbook.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

An alphabetical listing of places in Oklahoma with brief entries that cover their history, economy, and other items of special interest.

Sewell, Steven L. "The Coal Strike of 1919." *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 75 (1997): 160-181.

This narrative recounts events affecting this important development in the labor history of the state. Emphasis is placed on the perceptions of radicalism and the use of troops to protect scabs. Henryetta, which was affected by the strike, is mentioned only briefly.

Shirk, George H. *Oklahoma Place Names*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

Written by the former president of the Oklahoma Historical Society this is one of the best sources for information on Oklahoma's toponyms.

Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

A dated but still very useful discussion of the various tribes in Oklahoma. Entries are arranged alphabetically and systematically discuss the location, population, history, government, and culture of the different Indian tribes.

Writer's Program of the Work Projects Administration, comp. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

This paperback edition, based on a version first published in 1941, provides a new introduction and a restored essay on the history of Oklahoma by Angie Debo since her contribution was mysteriously omitted from the original. The first part of the book includes thematic coverage of topics such as agriculture, transportation, literature, and architecture. The second part discusses the major cities, and the third part includes 16 different tours that explore all regions of the state. The book is illustrated with several nice sets of black-and-white photos.

XVII. SUMMARY

This Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four East Central Oklahoma Towns identified and evaluated a total of 279 properties in the study area. All properties were surveyed with minimum-level documentation including completion of the OK/SHPO Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and submission of at least two 5x7 black and white prints.

(1) Thirty-four (34) individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration.

(2) One hundred eleven (111) individual properties were identified as warranting further study. This total only represents individual properties that are outside districts. An additional 76 properties were surveyed as contributing resources to the six proposed districts.

(3) Ten (10) individual properties listed on the National Register were surveyed and updated with forms and photographs. These properties include: Hugh Henry House (NR listed 8/18/83), John E. Turner House (NR listed 1/27/83), the Holdenville City Hall (NR listed 9/11/81), the Holdenville Armory (NR listed 9/8/88), Wetumka Armory (NR listed 9/8/88), the Jackson Brown House (NR listed 6/27/80), Aldridge Hotel (NR listed 5/14/86), the J. Coody Johnson Building (NR listed 8/5/85), Seminole County Courthouse (NR listed 8/24/84), and the Seminole Whipping Tree (NR listed 5/22/81).

(4) One National Register listed property was found to have been demolished. This is the Silas L. Brown House in Wewoka which was originally listed 8/5/85.

(5) Six thumbnail sketches for proposed districts were written. Proposed districts include: Henryetta Commercial District; the Central Residential District and Downtown Commercial District in Holdenville, and the Holdenville Recreation District; the Wetumka Commercial District; and the Wewoka Commercial District. All of these districts were assigned tentative boundaries and depicted on maps along with contributing resources, and any National Register eligible or listed properties. The thumbnail sketches provide a rationale for conducting intensive level surveys.

(6) Forty-eight (48) individual properties were surveyed and identified as not warranting further study.

(7) Thumbnail sketches were prepared for nine (9) areas that did not meet qualifications for intensive level surveys.

(8) One hundred fifty-six (156), or approximately 56% of the individual properties surveyed, were residential (single or multiple) dwellings.

(9) Seventy-six (76) of the individual properties surveyed were commercial and this represents the second leading type of property.

(10) Sixteen (16) religious structures were surveyed.

(11) Additional property types documented in this survey include educational (8), governmental (5), and recreational (7).

(12) This survey also documented three (3) structures. These include the truss bridge on South Second Street at Corporation in Henryetta, the drainage channel at East Twelfth Street and Broadway in Holdenville, and the grain storage tanks on North Okmulgee Street at Francis Avenue in Wetumka.

(13) Residential areas in the four study towns include the following architectural styles: Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk (Shotgun, Pyramidal, Cumberland Plan Massed Plan, Hall & Parlor subtypes), Folk Victorian, and Modern Movement (Minimal Traditional, Contemporary, and Ranch subtypes). As this list reveals, the Eclectic Period (1880-1940) is the prevalent architectural period represented.

(14) The commercial areas in each of the four study towns are largely composed of shops that have either one or two stories. Uncommon examples of three-story buildings include the Henryetta Opera House (400 West Main Street). In addition, the Aldridge Building (100-102 South Wewoka Avenue), the OTASCO Building (215 South Wewoka Avenue) and the Reed Hotel (106 North Wewoka Avenue) in Wewoka are three story buildings. The Aldridge Hotel (218-220 South Wewoka Avenue) in Wewoka is actually a very rare four story building. In general, however, the commercial architecture in the four study towns is largely conservative in that it tends to lack decorative detailing. Moreover, brick constitutes the most common type of cladding.

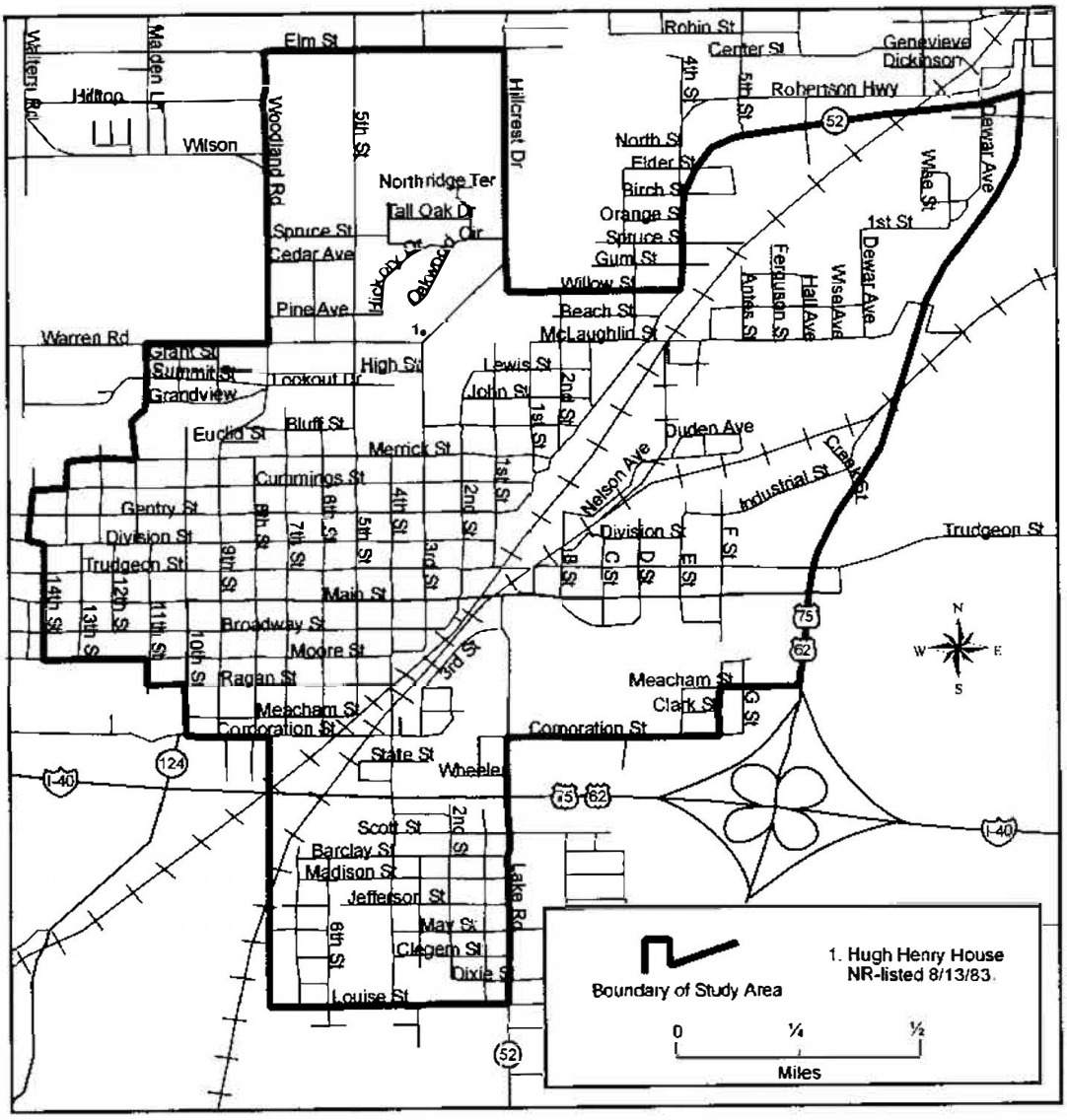
In closing, the built environments of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka contain a variety of cultural resources that testify to the diverse social and historical forces that have influenced these places. A fair amount of research remains to be conducted on the ages and names of many of the properties surveyed as a part of this project. In addition, each study town has at least one district that warrants an intensive level survey in the near future. Each study town also includes some excellent examples of properties that were created as a result of public work initiatives during the Depression.

Although architecturally ostentatious properties are uncommon in these towns, there are numerous individual examples of well-designed and maintained properties that warrant the attention of preservationists. Several of these warrant immediate attention for their National Register potential. Holdenville properties meeting this description include the First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store, the Athletic Park/Football Stadium, the cemetery, and the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House. In Wewoka this includes the Wewoka Public Library, the Wewoka High School, and the T. B. Mutt Miller Park. In Wetumka, this includes the American National Bank Building. Of note, the Jackson Brown House in Wewoka, a property listed in the National Register, should be classified as an endangered historic resource.

This project is not a comprehensive survey, but represents an important first step in the attempt to inventory Oklahoma's historic properties. There are still more properties, sites, and structures that need attention. Encouraging citizens to form a preservation society or build alliances between local and county historical and genealogical societies, municipal governments, and chambers of commerce can significantly improve the preservation effort, especially when supplemented with

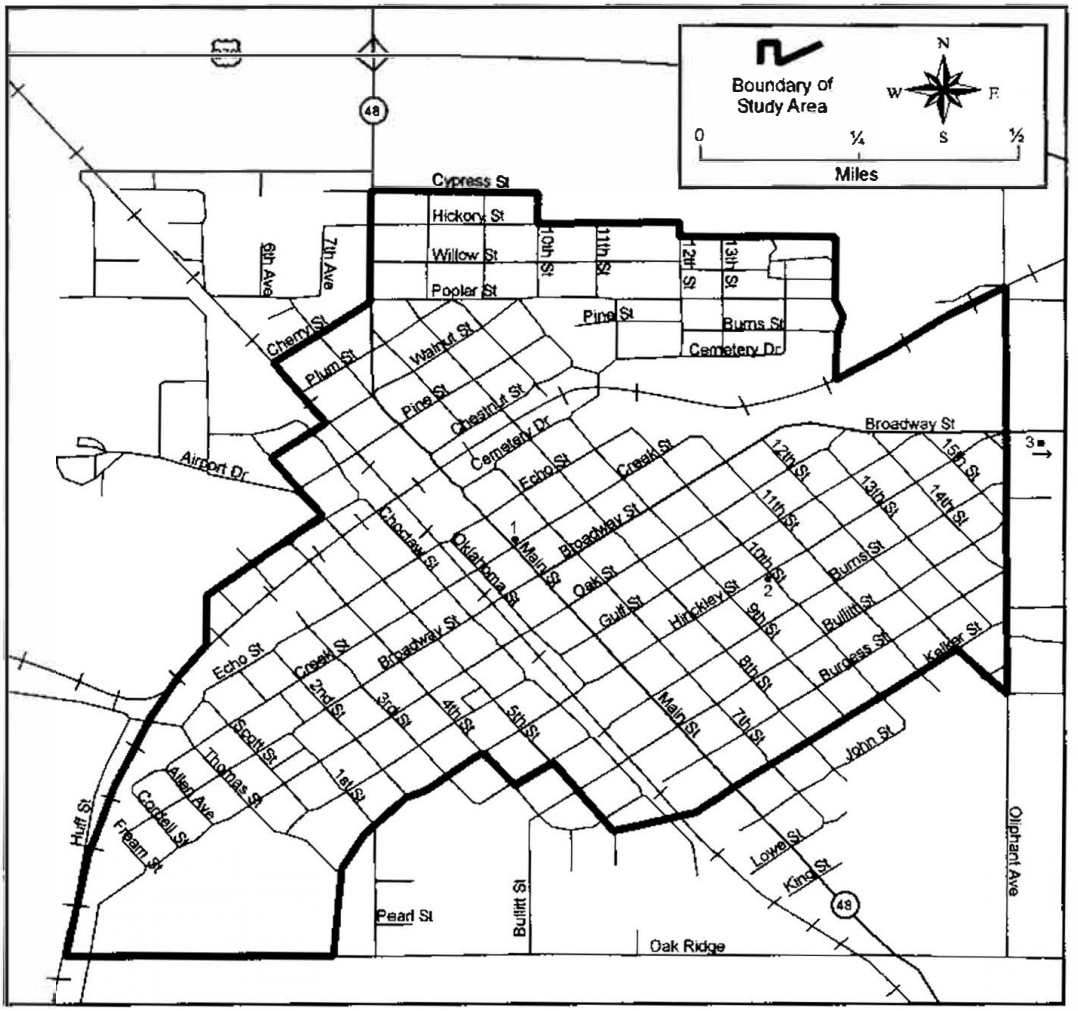
assistance from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Update to the National Register
Henryetta, Oklahoma



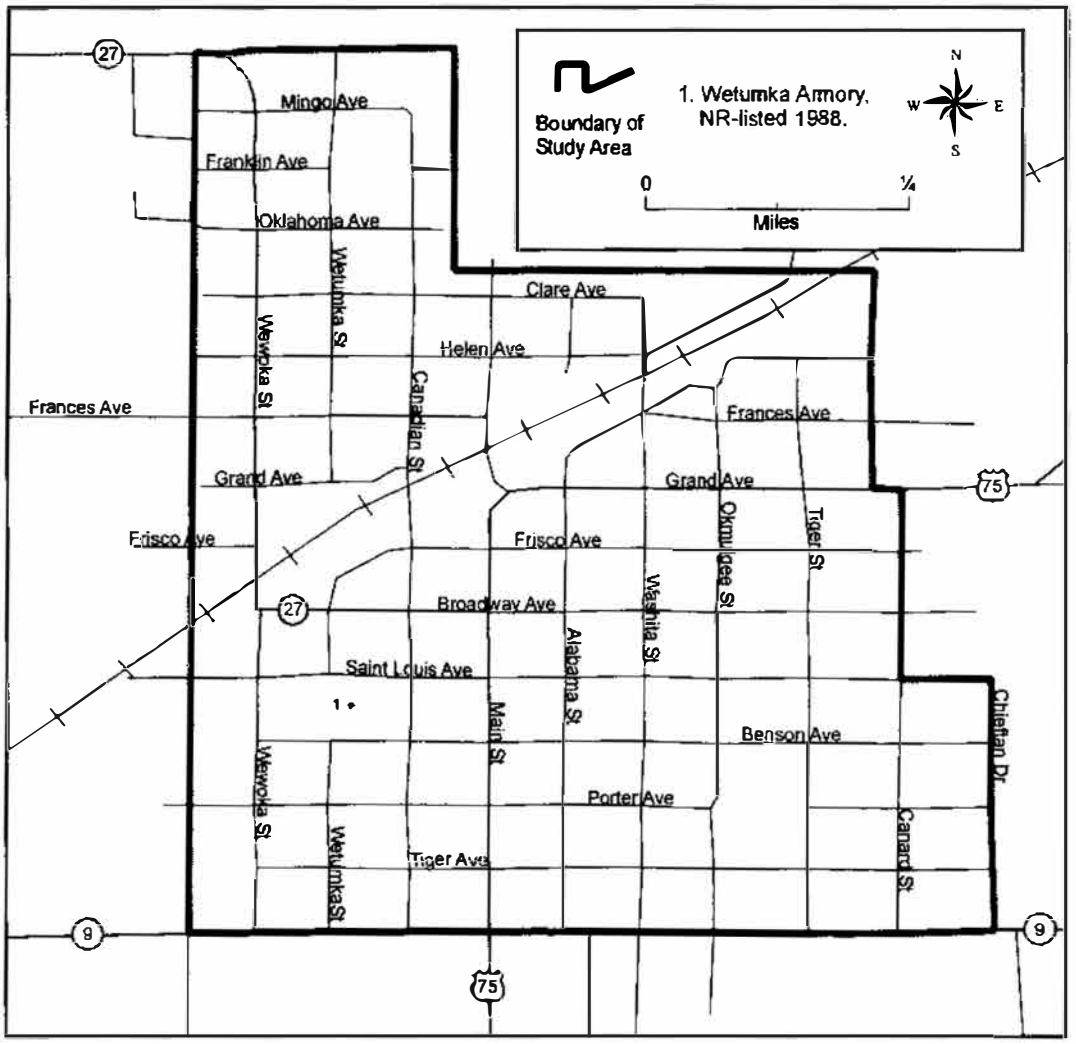
Updates to the National Register

Holdenville, Oklahoma



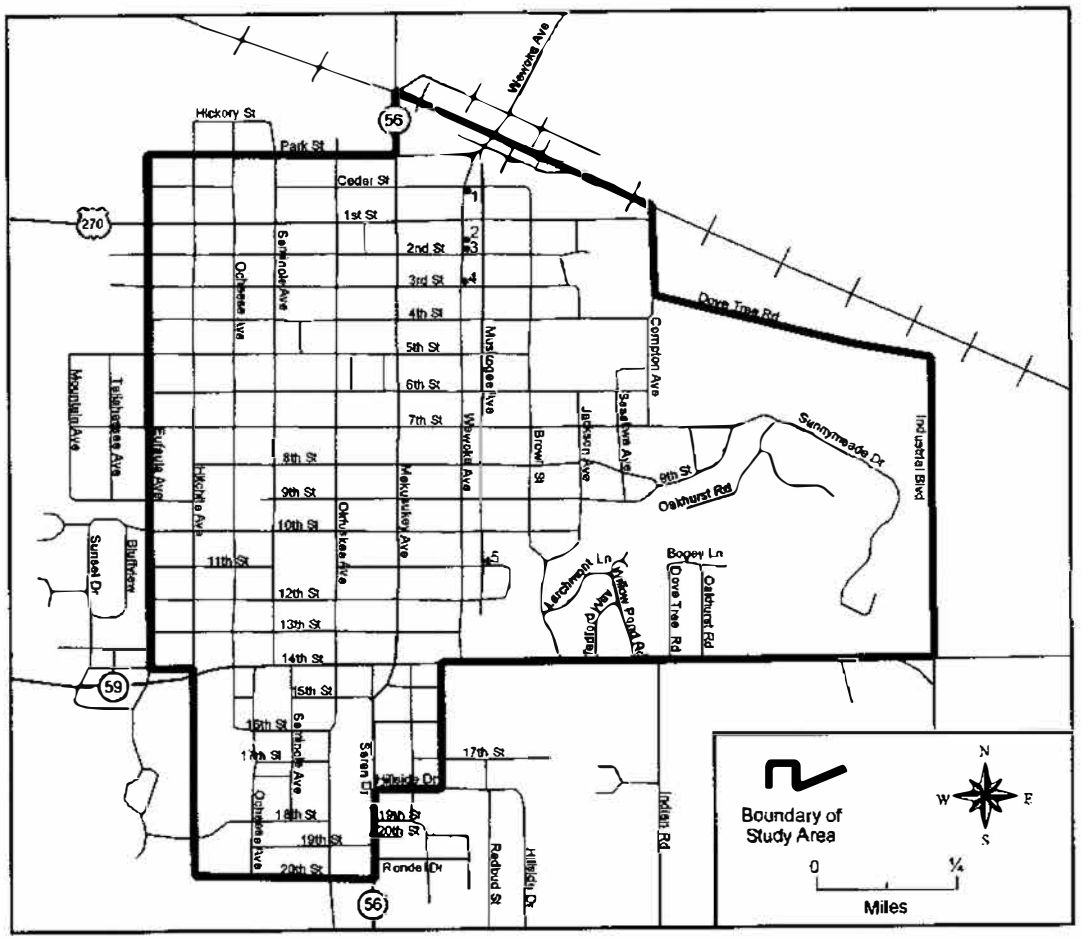
Update to the National Register

Wetumka, Oklahoma



Updates to the National Register

Wewoka, Oklahoma



XVIII. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

The following architectural reviews are divided into four separate commentaries as per the four Oklahoma communities represented in this survey report. The first of these reviews will concern the community of Henryetta, the second will be Holdenville, the third will focus upon Wetumka, and the final commentary will be on the community of Wewoka.

Henryetta

Four properties have been listed in the survey as potentially eligible for the National Register.

The **L. D. Matter House**, located at 311 South Fifth Street, is a simple, straightforward Prairie Style building that dates to approximately 1925. It is significant that the upper window sashes of the double-hung units throughout the house still retain their four-paneled vertical subdivisions. The house appears to be in very good condition. The garage is an unfortunate addition and negates the original design. Before achieving National Register status, it is my opinion that this garage should be removed.

The **H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel**, located at 200 West Broadway Street, is considered to be of little architectural value. Although the stone construction speaks of quality and durability the corner entrance is awkward and ungainly.

The **First Presbyterian Church**, located at West Division Street and Fifth Street, is a strong testament to the convictions of its congregation and the community. The building's stone masonry is carefully detailed and crafted and the

manner in which the stone changes to brick masonry exhibits the frugalness of the original church members. This building should be proposed for National Register status.

Although the **house at 611 West Moore Street** appears to be sound and in good condition it is the opinion of this reviewer that the house is not of any major architectural consequence. Its date of construction (circa 1915) and subsequent history may be important contributors to possible National Register status but not its architecture.

There were ten properties within the study that are significant architecturally to this reviewer.

The **Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery** at North First Street at Trudgeon is an example of outstanding stone masonry and building-to-site relationship. Fenestrations are still intact. This structure is worth further review and consideration.

The **Truss Bridge** at South Second Street at Corporation is significant both historically and architecturally. Dating from 1911 the bridge speaks clearly of form, function, and durability. It appears the bridge could be repaired to become a pedestrian bridge with little additional effort.

The **Harr Apartments** at 406-414 North Fourth Street have a pleasant human scale and a comfortable structural rhythm to the street front. Dating to approximately 1915 the apartments, although showing signs of age, still maintain a

dignified appearance. The appearance of the complex is reminiscent of New Mexico's Territorial style.

The **First Christian Church** located at North Fifth Street and Cummings, is a strong example of Neo-Greek Revival Temple style. The building's strong massing has unfortunately been altered by subsequent additions (the entrance elevator lift and classrooms) but the structure remains nevertheless a prominent community feature. For the building to reclaim its former "glory" the entrance lift should be removed and located in a less prominent location.

Henryetta's original Public Library, located at 301 North Sixth Street, has a profoundly beautiful entry portico. The building is wonderfully simple yet dignified and "classy." Libraries, old and new, are important cultural icons to communities and every effort should be made to retain their presence within the community. Although this structure is now utilized as a residence the community should seek to place this on the National Register and attempt to keep it within the community's record.

The **Hammon and Powell House** at 311 South Sixth Street is a most intriguing residence built in the Bungalow Style. The manner in which the roof pitches parallel each other is delightful and the horizontal wrap-around "flow" of the main level fenestrations is artfully handled. The large wrap around porch with its asymmetrical column placement is exceedingly well considered.

The **Grace Episcopal Church** at 510 (?) West Cummings Street is another example of a simple form of quiet dignity with wonderfully crafted stone masonry.

The stone masonry on this church is an art form in and of itself and is very rarely found in today's construction.

The **George McClearg House**, located at 112 East Gentry Street, is a simple, yet interesting example of the Bungalow Style. Of particular interest is the three-panel entry door set asymmetrically to one side. The structure appears to be very well constructed and has held up well through the years.

Walt's DX Service Station, located at 802 West Main Street, is an outstanding example of the Mission/Spanish Revival style service stations that were once a common sight in the early half of the twentieth century. This reviewer was pleasantly surprised to find such a station in such an unaltered state. This is a genuine historical artifact and every effort should be made to restore and maintain this structure. It is the opinion of this reviewer that this building should definitely be nominated for the National Register.

The **S. F. Francis House**, located at 1005 West Moore Street, is a most intriguing example of a modified Queen Anne style residence. It is unclear whether or not the portion of the house opposite the entry is an addition or was part of the original construction. Currently under restoration it is hoped the current owners are sensitive to the design parameters implied by this historic home.

Of the many properties that were deemed not worthy of further study three of these were viewed as worthy of additional study:

The **E. O. Shaw House** at 512 North Fourth Street is a fascinating occurrence in this Oklahoma town. Its Ionic columned portico presents an immediate visual

statement of grandeur and a sense of the classical antebellum South. Although alterations have been performed on the structure it is the opinion of this researcher that the house is still most worthy of further study and possible National Register status.[1]

The **M. K. McElhannon House** at 618 West Trudgeon Street is another structure where the wood siding has been covered with another material –in this case aluminum. Nevertheless the house is an extremely interesting variation on the craftsman bungalow style and illustrates a design exuberance and expanse rarely seen in this style of house from this time period. This house is most worthy of additional consideration and study.

The **old Henryetta school house** located at the 400 Block of West Moore Street is another structure that is of significant value to the cultural and architectural heritage of the community and is worthy of National Trust status. Although the structure has been moved from its original location change in context is not in this case sufficient cause to exclude this structure from possible National Register status.[2]

[1]Alterations that involve either the covering or changing of original wood sidings to either vinyl, metal, or cement fiber materials is an issue that has not been satisfactorily resolved within the preservation community. At issue is the extent to which such alterations deplete the historic architectural significance of the original structure. It is certainly true that alterations of any kind to a structure negate its original condition however preservation efforts must endeavor to determine in a rational manner how such changes affect the overall historical and cultural value of the structure. For example, many nineteenth century (and earlier) structures constructed originally of logs were covered in subsequent years with sawn wood siding as their owners' economic means afforded such change. These alterations not only increased the weather tightness of the log structure, but also added "respectability" to the appearance, and invariably helped to save the original structure from additional decay and decline. Such alterations did not diminish the integrity of the structure's history but became in fact part of the structure's history. Rigid standards of preservational prudence do not always insure the preservation of our architectural heritage. Care must be taken not to exclude any significant example of our architectural heritage based upon a "technicality." Also, as mankind enters into the twenty-first century there is a profound need in both historical preservation and new construction to apply and implement methods and materials that are determined to be "sustainable." In increasing instances the future of historical preservation will depend more and more on the use of alternative materials to repair and restore significant structures that are ever deteriorating.

[2]Although context is of immense value in understanding and appreciating a structure's form, fenestration, orientation, etc. it cannot always be a deciding factor as to whether the building retains any historical value

There are several properties of significance in the proposed Henryetta Commercial District.

The **Williford Auto Parts Building** located at 300 West Main Street offers two prominent brick façades to its street corner location. Although currently in an altered state the building could be returned to its more original state with little effort. It is important to the city's streetscape for this building to remain as a container element on the street corner.

The **Francis Hotel** (1907) at 324 (?) West Main Street is another structure that occupies a prominent street corner. Its stone and brick masonry construction is carefully detailed and crafted. Again it appears that with minimal effort the street facades of this building could be returned to their original character.

The **Henryetta Opera House/Morgan Building** (1910) located at 400 West Main Street is again significant in that it occupies a street corner. Its three story frame makes the building the most prominent mass along the street. Although of not profound architectural significance it is very important to maintaining the fabric of the street.

The **Central Drug Store** (1919) at 410 (?) West Main Street is an intriguing structure in the Prairie School style genre. The building has handsome proportions and exceedingly fine detailing.

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once that structure has been moved. A case in point is the Pope-Leighey House in Falls Church, Virginia. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1939 the house became threatened with destruction in the early 1960s by the building of a new interstate highway. To save the house the National Trust acquired it in 1964 and relocated the house to a site on the grounds of Mount Vernon, Virginia --some 16 miles from its original site. Since this first relocation the house has been moved *twice* again to its present location where it remains today a gemstone example of the concerted efforts of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to save America's architectural and cultural heritage.

The **Citizens Bank Building** (1904) at 412-414 West Main Street is a marvelous brick masonry structure that has suffered the abuses of modernization. The removal of such metal overlays will greatly enhance the integrity of the building (and street). Of major importance is the fact that the original window subdivisions in the upper floor arches are still intact and functioning with glass insets. This is a rarity in downtown commercial structures from this time period as such arched openings are typically boarded up and closed to light or ventilation (as in the Francis Hotel down the street).

The **Burnett and Moore Hardware Building** (1909) at 420 West Main Street is another fine example of brick masonry detailing and construction. Modernization has again altered the original façade but fortunately most of these "cover ups" can be removed. It is interesting to note, following the previous comments above, how the second-floor arched windows here still retain part of their mullioned subdivision though filled in with plywood panels.

The **Clark-Darland Hardware Building** (1921) at 421-423 West Main Street displays a wonderful use of contrasting colors within its masonry façade. The detailing of the building adheres to many tenants of Prairie Style design. Yet another building that commands a prominent corner within the commercial district the building reinforces again the tragedy of modernization that ran so rampant during the "urban renewal" days of the 1960s and 70s.

The Henryetta Commercial District which includes several buildings of architectural significance and are contributing resources to the area, should be included as an historical district.

Holdenville

Holdenville has a number of significant architectural properties. Of those properties surveyed sixteen were deemed National Register eligible. Of these sixteen this reviewer concurs with eleven of these properties as significant architecturally. These eleven properties are discussed immediately below.

Holdenville Post Office (1935) at 123 West Seventh Street is a simple dignified brick masonry building with Art Deco overtones. The building is well crafted and is in excellent physical condition today.

The **John Gaberino House** (c. 1935) at 420 East Tenth Street. This building exhibits fine proportions and is well constructed and detailed.

The **Stroup Park Pool and Bath House** (1936) located at East Twelfth Street and Broadway is a WPA project that exhibits outstanding stonework. The existing retrofitted roof should be removed and brought back to its original appearance before achieving National Register status.

The **Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium** (1941) at East Fifteenth Street and Broadway is a rare stone structure for this type of function. The press box is currently a visual distraction that could be improved greatly with proper design considerations.

The **First Baptist Church** (1927) at 306 North Broadway Street is a gothic revival style church with an interesting decorative pattern developed through the use of limestone quoins in contrast with the red brick masonry. The handicap access ramp could be improved visually by the use of a brick masonry wall. There are other cosmetic needs also around the structure.

The **Chadwick House** (c. 1910) located at 224 North Creek Street is a stunning composition in the prairie style. Of particular note is the extremely wide roof overhangs of the upper story.

The **Clyde W. Chesnutt House** (c. 1925) at 221 North Hinckley Street is a simple yet noble brick structure with prairie style overtones. The ionic columned portico is noteworthy in both its detail and proportions.

The **G. M. Buchner House** (c. 1923) at 400 North Hinckley Street is a most intriguing structure of Mission and Spanish revival styles with slight undertones of the Storybook style. The house is well detailed and well constructed.

The **First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store** (1901) at 101 West Main Street is a magnificent stone structure with many fine details. The building's prominent street corner location is also important. The corner "turret entry" element is most interesting in both form and the manner in which its supporting column reinforces the sense of entry. Also of note is the horizontal spandrel "cove" that runs above the storefront windows and below the upper transom lights and intersects the corner turret column.

The **Thomas H. Scales House** (1896) at 224 North Oak Street is an elegant building. Although in a sad state of repair currently the house exhibits outstanding carpentry and wonderfully crafted details. This house appears on the brink of destruction and efforts should be made quickly to preserve this simple elegant house.

The **Harry H. Diamond House** (1926) located at 300 Country Club Drive is a refined design in the Italian Renaissance style. In very good condition this building

has been carefully sited to accommodate a circular drive and an impressive entryway.

Below are listed other properties in Holdenville that are viewed as having significant architectural value and are worthy of further study. Commentaries accompany those properties that are deemed especially significant and worthy of further study.

The **Children's Hospital/Boyce Convalescent Home** at 210 East Eighth Street.

The **J. O. Elliston House** at 421 East Eighth Street.

The **Barnard United Methodist Church** at 300 Eighth Street.

The **Holdenville Junior High School** at 300 East Eighth Street.

The **First Christian Church** at 200 East Ninth Street. The entry façade is very carefully proportioned and has many beautiful details. Of particular interest are the two ionic columns at the entry that carry a simple horizontal stone spandrel that merges with decorative cartouches at each forming a double-stem "T".

The **F. R. Howell House** at 401 East Ninth Street.

The **C. M. Hamilton Building** (1903) at 102 North Broadway Street. A very good example of stone masonry Victorian Commercial.

The **Hamilton Building** at 104 North Broadway Street. This brick masonry structure from 1903 is adjacent to the C.M. Hamilton Building. Both of these two buildings should be returned to their original facades by removing the transom light infill material.

The **B. Rixleben House** at 209 North Bullitt Street

The **Elks Lodge** Building at 114 South Echo Street

The **Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building** (1931) located at 201 North Gulf Street is a beautiful example of Art Deco design and the use of terra cotta. The addition is unfortunate but still allows the original building to maintain its original appearance.

The **G.L. Benson Building (1923)** at 200-212 East Main Street is a carefully ordered, conceived, and well executed building. The building's horizontal emphasis is a direct influence of the Prairie School style. This is truly a beautiful building and most definitely worth saving.

The **H. Johnson Building** (1903) at 103 West Main Street. Undoubtedly designed or built by the originators of the C. M. Hamilton Building, the Johnson Building is a quality building in its own right and essential to the downtown urban fabric –most notably the First National Bank Building which it adjoins.

The **Eubank Building** (1903) at 108-110 West Main Street is a beautifully detailed and constructed masonry structure. The structure gives every indication that the overhead transom lights could be returned to their original state with minimal effort.

The Downtown Commercial District and Central Residential District are certainly suitable for status as historical districts. The Holdenville Recreational District is full of potential and is very suitable as an historical district.

Wetumka

Of those buildings surveyed in Wetumka, Oklahoma and listed as National Register eligible one structure was found to have potential architectural value as noted below.

The **First Christian Church** (1928) located at 123 East Broadway Avenue is significant in the manner of its brick masonry detailing and leaded glass panels. Of great detriment to the design is the retrofitted roof which has replaced the original at some point in time. If the roof could be restored (through the use of photographic record, etc.) to its original appearance the building could be eligible for the National Register, but unfortunately, not before.

The **First Baptist Church** (1927) located at 202 East Broadway Avenue is a most intriguing design. Its entry façade is interesting in its degree of austerity but the façade has been unfortunately been carelessly and insensitively altered with wooden infill. If this façade could be returned to its original state the church would have many possibilities towards National Register status.

Other structures of note are as follows.

Gas/Service Station (c. 1925) at East Grand Avenue and Highway 75. This little service station is an architectural and historical gem. Very rarely do such stations exist without major alterations. Somehow this station has remained "untouched" and is today a wonderful example of such early highway service stations. This could be easily lost if action is not quickly taken to preserve it.

The **American National Bank Building** (1906), located at 100 South Main Street is a most interesting structure and though suffering from subsequent

alterations down through time it still is significant in its form and masonry work. Of special interest is the pointed voussoirs in the stone arches and the variations in arch span widths along the façade. The wood infill in the arches is an unfortunate distraction.

The **Bank of Commerce Building** at 122 South Main Street is a brick masonry commercial building of dignity with a pronounced visual strength. It has an odd placement of doors and windows on its Main Street façade.

Other properties that warrant further study are:

I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows) Lodge Hall at 207-209 South Main Street;

House at 510 South Main Street;

Wetumka Light and Water Plant at 500 Block North Washita Street.

The Wetumka Commercial District has a large collection of historically and architecturally significant buildings and is most suitable for historical district status.

Wewoka

Wewoka has a remarkable number of significant architectural structures. Of the twelve properties listed in the survey as eligible for National Register status this reviewer concurs with nine of these properties. Architectural comments for these nine structures follow below.

Wewoka Public Library (1929) located at 118 West Fifth Street is an outstanding classic revival structure. The building is well-built and has a comfortable human scale.

T. B. Mutt Miller Park (1939) at East Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue is a testament to the WPA's skill with stone masonry and the development of an overall cohesive site plan. Much of this cohesion has diminished with time through the lack of upkeep and continued landscaping. It would be a most worthy task to refurbish this park and landscape so as to tie the various buildings and structures together. The bridges are quite beautiful.

Wewoka Fairgrounds (1936-39) located at East Tenth Street and Sasakwa Avenue are not outstanding architectural structures but their history warrants serious consideration for National Register status.

Wewoka Fire Station (1948) at 625? South Mekusukey Avenue is a fine example of the modern fire station. The upper living quarters should be refurbished and returned to a more original appearance (HVAC equipment should be redesigned and installed in a less obtrusive manner).

The **McDonald House** (c. 1910) located at 703 South Okfuskee Avenue is a most interesting eclectic design with many beautiful details. The decorative details of the wood shingle siding is exceptional. The house is in very good condition.

Wewoka High School (1926) at 1121 South Okfuskee Avenue is a fascinating structure with many outstanding cut-stone details inset into the brick masonry. The structure is a true relic of Wewoka's more prosperous times and illustrates the amount of care and concern the citizens of Wewoka placed upon the

educational environment. Such buildings remain as poignant examples of who we were, who we are, and what we are becoming.

The **B. F. Davis House** (1930) located at 102 Westwood Avenue is a most beautiful and impressive example of Colonial Revival. The large surrounding yardscape is extremely important to the building design.

The **T. J. Horsley House** (c.1930) at 104 Westwood Avenue shares much in common with its neighbor the Davis House (discussed above) in the manner of its construction and similar details. The house also offers an impressive front to the street and also a deep front yard with stately trees. The columns appear slightly undersized in diameter in proportion to their height.

Wewoka City Hall and Armory (1924) at 104 South Wewoka Avenue is a building worthy of refurbishing and restoration. The plaster stucco should be removed with the underlying brick restored and the windows should be removed and replaced with an historically correct wood sash infill. The metal panel should also be replaced with an appropriate infill.

As mentioned at the opening to this section, Wewoka has a surprising amount of significant architecture. In addition to the previously highlighted nine properties that are eligible for National Register status there are a number of other significant properties that deserve further mention. These are noted below.

The **Deibler Building** (1906) at 100-104 North Wewoka Avenue is an outstanding brick masonry structure that has undergone some unfortunate and insensitive alterations to the storefronts. These alterations appear to be removable

with little damage to the under layers. The building's corner location is significant visually and the presence of the building is a contributing resource to the commercial district.

The **C. Guy Cutlip Building/Security State Bank** (1926) located at 101-103 North Wewoka Avenue is a street corner structure with many beautiful brick masonry details and Prairie Style overtones. Again the storefronts have been altered but appear to be removable allowing a complete restoration of the storefront façade.

The **J. C. Jones Company Department Store** (1905) located at 121-123 North Wewoka Avenue is one of the town's oldest commercial structures. The degree to which the Wewoka Avenue façade has been covered up is amazing and appalling leaving one to wonder what is behind the "mask." The pressed tin coping and cornice detail is also curious—a history book of alterations.

The **Aldridge Building** (1925) at 100-102 South Wewoka Avenue is a straight ahead commercial building from the 1920's that has several surviving details of great interest. Of special interest are the remaining transom windows complete with their original prism glass. This offers many historical details that could be of assistance in understanding the original storefronts in other such buildings in the commercial district.

The **Masonic Lodge Hall** (1928) located at 211 South Wewoka Avenue is a beautiful example of Prairie Style design in a commercial front. The Masonic emblem inset in the brick masonry has a direct visual tie to the work of architect Louis Sullivan (the "grandfather" of the Prairie Style). The lower floor alterations

appear significant and may require additional structural work to bring the façade back to its original appearance.

The building at **213 South Wewoka Avenue** is another interesting commercial structure that dates to 1927. The entry alcove bordered by "barber" poles is a curious feature and apparently original (the soldier coursing above the storefront continues uninterrupted to the opposite end of the façade). This façade has also been altered in a similar fashion to the neighboring Masonic Lodge.

The old auto dealership at **300-302 South Wewoka Avenue** (1928) provides an interesting look into the early days of automobile sales and service. The carved stone sconces are interesting details in that they depict an early spoke auto wheel.[3] This building still retains much of its original window details and entry doors. The metal awning is an unfortunate alteration but could be removed.

The house at **501 South Wewoka Avenue** (c. 1928) is a marvelous design with Prairie School overtones. The building is a wonderful asymmetrical composition in planning and detail. The broad horizontal band below the first floor soffit is a carefully conceived and well executed detail. The attached metal car shelters should be removed.

The **Wewoka Community Building** (1937) located at 524 South Wewoka Avenue is an interesting WPA project. The design is unique regarding WPA structures. The stonework also appears unique to this building compared to similar WPA projects of the time. There is a relaxed, casual appearance to the building

[3]A building (located on Route 66) in Bristol, Oklahoma, that dates to 1923, still functions today as an auto dealership. This building has similar carved stone auto wheels sconces set into the brick façade.

appearing more like a golf clubhouse than a municipal building–but works well visually as a community center that says "welcome."

The Wewoka Commercial District is most suitable for historical district status.