RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

OF FOUR NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

Submitted by:

Department of Geography
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0177

To:

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Project Personnel:

Dr. George O. Carney, Principal Investigator
Jeffery K. Williams, AIA, Architectural Consultant
Steve Buchholz, Research Assistant
Mark Weeks, Research Assistant
Kimberly Cundiff, Word Processor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC		PAGE NUMBER
I.	ABSTRACT.....	1
II.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
III.	RESEARCH DESIGN.....	7
IV.	PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	10
V.	AREA SURVEYED.....	12
VI.	METHODOLOGY.....	18
VII.	RESULTS.....	22
VIII.	KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN SURVEYED AREAS.....	34
IX.	SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION.....	46
X-A.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION.....	58
X-B.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY.....	70
X-C.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH FOR POSSIBLE MULTIPLE PROPERTY NOMINATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER.....	129
X-D.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY.....	134
X-E.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY.....	168
XI.	HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	187
XII.	ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	291

PAGE NUMBER

XIII. SUMMARY..... 304

XVI. SURVEY AREA MAPS

A. BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREAS IN THE FOUR NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

1. RALSTON..... 14
2. FAIRFAX..... 15
3. NOWATA..... 16
4. CUSHING..... 17

B. LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION

1. RALSTON..... 59
2. NOWATA..... 61
3. CUSHING..... 69

C. LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

1. RALSTON..... 74
2. FAIRFAX..... 84
3. NOWATA..... 107-08
4. CUSHING..... 127-28

D. BOUNDARIES OF AREAS THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

1. CUSHING..... 144
2. RALSTON..... 148
3. FAIRFAX..... 156
4. NOWATA..... 166-67

E. BOUNDARIES OF AREAS THAT WARRANT NO FURTHER STUDY

1. CUSHING..... 173
2. RALSTON..... 178
3. FAIRFAX..... 181
4. NOWATA..... 186

F. LOCATION OF SHOTGUN HOUSES IN CUSHING FOR MULTIPLE PROPERTY NOMINATION..... 133

FIGURES-HISTORIC CONTEXT

FIGURE NUMBER		PAGE NUMBER
1.	Location of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns	188
2.	Oil and Gas Fields in Oklahoma	190
3.	Highway Routes Through Nowata County	194
4.	Cherokee Nation: Nowata and Lenapah	198
5.	Indian Territory (1889)-Nowata	200
6.	Natural Resources in Nowata County	202
7.	Coal Production Near Nowata	203
8.	Nowata in Proposed State of Sequoyah (1905)	212
9.	Nowata: Streets and Landmarks	214
10.	Sac and Fox Reservation and Land Run of 1891-Cushing	217
11.	Cushing Townsite (1892) and Additions (1903)	220
12.	Cushing Oil Field	221
13.	Plat Map of Cushing (c. 1920)	230
14.	Proposed Shaffer County (1914)	240
15.	Osage Nation (1900-06)-Fairfax and Ralston	246
16.	Fairfax, Greyhorse, and Ralston-Osage County	247
17.	Oklahoma Territory (1890s)-Ralston in County Q	264
18.	Location of Ralston in Pawnee County	265

19. Ralston Oil Pool-Pawnee County Oil and Gas Fields..... 267

20. Northeast Oklahoma: Four Towns/Population Size..... 278

PHOTOS-HISTORIC CONTEXT

PHOTO NUMBER		PAGE NUMBER
1.	Location of W.R. Little Home-Cushing C.W. Carpenter Store-Cushing.....	218
2.	Cushing As Cotton-Processing Center.....	226
3.	Cotton Marketing on Main and Broadway in Cushing.....	229
4.	Broadway Street in Cushing (c. 1903).....	231
5.	100 Block of West Broadway (c. 1905)-Cushing.....	234
6.	Thompson Hotel (1914) and Stone Block (c. 1905)-Cushing.....	235
7.	Early Churches and First High School-Cushing.....	238
8.	G.A.R. Pavilion (1901) and Cushing's First Band.....	241
9.	Osage and First National Banks and New High School (1910)-Fairfax.....	254
10.	Fairfax (1910) and Main Street.....	255

I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and two Research Assistants Steve Buchholz and Mark Weeks, all from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns during the 1994-95 fiscal years. That survey included portions of Cushing, Fairfax, Nowata, and Ralston as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations (pp. 11-13). 168 properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes an historic context for each of the four study areas, maps that illustrate the four areas surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study areas, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet National Register age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of these portions of the study areas that fail to meet the criteria

for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in the four study towns are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with later amendments. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection which accompanies inclusion. Should the owner of a listed property seek available investment tax credits, the results of the comprehensive plan are incorporated in the treatment procedure. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further attention and study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the

future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

At the core of the comprehensive planning process is the historic context. This document groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. It provides the necessary background which, when applied with the National Register Criteria, makes possible a meaningful determination of a property's significance to the broad patterns of our historical, architectural, and archaeological past. The context thus serves as a vital link between the property as it remains today and the past which gives it special meaning.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office has divided the state into seven management regions and identified twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts each pertain to a specific theme as it applies to one of the management regions. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on four study towns, or considering a sub-theme related to one of the twelve major ones. This assures that even very localized historic contexts relate to wider regional or state trends.

The historic context document produced for the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns falls into the latter category. Rather than focussing on a single theme and management region, it details the many historical forces which influenced each community's development, and, thereby their extant cultural resources. Preparation included consultation of the various contexts already completed for Management Region Three, in which all four towns are located. All contributed to a better understanding of each town's origin and evolution in a general sense.

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns, including their historic contexts, demonstrates the cyclical implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. The contexts provide the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the four study areas. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study areas knowledgeable of the community's history and with an understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends, e.g., agriculture, railroads, and petroleum. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts which (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. In accomplishing these tasks, this project exemplified the comprehensive planning process at its best. It furthers the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. It identifies and evaluates historic resources in the four study towns which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resources management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal agency laws and regulations, and establishes a solid foundation for the registration and treatment of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of the project was a collaborative effort. Dr. George Carney, Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistants Steve Buchholz and Mark Weeks, graduate students at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyors and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-94-90063.018) 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 Northeastern Oklahoma Towns followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and geography. 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 local histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Secondary sources were consulted to place the primary source information into the proper historical frame of reference. Archival research was followed by field work or actual site visits to the designated areas in the four towns. More specifically, the principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the OK/SHPO and guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Included were:

(1) Developed a list of historic properties in the four study areas that had been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped in the identification of existing buildings/structures/objects which would have the potential of meeting eligibility requirements for individual National Register properties or would be contributing resources to a potential historic district.

(2) Evaluate previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #3 in which the four towns were located, e.g., Energy, Agricultural, and Industrial.

(3) Identified existing local histories, especially city and county materials, that were used in the preparation of the historic context. Materials, such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports, were located in the local library in Cushing and Fairfax.

(4) Conducted an initial windshield survey of the four towns in order to assess the different styles and properties as well as the character of the various neighborhoods. This was completed by the principal investigator and research assistants.

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by the principal investigator and research assistants. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A list of approximately 165 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

(6) Thumbnail sketches of eligible and noneligible areas within the four study areas were prepared, outlining contributing and noncontributing resources in the potential historic districts.

(7) Prepared thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warranted further study and possessed potential for National Register listing.

(8) Conducted an on-foot survey of the identified individual properties and districts in the four study areas using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns was to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the towns that met age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1955) as well as retention of historic and architectural integrity. Those properties identified as meeting the basic requirements were designated for further study for an intensive level survey in the future. In achieving this objective, windshield surveys and on-foot analysis were conducted to identify properties that warranted further study. These properties were recorded at a minimum level of documentation in order to provide information for making cultural resource management decisions regarding future investigation of the four study areas. The project also sought through the recording of properties in these four study towns to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at reconnaissance level as a part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. An additional objective included identification and characterization of those portions of the four study areas which because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity warrant no further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Finally, the project provided an historic context for the four study areas and identified/annotated all reference material relevant to the study areas in order to

complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included specified portions of the four study towns (Ralston, Fairfax, Cushing, and Nowata):

(1) Ralston-Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Walnut Avenue and First Street, proceed east on Walnut Avenue to Third Street, south to Oak Avenue, east to Fourth Street, south to Main Avenue, east to Eighth Street, south to McKinley Avenue, west to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way, north along the railroad right-of-way to Lincoln Avenue, west to First Street, north to the initial point.

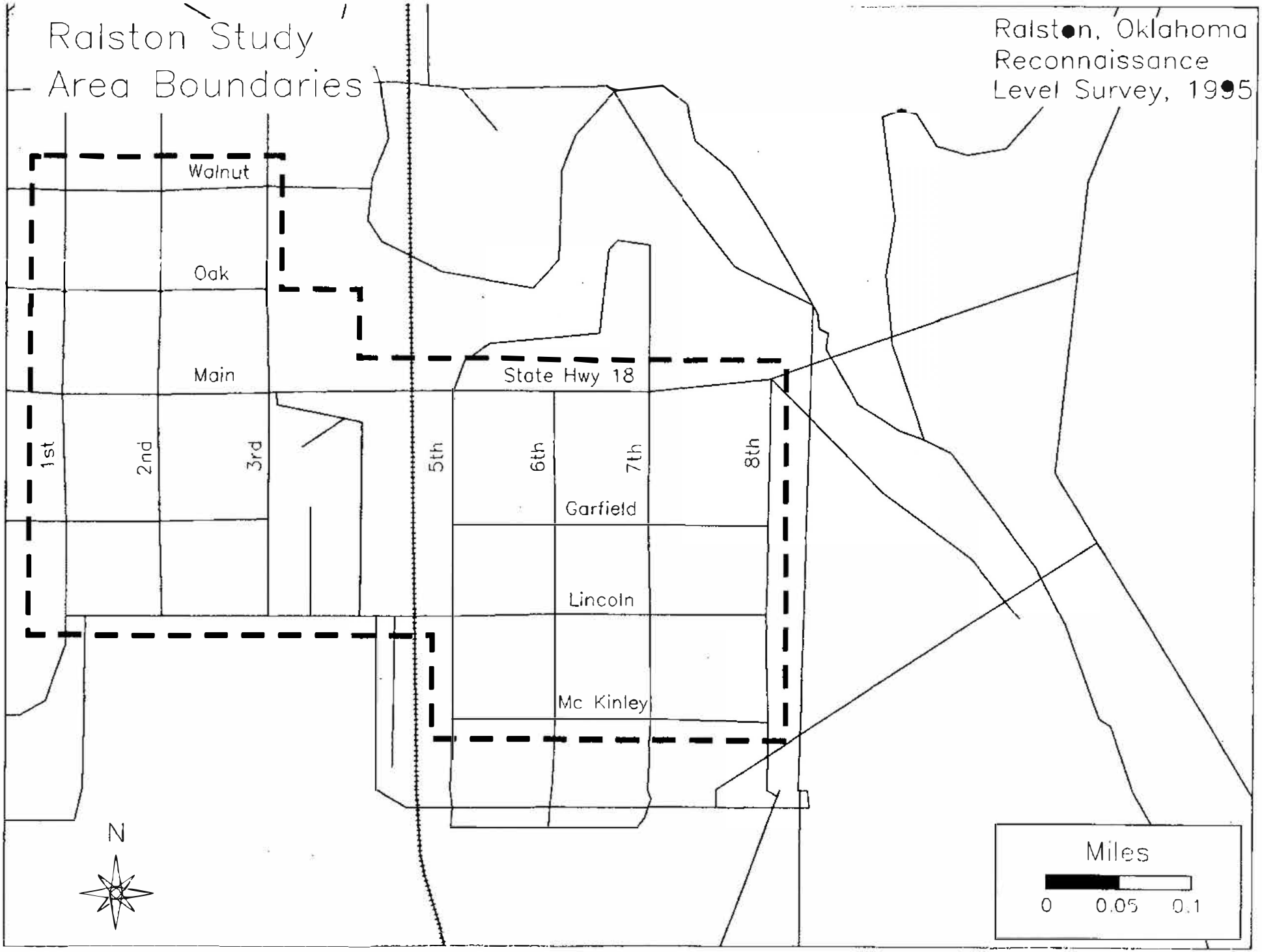
(2) Fairfax-Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Fourth Street and Oak Avenue, east along Oak Avenue to Louisiana Street, south to Walnut Avenue, west to Second Street, south across the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way to Elm Avenue, east and southeast to First Street, south to Taft Avenue, west to Sixth Street, southwest then south to Bellair Drive, west to Eighth Street, north to Mulberry Avenue, west to Eighth Street, north to Mulberry Avenue, west to Shaw Street, north to Walnut Avenue, east to Eighth Street, north to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way, southeast along the right-of-way to Oak Avenue, east to initial point.

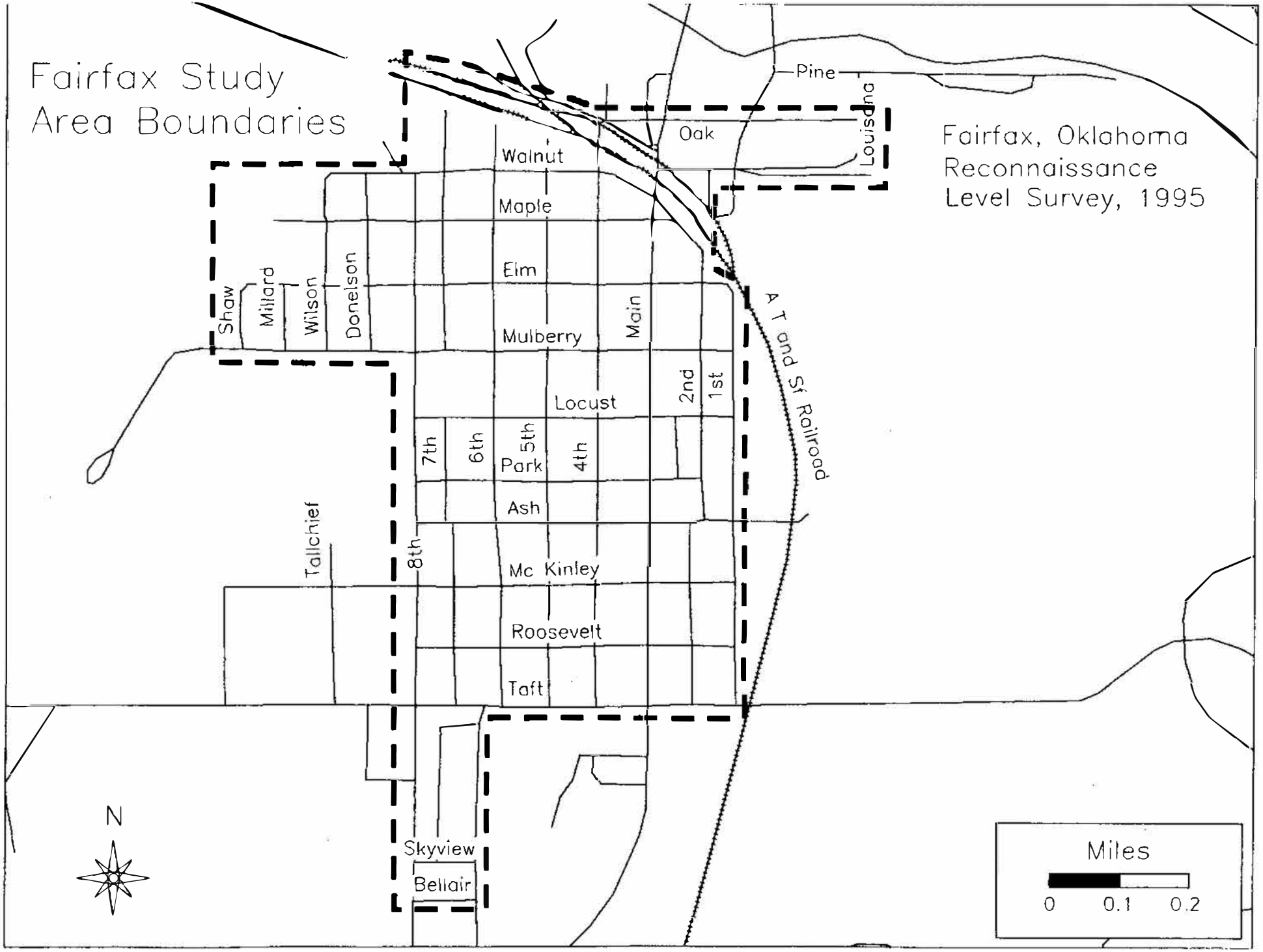
(3) Cushing-Starting at the initial point at Depot Avenue and Cypress Street, proceed east on Cypress Street to Cleveland Avenue, south to Vine Street, east to Highway 18, south to North Street, east to Wilson Avenue, north to Vince

Street, east to Howerton Avenue, south to Greenlee Street, east to Linwood Avenue, south to North Street, east to Jones Avenue, south to Broadway Street, west to Linwood Avenue, south to Ninth Street, west to the railroad right-of-way, north along the railroad right-of-way to Cherry Street, west to Violet Avenue, north to Broadway Street, west to Wade Street, north to North Street, east to Depot Avenue, north to initial point.

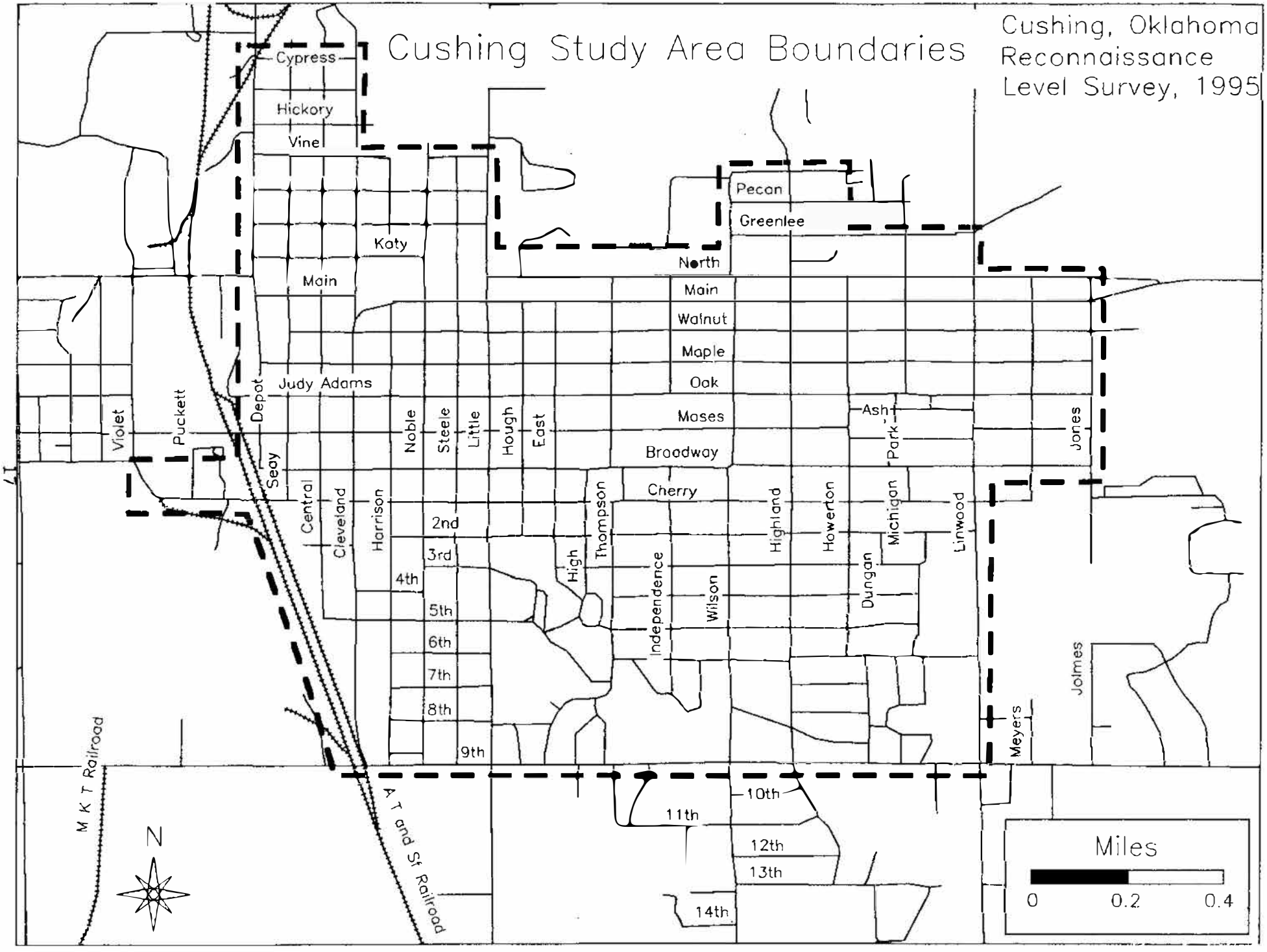
(4) Nowata-Starting at initial point at the intersection of Mississippi Street and Seminole Avenue, proceed east on Seminole Avenue to Sycamore Street, south to Choctaw Avenue, east to Chase Street, south to Shawnee Avenue, east to Houglan Street, south to Fairview Avenue, west to Ash Street, south to Galer Avenue, west to Mississippi Street, north to the initial point.

NOTE: Boundaries indicated include properties on both sides of streets except as otherwise described.


Ralston Study
Area Boundaries
Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Walnut
Oak
Main
State Hwy 18
1st
2nd
3rd
5th
6th
7th
8th
Garfield
Lincoln
Mc Kinley
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1


Fairfax Study
Area Boundaries
Fairfax, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Pine
Oak
Louisana
Walnut
Maple
Elm
Mulberry
Locust
Ash
Mc Kinley
Roosevelt
Taft
Shaw
Millard
Wilson
Donelson
Main
2nd
1st
7th
6th
5th
Park
4th
8th
Tallchief
A T and S F Railroad
Skyview
Bellair
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

Nowata
Study Area
Boundaries
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Seminole
Choctaw
Lamb
Bell
Union
Dawson
Shawnee
Bennett
Davis
Delaware
Mississippi
Cherokee
Country Club
Oak
Modoc
Fairview
Bender
Mc Caffree
Chase
Houglan
Curtis
Gerlach
Mc Clain
Roosevelt
Vinita
Bryan
Simpson
Walnut
Hickory
Osage
Willow
Sycamore
Cedar
Locust
Ash
Ruth
Joel
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Seneca
Elm
Martin
Broad
Sequoyah
Bushyhead
Moore
Roxy
Victoria
Rogers
Wettack
Missouri Pacific Railroad
Cheyenne
Russell
Ironman
Taylor
Jackson
Galer
N
Miles
0.2
0.4


Cushing Study Area Boundaries
Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Cypress
Hickory
Vine
Katy
Main
Pecan
Greenlee
North
Main
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Moses
Broadway
Cherry
Violet
Puckett
Depot
Judy Adams
Seay
Central
Cleveland
Harrison
Noble
Steele
Little
Hough
East
High
Thompson
Independence
Wilson
Highland
Howerton
Dungan
Michigan
Ash
Park
Linwood
Jones
Jolmes
Meyers
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
M K T Railroad
A T and St Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Ralston, Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata as well as the counties in which each is located. Materials were gathered from the Fairfax, Cushing, and Nowata Public Libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmond Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Cognate historic photographs and maps were identified in order to be incorporated in the report. Appropriate reading from the sources lent considerable insight into the significance of the four study areas as well as the historic importance to the development of each town. On the basis of this material, the principal investigator prepared an historic context for each of the four towns and the relationship of various themes pertinent to the overall development of each town prior to 1945.

Field work began during the fall of 1994 during times when the principal investigator and two research assistants were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the police departments of each town to make them aware of the

reconnaissance level survey; local newspapers in Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata (Ralston lacks a newspaper) to make them familiar with the project--Cushing and Nowata newspapers ran short features outlining the goals of the survey and that project staff would be in the area; local officials and library staff were contacted; and county assessors and county clerks in the respective counties were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the four study towns (Ralston-1924, Fairfax-1943, Cushing-1938, and Nowata-1944) were mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1994, two windshields surveys of each town were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the four study towns that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a list of 168

properties (Nowata-72, Cushing-67, Fairfax-20, and Ralston-9) compiled by the principal investigator and research assistants to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and two research assistants devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the two research assistants photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5X7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1995.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties and districts in each of the four study areas. At the same time, information for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized into National Register potential, warranting further study, and areas eliminated was gathered. Principal

investigator prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the 168 properties.

Following the completion of field work, rough draft data on survey forms were entered into the computer using the OK/SHPO template. The final forms, 5X7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for each town. Computer-generated maps of the four survey area were developed to include boundaries of the study areas, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warranted further study, location of areas not deemed worthy of further study, boundaries of areas that warranted further study, and areas potentially eligible for National Register listing with contributing and noncontributing properties coded by status.

At the conclusion of field work and organization of files, the completed file folders and rough draft of the final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

VII. RESULTS

The results of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

Ralston:

(1) Much of the built environment in Ralston is more than fifty years old and is representative of two time periods in the city's history--the 1900-1910 era encompassing the pre-and-post statehood period when the more substantial native sandstone structures replaced the earlier wood-framed buildings and the 1920-1930 period when a second group of buildings, primarily residential, were erected in association with the oil boom.

(2) The extant commercial buildings on Main Street (1900-1910) were influenced by the agricultural/railroad economies and are constructed of locally-quarried native sandstone of one to two stories high with little ornamental detailing.

(3) A total of eight (8) individual properties warranted further study:

   a. Seven of the eight were constructed in the first time period.

   b. All but one (city jail) were built of locally-quarried native sandstone.

   c. Five of the eight were located on Main Street.

d. Four of the eight were commercial buildings with the remaining four representing different kinds of properties (church, jail, residence, and gas station).

(3) One property (Bank of Ralston) is listed on the O.L.I. and merits intensive study and a possible nomination to the National Register.

(4) One property is listed in the National Register (Ralston Opera House in 1987).

(5) Three Thumbnail Sketches were Developed:

a. Central Business District of Ralston (Area #1) deserves an intensive level survey as a potential district because it contains one National Register property, one O.L.I., and five that warrant further study.

b. South Ralston Residential (Area #2) does not meet qualifications for further study, although it does include one individual property warranting additional examination. The area is characterized by vacant lots, inferior housing stock, and lacks an overall cohesiveness.

c. North Ralston Residential (Area #3) fails to meet qualifications for an intensive level survey because of vacant lots, housing stock of poor condition, and contains no individual properties that merit further investigation.

Fairfax:

(1) The extant historic properties in Fairfax represent three time periods in the city's history--the pre-and-post statehood era related to the railroad and agricultural economies from 1900 to 1910, the oil boom period of the 1920s, and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

(2) Eighteen properties were identified as warranting further study, two of which were listed on the O.L.I. (Osage County Garage and the Fairfax School Stadium/Athletic Field). One O.L.I. property (Wismeyer Building) was not included because of extensive alterations.

a. Of the eighteen, several types of properties were present including four churches, three residences, three commercial buildings; and one gas station, bridge, city hall, county maintenance garage, school auditorium, school stadium, apartment building, and hotel. Thus, commercial, educational, government, religious, transportation, and residential (single-and-multiple dwelling) kinds of properties were represented.

b. Fifteen of the eighteen properties were built in the 1920s, a period when Fairfax experienced most of its oil and gas boom activity.

c. The only property of the eighteen constructed during the 1900-1910 era was the B.F. Wilson

Building (1907), a commercial structure and oldest of the group.

d. The remaining two properties were W.P.A. buildings of the 1930s (county garage and school stadium/athletic field).

e. Five of the eighteen properties were located on Main Street.

(3) Two properties are listed in the National Register, both located on Main Street (First National Bank and Masonic Lodge [1984] and the Osage Bank [1984]).

(4) Three Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:

a. Central Business District of Fairfax (Area #1) merits an intensive level survey because it contains two National Register properties and four individual properties that deserve further study.

b. Residential Area of West Fairfax (Area #2) deserves additional study because of good to excellent housing stock and contains five properties of historic and architectural significance worthy of further examination.

c. Southwest Residential Area of Fairfax (Area #3) does not qualify for further research because of loss of integrity of the housing stock, numerous unoccupied residences, lacks a visual cohesiveness, and contains no individual properties that merit further analysis.

Cushing:

(1) Cushing's commercial built environment is somewhat unique in that it represents two different time periods as well as separated in a spatial sense. The so-called "Old Jericho" commercial area was centered along Main Street near the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad facilities, while the so-called "New Jerusalem" commercial area was located near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway tracks and depot to the east along Broadway Street. The "Old Jericho" area was developed in the 1890s soon after the original townsite was platted, whereas the "New Jerusalem" area emerged in the early 1900s with the coming of the Santa Fe and was included in the first addition (South Cushing) to the original townsite plat.

(2) The extant built environment of Cushing's residential areas is comprised of a group of first generation houses constructed to the south and north of Main Street, built in the 1890-1910 era. These two early residential areas were segregated by race--to the north of the Katy tracks was the black neighborhood and to the south was white.

(3) A second generation group of houses was built in the 1920s and 1930s following the oil boom of the 1912-1920 era. These homes were constructed to the east of the downtown Broadway Street commercial district and

located primarily along East Broadway and East Moses Streets.

(4) Sixteen individual properties and proposed districts were listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in the 1980s; however, none were ever nominated to the National Register (Included were four residences, three commercial buildings, a railroad depot, a thematic group of shotgun houses, two proposed districts, and five W.P.A. buildings).

(5) Thirty-seven individual properties were identified in the reconnaissance level survey that merit further examination. Among these are a diversity of properties including residences, hotels, industrial and commercial buildings, churches, schools, parks, and a library.

a. The residences were primarily constructed during the 1920s, a period of local economic prosperity, and reflected a variety of architectural styles ranging from Bungalows to Italian Renaissance.

b. Three extant buildings were located in the "Old Jericho" commercial district (Katy Hotel [1905], Katy Freight Depot [1905], and Cushing Ice Company [1910].

c. Six historic religious properties were present, three of which are associated with the African-American community.

d. Seven commercial buildings are included in the "New Jerusalem" commercial area along Broadway Street.

e. Two hotels were identified--one representing the 1890-1910 period (Katy Hotel) and the other from the oil boom period (Hotel Cushing) of the 1920s.

(6) Because of the lack of National Register properties in Cushing, the survey proposes that six individual properties be intensively surveyed and nominated to the National Register:

a. The First State Bank/Cushing State Bank (1902)

b. R.C. Jones Mansion (1927-29)

c. Dunkin Theater (1926)

d. Cushing Hotel (1928-29)

e. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Depot (1910)

f. Cushing Coal Loading Chute (1910)

These six properties represent a diversity of uses ranging from social history (Dunkin Theater) to transportation history (Santa Fe Depot).

(7) Five Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:

a. Broadway Street Area (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because it contains three individual properties proposed for National Register nominations (Cushing Hotel, Dunkin Theater, and First State Bank) as well as nine commercial buildings that merit further study. It

also contains the "Stone" and "Brick" blocks placed on the O.L.I. in the 1980s.

b. East Broadway/East Moses Residential Area (Area #2) should be considered for an intensive level survey because of the architectural integrity of the homes and the vocabulary employed. Thirteen residences, ranging from Bungalow to Italian Renaissance, are classic examples of these styles and merit further examination.

c. South Cushing Residential (Area #3) does not qualify for further investigation because the housing stock is in relatively poor condition, vacant lots abound, mobile homes are present, and overgrown vegetation is found. The area contains no individual properties for further study.

d. North Cushing Residential Area (Area #4) does not meet qualifications for an intensive level survey. Although three potentially eligible properties are present, the area is characterized by deteriorated housing, mobile homes, and vacant lots.

e. Multiple Property Nomination for Shotgun Houses
It is recommended that approximately twenty shotgun houses be included in a multiple property nomination to the National Register. This type of vernacular housing is scattered throughout the city's study area. The best examples are located on East Cherry and East Walnut Streets.

Nowata:

(1) The residential areas of Nowata represent a diversity of architecture ranging from National Folk to Eclectic Movement styles with Colonial Revival the most common among academic styles. The best-preserved housing stock in a concentrated area is immediately to the west of the central business district. The dwellings range in construction dates from 1905 to 1930.

(2) In terms of commercial buildings, the most intact examples are located in the 100 blocks of East and West Delaware Avenue, the 100 block of East Cherokee Avenue, the 100 block of North Maple, and the 100 block of South Pine. Nowata does not possess a Main Street per se. A majority of these buildings were constructed in the period between 1895 and 1910 and are representative of the more permanent brick structures which replaced the earlier wood-framed buildings of the early 1890s.

(3) Three individual properties were listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (First Presbyterian Church, First National Bank, and Nowata School Bus Garage).

(4) Only one National Register property (Nowata County Courthouse-NR listed in 1984) exists in the study area.

(5) Fifty-one individual properties were identified in the reconnaissance level survey that deserve further study. Among these are a wide range of property types including residences, schools, churches, commercial

buildings, a gas station, a depot, a post office, a theater, and a medical clinic.

a. Twenty-five single family dwellings merit further study because most were built during the statehood era (1907) and reflect excellent examples of styles ranging from National Folk to Classical Revival.

b. Five religious properties are worthy of additional study because of their architectural or historic significance. Three of these are historically associated with the ethnic-related African-American community.

c. More than a dozen commercial buildings were surveyed that are deemed worthy of further evaluation. They are primarily one to two story, red brick structures with minimal detailing at the second story level. Occupants ranged from banks to furniture stores to funeral homes.

(6) Two individual properties are recommended for an intensive level survey and possible National Register nominations (Savoy Hotel [1911] and Campbell Hotel [1912]).

(7) Four Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:

a. The Central Business District of Nowata (Area #1) warrants an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register property (Nowata County Courthouse-1984), two properties which

deserve National Register consideration (Savoy and Campbell Hotels), and approximately fifteen individual properties that warrant further study including the First National Bank already listed on the O.L.I.

b. West Nowata Residential Area (Area #2) merits an intensive level survey because it is a well-maintained intact group of twenty-four residences and two churches in a visually-cohesive area with outstanding examples of the Eclectic Movement period houses.

c. Northeast Residential Area of Nowata (Area #3) does not qualify for further study because of poor housing stock and numerous vacant lots. It does, however, contain three ethnic-related religious properties.

d. Southeastern Nowata (Area #4) does not qualify for further examination because it contains no historic properties, sites, objects, or districts.

General Results:

(1) The 168 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.

(2) The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

(3) The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and eventual registration process at the state (O.L.I.) and federal levels (National Register). Furthermore, it has identified properties and districts that should be excluded from additional investigation.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREAS

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study areas of Cushing, Nowata, Fairfax, and Ralston.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in each of the four towns were built around the turn of the century, shortly after the towns were founded. Most were located on the town's main street and situated near the earliest railroad depots. Generally, these were small, one-story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fires or later replaced with more permanent structures of native sandstone and brick. Native sandstone was a readily available material in the local areas, and the Hopkins Brothers quarry supplied and constructed a number of the commercial buildings of this material in Cushing and Ralston.

The sandstone and brick commerical buildings were usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing usually in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. Occasionally, these early buildings reflected a distinctive architecture style such as the First National Bank of Fairfax (Georgian Revival) and the

Osage Bank of Fairfax (Richardsonian Romanesque), constructed in 1906 and 1904, respectively. Both were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. Cushing's commercial district moved from Main Street to Broadway (five blocks to the south) in the early 1900s because of the construction of the Santa Fe railroad to the south of the original townsite. The 100 block of West Broadway, built in 1903-04, is an example of native sandstone (south side) and brick (north side), although the native sandstone buildings with the exception of one have been brick veneered over the years. These are representative examples of the one-and-two story buildings constructed during the railroad era in Cushing. Additional turn of the century commercial buildings that remain intact are the Bank of Ralston (1900) at 520 Main Street and the First National Bank of Nowata (c. 1908) at 101-05 North Maple.

As a result of petroleum booms that affected all four towns, a later set of commercial buildings were constructed to meet the demand for goods and services of a growing population. Chronologically, these buildings were erected from around 1915 to 1930. A majority of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from three to five stories. These properties generally included more ornamentation than the earlier groups, e.g., bracketed

cornices, arched window treatments, and stepped parapets; which reflected a more prosperous economy. Examples of the boom era commercial buildings constructed in the later period include the Johnson Building (1926) at 155 North Main in Fairfax, Bowen Building (c. 1920) at 601 Main Street in Ralston, and the Cushing Grocery Company Warehouse (flat iron building) near the Santa Fe Depot (1915). Only one of the extant commercial buildings in the four communities reaches skscraper proportions, Hotel Cushing at 206-214 East Broadway Street.

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

The entrance of railway activity into the Twin Territories prior to statehood greatly affected each of the four towns. The decision by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company to build a line connecting Arkansas City, Kansas to Pawnee, Oklahoma in 1902 resulted in the establishment of Ralston and Fairfax. The Santa Fe was forced to build a bridge across the Arkansas River which was a deciding factor in the founding of both Ralston and Fairfax. The coming of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad (later the Missouri Pacific) through Nowata in 1889 contributed to its importance as a trading and shipping center in the Cherokee Nation. Finally, Cushing was blessed with two railroads (Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe), both of which laid trackage and

established freight and passenger depots before statehood in 1907. These railway lines were used primarily for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment up to around 1915-1920 when the petroleum boom years were experienced. Although agriculture remained a segment of the railroad business, all the railway lines achieved greater significance after the discovery of oil and gas when each town assumed importance as shipping/receiving centers for the surrounding petroleum fields. Examples of transportation properties that are associated with early railroad history are the Katy Freight Depot (c. 1902) and the Santa Fe Passenger Depot (c. 1910), both in Cushing; and the Missouri Pacific Depot in Nowata.

Two other examples located in the study areas that reflect different needs and changing eras in the transportation history of the four towns are the Salt Creek Bridge (1916) which connected the north side of Fairfax to the central business district and allowed rural residents from the north better access to the town's retail district; and the Cushing Airport Hangar, a 1941 Works Progress Administration project on South Little Street, which provided employment for Depression-plagued residents as well as air service facilities to and from the Cushing pipeline and refinery companies.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Industrial properties related to agriculture were the most common in the early periods of economic history of the four towns. Broom factories, cheese plants, creameries, cotton gins, grain elevators, and cotton-processing plants were constructed between 1900 and 1930 because of the broom corn, wheat, corn, cotton, and milk production. Most of these industries waned as agricultural production declined by the 1930s. Industries associated with petroleum were prominent in Cushing and Nowata after around 1915. Some of these are still extant, but fall outside the study area such as the large tank farm on South Linwood in Cushing. During the early years, each of the four towns had an industrial base; however, only two of these have survived in the study area. Both are located in Cushing--Cushing Ice Factory (1901) at 207 East Katy and the Burkey Creamery (1927) at 205 West Cherry.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government's recognition of its stability and prosperity. All four towns retain at least one such property, all of which were associated with city or county government with the exception of the United States Post Office in Nowata at 109 North Pine, constructed in 1938. The Nowata County Courthouse at 229 North Maple in Nowata

(NR listed in 1984) reflects the town's position as the seat of county government for Nowata County, the only one of the four towns to claim such a distinction. The Fairfax City Hall at 257 North Main is the only remaining municipal government building in any of the four towns. It housed local government operations and the site of local government decisions affecting the community. The Cushing Municipal Light and Power Plant (1936) has provided utilities services for the local residents for almost sixty years. Finally, the Ralston City Jail (c. 1900) at 41 Fifth Street (behind the Opera House building) is a classic example of the early so-called "chicken coop jails" that provided law enforcement protection for its residents. It is a one-room, one-story, solid concrete wall historic jail no longer in use.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

One of the first priorities in the settlement of early Oklahoma towns was education. Classes were often held in homes and vacant buildings until a permanent school facility could be erected. Most of these were wood-frame structures that were eventually destroyed by fire, became dilapidated due to weathering, or more often, were replaced with brick or sandstone buildings. Local residents often had to raise funds for the construction of school buildings such as in Fairfax where lot owners were assessed an education tax for their first school. Generally, local citizens in the four towns passed bond issues to construct new buildings such as Fairfax did in the statehood era to build a $45,000 brick

building, one of the finest educational facilities in the state at that time. Unfortunately, few examples remain intact of education-related properties. Among these are Wilson Elementary School (1928) and the Cushing Public Library (1939) in Cushing, the Fairfax School Auditorium (1921) in Fairfax, and the old Nowata High School (now the junior high) built ca. 1914.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in each of the four communities, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in all four towns were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings which were eventually replaced with brick or sandstone structures of more elaborate architecture. The church building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of religious-related properties have remained intact in the four towns, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have significant additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs. The best examples are the First Baptist and First Presbyterian of Cushing (1920s), First Baptist and First Christian in Fairfax (1920s), and the Ralston church

(1920s). The oldest remaining religious property is the First Presbyterian of Nowata at 202 West Delaware, built c. 1908. A significant African-American population in Cushing resulted in three religious-related buildings with ethnic association: First Baptist North (1920) at 1001 North Central, Mt. Olive Baptist (1914) at 1019 North Central, and the Macedonia Methodist Colored Episcopal (c. 1915) at 301 West Pine.

RECREATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT PROPERTIES

The four towns needed recreational and amusement facilities for their growing populations in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities for children. Historical records indicate that all four towns provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, there were buildings which housed motion picture theaters, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration provided employment during the New Deal era by constructing stadiums for high school athletic teams and adult-oriented town teams. Four WPA recreational facilities remain intact--Cushing (1935) and Fairfax (1936) High School stadiums used for both school and community activities; and the Rotary (1935) and Memorial (1935) Parks in Cushing. Cushing, for example, boasted four theaters during the oil boom period. The best remaining examples of this kind of facility are the Dunkin Theater (1926) at 207 East Broadway in Cushing (one

of the four boom era theaters) and the Rex Theater (c. 1920) at 202 North Maple in Nowata.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in the four towns. Each community maintained active fraternal orders such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, and Rebekahs. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings, such as the Greyhorse Masonic Lodge of Fairfax which built an addition on the west side of the First National Bank in 1926 in a similar style of architecture (NR listed 1984). Additional examples that remain intact are the I.O.O.F. Lodge Building at 603 Main in Ralston and the Masonic Hall at 114-116 Cleveland in Cushing.

Cultural events were staged in a variety of buildings. Cushing and Ralston had opera houses, both of which were located in second stories of downtown buildings. The Ralston Opera House (NR listed 1987) is a classic example of such a facility. Built in 1902-03 by the Harry Brothers, who operated a clothing/hardware store in the first floor, this ornate sandstone building was the focal point for cultural activities in Ralston and surrounding towns.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Each of the four town study areas has significant residential sections composed primarily of single dwellings, whereas the commercial districts in three of the four have at least one multiple dwelling unit (hotels).

A. Single Dwellings

Within the four communities, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger Prairie School and Italian Renaissance Revival style homes of prominent business, petroleum, and civic leaders to the modest Bungalow and Shotgun styles of the working class. Examples include the R.C. Jones Mansion (1927-29) at 100 Jones Avenue and the Hiram Dunkin Home (ca. 1923) at 309 East Broadway in Cushing, and the Tallchief Home (1925) on Eighth Street in Fairfax for the larger, more ornate single dwellings. These were individual properties historically associated with significant local, state, and national figures. Jones was a petroleum and banking entrepreneur, Dunkin a local businessman (Dunkin Theater), and the Tallchief family were active in the arts (ballet) on the national level. Groups of homes that are worthy of consideration as historic districts include the Victorian dwellings in the 300 block of Second Street in Ralston, Colonial Revival houses in the 800-1000 blocks of East Broadway and East Moses in Cushing, and the mixture of styles in the 300-400 blocks of West Delaware and the 200-400 blocks of West Cherokee in Nowata.

Examples of the smaller, more modest single family homes include the Shotgun houses in the 300-400 blocks of East Cherry, Maple, and Walnut, 300 block of South Cleveland, and the 500 block of South Harrison in Cushing,

and the Bungalow style dwellings along Sixth Street in Fairfax.

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments

Apartments were constructed during the oil boom years in the four towns primarily to accommodate those persons, single or married, who embraced a transient lifestyle, i.e., they followed the oil discoveries. These residential properties were often located near the central business district for easy accessibility to shopping or the work place. Few examples remain of this type of dwelling in the four study areas. The best is the Parker Apartments in Fairfax on Mulberry Avenue.

C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Three of the four towns have retained these types of dwellings--Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata. They are located on or near the main transportation arteries and were constructed during the railroad eras (c. 1900) or during the petroleum boom period (c. 1915 to 1930). Examples of the railroad era hotels are the Katy Hotel at 300 East Main in Cushing and the Smith-Williams Hotel at 201-209 Main Street in Fairfax. Later hotels associated with petroleum activity are the Hotel Cushing at 206 East Broadway in Cushing and the Savoy and Campbell Hotels at 24 West Delaware and 104 South Pine, respectively, in Nowata.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns, 168 properties were identified in the four study areas. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and county clerk files, and on-site property surveys.

Types of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

The most dominant style of commercial building found in the four towns is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is usually one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is frequently used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center). Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the Johnson Building at 153-161 North

Main in Fairfax, the Campbell and Cook Building at 104 East Cherokee in Nowata, and the Walters Building at 201 East Broadway in Cushing.

(2) Romanesque Commercial

These commercial buildings, constructed from 1890 to 1920, were designed in brick and stone, or entirely with stone. The characteristic feature of this type was the round arched opening. Often applied to banks and public buildings, storefronts and corner business blocks were also Romanesque. Decorative features include elaborately corbelled cornices, belt courses, and decorative friezes. Examples include the Bank of Ralston at 520 Main in Ralston and the First State Bank Building at 123 West Broadway in Cushing.

(3) Chicago School Skyscrapers

By the 1920s, tall commercial buildings of five to twenty stories were constructed. Rectangular in dimensions, these flat-roofed buildings featured a terminating cornice and a grid of intersecting vertical piers and horizontal spandrels. Large display windows are present at the ground floor level with windows filling a great proportion of the wall space in the upper levels. Many Chicago School style skyscrapers are given a Sullivanesque treatment with more elaborate and boldly projecting cornices often with foliated and linear enrichments. The only example of this type is the Hotel Cushing at 206-214 East Broadway in Cushing.

Types of Dwellings:

(1) Classic Bungalow

The classic Bungalow, popular from about 1905 to 1930, includes a variety of features that are characteristic of all the variations:

a. one story

b. low horizontal lines

c. exposed rafters/purlins

d. wide projecting eaves

e. porch that extends across facade

f. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. An example of the classic Bungalow is at 106 South Hickory Street in Nowata.

(2) Airplane Bungalow

This 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical. Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. An Airplane Bungalow example is located at 422 West Delaware Avenue in Nowata.

(3) Queen Anne

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation which occurs in porch balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures, patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. A Queen Anne example is at 350 South Cedar Street in Nowata.

(4) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. The most common subtype found in the four study towns is the full-height entry porch with multiple columns topped by Ionic capitals. Examples are at 140 South Pecan Street in Nowata and 904 East Broadway Street in Cushing.

(5) Colonial Revival

The major characteristics of this style (1880-1955) are an accentuated front door with decorative pediment,

doors with overhead fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced facade, and windows with double-hung sashes. Nine principal substyles can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The most common in the residential areas of the four study towns are the hipped roof with full-width porch (sometimes called the Classic Box), side-gabled roof (simple, two-story rectangular blocks), and the gambrel roof, or Dutch Colonial Revival subtype. Examples include the Mathias House at 745 East Moses Street in Cushing and at 608 South Pine Street in Nowata.

(6) Prairie School

Features of this style, fashionable from 1900 to 1920, consist of a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; massive, square porch supports; eaves and cornices which emphasize horizontal lines; and two stories in height. The most common subtype found in the four study areas is the hipped roof symmetrical with front entry, often referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. It has a simple square or rectangular floor plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Hipped roof dormers and full-width single-story front porches are also common. Examples of the Prairie School are located at 235 North Pecan Street in Nowata and 945 East Moses Street in Cushing.

(7) Italian Renaissance

This style, popularized from 1890 to 1935, is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, an entry area accentuated by small classical columns or pilasters, and round arches over doors, windows, or porches. Examples of Italian Renaissance dwellings include the Jones Mansion at 100 Jones Avenue in Cushing, 201 South Sixth Street in Fairfax, and the Tallchief Home at 135 North Eighth in Fairfax.

(8) Shotgun

These narrow, gable front dwellings, common from 1880 to 1930, are one-room wide, three to four rooms deep, and one-story in height. Gabled roofs are most common with typical wall cladding of clapboard or board-and-batten. Generally they have a small front porch with a raised elevation setting on brick, stone, or blocks. Several examples are found in Cushing along the 300 and 500 blocks of East Cherry Street and at 106 South Hickory Street in Nowata.

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Ralston

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Ralston City Jail 41 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Ralston Christian Church 201 S. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Yarber Tire Repair 103 S. Seventh St.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. 501 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 518 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Bank of Ralston 520 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. IOOF Lodge 601-603 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. Frank Bowen Building 605 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 607 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Fairfax

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Osage County Garage 100 N. First St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Salt Creek Bridge 700 N. First St.	U	Warrants Further Study
3. 101 S. Second St.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. First Christian Church 150 N. Fourth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. First United Methodist Church 101 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. First Presbyterian Church 161 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. 160 N. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. Fairfax School Auditorium 161 N. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 201 S. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Tallchief House 135 N. Eighth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Fairfax City Hall 154-158 E. Elm Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Parker Apartments 161 E. Mulberry Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
13. Johnson Building 153-161 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
14. Smith-Williams Hotel 201-209 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. Big Hill Trading Company 224-240 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
16. Osage Bank of Fairfax 250 N. Main St.	B	Listed on National Register
17. B.F. Wilson Building 320 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. First Osage Baptist Church 232 S. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
19. Service Station 300 S. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. Fairfax School Stadium State Hwy. 18, North of Fairfax	U	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Nowata

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
01. Campbell and Cook Building 104 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
02 106 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
03 Virginia Building 109-111 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
04 113-115A E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
05 116 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
06 Martin's 118-120 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
07. 126-128 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
08. The Ranch Supply 225 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
09. Burns Building 108-110 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Benjamin Funeral Service 114 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. 215 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. 221-223 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
13. 307 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
14. 311 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. 315 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
16. Cobb House 321 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
17. 116 E. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. Savoy Hotel 124 W. Delaware Ave.	B	National Register Eligible
19. First Presbyterian Church 202 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. 224 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
21. W. A. Davis House 227-229 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
22. 305 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
23. 313 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
24. 321 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
25. Glass House 324 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
26. 405 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
27. 407 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
28. 408 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
29. 413 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
30. 414 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
31. 418 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
32. 419 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
33. 422 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
34. Church of Christ 513 E. Osage Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
35. Holiness Church 236 N. Cedar St.	B	Warrants Further Study
36. 350 S. Cedar St.	B	Warrants Further Study
37. 721 S. Elm St.	B	Warrants Further Study
38. 100 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
39. 107 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study

40.	115 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
41.	106 S. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
42.	110 S. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
43.	House of Prayer 548 S. Hickory St.	B	Merits No Further Study
44.	First National Bank 105 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	McGill Furniture 115 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Rex Theatre 202 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	307 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	133 S. Maple St.	B	Merits No Further Study
49.	217 S. Maple St.	B	Merits No Further Study
50.	Missouri Pacific Depot 127 S. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	235 N. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
52.	337 N. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	114 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
54.	120 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
55.	Episcopal Church 121 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	126 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
57.	127 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
58.	130 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
59.	134 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
60.	140 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	146 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
62.	150 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	U.S. Post Office 109 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	Rivers Oil Company 125 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	447 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	Campbell Hotel 104 S. Pine St.	B	National Register Eligible
67.	Osteopathic Clinic 121 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
68.	Old Nowata High School 300 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
69.	608 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
70.	A.M.E. Church 303 N. Sycamore St.	B	Warrants Further Study
71.	High School Bus Garage S. Walnut St. & W. Osage Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
72.	First Baptist Church 252 N. Willow St.	B	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Cushing

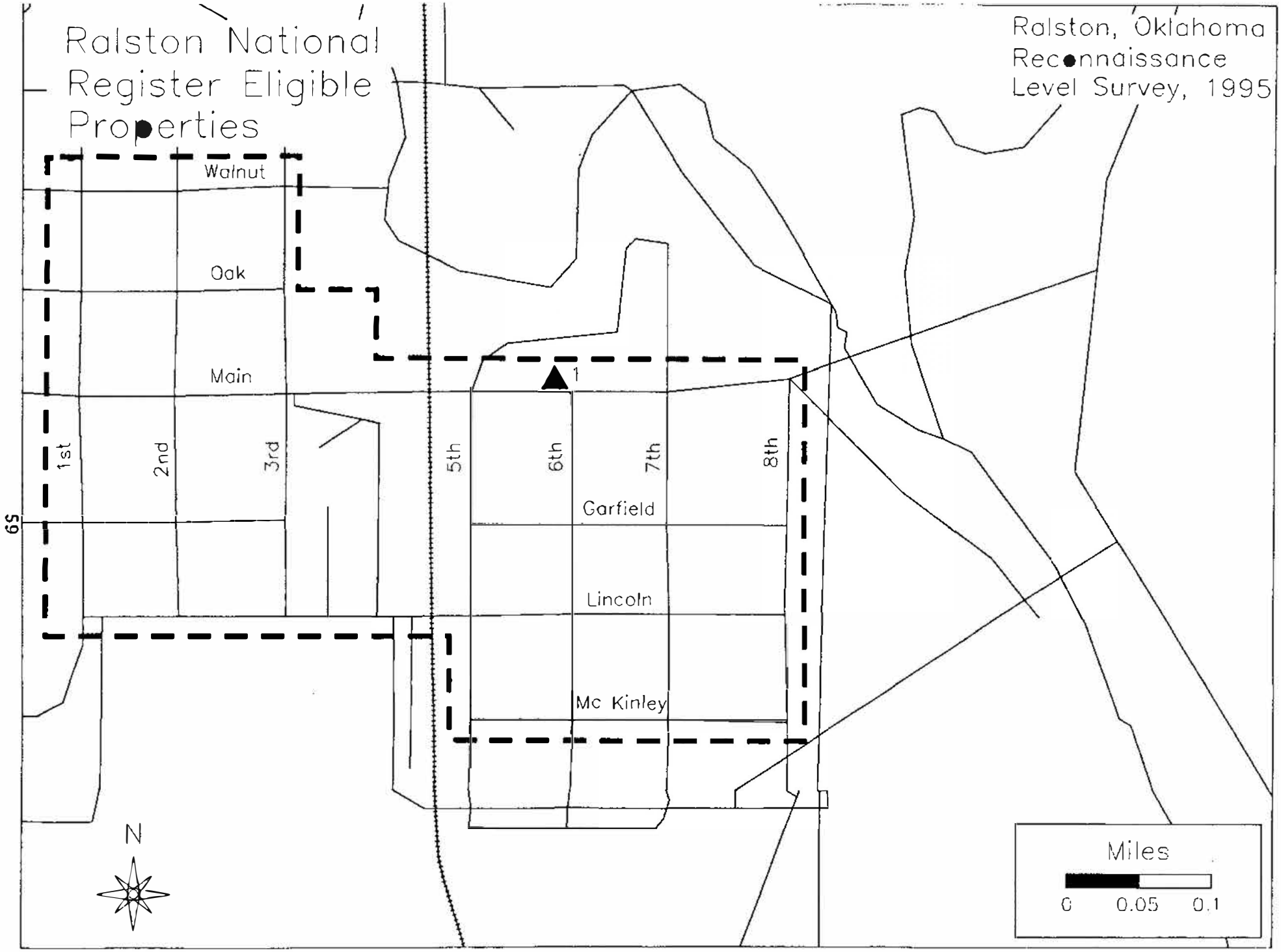
Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. 323 E. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. First Baptist Church North 1001 N. Central Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Mount Olive Baptist Church 1019 N. Central Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Masonic Building 114-116 N. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 305 S. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. 307-309 S. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. Cushing Grocery Company 105-123 N. Depot Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. 204 N. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 518 S. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. 520 S. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. 113 S. Hough Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. R.C. Jones Mansion 100 Jones Ave.	B	National Register Eligible
13. 217 N. Linwood Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
14. 223 N. Linwood Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. Cushing Armory 218 S. Little Ave.	B	Listed on National Register
16. Memorial Park S. Little Ave. and E. Second St.	S	Warrants Further Study
17. American Legion Hall 212 S. Noble Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. Cushing Municipal Light and Power Plant 301 N. Seay Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
19. Cushing Public Library 215 N. Steele Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. Katy Freight Depot 626 N. Steele Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
21. 1207 E. Ash St.	B	Warrants Further Study
22. 1318 E. Ash St.	B	Warrants Further Study
23. A.L. Treese Building 102 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
24. C.R. Anthony Store 118 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
25. C.C. Walter Building 201 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
26. Dunkin Theater 205 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
27. Cushing Hotel 206-214 E. Broadway St.	B	National Register Eligible
28. Jeske Building 217 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
29. Glenn Building 219 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
30. Hancock Building 221 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
31. Hiram Dunkin Home 309 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
32. 513 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study

33.	621 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
34.	833 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
35.	904 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
36.	1019 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
37.	1035 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
38.	Cushing State Bank		
	123 W. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
39.	Santa Fe Depot		
	400 W. Broadway St.	B	National Register Eligible
40.	Salvation Army Hall		
	101 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
41.	308 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
42.	310 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
43.	312 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
44.	502 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	504 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Wilson Elementary School		
	1141 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	Burkey Creamery		
	205 W. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	Cushing Ice Company Ice Factory		
	207 E. Katy St.	B	National Register Eligible
49.	Katy Hotel		
	330 E. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
50.	123 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	First Presbyterian Church		
	301 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
52.	321 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	First Baptist Church		
	424 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
54.	Mathias House		
	745 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
55.	807 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	945 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
57.	1004 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
58.	1038 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
59.	1101 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
60.	1030 E. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	1116 E. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
62.	Macedonia C.M.E. Church		
	301 W. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	411-413 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	415 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	511 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	513 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
67.	Cushing Coal Loading Chute		
	NE4 of SE4, Sec 4, T17N, R5E	U	National Register Eligible

X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION

RALSTON

(1) Bank of Ralston (520 Main Avenue)-Built in 1902. This two-story, Territorial Era commercial building is constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar wall finish. Architectural features include Richardsonian Romanesque elements such as a round-arched entryway in canted (cutaway) corner detailed with a pediment, voissoirs, and scrolled ornamentation; a semielliptical arch with stone voissoirs (Main Avenue wall); embattled molding, dentiled cornice, nameplate ("BANK"), and string course at upper level; flat arches over openings in the first story of the east wall; and stone lintels and sills in the upper story. This bank is similar in style to the Richardsonian Romanesque Banks of Osage County Thematic Nomination (N.R. listed in 1984) located in Barnsdall, Burbank, Fairfax, and Hominy. If it meets National Register criteria, the bank could possibly be listed with that group with expansion of the geographic area by including Pawnee County. Historically, the Bank of Ralston stands in the original townsite and has anchored the four-corner section of the central business district for 93 years. This historic property deserves an intensive-level survey and nomination to the National Register because of its architectural and historic integrity.


Ralston National Register Eligible Properties
Ralston, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
Walnut
Oak
Main
1st
2nd
3rd
5th
6th
7th
8th
Garfield
Lincoln
Mc Kinley
1
6S
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

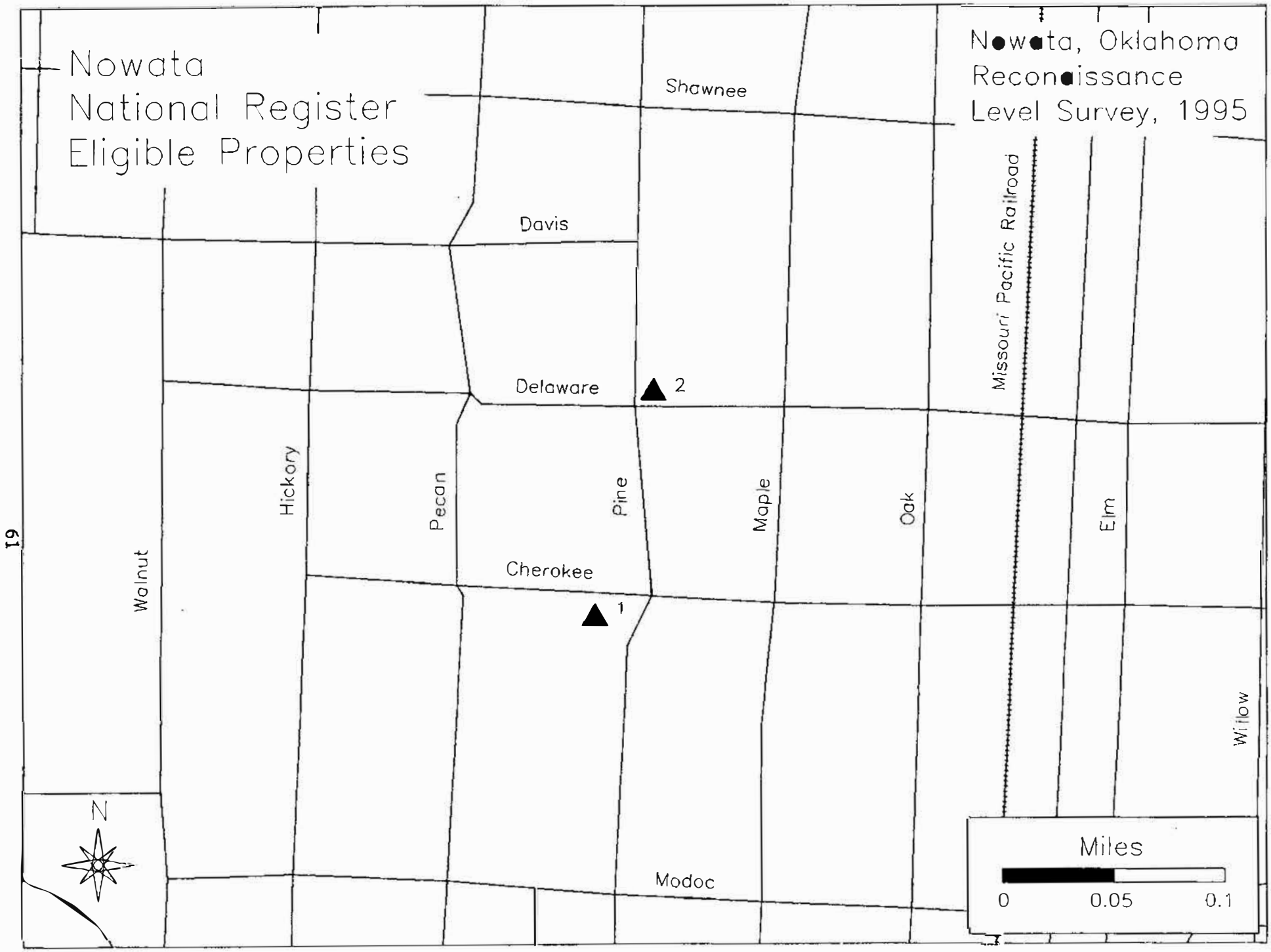
NOWATA

(1) Campbell Hotel (104 South Pine Street)-Built in c. 1912.

This Commercial style building is comprised of two three-story wings with a one-story entrance separating the side wings. Built during the post-statehood era of Oklahoma, the Campbell Hotel includes several decorative features such as pilasters capped with floriated stone that separate windows in facade of two wings, pedimented parapets in two outer wings, stone belt course on three sides that separate the stories, stone cornice, continuous stone sills interrupted by pilasters, nameplate "The Campbell" in entrance, and stone columns on sidewalk with decorative caps. Because of its architectural and historic integrity, the Campbell Hotel is eligible for National Register listing.

(2) Savoy Hotel (124 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in 1911.

This three-story brick Commercial style building is one of two post-statehood era hotels in Nowata having been constructed approximately four years after statehood. It stands on the original townsite of Nowata and anchored the central business district of the community as Nowata's largest hotel. It includes several decorative elements such as pilasters with stone caps, round arched openings with brick voissoirs in south and west walls, a belt course that divides first and second


Nowata
National Register
Eligible Properties
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Shawnee
Davis
Delaware
Cherokee
Modoc
Walnut
Hickory
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Oak
Elm
Willow
Missouri Pacific Railroad
1
2
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

stories in the west wall, stone lintels and sills, a one-story balcony with iron railings and square brick columns for support, and a one-story portico with embattled moldings. Radium water baths were featured in the hotel and the painted lettering remains on the west wall. It also included a basement for shops. Because of its historic significance to Nowata's commercial history and its architectural detailing, the Savoy Hotel should be intensively surveyed for a possible National Register nomination.

CUSHING

(1) The First State Bank/Cushing State Bank (123 West Broadway Street)-Built in 1902.

This Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building is both historically and architecturally significant. Architecturally, this two-story building is constructed of locally-quarried native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. It features a canted/battered corner with round arched entrance accentuated by a stone voissoir and key. Additional elements include a stepped parapet with date in stone at the top of the canted corner, corbeled parapet, and straight-headed openings with stone lintels and sills. The locally-quarried sandstone was shipped to Cushing from the nearby Hopkins Brothers Quarry. John and Tom Hopkins supervised the construction of the building at no cost. It is the only remaining intact building in the "New

Jerusalem" business district, built in 1901-03, with the coming of the Santa Fe railroad. This new business district, comprised of eleven commercial buildings on the south side of the street and nine on the north side, constituted the central business district of Cushing which was essentially moved from Main Street, five blocks to the north, near the Katy Depot. Broadway Street was Cushing's first paved street. The eleven native sandstone buildings on the south side of the 100 block of West Broadway have been veneered with brick with the exception of The First State Bank building. Because of its architectural significance and historic importance, the 93-year old First State Bank building warrants an intensive level survey for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) R. C. Jones Mansion (100 Jones Avenue)-Built in 1927-1929.

Built during the years, 1927-1929, the R.C. Jones Mansion reflects the high-style architecture featured in many residences resulting from the accumulation of Cushing Oil Field wealth. Constructed by Bill Montgomery, a local builder, the Jones Mansion is a three story, grey stone and buff brick dwelling of Italian Renaissance and vernacular style architecture. The front entrance on the west side features two-story columns of the Ionic Order (characterized by capitals

with volutes), an entablature with simple brackets, and a balustrade adorning the porch roof. Dormers and corbelled-chimneys are located on all four sides of the green-shingled hipped roof with three eyebrow dormers on the west roof. Balustrades are also found on the second floor above the service entrance on the northeast side and on the second and third floors on the south side. Each of the three stories and basement contain 4,000 square feet in floor space. The window trim and several exterior decorative elements, such as the four pilasters on the west side, are constructed of Arkansas limestone.

Robert Courtney Jones, who came to Cushing in the early 1900s, was involved in several local business enterprises including cotton ginning, banking, and oil/gas. Jones, Thomas N. Berry, and Erd Mullendore formed the Mulberry Oil Company, and later purchased the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company. He was co-founder of the New State Refining Company, one of the first built in Cushing during the oil boom period.

In 1963, the home and 55-acre estate was purchased by the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church. For eleven years, it was used as a private retreat for the Order. Interior modifications included conversion of the first floor living room into a chapel, combination of the kitchen and breakfast rooms into a larger kitchen, and an extension of the south porch into the

formal dining room to be used as a large dining hall. A new wing was added to the southeast side which was used for 50 boarding rooms. The architecture of the addition blends with the original dwelling because of the use of similar materials and colors.

In 1974, the Jones Mansion was sold for a reported $350,000 to the Valley Hope Corporation of Norton, Kansas to be used as an alcoholic and drug abuse treatment center. Interior remodeling consisted of the conversion of the dining room to an admissions area, second floor bedrooms to offices, and use of chapel as a main office. A new outbuilding was constructed in 1980 to accommodate a new chapel, kitchen, and dining area. The chapel in the original building is now used as a fellowship and entertainment center for patients and employees. The new outbuilding complements the original structure in both architectural style and elevation.

Original outbuildings include a two-story garage with butler's quarters in the upper story (northeast), a one-room wooden playhouse (east), and a swimming pool/tennis court (south).

(3) Dunkin Theatre (205 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1926.

The Dunkin Theatre has provided entertainment for the residents of the Cushing area for almost 70 years. It opened in 1926 as one of four theatres in Cushing and

is now the only one remaining. Hiram Dunkin, one of the pioneers of the Cushing community, built the theatre at a cost of $70,000. It became the center of cultural activity for Cushing as traveling road shows, local music performances, high school drama productions, and first-run movies were staged there. The theatre originally housed $25,000 worth of interior features including massive navy-blue velour French-cut draperies, a $4,250 Reproducto theatre organ, and 884 extra-wide custom made seats. The exterior of the building consists of a terra-cotta facade which has not been altered during its 70-year history. Decorative features include a cornice in which the words "Dunkin Theatre" are written in a darker color of brown than the remainder of the facade. The cornice is trimmed with a star-and-urn type motif. Dentils and small rosettes trim the edges of the building and frame the center section.

(4) Cushing Hotel (206-214 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1928-29.

A seven-story commercial building with Art Deco characteristics that features a series of setbacks on sides, towers above the roofline that give vertical emphasis, and stylized figure sculptures. Additional Art Deco elements include zig-zag brick patterns in second setback, lozenges in concrete inlay in third setback, scalloped trim at roofline, masonry belt

courses on setbacks, and lantern ornamentation at roofline. Although brick was atypical of the Art Deco style, this hotel provides an exception. Historically, it was a hotel constructed during the latter years of the Cushing Oil Field boom to accommodate out-of-town business personnel, lease buyers, and production workers. It was also the only high-rise commercial building of skyscraper proportions in the central business district of Cushing, and on numerous occasions was the social center for the community with ballroom dances and other functions. Because of its architectural integrity and historic significance to the Cushing community, the Cushing Hotel warrants an intensive level survey for possible listing in the National Register.

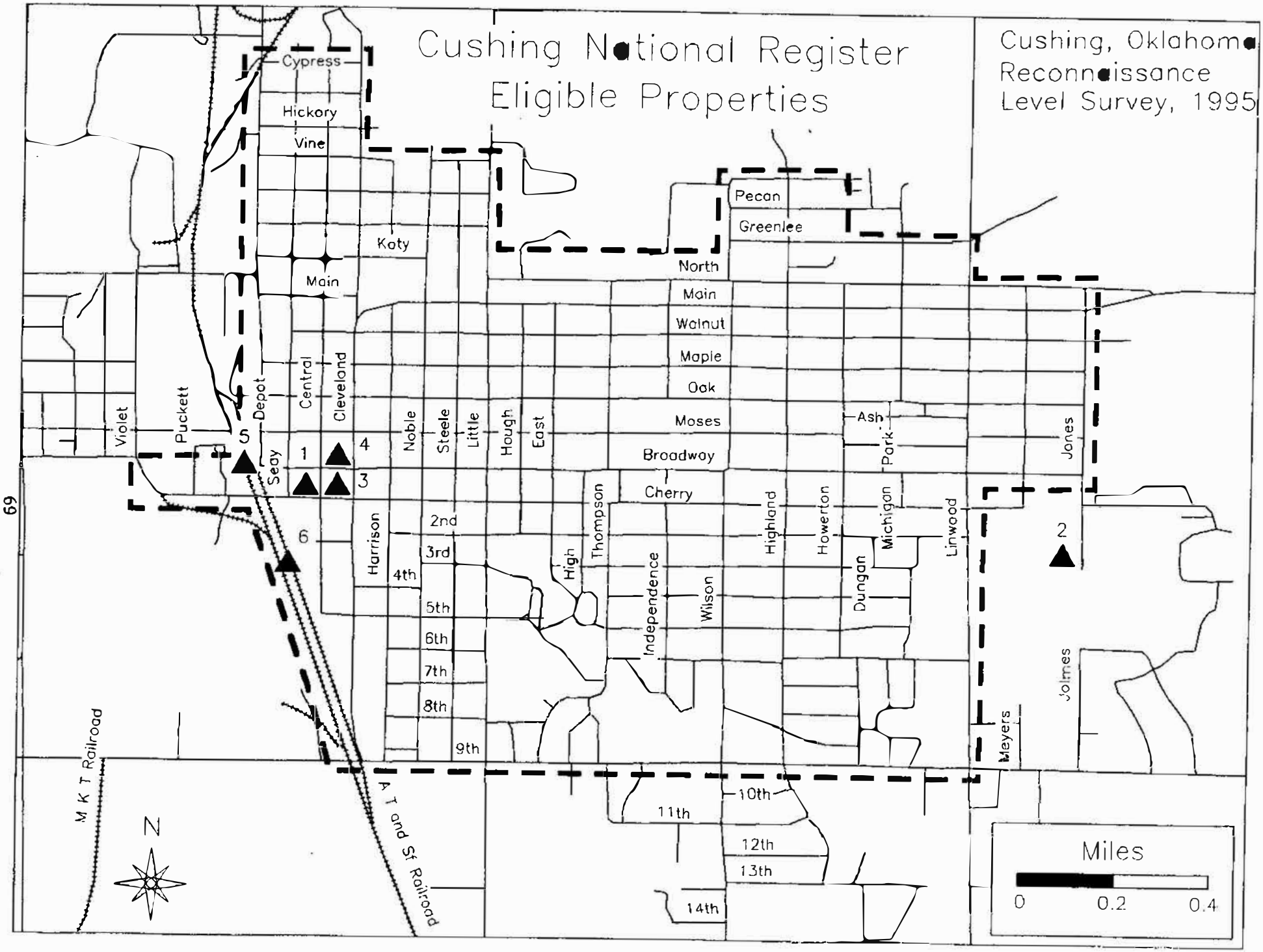
(5) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Depot (400 West Broadway Street)-Built in 1910.

Historically, the coming of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway resulted in the restructuring of Cushing. The central business district was moved from Main Street to Broadway Street when the Santa Fe laid track at the west end of Broadway, Cushing's first paved street. Because of the Santa Fe, the central business district located on Main Street, five blocks to the north, developed along Broadway Street after 1901-1903. Architecturally, the depot is constructed in red brick with Mission style features including the

Mission style parapet with the Santa Fe symbol set in stone, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, arcaded side wings with stepped parpets, masonry sills, and round arched brickwork over windows. Because of the Santa Fe depot's 85-year historic association with the transportation and commercial history of Cushing as well as its intact architectural features, it deserves an intensive level survey and possible inclusion in the National Register.

(6) Cushing Coal Loading Chute (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T 17 N, R 5 E)-Built in 1910.

Although outside the study area in Cushing, the Cushing Coal Loading Chute deserves intensive study as a unique industrial structure. As one of the few remaining facilities of this type in Oklahoma, the Santa Fe railroad used the chute in transporting coal. The purpose of the chute was to load coal cars that passed by on the tracks below the chute. The main house has a hipped roof and the chute tower has a gabled roof. Located approximately 1/4 mile south of the 1910 Santa Fe Depot at 400 West Broadway Street, the chute is no longer in use. Because of its 85-year association with the transportation and commercial history of Cushing and as one of the few remaining examples of this type of industrial structure, the Cushing Coal Loading Chute is deemed important for an intensive level survey for potential National Register nomination.


Cushing National Register
Eligible Properties
Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Cypress
Hickory
Vine
Koty
Main
Violet
Puckett
Depot
Central
Cleveland
Seay
Noble
Steele
Little
Hough
East
Pecan
Greenlee
North
Main
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Moses
Broadway
Cherry
Ash
Park
Jones
Harrison
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
High
Thompson
Independence
Wilson
Highland
Howerton
Michigan
Dungan
Linwood
Holmes
Meyers
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
1
2
3
4
5
6
69
M K T Railroad
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

X-B. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

RALSTON

(1) Yarber Tire Repair (103 7th Street)-Built in 1930
This one-story 65-year old service station is constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. It features a half-hipped red tile roof with flashing along roofline and exposed rafters. According to Jakle (The Gas Station in America-1994, pp. 141-42), this station is representative of the 1920s proto-type design--"house with canopy" form. The red tile roofing material exemplifies the "Mission style" (minus stucco walls) initiated in California by the Ventura Refining Company in Los Angeles and later used by the Texas Company (Texaco) in the Midwest. A metal addition to the rear of building detracts from architectural integrity.

(2) Ralston Tag Agency (607 Main Avenue)-Built in 1910.
Constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish, this one-story, 85-year old building stands in the original townsite of Ralston and is one of the few remaining commercial buildings in the central business district along Main Avenue. Decorative elements include pilaster strips at facade corners, belt course of vertical stone in upper level, and multi-paned display windows flanking recessed entrance with paneled wood door. Wood-covered clerestory compromises the

architectural integrity of the building. Included in Thumbnail Sketch Area #1.

(3) Frank Bowen Building (605 Main Avenue)-Built in 1903. A one-story Territorial Era (1903) false-front commercial building constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Ornamentation includes pilaster strips at facade corners, false-front parapet cornice with scrolled dentils, a name plate flanked by embattled moldings, a third battlement at facade corner, and recessed entrance. This 92-year old building is located on Main Avenue in Ralston's central business district in the original townsite. The building has wood paneling over display windows and nonoriginal wall finish around and below windows. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Ralston.

(4) I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 154 (601-603 Main Avenue)-Built in 1908.

This two-story Romanesque Commercial style building (Gottfried and Jennings-American Vernacular Design 1870-1940, p. 246) is of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Decorative features include four Richardsonian round-arched windows in upper story facade with sandstone voissoirs and keys, pilaster strips at facade corners, arched parapet with embattled moldings, dentils and name plate at cornice level, and a checkerboard belt course below upper story windows in lodge side. This 87-year old lodge hall is the only

remaining building associated with a fraternal group in Ralston. Clerestory has been paneled, upper window openings boarded, brick wall finish covers original around and below display windows of part of the building, and rear windows boarded over. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(5) 518 Main Avenue-Built in 1910.

A two-story commercial building of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Decorative elements consist of pilaster strips at facade corners capped with embattled moldings, cornice line dentils, stringcourse in upper story, stone-faced lintels and sills, five decorative tie rods, and display windows with recessed entrance. Located on the original townsite, this 85-year old building is one of the few remaining commercial facilities in Ralston's central business district. Rear portion of building open to the elements (possible fire damage) and wood paneling over display windows. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 in Ralston.

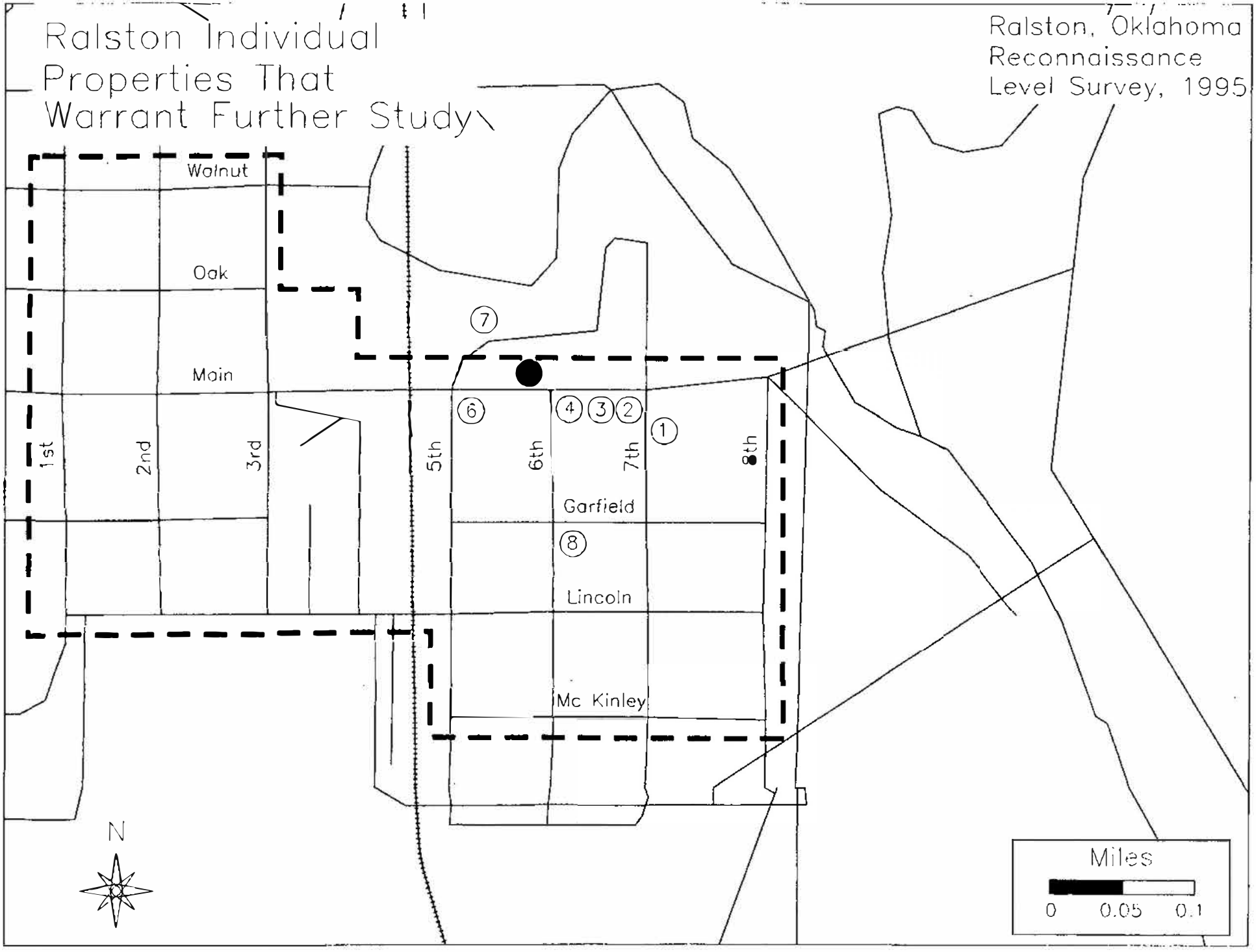
(6) 501 Main Avenue-Built in 1910.

This center-gabled dwelling is of uncoursed rubbled native sandstone with mixed roofline of intersecting gable and hip. The three bays consist of symmetrical fenestration. It is 1 1/2 stories high and has boxed cornices. This 85-year old residence is the only remaining building of its type along Main Avenue in

Ralston. Block addition to the rear of the dwelling compromises integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(7) Ralston City Jail (41 5th Street)-Built in 1903.
This Territorial Era jail is the only remaining facility of its type in the four study towns of northeastern Oklahoma. Built four years before Oklahoma statehood, the Ralston City Jail stands as a historic reminder of the lawless and vice-ridden territorial communities where law enforcement was an important issue. These solid walled stucco facilities were locally-referred to as "chicken coop clinks" where criminals were contained to preserve the social structure and make law enforcement more stringent in the small towns of Oklahoma. Openings are in disrepair. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(8) Ralston Christian Church (201 6th Street)-Built in 1913.
This gable-roofed, side towered, Romanesque religious building is of native sandstone with coursed ashlar wall finish. The tower and gable are integrated in the southeast corner of the building. Smooth-faced stone belt courses divide the church into three horizontal divisions. The tower features a stepped parapet, embattled moldings, and pilastered corners. The double door entryway, flanked by smooth-faced columns, has


Ralston Individual
Properties That
Warrant Further Study
Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Walnut
Oak
Main
1st
2nd
3rd
5th
6th
7th
8th
Garfield
Lincoln
Mc Kinley
1
2
3
4
6
7
8
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

round arches with smooth-faced voissoirs. Additional features include circle-shaped miniature windows with voissoirs in north and east walls of the upper story. It is the oldest remaining religious building in Ralston. A one-story addition extends to the rear of the building, a small wood addition extends from the front of the tower, and two entrance openings have been altered (fill-in and new door). Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Ralston.

FAIRFAX

(1) Service Station (300 South Main Street)-Built in 1920. A seventy-five year old service station in the "house with bay" design and Tudor style. According to Jakle (The Gas Station in America-1994, p. 142), the Pure Oil Company adopted the English Cottage style with its steeply-pitched gable roofs, stucco wall finish, intersecting gables, and half-timbering in gable ends. By the 1920s, most gasoline stations were equipped with grease pits and car-washing floors. The "house with bay" form was developed to accommodate the washing and lubricating floors. This facility warrants further study because of its architectural integrity and unique form.

(2) First Presbyterian Church (161 North Fifth Street)-Built in 1928.

This religious building is a two-story, red brick church in the Tudor style including a facade dominated

by prominent cross gable, Tudor arches over entry doors and stained glass window in projecting facade, steeply-pitched intersecting gables, slate roofing material, cast stone trim around entry door with transom, fluted spire with finial, contrasting white trim (louvered vents above entrance and projecting cross gable), flared roof in rear, and round arch over side entry. Designed by architect Edward L. Cahl, the First Presbyterian Church is a 67-year old religious building that warrants further study because of its architectural integrity.

(3) Osage County Garage (100 North First Street)-Built in 1939.

A Works Progress Administration facility, the garage is a one-story building constructed of native sandstone in uncoursed rubble finish with gable roof. Decorative features include stepped parapets at either end, overhanging eaves with cornice returns, lunette openings with stone voissoirs (air vents), and cast stone lintels and sills. Fenestration includes ribbon banding in north wall. Because of its historic importance to the community and the emphasis on W.P.A. projects in Oklahoma, this building deserves further study. This property is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

(4) Parker Apartments (161 East Mulberry Avenue)-Built in 1925.

This two-story, red brick apartment building features several Italian Renaissance characteristics including low-pitched hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, round arch over entry accentuated by pilasters with contrasting stone caps, cast iron railings around second floor balconies, and cartouche above entry on Mulberry side. It deserves further study because of its historic and architectural integrity.

(5) Fairfax School Auditorium (161 North Sixth Street)-Built in 1921.

This two-story, red brick educational facility has served the Fairfax community for almost 75 years. It features a number of Classical Revival elements including pilaster strips crowned with miniature Doric capitals, a modest entablature, a segmented arched opening above entrance with soldiered-brick voissoirs and smooth-faced stone sill, a pedimented parapet over entrance, and soldier-brick lintels over side windows. Because of its architectural integrity and historic importance to the community, the auditorium warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

(6) Salt Creek Bridge (700 North First Street)-Built in 1916.

An eighty-year old Pratt-type truss bridge supported by concrete piers is historically significant to Fairfax because it once served as the major artery over Salt

Creek for traffic from the north. Although a new bridge was constructed over Salt Creek, the 1916 facility still serves as a secondary route. It warrants further study in relation to the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's survey of historic bridges in the state.

(7) Fairfax School Stadium and Athletic Field (State Highway 18-North of Fairfax)-Built in 1936.
This Works Progress Administration project is a 60-year old athletic facility still used by the Fairfax school district for football and baseball practices and events. The fields are surrounded by a rusticated concrete block wall punctuated by supporting piers capped with pyramids of smooth-faced ashlar. The cast iron entry gate is flanked with stone piers with W.P.A. nameplate. The bleacher walls feature the same material and include pilasters. The facility is worthy of further study because of other W.P.A. surveys in Oklahoma and is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

(8) 201 South Sixth Street-Built in 1920.
A two-story dwelling in the Italian Renaissance style which features elements of the "projecting wings from front facade" subtype (McAlester and McAlester-A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 397). It is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, widely overhanging eaves supported by

decorative brackets, entry area accentuated by small classical columns of the Corinthian Order, round arches in the portico accented by brick-soldier voissoirs, and round arched openings in the north wall. Its architectural integrity and stylistic significance merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

(9) Big Hill Trading Company (224-232-240 North Main Street)-Built in 1924.

A two-story, brick-front commercial building divided into five bays with pilaster strips separating the bays and capped with floriated stone moldings. The upper portion of the facade is highlighted with a decorative frieze, corbeling, geometric brickwork, and continuous stone lintels and sills. Additional features include a decorative canopy with shield ornamentation over first story and black/white ceramic tile inlaid in floor of entryway with "Big Hill Trading Company" name. The building has a flat roof with parapet. Although second floor fenestration has been modified, the building merits further study because of its historic association with the commerce of the community and its architectural detailing. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

(10) Fairfax City Hall (154-158 East Elm Avenue)-Built in 1920.

A two-story, red brick government building that is characterized by several Georgian Revival features including three triangular pedimented smooth-faced ashlar entrances, two central pilasters crowned by an oval cartouche flanked by smooth-faced embattled moldings, four pilasters in facade capped with triangular pediment masonry, stepped parapet, continuous smooth-faced masonry lintels and sills interrupted by pilasters, decorative brickwork in soldier style, and window transoms. Alterations are visible in east and west walls of the building which detracts from overall integrity of the architecture. This historic property is worthy of further study because of its historical significance to Fairfax for more than 75 years as the seat of municipal government.

(11) Smith-Williams Hotel (201-209 North Main Street)-Built in 1925.

This two-story, red brick Commercial style building has served the Fairfax central business district for almost 70 years. Architectural detailing is minimal including pilaster strips, minor decorative brickwork, transomed windows, and stepped parapet on south wall. The building's first floor wall cladding is nonoriginal and basement/roof are in a state of disrepair. Warrants further study because of its historic association with the commercial history of the community. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

(12) 160 North Sixth Street-Built in 1926.

This Airplane Bungalow style dwelling is characterized by several features of this form of architecture including low-pitched gable roofs, one-story and partial second story, wide overhanging eaves, large deep porch on two sides, exposed rafters and purloins, intersecting gables, massive concrete stone porch piers, door and window in front porch flanked by sidelights, and canoe motif in gable end of front porch. As a seventy year old example of this vernacular architectural style, this house deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

(13) 101 South Second Street-Built in 1927.

A classic example of the hipped roof with projecting wing subtype of the Italian Renaissance style (McAlester and McAlester-A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 397). It is composed of several features that make the two-story, brown brick dwelling reflect the style including low-pitched hipped roof with tile roof covering, projecting wings on north and east walls, round arched openings, wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, pedimented entry porch accentuated by small classical columns, soldier-style brick voissoirs over windows, and a pierced exterior chimney in front facade. Because of

its architectural integrity for almost 70 years, the dwelling merits further study.

(14) First Methodist Church (101 North Fifth Street)-Built in 1927.

A Tudor style religious building consisting of a facade dominated by projecting gable wing, steeply-pitched roof, and false half-timbering in decorative patterns on stucco clad upper story. Additional elements include segmental arch of cast stone trim over stained glass window in projecting wing; segmental arch, quoins, and transom above and around double door entry; intersecting gables; and plain widely overhanging eaves. It has served the religious community of Fairfax for almost 70 years and remains in excellent condition. It thus warrants additional study for architectural significance. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

(15) First Christian Church (150 North Fourth Street)-Built in 1925.

A temple-front religious building with Classical Revival detailing including the two-story portico supported by brick columns of soldier brickwork and featuring a modest entablature, walls accented by full-height pilasters capped with white stone, geometric brickwork panels between windows in each story, crenelation along roof line, and a one-story stairwell leading to the solid wood double-door entry flanked by

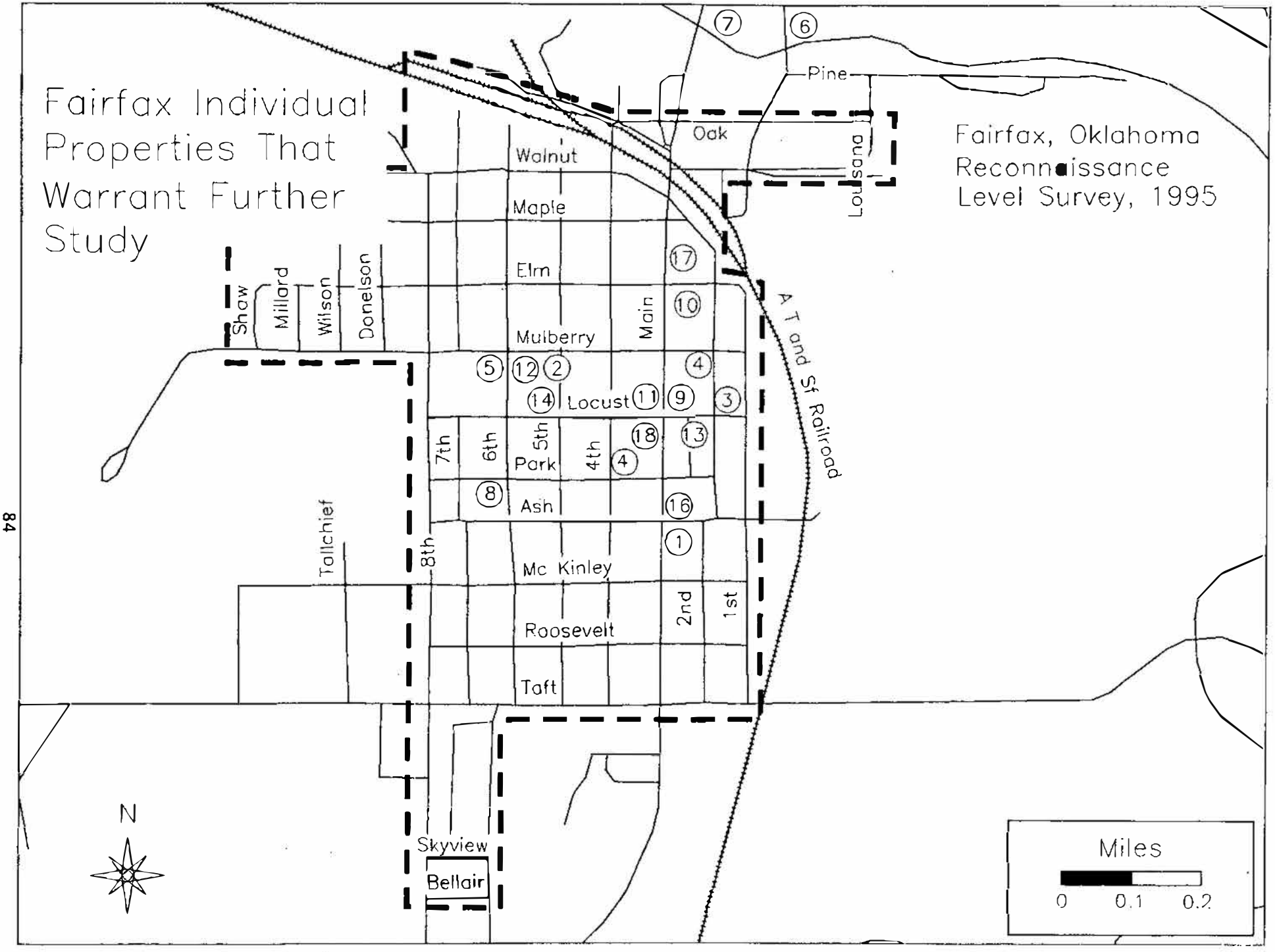
brick handrails with white stone covers. The church has maintained its historic function and architectural integrity for 70 years and, therefore, merits further study.

(16) First Osage Baptist Church (232 South Main Street)-Built in 1924.

A 70-year old religious building that exhibits extensive Classical Revival style vocabulary including a projecting full-height portico supported by four classical columns of the Ionic Order with scrolled volutes and attic base; an entablature that consists of a stone cast architrave, brick frieze, and stone cast cornice; a triangular pedimented parapet that crowns the facade; stone hood molds over entry door and side windows with a stone cartouche above entry; round arched openings in upper story in south wall with brick voissoirs and stone keys; cast stone quoins at corners; and cast stone belt course. These architectural features as well as its continuous role as a church for more than 70 years make the First Osage Baptist worthy of additional study.

(17) B. F. Wilson Building (320 North Main Street)-Built in 1907.

This two-story Commercial style building is the oldest remaining commercial building in Fairfax. Although the first story has been altered, the second floor facade consists of several decorative elements. Included are


Fairfax Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study
Fairfax, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
Pine
Oak
Walnut
Maple
Elm
Mulberry
Locust
Ash
Mc Kinley
Roosevelt
Taft
Shaw
Millard
Wilson
Donelson
Main
Louisana
A T and St Railroad
7th
6th
5th
Park
4th
8th
Tallchief
1st
2nd
Skyview
Bellair
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

pilasters at the corners of the facade, twin embattled moldings flanking name plate, battlements at corners, corbeled brick at cornice level, and stone lintels and sills accentuating the second story openings in facade. The first story facade has been altered, however, this historic property deserves additional study because of its historic role in the commercial district of Fairfax. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

(18) Johnson Building (153-161 North Main Street)-Built in 1926.

A block size, two-story red brick Commercial style building with six bays in the east wall and eleven bays in the south wall. It embraces a number of decorative details including pedimented stepped gable parapets centered in east and west walls with stone nameplate below, paired sash windows in upper story, multipaned display windows with recessed entrances in east and west wall and a canopy above display windows, crenelation at roofline, fixed glass block windows above canopy, and rustication at window corners and bay divisions in the form of stone squares. Because of its historical significance to the commercial district of Fairfax and its architectural detailing, the Johnson Building merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

NOWATA

(1) Episcopal Church (121 South Pecan Street)-Built in 1912.

This 83-year old religious building has Tudor Revival vocabulary with a steeply-pitched gabled roof and widely overhanging eaves, plain vergeboards, fixed block window in the facade, and Gothic arches over gabled entryway and side windows. Because of its architectural significance, the Episcopal Church merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(2) First Presbyterian Church (202 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in 1908.

A religious building with brick wall cladding, this is the oldest remaining church in Nowata. No distinctive architectural style is evident. It is dominated by a prominent cross gable of an intersecting gable roofline. Within the projecting gable is a large circular opening with stained glass window. Additional decorative elements include gables with flared eaves, tall narrow windows, and a steeple with six-sided spire and louvered square lantern. This historic property warrants further study because of its architectural significance. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata. This property is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

(3) Holiness Church (236 North Cedar Street)-Built in c. 1915.

This vernacular style wood church is a center-towered religious building with weatherboard wall finish. The square-shaped tower is built into the gable end and has a pyramidal roof with diamond-shaped opening in the front. Paired doors are located in center of the tower. Because of its historic association with the African-American religious heritage for 80 years and its vernacular styling, the Holiness Church of Nowata warrants additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #3 in Nowata.

(4) First Baptist Church (252 North Willow Street)-Built in 1925.

Because of its association with the African-American community of Nowata for almost 70 years, the church is worthy of further study. It is a one-story, brick, hipped roof vernacular style church with a tower in the center of the roof. The tower has a pyramidal roof. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #3 in Nowata.

(5) Visitor's Chapel A.M.E. Church (303 North Sycamore Street)-Built in 1936.

Representing one of the mainline African-American denominations (African Methodist Episcopal), this vernacular style church has a gable roof over sanctuary and a gabled roof vestibule with a stucco wall finish. It has been associated with the African-American community of Nowata for almost 60 years and is thus

worthy of further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch in Area #3 of Nowata.

(6) Campbell and Cook Building (104 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in 1894.

This two-story brick Commercial style building is the oldest facility of its type in Nowata. Decorative elements include a pedimented hood over window opening in the facade, polychromatic brickwork around openings, decorative brackets at corners of facade, brackets under cornice, tooth-like dentils in side wall, and semielliptical hood molds in side wall. The building merits further study, despite its loss of architectural integrity, because of its historic association with the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

(7) First National Bank (105 North Maple Street)-Built in 1909.

This Classical Revival style bank building is 86 years old. Decorative features include columns of the Ionic Order with scrolled volutes on east side, pilasters with Ionic Order capitals on north side, entablatures with dentils on north and east sides, crenelation at roofline on east side, round arch over entry on east side, and corbeling under windows. It merits further study because of its architectural significance as well as it historic association with the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of

Nowata. It is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

(8) Swim-Right (106 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900. A two-story Commercial style building that is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Nowata. A Territorial Era building, it features segmental arched openings, corbeling at cornice level, decorative brickwork panel between and below windows, and battlements on side roofline. In spite of first floor alterations, this historic property deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

(9) Burns Building (108-110 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in 1936.

This two-story Commercial style building merits further study because of its historic significance to the commercial history of Nowata and its architectural detailing. Decorative elements include pedimented parapet in center of the facade, stepped parapet at facade corners, stepped parapet on side wall, nameplate in center of the facade, and a belt course dividing stories. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

(10) Virginia Building (109-111 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story red brick mixed Commercial and Classical Revival building features classical detailing including

pilaster strips (second story) with Ionic Order capitals/scrolled volutes, round arched opening with brick voissoir and keys, modest entablature over entry flanked by miniature pilasters, belt course of masonry both above and below pilasters, continuous sill below second story windows, paired double sash windows, and fixed glass transoms. The building is worthy of further study because of its 95-year history with the commercial district of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

(11) United States Post Office of Nowata (109 North Pine Street)-Built in 1938.

This 57-year old government building has light brick wall cladding with minimal decoration, reflecting no particular style. Pilasters flank entryway and a stone belt course runs above entrance. Additional features include plain stone cornice, stone lintels, and decorative brickwork around windows and entry. Because of date of construction and its continuous function as post office, the property deserves further study.

(12) 113-115 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story Commercial style building which stands in the original central business district of Nowata. Decorative features include three pilasters that extend above roofline, dentiled cornice, stepped parapet on side walls, and stone lintels over six sets of paired windows. Extensive alterations to first floor facade

and brick is painted white. Because of historical significance to commercial history of Nowata, the building warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

(13) McGill Furniture (115 North Maple Street)-Built in c. 1900.

A 95-year old two-story, brick Commercial style building with several ornamental features including pilasters with Ionic Order capitals/scrolled volutes that separate windows in facade, a stone entablature cornice, stepped parapet, a stone belt course with entablature detailing which divides stories, four sets of paired windows with stone sills in facade and eight sets of paired windows in side wall. First floor facade is altered. This historic property merits further study because of its role in the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

(14) Benjamin Funeral Service (114 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

This is a two-story brick Commercial style building. Decorative elements include decorative brickwork belt course dividing the stories, modestly projecting cornices, stepped parapet, and corbelling at the upper facade roofline. Deserves further study because of its architectural integrity and historic association with

the central business district of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

(15) 116 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story red brick Commercial style building with segmental arches over windows in facade and side wall, corbeling of brick, stepped parapet on side walls, and stone sills. The first floor is altered and windows boarded. It deserves further study because of historic significance to the Nowata community. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

(16) 116 East Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1950.

This two-story brick commercial building possesses minimal Georgian Revival vocabulary with a modest stone entablature over entry and transom over double-door entrance, stone keys over first floor facade windows, multipaned windows, stone belt course, and plain brick cornice. Deserves further study because of it architectural integrity, although should be intensively surveyed at a later date. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

(17) Martin's Building (118-120 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

A brick two-story Commercial style building that housed Nowata's largest department store. It possesses minimal decorative elements including eight segmental arched openings in facade and corbeled cornice. Significant alterations to first floor, windows filled

in, and brick painted; however, merits further study because of its historic role in the commercial history of the community.

(18) Rivers Oil Company (125 North Pine Street)-Built in c. 1920.

The design of this 75 year old service station is "house with canopy" as described by Jakle (The Gasoline Station in America -1994, pp. 142-44). According to Jakle, this service station form often possessed bays in separate building and was called a "super service station" which were advertised as "one-stop automotive services." The Nowata station reflects this form with the adjacent three bays. The station retains its original function associated with the transportation history of Nowata and includes several exterior features. Among these are the overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, belt course of brick over stucco finish, and the multipaned side windows. It merits further study because of the building's form, excellent condition, and historic integrity.

(19) 126-128 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story brick Commercial style building with significant decorative features including pilasters with stone caps and bases, a stepped gable parapet, entablature-like stone cornice, segmental arches over first floor side windows, crenelation at roofline of east wall, and diamond-work transoms over second-story

windows that are unfilled. Despite alterations to display window area, the property merits further study because of its assocation with the early commercial history of Nowata. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

(20) Missouri Pacific Depot (127 South Oak Street)-Built in c. 1910.

The only remaining depot in Nowata associated with the transportation history of the community. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain railway first built through Nowata in 1889 with a line running from Coffeyville, Kansas to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. The Missouri Pacific railway assumed the trackage of the Iron Mountain c. 1900 and built the depot which currently stands. It is a one-story, hipped roof, brick building with canopies at both ends. Architectural elements include widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, a stone belt course, and stone sills and lintels. The depot merits further study because of its historic association with the transportation history of Nowata.

(21) Rex Theatre (202 North Maple Street)-Built in c. 1920.

This three-story brick Commerical style entertainment-related building is the only facility of its type that remains in Nowata. Ornamentation includes a pedimented parapet, segmental arches with dentils, cornice featuring decorative brackets, a stone entablature over first and second story facade, stone keys over third floor windows, hood molds over openings, and a stone

belt course. Alterations have been made to the box office space in the first floor and windows in third floor are filled in. Because of its 75-year association with the social history of Nowata and its architectural detailing, the Rex Theatre warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

(22) Nowata High School (300 South Pine Street)-Built in 1918.

A two-story, brick educational facility that has retained its historic function for 77 years (now the Nowata Junior High Building). Its Colonial Revival features remain intact with a stone entablature over entrance accentuated with stone brackets, a pedimented parapet in center of roofline, stepped parapets at the corners, stone pendants in decorative brickwork panels in the east wall, quoins at the corners, stone sills, and ribbon-like banding of windows with pilasters framing the bands. Because of its historic association with the educational history of Nowata and its architectural integrity, the Nowata High School building deserves further study.

(23) Nowata High School Bus Garage (Intersection of South Walnut Street and Osage Avenue)-Built in c. 1936.

A one-story, native sandstone transportation/educational building of coursed ashlar wall finish. Minimal decorative elements include a

stepped parapet and stone lintels over doors. Because of its possible construction as a Works Progress Administration project, the property warrants further survey work. This property is on the O.L.I.

(24) 133 South Maple Street-Built in c. 1905.

A one-story hipped roof Bungalow of stucco and brick wall finish. The pyramidal-shaped roof covers house and porch with an exterior wall chimney. Additional features include widely overhanging eaves and tapered porch posts on pedestals. Historically, the dwelling is associated with the first medical physician who practiced in Nowata. Because of its Bungalow style and association with the early history of Nowata, the property deserves further analysis.

(25) 235 North Pecan Street-Built c. 1905.

A classic Prairie School style dwelling with stucco wall finish, low-pitched hipped roof, and widely overhanging eaves and decorative brackets. Additional features include massive tapered porch supports, hipped dormer, and arcaded porte cochere. The characteristic horizontal emphasis gives this house a distinct Prairie School treatment which deserves further study for its architectural integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(26) 307 North Maple Street-Built in c. 1905.

A National Folk style dwelling with front gable and wing. It possesses a one-story porch supported by

plain wood columns with a balustraded balcony over the porch. Exterior features also include a massive end wall chimney in front gable and cornice returns. Because of its architectural integrity, this vernacular style house merits further study.

(27) 350 South Cedar Street-Built c. 1905.

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style. As a subtype it reflects a cross-gabled with tower embraced in L as outlined by McAlester and McAlester (A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 263). It has plain wood columns that support a one-story full width porch, Queen Anne windows in upper story portion of the conical-shaped tower, and gable and tower ornamentations above windows. Although in poor condition, the dwelling is worthy of further study because of its architectural vocabulary of the Queen Anne style.

(28) 721 South Elm Street-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story dwelling exhibits a number of Colonial Revival features with an accentuated front door in the unique canted corner, an enclosed side wing sun porch, symmetrical balance of fenestration in front wall, plank shutters, and gabled dormers with fish scale shingles. Because of its unique design and its 90-year integrity, the property justifies additional study.

(29) 447 North Pine Street-Built in early 1900s.

This Territorial Era two-story dwelling reflects a vernacular National Folk gable front and wing composition. It features a cross-gabled roof, enclosed sun porch that extends the full width of the facade, a one-story wing on rear with balustraded wood balcony, and fish scale shingles in gabled portion of the porch. The historic property merits further study because of its architectural integrity and association with the earliest residential section of Nowata.

(30) 608 South Pine Street-Built in c. 1920

An excellent example of a Colonial Revival dwelling with side-gabled subtype features. The facade is symmetrically balanced with a centered front door flanked by sidelights and a centered window in second story with sidelights. The two-story house has a shed roof porch supported by square brick columns, an end wall chimney with corbelled cap, a pedimented dormer, and bay window in the north wall. Because of its architectural features in the Colonial Revival style, the house justifies further study.

(31) 337 North Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story turn-of-the century dwelling contains several Bungalow style exterior features. It is a side-gabled house with hipped roof second story projecting over open air porch. It features two hipped roof dormers in center of roof in facade and side, square brick porch supports, widely overhanging eaves, and two

chimneys (one an end wall and the other interior) with corbelled caps. This house deserves further study because of its historic character and architectural integrity.

(32) 150 South Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.
This center-gabled Colonial Revival subtype has an accentuated front door with pediment supported by pilasters. Additional elements include overhanging eaves, multipaned windows, exterior chimney projecting above roofline, and an off-centered front door. This historic property deserves additional study because of its association with Nowata's early residential area and its stylistic elements.

(33) 140 South Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.
An outstanding example of a Classical Revival style dwelling with facade dominated by full height porch with porch supported by classical columns (McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, p. 343). It has the classical triangular pediment over the full facade porch, a classical entablature with dentiled cornice and plain frieze, and a decorative crown over front door flanked by columned pilasters. This property merits further study because of its architectural integrity. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(34) 215 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling consists of several architectural features including triangular pedimented dormer, bay window in second story of the west wall, wraparound porch below second story that is supported by stone columns connected by wood balustrade, and Queen Anne windows. Recent siding has been added, but the overall design and detailing remain intact and deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(35) 311 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.
A front gable with wings Colonial Revival style house with a flat roof porch supported by piers on pedestals, exposed rafters in overhanging eaves, brackets in the front gable, a one-story balcony with lattice-work railing, fish scale shingles in front gable, and a terraced front yard with brick wall. Because of its architectural integrity and excellent detail, the property rates additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(36) 315 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.
This is a Colonial Revival style two-story dwelling with a front-facing gambrel roof (Dutch Colonial subtype according to McAlester and McAlester, p. 322). It has a pedimented entry porch with slender columns, pedimented dormers, and corbelled chimney. Recent siding has been added, however, the overall design and detail has not been compromised. It thus warrants

further study because of the property's historic integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(37) Turner House (321 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in 1920. Featured in Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present (Goins and Morris-1980, p. 197), the Turner House is the only representative dwelling from Nowata in the book. It is an exceptional example of a Colonial Revival style house that features a one-story full width porch supported by columns connected by wood balustrade, hipped dormer, bay windows in first and second story facade, triangular knee braces, corbelled interior chimney, garland motif in pedimented entry to porch, and finials that adorn the dormer, entry, and cross gable. The historic property deserves further research because of its prominence in the oldest residential section of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(38) 110 South Hickory Street-Built in c. 1905. This is a two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling with a second story overhang (McAlester and McAlester, p. 322). It features porch columns, hipped dormers, multipaned windows, and bay window in north wall. Vinyl siding has been added, but the property retains its overall design and character; therefore, it deserves additional study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(39) 106 South Hickory Street-Built in c. 1905.

An excellent example of a Bungalow as a front-gabled substyle with gently-pitched broad gable roof, wood posts on brick pedestals, bay windows in sides, heavy bargeboard with triangular knee braces, and end wall chimney. This property warrants further study for its architectural integrity. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(40) 100 North Hickory Street-Built in c. 1905.

This is an exceptional Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gabled subtype features (McAlester and McAlester, p. 321). It has an accentuated front door with decorative crown in form of a pediment, columns, and sidelights. The facade possesses symmetrically balanced windows and center front door with elliptical arch and tracery. The pedimented portico has a curved underside. Additional features include a one-story side wing with balcony accented by latticed work railing, a bay window in the wing, end wall chimneys, and dentils in eaves. One of the best examples of this style in Nowata that deserves further study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(41) 107 North Hickory Street-Built in c. 1905.

A front-facing gambrel roof Colonial Revival style dwelling (Dutch Colonial) that features flared eaves, decorated bargeboards, cornice returns, a decorative wood crown with key over front door, an octagonal

ventilator in facade, and a one-story enclosed porch with balcony enclosed by cast iron railing. An outstanding example of the Dutch Colonial style that merits additional study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(42) 115 North Hickory Street-Built in c. 1927.

A Bungalow/Craftsman style dwelling with several features that exemplify this style including screened sun porch with gabled roof, a hipped roof over main body of house with continuous shed dormers, square wood posts set on closed brick railing, pyramidal-shaped ventilator, and bay window. Because of its architectural integrity, the property justifies additional study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(43) 224 West Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1905.

A hipped roof dwelling with Colonial Revival characteristics including widely overhanging eaves with false beams in hipped roof porch and under eaves of main body of the house, gabled dormer, turned porch columns, Queen Anne front door windows with sidelights, and shutters. This property deserves further study because of its architectural integrity. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(44) W.A. Davis Home (227/229 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

This mixed Bungalow and Colonial Revival style dwelling features clipped gable roof, a shed roof dormer, full

width one story porch with hipped roof, round porch posts set on square pedestals with wood balustrade, and rear addition with balcony enclosed by wood railing. Recent siding does not compromise integrity of the overall design or scale of the house which thus deserves further study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(45) 305 West Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1927.
A two-story Prairie School dwelling with hipped roof and asymmetrical composition including a one-story porch with massive square brick porch supports. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves accented by wood trim. The front entry features brick pedestals topped with masonry urns and a brickwork hood over front door. Sidelights with wood molding flank door in east side entry porch. Additional elements include multipaned windows in front facade and corbelled chimney. A flat-roofed car port has been added, but the dwelling is worthy of further study because of its integrity as a Prairie School example. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(46) 313 West Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1927.
An exceptional example of the Colonial Revival style with hipped roof and full width porch (McAlester and McAlester, p. 321). It features a symmetrical arrangement of windows and door in facade, an accentuated front door entry with decorative crown and urns as well as supported by modest pilasters.

Sidelights and fanlight accent the front door. Additional features include an end wall chimney and double-hung sash windows with multiple panes. This property merits further study for its architectural detail and historic association with one of the earliest residential sections of Nowata. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(47) Glass House (324 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in c. 1927.

A stucco, two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling with side-gabled roof and one-story wing. The cross gables form a T floor plan. The front door entry porch is supported by slender columns and topped with a modest entablature as well as a transomed front door. Additional exterior elements include matching end wall chimneys with corbelled caps, a one-story rear wing with gabled dormers and porthole windows, quarter circle lunette windows in second story of the west wall, a multipaned bay window in west wall, and dentiled cornice. This classic Colonial Revival style property rates further study because of its outstanding architectural detail. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(48) 127 South Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.

A Craftsman Bungalow with low-pitched front gabled porch and cross gabled main body. Exterior features include tapered wood posts set on square brick pedestals in porch. Widely overhanging eaves with

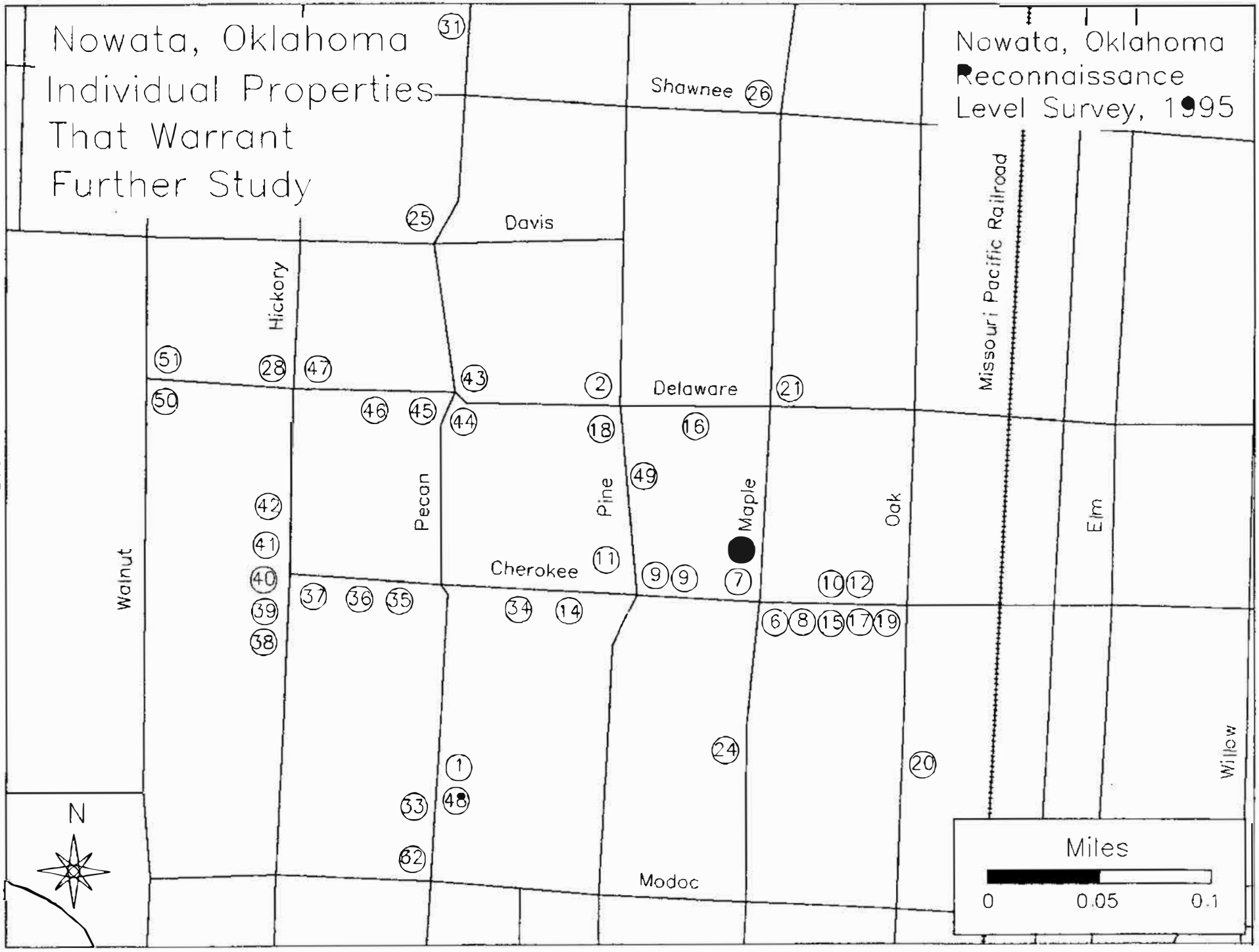
exposed rafters and triangular knee braces in cross gable and front gabled porch. Additional features consist of two interior chimneys with corbelled caps, multipaned windows, and brick railing for porch. A classic intact bungalow that merits further study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(49) Osteopathic Clinic (121 South Pine Street)-Built in c. 1915.

A flat roofed, one-story Commercial style building that housed the Nowata Osteopathic Clinic for approximately 50 years. Minimal decorative features; however, has original tile floor in entryway with osteopathic symbol. New windows, entry door, and metal awning detract from its architectural integrity, but retains overall scale. It justifies further study because of the property's historic association with the medical history of the community. Currently, it houses the Nowata County Historical Society Museum.

(50) 419 West Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1927.

This is a two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with hipped roof and side-gabled form. The front door is accented by dentiled pediment and sidelights/transom. Brick belt course divides stories. The one-story wing includes round arches with keys over windows. Further features include matching end wall chimneys and a dentiled cornice. Another fine example


Nowata, Oklahoma
Individual Properties
That Warrant
Further Study
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Shawnee
Davis
Delaware
Hickory
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Oak
Elm
Willow
Walnut
Cherokee
Modoc
Missouri Pacific Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1
107

Nowata
Individiual
Properties
That Warrant
Further Study
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Seminole
Choctaw
Shownee
Delaware
Cherokee
Modoc
Osage
Seneca
Sequoyah
Moore
Wettack
Russell
Taylor
Jackson
Galer
Cheyenne
Roxy
Fairview
Vinita
Country Club
Bushyhead
Ironman
Lamb
Bell
Union
Dawson
Bennett
Davis
Mississippi
Walnut
Simpson
Hickory
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Oak
Willow
Sycamore
Cedar
Locust
Ash
Bender
Mc Caffree
Chase
Houglan
Curtis
Gerlach
Mc Clain
Roosevelt
Bryan
Ruth
Joe
Martin
Broad
Victoria
Rogers
Missouri Pacific Railroad
N
Miles
0
.2
0.4

of a Colonial Revival style that deserves additional study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

(51) 422 West Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1927.

This is an outstanding example of the Airplane Bungalow style with one-story gabled roof and hipped partial second story. It features a wraparound porch with brick railing, widely overhanging eaves with exposed purloins, and tapered wood posts on square brick pedestals. This property justifies additional study because of its unique bungalow design. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.

CUSHING

(1) 323 East Sixth Street-Built in 1918.

An exceptional example of a Craftsman period Bungalow style dwelling with an intersecting gable and sun porch on the rear (double porch on north and east sides). It reflects many classic bungalow characteristics including gently pitched broad gables, low horizontal lines, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, heavy bargeboard supported by brackets, tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, brick end wall chimney, and Queen Anne windows. Because of its architectural integrity for 77 years, the dwelling merits further study.

(2) First Baptist Church North (1001 North Central Avenue)-Built in 1920.

An African-American religious building that has served this ethnic community for 75 years. It is a one-story wood frame building with gabled roof, widely overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. A cornerstone reflects the 1920 construction date. Although siding has been applied to walls and a metal addition completed to north side, the church merits additional study because of its ethnic significance to the Cushing community. Included as one of the churches in Thumbnail Sketch for Area #4 in Cushing.

(3) Mount Olive Baptist Church (1019 North Central Avenue)-Built in 1914.

An African-American related religious building that has served the Washington Heights community of Cushing for over 80 years. It is a one-story church with gabled roof and overhanging eaves. The gabled entryway has scalloped trim with double doors and iron railings. The church bell stands by the entrance. Although siding has been added, the architectural and historic integrity of the church warrants further study. Included as one of the properties in Thumbnail Sketch Area #4 in Cushing.

(4) Masonic Building (114-116 North Cleveland Avenue)-Built in 1915.

A three-story brick Commercial style building featuring a pedimented parapet on facade, pilasters above cornice level with square caps, corbeling at cornice level on

facade and rear wall, stone and brick belt courses, polychromatic brick, and the Masonic symbol on nameplate above the cornice. A cornerstone marks the 1915 construction date. Windows are covered and other minor alterations serve to compromise its architectural integrity, however, it deserves further analysis. Included in Thumbnail Sketch for Area #1 in Cushing Broadway Street District.

(5) Cushing Grocery Company (105-123 North Depot Avenue)-Built in 1915.

A unique flat-iron, one-story Commercial style building that possesses minimal decorative elements. It has a flat roof with parapet, three round arches in east wall, decorative brickwork at upper levels, and transom over door in west wall. A metal sign reading "Cushing Grocery Company" and the same painted in black in north brick wall indicate its historic integrity for over 80 years. Entryways are filled in on east side. The building remains in poor condition and need of repair. Because of its unique design and its historic association with the commercial district of Cushing, the building merits further study.

(6) 204 North Harrison-Built in 1929.

A two-story, brick Commercial style building that features several exterior elements including four pilasters with caps and bases in west wall with brickwork (soldier style) in facade between pilasters,

a masonry entablature with dentils, seven pilasters highlight the south wall, original metal awning, a masonry belt course, and fixed glass block windows in the clerestory of facade. Non-original doors and windows detract from architectural integrity, but the building deserves additional study because of its historic association with the history of the Cushing central business district. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of the Broadway Street District.

(7) Memorial Park (South Little Avenue and East Second Street)-Built in 1935.

A Works Progress Administration project of the New Deal Era of the 1930s, Memorial Park remains a landmark and recreation area for the city of Cushing. Native sandstone columns and partial fence frame the entrances on north and west sides. The park includes a duck pond lined with native sandstone, a log cabin that was moved to the park in the 1950s (stands near north entrance), Memorial Park swimming pool (west side of the park), and numerous deciduous trees and open space. Because of its landscape architecture and its significance as a W.P.A. project, Memorial Park warrants additional study. It is listed on the O.L.I.

(8) Cushing Municipal Light and Power Plant (301 North Seay Avenue)-Built in 1936.

A two-story, brick industrial building with angular composition and some Art Deco treatment. Stepped

pilasters and Art Deco lanterns comprise the decorative elements. It remains in excellent condition and still used as back-up for Cushing's utility needs. Because of its 59-year association with the industrial history of Cushing and its pristine condition, the building deserves further study.

(9) Cushing Public Library (215 North Steele Avenue)-Built in 1939.

A two-story with basement educational facility that has served the library needs for Cushing for over 56 years. The angular composition of the building presents an Art Deco flavor with six brick fluted pilasters that accentuate the entrance giving it vertical emphasis. A series of setbacks in the facade also emphasize the geometric form of the building. The library remains in excellent condition and deserves additional study.

(10) Katy Freight Depot (626 North Steele Avenue)-Built in 1905.

One of the few remaining transportation-related properties associated with the Territorial Era and oil boom period in Cushing. Exterior features include a gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and triangular knee braces. It has clapboard siding and two interior chimneys. During the oil and gas boom of the Cushing Oil Field, the Katy Freight Depot boasted the most freight records of any depot on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad lines. It is the

only remaining property associated with the Katy railroad in Cushing because the passenger depot was razed about fifteen years ago. Because of its association with the transportation and petroleum history of Cushing, the 90-year old building merits further study. It remains in poor condition.

(11) A. L. Treese Building (102 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1917.

This three-story, Commercial style building features a canted/cutaway corner with decorative elements including pilasters and battlements, corbeling of brick at upper level, quoining of brick at corners, brick belt courses dividing the upper stories, a nameplate with date in west wall, and multipaned windows. The upper two stories retain their integrity, however, the first story has been veneered with new brick. The design remains unaltered, therefore, it warrants further study because of its long association with the commercial history of Cushing. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in the Broadway Street Commercial District.

(12) W.M. Karr/C.M. Anthony Store (118 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1922.

A one-story, brick Commercial style building with pilasters at corners, decorative brickwork panels in the facade, and nameplate and date in center panel. Although a modest commercial building, C.R. Anthony

began his famous chain of department stores in the Karr building. Because of its historic relationship to the Anthony stores throughout Oklahoma, the building merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of the Broadway Street District. This property is listed on the O.L.I.

(13) C. C. Walters Building (201 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1925.

This two-story, red brick Commercial style building features pilasters with masonry caps and bases on north and west walls, masonry entablature-like cornice with dentils, masonry belt course, hood molds over west wall openings, decorative brickwork panels, masonry pendants of chevron and diamond design, nameplate below cornice, and the original metal awning supported by chains mounted to building walls. Although windows are covered with various materials, the Walters Building warrants further study because of its 70-year association with the commercial history of Cushing. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Broadway Street District (Area #1 in Cushing).

(14) Jeske Building (217 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1926.

A one-story, red brick, Commercial style building with nameplate and date. Minimal exterior features include corbeling of brick at cornice level. Aluminum siding has been added around display windows, but the building

has retained its commercial function for almost 70 years and merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cushing.

(15) Glen Building (219 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1927. A one-story, red brick Commercial style building with nameplate and date. Features corbeling of brick at cornice level. Because of its 68-year association with the central business district of Cushing, it warrants additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cushing.

(16) Hancock Building (221 East Broadway Street-Built in 1922.

This two-story, red brick Commercial style building is highlighted by a canted/cutaway corner with nameplate and date. Exterior features include a stepped parapet and quoining of the brick at canted corner. First floor openings are filled in with new display windows which detract from architectural integrity, but the building deserves additional study because of its 73-year history with Cushing's central business district. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cushing.

(17) 1035 East Broadway Street-Built in 1925.

This is a Colonial Revival (side-gabled subtype) dwelling with symmetrical balance of fenestration in the facade, an accentuated front door with entry porch supported by Tuscan columns, a porte cochere also supported by Tuscan columns on brick pedestals, an end

wall chimney with corbeled cap, cornice returns, and front door with fanlights. As outlined in McAlester and McAlester (pp. 321-22), the dwelling exhibits many of the characteristic Colonial Revival elements so it merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Cushing.

(18) Hiram Dunkin Home (309 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1923.

The one-story gabled roof dwelling with a partial hipped roof second story manifests numerous features of the Airplane Bungalow vernacular style. It possesses overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, gently-pitched multiple gables, heavy bargeboards supported by brackets in gabled portions, tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, sunrise motifs in gabled projections, and a porte cochere. Hiram Dunkin was a prominent civic and business leader in Cushing during the oil boom era. He was owner of the Dunkin Theatre (constructed in 1926) and helped develop one of Cushing's first amusement parks near what is today the Cushing City Lake. Considered at one time to be the most expensive and largest home in Cushing, the dwelling contains extensive use of oak wood trim around the doors and windows, above the fireplace, and on the open staircase. Other interior features are intact. Because of its association with Dunkin, classic Airplane Bungalow features, and interior elements, the

Dunkin Home merits further study. This property is listed on the O.L.I.

(19) 513 East Broadway Street-Built in 1920.

A classic Bungalow dwelling with all characteristics intact including a gently-pitched broad gabled roof, exposed purloins and rafters, lower gable covering the porch, widely projecting eaves, heavy bargeboards supported by brackets, tapered wood posts on square stone columns, native stone end wall chimney, stickwork in gabled porch, multipaned lights in upper sashes, and sidelights to front door. Because of its well-preserved architecture, this dwelling deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(20) 621 East Broadway Street-Built in 1920.

An Italian Renaissance dwelling with projecting wings (one a porte cochere) that fits the McAlester and McAlester (p. 397) subtype. It possesses a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, widely overhanging eaves, projecting wings supported by Tuscan columns, round arched entry supported by decorative brackets, transomed facade windows with side lights, and an interior chimney with corbeled cap. Because of its architectural integrity for more than 75 years, the dwelling merits further study. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(21) 833 East Broadway Street-Built in 1920.

An Italian Renaissance with hipped roof and projecting wings subtype (McAlester and McAlester, p. 397). It has a tile roof cover, entry area accentuated by projecting wing with a porch supported by Corinthian Order wood columns and a balcony (cast iron railing), widely overhanging eaves, round arched brickwork over facade windows, doors and windows with sidelights, and round chimney pots. A well-preserved Italian Renaissance dwelling for more than 75 years that justifies further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(22) 904 East Broadway Street-Built in 1928.

A Classical Revival dwelling with full facade porch (McAlester and McAlester, p. 343). This example of a Classical Revival subtype has side-gabled composition with one-story wings. The colonnaded porch has a flat roof and is supported by undecorated columns. It has a balustraded balcony over the second floor, a bayed wall in center of facade, and a broken pediment motif above the entry door. It appears to have recently added siding, but does not detract from overall scale and composition of the dwelling, and is worthy of further study because of its architectural significance. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(23) 1019 East Broadway Street-Built in 1920.

Another Italian Renaissance dwelling with projecting wings subtype (McAlester and McAlester, p. 397). It is

characterized by widely overhanging eaves with brackets, a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, stone belt course with decorative brackets and urns, brick balustrade with masonry caps around the porch, masonry hood molds over six grouped windows in north wall, and rounded chimney pots. A classic example of this Italian Renaissance subtype that rates additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(24) American Legion Hall (212 South Noble Avenue)-Built in 1924.

A one-story modest Mission treatment of this veteran's organization meeting place. It has a smooth stucco wall surface with a mission-shaped roof parapet, and porch roof is supported by large square piers. The property warrants further study because it has been used by American Legion veterans group for over 70 years.

(25) Wilson Elementary School (1141 East Cherry Street)-Built in 1928.

This is a one-story, red brick Colonial Revival style educational property that features pilasters flanking the entrance, a scrolled stepped parapet with centered medallion, circle arched brickwork over windows, and a pedimented parapet along north wall roofline. It has an extensive addition on Cherry Street side of main building, however, because of its historic function as

a school for over 67 years, the school justifies further study.

(26) Cushing Ice Company Plant (207 East Katy Street)-Built in 1910.

A Commercial style industrial building that is one of the few remaining facilities associated with the early town site development near Main Street in Cushing. Because of its 85-year old association with Cushing's "Old Jericho" central business district that developed around the M,K, and T railroad, the building merits further study.

(27) Burkey Creamery (205 West Cherry Street)-Built in 1927.

Although no longer in use, the Burkey Creamery building was the only independent creamery left in Oklahoma at the time of its closing in the 1980s. This locally-owned business started with one churn and processed milk from community farmers. In addition to butter, A. H. Burkey (the founder) later expanded his business to include bottled milk and eggs (butter was wrapped by hand). By the late 1970s, 4.4 million pounds of butter were churned and shipments were made to a seven-state region. In 1976, the Wilsey-Bennett Company of Oklahoma City purchased the creamery and acted as a distribution center for Burkey Creamery butter shipped coast to coast. Because of its historic significance to the commercial history of Cushing and Oklahoma, the one-story, flat-roofed building (no distinctive style)

deserves additional study. It is on the O.L.I. and is one block to the west of Area #1 in Cushing.

(28) Katy Hotel (330 East Main Street)-Built in 1905.

The only Territorial Era hotel in Cushing and one of the few remaining properties associated with the Main Street central business district. It is a two-story brick Commercial style building with pilasters framing the entry; round arched openings over entrance, door in north wall, and second floor window; stepped parapet; a belt course divides stories; and corbeling exists in upper levels. It features a canted or battered corner. Many of the openings are filled in and the brick is painted. Because of its historic significance to early town development as a commercial building associated with the M, K, and T railroad, the Katy Hotel warrants further study. This property is listed on the O.L.I as part of the "Old Jericho" District.

(29) First Presbyterian Church (301 East Moses Street)-Built in 1920.

A Classical Revival style religious building which embodies many of the characteristic elements including a monumental portico in the Ionic Order accentuating the church entrance. The facade features Ionic columns with volutes, attic bases, and dentils along the cornice. A pedimented hood mold highlights the entry door with stained glass transom and sidelights. A Palladian-style window of stained glass is the focal

point of the second story facade. The east and west walls consist of Palladian-type windows with keys, giant pilasters, and pedimented hoods over entrances in the west wall. Belt courses are located at the upper level and divide the first story and basement. An east side addition reflects similar vocabulary. Because of its architectural significance, the church is worthy of further study.

(30) 1038 East Moses Street-Built in 1927.

This Spanish Eclectic dwelling is a one-story, cross-gabled property with stuccoed walls, round arched entry, arcaded patio (east side), and pierced stucco end wall chimney. Because of its architectural integrity, the dwelling is deemed worthy of further study. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(31) 945 East Moses Street-Built in 1925.

This Prairie School style dwelling is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof, a hipped dormer, massive square porch posts, contrasting wood decorative brackets, and a broad flat chimney in east wall. It is two stories high with one-story wings and features a porte cochere. A well-preserved example of the Prairie School style, the dwelling merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(32) 807 East Moses Street-Built in 1928.

An eclectic dwelling composed of Italian Renaissance and Spanish vocabulary with an Airplane Bungalow design. It contains a tile roof with overhanging eaves, triangular knee braces, a cross-gabled roof, end wall chimney, coping along roofline, and arcaded sections of porch and porte cochere. A well-preserved dwelling in the older residential area of Cushing, it warrants further study and is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(33) Mathias House (745 East Moses Street)-Built in 1929. A classic Colonial Revival style dwelling listed in the O.L.I. The two-story, red brick house features a side-gabled roof, pedimented dormer, pedimented entry with curved underside supported by slender columns, round arched door with key, a one-story side wing with a flat roof supported by modest columns serving as piers for brick pedestals, masonry flat arch lintels with keys and masonry sills with dentils, paired windows, and two chimneys (one end wall and the other interior) with corbeled caps. The symmetrically-balanced facade with center door and windows are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Because of its exceptional styling, the Mathias House merits further study and is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cushing.

(34) First Baptist Church (424 East Moses Street)-Built in 1920.

A Colonial Revival religious building which features a Palladian-style window of stained glass in the south wall with louvered arched opening above window and decorative brickwork panel below it. Other elements include brick hood molds over the entry and segmental arched openings in east wall. Additions have been completed to the north and south walls. Because of its 75-year historic significance to the community, the church deserves additional study.

(35) 321 East Moses-Built in 1900.

An Italian Renaissance dwelling in the hipped roof with projecting wings subtype (McAlester and McAlester, p. 397). Typical Italian Renaissance features are comprised of widely overhanging eaves, arched entry, masonry belt courses, pierced pilasters at the corners, dentiled masonry sills in upper story windows, segmental arches in porch, and brick balustrade with masonry capping. Because of its architectural integrity for a 95-year old house, this Territorial Era property merits further analysis.

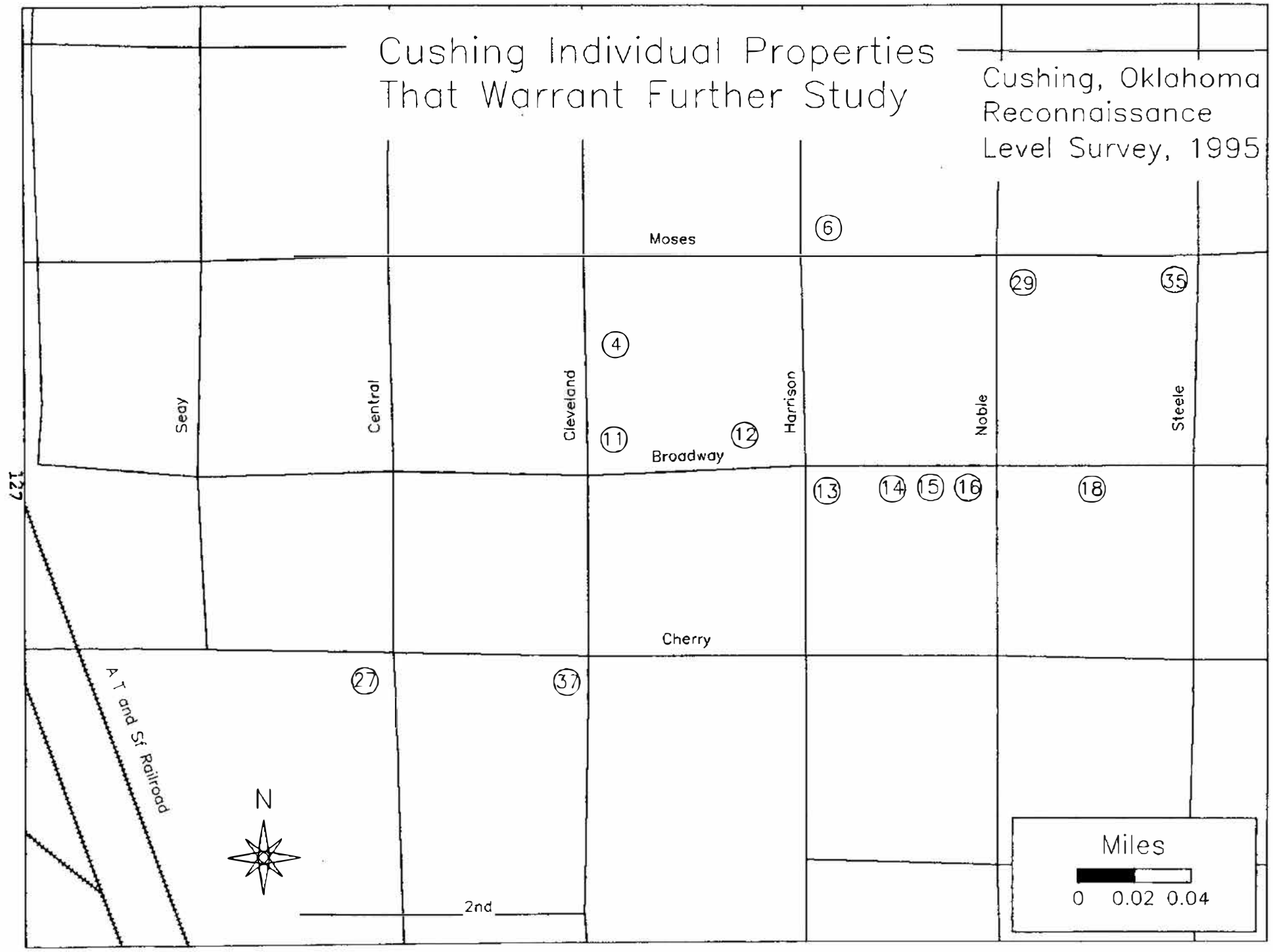
(36) Macedonia Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (301 West Pine Street)-Built in 1925.

An African-American ethnic-related historic religious building with vernacular style. It has a gabled roof with wide eaves and a gabled porch with off-centered double doors. The church includes an addition to the rear, using similar materials, and has been covered

with asbestos siding. This historic property is worthy of additional study because of its 70-year association with the African-American community of Cushing and it is representative of one of the mainline African-American religious denominations. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #4 in Cushing.

(37) Salvation Army Hall (101 East Cherry Street)-Built in 1925.

This two-story vernacular style religious building has been associated with the Salvation Army of Cushing for over 70 years. It has minimal decorative features including a hexagonal tower with cross and features a cross gable roofline. Because of its historic association with the social history of Cushing, the property deserves further study. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cushing.


Cushing Individual Properties
That Warrant Further Study
Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Moses
Seay
Central
Cleveland
Harrison
Noble
Steele
Broadway
Cherry
2nd
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0 0.02 0.04
6
29
35
4
11
12
13
14
15
16
18
27
37

Cushing Individual Properties
That Warrant Further Study
Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Cypress
Pine
Hickory
Vine
Pecan
Greenlee
North
Katy
Main
Depot
Hough
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Noble
Steele
East
Ash
Moses
Park
Jones
Violet
Puckett
Little
Broadway
Seay
Cherry
Centra
Cleveland
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
High
Thompson
Independence
Wilson
Highland
Howerton
Dungan
Michigan
Linwood
Harrison
Jolmes
Meyers
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
M K T Railroad
A T & S F Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH FOR POSSIBLE MULTIPLE PROPERTY NOMINATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER

(1) SHOTGUN HOUSES IN CUSHING

Approximately 18-20 shotgun houses are identified in the designated study area of Cushing. The origin of the shotgun is debatable; however, anthropologists and cultural geographers contend it is derived from West African housing and diffused to the West Indies. From there, Haitians, migrating to New Orleans, brought the concept to the American South. It became prevalent in Southern neighborhoods from about 1880 to 1930. In the oil-producing regions, the shotgun house was built on oil field leases and in oil boom towns for petroleum worker housing, especially in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. The shotgun house diffused from Texas via "boomchasers" who brought the vernacular style concept to the Oklahoma oil fields. The shotgun houses in Cushing are socially significant because they represent the only remaining examples of this type of vernacular architecture constructed during the Cushing Oil Field boom period from 1912 to 1930. In a period of three years (1912-1915), Cushing's population increased ten-fold from approximately 700 to 7,000. There was a critical shortage of housing with an estimated 2,000 people living in tents in and around Cushing. Shotgun houses, which were quickly and easily constructed, helped close the gap between housing demand and supply.

Built as semipermanent structures, the shotgun houses have endured and become a part of the Cushing housing market.

The shotgun houses of Cushing are architecturally significant because they provide one of the best examples of vernacular architecture in Oklahoma; many of which have remained structurally intact for more than 70-80 years. The design of the Cushing shotguns follows the form of shotgun found primarily in the American South. The floor plan of the shotgun is usually twice as long as wide, e.g., 14' X 28,' consisting of two to four rooms deep and one room wide, and constructed so that one room leads directly to the next without any hallways.

The Cushing shotguns reflect numerous shared characteristics in addition to the floor plan. They are one-story, gabled roof houses with gabled roof porches although a few have shed roof porches. The front door is generally off-centered. The term "shotgun" is derived from the placement of the front and back door in that one can stand at the front door and fire a shot through the house where it will travel out the back door without hitting anything in between. Additional common features of the Cushing shotguns are use of locally-available construction materials; wood framing and siding. Although several of the Cushing shotguns are covered with recent siding materials, the

common wall finishes were clapboard (1" X 3" narrow overlapped boards) or board-and-batten.

The porch was a Southern housing tradition and all the Cushing shotguns possess this feature. Used for the warm, humid climate of the South, the porch served as an opportunity to cool oneself from the outdoor breezes. Most of the Cushing shotgun porches have slender porch columns of wood or wrought iron and feature stickwork in the gabled porch facing the street. Some exhibit exposed rafters in eaves of house and porch. The most notable examples of shotgun houses in Cushing that merit an intensive study for a multiple property nomination to the National Register are:

(1) 307-309 South Cleveland Avenue (1915)
(2) 305 South Cleveland Avenue (1935)
(3) 1318 East Ash Street (1920)
(4) 1207 East Ash Street (1920)
(5) 223 North Linwood Avenue (1925)
(6) 217 North Linwood Avenue (1925)
(7) 113 South Hough Avenue (1920)
(8) 520 South Harrison Avenue (1915)
(9) 518 South Harrison Avenue (1915)
(10) 308 East Cherry Street (1918)
(11) 504 East Cherry Street (1915)
(12) 502 East Cherry Street (1915)
(13) 312 East Cherry Street (1920)
(14) 310 East Cherry Street (1920)

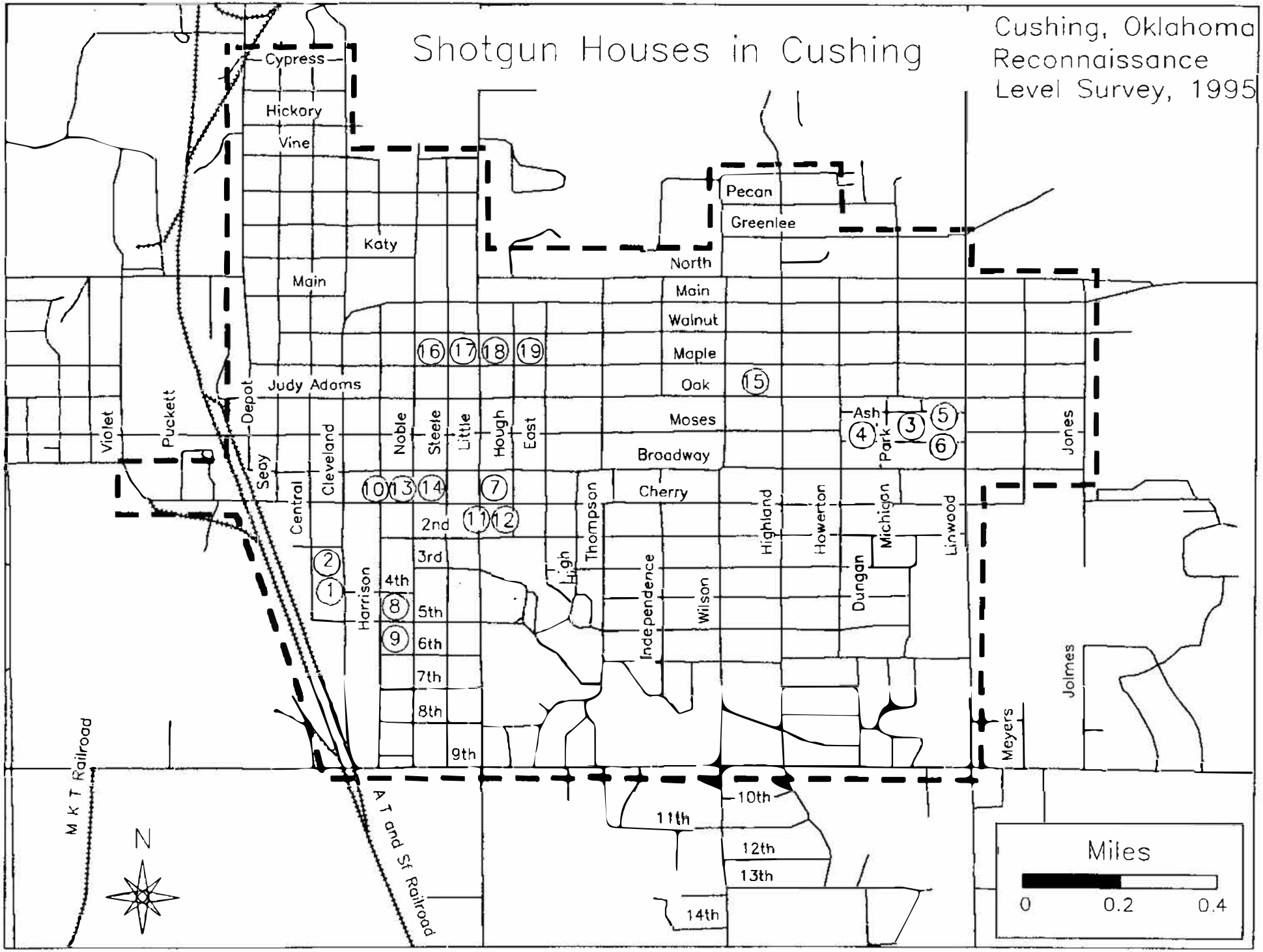
(15) 1030 East Oak Street (1918)

(16) 411-413 East Walnut Street (1925)

(17) 415 East Walnut Street (1924)

(18) 513 East Walnut Street (1924)

(19) 511 East Walnut Street (1929)


Shotgun Houses in Cushing
Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Cypress
Hickory
Vine
Katy
Main
Pecan
Greenlee
North
Main
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Moses
Broadway
Cherry
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
Violet
Puckett
Depot
Judy Adams
Seay
Central
Cleveland
Noble
Steele
Little
Hough
East
High
Thompson
Independence
Wilson
Highland
Howerton
Michigan
Dungan
Linwood
Ash
Park
Jones
Holmes
Meyers
Harrison
M K T Railroad
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

BROADWAY STREET AREA IN CUSHING-AREA #1

History:

The Broadway Street Area #1 in Cushing warrants further study as a commercial district because of its significance to the commercial and architectural history of the community during its early years as a cotton-processing and railroad center (1902-1912) and its later emergence as an oil boom town with continued railroad importance (1912-1930). The area is the only remaining historic central business district (CBD) in Cushing and retains a cohesive group of commercial buildings. The original central business district along Main Street contains only one building (Katy Hotel). The district is named after Broadway Street, the main east-west artery that was the first paved street in Cushing. Eighty acres of land, platted as the South Addition to Cushing, was developed south of the original townsite along Main Street about five blocks to the north, or approximately one-half mile. The original townsite plan was adopted in 1893 and the first business district developed along Main Street.

Broadway Street in the South Addition to Cushing (platted in 1902) was developed as a second central business district beginning in 1902 when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway laid tracks into Cushing and the depot was constructed at the west end of

Broadway. Twelve new native sandstone buildings were begun in April, 1902 on the south side of the 100 block of West Broadway. Occupants of these original buildings were three hardwares, a bakery, a grocery, two banks, and an auto supply store. The only building which retains its historic and architectural integrity from this period is The First State Bank at 123 West Broadway. The native sandstone buildings, known as "The Stone Block," were constructed by John and Tom Hopkins, owners of a local quarry which supplied the building materials. About a year later on the north side of the 100 block of West Broadway, nine commercial buildings were constructed of brick from the new brick yard and kiln located in Cushing. Known as "The Brick Block," these buildings were occupied by hardwares, dry goods, groceries, and drug stores.

The central business district of the 100 block of West Broadway continued to extend eastward along Broadway up to 1930 when the oil boom influenced development along this main artery and its major side streets of Cleveland and Harrison. Buildings in the East Broadway section include the Dunkin Theater (1926), W.M. Karr Building (1922), and the Cushing Hotel (1928-29). The commercial buildings in the Broadway Street Area #1 are representative of the circa 1902 to 1930 era of the central business district of Cushing known locally as "The New Jerusalem" area

because it was the second commercial district after the one on Main Street known as "Old Jericho."

Description:

The Broadway Street area is characterized by one to four story commercial buildings with only one (The Cushing Hotel) reaching skyscraper proportions. The focal point is the four corners area at the intersection of Broadway and Cleveland which divides north/south and east/west street addresses in Cushing.

The area consists of a relatively flat terrain and possesses paved streets and sidewalks. Approximately 100 commercial buildings are contained in the area which is bounded on the east by the 100 blocks of North and South Noble; on the south by the 100 block of West Cherry and the 100 and 200 blocks of East Cherry; on the west by the 100 blocks of North and South Central; and on the north by the 100 block of West Moses and the 100 and 200 blocks of East Moses. Within the area are the 100 block of West Broadway and the 100 and 200 blocks of East Broadway as well as the 100 blocks of North and South Cleveland and the 100 blocks of North and South Harrison. The area contains approximately fifteen gaps/vacant lots created by the razing of buildings, three store front buildings with only partial walls and no roofs, and half-block parking lots on the side streets of Cleveland and Harrison. The area has been affected by the development of a major

shopping center and Walmart along State Highway 33 on the northeast side of town.

Architecture:

The Broadway Street Area is representative of the one-part and two-part commercial block type of composition used in small and medium-sized buildings in the United States. The two-part commercial block is generally limited to buildings of two to four stories and is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones. The two-part division reflects the differences in interior functions. The single-story lower zone at street level indicates public space such as retail stores, bank lobbies, and hotel lobbies. The upper zone suggests more private spaces including offices (usually professional), apartments, or meeting halls. The one-part commercial block has only a single story treated in much the same manner as the lower zone of the two part commercial block. The facades consist of little more than glass display windows and an entry surmounted by a cornice or parapet. In both the one-and-two part commercial block compositions, street frontage is narrow with the most common dimensions 25' X 100.' The most dominant architectural style found along Broadway Street is the Commercial style. It is one to four stories high, rectangular in shape, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. All the buildings in the area have party walls. The

facades' first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways. Within the recessed entrances are either single or double wood panel or glass doors. Decorative elements are minimal including a moderately projecting cornice, often with corbelling or dentils; pilaster strips separating bays at upper levels; and various types of arches over windows in upper stories. Brick and native sandstone are the dominant construction materials.

Non-Contributing Properties:

Most of the noncontributing properties in the area are due to changes and alterations that have compromised their architectural integrity. Brick veneering at lower levels and the application of various forms of paneling (ranging from wood to aluminum) and awnings detract from the historic visual appearance and character of the buildings. Parking lots and gaps in the blocks decrease the cohesion of the area. Some new construction after 1950 is visible, such as a drive-in bank. Based on a rough block-by-block walking estimate, approximately 60 percent of the buildings in the area would be contributing properties.

Recommendation:

The Broadway Street Area #1 in Cushing appears to need an intensive level survey before a determination could be made as to its eligibility for National Register district status. It, therefore, warrants further study

beyond the reconnaissance level survey stage. At this point, the area is marginal; however, it includes three individual properties worthy of National Register nominations (Dunkin Theater, Cushing Hotel, and First State Bank building), eight individual commercial buildings that warrant further study, and the 100 block of West Broadway (approximately twenty buildings) listed on the O.L.I in 1980.

EAST BROADWAY/EAST MOSES RESIDENTIAL AREA IN CUSHING-AREA #2

History:

The East Broadway/East Moses Streets Area #2 is significant as an example of a residential neighborhood developed primarily in the 1920s following the oil boom period in Cushing from 1912 to 1920. Much of the housing built during the boom era was temporary or semipermanent because of the overwhelming increase in population. After the boom activity stabilized, residential housing in Cushing began to take on more of a permanent nature in the post-boom era. The East Broadway/East Moses Area represents the second residential area in Cushing because the first residential neighborhood was to the south of Main Street, near the Katy depot, in the original townsite platted in 1893.

The area is named after the two streets that are east/west arteries leading east from the central business district of Cushing, known as "New Jerusalem," the second CBD which emerged in the community after the entrance of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in 1902. The area reflects the oil boom prosperity of the local area, a flourishing state economy, and the thriving national economy of the 1920s. The homes were built and occupied by the business owners and civic leaders of Cushing, and were within walking distance to work and/or shops in downtown Cushing. The area is a

visually cohesive neighborhood in terms of a group of residences that are carefully maintained and have remained intact for more than 60 years. The west edge of the area is distinctive because of the eastern boundary of the commercial section in the 200 block of East Broadway and the church buildings and transitional businesses in the 300 and 400 blocks of East Broadway. The residential area #2 is included in the following plats: Broadway Addition (1912), East Broadway Addition (1913), Stiles Addition (1915), Carpenter Addition (1920), Manning Addition (1920), and Howerton's Addition (1921).

Description:

Area #2 is characterized by relatively flat terrain, shady streets, and well-maintained residences. Sidewalks are prevalent throughout the area. Most of the homes are constructed on deep lots and set back from the street with well-landscaped lawns. The entire area is comprised of dwellings with no schools, churches, or commercial establishments. There is no particular focal point such as a school, church, or park.

The area is visually cohesive and the homes retain a high degree of architectural integrity. It is bounded on the east by the 100 blocks of North and South Highland; on the south by 500 to 1000 blocks of East Broadway; on the north by the 500 to 800 blocks of

East Broadway and 800 to 1000 blocks of East Moses; and on the west by the 100 blocks of North and South Little.

Architecture:

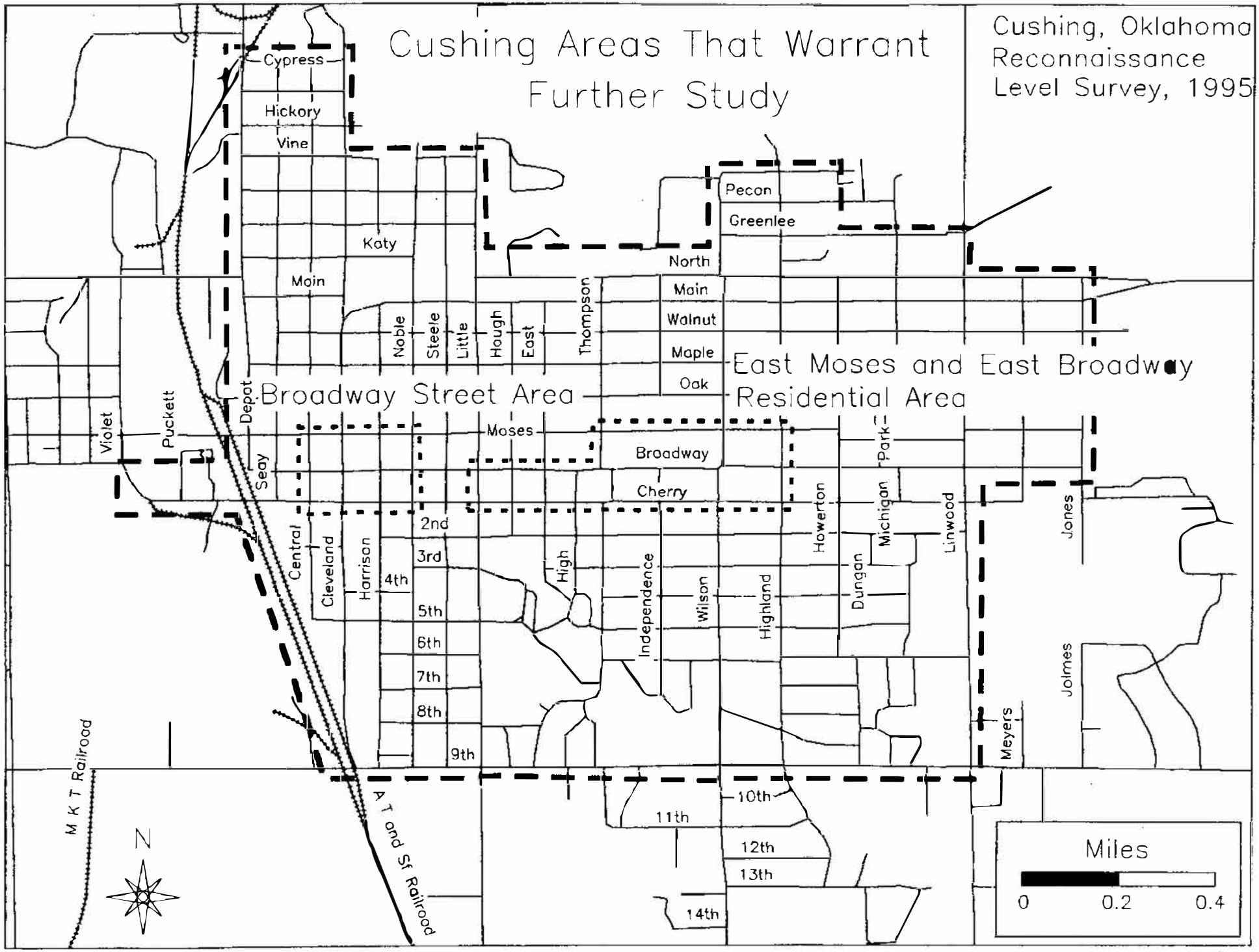
Area #2 is the best preserved historic housing stock in Cushing. It is representative of a 1920s residential neighborhood with a mixture of architectural styles typical of the Eclectic Movement from the 1880-1940 period (pp. 318-19 of McAlester and McAlester). A broad spectrum of period styles from Anglo-American/English (Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Tudor Revival), Mediterranean (Italian Renaissance and Spanish Eclectic), and Modern (Prairie School and Craftsman) houses are represented in the area. The Bungalow Craftsman is the predominate style including several variations such as the Airplane Bungalow. An exceptional example of the Bungalow is at 513 East Broadway, built in 1920. Representative of the Italian Renaissance style are at 621 East Broadway (1920), 833 East Broadway (1920), and 1019 East Broadway (1920). Intact Colonial Revival examples are at 745 East Moses (Mathias House on O.L.I.) built in 1929 and at 1035 East Broadway (1925). Additional outstanding examples are a Classical Revival at 904 East Broadway (1928), a Prairie School at 945 East Moses (1925), and a Spanish Eclectic at 1038 East Moses (1927).

Noncontributing Properties:

The East Broadway/East Moses Streets Area #2 contains few noncontributing properties. More than 90 percent of the houses retain their historic and architectural integrity. Most of the noncontributing elements in the area are due to recent siding and additions; however, they do not detract from the overall scale and detailing of the homes. There are an estimated half-dozen new Ranch style houses built in the 1950s and 1960s. No gaps or vacant lots exist in the area nor are there any commercial building intrusions.

Recommendation:

Area #2 deserves an intensive level study, but project staff is uncertain as to its eligibility at this time for a National Register nomination as a historic district. The high density of intact historic homes lends itself to merit further study; however, it is not a clearly distinctive neighborhood due to surrounding residences to the east, north, and south.


Cushing Areas That Warrant Further Study
Cushing, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
Broadway Street Area
East Moses and East Broadway Residential Area
Cypress
Hickory
Vine
Katy
Main
Pecon
Greenlee
North Main
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Noble
Steele
Little
Hough
East
Thompson
Violet
Puckett
Depot
Seay
Moses
Broadway
Cherry
Park
Howerton
Michigan
Linwood
Jones
Central
Cleveland
Harrison
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
High
Independence
Wilson
Highland
Dungan
Jolmes
Meyers
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
M K T Railroad
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF RALSTON-AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District of Ralston-Area #1 is significant as an example of a turn-of-the-century/statehood era commercial area developed between 1900 and 1910. The town was originally platted as Riverside in 1894 because of its proximity to the Arkansas River. The name was later changed in honor of the townsite developer, J.H. Ralston. Early wood-framed buildings and temporary establishments were replaced with the more permanent and fire resistant native sandstone mined from a local quarry owned by John and Tom Hopkins. All of the area is located within the Original Townsite platted in 1894 when the original post office opened along Main Street. The central business district buildings are located along the north and south sides of Main Street (Oklahoma Highway No. 18) which is the major east/west artery through the town.

Description:

The area is located on both sides of Main Street between Fifth and Seventh. All of the buildings in the area are commercial except one residence. Native sandstone is the dominant construction material and the buildings are one or two stories high. The area has paved streets and sidewalks with a relatively flat terrain. Party walls exist on the north side from the

Opera House to the Bank of Ralston with the Phillips 66 station as an intrusion on east end. Major gaps are present in the south side with the new post office serving as a major intrusion. Three of the original buildings in the area retain only their facades and are basically structural shells. An estimated eighteen original buildings are present in the area.

Architecture:

All of the original buildings are one to two story Commercial style buildings constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar wall finish. Decorative elements are present at the second story facade level including pilasters at the corners, roof parapets, belt courses, embattled moldings, and an occasional stone nameplate with date. First floors feature display windows with recessed entrances. The best examples of the intact architecture with some Richardsonian Romanesque detailing are the Opera House at 501-503 Main Street (N.R. listed in 1987) and the Bank of Ralston, an O.L.I. property, at 520 Main Street.

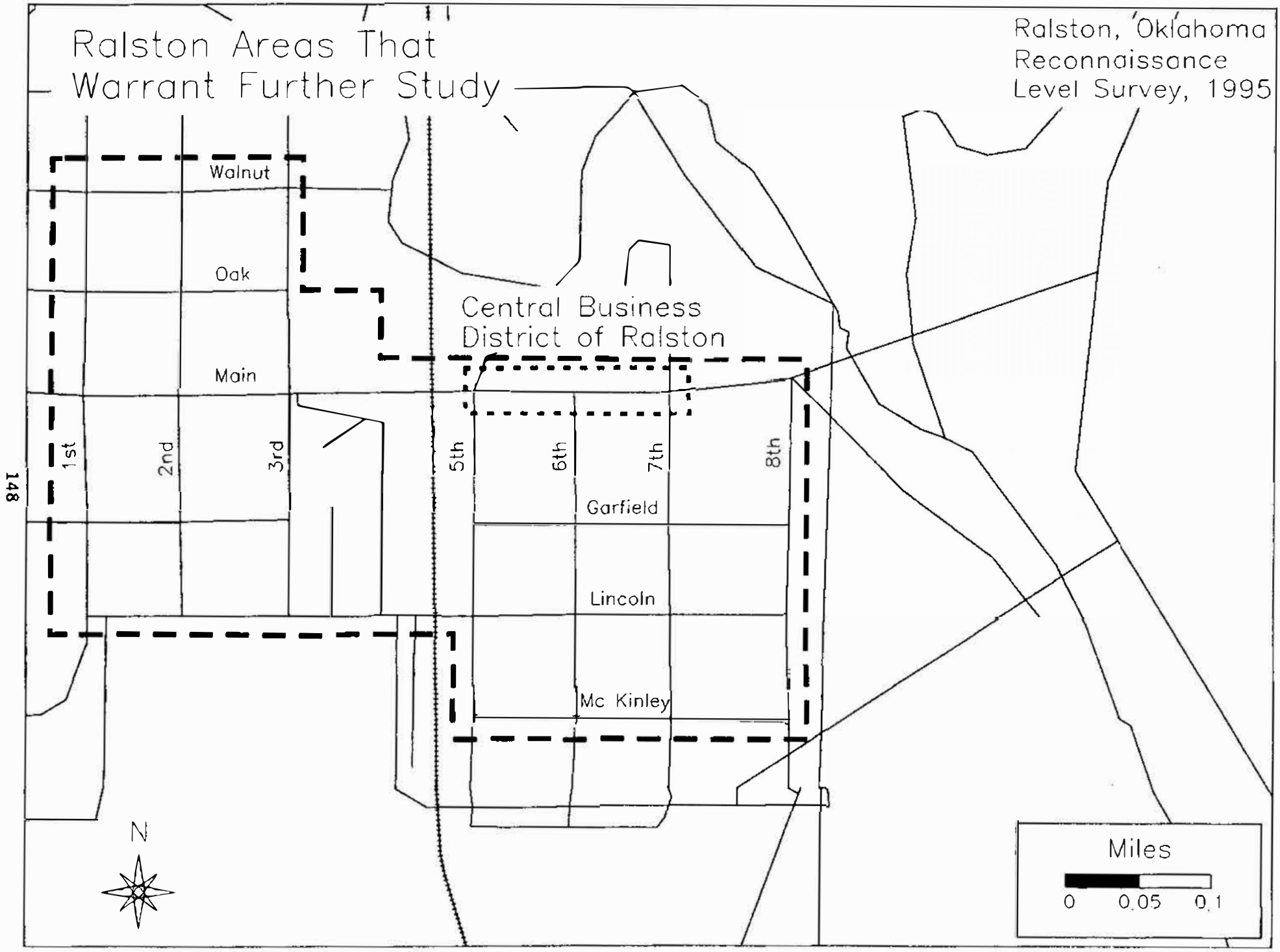
Noncontributing Properties:

Of the eighteen original buildings, twelve retain their architectural integrity, a 66.7 percent contributing rate. Approximately six major gaps exist because of razed properties and two major intrusions are present (New U.S. Post Office and the Phillips 66 station). Three of the original buildings have suffered roof

losses and some of the buildings have paneled portions of their facades.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Central Business District of Ralston-Area #1 be further studied at an intensive survey level, but not nominated as a National Register historic district at the present time. The visual continuity and historic character of the area are interrupted by major gaps, building shells, and recent intrusions. The area does contain one National Register property (Opera House-Listed N.R. in 1987) and one O.L.I. building that is worthy of National Register listing (Bank of Ralston) as well as five other properties that merit additional study: Frank Bowen Building at 605 Main (1903), I.O.O.F. Lodge Building at 601-603 Main (1908), 501 Main (1910), 518 Main (1910), and 607 Main (1910).


Ralston Areas That
Warrant Further Study
Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Walnut
Oak
Main
Central Business
District of Ralston
1st
2nd
3rd
5th
6th
7th
8th
Garfield
Lincoln
Mc Kinley
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF FAIRFAX-AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District of Fairfax-Area #1 is significant as an example of a commercial district developed in two time periods in the history of Fairfax. The early commercial buildings were constructed during the railroad era when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad located their station in Fairfax in 1902 rather than in nearby Gray Horse. A United States Post Office was established in 1903. Several businesses moved from Gray Horse to Fairfax in anticipation of the coming of the station and expanded the central business district, e.g., the Wismeyer Building still located on Main Street, but covered with a new wood facade. The early development of the CBD from 1902 to 1920 centered around the railroad as well as the community's role as a goods and services node for the surrounding farmers and ranchers. Two intact examples that survive from this era are the First National Bank (N.R. listed in 1984) at 301 North Main and the B.F. Wilson Building (1907) at 320 North Main. A second wave of development in the CBD occurred in the 1920s with the nearby discovery of oil and gas. The oil boom phase resulted in the construction of new buildings on Main Street, e.g., Smith-Williams Hotel (1925) at 201-209 North Main and the Big Hill Trading Company (1924) at 224-240 North Main.

The area is included in the Original Townsite plan platted in 1906. Main Street serves as the dividing line for East/West addresses in Fairfax. The central business district buildings were occupied throughout the 1902-1930 period by various businesses/retail stores including several banks, groceries, hardwares, cafes and restaurants, auto repair, bakeries, barber shops, a movie theater as well as the telephone exchange and the hospital.

The buildings in the Central Business District of Ralston-Area #1 are representative of two time periods that played a major role in the development of the economic and commercial history of Fairfax from 1902 to 1930.

Description:

The area is located on Main Street, a wide thoroughfare and the major artery (Oklahoma Highway No. 18) through the central business district with parking on the street in front of the stores. Sidewalks line the front of businesses on both sides of the street. The area is comprised of one to two story commercial buildings of red brick and native sandstone.

The "four corners" intersection at Main Street and Elm Avenue was historically anchored by two banks at the northwest and southeast corners, both of which are on the National Register (First National Bank at 301 North Main-N.R. listed in 1984 and the Osage Bank of

Fairfax at 250 North Main-N.R. listed in 1984). These are the only two properties in Fairfax in the National Register listings.

The Central Business District of Fairfax-Area #1 includes the east and west sides of Main Street from Mulberry Avenue (southern boundary) including the Johnson Building on the west side of Main, to Maple Avenue (northern edge). The only interior street is Elm Avenue.

Architecture:

The architecture of the central business district is dominated by one and two story Commercial style buildings of red brick and native sandstone. Decorative elements are found in second story treatments, especially windows and roofline. Common features include pilasters at facade corners, corbelling at roofline, roof parapets, and embattled moldings and masonry nameplates. Display windows with recessed entrances are common at first floor levels.

Noncontributing Properties:

Major intrusions to the area include three new buildings on the east side of Main (First State Bank, Fairfax Medical Center, and Texaco Gas Station) and one building on the west side of Main (Sinclair Gas Station). Alterations include brick veneer at lower levels in and around new display windows, some aluminum and wood panel siding applied to facades, and various

awnings and canopies, the most common is the shake shingle type. The Smith-Williams Hotel is in poor condition due to roof leaks and flooded basement.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Central Business District of Fairfax-Area #1 be intensively surveyed in the near future with a possible nomination as a historic district at a later date. Several of the original buildings could be rehabilitated to their historic appearance. The area does include the two National Register properties (N.R. listed in 1984) and four buildings that warrant further study: B.F. Wilson (1907) at 320 North Main, Big Hill Trading Company (1924) at 224-40 North Main, Johnson Building (1926) at 153-161 North Main, and the Smith-Williams Hotel (1925) at 201-209 North Main.

RESIDENTIAL AREA OF WEST FAIRFAX-AREA #2

History:

The Residential Area of West Fairfax-Area #2 is significant as an example of a residential neighborhood developed during the 1920s when the oil boom influenced Fairfax. The area reflects the oil boom prosperity of the local area when citizens of the town moved up the housing hierarchy, or new business people moved into the community as a result of the petroleum business. It also reflects the flourishing national economy of the 1920s. The homes were built and occupied by business-related families and civic leaders who played an important role in the development of the town in terms of education and church-related activities. The area is located approximately two blocks north and east of downtown Fairfax and, therefore, was within walking distance to work and/or shopping. The area is a neighborhood with residences that are carefully maintained and have remained intact for more than sixty-five years. Area #2 is included in the following plats: Original Townsite (1906), Donelson Addition (1910), and Tallchief Addition (1910). Adding to the historic character of the neighborhood are brick-paved north and south streets. The focal points of the area are two mainline churches--First Presbyterian at 161 North Fifth, built in 1928; and the First Methodist at

101 North Fifth--and two schools--Fairfax Junior High and Woodland Elementary.

The residences in the West Fairfax Residential Area-Area #2 are representative of the circa 1920s era of a middle-class neighborhood.

Description:

The West Fairfax Residential Area is characterized by shady streets, carefully maintained dwellings, and a slight grade from north to south. The area is bounded on the north by Mulberry Avenue and includes Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Streets from Mulberry to McKinley Avenue minus Sixth Street from Ash Avenue to McKinley. It is surrounded by additional residential areas to the north and south which do not retain the historic character or architectural integrity of Area #2. To the west one block is the western boundary of the Reconnaissance Level Survey boundary specified by OK/SHPO. The eastern edge is separated by two blocks from Main Street. No commercial development has occurred in the area.

Architecture:

The architecture of West Fairfax Residential Area retains a high degree of integrity and is characterized by mixed vernacular house styles. The predominant houses style is the Bungalow with several classic front-gabled types and an excellent example of an Airplane Bungalow at 160 North Sixth Street. Several

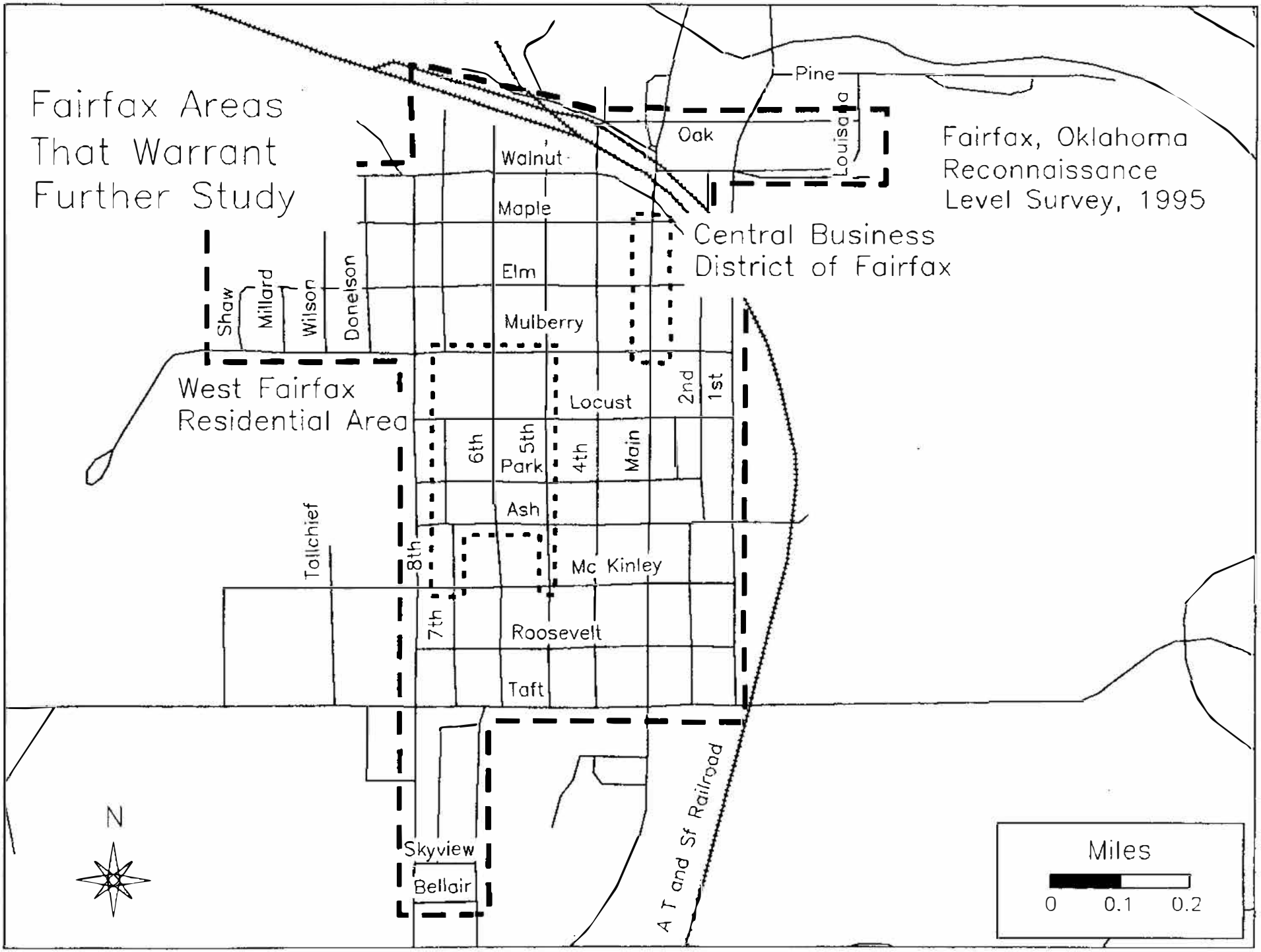
well-preserved Folk Victorians are present as well as one shotgun. Two period houses are from the Eclectic Movement--an Italian Renaissance and Classical Revival. Church architecture is exemplified in the Tudor Revival style of the First Methodist and First Presbyterian churches, and the Fairfax School auditorium exhibits several Classical Revival elements.

Noncontributing Properties:

A majority of the homes contribute to the visually cohesive nature of the area; however, a mobile home or two is present. Alterations are primarily in the form of exterior siding. The Woodland Elementary School, a relatively recent complex, detracts somewhat from the historic character of the area; yet serves as a link to neighborhood cohesiveness because of its location.

Recommendations:

Although the residential area to the south of Area #2 declines in housing quality, the West Fairfax Residential Area #2 deserves further study and is recommended for an intensive survey in the near future. It does contain several individual properties that merit further study including the First Presbyterian Church, First Methodist Church, Fairfax School Auditorium, and residences at 160 North Sixth Street and 201 South Sixth Street.


Fairfax Areas
That Warrant
Further Study
Fairfax, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Central Business
District of Fairfax
West Fairfax
Residential Area
Pine
Oak
Louisiana
Walnut
Maple
Elm
Mulberry
Shaw
Millard
Wilson
Donelson
Locust
2nd
1st
6th
5th
Park
4th
Main
Ash
Tallchief
8th
Mc Kinley
7th
Roosevelt
Taft
Skyview
Bellair
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF NOWATA-AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District of Nowata is significant as an example of a historic commercial district that developed during two phases of the town's history--the railroad era from 1889 to 1910 and as an oil and gas boom center from the late teens to 1930. Nowata began as early as the late 1860s as a trading post for Native Americans, primarily the Cherokees and Delawares, which included temporary and semipermanent structures. In 1889, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad (later the Missouri Pacific) built a line from Coffeyville, Kansas through Nowata, and a United States Post Office was established in November of the same year. Three years later, the Cherokee Nation platted the townsite (a mile square) and auctioned off lots. Nowata was the Record Town for Recording District No. 3 in Indian Territory. These events resulted in the development of a substantial business district along Cherokee and Delaware Avenues, the major E/W arteries through the town. The streets were named after the two principal Native American tribes that settled the area.

By the mid-1890s, the wood-framed buildings in the Nowata business district were replaced with more permanent, fire-proof structures, such as the Campbell and Cook Building built in 1894 at 104 East Cherokee

Avenue, the oldest extant building in the central business district of Nowata.

Prior to statehood, a producing oil well was drilled in the area in 1904 which launched the opening of several shallow wells in the county. One well struck "radium water" and the Savoy Hotel, which was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1911 to house visitors to Nowata who came to bathe in the medicinal water that claimed cures for various ailments from arthritis to diabetes. The Savoy at 124 West Delaware Avenue remains a vital part of Area #1 in Nowata.

At the time of statehood in 1907, Nowata was designated as the county seat of Nowata County. The Nowata County Courthouse at 229 North Maple Street is the only National Register property in the entire county (N.R. listed in 1984).

By the 1920s when petroleum activity was at its peak, several companies expanded their operations in Nowata County and some 20,000 producing wells were brought in, making the region one of the world's largest shallow oil fields. Because of this activity, Nowata's central business district continued to flourish in order to provide goods and services to the oil and gas producers, workers, and company personnel.

Thus, the commercial buildings in the Central Business District of Nowata are representative of the 1889 to 1930 era when the town emerged as a railroad

center, county seat, and oil and gas boom community. The Central Business District-Area #1 is included in the Original Townsite platted in 1892.

Description:

The Central Business District of Nowata-Area #1 is characterized by an unusual town design. In most county seat communities in Oklahoma, the county courthouse sets in the center of a town square with parking around the square in front of the businesses. In Nowata, however, the county courthouse is located in the 200 block of North Maple, a side street to the major east/west arteries--Cherokee and Delaware Avenues. The "main street" is Cherokee Avenue along which most of the extant commercial buildings are located. Intersecting with Cherokee and Delaware Avenues are the major N/S streets in Area #1 consisting of Maple, Oak, and Pine.

The "four corners" intersection is at West Cherokee Avenue and North Maple Street which is anchored by the First National Bank at the 105 North Maple Street and the Cook and Campbell Building at 105 East Cherokee Avenue. Both buildings are extant--the bank built in 1909 and the other in 1894.

Several other buildings representative of the 1889 to 1930 period are the aforementioned Savoy Hotel (1911) and the Campbell Hotel (c. 1912), both potential National Register properties; the Rex Theater (1920),

Virginia Building (c. 1900), McGill Furniture (c. 1900), and Martin's Building (c. 1900); all of which merit further study.

The tentative boundaries of the potential district are beginning at a point at the northwest corner at the intersection of East Shawnee Avenue and North Maple Street to the east to North Oak Street, south along North Oak to East Cherokee Avenue, west to North Pine Street, north to Delaware Avenue, east to North Maple Street, and north to East Shawnee Avenue, the point of beginning.

Architecture:

The Nowata Central Business District-Area #1 is comprised of one and two story Commercial style buildings, primarily of red brick. The buildings range in date of construction from the 1890s to the 1920s. Decorative elements are present at the second story level of the buildings including pilasters at the facade corners, corbelled and dentiled cornices, arches of various types over openings, roof parapets, belt courses, brackets, polychromatic brick, and some classical detailing, e.g., First National Bank, Virginia Building, and McGill Furniture.

Noncontributing Properties:

The most common alterations to the buildings are the changes in the first floor display windows, filled in first and second story openings, and exterior brick

painted. Some gaps/vacant lots exist in the area, e.g., the northeast corner of the intersection of North Oak and East Delaware. Some of the buildings have been razed to provide for parking lots, especially in the 100 block of West Cherokee.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Nowata Central Business District-Area #1 be intensively surveyed for a determination of eligibility for a future National Register nomination. Many of the commercial buildings, especially at ground levels, could be rehabilitated to restore their architectural integrity. The area contains one National Register property, two buildings worthy of National Register consideration, and several that warrant further study.

WEST NOWATA RESIDENTIAL AREA-AREA #2

History:

The West Nowata Residential Area-Area #2 is significant as the first residential neighborhood in the community developed west of the downtown business district from 1900 to 1930. The area is included in the Original Townsite plat in 1892 and the W.A. Davis Addition in 1927. All of Area #2 is composed of homes with the exception of two churches and the Cherokee Health Care Clinic (formerly the First Baptist Church). Approximately sixty properties are standing within the tentative area boundaries.

The residential area of middle-class homes developed immediately to the west of the downtown within easy walking distance to work and/or shopping. Many of the homes were constructed prior to statehood in 1907. The focal points of the neighborhood are the First Presbyterian Church at 202 West Delaware Avenue (1908) and the Episcopal Church at 212 South Pecan Street (1912).

The area has no particular local name attached to it because no parks or schools are located within the tentative edges. The residences in the West Nowata Area #2 are representative of the 1900-1930 era of middle-class neighborhoods.

Description:

The West Nowata Area #2 is characterized by hilly terrain as one moves west from the downtown business district along West Delaware and West Cherokee Avenues. Many of the homes are set in hillsides off the incline from east to west. The east and west boundaries of the area are distinct in that the downtown is immediately to the east, whereas the Country Club of Nowata with recent, upscale housing is adjacent to the west.

In terms of tentative edges, Area #2 begins at a point at the intersection of North Pine Street and West Delaware Avenue, proceeds to the south along North Pine to West Cherokee, then to the west to South Pecan Street, then south to West Modoc Avenue, then west to South Hickory Avenue, then north along West Hickory to West Delaware (including one block to the west of Hickory Street), then east to point of beginning.

The neighborhood remains intact with little encroachment from the downtown area or from the Country Club. The areas to the north and south are also residential.

Architecture:

The West Nowata Residential Area is composed of a mixture of architectural styles ranging from Airplane Bungalows to Prairie School, mostly drawn from the Eclectic Movement (1880-1940). A large percentage of the residences have retained a high degree of

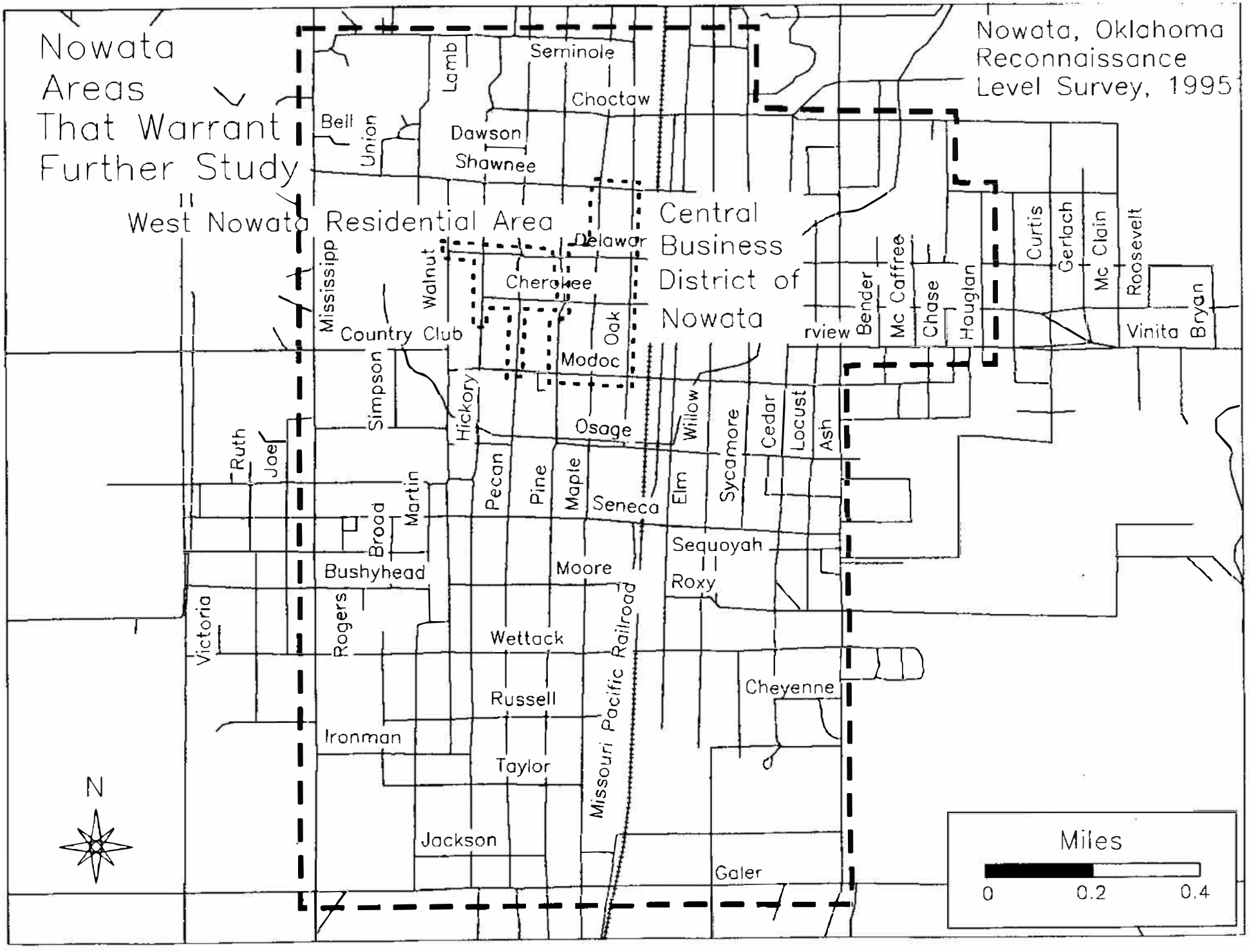
architectural integrity. Probably the most common style is the Colonial Revival with various subtypes represented including a Dutch Colonial at 107 North Hickory Street. Some exceptional examples of the Colonial Revival style are at 313 and 324 West Delaware Avenue, 311, 315, and 321 West Cherokee Avenue, 100 North Hickory Street, and 608 South Pine Street. Other notable examples of period houses from the Eclectic era include two Prairie School houses at 305 West Delaware and 235 North Pecan Street, a classic Queen Anne at 350 South Cedar Street, and a Classical Revival at 140 South Pecan Street. An extraordinary example of an Airplane Bungalow is at 422 West Delaware and classic Bungalows are found at 106 South Hickory and 127 South Pecan Streets. The Episcopal Church is a fine representation of Tudor Revival architecture.

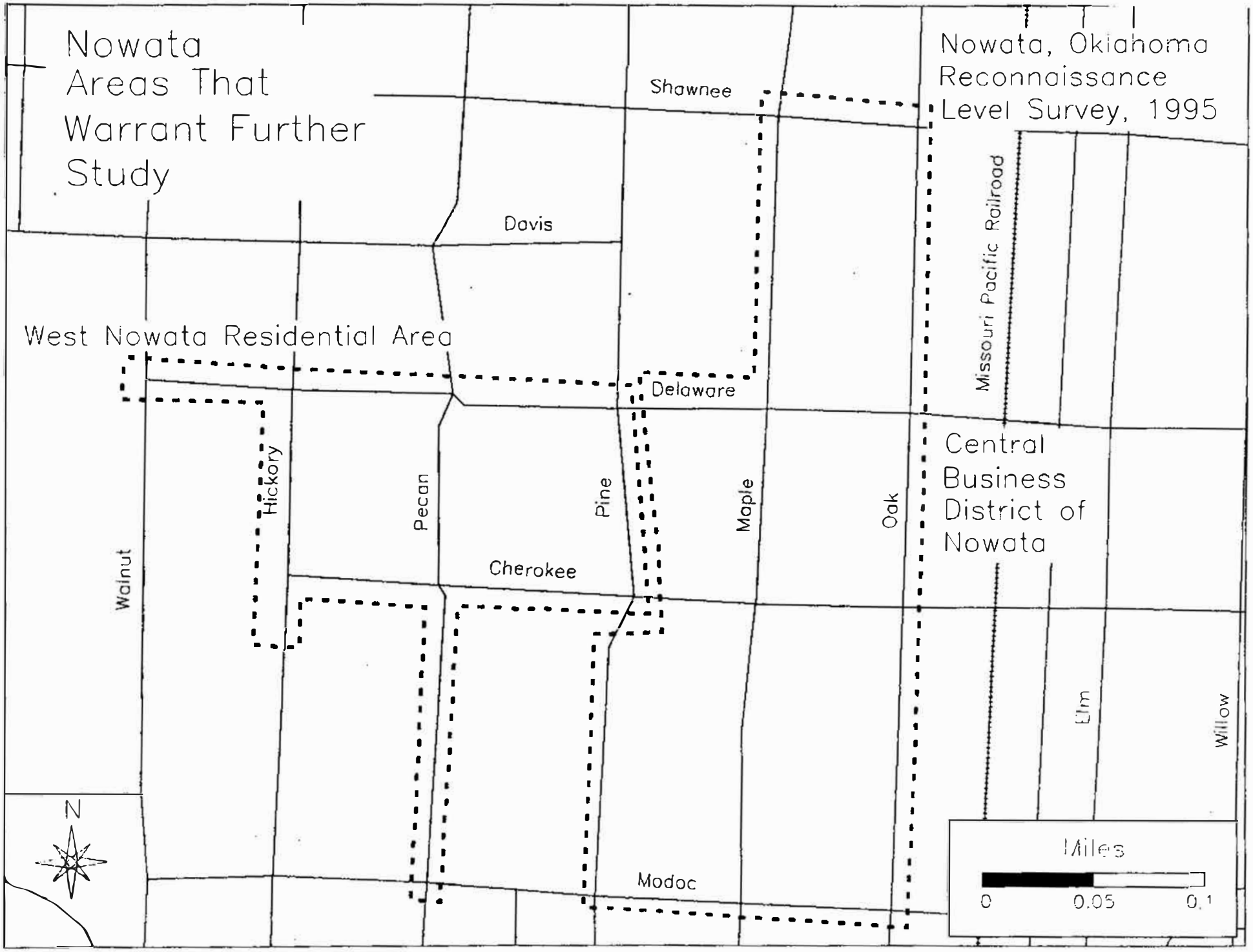
Noncontributing Properties:

Approximately 95 percent of the homes are owner-occupied and a large percentage are more than fifty years old. Based on windshield surveys, it is estimated that forty to fifty percent merit further study for their architectural integrity. Only two to three vacant lots are present in the area with one major intrusion--a drive-in bank with parking lot. The First Baptist Church was recently razed and the site is now used for parking. A north addition to the church remains and is used for the Cherokee Health Center.

Recommendation:

The West Nowata Residential Area #2 should be intensively surveyed to determine its eligibility for a future National Register nomination. The area is well-maintained, and the vast majority of homes are well-preserved making it a visually cohesive district with few intrusions.


Nowata
Areas
That Warrant
Further Study
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
West Nowata Residential Area
Central
Business
District of
Nowata
Lamb
Seminole
Choctaw
Bell
Union
Dawson
Shawnee
Delaware
Cherokee
Mississipp
Walnut
Country Club
Oak
Modoc
Simpson
Hickory
Osage
Ruth
Joel
Martin
Broad
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Seneca
Elm
Sycamore
Willow
Cedar
Locust
Ash
Bushyhead
Moore
Sequoyah
Roxy
Victoria
Rogers
Wettack
Missouri Pacific Railroad
Cheyenne
Russell
Ironman
Taylor
Jackson
Galer
Bender
Mc Caffree
Chase
Houglan
Curtis
Gerlach
Mc Clain
Roosevelt
Vinita
Bryan
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4


Nowata
Areas That
Warrant Further
Study
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Shawnee
Davis
Missouri Pacific Railroad
West Nowata Residential Area
Delaware
Central
Business
District of
Nowata
Hickory
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Oak
Walnut
Cherokee
Elm
Willow
Modoc
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

X-E. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY

SOUTH CUSHING RESIDENTIAL AREA-AREA #3

Description:

Area #3 is located one block southeast of the Cushing central business district in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Street blocks of South Noble and South Harrison. It is two blocks east of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks, two blocks west of the city limits, and four blocks north of the southern boundary of the specified study area of Cushing. The area is primarily residential and is included in the South Cushing (1902), South Highland (1912), and Daugherty (1913) Additions.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #3 is dominated by vernacular and folk housing primarily from the National Folk families, especially hall-and-parlor and massed plan side gabled. No examples of I-houses, pyramidal, or shotgun folk styles were identified. The housing stock in this area has deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. The area is characterized also by numerous vacant lots, overgrown vegetation, and mobile homes. No forms of high style architecture are present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties have been poorly maintained and altered. These changes include the

addition of small rooms and use of various types of exterior siding. Vacant lots indicate removal or razing of properties. The condition of several structures in the area requires rehabilitation.

Recommendations:

Area #3 does not qualify for further study at this time nor does it contain any individually eligible historic properties for the National Register or any that warrant additional study. Although much of the architecture in this area is over 50 years old, it does not represent any one period of time or one period of architecture to make a visually cohesive district.

NORTH CUSHING RESIDENTIAL AREA-AREA #1

History:

During the cotton-processing stage of Cushing's history from 1893 to 1912, a number of African-American families moved to the north side of Cushing, about four to five blocks north of Main Street and on the north side of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad tracks. They were employed in the cotton-processing industry, particularly the cottonseed oil mill. Outside of the corporate city limits until 1912, the Washington Heights Addition was approved in 1913 and platted into 25' lots sold at $100 to African-American families. At about the same time, the Cushing Board of Education established a segregated school in the northern section of town to educate thirty-five African-American children. Originally named Greasy Creek, the school was later renamed Booker T. Washington. It became the focal point of the North Cushing neighborhood as did three African-American churches established in 1914, 1920, and 1925. With integration of public education mandated in 1954, the Washington School was closed and razed in the 1970s. The three churches continue to hold services and one commercial establishment in the area exists.

Description:

Located four blocks north of Main Street, the original CBD, and eight blocks north of the current CBD, the

North Cushing residential area #4 is the historic African-American neighborhood of Cushing. The northern boundary is the north edge of the Cushing Reconnaissance Level Study Area designated by OK/SHPO. The western boundary is one block from the corporate city limits and the eastern boundary is one-and-a-half blocks from the eastern corporate city limits. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks, which angle to the northeast, lie to the west of the area. The area includes North Central Avenue and North Seay Streets from West Pecan to West Cypress with the intervening 200 blocks of West Pine, West Hickory, and West Vine. All of Area #4 is included in the Washington Heights Addition platted in 1913. The area is a mixture of residences, churches, one commercial establishment, and one school block where the Washington School was located. Only the foundation remains present in the vacant block. A neighborhood park lies one block to the north of Cypress, outside of the Cushing designated study area.

Architecture:

The area is dominated by mixed vernacular house styles. At one time, shotgun houses were the dominant house type, but many have been razed or destroyed by fire. The housing stock has deteriorated over time with little rehabilitation. There are a few (3-5) new Ranch style homes in the area. The architecture of the

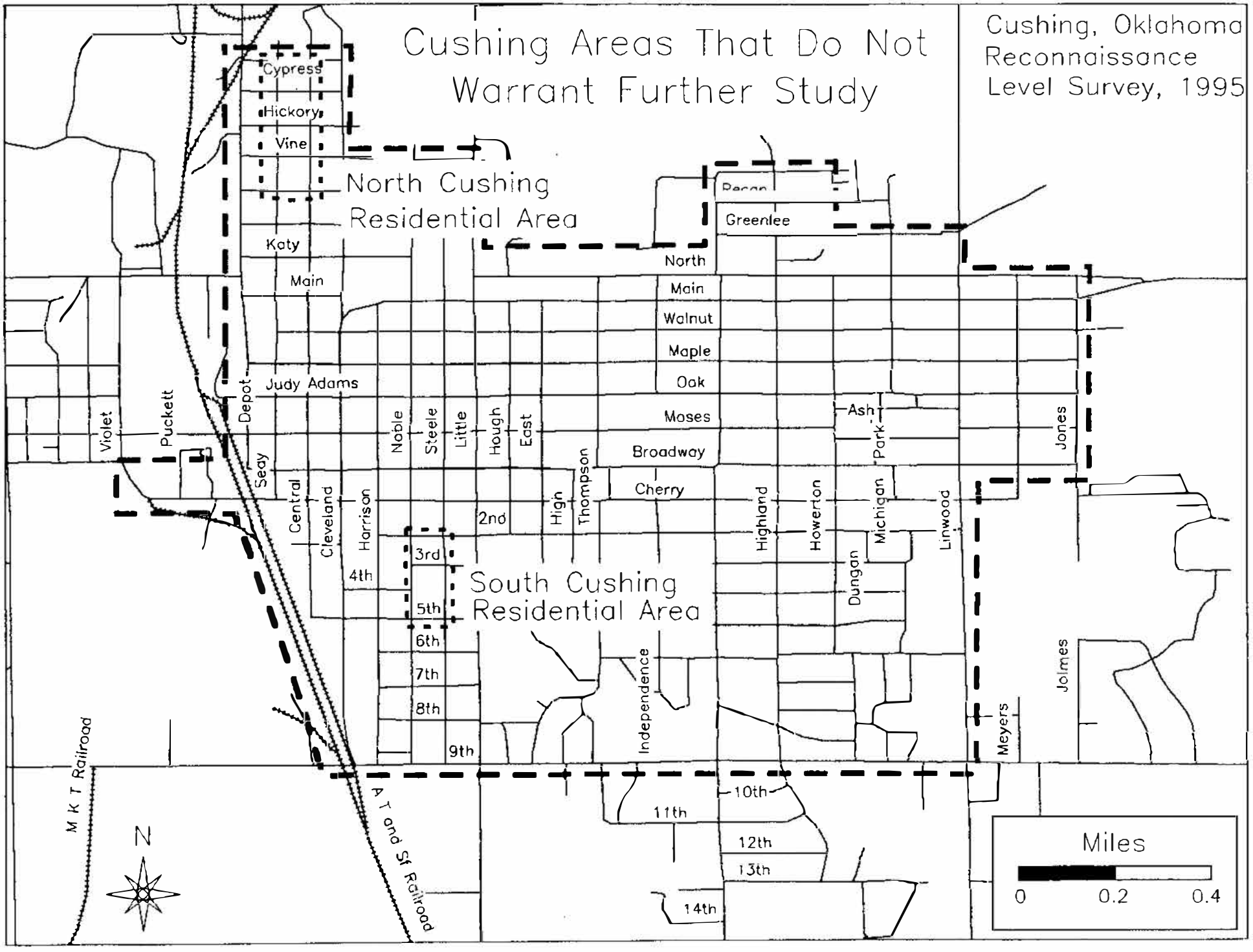
churches is a simple vernacular design--one-story, gable roofed, wood frame buildings with little ornamentation.

Noncontributing Properties:

Although many of the homes in the area are more than 50 years old, they remain in poor condition and probably could not be rehabilitated. A significant percentage of the residences have been altered with room additions and exterior siding. Vacant lots and mobile homes are scattered throughout the area with many of the gaps overgrown with dense vegetation.

Recommendations:

Area #4 in Cushing is a distinctive historic neighborhood; however, it lacks a visual cohesiveness because of the vacant lots, mobile homes, and deteriorated extant housing. It is recommended that the area does not warrant further study, but does contain three individual properties that warrant further study because of their religious and social significance to the African-American community: Mount Olive Baptist at 1019 North Central (1914), First Baptist North at 1001 North Central (1920), and the Macedonia C.M.E. at 301 West Pine (1925).


Cushing Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Cushing, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
North Cushing Residential Area
South Cushing Residential Area
Cypress
Hickory
Vine
Katy
Main
Pecan
Greenlee
North
Main
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Moses
Broadway
Cherry
Violet
Puckett
Depot
Judy Adams
Seay
Central
Cleveland
Harrison
Noble
Steele
Little
Hough
East
High
Thompson
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
Highland
Howerton
Ash
Park
Michigan
Linwood
Dungan
Jones
Jolmes
Meyers
Independence
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
M K T Railroad
A T and Sf Railroad
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

SOUTH RESIDENTIAL AREA OF RALSTON-AREA #2

Description:

Area #2 in Ralston is located to the south of the Main Street central business district. Boundaries are Fifth Street to the west, Garfield Avenue on the north, Eighth Street on the east, and McKinley Avenue on the south. McKinley Avenue is also the southern boundary of the designated study area for Ralston as specified by OK/SHPO. Interior streets within the area include Lincoln Avenue (E/W) and Sixth and Seventh Streets (N/S). The area is entirely residential with one church built in 1913. The area is included in the Wismeyer's Addition platted in 1903. The new Ralston School is located south of Area #2 and falls outside of the study area of the reconnaissance level survey. No commercial establishments, parks, or playgrounds are present in Ralston area #2.

Architecture:

The architecture of Ralston Area #2 is comprised of mixed vernacular styles with Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Hall-and-Parlor, and others scattered throughout with no one style dominant in the area. The housing stock has deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. Numerous gaps/vacant lots, mobile homes, and a few new Ranch style houses were identified. No forms of high style architecture are present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A significant percentage of the properties in Ralston Area #2 are poorly maintained and altered. These changes include addition of small rooms and use of various types of exterior siding. Vacant lots indicate removal or razing of houses. The condition of several residences in the area requires rehabilitation.

Recommendation:

Ralston Area #2 does not meet qualifications for further study at this time. It does include one individual property that warrants additional study: First Christian Church at 201 Sixth Street, a native sandstone religious building with Richardsonian Romanesque detailing, built in 1913. Although much of the housing stock in the area is more than 50 years old, it does not represent any one period of time or style of architecture to make a visually cohesive district. Moreover, major gaps contribute to the lack of cohesion necessary for a historic district.

NORTH RALSTON RESIDENTIAL AREA-AREA #3

Description:

Located immediately to the north of Main Street and to the west of the Ralston central business district, the North Ralston Residential Area #3 is bounded on the south by Main Street, on the east by Third Street, on the north by Walnut Avenue, and on the west by First Street. Interior streets include Oak Avenue (E/W) and Second Street (N/S). The Walnut Avenue and First Street boundaries of Area #3 also coincide with the edges of the OK/SHPO study area specified in the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Ralston. Area #3 is included in Thompson's Addition platted in 1902. No commercial establishments, schools, churches, parks, or playgrounds serve as a focal point for Ralston Area #3.

Architecture:

The architecture of Ralston Area #3 consists of mixed vernacular styles with Folk Victorian, Bungalow, and National Folk the most common. No forms of ornate high style architecture are present. The housing stock is in relatively good condition compared with the quality of housing in Ralston Area #2. The area is plagued with gaps and mobile homes.

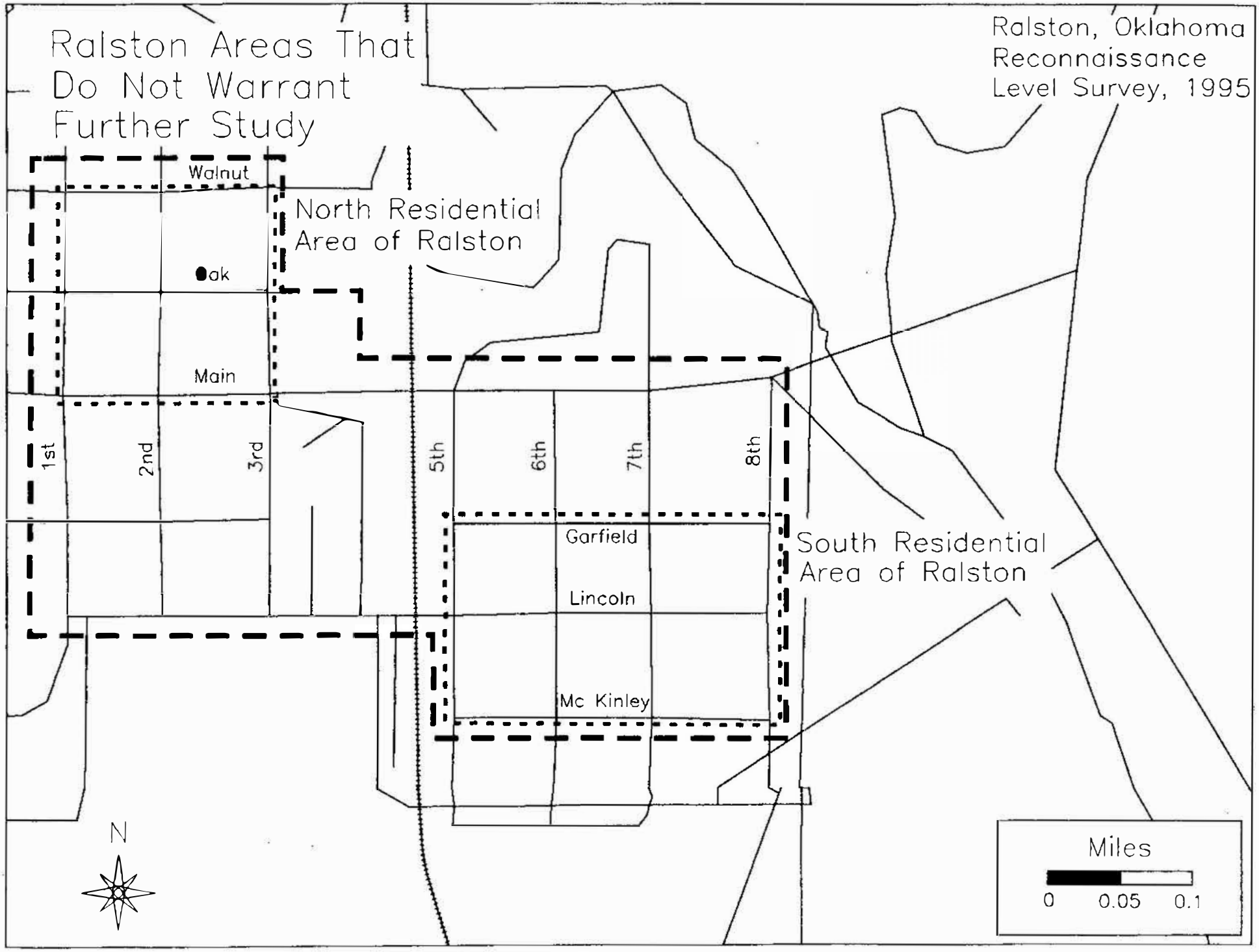
Noncontributing Properties:

Additions and alterations are common throughout the area and the condition of several homes requires rehabilitation. The most glaring aspect of the area is

the vacant lots/gaps which detract from the density of houses and compromise the visual cohesiveness of the area as a historic district.

Recommendation:

At this time, it is recommended that the North Ralston Residential Area #3 does not qualify as a historic district nor does it contain any individual historic properties worthy of further study. Although much of the housing stock is more than fifty years old, the area does not stand as a distinctive historic district because of the lack of visual cohesion based on vacant lots and alterations.


Ralston Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Ralston, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
Walnut
North Residential Area of Ralston
Oak
Main
1st
2nd
3rd
5th
6th
7th
8th
Garfield
Lincoln
Mc Kinley
South Residential Area of Ralston
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRFAX-AREA #3

Description:

The quality of housing deteriorates in the southwest portion of Fairfax as one proceeds along Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Streets from Area #2 to Taft Avenue, the partial southern boundary of the Reconnaissance Level Survey Study Area as specified by OK/SHPO. The Southwest Residential Area includes Ash Avenue to Taft Avenue on Sixth Street, McKinley Avenue to Taft Avenue on Fifth and Seventh Streets, and the interior street of Roosevelt Avenue from Fifth to Seventh Streets (E/W). The additions in Area #3 include Donelson Addition (1910) and Tallchief Addition (1910).

Architecture:

Area #3 is a mixed vernacular style among the older homes covered with various types of siding, especially asphalt. The housing stock is deteriorated and needs rehabilitation. Vacant lots/gaps are overgrown with vegetation, automobiles are parked on lawns, and several mobile homes are present. Finally, some commercial development exists on the south end along Taft Avenue.

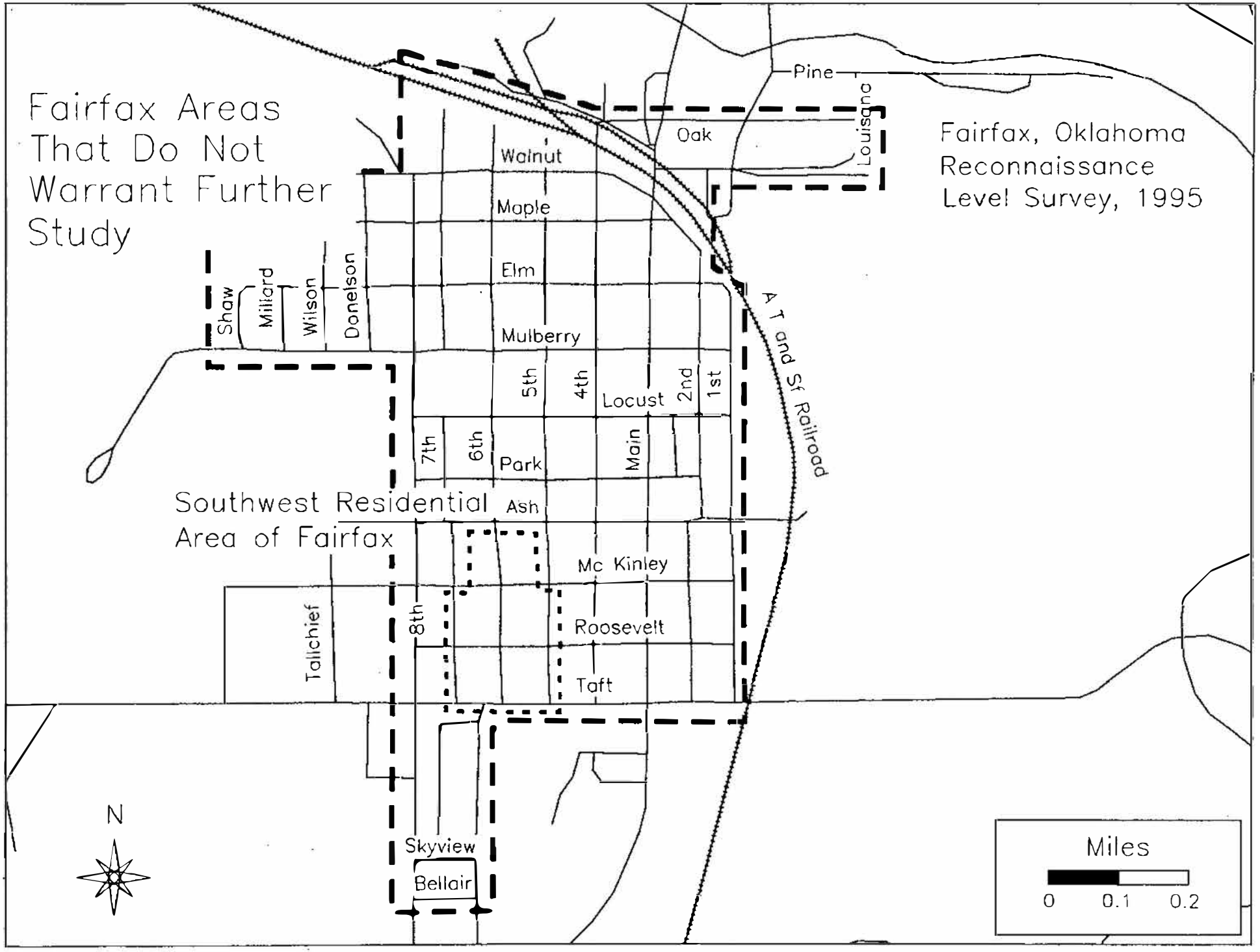
Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties in this area have been altered including additions of small rooms, carports, and exterior siding. Foundations are present on vacant lots indicating homes have been razed or

destroyed by fire. Vacant houses in poor condition are noticeable from the street. Several new homes detract from the area's continuity interspersed with homes of more than fifty years in age. Overgrown vegetation in gaps is evident.

Recommendation:

The loss of integrity, unoccupied residences, and lack of visual cohesiveness due to vacant lots disqualifies this area from further study. Area #3 in Fairfax contains no individual properties that warrant further study.


Fairfax Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Fairfax, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1995
Pine
Oak
Louisana
Walnut
Maple
Elm
Mulberry
Shaw
Millard
Wilson
Donelson
5th
4th
Locust
2nd
1st
7th
6th
Park
Main
A T and Sf Railroad
Southwest Residential Area of Fairfax
Ash
Mc Kinley
Roosevelt
Taft
8th
Tallchief
Skyview
Bellair
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF NOWATA-AREA #3

Description:

Located northeast of the downtown central business district, Area #3 is the historical and present day African-American neighborhood in Nowata. Three African-American churches remain extant and are the focal points of the area. The foundation of the all-black Lincoln School, the segregated educational facility in Nowata, is located on East Choctaw Avenue in the area.

The area is included in three additions to the original townsite plat: Fairview Place (1905), Minnie Riley (1906) with extension in 1927, and Keys and Kornegry (1908). An unnamed creek meanders through the area to produce a flood plain which has affected the housing stock at periodic flood times because of standing water up to the porches.

The boundaries of the area begin at the intersection of North Oak and East Seminole, proceed east to North Sycamore, then south to East Choctaw (which are the boundaries of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Nowata designated by OK/SHPO), then south on North Ash to East Shawnee, then east to North Oak, then north along North Oak to point of beginning.

Architecture:

The area is characterized by one-story, simply designed mixed vernacular house styles with National Folk

traditions most common including hall-and-parlor, mass plan-side gabled, and a few pyramidals. No examples of I-houses or shotguns were identified. The housing stock is deteriorated and in poor condition with numerous vacant lots where houses have been removed or razed.

The church architecture of the three religious buildings is vernacular with one-story, gabled or hipped roof, and weatherboard or stucco wall finish present. Minimal exterior features or decorative elements are common. The churches are the First Baptist at 252 North Willow Street (1925), Holiness Church at 236 North Cedar Street (c. 1915), and the Visitor's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal at 303 North Sycamore Street (1936).

Noncontributing Properties:

A significant percentage of the homes have been altered in the form of small room additions and extensive use of various types of siding. Condition of the residences is poor and rehabilitation is necessary or, in some cases, impossible.

Recommendations:

This area was platted during the statehood years of 1906-1908 with many of the properties that remain more than eighty years old and in need of rehabilitation or deteriorated to the point that rehabilitation is impossible. The area does not qualify as a historic

district, but does contain three individual properties (churches) that warrant further study because of their historic association with the African-American community of Nowata.

SOUTHEASTERN NOWATA-AREA #4

Description:

The Southeastern Nowata Area #4 begins at the intersection of East Taylor Avenue and South Ash Street (U.S. Highway 169), proceeds south to East Galer Avenue, then west to South Maple Street, then north to East Taylor Avenue, then east to point of beginning. No interior streets are located within the bounded area nor, according to County Clerk's records, has it been platted. This area is included in the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Nowata; however, it is primarily pasture land with some wooded area on the north side.

Architecture:

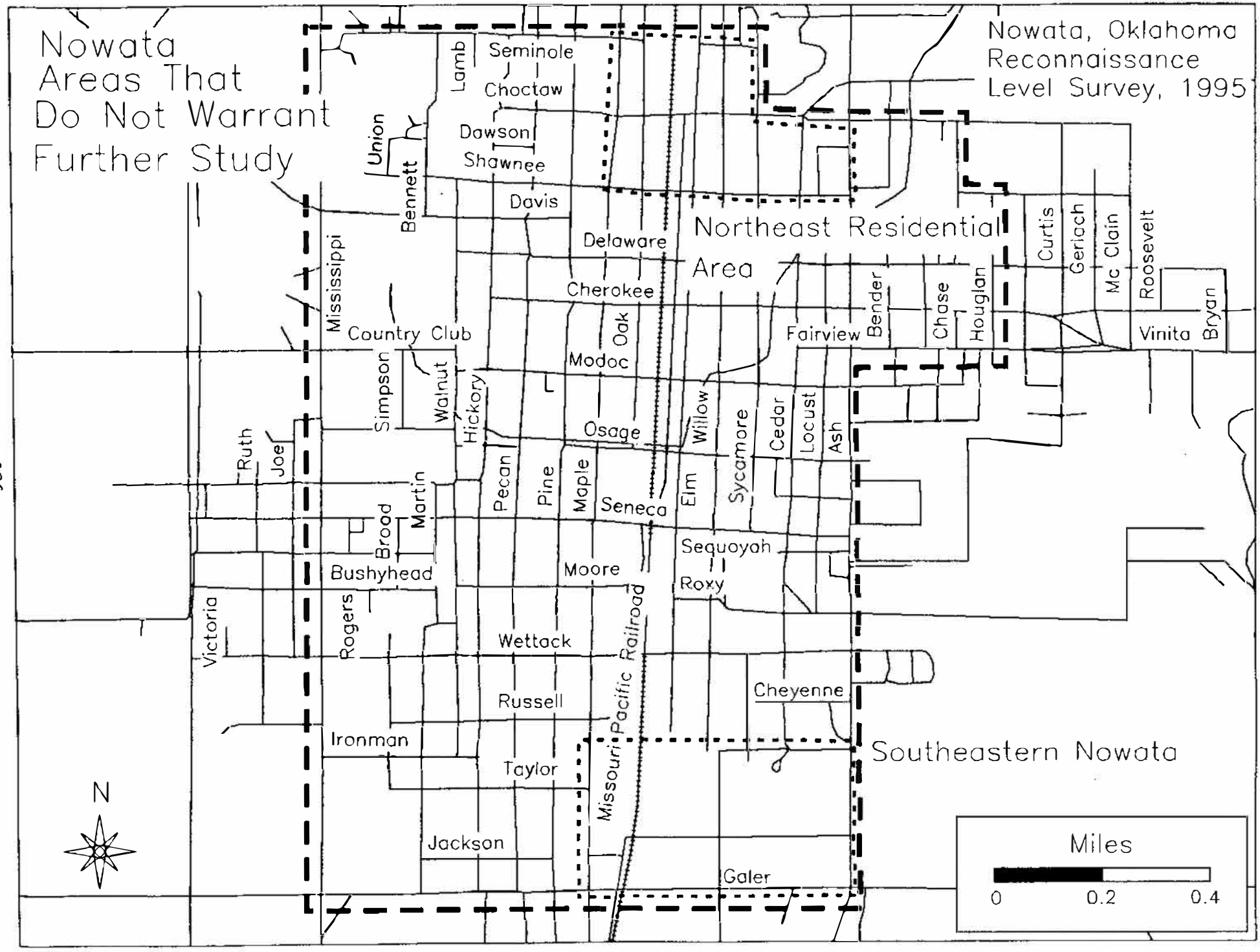
The Area #4 contains no significant buildings, structures, objects, or sites.

Noncontributing Properties:

The area contains neither contributing or noncontributing properties.

Recommendations:

The Southeastern Nowata Area #4, which is primarily open space, is included in the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Nowata warrants no further study nor should have been included in the survey area boundaries. It is within the corporate city limits of Nowata, but contains no properties.


Nowata
Areas That
Do Not Warrant
Further Study
Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995
Northeast Residential
Area
Southeastern Nowata
Lamb
Seminole
Choctaw
Union
Dawson
Shawnee
Bennett
Davis
Delaware
Cherokee
Mississippi
Country Club
Oak
Modoc
Fairview
Bender
Chase
Houglan
Curtis
Geriach
Mc Clain
Roosevelt
Vinita
Bryan
Simpson
Walnut
Hickory
Osage
Willow
Sycamore
Cedar
Locust
Ash
Ruth
Joe
Pecan
Pine
Maple
Seneca
Elm
Martin
Brood
Bushyhead
Moore
Sequoyah
Roxy
Victoria
Rogers
Wettack
Missouri Pacific Railroad
Cheyenne
Russell
Ironman
Taylor
Jackson
Galer
N
Miles
0
0.2
0.4

XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The four towns in the project study area (Cushing, Nowata, Fairfax, and Ralston) share several common characteristics that are categorized under various themes. In terms of location, all four are in the northeast quadrant of the state even though in four separate counties (Cushing-Payne, Nowata-Nowata, Fairfax-Osage, and Ralston-Pawnee) [Fig. 1]. In regard to historic preservation planning purposes, three are located in Management Region 3 (Ralston, Fairfax, and Nowata) while Cushing is in Management Region 6. As to physical geography, Ralston, Fairfax, and Cushing are found in the Sandstone Hills whereas Nowata is in the Prairie Plains, although all four have a relatively uniform topography, ranging from approximately 400-600' above sea level. Thus none of the four towns exhibit a prominent upland or lowland contour. All four have a growing season of 200 days or longer--a long enough period for the chief cereal crops of wheat and corn and the principal fiber crop of cotton to mature. Average annual rainfall for each community ranges between 32 and 36 inches while the average January temperature ranges from about 36 to 38°F and the July average is from roughly 80 to 82°F. The length of the frost-free period, the amount of rainfall, and the temperature patterns greatly influenced the activities of the pioneer settlers. All four towns lie in the drainage basin of the Arkansas River or one of its tributaries such

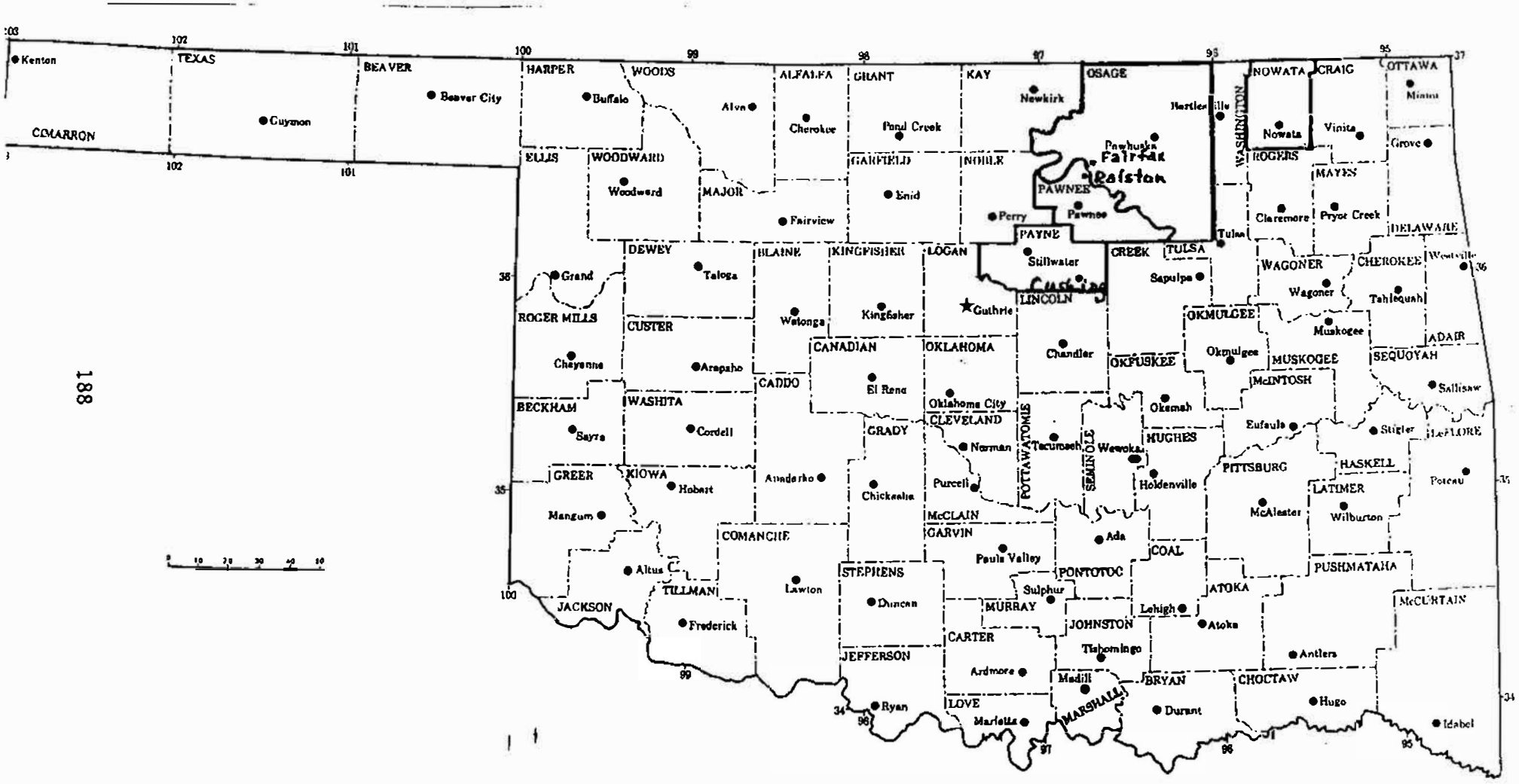


FIG. 1. LOCATION OF FOUR NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 59.

as the Cimarron (Cushing) or Verdigris (Nowata). This factor likewise played an important role in the settlement patterns, agricultural productivity, and transportation systems in each town.

Natural Resources have been a determining factor in the growth and development of the four communities. Coal contributed to the founding of Ralston and affected the evolution of Nowata. Oil and gas, however, have had the greatest impact on the expansion of the four towns, especially in their early histories. Oil and gas were discovered around Nowata in the early 1900s, the Osage Field influenced the development of Ralston and Fairfax in the 1920s, and Cushing was the center of the Cushing Field from 1912 onward. They were all located in or near one of the giant oil fields of Oklahoma during the first half of the twentieth century: Cushing, Burbank, and Avant [Fig. 2].

In addition to natural resources, agriculture has been a consistent segment of the local economies. Located farther to the south than the other three towns, Cushing was a primary cotton marketing and shipping center from the 1890s to 1912 when oil was discovered east of the town, near Drumright. The three communities to the north were known more for their diversified farming economies. Farmers near Ralston, Fairfax, and Nowata were engaged in the production of a variety of crops and livestock. Ralston and Fairfax, located in bluestem grass country, were noted for grazing cattle and hay production, whereas Nowata was a corn and

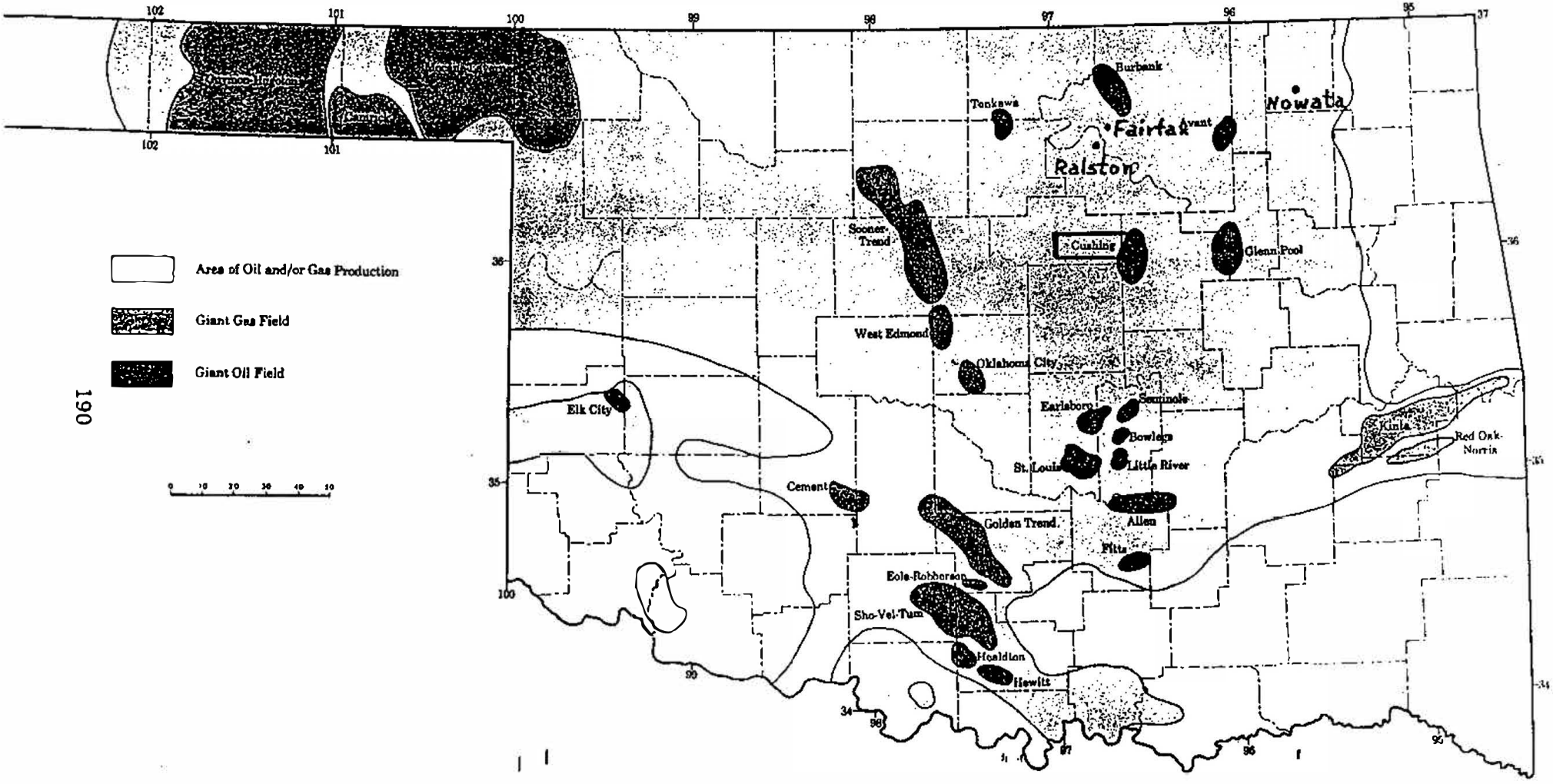


FIG. 2. OIL AND GAS FIELDS IN OKLAHOMA
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 70.

dairying area. They were all important as farm-to-market centers where agriculturalists traded produce for ready-made goods as well as other services such as banking, legal assistance, and health care. During their early histories, each was considered a "central place" for the surrounding region in an era before super highways and faster automobiles.

None of the four towns has ever experienced a sustained population growth rate, although Cushing "boomed" from 1912 to 1920 at the peak of the Cushing Oil Field discoveries. All have witnessed greater population totals during their individual histories than at present. As with many Oklahoma communities associated with petroleum and agriculture, each has gone through "boom and bust" economic cycles which have affected their population rates.

Native American settlement is a theme with which all four towns have been associated. Nowata was a part of the Cherokee Nation prior to statehood. It was located in the Cooweescoowee District, and early settlers at Coodys Bluff to the east, Lenapah to the north, and Talala to the south traded in the stores at Nowata. The Cherokees were responsible for platting the townsite of Nowata in 1892. Moreover, the Delaware Indians settled in the Nowata area under an arrangement with the Cherokees in the 1860s. Ralston was established in Pawnee Indian country near the Osage Indian reservation, while Fairfax was a part of the Osage Nation until 1907. Cushing was founded in the Sac and

Fox Nation after the allotments of 1890 and the Land Run of 1891 opened the area for white settlement. Even after Cushing was homesteaded as a future townsite in 1892, Sac and Fox tribal members lived on Euchee Creek to the east of Cushing.

At the outset each of the towns was heavily dependent on one or more railroad lines. This form of transportation provided major impetus for development of the communities during their early stages. Fairfax was founded on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe right-of-way and resulted in the wholesale removal of the community of Greyhorse to it in 1902. Ralston was established when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad decided to build a bridge across the Arkansas River in 1902. Nowata's existence relied heavily on the coming of the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, and was later influenced by the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroads. Cushing's significance as a cotton processing and marketing center was contingent upon the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad in its early years. Later, it boasted a second railroad (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe) during the oil boom years The latter railroad greatly affected the layout of the town's commercial business district.

Additional transportation and communication systems with existing towns in Oklahoma and out-of-state locations have helped mold each town. Because of their proximity to rivers such as the Arkansas, Cimarron, and Verdigris, each

town at one time or another was influenced by river traffic. The construction of bridges across these rivers also played a major role in their economic and social history. The bridge across the Arkansas, constructed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in 1902, greatly shaped the towns of Ralston and Fairfax. Ralston, for example, once had steamboat passage that ran to Tulsa on the Arkansas River. Because of its central location within the Oklahoma oil fields, Cushing eventually became the "pipeline crossroads" of the nation during and after its petroleum boom. Finally, the coming of paved roads and the emergence of a state and national highway system resulted in all four towns being located on one or more state or national highways. Nowata was blessed with two U.S. Highways running through it, including U.S. Highway 60, an east-west route, and U.S. Highway 169, a north-south artery [Fig. 3]. Cushing possessed two state highways, Oklahoma 33, an east-west thoroughfare, and Oklahoma 18, which led north to Ralston and Fairfax.

All developed a local industrial base consisting of agricultural and petroleum-related plants and factories. Representative of the agricultural sector were broom factories (Ralston), creameries (Cushing), grain elevators (Nowata), milk depots (Fairfax), and cotton gins (Cushing and Ralston). Cushing, in addition to its pipelines, was home for more than a dozen oil and gas refineries during its

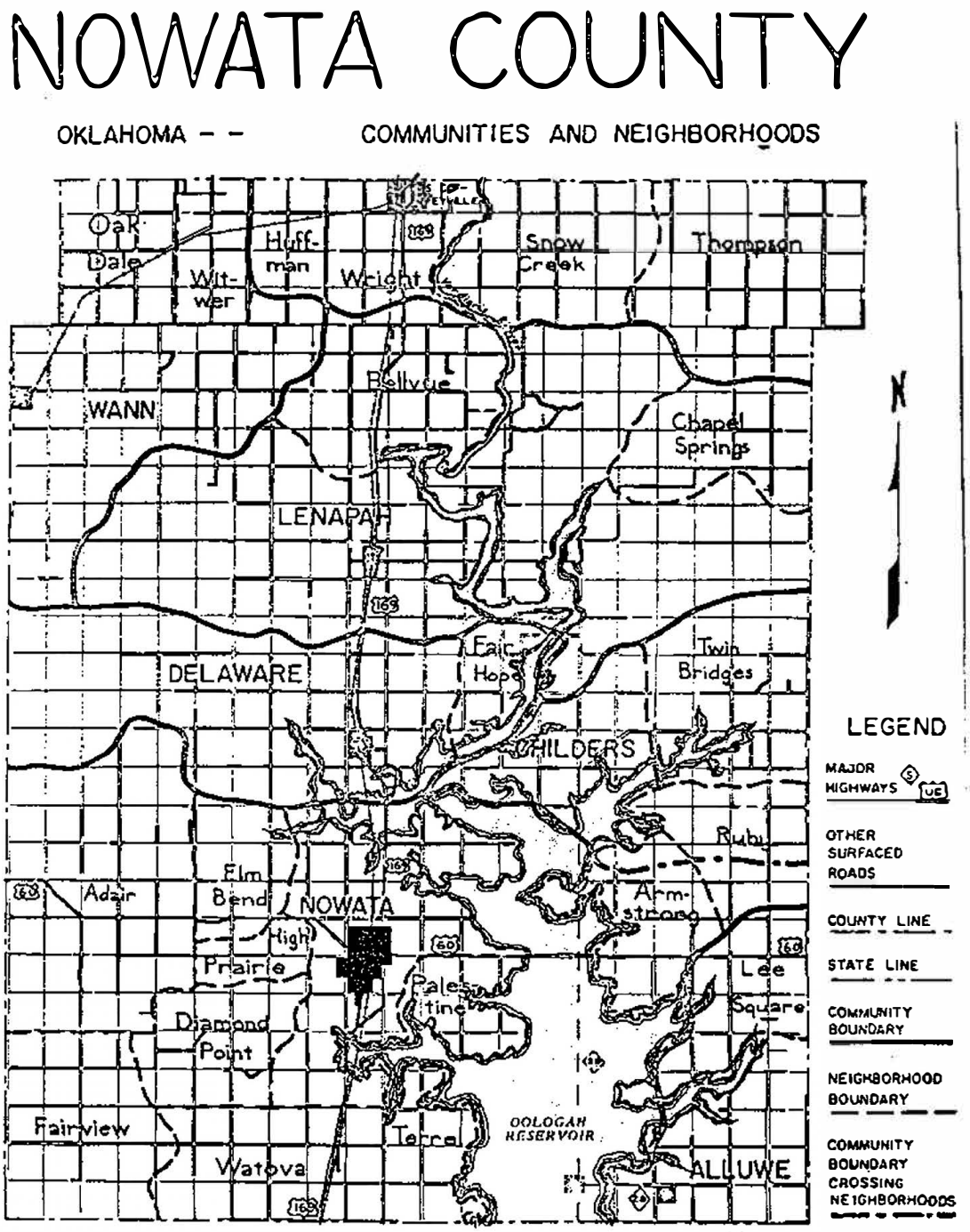


FIG. 3. HIGHWAY ROUTES THROUGH NOWATA COUNTY
Source; Economic Base Report: Nowata County Oklahoma Employment Securities Commission (1966)

heyday, while Nowata boasted of one of the largest casinghead gasoline plants in the state.

Each town maintained a vibrant commercial and professional business district. Physicians, dentists, attorney, and teachers were among the professional groups represented in each town. Businesses which flourished included meat markets, grocery stores, drug stores, cafes and restaurants, bakeries, dry goods, hardwares, furniture stores, garages and auto agencies, ice plants, lumber yards, undertakers, millineries and haberdasheries, and banks (all four had at least two). Moreover, each possessed at least one newspaper and Cushing supported two at one time (Ralston News, Fairfax Chief, Nowata Daily Star, and Cushing Independent and Herald).

Each town took great pride in the public services provided to their residents. Funds were raised and accommodations were made for paved streets and sidewalks, telephone exchanges, water plants, sewage systems, fire and police protection, and schools. Fairfax, for example, passed a school bond without a dissenting vote to construct one of the finest school buildings in the state, a $50,000 project by 1910.

Socially and culturally, the four towns demonstrated early on that they were interested in more than work. A variety of social and cultural events occurred in the early phases of these communities including the formulation of brass bands and community orchestras, town team baseball,

and organization of civic and fraternal groups. Both Ralston and Cushing built opera houses which staged live vaudeville and music performances, and all four supported motion picture theaters. Fraternal groups were well-represented in the four towns including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and Rebekahs. Finally, all mainline religious denominations were found in the four towns including Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Christians, Episcopalians, and Fairfax had a Christian Science group. In each community, religious groups were among the first to organize, hold services, and construct buildings to house congregations.

These themes are given more indepth analysis in the following examination of each town's historical background. All four towns were founded around the turn of the century, therefore, no particular order is placed on the foregoing sections.

NOWATA

Founding and Naming

Nowata is located in the south central section of Nowata County, about 25 miles south of Coffeyville, Kansas; 33 miles west of Vinita; 30 miles north of Claremore; 50 miles northeast of Tulsa; and 20 miles southeast of Bartlesville [Fig. 3].

As indicated in the Introduction, Nowata's association with Native Americans dates to the early nineteenth century when the Cherokees were given title to most of northeastern Oklahoma in a series of treaties with the Federal government starting in 1817, followed by those in 1828 and 1830. In the treaties of 1828 and 1830, the Cherokees obtained all of Nowata County. In a treaty with the Cherokee Nation in 1867, the Delawares settled on Cherokee land with a majority of them locating in Nowata County. The town of Lenapah, to the north of the city of Nowata, derived its name from the Delaware "Lenni Lenape" which means "first people" in their language [Fig. 4].

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway (later the Missouri Pacific) completed a line through the old Cherokee town of Nowata in 1889. It ran from Coffeyville, Kansas to Fort Smith, Arkansas. There are several stories as to the naming of the town. According to one report, two surveyors for the railroad boarded with an educated Cherokee woman and asked her for possible station names for towns along the line. The woman suggested "Noweta" from the Delaware word

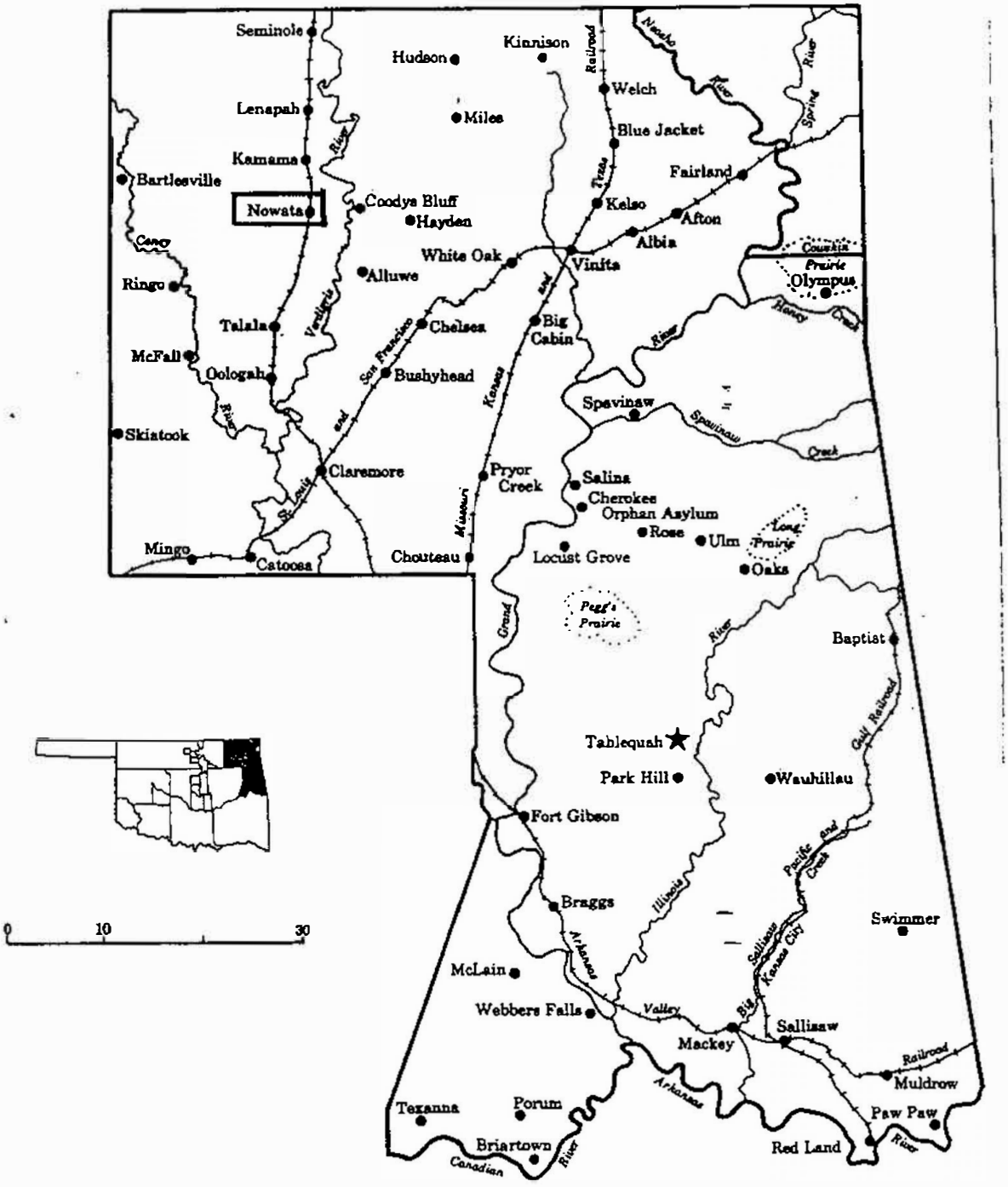


FIG. 4. CHEROKEE NATION: NOWATA AND LENAPAH
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 36.

meaning "welcome." Two different accounts are told about how the spelling was changed to the present "Nowata."

One of the stories is that the U.S. Post Office Department misspelled the name of the town in their official records, while still another account relates that a drunken painter painted the misspelled "NOWATA" on the railway depot and the name endured.

Yet another story is told of how Nowata's name was derived:

> A Georgian, who although a good plainsman, was a poor speller. One day, while traveling across the prairie toward the government station at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, he came upon a sign directing travelers to Rattlesnake Springs, four miles off the trail. Being thirsty, the Georgian visited the Springs, but found the small stream dry. Returning to the trail and to prevent other travelers making fruitless trips he decided to write "No Water." And that was where the poor spelling figured. As he was a southerner, the man pronounced 'water' as 'wata,' so in straggling letters he wrote 'No Wata' across the sign. The town grew up near there and was known as No-Wata(1).

In 1892 the Cherokee Nation established the townsite of Nowata as one mile square and lots were sold at auction [Fig. 5]. The Federal government incorporated Nowata in 1904 and reduced the townsite to 320 acres. Thus, a controversy ensued between the two governments. The Cherokees favored a larger townsite and a more wide open policy. The Federal marshal of Nowata killed the Cherokee marshal and his brother in a gun fight. The Federal marshal was charged and convicted of murder, but was soon pardoned by President Theodore Roosevelt. Afterwards, the Federally-

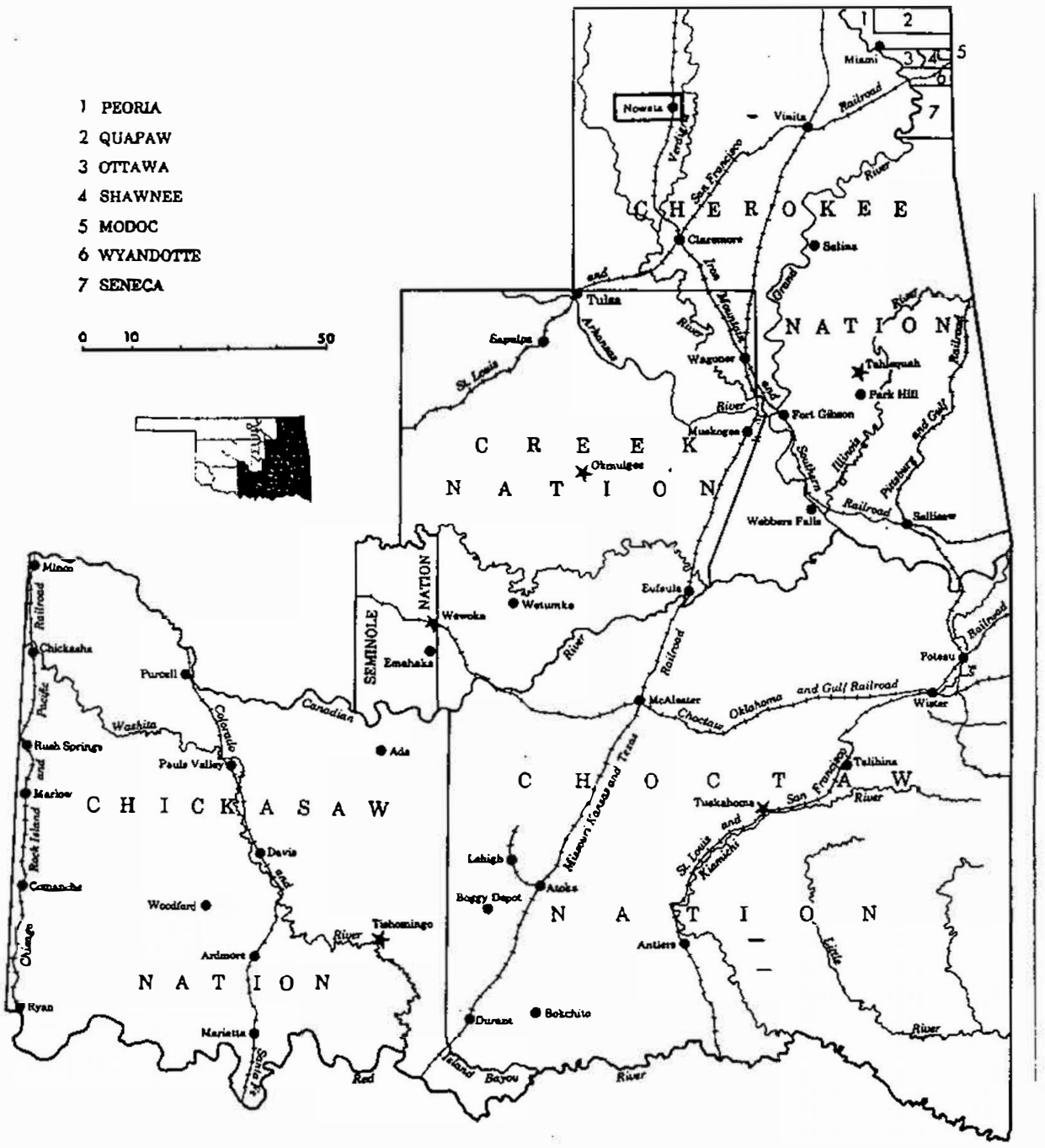


FIG. 5. INDIAN TERRITORY (1889)-NOWATA
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 52.

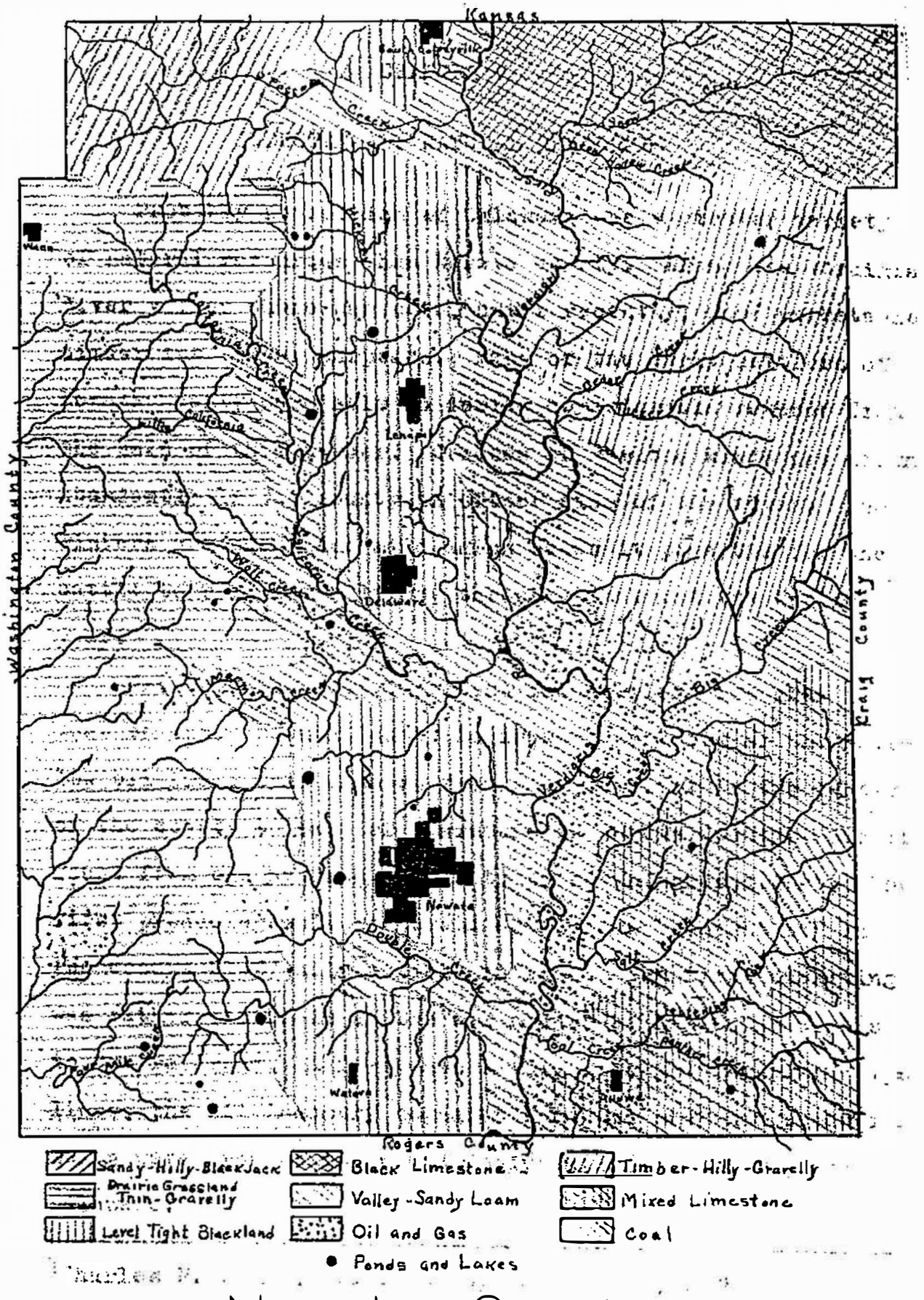
chartered government prevailed and the town of Nowata became relatively peaceful (2).

Natural Resources

The timber along the Verdigris River and its tributaries was of good quality at the time of Nowata's settlement [Fig. 6]. Many carloads of walnut logs were cut and shipped by rail to northern furniture factories after the railroad was extended to Nowata. Cottonwood logs, also from the Verdigris valley, were of high quality and suitable for building purposes. Thus a good grade of locally-produced lumber was available for the construction of the town's early wood-frame buildings (3).

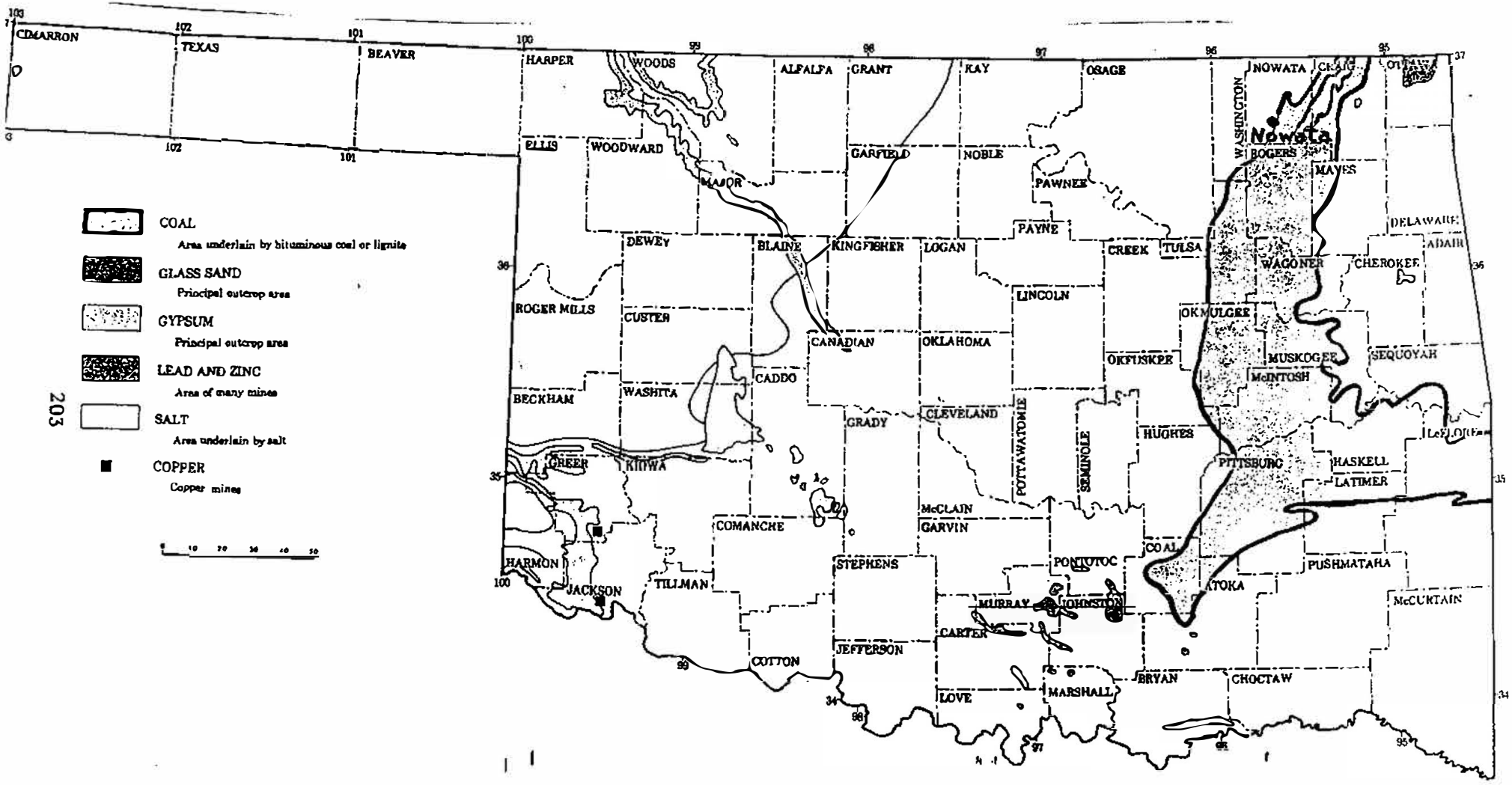
The area around Nowata was and still is a major coal producer, especially to the southeast of the city. The coal is located near the surface, therefore, strip, or surface, mining is the common method employed in securing the coal. Most of the early coal production was used locally for heating purposes; however, in recent years, the Peabody Coal Company, a St. Louis-based firm, has shipped to out-of-state markets [Fig. 7] (4).

The principal impetus for the early growth of Nowata was provided by the opening of the oil and gas fields. The first producing oil well in the Nowata vicinity was drilled in the Coodys Bluff-Alluwe Field, southeast of the city, in 1904. The first activity in the Delaware-Childers Pool, northeast of Nowata, was in 1905. It was followed by the



Nowata County

FIG. 6. NATURAL RESOURCES IN NOWATA COUNTY
Source: Gay, F. M., "History of Nowata County" (1937)



203

FIG. 7. COAL PRODUCTION NEAR NOWATA
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, 71.

famous Hog Shooter discovery in western Nowata County in 1906.

The Coodys Bluff-Alluwe-Chelsea District was one of the most active pools in Oklahoma in 1905-06. A total of 1,490 wells were drilled, all of which produced various quantities of crude. The Delaware-Childers Pool, by 1911, was producing from approximately 475 wells with an initial output of 120 barrels per day.

The Lenapah District, almost due north of Nowata, was opened in 1904 by the Bearea Oil and Gas Company. It flowed at 500 barrels per day at a depth of 980 feet. Additional pools opened in Nowata County including Elliott (1909), north of the Lenapah District; and the Adair (1911) and South Coffeyville (1915) were opened in the northern portion of the county (5).

Four major companies operated in and around Nowata including Prairie Sinclair, Harmon-Whitehill, Delaware Consolidated, and Forest Petroleum. Most of these wells, drilled at shallow depths, produced steadily until the 1930s. During the oil boom period, oil well supplies were shipped into Nowata by rail and freighted out to the wells by wagon. It was reported that every morning 150 to 300 teams left the city of Nowata for the oil fields, loaded with supplies (6). One oil well drilled in Nowata struck "radium" water at a depth of 1,500 feet. A promotional pamphlet published in 1906 by the Nowata Commercial Club extolled the healing power of this water. And eventually a

radium water bathhouse of eighty-five rooms was added to one of Nowata's hotels, the still extant Savoy (7).

In addition to oil, significant quantities of natural gas were discovered in the Nowata region. It was first used as a heating fuel for homes, businesses, and industries in the city. Later, surplus natural gas was shipped via a pipeline to Coffeyville, Kansas and other communities in the area. A number of natural gas companies were based in and around Nowata. The Henderson Gasoline Company, for example, was headquartered in Nowata. It became one of the largest manufacturers of casinghead gas in the 1920s (8).

By the 1930s, most of these oil and gas wells were in a state of decline. But the early discoveries in and around Nowata had greatly enhanced its position as a center for the county's oil district, and provided major stimulus for the blossoming of the city during the first twenty-five years of its existence.

During the Great Depression, petroleum engineers advised operators in the Nowata area to recondition oil and gas wells by cleaning and repairing pipe casings and deepening selected wells to lower oil-bearing sand.

The Coodys Bluff-Alluwe-Chelsea District was one of the first in the nation to demonstrate the effectiveness of "water flooding" as a conservation technique to secure maximum recovery of the petroleum remaining in the individual wells. Nowata's role as a petroleum center was enhanced during World War II because of oil supplies needed

in the wartime effort. This event allowed Nowata to regain some of its petroleum activity lost in the Great Depression years of the 1930s (9).

Agriculture

Along the Verdigris River were some of the richest alluvial soils in northeastern Oklahoma, sometimes the bottom land extending up to 2-3 miles wide [Fig. 6]. Although some cotton was grown along the river and creek bottoms, it was corn that became the major crop. It was not only a staple crop used locally by farmers for feeding livestock, but also a crop for which there was usually a market at some price (10).

In terms of livestock, the pioneer farmers around Nowata possessed at minimum a team of horses and/or mules, a milk cow, and some hogs and chickens. Horse and mule production for the earliest agriculturalists was important because these animals served as the primary source for travel other than railroads. More important, they were the principal source of power in preparation of the soil for planting, cultivation of the crops, and eventual harvesting of the produce.

Dairying was also an important component of the farm economy around Nowata. It served as a food supply source for farm families as well as for cash income. Raw milk was sold at milk depots in Nowata, but the major use of milk was in the production of cream and butter. These by-products

were either sold by the farmers themselves or marketed at local creameries in Nowata.

Poultry provided a complementary produce to dairying. "Butter and egg" cash was a significant source of income for local farmers, who used the income derived from these products to purchase goods and services in downtown Nowata, or traded the produce with local merchants for "store-bought" goods (11).

Unfortunately, the agricultural economy around Nowata fell on hard times in the 1930s, like so many other communities in Oklahoma. Farmers had not conserved the soil adequately. The rich soil was quickly reaching a depleted stage. With the help of the county extension service, farmers turned to crop rotation, cover crops such as legumes, and the use of farm manure to restore nutrients to the exhausted soil. The New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration offered a variety of programs to aid the depression-ridden farmer. The triple A (Agricultural Adjustment Act) set aside acreage to curb overproduction, the R.E.A. (Rural Electrical Administration) brought electricity to farm families, and the C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps) introduced new techniques in soil and water conservation. A C.C.C. camp was located in Nowata in the 1930s. The C.C.C. operation in Nowata supervised a land survey of the county and introduced terracing to local farmers to help with soil conservation (12).

Rural farm population in Nowata County had decreased by almost 50 percent in 1950. This was primarily because of the combining of farm units and mechanization of farms in the 1930s and 1940s. Agriculture, however, remained the largest source of income in the county by 1950 with beef cattle and dairying the major activities The main crops in the county by 1950 were hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, and alfalfa. This reflected a more diversified farming plan employed by Nowata County farmers during the 1930s and 1940s. Beef cattle were shipped to markets in Kansas City, Joplin, Tulsa, and Parsons. Production of hogs, poultry, and sheep added more variety to farming operations in the diversification process (13).

Commercial Establishments

To serve the farmers and petroleum workers of the surrounding countryside, Nowata developed a vigorous central business district. For construction of such buildings as homes, barns, outbuildings, and oil derricks, Nowata boasted of four lumberyards by the 1920s. Three banks with resources totaling $2.5 million and deposits amounting to $1.7 million provided adequate loans for merchants, farmers, and petroleum producers as well as a safe depository for their incomes. Three seed houses and two grain elevators were necessary facilities in order for the area farmers to produce and store their crops (14).

Three hotels by the 1920s indicated a growth in business and industrial activity. Two of these remain

extant--Savoy and Campbell. These were used to house visiting petroleum company officials, lease buyers, and other businessmen visiting the city. In addition to these commercial establishments, Nowata boasted a variety of other stores which catered to city residents and visitors including groceries, dry goods, hardwares, millineries and haberdasheries, drug stores, cafes and restaurants, saloons and billiard parlors, machine and blacksmith shops, garages and automobile agencies, barber ships, and an undertaking business (15).

The first building in Nowata was the railroad depot erected in 1889. The first structure to house a business was J.E. Campbell's general store, which was followed by Nowata's first hotel constructed by W.V. Carey. Both of these wood-frame buildings were destroyed by fire shortly after the town was founded. Campbell later rebuilt his store in 1894 which was Nowata's second brick building and remains extant today. It had been preceded by another brick structure, Henry Armstrong's Farmers Supply Company. The post office building was the third permanent brick building in the downtown area (16).

By 1950, Nowata's position as a trade center for the county remained intact with two banks serving the agricultural and petroleum sectors of the local economy. The Savoy Hotel, only one remaining, operated in the downtown area, but two new motels accommodated visitors and travelers along U.S. Highway 160. The Rex Theater in the

central business district retained its role as a major entertainment center for the community; however, Nowata boasted a drive-in by this time. Additional commercial establishments by 1950 included nine cafes, five nursing homes, bus station, bowling alley, and roller skating rink (17).

Schools and Churches

Other than commercial buildings, among the first to be constructed were schools and churches which reflected Nowata's interest in education and religion. Under Cherokee rule at the outset, there was no provision for public taxation to support public schools in Nowata. The residents, therefore, pooled their resources to build a wood-frame school house and the first term opened in 1892. The first permanent high school building was not erected until 1918 followed by an elementary school building a year later (18). By 1920 total enrollment in Nowata's schools were 1,406 with the following distribution of the biracial composition of the student population and accommodation for separate schools: white elementary, 874; white high school, 318; black elementary, 161; and black high school, 53 (19).

At the first auction of lots for Nowata, a number were purchased for churches. Initially, a small, wood-frame structure was erected on one of these lots which was used by all the existing religious denominations. In 1919 the original wood structure was replaced with a brick building which became the Baptist church. The Presbyterian Church,

constructed in 1908 at 202 West Delaware, was the first denomination to have a permanent facility (OLI 1993). Other denominations quickly followed in the construction of church buildings including the Methodists (1910), Christian (1911), Episcopal (1912), and Catholics (1919). By the 1920s, Nowata had seven churches with an estimated membership of 1,500. Of these seven churches, only the Presbyterian building remains intact and it has several additions (20).

Politics and Government

The city of Nowata was included in 1905 in the proposed Indian state of Sequoyah in the county of Lenapah [Fig. 8]. This proposed county contained approximately one-fourth of Washington County in addition to the present area of Nowata County. Following the determination by the Federal government that Oklahoma would be one state rather than two, the Oklahoma state constitutional convention met in Guthrie in 1907. At this time, Nowata was selected as the temporary county seat of Nowata County. In 1908, when the permanent county seat was decided by a popular vote, Nowata won the heated contest over Delaware (21).

During the Indian Territorial era, the United States Congress established courts in several towns throughout the territory. Nowata was selected as one of those sites in 1904. The third story of the First National Bank of Nowata served as meeting space for the Federal courtroom (22).

Nowata was one of the first communities in Oklahoma to adopt the commission form of municipal government in 1913.

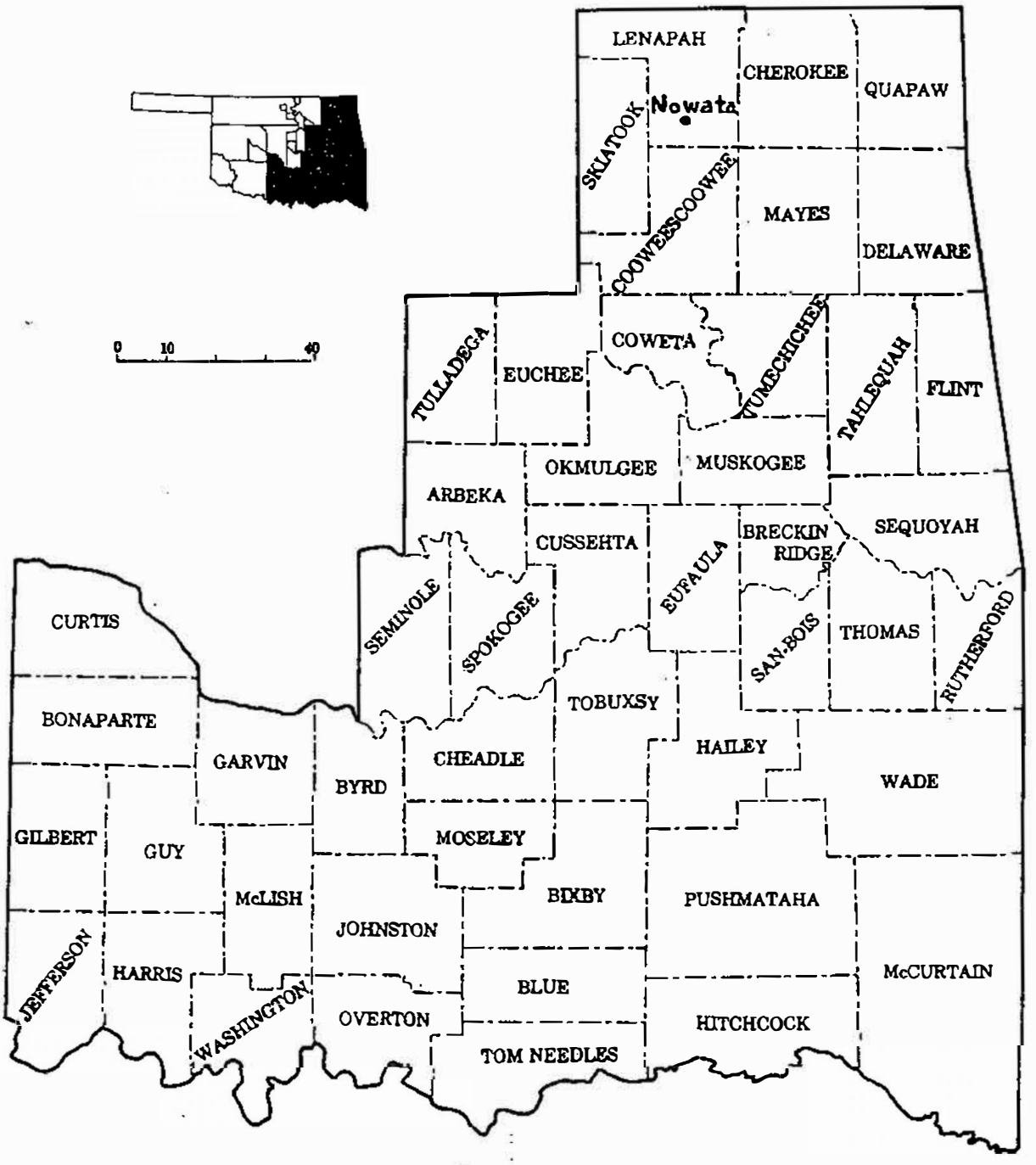


FIG. 8. NOWATA IN PROPOSED STATE OF SEQUOYAH
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 56.

By the 1930s, the city was guided by a city manager-commission type of local government (23) [Fig. 9].

By 1950, Nowata retained its position as the county seat of Nowata County. This served as a local focal point for county legal and political activities, and enabled the town to attract county residents who needed to engage in political matters. The city remained guided by the city manager-commission form of municipal government with the mayor elected to the commission and serving as a dignitary for city promotional events (24).

Cultural Events and Social Clubs

The city of Nowata was not without its sociocultural history. One of the earliest social clubs to promote literary readings and musical performances was the La-Kee-Kon Women's Club organized in 1903. It was an award-winning member of the Oklahoma State Federation of Womens Clubs. In addition to the Women's Club, a Nowata Music Club, organized in 1905, was influential in bringing to Nowata "many treats in the way of music, art, and lectures; and is encouraging the development and love for things artistic in Nowata" (25). In another source, Nowata residents were described to have a keen interest in cultural events and said to have been "very much interested in music and art" with outstanding musical talent cultivated under the leadership of Mrs. E.B. Lawson, Mrs. J. Wood Glass, and Mrs. T.R. McSpadden (26). The Chamber of Commerce was reported to have membership in practically every household in Nowata,

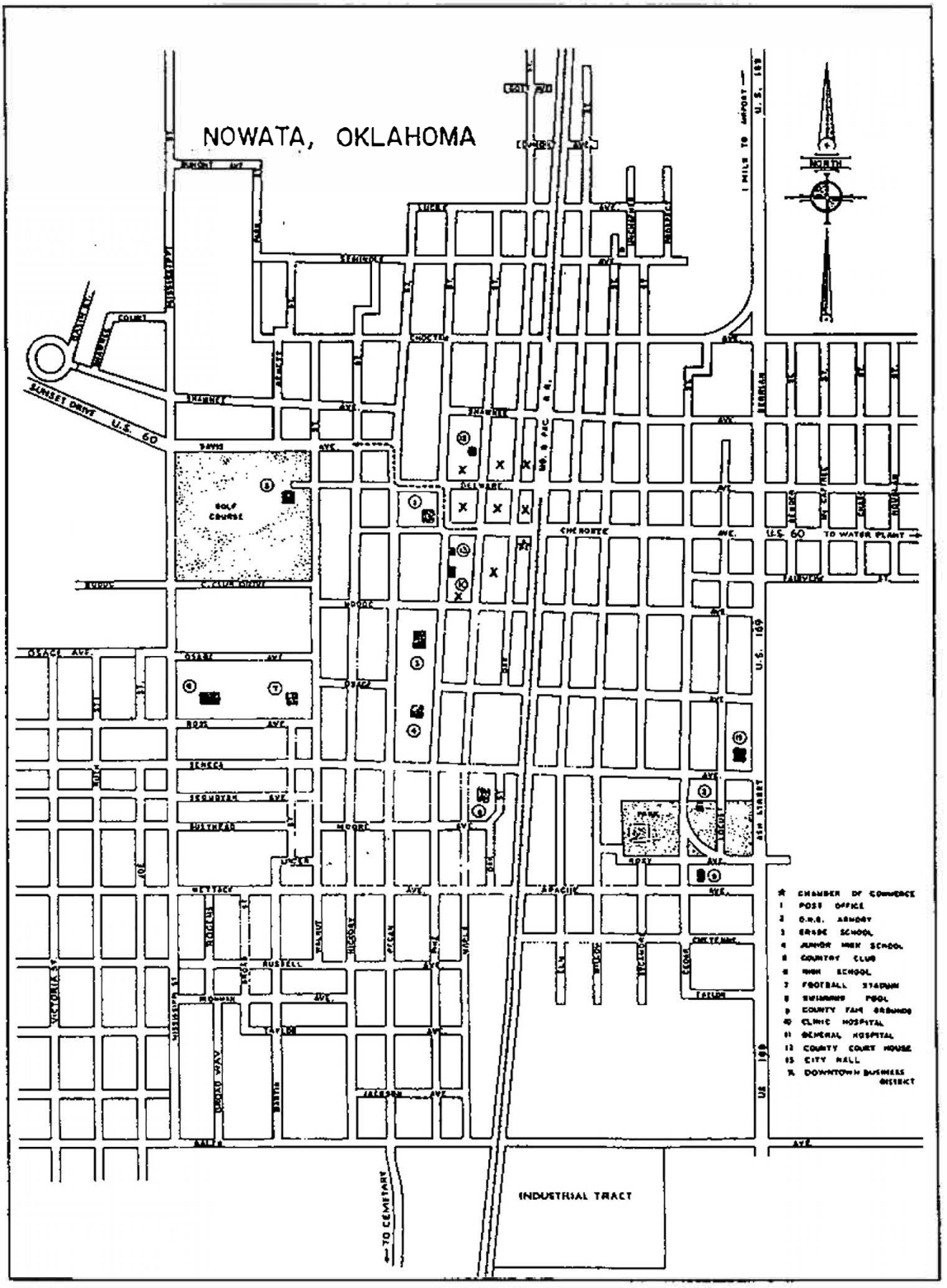


FIG. 9. NOWATA: STREETS AND LANDMARKS
Source: Economic Base Report: Nowata Oklahoma Employment Securities Commission (1966)

and was responsible for raising donations to pave 50 blocks in the residential section by 1925. Finally, civic clubs were first organized by 1920 with the Rotary and Lions among the first (27).

Social and cultural activities in Nowata during the 1930s and 1940s focused on its country club and golf course, public swimming pool, and two city parks. Nearby Oologah Reservoir provided fishing and hunting for the local recreationists. Civic clubs, e.g., Rotary and Lions, the Nowata Daily Star, and the Nowata Public Library also served as sources of social interaction for the town's residents.

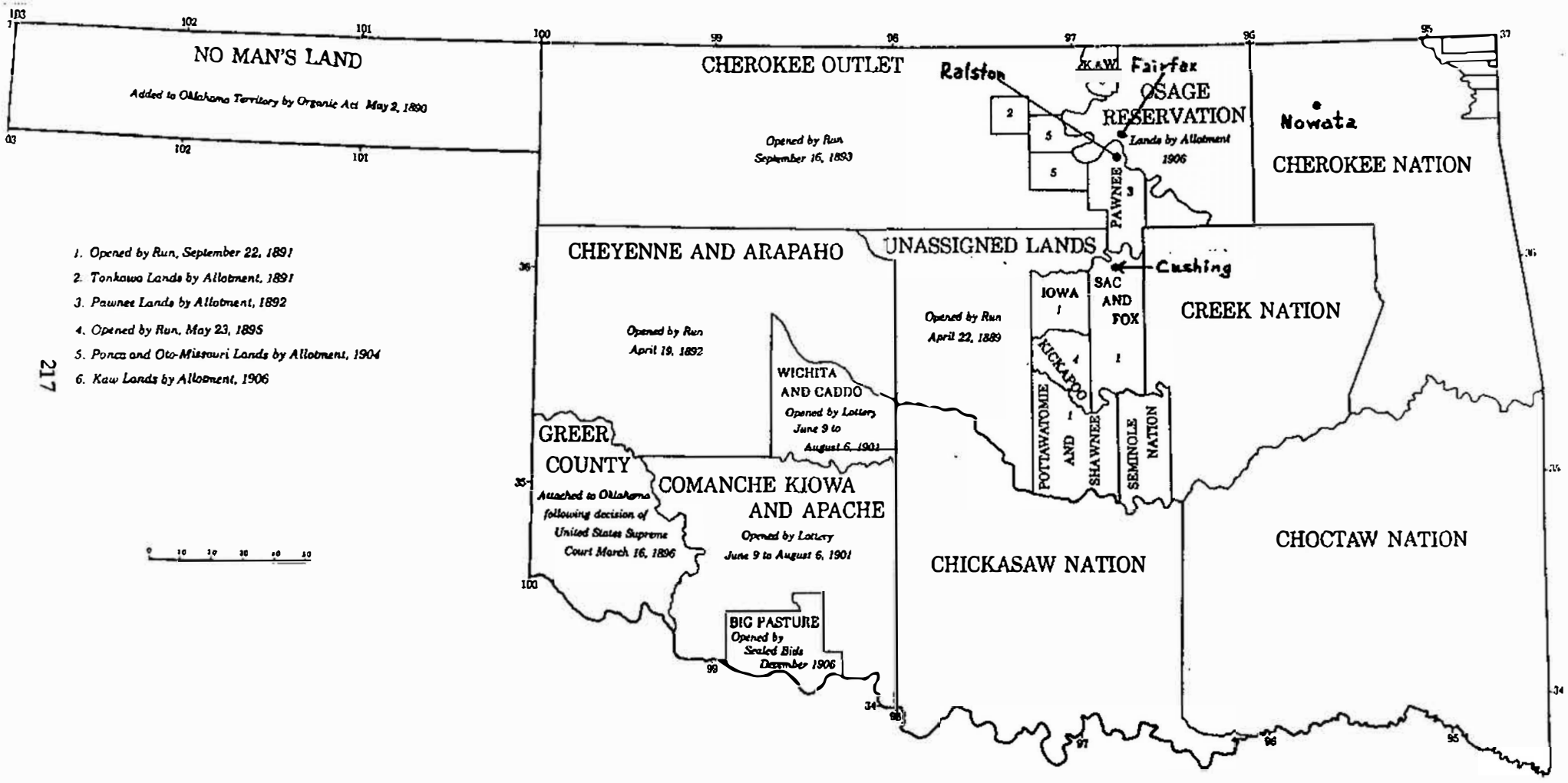
CUSHING

Founding and Naming

New treaties completed in 1866 in Washington, D.C. with each of the Five Civilized Tribes provided land in the western part of Indian Territory for the settlement of tribes from other parts of the United States. One of these tribes was the Sac and Fox which was allotted land in the Creek Nation. Their reservation was a twenty mile area between the Cimarron River on the north, North Canadian River on the south, Creek Nation on the east, and the Iowa and Kickapoo reservations to the west (28).

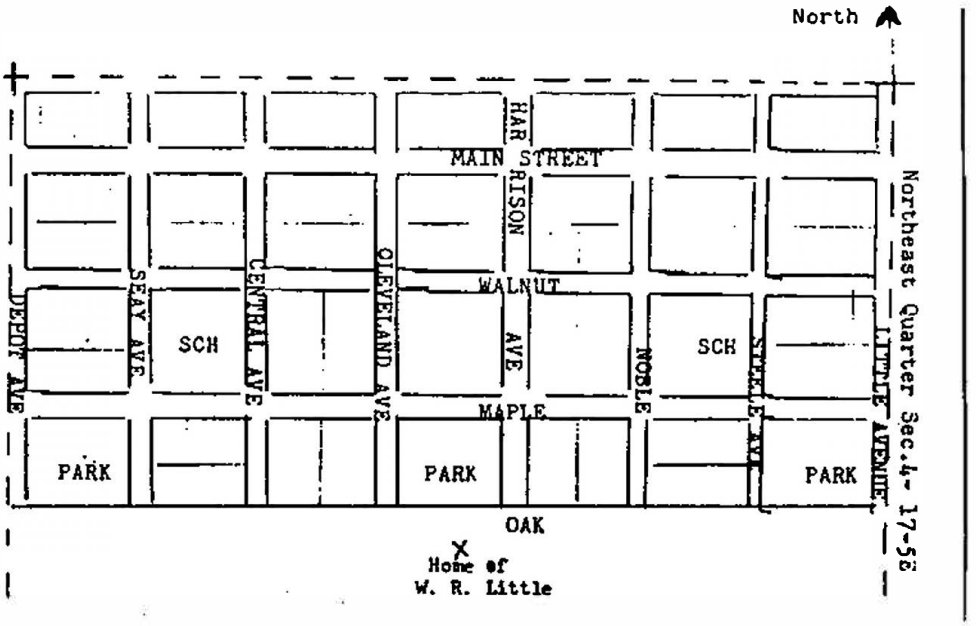
The Organic Act of May 2, 1890 provided allotments of 160 acres of land to each of the 549 Sac and Fox Indians. This left many quarter sections of land available to the first who made proper claim in the second land run of September 22, 1891. Some 85,000 acres were declared open at this time [Fig. 10].

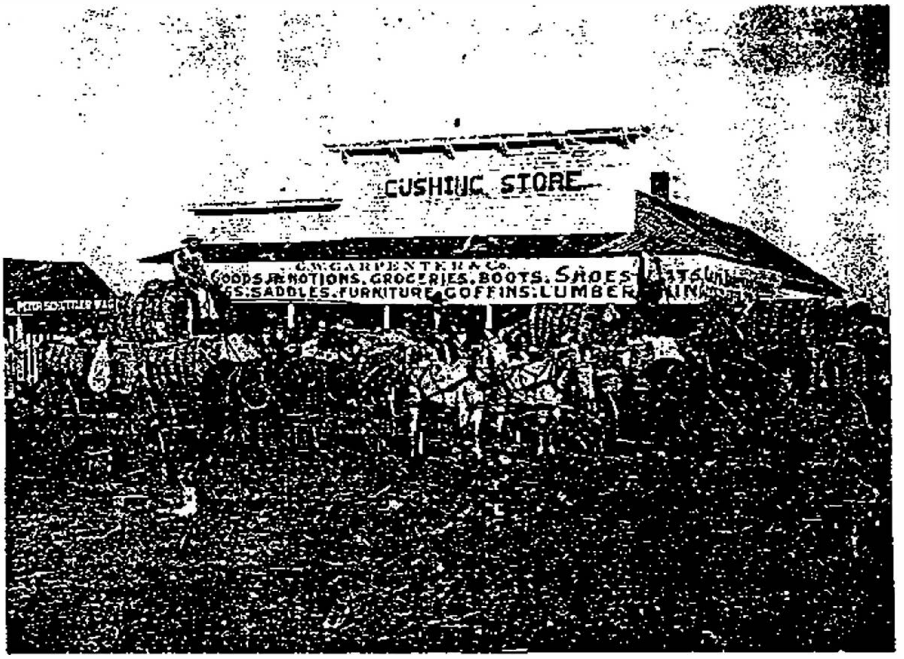
William Rae Little, an Indian trader, was familiar with the Sac and Fox land as he had secured a government trading license in the Sac and Fox Nation in 1882. His objective was to obtain a suitable homestead in a good location that would become a townsite. He claimed the NE 1/4 of Section 4 T17-N-R-5-E at the Guthrie land office on September 28, 1891. Here "Billy" Little built a 14X28 frame house in the center of his 160-acre claim with all the materials hauled by team and wagon from Guthrie (29) [Photo 1].



217

FIG. 10. SAC AND FOX RESERVATION-LAND RUN OF 1891
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 48.





C. W. Carpenter & Co. Store, Cushing's first general store

PHOTO 1. LOCATION OF LITTLE HOME AND C. W. CARPENTER STORE-CUSHING

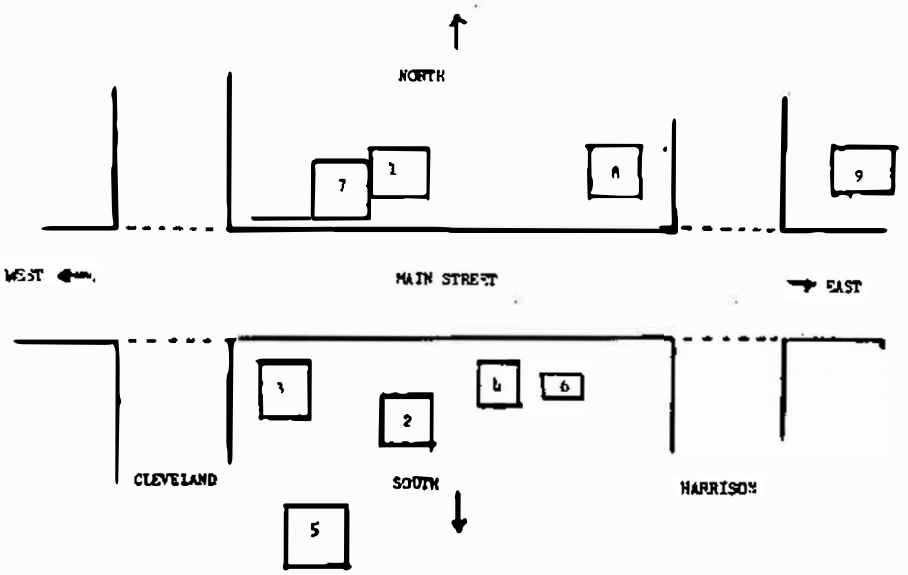
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 12 and 101.

On January 18, 1892 Billy Little filed an application with the Guthrie land office to commit 80 acres of his land for a townsite. A surveyed plat was filed with the application and on August 9, 1892 the sale of lots on the townsite was launched. Ten acres were set aside for parks, schools, and other public purposes. On November 1, 1894 the town was organized as a municipality [Fig. 11].

Securing a United States Post Office was also one of Little's goals. Several names were suggested including "Littleton" (after Little), "Keokuk," and "Center." Territorial Congressman Dennis Flynn wisely suggested to Little that the post office be named for the man who would be directly responsible for approving the post office application. Marshall Cushing, private secretary to John Wanamaker, Postmaster General in President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet, was sent a wire with the message: "Give us a post office 43 miles northeast of Guthrie and it will bear your name." The application for the post office was approved on November 10, 1891, less than two months after the Land Run of 1891, and Cushing was the name (30).

Natural Resources

Following Tom Slick's strike on the Frank Wheeler farm, approximately twelve miles east of Cushing, Cushing became the focal point of the new oil field because it was the principal town in the area and the closest railroad outlet [Fig. 12]. The new oil field was named "Cushing," and the Tulsa World called it the "Queen of the Oil Field." When



FIRST TOWNSITE September 1892
of Cushing, Oklahoma Territory

1 Wynfield Hull moved store from west hill, July 1892
2. T. B. Brown moved small store building from east of town, July 1892
3. Home-Harness Shop of George Robertson built July, 1892
4. Saloon owned by James G. "Jay" Greenlee
5. Branstetter's Blacksmith Shop
6. Marion Eaton's Barber Shop
7. Small store; Postoffice moved here from McGuffin's home
8. Mrs. Fox's Hotel and Restaurant
9. L B. "Doc" Hay's Drugstore

Main Street was only a trail; although Cleveland and Harrison Avenues were platted, they were not opened as thoroughfares.

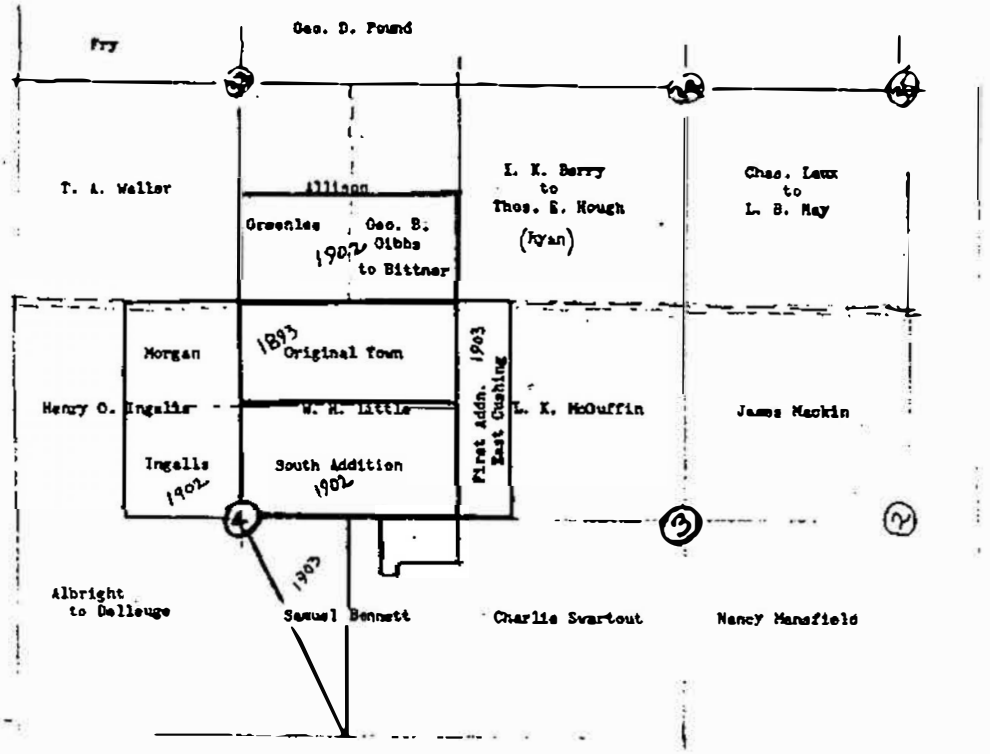
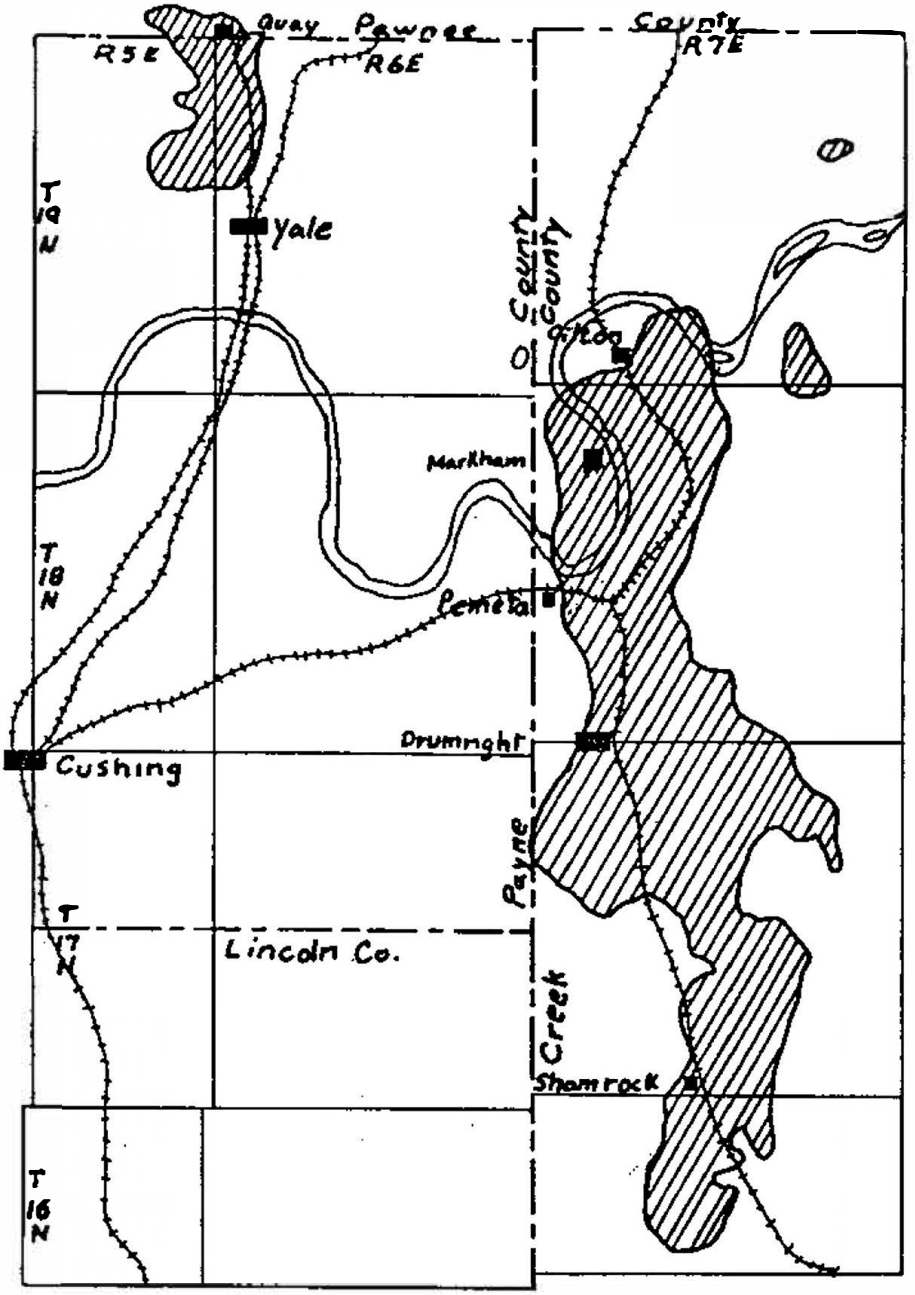


FIG. 11. CUSHING TOWNSITE (1892) AND ADDITIONS (1903)
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 11 and 25.



Source: Luther C. Snider, Oil and Gas in the Mid-Continent Fields (Oklahoma City, 1920), p. 216.

Map of Cushing Oil Field

production peaked at over 300,000 barrels per day in 1915, the population of Cushing was estimated at 7,500, a dramatic increase over its 800 when oil was discovered. Harlow's Weekly noted that if Tulsa was ever to have a rival for oil supremacy in the Mid-Continent Fields, it was likely to be Cushing (31).

Cushing was the chief center for the petroleum business in the Cushing Field. Nine refineries had been erected by 1915, and some 30 operated at one time or another during the boom period from 1912 to 1920. Five major oil field supply companies established distribution warehouses in Cushing including Jarecki, Continental, Nation, Frick-Reid, and Oil Well. Cushing became known as the "Pipeline Capital of the United States" with lines running to Missouri (Kansas City and St. Louis), Texas (Port Arthur, Gainesville, and Beaumont), Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Indiana (Whiting), Illinois (Chicago and East St. Louis), and West Tulsa. Storage facilities were needed because of the surplus production and to store oil while awaiting higher prices. In 1915, the tank building payroll exceeded $200,000 a month and provided significant employment for Cushing's economy. The largest tank farm in the world was constructed by White and Sinclair just outside of Cushing. It covered 160 acres and contained four-hundred 55,000 barrel tanks with an estimated storage capacity of approximately 60 million barrels (32).

Cushing was the hub of transportation activity for the oil field. In 1913 it was estimated that about 350 teams of horses, mules, and wagons left Cushing each morning loaded with supplies for work in the field. Cushing's Katy Depot (remains extant) ranked second only to the one in St. Louis in freight receipts, while its Santa Fe Depot ranked first in Oklahoma in its company's receipts. The Santa Fe extended in four directions from Cushing. The line from Newkirk to Pauls Valley placed Cushing on the Santa Fe main line from Kansas City to the Gulf Coast, and branches of the Santa Fe extended into the oil field to Pemeta and Drumright, boom towns to the east of Cushing (33).

Of the refineries, the largest was the Consumers. Built in 1912 by Charles Shaffer, who financed the first drilling by Slick in the Cushing Oil Field, it had an initial capacity of 3,000 barrels of refined oil and gasoline per day with a storage capacity of 140,000 barrels and 150 tank cars to carry oil to distant markets. Located on a 200-acre tract northeast of Cushing, the Consumer's Refinery was handling 5,000 barrels of crude daily by 1918. Shaffer sold his operations in 1919 to the Deep Rock Corporation which continued refining oil and gas until 1955 when Kerr-McGee corporation bought the plant. The refinery at this time maintained a capacity of 19,000 barrels a day and employed 575 workers. In 1971, Kerr-McGee closed operations of the refinery. The equipment was sold and removed in July, 1972 (34).

Although the boom period lasted only about eight years, the Cushing Field was producing at one time an amount that surpassed all the oil then being produced in North, Central, and South America. It dramatically changed the economy and landscape of Cushing for more than sixty years.

By 1940, Cushing's population had declined from the 1930 figure of 9,301 to 7,703. This decrease of 1,598 residents (roughly 17 percent) was due to a number of economic factors, primarily as a result of the Great Depression of the 1930s. During this decade, petroleum engineers recommended to operators that wells be reconditioned and selected wells deepened to lower oil-bearing sand. The Cushing Field output, however, continued to diminish, and by 1937, daily production had dropped to 10,500 barrels (35).

During the 1940s, the population of Cushing rebounded so that by 1950 it had gained 711 residents. Much of this growth was attributed to a boost in the local petroleum economy because of World War II. Cushing's tank farm stored approximately 15,000,000 barrels of oil and two of the original twelve refineries maintained crude oil processing facilities--Deep Rock and Hudson--both of which employed 300-500 workers. Cushing thus retained its role as the "Pipeline Crossroads of the World" throughout the 1940s as it boasted a dozen major pipeline companies and six pumping stations (36).

Agriculture

Cushing was located in a transitional zone between the wheat and cotton zones of Oklahoma. While no crop was dominant in the area around Cushing, cotton was the most important cash crop grown until the 1930s. It was followed by corn, sorghum, oats and hay in relative importance. Wheat was raised only on the larger farms. Farms around Cushing ranged in size from 40 to 160 acres with the most common combination of crops on a 160-acre farm consisting of the following: 35 acres of cotton, 25 acres of sorghum, 20 acres of oats, 15 acres of wheat, 10 acres of corn, 10 acres of hay, and 45 acres of pasture (37).

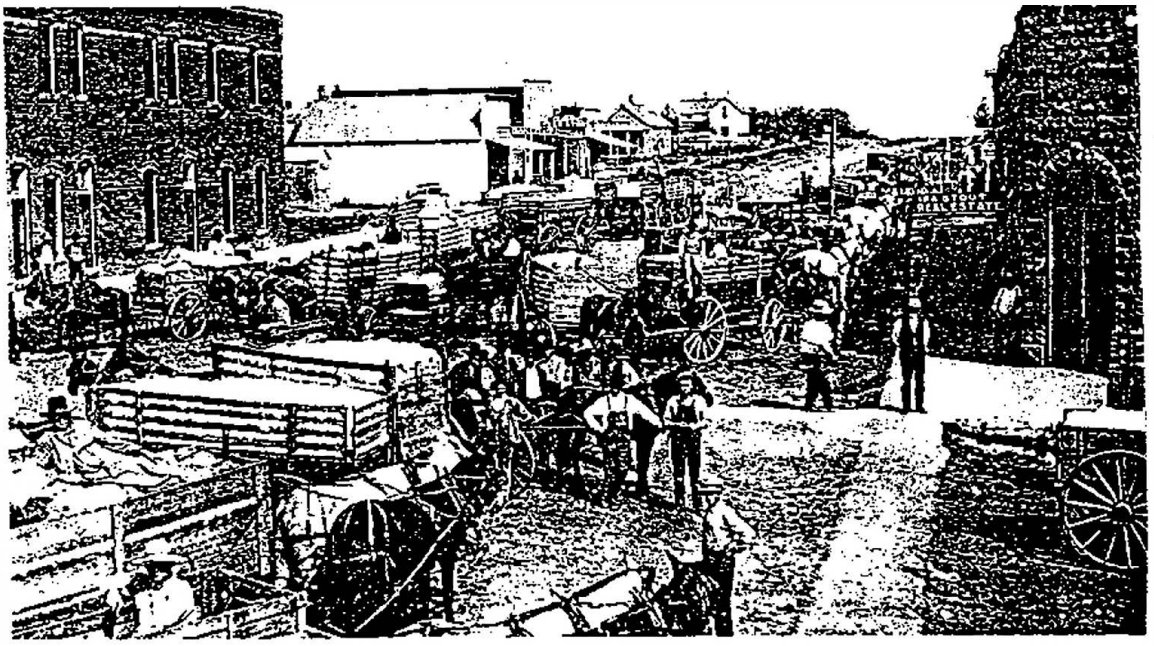
With two railroads by 1903, thousands of bales of cotton and cotton byproducts were shipped from Cushing each year. Several new cotton companies were established including the Farmer's Cotton Cooperative, Cushing Cotton Company, People's Compress Company, and the Johnston Cotton Gin. The streets of Cushing held between 500 to 600 farmers daily with wagon loads of cotton to be sold [Photo 2].

The Commonwealth Cotton Company later incorporated some of the smaller companies as it expanded operations in the west part of Cushing near the Santa Fe railroad tracks. On sixty acres of land, the company constructed a number of brick buildings valued at roughly $150,000. Here cotton oil was produced and sold to manufacturers of Cottonlene, Snowdrift, and Crisco which soon replaced pure lard for cooking purposes. Cottonseed feed was also produced at the



Farmer's Cotton Gin

Four cotton gins in operation baling 6,000 bales of cotton during 1905 to 1914 brought between 500 to 600 farmers to Cushing daily with loads of cotton for processing.



Looking north from Broadway and Cleveland, 1906

PHOTO 2. CUSHING AS COTTON CENTER
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 88.

plant. Used for feeding livestock, the Commonwealth Company built a feed lot near the mill where up to 2,000 cattle were fed. The so-called "cotton era" in Cushing lasted for about a decade (c. 1903-1912) during which time four cotton gins baled 6,000 bales of cotton. These agricultural-based industries in Cushing provided the nucleus for the town's business transactions (38) [Photo 3].

By the 1930s, farmers faced the Great Depression. Because of overproduction in the 1920s, they experienced declining market prices. Coupled with the economic downtown was the drought of the 1930s which forced farmers to leave the land. In particular, cotton production, a mainstay of the local economy in Cushing, declined because of several factors including a decrease in market prices, invasion of the boll weevil, and deterioration of farmlands, especially from erosion in the upland areas. During the decade, the tendency was to consolidate farm units, reduce production, and convert the former cotton land into pasturage for dairy and beef cattle. The triple A (Agricultural Adjustment Act) of the New Deal administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt forced farmers to curb production in order to improve market prices.

Those farmers which remained on the land in the 1940s moved toward diversification and cotton was virtually nonexistent. Production of dairy and beef cattle, hogs, poultry, and sheep increased and crop farmers turned to pasture, especially alfalfa, for their cattle.

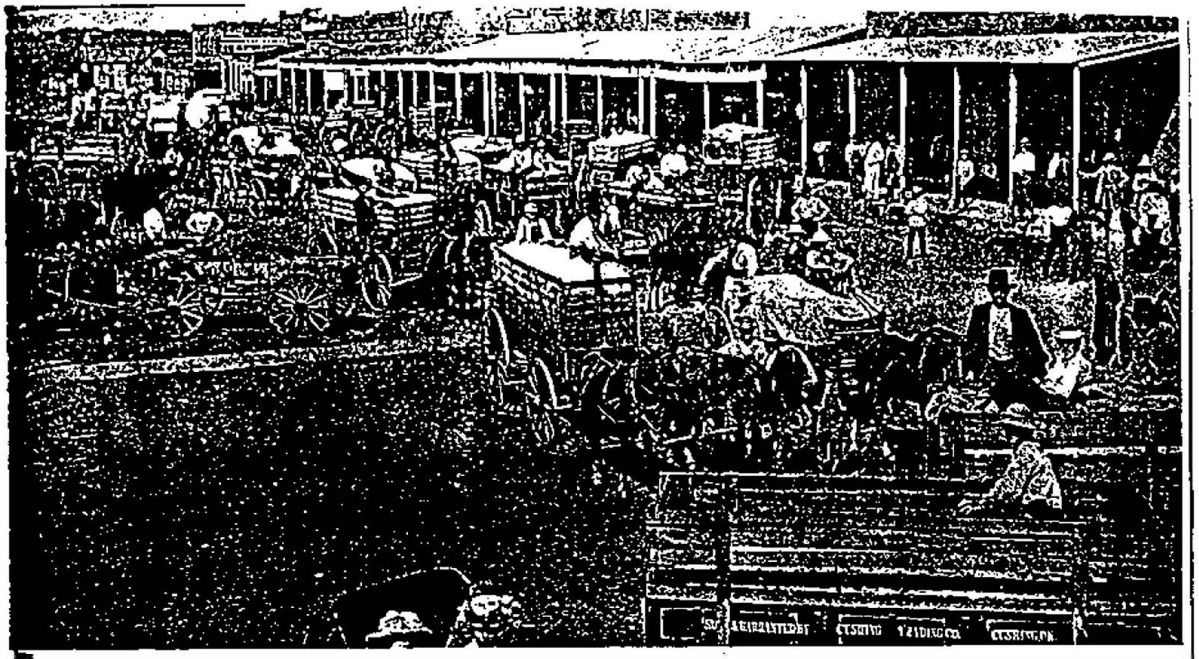
Commercial Establishments

The first businesses in Cushing included Branstetter's Blacksmith Shop, Hull's General Store, Robertson's Home and Harness Shop, Greenlee's Saloon, and Hay's Drug Store [Fig. 11]. Soon to become the most important business in the town was the C.W. Carpenter and Company, a general mercantile and trade store constructed in 1893 on the northwest corner of Noble and Main streets. It handled groceries, dry goods, hardware, lumber, boots, saddles, furniture, coffins, and even served as a bank [Photo 1].

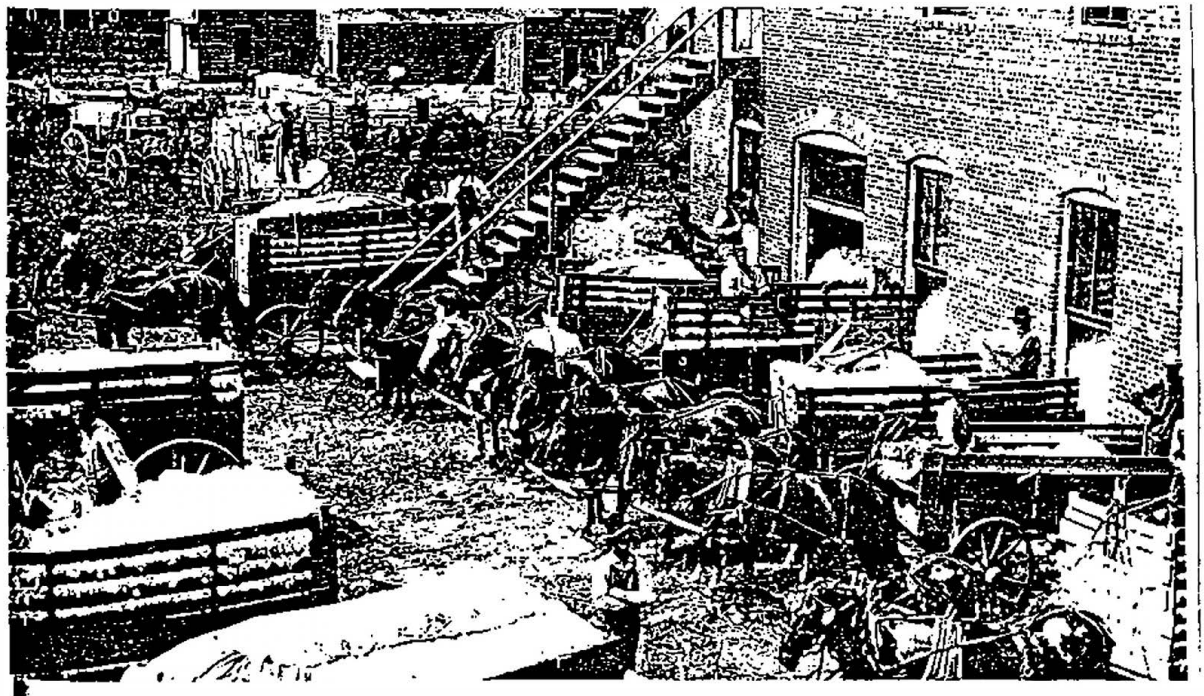
As trade expanded and the town's population increased, the Carpenter Company built three more buildings along Main Street where a variety of merchandise was sold including implements, buggies, hardware, furniture, and coffins. The Carpenter Company enterprise added considerably to the Main Street business district during the following decade (39).

The first business district was located in the two blocks between Noble and Cleveland avenues on Main Street. In addition to the aforementioned, numerous other businesses sprang up in the 1890s. Included were four hotels (City, Star, Union, and Commercial), three banks (Farmers and Merchants, Bank of Cushing, and Farmers State Bank), a tonsorial parlor, two racket stores, a saloon, two livery barns, and two general merchandise stores (40).

In 1902, Will Little's remaining 80 acres of land, south of the original townsite was sold. It was called the South Addition to Cushing and included a restricted business



View of 100 West Broadway, north side of street, west to Depot about 1905: Charles Hotel; John Good's Store; Pool Hall; Quaker Dry Goods; Bank of Commerce; B. J. Catt, Real Estate & Ins.; Grocery Store; Cushing Hwde. Co.; Fuson-Walters Furniture, Undertaking. Commercial Hotel, corner Central and Broadway.



Cotton Being Stored in Vacant Building on Main Street

PHOTO 3. COTTON MARKETING ON MAIN AND BROADWAY IN CUSHING
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 189.

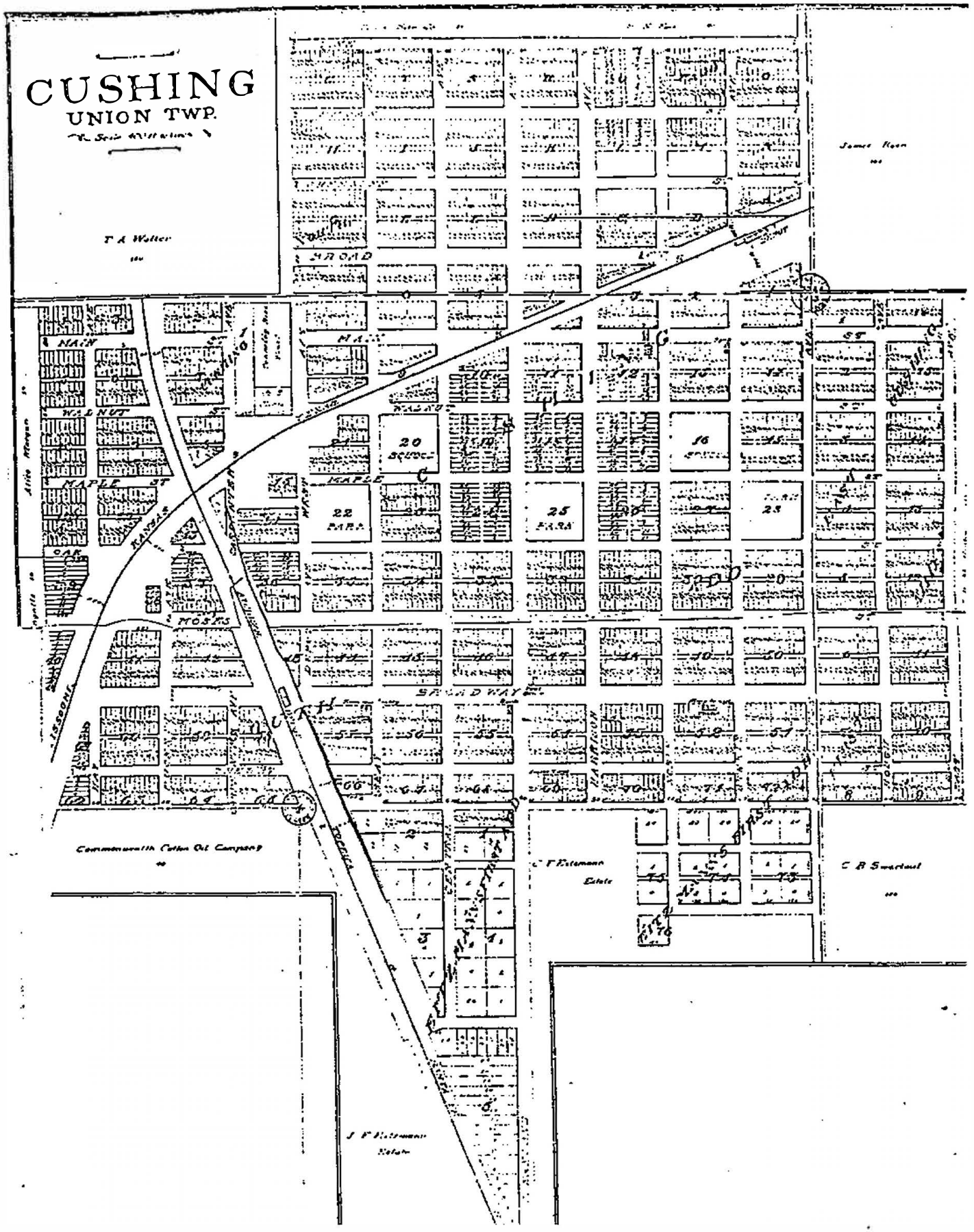


FIG. 13. PLAT MAP OF CUSHING (c. 1920)
Source: Payne County Clerk



PHOTO 4. BROADWAY STREET IN CUSHING (c. 1903)
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 166-67.

section in the plat [Fig. 13]. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company acquired right-of-way through this addition and the Santa Fe depot was built at the western edge of the new business district with Broadway Street serving as the major corridor. The "Old Jericho" (Main Street) and "New Jerusalem" (Broadway Street) controversy created a great deal of consternation among business leaders and residents of Cushing. The town's two newspapers took opposite sides with The Independent promoting the new business district and The Herald sympathizing with the existing Main Street businesses (41).

The inevitable occurred when many of the Main Street businesses moved to the Broadway district and plans were made to construct an entire block of new buildings along Broadway, Cushing's first paved street [Photo 4]. The twelve buildings on the south side of Broadway were constructed of locally-quarried native sandstone. Known as the "Stone Block," the buildings in the 100 block of West Broadway between Central and Cleveland Avenues housed a variety of commercial enterprises including the Cushing Trading Company, First State Bank, Oder's Drug Store, Hughes Brothers Hardware, Suman Drug, and the Opera House. The north side of Broadway consisted of nine commercial buildings constructed approximately a year after the "Stone Block." The "Brick Block" buildings were all of red brick and were occupied by a myriad of businesses including hardwares, dry goods, groceries, and drugs (42). The 100

block of West Broadway has remained the central business district of Cushing for more than 90 years (OLI 1981) [Photo 5].

Cushing experienced a dramatic change in its commercial landscape with the coming of the oil boom. The town's only hotel, the Thompson, in 1912 underwent renovation and reopened in June 1913 with ninety rooms [Photo 6]. By 1915, three more hotels were built to accommodate oil field traffic. During the period from 1912 through the 1930s, Cushing had seven lumber yards, five drug stores, four banks, three furniture stores, three large department stores, and three theaters. The price of business lots increased from $100 to $1,200 within six months (43).

By 1950, the central business district remained focused on Broadway Street and had captured the bulk of business activity from Main Street, the original CBD of the earlier townsite. The Broadway central business district had expanded toward the east as well as north and south along Cleveland and Central Avenues. Cushing emerged as a "main street" town (Broadway rather than Main) typifying the late nineteenth century model of Western towns connected to the railroad. In Cushing's case, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe line was located immediately to the west of the central business district.

Schools and Churches

Cushing's first school was a result of the Sac and Fox land having been surveyed into tracts of land six miles



100 Block West Broadway

PHOTO 5. 100 BLOCK OF WEST BROADWAY (c. 1905)
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territor



Photo taken when streets were paved with brick in September of 1914. Thompson Hotel was built onto the Charles Hotel in 1913.



THE STONE BLOCK

100 Block of West Broadway housing The First National Bank. To the rear (south) facing Cleveland Ave. was the grocery portion of CUSHING TRADING CO. A basement underneath housed produce and eggs and butter which was kept cool here. Adjoining the bank on the west was the trading company's Dry-Goods Store, Hughes Brothers' Hardware, Oder's Drug Store, Suman Drug and other businesses. Over the bank and stores were offices while Cushing's OPERA HOUSE, a portion of the building 40' x 100' along the southeast portion of the building was used for church services, dances, meeting hall and auditorium for movies.

PHOTO 6. THOMPSON HOTEL (1914) AND STONE BLOCK (c. 1905)
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 161 and 203.

square called townships. Each township included 36 sections with a section comprised of 640 acres divided into four 160 acre tracts. These were available for homesteading during the Land Run of 1891. Of the 36 sections, however, two were set aside for school lands (Sections 16 and 36). By 1895, Cushing had its first permanent schoolhouse built on the Old Central block in the Union Township (44).

Prior to this, classes were held in Jay Greenlee's empty saloon building. After Greenlee had abandoned the building in 1893, it was used for various social activities, but could only hold about fifteen to twenty people. The first regular town school was taught here beginning in the winter of 1894 with 29 pupils. Classes were held in the loft of the building with an outside stairwell built to accommodate the students. Then classes were held in the Methodist church before the new school building was completed in 1895.

In June 1903, a special school bond election was held for the construction of a $6,000 building. The bond passed and an imposing two-story, four-room native sandstone structure was completed in time for classes in the fall of 1905 (45).

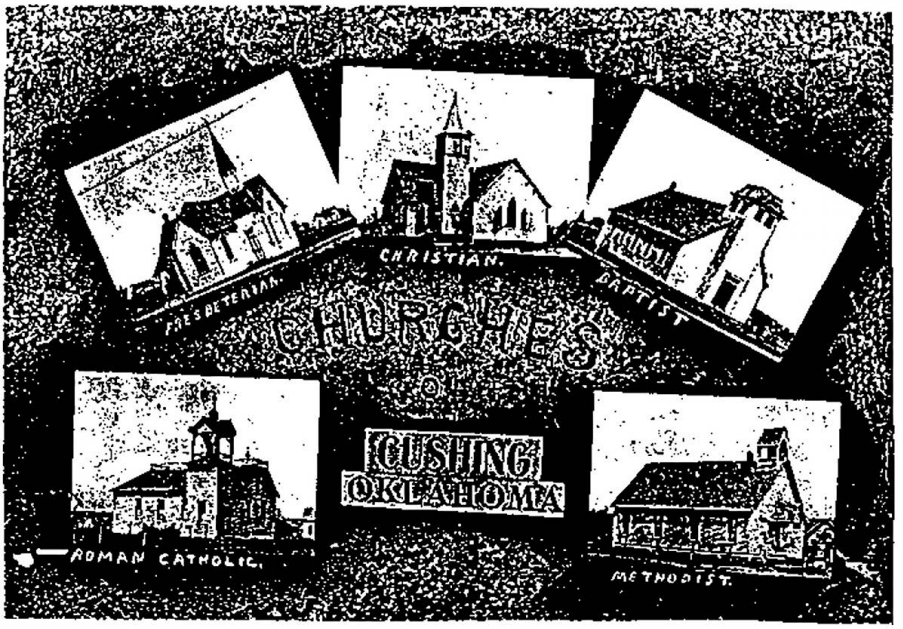
With the oil boom from 1912 to the 1930s, Cushing was forced to build more schools. By 1915, two more schools had been erected giving the town three ward schools and a high school with a teaching staff of 36 (46).

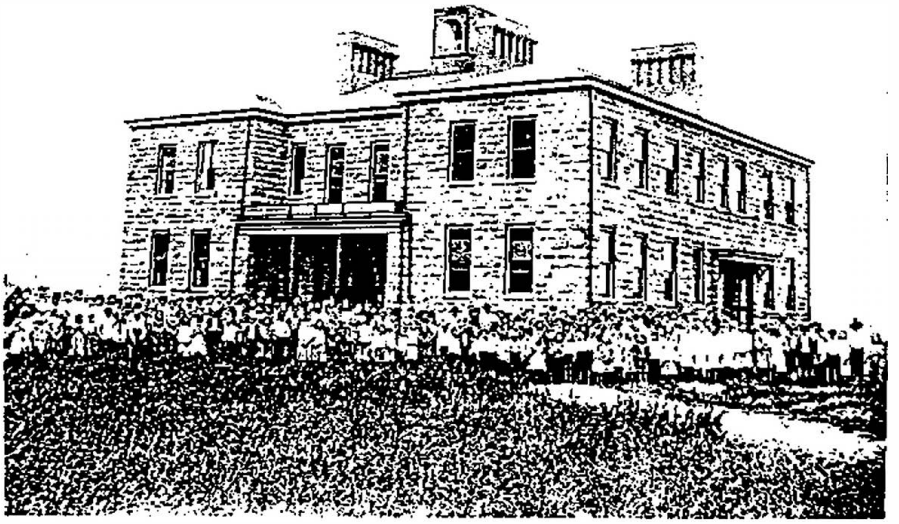
Cushing's Board of Education had established a separate school for thirty-five black students in 1909. Known originally as "Greasy Creek School," its name was later changed to Booker T. Washington and it remained a segregated school until the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education (47).

The first religious services in Cushing were held in homes and under brush arbors. Branstetter's Blacksmith Shop was the first commercial building used by various denominations. The Methodists were the first to have their own building. Constructed in 1895, it was used by all other denominations until they had buildings of their own. The Baptists built their church in 1897 at the northwest corner of Walnut and Harrison. The Christians and Presbyterians worshipped together in the new Opera House after it was constructed in 1902. The Presbyterians then erected their church in 1904 followed by the Christians in 1905. Catholics organized in 1899 and built their church in 1901 (48) [Photo 7]. By 1950, Cushing had one high school, seven elementary schools, a parochial school, and the Washington School for blacks.

Politics and Government

Several unusual political events transpired in Cushing during its early years. A campaign to prevent saloons was begun in the town with a petition circulated to bring the issue to a vote of the people. The election results showed that saloons were to be retained. In 1902 the post office





Cushing's first high school—Central School

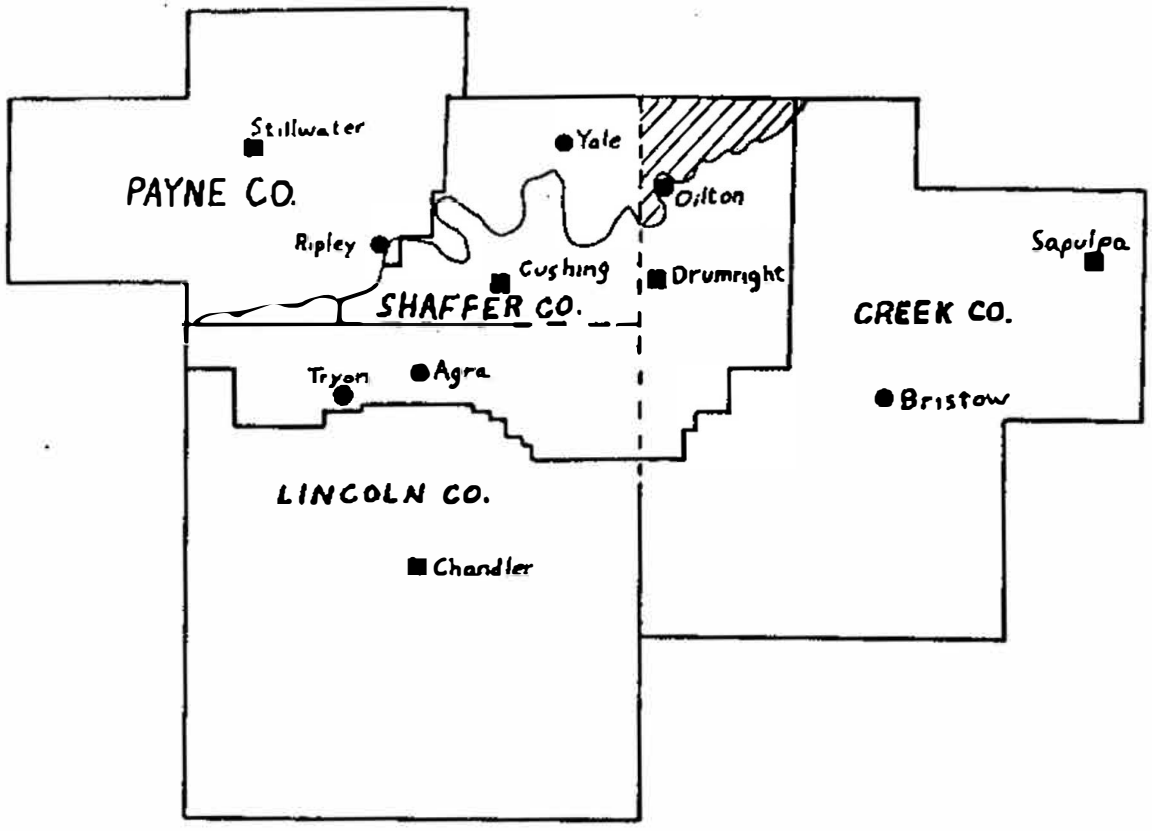
PHOTO 7. EARLY CHURCHES AND FIRST HIGH SCHOOL
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 85 and 176.

was "stolen" or removed from its Main Street location to Broadway. This took place in the middle of the night and the building was moved on skids from "Old Jericho" to "New Jerusalem." The two newspapers once again took opposite views--The Independent favored the move, while The Herald opposed it. Residents of "Old Jericho" refused to pick up their mail on Broadway and demanded it be brought to a designated place on Main; however, the new post office remained in the Broadway Street district (49).

Prior to statehood, Cushing promoted the creation of a new county with Cushing as county seat. During the Territorial Era, Stillwater had been selected as county seat of Payne County where Cushing was located. Cushing advanced a new county plan which included all of Payne south of the Cimarron, a strip nine miles wide from the north side of Lincoln County, and a strip 12 miles wide from the west side of Indian Territory. The new county would cover 800 square miles and consist of 15,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Payne County boundaries of 1906 remained intact at the state constitutional convention with Stillwater as county seat (50).

Cushing attempted another county formation in 1914 with the carving out of eastern Payne County to become "Shaffer" County [Fig. 14]. Again Cushing's endeavors at gaining county seat status were foiled when the proposal failed to receive the required 60 percent vote (51).

Cultural Events/Social Clubs



Source: Harlow's Weekly, IX (December 18, 1915), p. 447.

Map of Shaffer County, 1915/1916



The G. A. R. Pavilion built in 1901



CUSHING'S FIRST BAND
1896-1897

PHOTO 8. G.A.R. PAVILION (1901) and CUSHING'S FIRST BAND
Source: Wells, L. L., Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (1975), 73 and 78.

During the early years, Cushing took great pride in its community band formed in 1894. It represented Cushing in parades at Stroud, Perkins, Ripley, and the 101 Ranch. Second hand instruments were purchased from the music store in Guthrie. Cushing also supported a cornet band for boys (52).

The early center for social activities in Cushing was the G.A.R. Pavilion constructed in 1901 [Photo 8]. Here the annual 4th of July Celebration was held which had begun in 1897. The community band performed, a "bar-be-que" was served, and horse races were conducted in an 800-yard circle with "good purses" advertised. Will Rendall, editor of The Herald and his sister, Anna, sang duets of popular ballads to banjo accompaniment at many social occasions (53).

The major focal point of Cushing's social scene after December 13, 1902 was the Opera House. It was located above the Farmers and Merchants Bank on West Broadway. Motion pictures, traveling road shows, dances, and school drama productions were held here. Reserved seats for movies went for 25 cents. Movies, such as "Three Jolly Nights," were silent, but were accompanied by a phonograph record to provide sound (54).

The social and cultural landscape of Cushing in the 1930s benefited from the New Deal era. Federal government assistance was secured through a variety of public works projects financed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Among these were the Cushing High School Stadium

(1935), and Rotary and Memorial Parks (1935). An 1800-seat municipal auditorium, a new public library, and a new gymnasium for Washington School were completed with matching bonds and federal funds. Moreover, the WPA employed local labor in the construction projects. Finally, Cushing boasted an 18-hole golf course as well as one daily and two weekly newspapers (55).

FAIRFAX

Founding and Naming

Fairfax is located 22 miles southeast of Ponca City, 24 miles southwest of Pawhuska, 55 miles northeast of Perry, and 50 miles southeast of Arkansas City, Kansas. It is situated on an elevation overlooking Salt Creek Valley, a tributary of the Arkansas River to the south. Although controversy surrounds the town's name and different accounts are given as to its origin, the name "Fairfax" is probably in honor of Lord Fairfax of Virginia (56).

L.A. Wismeyer, often referred to as the "Father of Fairfax," was born in Ohio in 1852. He migrated to Kansas in 1878. Later that year, Wismeyer moved to the Osage reservation where he was Chief Clerk in the Indian agency at Pawhuska. Six years later, he secured a trader's license and became a merchant in Pawhuska. In 1889, Wismeyer moved his store to Greyhorse, an Indian trading post in the southwest portion of the reservation [Fig. 15]. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company in 1902 decided to erect a bridge across the Arkansas River at Ralston and lay track to connect Arkansas City, Kansas to Pawnee, Oklahoma. Upon hearing the news that the railroad would bypass the Greyhorse trading post, Wismeyer was determined that a new townsite should be platted near the railroad. He, therefore, procured a 40-acre lease from an Osage Indian named Kah-Wah-C, or "Yellow Horse." He then negotiated with the railroad company to secure a station on

his lease near its right-of-way. Railroad officials agreed to his proposal if he could convince other Greyhorse merchants and residents to move. During the next year, Wismeyer lobbied in Washington, D.C. for the townsite application which he eventually obtained. Moreover, he was able to secure a 10-acre tract for a town cemetery which would adjoin the 40-acre tract. Shortly thereafter, Wismeyer gained approval for a United States post office and Fairfax was on the map. Additionally, he was able to convince most residents of Greyhorse to move to the new townsite because they wanted to be near the railroad (57) [Fig. 16].

Natural Resources

Because of its location in the Osage reservation, Fairfax benefited immensely from the opening of the giant Burbank Oil Field in Osage country. Drilling operations on the Osage reservation began as early as 1896 when Edwin P. Foster secured a blanket lease on the region. Some exploration and production occurred in the 1890s prior to the establishment of Fairfax. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and the Barnsdall Oil Company had made initial discoveries in the eastern part of the reservation. By 1901, a well producing 50 barrels of crude was opened by the I.T.I.O.C. Over the next two years, thirty wells were drilled on the reservation. Additional pools were discovered in 1904-05; all of which flowed at a rate of 25 barrels per day (58).

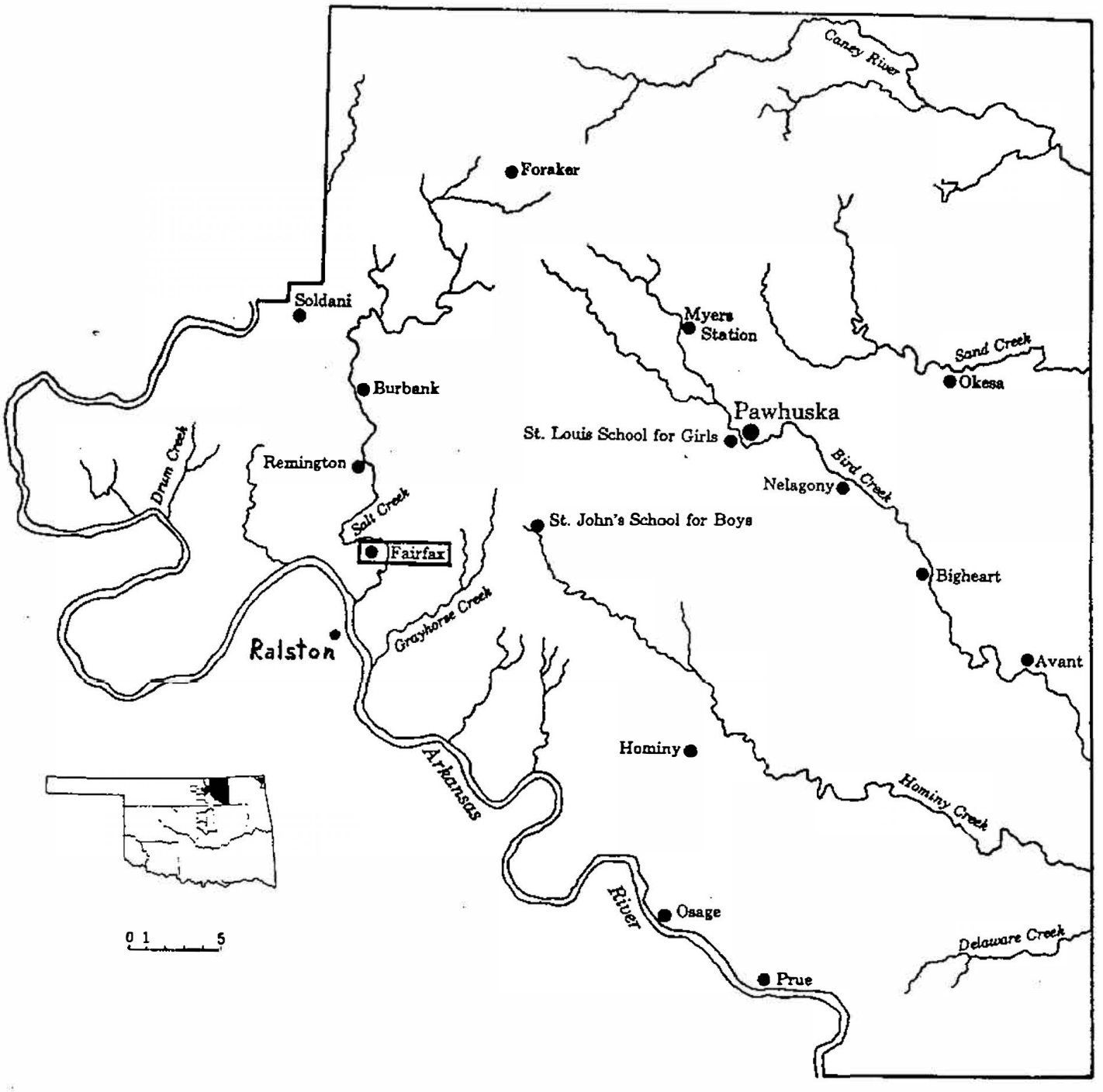


FIG. 15. OSAGE NATION (1900-06)-FAIRFAX AND RALSTON
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 53.

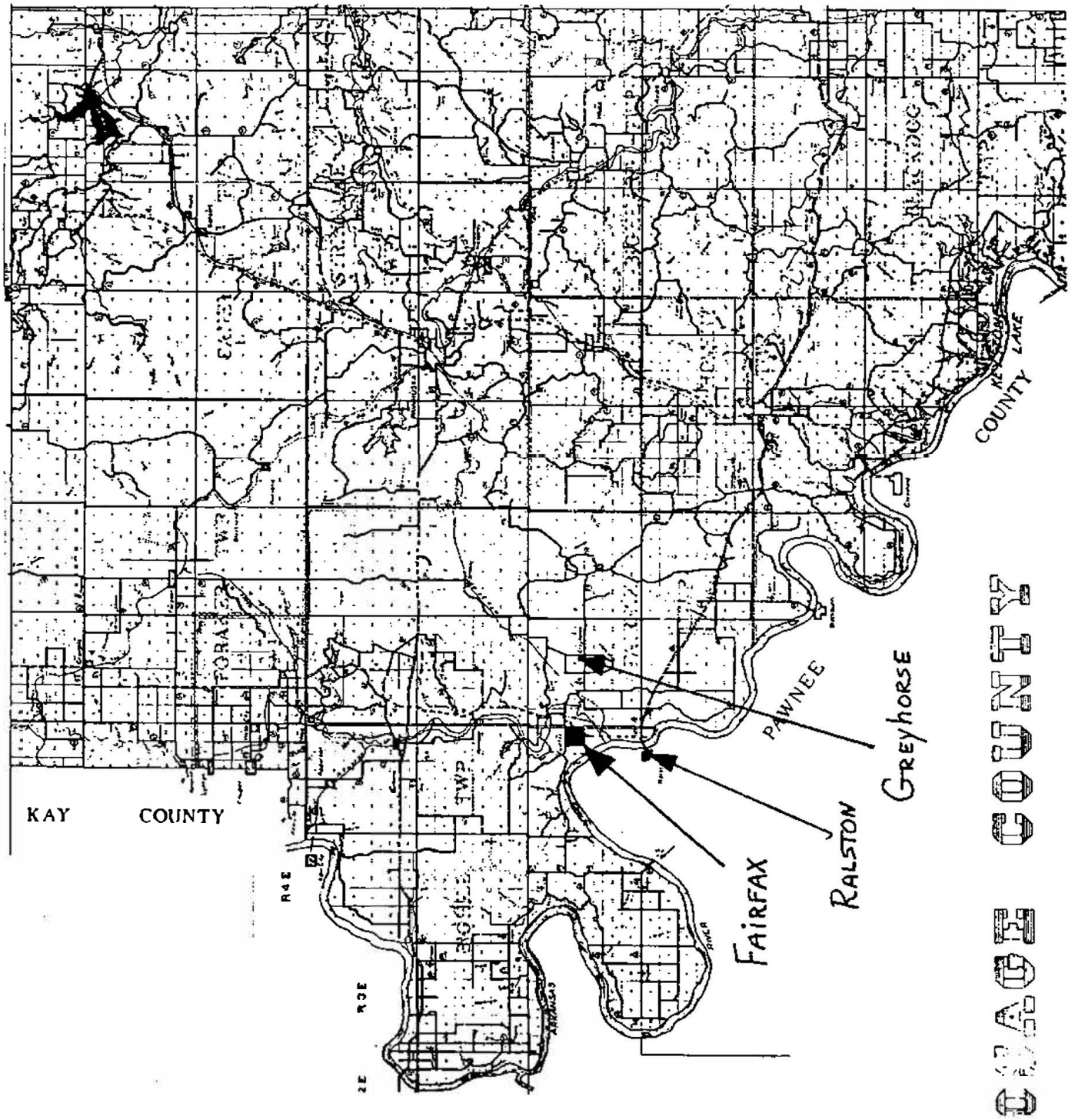


FIG. 16. FAIRFAX, GREYHORSE, AND RALSTON-OSAGE COUNTY

Source: Osage County Profiles (1978)

The major stimulus for the development of the Osage/Burbank Field came with the entrance of the United States into World War I and the tremendous growth in popularity of the automobile. The western portion of Osage County began to yield production in 1918. These were the discoveries that were to impact Fairfax as an oil boom community. Gypsy, Carter, and Marland, all major petroleum firms, secured drilling rights to tracts of land in the western part of the county. In 1918, Marland Oil brought in the first well in the area at a depth of 3,000 feet which later proved to be the highly productive Bartlesville sand layer.

Drilling operations spread in every direction from Marland's discovery which resulted in a total of 102,192 acres of land placed under lease in western Osage County in 1921-22. Within a year, crude oil production dramatically increased from 134,408 to 4,986,340 barrels and, by 1922, annual production totaled 24,230,563 barrels. The Osage/Burbank Field peaked in 1923 with an annual production of 26,206,241 barrels (59). As a result, Fairfax became a natural trading and shipping center for oil field supplies and equipment because no other town of importance existed within a 25-mile radius. Furthermore, its significance as an oil field center was enhanced by its location on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe whereby oil field supplies and equipment could be shipped into the town by rail.

The Osage/Burbank Field entered a period of decline by 1930. Production dropped slowly at first, but by the end of the 1930s, it had fallen to a daily output of 43,000 barrels (60). During the Great Depression, petroleum producers around Fairfax as well as the rest of the state realized that the only means of raising the price of crude was to curb production until demand caught up with output. In attempt to raise the price of crude, Governor William H. Murray ordered the Oklahoma National Guard into the state's oil fields to enforce a cutback in production. This resulted in the Oklahoma legislature enacting a new petroleum conservation law which gave the state corporation commission the power to enforce it (61).

World War II brought new life to the Burbank/Osage Field and rejuvenated the petroleum business in and around Fairfax. Petroleum was a vital commodity in the war effort. The state's output increased by 1,500,000 barrels from 1943 to 1944, but wartime regulations kept the price of crude at around $1.60 per barrel. When peace was restored, the price jumped to $2.44 a barrel in 1947. Drilling activity in the nearby fields renewed in the postwar period. More wells were drilled in 1949 than any other year in the state's history (62). But the revival of the Burbank/Osage Field was short lived and Fairfax once more settled into the status of an agricultural trade center.

Agriculture

that the winters in Osage country were sufficiently cold to kill ticks, while the native grasses were ideal for fattening their animals before being weighed for sale at the Kansas railheads. Because the cattle business was so profitable during the 1870s and 1880s, Osage Indians became ranchers and soon large herds were grazing the native bluestem grasses in the summer and hay was being harvested from the grass for the winter season feeding.

The native bluestem proved to be a valuable crop for Fairfax ranchers because of its deep root system and its resilience to drought. Moreover, it retained a high protein content which was equal in feeding value to corn. Thus, it fattened cattle quickly and economically, both necessary items for a profitable return. Fairfax was an ideal shipping point for marketing cattle because it was near or within a few hours by rail from such large markets as Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Wichita, and Kansas City (65).

During the 1930s and 1940s, the position of Fairfax as an agricultural trade center was enhanced because of declining oil prices. Farmers steadily turned toward diversification as the beef cattle industry, fed by the excellent pasturage around Fairfax, showed growth. By 1950, hay and beef cattle were the major sources of agricultural income in the county.

Commercial Establishments

To accommodate agricultural crop production in the area, Fairfax boasted two grain elevators, the first of

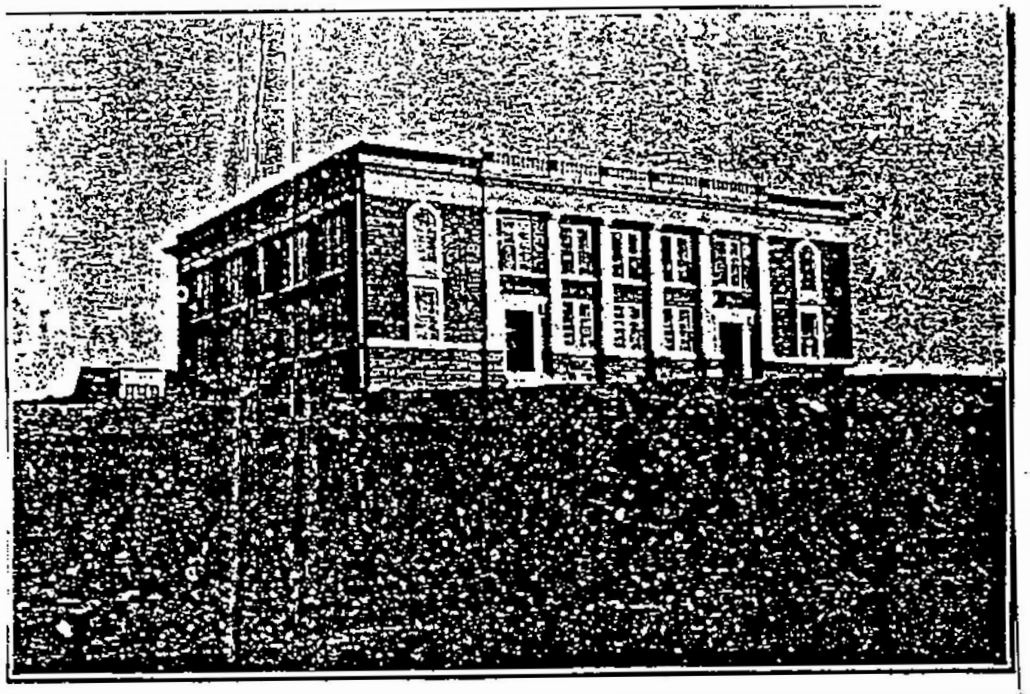
which was erected in 1904 by the McGraw Brothers, Tom and Harry. Upon arriving from nearby Ponca City, the McGraws formed the Fairfax Grain and Elevator Company. With increased production of small grain, the McGraws sold their operations to Badger-Hudson Elevator Company and built a second elevator in Fairfax. This was eventually purchased by the Badger-Hudson Company. Each elevator had a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and it was reported in 1910 that the two elevators handled approximately 100,000 bushels of corn. In 1910, Santa Fe railroad records indicated that 200 cars of corn were shipped from Fairfax (66).

Two early lumber yards furnished rough and finished lumber, shingles, doors, cement, and brick for the town's growth and development. Building supplies were readily available for construction of homes and businesses in town and the surrounding countryside. The first was the Rohr Lumber yard, built in 1903 by L.A. Wismeyer, the town's founder. The second was the Osage Lumber Yard organized in 1907 by Carl Riley (67).

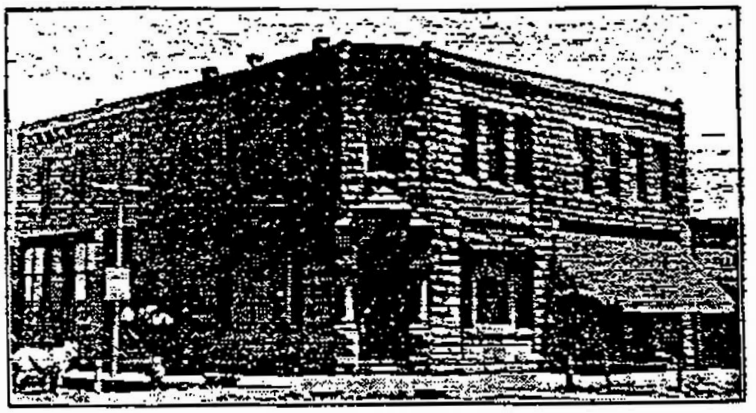
The Fairfax business district centered around two banks, both of which remain intact. The Osage, or Pioneer Bank, was organized in Greyhorse in 1902. It moved to Fairfax in April, 1903; and later that year, a contract was let to construct a native sandstone building at 250 North Main Street which was completed in 1904 (NR 1984). The building housed the Osage Bank, Quarles Hardware, and the Pure Food Grocery in the first floor, while the second

provided space for the county courtroom branch, Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and Christian Science meetings. It later housed the United States Post Office in Fairfax. The bank remained in operation until the 1930s when the depression forced its closure. Known as the bank of farmers and merchants, the Osage Bank is architecturally significant because of its Richardsonian Romanesque vocabulary which features a round arched entryway topped by a stepped trianglar-shaped pediment (68).

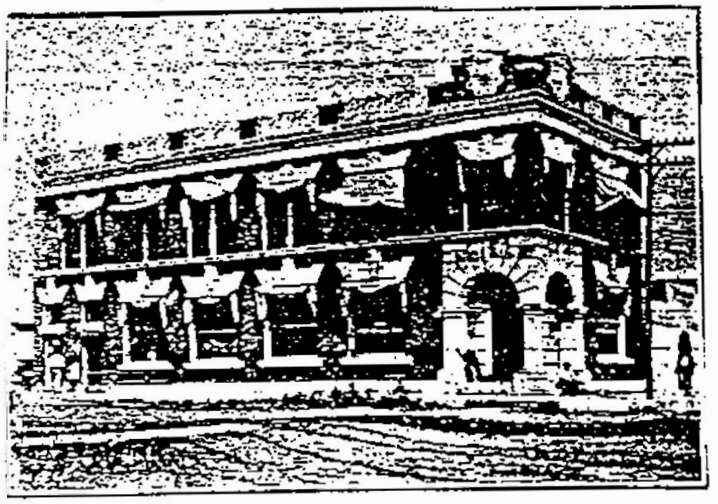
The First National Bank (NR 1984) at 301 North Main Street was constructed in 1906. It specialized in cattle loans and Indian business from its beginning to 1932 when it was forced to close due to the depression. Two years later, the First State Bank occupied the building and remained there until 1983 when a new bank building was constructed across the street. In 1924, the Greyhorse Masonic Lodge, which had previously met in the second floor of the Osage Bank after moving from Greyhorse, built an addition to the First National Bank. The Masons continue to own and occupy this portion of the building, a period of 70 years. Currently, the Masons use the second floor for meetings while the first floor space is leased to various merchants. The building is highlighted by its Georgian Revival architecture including a cutaway entry flanked by columns and pilasters, a modillioned cornice, scrolled pediments, and decorative urn (69). The three banks served the town



New $45,000 Public School Building at Fairfax



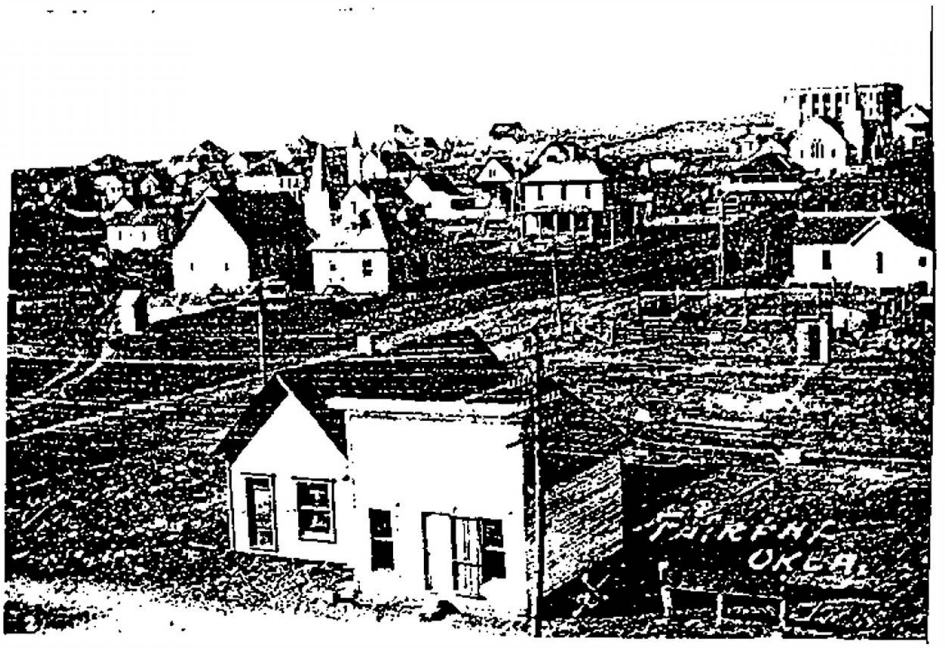
The Osage Bank.



The First National Bank.

PHOTO 9. OSAGE AND FIRST NATIONAL BANKS AND NEW HIGH SCHOOL (1910)

Source: The Osage Chief (June 24, 1910)



Early day photo of Fairfax—picture dated March 2, 1910.

Fairfax Main St. looking north—brick buildings, still wagons and buggies.



PHOTO 10. FAIRFAX (1910) AND MAIN STREET
Source: Osage County Profiles (1978), 464 and 466.

well over the years by providing loans and a safe depository [Photo 9].

During the pre-statehood era, Fairfax maintained a thriving business district in addition to the banks. Among the most prominent businesses were the Osage Livery and Sale Barn; Bolton's Quality Market, featuring fresh and cured meats, fish, and poultry; two blacksmith shops, started in 1904 and 1906; Hunsaker's Hardware, Furniture, and Undertaking, opened in 1903; Holiday's Pure Food Grocery; O'Neil's Bakery and Confectionery; Sherrill's Barber Shop; Vansant's Millinery and Haberdashery; Gibbs' Restaurant; Dickey's Tonsorial Parlor for haircuts and shaves; Girard's Drug Store; and the Fairfax Garage (70) [Photo 10].

Two of the earliest commercial establishments were Sam Ponton's milk depot, sale barn, and feed business which moved from Greyhorse to Fairfax when the latter was founded. At the same time, L.S. Wismeyer moved his general store from Greyhorse to Fairfax. Known as Wismeyer's Mercantile Company, it was located on the Wismeyer Block which included the Wismeyer Building at 317 North Main (OLI n.d.). Also during the pre-statehood era, R.C. Nash launched the first newspaper in 1904, The Osage Chief, later renamed The Fairfax Chief (71).

Two later businesses that deserve mention were the Rexall Drug and the A.C. Harrington Auto Agency and Garage. The latter sold the popular Maxwell automobile when cars were introduced to Fairfax. Harrington selected the Maxwell

line because he said it was designed for the rough terrain of the West. M.E. Park, proprietor of the Rexall Drug, came to Fairfax in 1908 to open his popular drug store. It carried a full line of goods including drugs, toiletries, fancy china, cigars, stationery and post cards, Kodaks, school books and supplies, baseball equipment, and sheet music. It was also staffed by a registered pharmacist and featured the ever-popular soda fountain which locals reported prepared the best marshmallow sundaes and champagne phosphates in the county. Park's drug also sponsored the town's baseball team and baseball day in Fairfax which is covered in more detail under social and cultural events (72).

During the 1930s and 1940s, Fairfax remained a "main street" town. Commercial estblishments lined the corridor of North and South Main Street, but the Great Depression forced the closure of the Fairfax banks in 1929. The local economy suffered from residents out of work and falling retail prices. The New Deal of the Franklin Roosevelt administration, however, pumped new funds into the community and allowed workers to find employment. Several Works Progress Administration projects, such as the Fairfax School Stadium and Athletic Field (1936) and the Osage County Garage (1939), played a significant part in the revival of the local economy.

By 1950, the post-World War II period brought a dose of prosperity to the central business district. The Williams

Hotel (now in danger of being razed), Tallchief Theater, and Osage Bank (both currently vacant) were flourishing businesses which remained intact until the 1960s. One of the major commercial buildings, Johnson Building, housed an auto agency (first floor) and attorney and dentist offices (second floor) into the 1950s. It, too, is currently unoccupied.

Schools and Churches

Under the townsite application, no provision was made for a public school. R.C. Nash, editor of the local newspaper, and other prominent town leaders developed a plan to raise funds to purchase a city block for a new school building. Each lot owner in Fairfax was assessed a certain amount to create a school site fund. Fairfax school officials consolidated much of the territory to the north and east of town without opposition from Pawhuska (approximately 15 miles in each direction). With this consolidation, it became one of the largest school districts in Oklahoma prior to statehood. Three school buildings were eventually constructed to accommodate both city and rural children from this large district. L.A. Wismeyer, town founder and owner of the first lumber yard, graciously furnished the building material for the first school building. Sam Berry served as the first manager of the school district, and Charles A. Haggat, a University of Michigan law student who had come to Fairfax to establish a practice, was hired as the first teacher. By 1910, a bond

election was held to construct a new $45,000 brick high school building. It passed without a dissenting vote and construction was completed within the next year (73) [Photo 9].

The Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics were the first religious denominations to organize in Fairfax, all by 1903. They were followed by the Presbyterians in 1905, Christians in 1908, and the Christian Scientists in 1910. The first to erect a building in which to hold services was the Presbyterians in 1907. It was a wood-frame structure built at a cost of $4,200. The Methodists and Christians completed buildings in 1909 followed by the Baptists and Catholics in 1910 (74).

The original small, wood-framed Catholic church located in the 100 block of South Fourth Street has been converted into a residence. Their second church on South Eighth Street was a stucco Spanish Eclectic style building which has been replaced by a new structure constructed on the same site.

The Christian Scientists eventually constructed a small building in the 100 block of South Fourth (near the original Catholic church). They disbanded in the 1960s and the church building was sold (75).

Politics and Government

Political history on Fairfax is sparse. Two intriguing political developments affected Fairfax during its early period. First, because of its location on the Osage

reservation, Fairfax was without a city government prior to statehood in 1907. Instead, the town was governed by the laws and regulations of the United States Department of the Interior. Second, because of the inconvenience of traveling 24 miles to Pawhuska, the county seat following statehood, a branch of the Osage County Court was established in Fairfax. It convened on the second floor of the Osage Bank (76). The branch of the Osage County Court continued to hold sessions in Fairfax until about five years ago. Because the Osage Bank had closed, the county judges held court in the Fairfax City Hall.

Cultural Events/Social Clubs

Built by 1910, the new $50,000 high school building was equipped with a gymnasium and auditorium where various cultural and social events could be staged including lyceum courses and dramatic productions. Fairfax had a variety of venues for entertainment and amusement including the Rex Theater (still extant) on Main Street where Universal Films flashed on the screen each night; four pool and billiard parlors, one of which featured a shooting gallery for members of the Fairfax Gun Club; and a bowling alley. One of the billiard parlors advertised as its motto: "A Gentlemen's Game, Conducted for Gentlemen Only"(77).

Baseball was not only the "national pastime," it was the pastime of Fairfax. The Fairfax High School baseball team won the Oklahoma Inter-Scholastic Baseball Championship in 1914 played in Stillwater, and the team played at the

Fairfax baseball park which featured amphitheater seating. Also playing there was the Rexall Drug-sponsored Fairfax town team. M.W. Park, owner of the drug store, was an ex-professional baseball player who organized the town team and sponsored "Rexall June Baseball Day." He solicited donations at the Rexall fountain and promoted the sale of tickets to the games. Entertainment for this function was provided by the Fairfax Orchestra, according to a 1910 issue of The Osage Chief. Fairfax took great pride in its baseball teams. During the immediate post-statehood era, the Rexall team defeated the Wichita White Sox, a traveling club of semiprofessional players. Reported in The Osage Chief, the locals outlasted the White Sox 2-1 in seventeen innings, an event that "delighted the heart of every baseball fan" in the Fairfax area (78).

Fraternal lodges were organized in Fairfax early including the I.O.O.F. (1904), Masons (1905), and Modern Woodmen of America (1908). All met regularly and the Masonic order assumed an active role in community affairs in the downtown area after their addition to the First National Bank in 1924 (79).

Additionally, there was an "unusual array of musical talent" in Fairfax according to newspaper reports in 1913. The town boasted of a brass band, the aforementioned orchestra, and a studio of vocal and instrumental music. In a 1910 piece in The Osage Chief, the editor admonished

readers to cultivate music in the home and provided the following quote:

> The songs of childhood awaken memories of bygone years, and many times in the very whirlwind of business, or in the shadows of adversities, a fragment of a merry ditty of other days breaks in upon the ugly train of thoughts and the next instant visions of the old home are before us (80).

RALSTON

Founding and Naming

At the time of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet in 1893, Walter McCague and T.M. Finney were employed at the J.N. Florer Indian trading store in Greyhorse on the Osage Indian reservation. The two men purchased an 80-acre tract of land from a homesteader who had made the run. The land was located on the south side of the Arkansas River, approximately eight miles southwest of Greyhorse in "Q" county in Oklahoma Territory. As counties were added after the various land runs, they were designated by letters until names could be officially adopted. Counties "K" through "Q" were those established in the Cherokee Outlet after the Run of 1893. By 1900, County "Q" had become Pawnee County with the city of Pawnee as county seat [Fig. 17].

McCague and Finney had the land surveyed and were issued a townsite patent by the United States government on June 11, 1894. The town was named Riverside because of its location on the banks of the Arkansas. However, when McCague applied for a post office at Riverside, he was informed that the town would have to be renamed as there was already a post office in Oklahoma Territory by the same name. McCague, therefore, changed the name to Ralston in honor of Colonel J.H. Ralston, a geologist who has prospected for coal in the area and had surveyed the townsite (81) [Fig. 18].

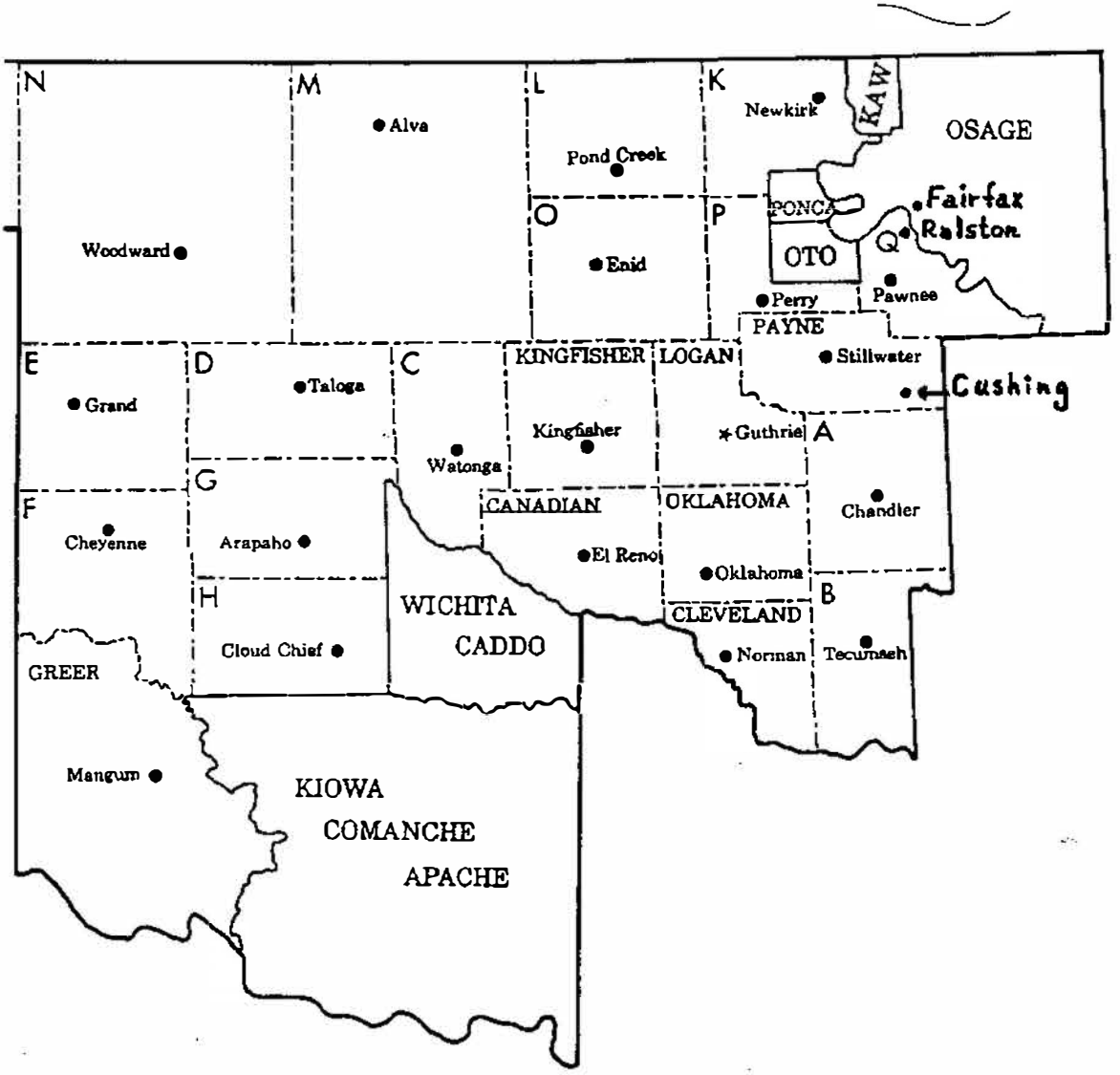
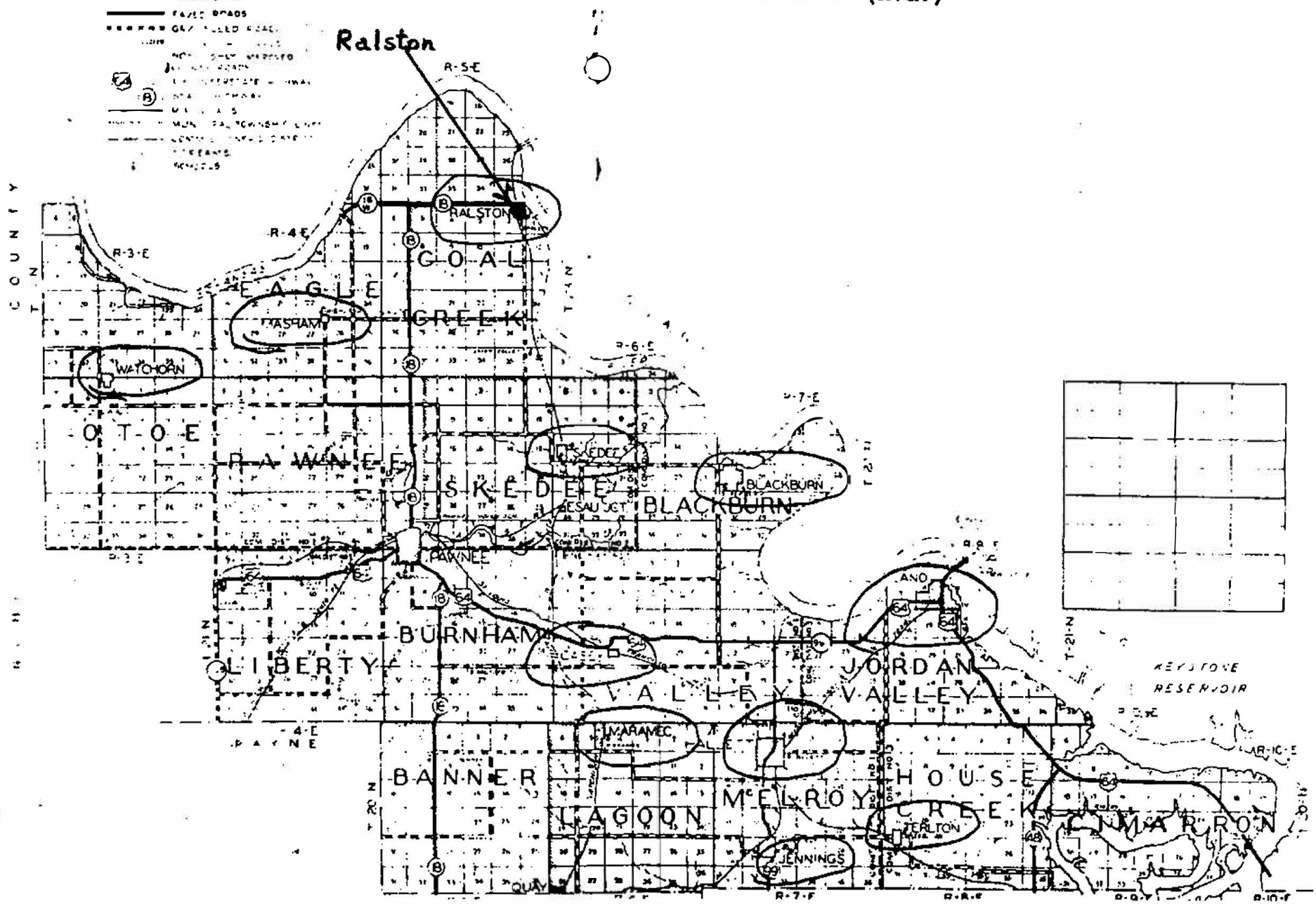


FIG. 17. OKLAHOMA TERRITORY (1890s)-RALSTON IN COUNTY Q
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986, 54.

FIG. 18. LOCATION OF RALSTON IN PAWNEE COUNTY
Source: Meurer Abstract and Title (n.d.)



Natural Resources

One of the reasons for the establishment of Ralston appears to have centered on the possibility of coal production in the area. Colonel J.H. Ralston, a geologist, had prospected for coal near the townsite of Ralston in the early 1890s. Ralston and two assistants, J.L. Lease and J.M. Lamberson, sank several shafts in the area. They reported an 8' vein of coal in the vicinity of Eagle Creek which empties into the Arkansas River. Records indicate that the mines were worked profitably for several years with Lease mining the coal. He used wagons and teams to haul the coal to Ralston, Perry, and other nearby towns, where it was used for heating purposes. Some of the shafts were deepened and walled for wells which served as a source of water for nearby residents in Ralston and surrounding farms (82).

Ralston profited from its proximity to the giant Burbank Oil Field in Osage County as well as the development of the Ralston Pool in northern Pawnee County [Fig. 19]. The Osage Nation lands had been explored and some production occurred in the 1890s. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and the Barnsdall Oil Company had made initial discoveries in the eastern part of the Osage reservation. Drilling operations continued on the Osage reservation in the 1890s when Edwin B. Foster secured a blanket lease on the region.

In 1901 the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company began extensive exploration in the area and a well producing

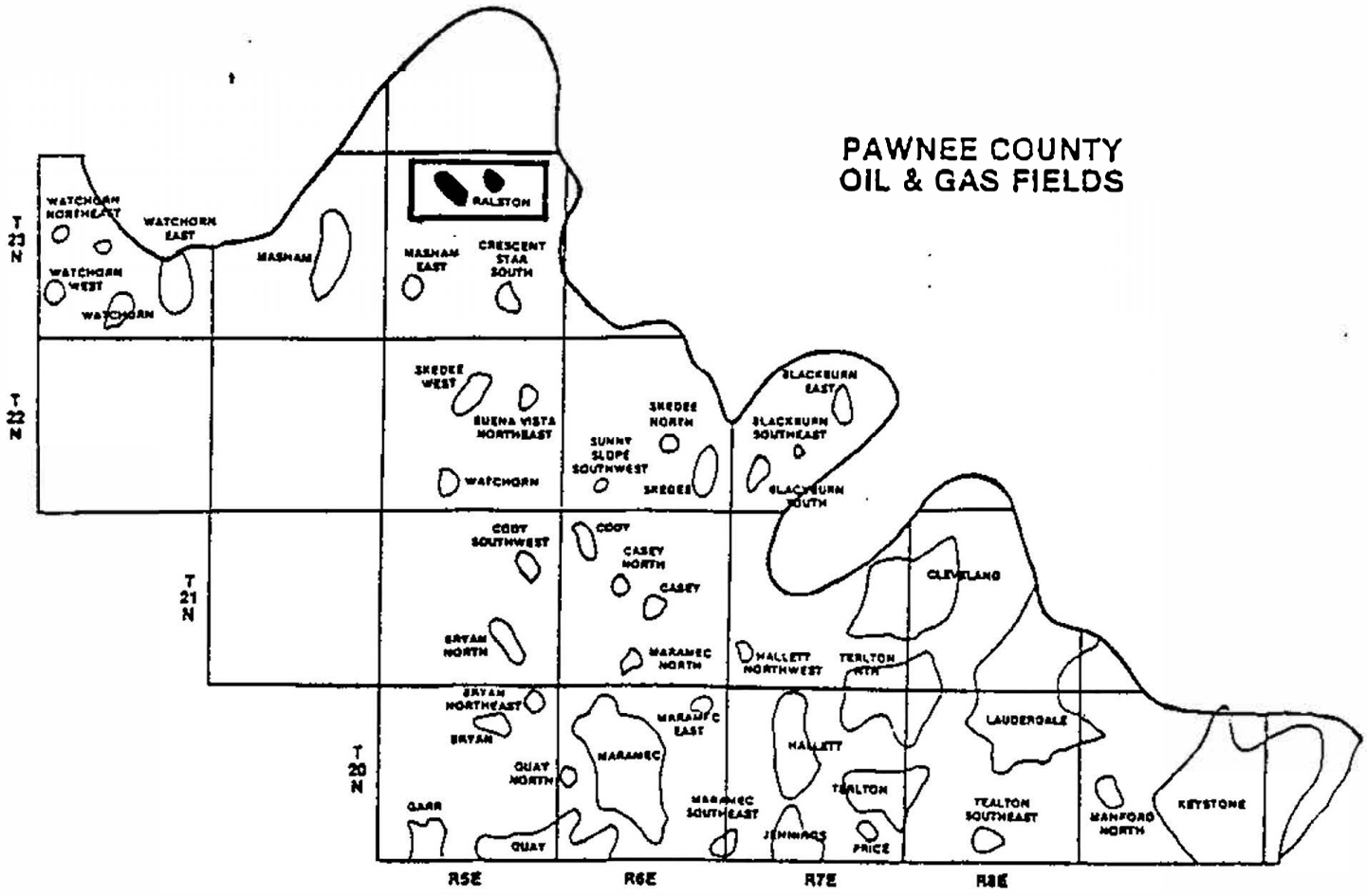


FIG. 19. RALSTON OIL POOL-PAWNEE COUNTY OIL AND GAS FIELDS
Source: Carney, G. O., Historic Context for Energy-Region 3 (1987)

50 barrels of crude per day was opened. By the end of 1903, thirty wells had been drilled on the reservation. Additional pools were discovered in 1904-05 including the Okesa, Avant, and Wiser Fields; all of which flowed at a rate of approximately twenty-five barrels per day (83).

The real impetus for the Osage/Burbank Field did not come until World War I and the augmentation of the automobile. In 1918 the western portion of Osage County in general and the Burbank Field in particular, almost due north of Ralston, began to yield production of significant quantities of crude. Gypsy, Carter, and Marland, all major petroleum companies, secured drilling rights to tracts of land in the western part of Osage County. The Marland Oil Company in 1918 brought in a producing well in the SE 1/4 of Section 36-T27W-R5E. This well was drilled at approximately 3,000 feet which proved to be the profitable Bartlesville sand. Drilling operations spread in every direction from Marland's discovery extending into northern Pawnee County to the Ralston Pool. Lease buyers rushed to the area and, by 1922, a total of 102,192 acres of land had been leased in western Osage and northern Pawnee counties. Within a year, crude oil production in the Burbank Field jumped from 134,408 barrels (1920) to 4,986,340 barrels (1921). In 1922, annual production reached 24,230,563 barrels of oil with peak production totaling 26,206,741 barrels in 1923 (84). Ralston, located immediately across the Arkansas River from the Burbank pools, boomed in the 1920s as a

result of production from its own field, but also because of its accessibility to the rich fields to the north. The oil boom period in Ralston greatly influenced new construction of businesses and residences as well as expanding the local economy at that time.

During the 1930s, the Burbank and Ralston pools were affected by overproduction coupled with the economic impact of the Great Depression. The average price of Oklahoma crude plummeted from $1.43 in 1929 to a low of 66 cents in 1933. As a result, petroleum producers near Ralston as well as in the rest of the state realized that the only means of raising crude prices was to decrease production until demand caught up with output. From the peak year of 1923, the fields around Ralston began a steady decline in production and never regained their importance. With the New Deal programs priming the economic pump, the price of crude did stablize at $1.04 per barrel by 1940 (85).

The advent of World War II somewhat rejuvenated the Ralston and Burbank pools during the years of 1943 and 1944 as petroleum became a vital component of the wartime efforts. But the Ralston boom years of the 1920s were never again realized. By 1950, Ralston had lost all of its petroleum-related businesses and its population spiraled downward to 400 residents. During the 1930-1950 period, the town lost nearly one-third of its population (86).

Agriculture

Ralston called itself the "Heart of the Great Corn Belt" during the early part of the twentieth century. Rightly so because corn was a major crop in the nearby bottom land of the Arkansas River valley. The Arkansas bottoms consisted of rich alluvial soil that was conducive for growing corn as well as other crops. Corn was a crop that served threefold purposes including use for domestic consumption, feed for livestock fattening, or sale directly from the field to a local or distant market. According to one source, Ralston's corn production was of such excellent quality that it had won "national prizes" (87). Although not much information is given on the facilities as to ownership or capacity, Ralston possessed two grain elevators in its early history. This indicated a need for grain storage and processing facilities near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad which was completed through Ralston in 1902.

Along with corn, some cotton was raised in the Arkansas River valley. Again data on production amounts are nonexistent, but the fact that Ralston maintained a cotton gin during its early history reflects that production was sufficient to support such a facility. One other crop that was produced in the area was broom corn. This fact is revealed in an examination of local industries in Ralston which included a broom factory. Finally, dairying in the vicinity of Ralston was significant enough for Ralston to have a cheese factory.

During the 1930s, farmers in the Ralston area faced several economic hardships including a decline in cotton prices, invasion of the boll weevil, and deterioration of soil fertility caused by a lack of conservation methods. Additionally, the drought of the 1930s forced many farmers to abandon the land. By 1950, the Farmer's Union Cotton Gin Company in Ralston had ceased operations.

Farmers in the Ralston area tended to move toward diversified farming after the phasing out of cotton. Beef cattle, hay, and pasture became increasingly more important. In addition to corn, other row crops were planted. During the 1940s, a group of local farmers formed the Ralston Farmer's Coop in an effort to improve the agricultural sector of the local economy; however, the coop disbanded some time after 1950 and the elevator closed (88).

Commercial Establishments

In addition to local industries based on agriculture, Ralston, during its heyday of 1,000-1,500 population, took great pride in its central business district. The first business establishments in Ralston centered on the sale of liquor. During the early days of Oklahoma Territory, no laws existed to regulate the use or trade of whiskey by the white population to Indians. One of the most accessible towns along the Arkansas River for the Osages was Ralston which bordered the Osage reservation. Whiskey dealers first operated out of tents in Ralston. Later whiskey businesses were housed in crudely constructed buildings made of

unseasoned lumber cut by a horse-powered sawmill on the Eagle Creek bottom. It is reported that seven saloons were built in Ralston during the pre-statehood period. High board fences enclosed yards at the rear of the saloons where the Indians congregated to purchase the liquor (89).

McCague and Finney, co-founders of Ralston, erected the first commercial building in the town, a two-story mercantile store. The first floor was used for general merchandise sale and the second for living quarters and a small hotel. This building was destroyed by fire in 1931. By the end of 1894, Ralston's business district consisted of a general store and seven saloons. By statehood in 1907, Ralston boasted of two hotels (a third was added during the oil boom on the 1920s), Jake's Cafe and Confectionery, Mitch Lamberson's Boarding House, a blacksmith shop, ice plant, lumber yard, and barber shop. The two hotels were the Shamrock and the Riverside. The Shamrock was a two-story structure operated by the Ben Jones family, while the Riverside, also a two-story building, housed the telephone exchange in the upper story (90).

The first permanent (stone) building in the downtown area was Harry Brothers Hardware and Clothing Store, constructed in 1902. It was operated by A.M. (hardware) and Bill (clothing) Harry. Other commercial establishments by statehood included a drug store and shoe store (91).

Prior to the oil boom of the 1920s, Ralston experienced its first growth period with the coming of the Atchison,

Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in 1902. It was the nearest point from which people from the Osage Nation could travel to Pawnee and Guthrie where government and territorial business was transacted (92).

Ralston maintained three banks during the peak of the 1920s oil boom. The first of these was the First National Bank organized in 1900 by E.A. Bullock, H.E. Thompson, and William Berry. One of the three banks remains in Ralston today, the Bank of Ralston at 520 Main Street (OLI 1984).

Schools and Churches

By 1894, Ralston residents had constructed a one-room, wood-frame school building, located on Main Street, just across the street from a saloon. The students used the street as a playground during recess period. It was estimated that eighty-five children crowded into this one-room structure during the first term in operation in 1894. Fall term included the months from October to January and the spring term extended from February through May. Teacher salaries ranged from $30-35 per month (93).

Scant information exists on the religious nature of Ralston other than at one time the town had seven churches and a hillside cemetery west of town. The only church mentioned was the Federated Church, apparently a nondenominational congregation.

Ralston maintained schools for grades 1-12 until the 1980s when consolidation occurred with Fairfax. At present (1995), a new middle school houses pupils from Ralston and

Fairfax located in Ralston, while all the elementary, junior high, and high school age children of Ralston attend those grades in Fairfax.

Ralston churches have varied in number. The total has declined in number from seven to two due to a decline in the town's population. The First Baptist and Bible Church are the only ones remaining. The Bible Church currently occupies the former Ralston Christian Church at 201 Sixth Street. Built in 1913, this Romanesque style building is included in the list of nine National Register eligible properties.

Politics and Government

The first post office in Ralston was established on August 3, 1895. McCague, one of the townsite developers, was appointed first postmaster by the U.S. Postmaster General, and served until his death in 1916. The post office was headquartered in the McCague-Finney general store from 1895 to 1916 (94).

On April 17, 1900, the town of Ralston was incorporated and the first census was taken. One hundred seventy-two people lived within the boundaries of the town. Population figures have varied over the years with as many as 1,500 residents in the 1920s and today's figure at approximately 400. On May 19, 1900, the first city election was held. Walter McCague was elected City Clerk; T.H. Holmes, Treasurer; R.J. Jones, City Marshal; and Jonathan Whiles, Justice of the Peace (95).

Ralston has maintained a local tag agency since the 1940s. It occupies one of the native sandstone Commercial style buildings at 607 Main Avenue, one of the nine National Register eligible buildings in Ralston. By 1950, the town was governed by a mayor/council form of municipal government (96).

Cultural Events/Social Clubs

The focal point of Ralston's cultural history is the Ralston Opera House built in 1902 at 501-503 Main Street (NR 1987). A.M. and Bill Harry, who owned the Harry Brothers Hardware and Clothing Store, operated their retail businesses out of the first floor while the second served as the opera house. These live performance theaters were generally along railroad lines where they could attract touring plays and musicals. Moreover, they served as public meeting spaces for regionally or nationally-known lectures. Later, vaudeville acts were featured and often shared billing with silent movies. Local talent, such as Ralston High School drama productions, were staged at the Opera House (97). Other activities included dances, school banquets, and performances by the Ralston Brass Band reported to be "one of the best brass bands in the state" (98). The Opera House functioned until the mid-1920s. Housed in the first stone building in Ralston, it is today one of the most significant architectural features of the town, having been restored in recent years.

Fraternal organizations played an important role in Ralston's social history. The Masons and Rebekah lodges were located on the second floor of the old post office building on Main Street. The I.O.O.F. building remains extant on Main Street. The American Legion and Legion Ladies Auxiliary have for years sponsored a free dinner on Thanksgiving day which attracts large crowds from Ralston and the surrounding countryside. Finally, the annual Labor Day "Homecoming Celebration" features a parade, carnival, and street dance; and is attended by large numbers from throughout the region (99). The event, begun in 1945, will hold its 50th anniversary in 1995.

As of 1950, all civic organizations and fraternal groups had disbanded due to a lack of membership and interest. Only the American Legion and Legion Ladies Auxiliary remained intact by 1950; however, they have been discontinued in recent years.

At one time or another, Ralston has been served by seven different newspapers (News, Independent, Magnet, Free Press, Reflector, Tribune, and Ralstonian). By 1950, the Ralston News, a weekly, was still in existence, but was forced to close its presses in 1957 due to a decline in subscriptions (100).

CONCLUSIONS

Through their histories, the four towns have retained a small town atmosphere. None have ever achieved a population of more than 15,000, and today all are less than 8,000. Cushing is the largest (7,700) followed by Nowata (4,300), Fairfax (1,950), and Ralston (495) [Fig. 20]. They were and continue as "Main Street" towns, i.e., their commercial business districts center on one main street rather than a town square, typical of many Midwestern and Southern small towns. Even Nowata's county courthouse is located on a side street to its main street (Delaware) rather than in a central courthouse square plan.

Perhaps the most significant fact that all four towns have in common is that they have survived as places in Oklahoma. Each has retained its post office, at least one school, a number of churches, and a small, but active business district consisting of a bank, grocery store, filling stations, and a variety of other small businesses. These government, social, and economic institutions are the lifeblood of small towns and, if ever lost, cause a disintegrating effect on them. Throughout their histories, each town has experienced economic downturns and "bust" periods. Despite these problems, the four towns have been a persevering and resilient group that have endured over time--all for at least 90 years. And they have maintained a uniqueness about them--a character that has set them apart from each other despite their commonalities. It is perhaps

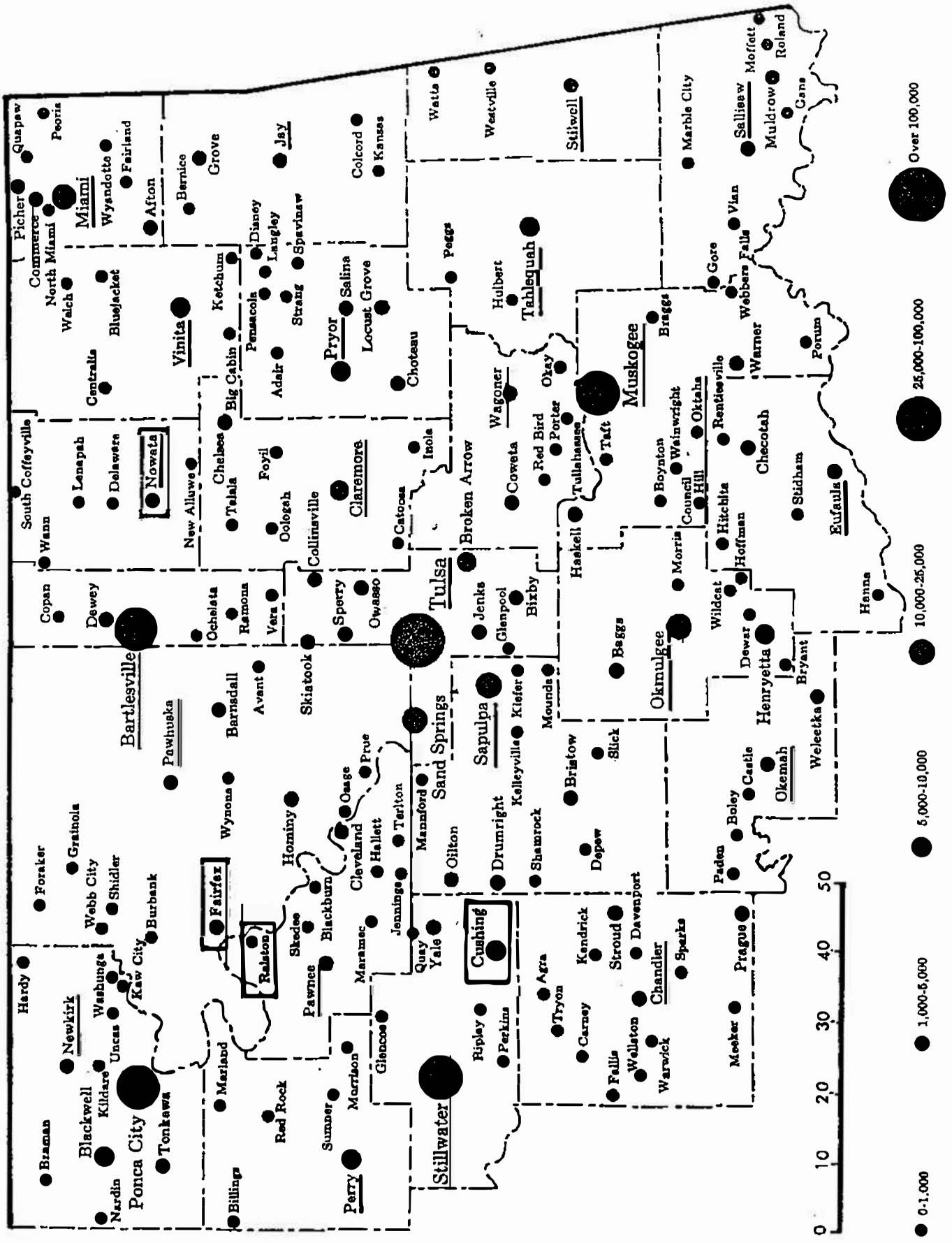


FIG. 20. NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA: FOUR TOWNS/POPULATION SIZE
Source: Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 78.

the individual qualities of each town that have made them liveable and attractive enough for people to remain in them and sustain them from becoming ghost towns, a common occurrence in the last half of the twentieth century among small towns throughout America's heartland.

Although none of the four towns has ever organized a preservation society or legislated a preservation ordinance, local residents individually and local historical societies collectively have maintained a caring attitude and invested historical interest in saving their built heritage. This has resulted in a collection of historic properties of which each town can be proud. These properties represent different slices of time in each community's history and they reflect a concern for different aspects of the community from churches and schools to commercial and industrial buildings.

With the assistance of OK/SHPO and consultants from Oklahoma State University, University of Oklahoma, and other state agencies, all four communities contain National Register of Historic Places properties (Fairfax has two while Cushing, Ralston, and Nowata have one each). Additionally, all four towns have properties listed on the O.L.I. including Cushing [13], Fairfax [3], Nowata [3], and Ralston [1] (Table I).

These National Register and Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory nominations are a result of several preservation planning surveys sponsored by OK/SHPO, including the Cushing

Oil Field (1980-81), County Courthouses of Oklahoma (1984), and WPA Buildings of 1935-43 (1988) Thematic Resources projects as well as Resurveys of Three North Central Counties (1983-84) and Resurveys of Six North Central Oklahoma Counties (1983-84) grants. The focus of these surveys, however, was of a broader nature and did not specifically center on any one of the four individual towns. Thus, it is hoped that this reconnaissance level survey will provide preliminary information and data for an intensive level survey and eventual nomination of those properties in the four towns that merit consideration.

Table I

Individual Properties and Districts

(National Register/Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Listing - 1995)

CUSHING: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

(1) Dunkin Theater (1926)-207 East Broadway (OLI 1980)

(2) R.C. Jones Mansion (1927-29)-100 Jones Avenue (OLI 1980)

(3) C.R. Anthony Store (1922)-118 East Broadway (OLI 1980)

(4) Burkey Creamery (1927)-205 West Cherry (OLI 1980)

(5) Hiram Dunkin Home (c. 1923)-309 East Broadway (OLI 1980)

(6) Mathias Home (1929)-745 East Moses (OLI n.d.)

(7) Cushing High School Stadium (1935 WPA)-1700 East Walnut (OLI 1987)

(8) Rotary Park (1935 WPA)-Highland and East 9th (OLI 1987)

(9) Cushing Airport Hanger (1941 WPA)-South Little (OLI 1987)

(10) Memorial Park (1935 WPA)-Little and 2nd Street (OLI 1987)

(11) Cushing Armory (1935 WPA)-218 South Little (NR 1994)

(12) Santa Fe Depot (c. 1911)-400 West Broadway (OLI n.d.)

(13) Hotel Cushing (1928-29)- 206-214 East Broadway (OLI n.d.)

CUSHING: DISTRICTS

(1) Stone and Brick Block (1903-04)-100 Block of West Broadway (OLI 1980)

(2) Old Jericho (1896-1904)-300 Block of East Main (OLI 1980)

(3) Thematic Resources of Shotgun Houses (OLI 1980) (Ten Shotgun Houses in Various Blocks)

FAIRFAX: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

(1) Osage Bank (1904)-250 North Main (NR 1984)

(2) First National Bank and Masonic Lodge (1906/1924)-301 North Main (NR 1984)

(3) Wismeyer Building (1902)-317 North Main (OLI n.d.)

(4) Osage County Garage (1939 WPA)-First and Mulberry (OLI 1988)

(5) Fairfax School Stadium and Athletic Fields (1936 WPA)-North edge of Fairfax (OLI 1988)

NOWATA: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

(1) Nowata County Courthouse-229 North Maple Street (NR 1984)

(2) First Presbyterian Church (1908)-202 West Delaware (OLI 1993)

(3) First National Bank of Nowata (1908)-101 North Maple (OLI n.d.)

(4) Nowata Bus Garage (1936-37 WPA)-Osage and Walnut Street (OLI n.d.)

RALSTON: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

(1) Ralston Opera House (1902-03)-501-503 Main Street (NR 1987)

(2) Bank of Ralston (1900)-520 Main Street (OLI n.d.)

ENDNOTES

1. The various accounts on the naming of Nowata are found in the Semi-Centennial Edition of the Nowata Daily Star, October 18, 1957.
2. Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Economic Base Report: Nowata County (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1966), 6.
3. Felix M. Gay, "History of Nowata County," Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College, 1937, 30.
4. Felix M. Gay, History of Nowata County (Stillwater: Redlands Press, 1957), 22.
5. George O. Carney, "Historic Context for Energy Development in Management Region #3: 1897-1930." Report on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK, 1987, 22-23.
6. Economic Base Report: Nowata County, 11.
7. Ibid.
8. Charles N. Gould, Travels Through Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1930), 135-36.
9. Kenny A. Franks, The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 102-4.
10. George O. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #3: 1830-1930." Report on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK, 1990, 38-41.
11. Ibid., 46-48.
12. Gay, "History of Nowata County," 25-26.

13. Economic Base Report: Nowata County, 37.

14. John D. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922), 640.

15. Ibid.

16. Gay, History of Nowata County, 23.

17. Economic Base Report: Nowata County, 42.

18. Gay, "History of Nowata County," 37.

19. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 639.

20. Gay, History of Nowata County, 25-26.

21. Economic Base Report: Nowata County, 11-12.

22. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 643-44.

23. Gay, History of Nowata County, 26.

24. Economic Base Report: Nowata County, 42.

25. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 651.

26. Gay, "History of Nowata County," 39-40; Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 651.

27. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 651.

28. John W. Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), 33.

29. Laura Lou Wells, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory (Stillwater, OK: Frontier Printers, 1975), 6.

30. Joe Donald Roberts, "An Economic and Geographic History of Cushing, Oklahoma From Its Origins Through the Oil Boom Years 1912-1917" (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1976), 45-46.

31. Heather M. Lloyd, "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field," (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1976), 14 and 29.
32. Ibid., 50-51.
33. Ibid., 58.
34. George O. Carney, Cushing Oil Field: Historic Preservation Survey (Stillwater, OK: O.S.U. Printing, 1981), 50.
35. Lloyd, 111.
36. Carney, Cushing Oil Field, 51.
37. J. O. Ellsworth and F. F. Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 (June 1929), 6.
38. Wells, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory, 184-206.
39. Ibid., 102-03.
40. Carney, Cushing Oil Field, 24-27.
41. Cushing Independent, March 6, 1902 (Vol. 1, No. 16); Cushing Herald, January 10, 1902.
42. "Oldest Buildings Standing in Cushing Number Eleven," Cushing Daily Citizen, October 28, 1934.
43. Carney, Cushing Oil Field, 24-27.
44. Wells, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory, 28.
45. Ibid., 175.
46. Ibid., 204.
47. Ibid., 191.

48. Church organization and construction are discussed in George W. Stiles, "Early Days in Sac and Fox Country, " The Chronicles of Oklahoma (Autumn 1955), 316-38.

49. Wells, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory, 169-70.

50. Stillwater Daily Democrat, February 16, 1904 (Vol. 2, No. 119).

51. Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, 60.

52. Wells, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory, 73.

53. Ibid., 77-78.

54. Ibid., 171.

55. WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1986), 254.

56. George H. Shirk, Oklahoma Place Names (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974), 86.

57. "History of Fairfax" in Daily Reminder and Civic Directory of Fairfax (Chicago: Women's Clubs Publishing Company, n.d.), 7-9.

58. George O. Carney, "Historic Context for Energy Development for Management Region #3: 1897-1930," Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK. Report prepared in 1987, 13-14.

59. Ibid., 15-16.

60. Franks, 183.

61. Ibid., 150.

62. Ibid., 191-92.

63. R.C. Nash, "Fairfax: Her Resources, Prospects, and Achievements," The Overland, Vol. 1 (No. 1), n.d. Copy available in the Fairfax Public Library.

64. George O. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #3: 1830-1930," Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK. Report prepared in 1990.

65. Osage County Historical Society, Osage County Profiles (Pawhuska, OK.: The Society, 1978), 450-51.

66. "Fairfax Oklahoma: The Coming Metropolis of the Osage Empire," The Osage Chief, June 24, 1910 (Booster Edition).

67. Ibid.

68. "Richardsonian Romanesque Banks of Osage County," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

69. "First National Bank and Masonic Lodge of Fairfax," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

70. These early businesses in Fairfax are discussed in Philip Dickerson, History of the Osage Nation (Pawhuska: Chamber of Commerce, c. 1910), 122-30.

71. Nash, "Fairfax: Her Resources, Prospects, and Achievements," The Overland.

72. Ibid.

73. Ibid.

74. Ibid.

75. Personal interview, Carol Irons and Howardean Rhoads, Fairfax, OK, August 15, 1995.

76. Nash

77. Ibid.

78. "Fairfax, Oklahoma: The Coming Metropolis of the Osage Empire," The Osage Chief, June 24, 1910 (Booster Edition).

79. "First National Bank and Masonic Lodge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1984.

80. "Fairfax, Oklahoma: The Coming Metropolis of the Osage Empire," The Osage Chief, June 24, 1910 (Booster Edition).

81. Frank F. Finney, "Ralston," Unpublished manuscript, October, 1954, Fairfax Public Library, 3 pp.

82. "Ralston Located on Claim Taken in '93," The Ralston News, August 28, 1952.

83. Gerald Forbes, "History of the Osage Blanket Lease," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 19 (March 1941), 70-81; and Charles G. Forbes, "The Origin and Early Development of the Oil Industry in Oklahoma," (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1939), 114-117.

84. Carl Coke Rister, Oil! Titan of the Southwest (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949), 196-97.

85. Franks, 183.

86. Economic Base Report: Pawnee County, 33.

87. John Holt, Ralston, Oklahoma: The Early Years (Ralston Historical Society, 1994), 7.

88. Personal interview, Wanda Nix, Ralston, OK, August 14, 1995.

89. Holt, 7.

90. Finney, "Ralston," 1.

91. Holt, Ralston, Oklahoma, 10.

92. Ibid., 7.

93. "Ralston Located on Claim Taken in '93," The Ralston News, August 28, 1952.

94. Holt, 7.

95. Ibid., 8.

96. Nix, August 14, 1995.

97. Ibid., 6, 8.

98. "Ralston Opera House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

99. Holt, 7, 11.

100. Nix, August 14, 1995.

XII. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agriculture: Historic Context for Management Region #3: 1830-1930. Prepared in 1990 by George O. Carney, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

This report covers three of the four counties where the four towns are located (Nowata-Nowata/Ralston-Pawnee/Fairfax-Osage). The historic narrative (pp. 16-65) and the property type analysis (pp. 90-160) are most useful.

Agriculture: Historic Context for Management Region #6: 1839-1930. Prepared in 1988 by George O. Carney, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

Includes Payne County where Cushing is located.

Benedict, John D. Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Company, 1922.

An entire chapter is devoted to Nowata County with particular emphasis on the City of Nowata as county seat. Presents a 1920 picture of Nowata with census data, commercial functions, and social activities. It contains several excellent photographs of 1920 buildings including churches and schools of that era.

Bray, A.C. "Railroads and Railroad Building in Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1923.

One of the best early accounts of railroads in Oklahoma before the Hofsommer anthology. It is especially helpful on the development of railroads in the Nowata, Fairfax, Ralston, and Cushing area.

Bollinger, C.J. The Geography of Oklahoma. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1930.

Among the earliest comprehensive geographies of Oklahoma. It contains valuable information on the physical geography of the state as well as excellent maps prepared by Rand McNally, one of the best cartography companies.

Bowers, Leo. "A History of the Sac and Fox Indians Until After the Opening of Their Reservation in Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1940.

This thesis details the early activities of the Sac and Fox tribe in the area around Cushing, one the study towns in this report.

Bowles, Ora Lee. "Cushing, An Oklahoma Oil Town." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1949.

The preeminence of Cushing as an oil field community with emphasis on its development as a processing and pipeline center for the Cushing oil Field. It also chronicles the decline of the petroleum industry in Cushing.

Buchanan, James S. and Dale, Edward E. A History of Oklahoma. New York: Row, Peterson, and Company, 1924.

Designed and written as a textbook, this book is historically sound and one of the best brief surveys of Oklahoma history up to 1920.

Buck, Solon J. "The Settlement of Oklahoma." Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, XV (1907), 325-380.

This research monograph is one of the most detailed and well documented sources on the land runs into Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Butler, Clarence A. "Social Aspects of an Oil Community." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1929.

Although the focus of this thesis does not emphasize a particular oil field town, it outlines the social conditions that have occurred in oil field towns in general. Provides a model for examining an oil field town like Cushing.

Carney, George O. Cushing Oil Field: Historic Preservation Survey. Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Printing Services, 1981.

This report is based on a survey of the communities of the Cushing Oil Field including Quay, Yale, Pemeta, Markham, Oilton, Drumright, Shamrock, and Cushing. Chronicles the various towns and their development during the oil boom years from 1912 to 1920. It gives a list of O.L.I. and National Register properties in each of the towns. A short history of Cushing is presented with descriptions of the historic properties in the town such as the R.C. Jones Mansion, Dunkin Theater, Stone and Brick Blocks, and Shotgun Houses.

Cushing, Independent, March 6, 1902 (Vol. 1, No. 16).

This addition of one of two Cushing newspapers at the turn of the century presents important historical information on early businesses and the controversy over the two business districts--Main Street and Broadway.

Cushing, Herald, January 10, 1902.

This issue of one of two local newspapers in Cushing at the turn of the century indicates that the local newspapers took opposite sides on the business district location controversy.

Daily Reminder and Civic Directory of Fairfax. Chicago: Women's Clubs Publishing Company, n.d.

A five-page history of Fairfax is outlined. It covers the founding of the town up to the 1920.

DeBerry, Drue Lemuel. "The Ethos of the Oklahoma Oil Boom Frontier, 1905-1929." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1970.

This thesis covers activities in the Cushing Oil Field.

Debo, Angie. Oklahoma: Footloose and Fancy-Free. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949.

Authored by one of the most knowledgeable scholars on the Oklahoma story, this book chronicles more than mere political history. It gives insight to the character of Oklahomans, especially their social and cultural history.

Dickerson, Philip. History of the Osage Nation. Pawhuska, OK: Chamber of Commerce, c. 1910.

Contains a fruitful chapter on Fairfax, O.T. history with numerous photographs including the Osage Bank, First National Bank, Wismeyer Building, and the residences of J.B. Wilson, F.D. Waugh, and L.A. Wismeyer.

Doran, Michael Frank. "Origins of Culture Areas in Oklahoma, 1830-1930." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1974.

This dissertation by a geographer is an exhaustive treatment of migration sources into Oklahoma and how these migrants affected the culture regionalization of Oklahoma.

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

This is an invaluable analysis of the state's agricultural regions up to c. 1930. Divides the state into corn and cotton belts.

Energy: Historic Context for Management Region #3: 1897-1930. Prepared by George O. Carney, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1986-87. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

This report covers three of the four counties where three of the study towns are located. Historical narrative (pp. 4-31) and property type analysis (pp. 32-56) are useful.

Estill, Emma A. "The Openings of Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1923.

This graduate level thesis is an invaluable source for the Land Runs of 1889, 1891, 1893, and 1895; and their affect on the four study area towns.

"Fairfax, Oklahoma, The Coming Metropolis of the Osage Empire." The Osage Chief (Fairfax, OK), Vol. 6 (June 24 1910) (Booster Edition).

An eight-page special edition of the local newspaper outlining the status of Fairfax in 1910. Contains useful and detailed descriptions of several businesses including the Fairfax Ice Factory, Fairfax Mercantile Company, Ponton Meat Market, Rohr Lumber Company, Badger-Hudson Grain Company, Harrington Garage and Automobile Agency, and both First National and Osage Banks. Photographs highlight the $45,000 public school building, Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, and the homes of L.B. Morledge, S.E. Tate, and N.H. Hoss.

Finney, Frank F., "Ralston." Unpublished Manuscript, October 1954. File Located in Fairfax Public Library, 3 pp.

Useful account of Ralston's founding and its relationship to the Osage Nation, just across the Arkansas River.

"First National Bank and Masonic Lodge of Fairfax," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984), Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

This building (NR listed in 1984) remains extant and the form outlines valuable historical data on the founding of the bank and lodge.

Forbes, Charles Gerald. "The Origin and Early Development of the Oil Industry in Oklahoma." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1939.

Later converted into book form, the author traces the major oil fields in Oklahoma from 1905 to 1935 including Cushing, Osage, and Burbank Fields which are pertinent to this study.

Forbes, Gerald, "History of the Osage Blanket Lease," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 19 (March 1941), 70-81.

Important source explaining the arrangements made between petroleum companies and the Osage Nation on leases and royalties. Helpful on Fairfax.

Foreman, Grant. A History of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

A standardized account of the state written by one of the most prolific authors on Oklahoma history.

Franks, Kenny A. The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This is the best overview of petroleum history in Oklahoma. Covers the oil fields that affected Cushing, Ralston, Fairfax, and Nowata (Cushing, Burbank, and Osage Fields).

Fugate, Francis L. and Roberta B. Roadside History of Oklahoma. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press, 1991.

One of the most recent travelogues of Oklahoma. It contains information on each of the four northeastern towns included in the study. Nowata is covered on pp. 18 and 216-19 with a photograph of the Savoy Hotel; Ralston is included on pp. 231 and 233 with explanation of early steamboat activity from Tulsa; Cushing is highlighted on pp. 18 and 185-86; and Fairfax is covered on pp. 232-33.

Gay, Felix M. "History of Nowata County." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College, 1937.

An analysis of Nowata County including Indian tribes, natural resources, importance of oil fields to the founding of the city of Nowata, and economic and political activities throughout the area.

_____. History of Nowata County. Stillwater: Redlands Press, 1957.

An updated version in book form of the author's 1937 thesis on Nowata County.

Gibson, Arrell. Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries. Norman: Harlow Publishing, 1965.

This book became the most widely-used textbook for Oklahoma history classes in the state's school system. Authored by a University of Oklahoma history professor who became the state's leading historian until his recent death.

Gittinger, Roy. The Formation of the State of Oklahoma, 1803-1906. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1939.

A scholarly history of events leading up to the creation of the state.

Goins, Charles R. and Morris, John W. Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This handsome collection of photographs plus introductory text categorizes Oklahoma homes by chronological period. Covers three houses in the study area--Turney Home in Nowata (1920) on p. 197; the Tallchief House in Fairfax (1925) on p. 198; and the Jones Mansion in Cushing (c. 1915) on p. 223.

Gould, Charles N. Oklahoma Place Names. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1933.

Before the Shirk book, this was the only book-length treatment of the origin of names of cities, rivers, towns, and mountains in Oklahoma.

_____. Travels Through Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1930.

This source authored by a University of Oklahoma professor gives excellent physical geography information, especially topography, soils, and vegetation. Useful for the counties where the four towns are located.

Green, Donald E. (ed.) Rural Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This collection of readings edited by one of the state's most reputable historians consists of articles on specific crops and livestock that played an important role in Oklahoma's agricultural history. Especially valuable are the chapters on cotton and wheat.

Hatfield, E.E. "Economic Survey of Osage County, Oklahoma with Historical and Geographical Background." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1936.

Helpful thesis on economic activities of the state's largest county which includes Fairfax, one of the study towns.

Henderson, Arn, Frank Parman, and Dortha Henderson. Architecture in Oklahoma: Landmark and Vernacular. Norman, OK: Point Riders Press, 1978.

This book includes a collection of excellent photographs on a wide array of buildings and structures taken throughout the state. It is organized by chronological periods. Unfortunately, it contains nothing from the four northeastern towns in this study.

Hill, Luther B. History of the State of Oklahoma. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

An early attempt to tell the story of Oklahoma from the date of the Louisiana Purchase through the formation of the state.

Hofsommer, Donovan L. (ed.) Railroads in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This author probably knows more about Oklahoma railroad history than any other student of the subject. This anthology provides general information as to dates of construction of the railways that influenced the development of the four northeastern Oklahoma towns.

Holt, John. Ralston Oklahoma: 1894 to 1994. Ralston, OK: Historical Society, 1994.

A compilation of newspaper articles and local historical accounts of the founding and development of Ralston. A map and description of early day buildings is quite helpful for survey purposes.

Johnson, Kenneth et al. Geology and Earth Resources of Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1972.

A handsome booklet laced with numerous maps, charts, and graphs developed by the leading geologist of the state.

Lloyd, Heather J. "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1976.

This thesis focuses on the discovery and development of the Cushing Oil Field with specific emphasis on economic aspects, social conditions, and political influences. Excellent material on the town of Cushing as an "oil patch" community from 1912 to 1920.

McReynolds, Edwin C. Oklahoma: A History of the Sooner State. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.

A detailed political history of the state written by an Oklahoma State University history professor, it became a college textbook for Oklahoma history courses.

Meredith, Howard L. and Meredith, Mary Ellen. Of the Earth: Oklahoma Architectural History. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1980.

This collection of readings covers a myriad of house types, building materials, and renowned architects in the state. Especially useful is the coverage on native stone buildings constructed with materials from the Hopkins Brothers quarry near Cushing.

Morgan, H. Wayne and Morgan, Ann Hodges. Oklahoma: A Bicentennial History. New York: W.W. Norton, 1977.

This was the commissioned bicentennial history of Oklahoma in 1976. Authored by a husband-wife team, it is an outstanding overview of the state with some new interpretations.

Morris, John W. (ed.) Cities of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

A useful anthology that includes some information on three of the four northeastern towns--Nowata (pp. 11 and 21), Fairfax (p. 100), and Cushing (pp. 68, 72, 74, and 82).

Morris, John W. et al. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

This is the best atlas on Oklahoma. It covers a variety of topics from cattle trails to railroads. The textual material accompanying the maps is brief, but informative.

Nash, R.C. The Overland, Vol. 1 (No. 1)-Special Edition on Oklahoma History. No date or publisher. Located in Fairfax, Oklahoma Public Library.

This newspaper edition features a special section on Fairfax--her resources, prospects, and achievements. Organized by topics which include amusements/sports, banks, telephone system, roads and bridges, oil and gas, churches, homes, and prominent individuals.

Nowata Daily Star, October 18, 1957 (Semi-Centennial Edition)

This issue of the Nowata newspaper gives background on the founding of the town and the different accounts of its name.

Oklahoma Almanac. 2 vols. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Publishing Company, 1930-31.

Now dated, this is a storehouse of statistics on Oklahoma during the period from statehood through the 1920s.

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Economic Base Report: Nowata County. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1966.

This lengthy report deals with population, labor force, employment factors, industrial development, education, transportation, and market areas for communities in Nowata County. It is based on a manpower survey conducted in 1966.

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Economic Base Report: Pawnee County. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1967.

A similar report to the one on Nowata County based on a manpower survey completed in 1966. Presents economic outlook for Pawnee County in 1967 and makes recommendations for industrial development, tourism, upgrading public facilities, and modernization of commercial and residential sections of the county.

"Oldest Buildings Standing in Cushing Number Eleven," Cushing Daily Citizen, October 28, 1934.

This article in the Cushing newspaper focuses on the Broadway Street commercial buildings which remained intact at the time. Information given on the Stone Block of 100 West Broadway.

Osage County Historical Society. Osage County Profiles. Pawhuska, OK: Osage County Historical Society, 1964.

The closest account to a county history. It gives an early history of Fairfax with three photographs accompanying the text. Earliest photo is 1910.

Osborn, Donald G. "The Sac and Fox Indians: Reservation Years in Indian Territory, 1869-1891." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1960.

The Native American tribe that preceded settlement in and around Cushing, one of the four study towns.

"Ralston Opera House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1987), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

This form contains useful information on the opera house in Ralston and its role in the social history of the town as well as other buildings in the central business district.

Ralston News, August 28, 1952.

A brief, but useful account on the beginnings of Ralston. Located in the Fairfax Public Library.

"Richardsonian Romanesque Banks of Osage County," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

This nomination gives valuable historical and architectural information on the Osage Bank in Fairfax, one of the four banks included in this National Register form. Listed in 1984.

Roark, Michael. "Searching for the Hearth: Culture Areas of Oklahoma." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, LXX (Winter, 1992-93), 416-31.

A useful article on settlement patterns in Oklahoma by a geographer who gives source areas for migrants into the state and how they shaped its political and religious history.

Roark, Michael. "Oklahoma Territory: Frontier Development, Migration, and Culture Areas." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1979.

Excellent analysis of migration, settlement patterns, and cultural regionalization of Oklahoma Territory.

Roberts, Joe Don. "An Economic and Geographic History of Cushing, Oklahoma From Its Origins Through the Oil Boom Years 1912-1917." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1976.

A thorough and exhaustive treatment of Cushing's early years. It covers early European contact, Washington Irving Expedition, Sac and Fox era, early cotton milling activities, and exploration and development of the oil industry. Coverage of the oil boom years is organized by year from 1912 to 1917. This is an excellent, well-documented source.

Rister, Carl Coke. Oil! Titan of the Southwest. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949.

This scholarly account of petroleum history in Oklahoma details production in the Burbank/Osage fields near Fairfax and Ralston.

Ruth, Kent. Oklahoma Travel Handbook. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Compiled by one of Oklahoma's most noted historians, this is a travelogue of the state, but contains brief histories of each community including the four northeastern towns of this study.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps-Cushing, Nowata, Fairfax, and Ralston, Oklahoma.

These are valuable primary sources for construction materials, types of commercial establishments, lot and block numbers, plat name, and dates of construction. A must for conducting historic property surveys.

Shirk, George H. Oklahoma Place Names. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974.

This is the most recent study on the origins of city and county names in Oklahoma.

Snider, L.C. Geography of Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1917.

This study provides some excellent physical geography information on the state.

Starr, Emmet. Encyclopedia of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Private Printing, 1912.

The first statistical handbook on Oklahoma following statehood.

Stiles, George W. "Early Days in Sac and Fox Country," The Chronicles of Oklahoma (Autumn 1955), 316-38.

This article is useful on Cushing's early history, especially organization of churches and schools in and around the town.

Stillwater Daily Democrat February 16, 1904 (Vol. 2, No. 119).

This issue of the Stillwater newspaper gives information on the county seat location in Payne County. Cushing and Stillwater competed over this issue before statehood and later in the Shaffer County proposal in 1913/14.

Thoburn, Joseph B. and Wright, Muriel H. Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1929.

A four-volume set gives a detailed story on Oklahoma to the 1920s.

Wells, Laura Lou. Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory. Stillwater, OK: Frontier Printers, 1975.

For a local history compiled by a Cushing resident, this is a well-researched and thorough examination of Cushing prior to the oil boom of 1912. Gives excellent information on Cushing as a cotton-processing center and railroad town from the Land Run of 1891 to 1907. Contains several excellent photographs.

Withers, Vicki Dale. "A Check List of Theses and Dissertations Relating to Oklahoma History Completed at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University Through 1972." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1974.

Although needs updating, this is a valuable source. Other disciplines need to follow this model. First part is organized by topic and second section is arranged by county and city names. Contains titles on Cushing, Osage County, and Nowata County. Unfortunately, nothing on Pawnee County.

WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

With a new introduction by Anne Hodges Morgan, this is an updated version of the 1941 edition compiled by the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration. Contains brief material on all four study towns (Cushing, pp. 39 and 254; Nowata, pp. 287 and 351; Fairfax, p. 292; and Ralston, p. 292).

XIII. SUMMARY

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns included the four communities of Ralston, Fairfax, Cushing, and Nowata. A total of 168 properties in the study areas specified by OK/SHPO were surveyed with minimum level documentation.

(1) Nine individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration (Ralston [1], Nowata [2], and Cushing [6]).

(2) One hundred fourteen individual properties were suggested for additional study.

(3) Thumbnail sketches for seven proposed districts were outlined with tentative boundaries and justifications for intensive level surveys (Ralston [1], Fairfax [2], Cushing [2], and Nowata [2]).

(4) A group of eighteen shotgun houses in Cushing was proposed for an intensive level survey for a multiple property nomination to the National Register.

(5) Approximately twenty to twenty-five individual properties that were surveyed did not qualify for additional investigation.

(6) Eight thumbnail sketches of areas (two in each town) did not meet qualifications for intensive level surveys.

(7) Approximately seventy of the individual properties surveyed were residential (single or multiple). This was by far the dominant kind of property surveyed in the four towns.

(8) An estimated thirty commercial properties were surveyed in the four towns--the second leading kind of property.

(9) A total of sixteen religious properties were documented with six of the churches associated with the African-American ethnic group.

(10) Additional kinds of properties represented in he four towns included transportation (6), government (3), social/cultural (4), educational (4), and industrial (2).

(11) Residential areas in the four study towns are characterized by an exceptional variety in architecture including both vernacular and high styles. Among these were shotguns, pyramidal, folk Victorian, classic bungalows, airplane bungalows, hall-and-parlor, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Prairie School, and Italian Renaissance. Two general architectural movements, however, appear to dominate the vocabulary of the houses surveyed: Craftsman Era and Eclectic Period.

(12) Commercial areas in the four study towns are characterized by one to three story buildings (the

only one reaching skyscraper height was the Hotel Cushing); constructed of native sandstone (Ralston), red brick (Nowata), or a mixture of the two (Cushing and Fairfax); and manifesting minimal decorative elements, primarily at the second story level.

Overall, the four towns possess numerous cultural resources that meet age eligibility requirements and retain some degree of architectural integrity or historic significance. Thus, an intensive level survey of each of the four towns is endorsed for the near future. Several individual properties that retain a high degree of historic and architectural integrity deserve immediate attention and early nomination to the National Register, whereas other individual properties and proposed districts are in need of rehabilitation. Cushing, in particular, should be given top priority for an intensive level survey when funding is available because of its intact resources that meet age and integrity requirements and its lack of National Register listings compared to the other three towns. Emphasis should also be placed on the central business district commercial buildings in Ralston, Fairfax, and Nowata before further deterioration and razing of properties occurs.

Each town has preserved a myriad of cultural resources representing different time periods in its history as well as reflecting different segments of its community ranging from residences and schools to commercial and industrial

properties. Therefore, community leaders and citizens of the towns should be encouraged to emphasize properties that are representative of these slices of time and serve as historic reminders of various aspects of their communities. Finally, citizens interested in preservation should be encouraged to form preservation groups, or as a committee within the local historical society, Chamber of Commerce, or other local organization; and to seek support and assistance from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW OF THE RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF FOUR NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

for Dr. George O. Carney, Professor of Geography

Oklahoma State University

by Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, Associate Professor of Architecture

Oklahoma State University

October 9, 1995

Ralston:

By far the smallest of the communities in this reconnaissance survey, Ralston is also architecturally the least sophisticated of the communities surveyed. The best architectural examples reside in the downtown area. The Bank of Ralston is a two-story corner structure in the downtown area which is built primarily of large, roughly dressed stone with a Romanesque flair to its detailing. This is by far the most impressive, most costly and most permanent structure in the town. At the opposite end of this same block is another very nice two-part commercial building with the same roughly dressed stone and arched windows on the second story. The IOOF Lodge is an unsophisticated version of the same architectural vocabulary. The most interesting residential example within the study area is the vernacular residence constructed of native stone which is located at 501 Main Street.

Fairfax:

Fairfax is a good example of a typical small town in early twentieth century Oklahoma. Its downtown is composed of average quality one and two-part commercial buildings (primarily of brick). There are a few buildings which stand out from the rest. In general, however, the church architecture is some of the best in town, with the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches the best among them. Its residential architecture is composed of primarily lower middle class residences which are typically constructed of wood frame with painted wood siding.

While most of the downtown core is composed of nondescript designs, there are a few exceptions. As in Ralston, one of the most significant structures is a bank (in this case it is the Osage Bank of Fairfax, with its rusticated stone and articulated corner entry in the Romanesque style). By far the most elaborate design in town is at a downtown corner location (address unknown -- Fairfax roll 2/ frames 3-4) and is an exuberant brick and stone Beaux Arts structure. Its appearance suggests it may have once been a bank structure as well.

The public architecture of Fairfax is rather mediocre in design quality. The Fairfax City Hall has some nice simple stone detailing at the top of its facade but it also has very poor proportions and detailing at the ground level. The Fairfax School Auditorium is the largest and best example of this building type, with its primary use of brick and simple stone accents.

The residential architecture of Fairfax is best represented by the elaborate Craftsman Style bungalow located at 160 North Sixth Street and the Italianate brick and stone design located at 201 South Sixth Street.

As indicated previously, the church architecture is some of the best in town. The First Osage Baptist Church freely interprets the Georgian style in its brick and stone design and the First Presbyterian Church is an enthusiastic eclectic collection of Gothic elements in a brick and wood frame construction. The presence of architectural quality in the religious structures of Fairfax indicates that the expression of their religious faith was a primary concern of Fairfax residents.

Cushing:

The Cushing downtown area is typically composed of two-part commercial buildings at the corners with one-part commercial buildings infilling between these corner structures. The corner buildings, almost always private business ventures, are typically the best architectural examples of the downtown core. Examples of these are: (1) the Cushing State Bank, clearly one of the earliest structures in Cushing, with its large, coarsely dressed stone implying both permanence and security for this early town; (2) 204 North Harrison Avenue, a well-proportioned and detailed building utilizing brick and a contrasting light colored stone; (3) the C.C. Walter Building at 201 East Broadway Street, a brick two-part commercial building with modest stone detailing (the remodeling by Bill Evans Furniture, while fortunately not irreversible, does not do the original architecture justice); and (4) the A.L. Treese Building, a brick three-part commercial building with a very strong rhythm and narrow footprint.

By far the largest, most handsome and most sophisticated structure downtown is the Cushing Hotel. The articulated facade of its seven stories and the pleasant manipulation of its massing indicate an importance to this community which date back to its early days. This building, coupled with the Dunkin Theater (executed in a controlled Art Deco style) leads one to believe that there must have been a need for quality transient living and entertainment of a comparable level.

Curiously, the architectural character of the public buildings in Cushing are rather average in quality. The Cushing Public Library, while investing in the permanence of

brick, is a rather mediocre design which presents an image more like a school than a library. The Cushing Armory has a fortress-like character which is somewhat typical of the WPA structures of this era. The parks in the study area present a collection of individual, unrelated objects which are more utilitarian in nature than examples of inspired design.

There are a few buildings which are related to the railroad and/or industrial areas which have interesting aspects to them. First, the Santa Fe Depot, with its Mission Style architecture executed primarily out of brick, must have presented a respectable image to the first-time visitor to Cushing. The utilitarian bracketing of the Katy Freight Depot lends a well proportioned respectability to this modest wood frame structure, and the powerful sculptural forms of the Cushing Coal Loading Chute presents a very dynamic silhouette to the Cushing skyline.

Typically the religious structures in a community of this era are some of the best architecture in the community, suggesting that religion was an important aspect of their lives. Curiously, the churches identified by this study, with the exception of the Neo-Classical original structure for the First Presbyterian Church, present a very simple, unsophisticated architectural presence.

While there are several examples of good architectural design in the downtown area, the most interesting architectural aspects of Cushing are clearly located in the residential areas. There is a concentration of these structures on East Broadway Street and on East Moses Street. A few examples are: (1) 1019 East Broadway Street, a

residence with Prairie Style influences which has only average proportions but some very interesting detailing; (2) 833 East Broadway Street and 621 East Broadway Street, both Italianate residences constructed of masonry materials; (3) 513 East Broadway Street, one of the town's better examples of the Craftsman Style bungalow; (4) 309 East Broadway Street (the Hiram Dunkin Home), a Craftsman Style bungalow which is currently in rather poor condition; (5) 321 East Moses Street, a masonry residence with Prairie Style influences; (6) the Mathias House at 745 East Moses Street, is a brick structure which freely interprets the Georgian Style; (7) 807 East Moses Street, another Italianate residence; and (8) 945 East Moses Street, an elaborate Craftsman Style residence with very dominant wood bracketing.

While these streets represent the concentration of the best residential architecture of Cushing, the premier residential architectural edifice of Cushing is the R.C. Jones Mansion at 100 Jones Avenue. This stately Italianate design is constructed of light colored brick with slight colored stone details. It is well proportioned with some very good detailing and a very unsympathetic later addition.

Nowata:

As in Cushing, there are two areas where the significant architecture of Nowata is concentrated: (1) the residential areas west of downtown and (2) the downtown area itself. In contrast to Cushing, it is the commercial architecture which stands out in Nowata. While there are similarities to Cushing, the quality of the best housing is much lower than that of Cushing.

Nowata's residential area west of downtown is primarily composed of two types of architectural styles, the Craftsmen Style bungalow and a very simple version of the Georgian Revival. Of these, the Georgian Revival is the higher in quality. More often than not the structures are wood frame structures with painted wood siding. When the owner opted for the more expensive, more permanent brick facade it was always done in a simple unsophisticated way. The Georgian Revival structures are typically two stories, have regular punched openings which are oriented vertically, and celebrate the entry as the most dominant element of the facade. The best examples of this occur at 100 North Hickory, 324 West Delaware, 313 West Delaware (brick), and 408 West Delaware (brick). The Craftsman Style bungalow is typically constructed of wood frame and painted wood siding and is best illustrated by the residences at 106 South Hickory, 235 North Pecan and 422 West Delaware.

A couple of other interesting examples of residential architecture are the eclectic wood framed Cobb House at 321 West Cherokee and the Stick Style residence at 721 South Elm, which is reminiscent of many pattern book designs of the late nineteenth century.

The downtown area of Nowata is characterized by two and three-part commercial structures, typically of brick. While the downtown core itself appears smaller than that of Cushing, the buildings within that core are typically larger than those of Cushing.

The most refined structure in the downtown core is the original portion of the First National Bank at 105 North Maple, a Neo-Classical design composed entirely of stone.