RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

OF FIVE NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

Submitted by:

Department of Geography
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-4073

To:

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
2704 Villa Prom
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Project Personnel:

Dr. George O. Carney, Principal Investigator
Jeffery K. Williams, AIA, Architectural Consultant
Duncan Maeer, Research Assistant
Kimberly Cundiff, Word Processor
Gayle Manley, Word Processor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC		PAGE NUMBER
I.	ABSTRACT	1
II.	INTRODUCTION	2
III.	RESEARCH DESIGN	5
IV.	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	7
V.	AREA SURVEYED	8
VI.	METHODOLOGY	15
VII.	RESULTS	18
VIII.	KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN SURVEYED AREAS	28
IX.	SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION	40
X-A.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION	54
	1. Cherokee	54
	2. Waynoka	57
	3. Fairview	60
X-B.	THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY	62
	1. Helena	62
	2. Cherokee	65
	3. Waynoka	73
	4. Fairview	78
	5. Cleo Springs	84

X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY 87

1. Cherokee 87
2. Waynoka 94
3. Fairview 101

X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY 108

1. Helena 108
2. Cherokee 115
3. Waynoka 121
4. Fairview 125
5. Cleo Springs 136

XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT 141

1. Helena 153
2. Cherokee 168
3. Waynoka 180
4. Fairview 194
5. Cleo Springs 203

XII. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY 215

XIII. SUMMARY 227

XIV. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW 230

XV. SURVEY AREA MAPS

A. BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREAS IN THE FIVE NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

1. Helena 10
2. Cherokee 11
3. Waynoka 12
4. Fairview 13
5. Cleo Springs 14

B. LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION

1. Cherokee 56
2. Waynoka 59
3. Fairview 61

C. LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

1. Helena 64
2. Cherokee 72
3. Waynoka 77
4. Fairview 83
5. Cleo Springs 86

D. BOUNDARIES OF AREAS THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

1. Cherokee 93
2. Waynoka 100
3. Fairview 107

E. BOUNDARIES OF AREAS THAT WARRANT NO FURTHER STUDY

1. Helena 113
2. Cherokee 119
3. Waynoka 126
4. Fairview 134
5. Cleo Springs 139

F. LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NO FURTHER STUDY

1. Helena 114
2. Cherokee 120
3. Waynoka 127
4. Fairview 135
5. Cleo Springs 140

FIGURES-HISTORIC CONTEXT

FIGURE NUMBER		PAGE NUMBER
1.	Location of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns	142
2.	Natural Resources Near Study Towns	144
3.	Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association	145
4.	Cherokee Outlet	146
5.	Land Run of 1893-Cherokee Outlet	148
6.	Santa Fe Railroad in Cherokee Outlet	149
7.	Old Woods County (1893-1907)	152
8.	Germans From Russia in Northwest Oklahoma	155
9.	Connell School of Agriculture- Helena	161
10.	County "M" (Old Woods County)-1893 to 1907	164
11.	New Counties in 1907 (Alfalfa, Major, and Woods)	166
12.	Location of Stella Friends Academy	174
13.	Cattle Trails in Oklahoma	181
14.	Old Woods County (1893-1907) New Woods County (1907-Present)	184
15.	Location of Waynoka in New Woods County	185

I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and Research Assistant Duncan Maeer, both from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns during the 1995-96 fiscal years. That survey included portions of Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, Cherokee, and Waynoka as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. A total of 77 (including intrusions) 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 five study areas, maps that illustrate the five 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 five study towns are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and those 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, as amended. 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. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further 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 is 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. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on five 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 Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns falls into the latter category. Rather than focusing 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 Two, in which all five 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 Five Northwestern 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 five 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 and railroads. 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 five study towns which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal 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 assistant Duncan Maeer, graduate student at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor 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 State Historic Preservation Office (40-95-10011.016) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern 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 five 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 five 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 #2 where the five towns are located, e.g., Energy and Agriculture.

(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 provided by local contacts in Cleo Springs, Fairview, Waynoka, Cherokee, and Helena.

(4) Conducted an initial windshield survey of the five 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 assistant.

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by the principal investigator and research assistant. 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 60 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

(6) Thumbnail sketches of eligible and noneligible areas within the five 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 five study areas using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern 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 in the future. In achieving this objective, windshield surveys and on-foot analysis were conducted. 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 five study areas. The project also sought through the recording of properties in these five 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 five 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 five 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 five study towns (Helena, Cherokee, Waynoka, Fairview, and Cleo Springs):

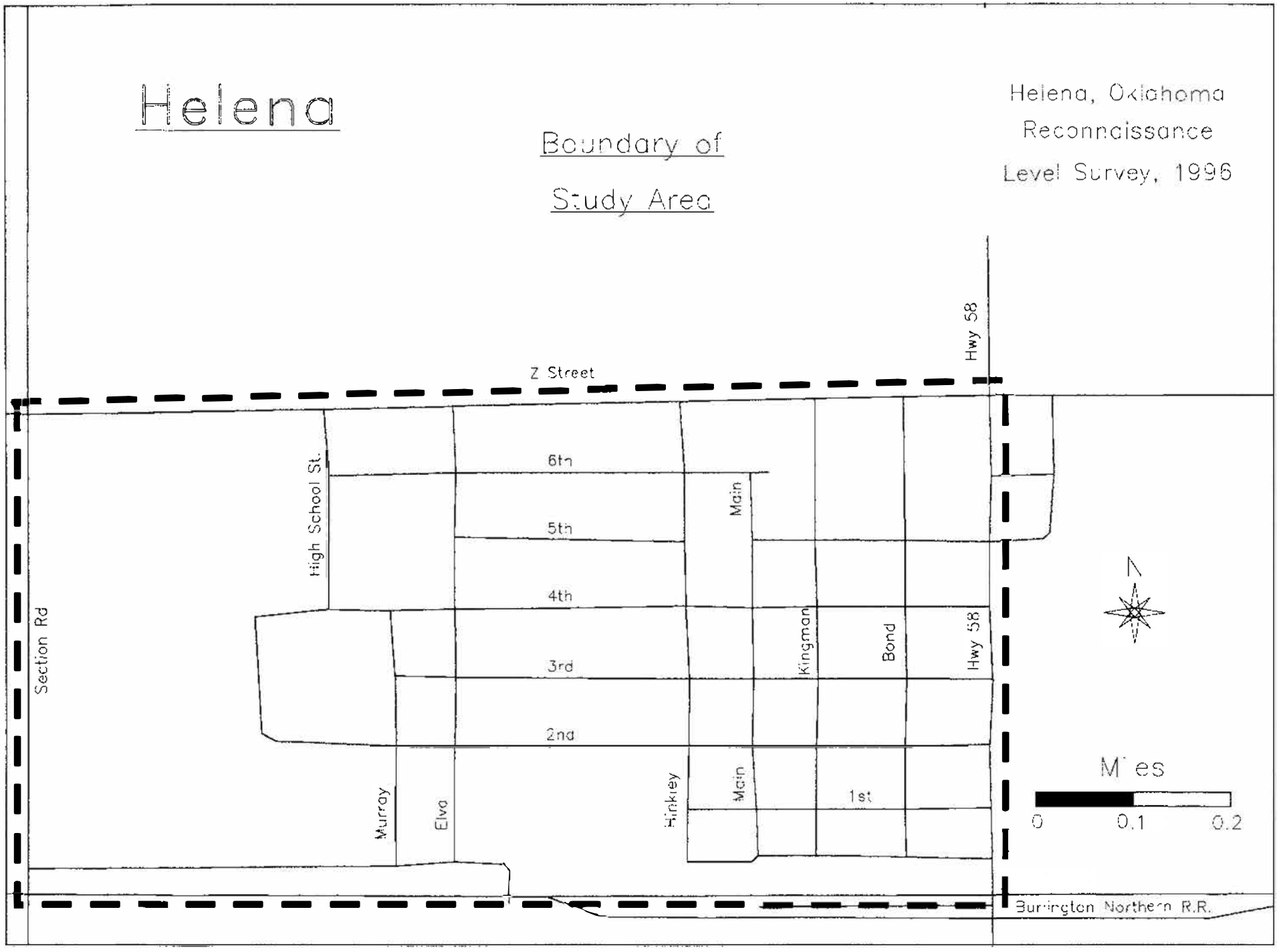
(1) Helena, Alfalfa County: Starting at the initial point of Z Street and Highway 58, south to the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, west to the section line road, north to Z Street, east to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

(2) Cherokee, Alfalfa County: Starting at the initial point of Ohio Avenue and Monroe Street, east to Grant Avenue, southeast along the Santa Fe Railway tracks to Jefferson Street, east to the section line road, south to Tenth Street, west to Massachusetts Avenue, south to Twelfth Street, west to Grant Avenue, south and southwest to Ohio Avenue, north to Fifth Street, west to Fairoaks Avenue, north to Main Street, east to Euclid Avenue, north to Washington Street, east to Ohio Avenue, north to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

(3) Waynoka, Woods County: Starting at the initial point of Broadway and Lincoln Street, south to Ash Street, west to the section line road, north to Broadway, east to Balsam Street, north to Second Street, east to Highway 14, north and east to Pine Street, north to Eighth Street, east and south to Cedar Avenue, south to Second Street, east across the railroad tracks to Main Street, south to Broadway, east to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

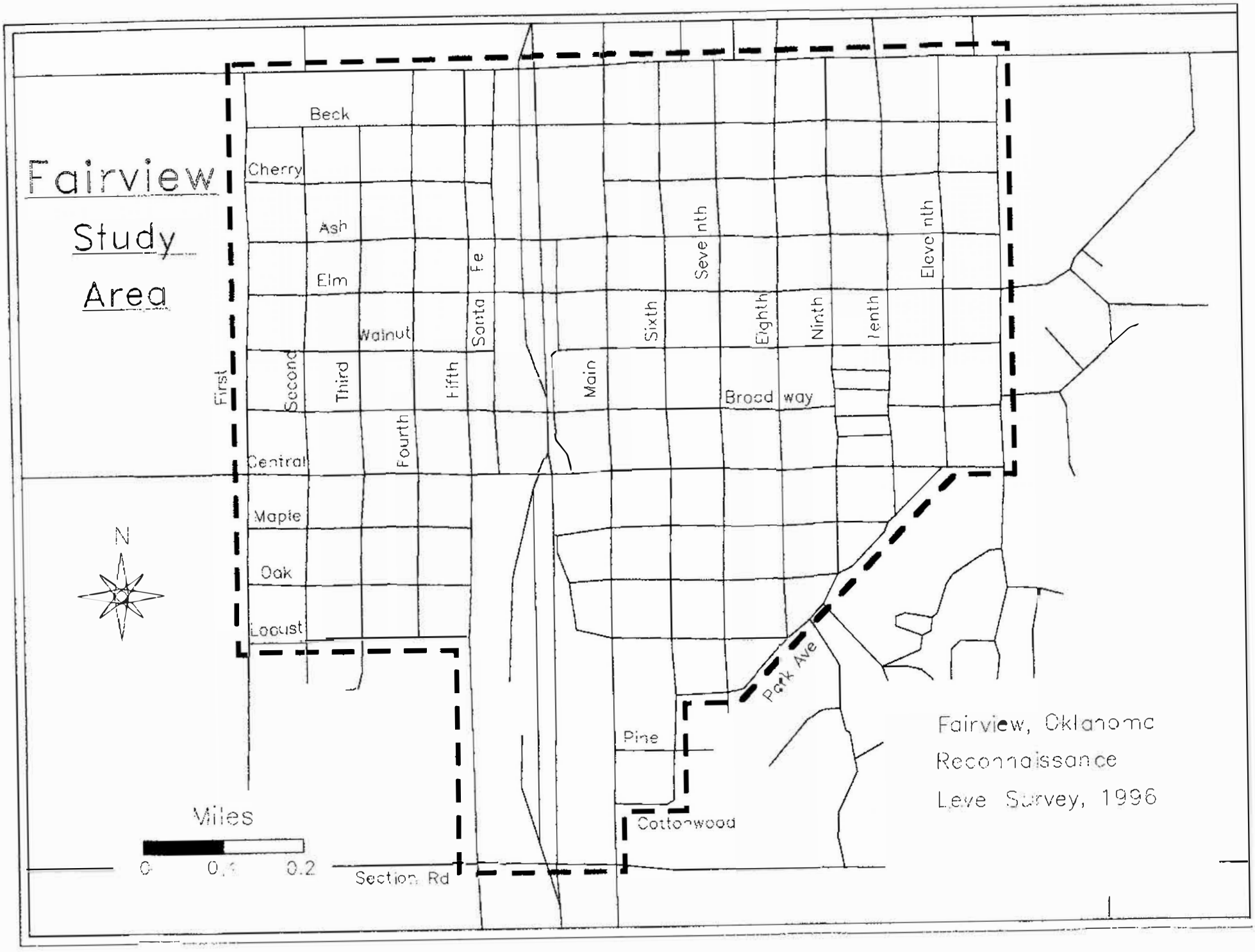
(4) Fairview, Major County: Starting at the initial point of Twelfth Street and Central Avenue, proceed west to Park Avenue, southwest to Pine Avenue, west to Sixth Street, south to Cottonwood Avenue, west to Main, south to the section line road, west to Fifth Street, north to Locust Avenue, west to First Street, north to the section line road, east to Twelfth Street, south to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

(5) Cleo Springs, Major County: Starting at the initial point of Nebraska Street and Highway 8, proceed east to Sixth Street, south to Texas Street, west to Fifth Street, south to Illinois Street, west to Fourth Street, south to Main Street, west to Third Street (Highway 8), north to Illinois Street, west to First Street, south to Main Street, west to an unnamed street at the section line, north to Oklahoma Street, east to Park Street, north to Nebraska Street, east to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.


Helena
Boundary of
Study Area
Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Z Street
Hwy 58
High School St.
Section Rd
6th
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
Main
Kingman
Bond
Hwy 58
Murray
Elva
Kirkley
Main
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Burlington Northern R.R.

Cherokee
Boundary of
Study Area
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Section Rd
Illinois
Iowa
Florida
Nebraska
Texas
Colorado
Massachusetts
Pennsylvania
Main
Jefferson
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
Kansas
Grand
Oklahoma
Ohio
Fairoaks
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

Waynoka
Study Area
Boundary
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
N
Lincoln
Aspen
Maple
Rose
High
Nickerson
E Cecil
Santa Fe
Waynoka
E St
Locust
Church
Church
Murrow
Ash
Flynn
Main
Missouri
Cleveland
Cedar
Pine
5th
4th
3rd
Hwy 14
2nd
1st
Broadway
Spruce
Park
W Cecil
Bolsom St
Birch
Section Rd


Fairview
Study
Area
Beck
Cherry
Ash
Elm
Walnut
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Santa Fe
First
Central
Maple
Oak
Locust
Main
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Broadway
Park Ave
Pine
Cottonwood
Section Rd
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Leve Survey, 1996

Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
CLEO SPRINGS
Study Area
Boundary
Miles
0
0.05
0.1
N
Seventh St
Sixth St
Fifth St
Fourth St
Third St
Second St
First St
Park St
Main St
Kansas St
Oklahoma St
Missouri St
Texas St
Illinois St
Nebraska St
Kentucky St
HWY 8

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 Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, and Waynoka as well as the counties in which each is located. Materials were gathered from the Cherokee, Fairview, and Waynoka Public Libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Local contacts, such as Anne Parker in Cleo Springs and Sandy Olson in Waynoka, provided valuable information. 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 five study towns as well as areas of 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 five towns prior to 1945.

Field work began during the fall of 1995. Preliminary contacts were made with the police departments of each town to make them aware of the reconnaissance level survey; local newspapers in Cherokee and Waynoka to make them familiar with the project--Cherokee and Waynoka 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 five study towns (Cherokee-1929, Cleo Springs-1929, Fairview-1929, Helena-1929, and Waynoka-1926) 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 1995, two windshield 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 five 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 77 properties compiled by the principal investigator and research assistant to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and research assistant 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 the two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the research assistant 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 June 15, 1996.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties in each of the five 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. The 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 77 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 five survey areas 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 Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

Cherokee:

1. Much of the historic built environment in Cherokee 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 brick buildings replaced the earlier wood-framed versions, and the 1920-1930 period when a second group of buildings were erected in association with Cherokee's emergence as an agricultural center and county seat town.
2. Four National Register properties (Farmers Federation Elevator [NR listed 1983], Alfalfa County Courthouse [NR listed 1984], I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 219 [NR listed 1984], and Cherokee Armory [NR listed 1988] exist in the study area.
3. Two individual properties are included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Cherokee Water and Light Plant/Cherokee Hotel), both of which deserve additional study.
4. Two individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance (First United Methodist Episcopal Church and Farmer's National Bank)
5. Eighteen individual properties were selected as warranting further study.

a) Of the eighteen, several types of properties were present including six residences; three churches; two commercial buildings; and one fraternal lodge hall, gasoline station, municipal utility plant, library, hospital, and hotel. Thus, commercial, religious, educational, health care, government, social, and residential (single and multiple dwelling) types of properties were represented.

b) Seven of the eighteen properties were built in the pre-and-post statehood era ranging from 1900 to 1910.

c) Nine of the eighteen properties were constructed from 1915 to 1930.

d) The remaining two were erected in 1938 (W.P.A. library) and 1946 (Masonic Lodge).

e) Twelve of the eighteen were located on Grand Avenue, three on Main Street, and the remaining three scattered throughout the town.

6. Nine architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study groups, including Classical Revival, Romanesque, Commercial, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Late Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Art Deco.

7. Four Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

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

b) South Grand Residential District of Cherokee (Area #2) warrants additional study as a historic neighborhood because of its visually cohesive housing stock of approximately 75 properties with only seven noncontributing resources. It contains one National Register eligible property and seven buildings of historic and architectural significance worthy of further examination.

c) Southeast Residential Area of Cherokee (Area #3) does not qualify for further study because of recent construction, commercial intrusions, and agricultural development; all of which contribute to lack of cohesion in the area.

d) Northeast Residential Area of Cherokee (Area #4) does not merit further study because of deteriorated housing, overgrown lots, and agricultural development.

Cleo Springs:

1. The extant historic properties in Cleo Springs represent three time periods in the town's history -- the pre-and post-statehood era related to the early development of the town as a railroad center, the 1920s when the community served as a farm-to-market center, and the 1930s Great Depression period.
2. No properties are listed on the National Register.
3. Four individual properties were identified for additional study, none of which were included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

4. Of the four properties, the dates of construction ranged from 1902 to c. 1935, and the kinds of properties represented included two residences, one commercial building, and one religious building.
5. One property was identified as not warranting further study due to loss of architectural integrity.
6. One Thumbnail Sketch was developed:
    a) The overall designated study area fails to merit an intensive level survey because the commercial area consists of altered facades, vacant lots, and new construction, while the residential area includes deteriorated older housing stock, vacant lots overgrown with vegetation, presence of numerous mobile homes, and agricultural development.

Fairview:

1. The historic built landscape in Fairview represents four distinct themes associated with the city's history: the pre-and-post statehood era when it became a railway shipping point after 1903, the role it played as a county seat town for Major County after statehood in 1907, the emergence of the town as a "central place" from 1920 to 1930 to provide goods and services to the surrounding agriculturists, and the Great Depression years of the 1930s when federal funds were used to construct buildings and employ workers.
2. One National Register property (Major County Courthouse [NR listed 1984]) exists in the OK/SHPO study area.
3. Three individual properties (Cornelsen Hotel, K.C.M.O. Railroad Depot, and Fairview Light and Water) and one district (Fairview Business District) are

included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. The depot has been moved outside the OK/SHPO study area.

4. One individual property was identified by survey staff as National Register eligible (Fairview Municipal Building).

5. Twelve individual properties were selected as warranting further study.

   a) Of the twelve, several property types were present including three residences; three commercial buildings; two banks; and one fire station, theater, utility plant, and church. Therefore, commercial, religious, government, social, and residential kinds of properties were represented.

   b) Seven of the twelve properties were constructed in the 1920's, a period of growth along Fairview's Main Street and East Broadway Avenue.

   c) Six of the twelve properties are located on Main Street, the major north/south thoroughfare through Fairview.

   d) Only one of the twelve buildings was constructed in the pre-1920 era (Union Block)

6. Two of the individual properties were erected as W.P.A. buildings (Municipal Building in 1939 and Fire Station in 1941).

7. Six different styles of architecture are found in the recommended properties including Tudor Revival, Prairie School, Commercial Style, Art Deco, Late Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival.

8. Four Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

   a) Central Business District of Fairview (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because thirty-two buildings were listed on the O.L.I.

in 1982. Moreover, the area contains two National Register eligible properties and five buildings warranting further study.

b) Northwest Residential Area of Fairview (Area #2) does not qualify for additional study because of recent construction, presence of mobile homes and prefabricated metal buildings, and a substantial H.U.D. public housing project.

c) Southwest Residential Area of Fairview (Area # 3) fails to meet requirements for an intensive level analysis because of deteriorated housing stock, presence of numerous mobile homes and vacant lots, and contains no properties worthy of further examination.

d) Northeast Residential Area of Fairview (Area #4) does not qualify for further study because of recent construction, presence of numerous vacant lots, commercial development, and no properties worthy of further examination.

Helena:

1. The historic properties in Helena represent two themes in the city's history. First, it was developed primarily as an agricultural center and railroad town early on. Second, the town was and still is associated with state-owned facilities beginning with the Connell School of Agriculture followed by the Western Oklahoma Orphan's Home, State Training School for Boys, and the Crabtree Correctional Institution.
2. No individual properties or districts in Helena were listed in the National Register.

3. One historic property is on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Farmer's State Bank).
4. The survey staff deemed no properties in Helena were National Register eligible.
5. Five individual properties were recommended for further study, ranging in construction dates from 1905 to c. 1920. Two of the five were associated with the state-owned facilities (Administration Building and Dormitory), and the remaining three were commercial buildings.
6. Three Thumbnail Sketches were developed:
   a) Main Street Commercial Area of Helena (Area #1) includes one O.L.I. property and two buildings worthy of further study. It was not recommended for further study because of major alterations to the original buildings and major gaps in the area.
   b) Northeast Residential Area of Helena (Area #2) did not meet qualifications for additional study because of recent construction, commercial intrusions, and lack of individual properties warranting further study.
   c) Southwest Residential Area of Helena (Area #3) did not warrant further study because of numerous vacant lots overgrown with vegetation, abandoned and deteriorated housing, and presence of mobile homes.

Waynoka:

1. A majority of Waynoka's historic properties center on two periods of growth in the town's history-- the immediate post-statehood era when many of the early wood-framed buildings were replaced with more permanent brick or stone

buildings, and the 1920's when the town experienced a boom associated with its development as a railroad hub for northwest Oklahoma.

2. One National Register property (Santa Fe Depot and Reading Room [N.R. listed 1974]) exists in the study area. Photos and survey forms were completed on this property as it was listed prior to 1980.

3. One individual property is included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Windell Home). It is recommended as one of the thirteen properties for further study.

4. Three individual buildings were deemed National Register eligible by the survey staff (W.H. Olmsted Home, Waynoka Telephone Exchange, and the First Congregational Church).

5. Thirteen properties were identified as warranting further study:

   a) Among the thirteen, several property types were present including four commercial buildings, two residences, and one gas station, city hall, bank , church , bath house, hotel, and apartment building. Thus, commercial, residential (single and multiple dwelling), government, religious, and recreational kinds of properties were represented.

   b) Seven of the thirteen were built in the statehood era, ranging from 1905 to 1909.

   c) Five of the thirteen were constructed in the 1920's.

   d) The remaining property was a W.P.A. building constructed in the 1930s.

e) Nine of the thirteen properties were located on East Cecil Street, a major east-west artery through town, while only three were on Main Street, a north-south artery.

6. Eight different architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study categories, including Commercial Style, Romanesque, Art Deco, Queen Anne, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk, and Modern Movement.

7. Five Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

a) Central Business District of Waynoka (Area #1) merits an intensive level study because it contains five properties that warrant further study.

b) East Cecil Residential District of Waynoka (Area #2) deserves an intensive level study because it consists of two National Register eligible properties and three properties worthy of additional study.

c) Southeast Residential Area of Waynoka (Area #3) does not justify additional study because of recent construction, numerous vacant lots, agricultural development, and does not have any individual properties warranting further study.

d) Waynoka North Central Residential Area (Area #4) does not qualify for an intensive level study because of deteriorated housing stock, numerous vacant lots and mobile homes, and extensive agricultural developments.

e) Southwest Residential Area of Waynoka (Area #5) fails to meet requirements for additional study because of numerous vacant lots, deteriorated housing, and agricultural development.

General Results:

1. The 77 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 do not merit additional investigation.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREAS

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study areas of Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, and Waynoka.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in each of the five towns were built shortly after the townsites were platted (Waynoka in 1893 and Fairview, Cleo Springs, Helena, and Cherokee all in 1894). Most of the commercial buildings were located on the town's main street or around the town square (e.g., Cleo Springs). In most cases, they were situated near the earliest railroad passenger and freight depots; all five were served by one or more railroad lines (see TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES).

Generally, the earliest commercial properties were small, one-story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fire or later replaced with more permanent structures of native stone and brick. It was reported that gyp rock from the nearby Glass Mountains was also used as a construction material.

The extant stone and brick commercial buildings are usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing generally in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. A majority of these properties could be classified as Commercial Style; however, a few of these early buildings reflect a distinctive high-style form of architecture such as the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Fairview (Classical Revival) located at 102 South Main Street (Eitzen Agency), a property that warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

The existing commercial properties in the five towns were constructed from around 1907 (year of statehood) to 1930. Examples of the statehood-era buildings include the 1909 J. P. Lahr Building at 132 East Broadway in Waynoka, a set of five connected buildings known as "The Union Block" at 104-112 North Main Street in Fairview (1908), the Wynne State Bank at the southeast corner of Grand Avenue and Second Street in Cherokee (1907) [Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory], and the Farmers State Bank of Helena (1907) located at the northeast corner of Main and 3rd Streets, also an O.L.I. property. All these examples warrant further study.

As a result of growth, especially in agriculture, a later set of commercial buildings was erected to meet the demand for goods and services of the increased population in and around the five communities. Chronologically, these buildings were constructed from around 1915 to 1930. A majority of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from three to four 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 agricultural economy. Examples from this era include the Farmers National Bank of Cherokee (1913) located at the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and Second Street, an O.L.I. property; and the Cornelsen Hotel at 121 East Broadway Avenue in Fairview, built in 1928 (O.L.I. property). None of the extant commercial buildings in the five communities reaches skyscraper proportions--the tallest are the Cornelsen Hotel (four stories) and the Hotel Cherokee, also a four-story structure in Cherokee, constructed in 1928-29. Both hotels merit additional study because of their architectural significance.

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

The entrance of railway activity into the five northwestern Oklahoma towns began as early as 1886 when the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) built a line from Kiowa, Kansas to Canadian, Texas passing through Alva, Keystone (former name of Waynoka), and Woodward in the western section of the Cherokee Outlet. As a Santa Fe division point, Waynoka (name changed in 1889 and the town platted in 1893) has long been associated with transportation. During the 1920s and 1930s, Waynoka boasted the second largest railroad yard in the state including extensive railway maintenance and repair shops. Related to the railroad facilities was the state's largest ice plant which serviced as many as 400 refrigerator cars on a daily basis during the summer months.

Helena was a small trading center established in 1894, a year after the Cherokee Outlet was opened to settlement. When the route of the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) railroad was staked out from Tulsa to Avard in the summer of 1903, residents raised $5,000 by public subscription and purchased a quarter-section of land, which they donated to the railroad.

Founded in 1894, Cherokee was blessed with two railroad lines. The first passenger train on the K.C.M.O. (Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient) reached Cherokee on February 10, 1903, while the Denver, Enid, and Gulf (later to be merged with the Santa Fe) arrived in the fall of 1905.

Cleo Springs was served by the Oklahoma, Choctaw, and Gulf by 1896 whereas Fairview was located on the K.C.M.O. line. These railroads were used primarily for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe), because of its early entry

into the Cherokee Outlet, played a major role in transporting homesteaders in 1893 when the area was opened to non-Native American settlement.

Unfortunately, only two properties associated with the railroad history of the five towns remain extant. The Orient Depot, once located immediately to the west of Main Street in Fairview, has been moved to 1 1/2 miles east of Oklahoma Highway No. 58 as a part of the Major County Historical Museum. The most noted existing property associated with transportation is the Santa Fe Depot and Reading Room at 202 South Cleveland (near the Santa Fe tracks) in Waynoka (NR listed 1974).

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

When compared to eastern Oklahoma, industrialization in the northwest quadrant of the state came late. Almost no manufacturing took place in the five towns until after the construction of the railroads and the opening of the Cherokee Outlet to non-Native American settlement in 1893. Census data indicate that by 1900, nearly 131,000 settlers had homesteaded in the northwest quarter of Oklahoma.

By opening new markets, the railroads contributed to a growth in the agricultural economy surrounding the five study towns. Wheat was the primary cash crop. With the opening of new markets and the introduction of improved varieties, wheat production increased. This resulted in the most important industrial activity in the five towns--flour and feed mills and grain elevators. According to data from 1909, Alfalfa, Major, and Woods Counties, where the five towns are located, all had at least one flour mill and grain elevator, mostly of the iron clad-wood type.

Early on, cotton was a secondary cash crop in Major County with the processing of cotton becoming an industrial enterprise. It was reported that Major County (Fairview

and Helena) had at least two cotton ginning facilities by the 1920s. The cotton boom collapsed in the 1930s when drought, depression, and soil exhaustion combined to reduce acreage and output. No extant cotton gins were identified in any of the five study towns by the reconnaissance level survey.

In the early twentieth century, numerous small industries developed in the five study towns. According to the annual report of the Oklahoma Department of Labor for 1909-10, newspapers greatly outnumbered other types of industries in the five towns. Additional industries in the five towns included bakeries, harness shops, saddlery makers, carriage and blacksmith shops, planing mills, tailor shops, and creameries. Changing market conditions and the advent of the automobile contributed to the closing of dozens of these establishments by the 1930s. A remaining example of this kind of industrial property is the Cherokee Creamery, which stands vacant in the 100 block of South Oklahoma Avenue in Cherokee; however, because of loss of integrity, it warrants no further study.

Wheat continued to be the main cash crop throughout this century. A 1990 survey of grain processing facilities in Western Oklahoma by W. David Baird of Pepperdine University indicated that this kind of property was common in the five northwestern communities. Cherokee retained the greatest number (5) including the Farmers Federation Clay Tile Elevator (NR listed 1983), Old Cherokee Mills Wood Elevator, Old Cherokee Mills Concrete Elevator, Farmers Coop Elevator [North House], and Old Hill Grain Company Elevator. Two existing elevators are located in Helena--Farmers Coop East and Farmers Coop West. Fairview has retained two: the Orient Coop Elevator (South House) and the W.B. Johnston Elevator, while Waynoka has the Farmers Coop Elevator

(South House). Baird's report revealed no properties of this kind in Cleo Springs; nor was any identified in the present reconnaissance level survey.

Baird's documentation affirmed that five properties of this kind had been razed since 1940 data--Alva Roller Mills, Enid Elevator Corporation, and Wellington Terminal Elevator in Cherokee; and the Farmers Coop Elevator and Major County Mill and Supply Company in Fairview.

In the 1993 Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Grain Storage and Processing Facilities in Western Oklahoma completed by George O. Carney of Oklahoma State University, forty properties were documented; however, none were from any of the five study towns.

Recent field work in 1995-96 from the reconnaissance level survey of five northwestern towns identified the W.B. Johnston Grain and Milling Company in Fairview as an industrial property built in the late 1940s.

HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

In each of the five towns, health care was of utmost importance. Each community secured at least one physician at the outset. These pioneer physicians accommodated the sick and injured in his/her home or in a second-floor office of a downtown building. It was also common for early-day physicians to make house calls in order for the patient to recover at home during his/her convalescence period. By the 1920s, with the advent of automobiles and ambulances, many county and municipal entities saw a need for hospitals. It was also common for religious orders, fraternal groups, and other charitable organizations to provide funds for health care and eventually construct health care facilities. The public and private agencies saw a need for long-term hospitalization,

improved health care equipment, and daily attention to patients. The only historic example of this kind of property is the Masonic Hospital at 1100 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee. Built in 1918 as the Alfalfa County General Hospital, it was sold to the Masonic Order in 1925 and remained under their auspices until recently when it was converted to an arts and crafts outlet.

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 recognition of its stability and prosperity. Moreover, the presence of federal, state, and county government facilities usually provided long-term employment for the town's residents and a financial investment in the local economy, thus ensuring permanence of the town. Four of the five study towns (excluding Cleo Springs) have retained historic properties associated with city, county, or state government.

Beginning as the Alfalfa County High School and then the Connell School of Agriculture, the buildings and 10-acre campus in Helena were eventually sold to the state in 1921 for $50,000 and converted to the West Oklahoma Orphan's Home. Evolving into the Oklahoma State Training Center for Boys, it is currently a state-owned medium security correctional facility located in the western section of Helena. The Connell School of Agriculture Administration Building and Dormitory warrant further study because of architectural significance.

As county seats of their respective counties, Fairview (Major) and Cherokee (Alfalfa) erected courthouse buildings to serve the residents of their county. The Major County Courthouse, located in Courthouse Square in Fairview, was listed in the National

Register of Historic Places in 1984; and the Alfalfa County Courthouse on Grand Avenue in Cherokee received similar designation also in 1984. One other government-related building listed in the National Register is the Cherokee National Guard Armory (NR listed 1988) located at Second and Kansas Streets. It is a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) building of the late 1930s.

Several excellent examples of historic municipal-owned facilities are present in the four towns. The Blackledge Municipal Building, constructed in 1939 as a Public Works Administration project, is located at 206 East Broadway Avenue in Fairview; and the Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil was built in 1921. These historic buildings house local government operations including city offices and are the site for local government decisions affecting the community. The Blackledge Municipal Building is National Register eligible and the Waynoka City Hall merits further study because of architectural significance.

Additional historic municipal buildings that continue to provide services for local residents include the Fairview Fire Station, a 1941 W.P.A. building, located at 111 South Sixth in Fairview; the Fairview Light and Water Plant, located at 424 South Main, was constructed in c. 1934; the Waynoka Municipal Swimming Pool and Bathhouse, a W.P.A. facility constructed in 1939; and the Cherokee Water and Light Plant located at 509 North Grand Avenue. All these properties merit further study.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

Learning was a significant matter in the minds and activities of the settlers who located in the five study towns. Schools, libraries, and literary societies were quickly formed to insure the education of school-age children and for those adults who pursued

knowledge. These institutions of learning were often held in homes and temporary facilities until more permanent buildings could be erected. Unfortunately, few examples of this kind of historic property remain intact in the five study towns. The best is the Cherokee Public Library, a 1938 Works Progress Administration project, located at 602 South Grand Avenue. It deserves further study because of architectural significance.

RECREATION PROPERTIES

The five towns needed recreational and amusement facilities for their growing populations in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities and entertainment for children. Historical records indicate that all five 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. The best remaining example of this kind of facility is the Royal Theater, a 1920s building, located at 107-109 North Main Street in Fairview. The Royal Theater is deemed worthy of further study.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in each of the five 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 five 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 stone 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 study towns, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs.

The best architectural examples of religious properties in the five study towns are two National Register eligible properties, including the First Congregational Church of Waynoka, a Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission building, constructed in 1926, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a 1919 Classical Revival building, in Cherokee. Churches that warrant further study because of their architectural significance include the Cherokee Friends Church, built in 1919, is of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture and located at 122 South Pennsylvania in Cherokee; and the Cherokee Lutheran Church, a Late Gothic Revival building at 920 South Oklahoma Street in Cherokee, constructed in 1924.

SOCIAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in the five 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 I.O.O.F. Hall #219 in Cherokee (NR listed 1984), built in 1931 and located at Grand Avenue and Second Street. Also in Cherokee is a significant example of Art Deco architecture reflected in the Masonic Hall at South Grand Avenue and Third Street, constructed in the 1920s.

RESIDENTIAL (DOMESTIC) PROPERTIES

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

A. Single Dwellings

Within the five communities, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger, ornate Prairie School and Late Victorian architectural styles of prominent business and civic leaders to the modest, less decorative National Folk and Craftsman styles of the working class. Examples include the C.D. Azbill Home at 501 West Main and J. S. Millspaugh Home at 603 West Main, both Late Victorian styles in Cherokee that warrant further study. These were individual properties historically associated with significant local figures--Azbill and Millspaugh were active in the founding and early development of Cherokee. Additional examples of historic dwellings that reflect a range of architectural styles include the Windell Home at 100 North Park Avenue in Waynoka, a 1907 National Folk style (O.L.I. in 1980); a Gothic Revival residence at 310 East Central in Fairview; a Prairie School home at 205 North Seventh in Fairview; a Spanish Colonial Revival dwelling at 821 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee; an airplane bungalow at 509 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee; and a Late Victorian home at 306 East Cecil in Waynoka.

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments

Apartments were constructed during the railroad boom periods in the five communities primarily to accommodate those persons, single or married, who were

enroute to other designations or to serve as temporary housing for railroad workers. These residential properties were generally located near the central business district for easy accessibility to shopping or the work place. Few examples of this kind of dwelling remain in the five study towns. The best is the Campbell Hotel Apartments, situated to the east of the Campbell Hotel, at 304 East Cecil Street in Waynoka and constructed in 1929. It is deemed worthy of further study.

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 five towns have retained these kinds of properties--Cherokee, Fairview, and Waynoka. All are located on or near the main transportation arteries, constructed in the late 1920s, and feature more than one or two stories. Examples include the four-story Cornelsen Hotel (O.L.I.) at 121 East Broadway Avenue in Fairview and constructed in 1928, the four-story Hotel Cherokee (O.L.I.) at 117 West Main Street in Cherokee and built in 1928-29, and the three-story Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil Street in Waynoka and erected in 1929. All three hotels merit further study because of their architectual significance.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns, 77 properties were identified in the five 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 country clerk files, and on-site property surveys

Types of Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

The most dominant style of commercial building found in the five 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 Bakers Building at 122 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee, Union Block at 104-122 North Main Street in Fairview, and City Hall at 201 East Cecil Street in Waynoka.

(2) Classic Bungalow/Craftsman

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman, popular from about 1905 to 1930, includes a variety of features that are characteristic of this style:

a. low horizontal lines

b. exposed rafters/purlins

c. wide projecting eaves

d. 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 223 South Second Street in Cleo Springs.

(3) Airplane Bungalow

A derivative of the Bungalow/Craftsman, 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 509 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee.

(4) 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. Examples of the Queen Anne Style are located at 803 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee and 310 East Cecil Street in Waynoka.

(5) 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 five study towns is the full-height entry porch with multiple columns topped by Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Examples are the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 402 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee and the Eitzen Agency at 102 South Main in Fairview.

(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 five 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. An example of a Prairie School is located at 205 North Seventh Street in Fairview.

(7) Tudor Revival

Popular from 1890 to 1940, this style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows; and facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, also steeply pitched. Wall cladding may vary, ranging from stucco to wood. Half-timbering is a common detail in about one-half of the examples. Massive chimneys with decorative pots are also a common feature. An example of this style is located at 310 East Central Street in Fairview.

(8) Late Gothic Revival

This style was common from 1840 to 1880, but underwent a revival period in later years. Characteristics include at least one window with Gothic detailing, especially the pointed arch; steeply pitched roofs, and decorated verge boards in gables. Wood and masonry construction materials are most common, but wood frame Carpenter Gothic examples predominate; and are found in rural and small town churches (McAlester and McAlester, p. 200; Blumenson, p. 31). Examples include the Lutheran Church at 920 South Oklahoma Avenue in Cherokee and the United Methodist Church at 3rd and Illinois Streets in Cleo Springs.

(9) Art Deco

This modernistic style was popular from 1920 to 1940. It features a smooth wall surface, usually of stucco; a variety of stylistic and geometric motifs on facade; and various vertical projections on walls or above the roof line to give it vertical emphasis. It is also characterized by an angular composition with numerous

setbacks highlighting the geometric form. Ornamental detailing often is executed in the same material as the building and straight-headed windows are most common. Examples of Art Deco in the five study areas include the Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway Avenue in Fairview and the Waynoka Telephone Exchange Building at 200 South Main Street in Waynoka.

(10) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was common from ca. 1890 to 1940, especially in the Southwest. Its most distinctive features are red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical and roof types vary. Mission style buildings include Mission-shaped dormers or roof parapets, widely overhanging eaves, arched openings, and arcaded walkways and carports. Examples of this style are the Santa Fe Depot and Reading Room at 200 Cleveland Street in Waynoka (NR listed 1974) and the residence at 821 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee.

(11) National Folk

The National Folk Style, widespread from ca. 1850 to 1930, consists of several individual subtypes including the I-House, Pyramidal, Gable-Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, and Hall-and-Parlor. The most common types of National Folk houses in the five study areas are the Hall-and-Parlor and Gable-Front-and-Wing. The former is side-gabled (two rooms wide and one room deep) and is often expanded by a front porch and rear addition. Variations include differing chimney placements, porch sizes, and pattern of rearward extensions. The Gable-Front-and-Wing is a gable-front house with an additional side-gable wing at right angles

to the gable-front plan. An example of the Hall-and-Parlor National Folk style is at Fourth and Nebraska Streets in Cleo Springs, whereas a Front-Gable-and-Wing example is located at 100 North Park Avenue in Waynoka.

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwest Oklahoma Towns"
Report of All Properties Surveyed- Cherokee

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Cherokee Water And Light 509 North Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Cherokee Hotel 117 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. 720 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Bakers Building 122 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 509 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Cherokee Lutheran Church 920 South Oklahoma Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
7. Cherokee Public Library 602 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
8. J.S. Millspaugh Home 603 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
9. C.D. Azbill Home 501 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Cherokee Friends Church 122 South Pennsylvania Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. 821 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
12. 803 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
13. First Christian Church 202 South Kansas Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
14. Masonic Hospital 1100 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
15. Alfalfa County Bank 200 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
16. Masonic Lodge 221 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

17.	501 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
18.	Brick Block 117-123 South Grand Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
19.	First United Methodist Episcopal Church 402 South Grand Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
20.	Farmer's National Bank 201 South Grand Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
21.	Dean Vaughn D.O. Building 305 South Grand Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
22.	Department of Human Services Building 101 South Grand Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
23.	The Plains Motel 317 South Grand Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
24.	1125 South Grand Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
25.	Farmers Exchange Bank 419 South Grand Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwest Oklahoma Towns"
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Cleo Springs**

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Methodist Church 123 North Third Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Grimes Lumber Yard 301 North Second Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. McDowell Home 719 North Fourth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. 223 North Second Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Cleo Springs City Hall	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwest Oklahoma Towns"
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Fairview**

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. 205 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. 310 East Central Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Union Block 104-112 North main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Montgomery Oil Company 201 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Community National Bank 101 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Fairview Light and Water 424 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
7. Royal Theater 107-109 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
8. Fairview Fire Station 111 South Sixth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 316 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10. First United Methodist Church 202 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Eitzen Agency 102 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Cornelson Hotel 121 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
13. Fairview Municipal Building 206 East Broadway	B	National Register Eligible
14. Curtis, McCue, and Hellren Attorneys at Law 114 East Broadway Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
15. Martens House of Fashion 101 South Main Street	B	Noncontributing Resource

16.	Dollar General Store 109 South Main Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
17.	Kidd Drug 102 North Main Street	B	Noncontributing Resource

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwest Oklahoma Towns"
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Helena**

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Dettle Implement 124 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Dettle Implement 201 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Farmers State Bank of Helena 301 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. James Crabtree Correctional Facility- Admin. Building 102 North Murray Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5. James Crabtree Correctional Facility- Medical Building 102 North Murray Street	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Darrel's Barber Shop 208 North Main Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
7. First State Bank of Hennessey Helena Branch 220 North Main Street	B	Noncontributing Resource

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwest Oklahoma Towns"
Report of All Properties Surveyed- Waynoka

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. 301 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Campbell Hotel Apartments 304 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. City Hall 201 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Eastman/Campbell Hotel 302 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Seaman Building 108 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Olmsted Building 120 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
7. Phillips Building 133 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
8. First National Bank 121 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
9. Lahr Building 132 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Windell Home 100 North Park Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Waynoka Community Bath House 801 East Broadway Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Methodist Church 108 South Flynn Street	B	Warrants Further Study
13. Hale Home 306 East Cecil Street	B	Warrants Further Study
14. First Congregational Church 311 East Cecil Street	B	National Register Eligible

15.	Olmsted Home 310 East Cecil Street	B	National Register Eligible
16.	Waynoka Telephone Exchange 200 South Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
17.	Santa Fe Depot 200 Cleveland Street	B	Listed on National Register 1974
18.	504 East Cecil Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
19.	505 East Cecil Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
20.	First State Bank 100 North Missouri Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
21.	Frank's Clothing 109 East Cecil Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
22.	Albert's General Store 102 East Cecil Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
23.	406 East Cecil Street	B	Noncontributing Resource

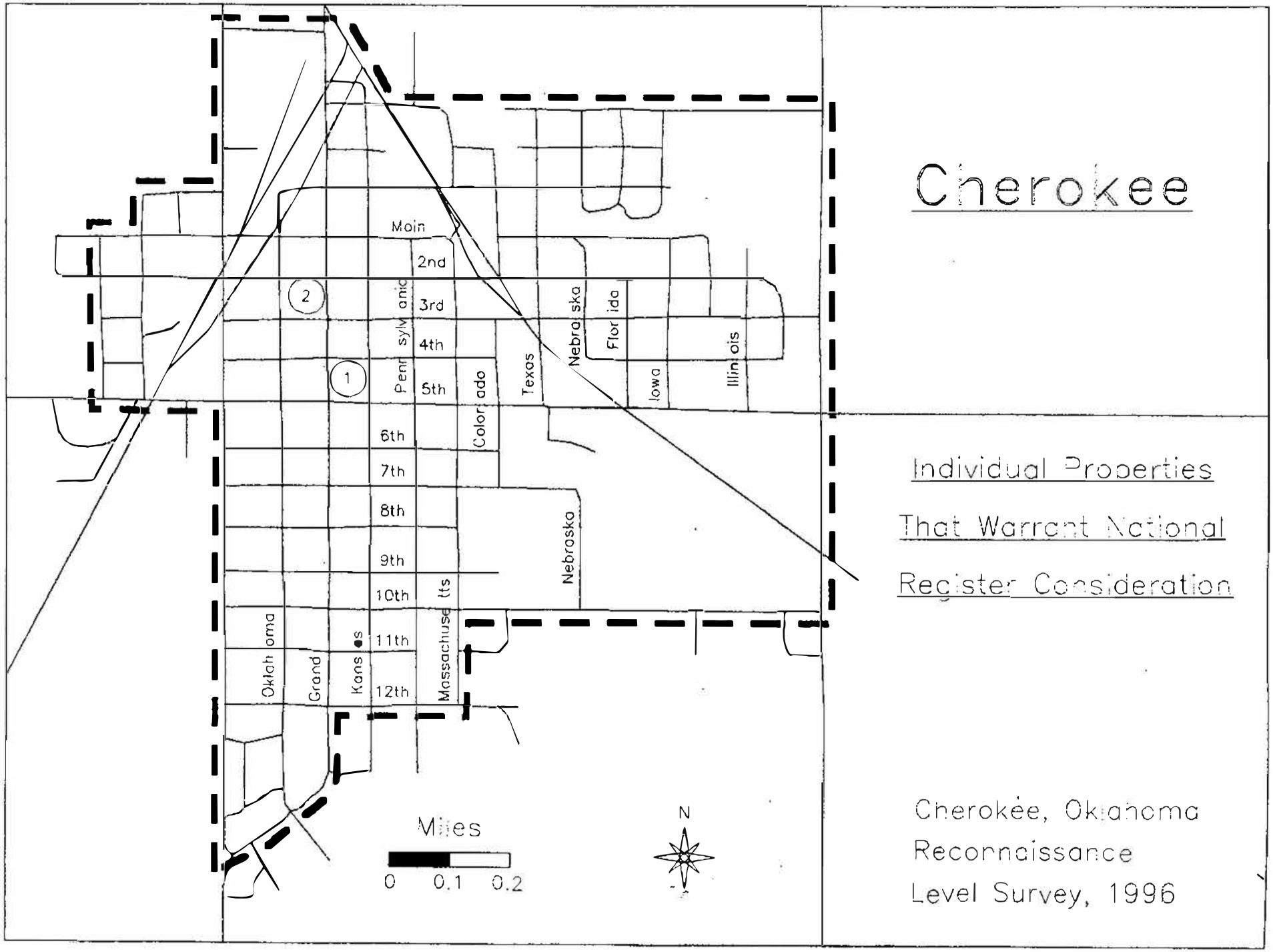
X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION

CHEROKEE

(1) First United Methodist Episcopal Church (402 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1918. This two-story, cross-gabled Classical Revival style religious property is constructed of red brick and has a full basement. The facade is dominated by a full-height portico of the Corinthian Order including four two-story columns (front) and four brick pilasters (rear), both with Corinthian capitals enriched with acanthus leaves. The colossal triangular pediment and entablature features decorative modillions and a Greek cross centered in the tympanum. The north and south walls also feature triangular pediments accented with modillions resting over four brick pilasters (north) and four brick columns (south), both of which also contain the centered Greek cross. Additional decorative elements include keyed round arches over the second story openings, transoms and fanlights over the windows and doors, and a continuous concrete belt course marking the basement and first floor divisions. The nave is also decorated with modillions in the eaves. A two-story gabled wing, which runs perpendicular to the nave, was added as an educational facility in the 1950s. It is constructed of the same red brick cladding as the original church and does not compromise its architectural integrity. This historic property is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and meets the age requirements having been constructed more than 78 years ago. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Cherokee.

(2) Farmer's National Bank (201 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1905.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, Romanesque style bank building with brick wall cladding. The symmetrically-arranged facade features a centered Romanesque round arch with a fixed glass block window flanked by pedimented windows in the second story and pedimented entries in the first story. The upper portion of the facade is adorned with a modestly projecting cornice and stepped parapet with concrete nameplate inscribed with "BANK". The west wall consists of five round arched windows in the second story and five straight-headed windows in the first floor. Each of these openings contain fixed glass block windows and concrete sills. The openings in the first floor west wall have soldier brick course lintels. A continuous concrete belt course marks the division between stories and a second molded belt course is located beneath the cornice. The west wall includes a stepped parapet, projecting cornice, and a third pedimented entry. The latter has been infilled with brick and fixed glass block windows, similar to the original materials. This historic property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity that remains virtually intact. Second, the Farmer's National Bank was one of two banks that served as anchors for the "four corners" (Second Street and Grand Avenue intersection) of the central business district of Cherokee. Constructed in 1905 during the Territorial Era of Oklahoma, the one-time banking facility currently houses an abstract and title company. For more than 90 years, the historic property has served the residents of Cherokee and surrounding hinterland. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cherokee.


Cherokee
Main
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
Penn sylvania
Colorado
Texas
Nebraska
Florida
Iowa
Illinois
Nebraska
Massachusetts
Kansas
Grand
Oklahoma
1
2
Miles
0 0.1 0.2
N
Individual Properties
That Warrant National
Register Consideration
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

WAYNOKA

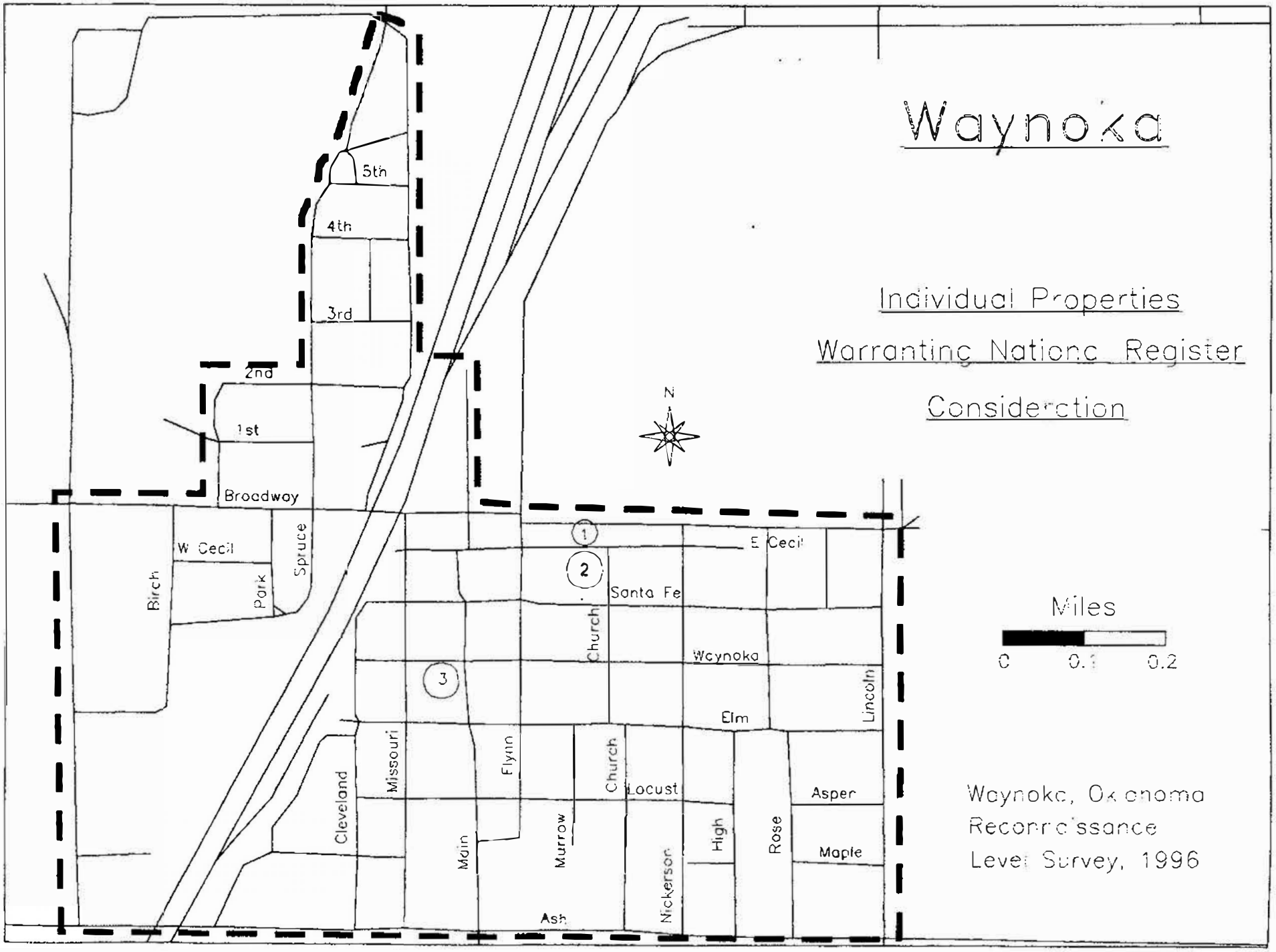
(1) First Congregational Church/Waynoka Museum (311 East Cecil Street)-Built in 1925. This is a one-story religious building with cross-gable roof, full basement, and smooth stucco wall finish in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. The facade is dominated by a side tower with Mission (curvilinear) style trim. The staired entry leads to a pointed arch door opening and the original wood paneled doors. The tower includes pointed arch openings above the entry door and sides. To the east of the tower is the front-facing gable with Mission style (curvilinear) roof parapet and a large pointed arch stained glass window with tracery. The east-west cross gable also has Mission style roof parapets and all window openings above the basement level have pointed arches. This property is deemed National Register eligible because of its Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style vocabulary that remains intact. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Waynoka (East Cecil Street Residential District).

(2) W.H. Olmsted Home/"Mayor's Home" (310 East Cecil Street)-Built c. 1907. This Queen Anne style residence is 2 1/2 stories with clapboard wall cladding. It has a cross-gabled roof with dominant front gable. Decorative elements include the free classic wood columns (Tuscan) resting on a stone foundation, a one-story wraparound porch, a bay window in the west wall, and textured shingles in the gable ends highlighted by a row of scalloped trim. Additional stylistic characteristics include lunette windows in the front and cross gable ends with the front gable lunette featuring fanlights, wood hood molds over the openings, boxed cornice return in the second story front-facing gable, corner boards with caps, an interior chimney, and lightning rods. This property is deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for both its architectural and historic

significance. Architecturally, it is a classic example of the cross gable subtype of the Queen Anne style with decorative elements intact. Historically, the property was constructed for and resided in by W.H. Olmsted, one of the early founders, owner of Olmsted Department Store, and first mayor of Waynoka from 1907 to 1934. Later, it was the residence of two other mayors of Waynoka, Russell Floyd and Jerry Marshall; hence, it is referred to locally as the "mayor's house". It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Waynoka (East Cecil Street Residential District).

(3) Waynoka Telephone Exchange (200 South Main Street)-Built c. 1926.

The Waynoka Telephone Exchange building is a one-story, flat-roofed, Art Deco style property. Characteristic of the style, it features an angular composition with numerous setbacks and a stepped facade, smooth stucco wall surface, vertical projections above the roofline to give it vertical emphasis, various geometric motifs and parallel lines, reeding/fluting/fretting around the windows and doors, straight-headed window openings with metal sash windows, and decorative lamps on either side of the entry and above the rear door. This building is deemed National Register eligible because of its architectural significance in that the Art Deco vocabulary has remained uncompromised for more than 70 years as well as it is a representative example of this style in small town Oklahoma.


Waynoka
Individual Properties
Warranting National Register
Consideration
N
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
Broadway
W Cecil
E Cecil
Birch
Park
Spruce
Santa Fe
Church
Waynoka
Elm
Lincoln
Missouri
Flynn
Church
Locust
Asper
Cleveland
Main
Murrow
Nickerson
High
Rose
Maple
Ash
1
2
3
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

FAIRVIEW

(1) Fairview Municipal Building (206 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1939.

The Fairview Municipal Building is a 1939 Public Works Administration project in the Art Deco style. Of brick and stucco wall cladding, the building features the characteristic Art Deco angular composition and a series of setbacks emphasizing its geometric form. It is a two-story complex with one-story projecting wings to the east and west including a community auditorium, library, and municipal government offices. Decorative elements representative of the Art Deco style include stylized figure sculpture, vertical projections above the roofline, reeding and fluting around the openings, and ornamental parapet trim. Architecturally, the property is a classic example of the Art Deco style that retains its integrity. Historically, the building dates to the New Deal era as a P.W.A. project and is significant because of its historic association with the municipal government services of Fairview for more than 57 years. The Fairview Municipal Building is National Register eligible based on its architectural and historic significance. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview (Central Business District of Fairview).

Fairview
Individual Properties
That Warrant National
Register Consideration
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Main
Broadway
Central
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Fifth
Fourth
Third
Second
First
Maple
Walnut
Elm
Ash
Cherry
Beech

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

HELENA

(1) Farmers State Bank of Helena (301 North Main Street)-Built in 1907.

This is a one-story, flat-roofed Classical Revival commercial building with red brick and wood wall cladding. Over the canted corner entry is a triangular pediment resting on a plain entablature supported by two concrete Tuscan columns standing on square concrete bases. Additional features include four brick pilasters that extend above roof line and a modest brick cornice with toothing. Although original window and door openings have been infilled with plywood and new openings have been cut, the property deserves further study because of its almost 100 year association with the central business district of Helena.

(2) Dettle Implement East (124 North Main Street)-Built c. 1920.

Dettle Implement East is a one-story, flat-roofed Commercial style building with red brick wall cladding. Decorative elements are minimal including a brickwork panel in the facade, stepped parapet, and concrete lintels and sills on the two south windows. Clearstory is infilled in south bay of the facade. This building merits additional study for its historic association with the commerce and Main Street business activity in Helena.

(3) Dettle Implement West (201 North Main Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a one-story, flat-roofed Commercial style building with red brick wall cladding. Decorative features include four pilasters in the facade, brickwork panels in upper portion of the facade, and a stepped parapet. Fill-in of clearstory and display windows as well as new sliding door impact the architectural integrity of the property. The building warrants

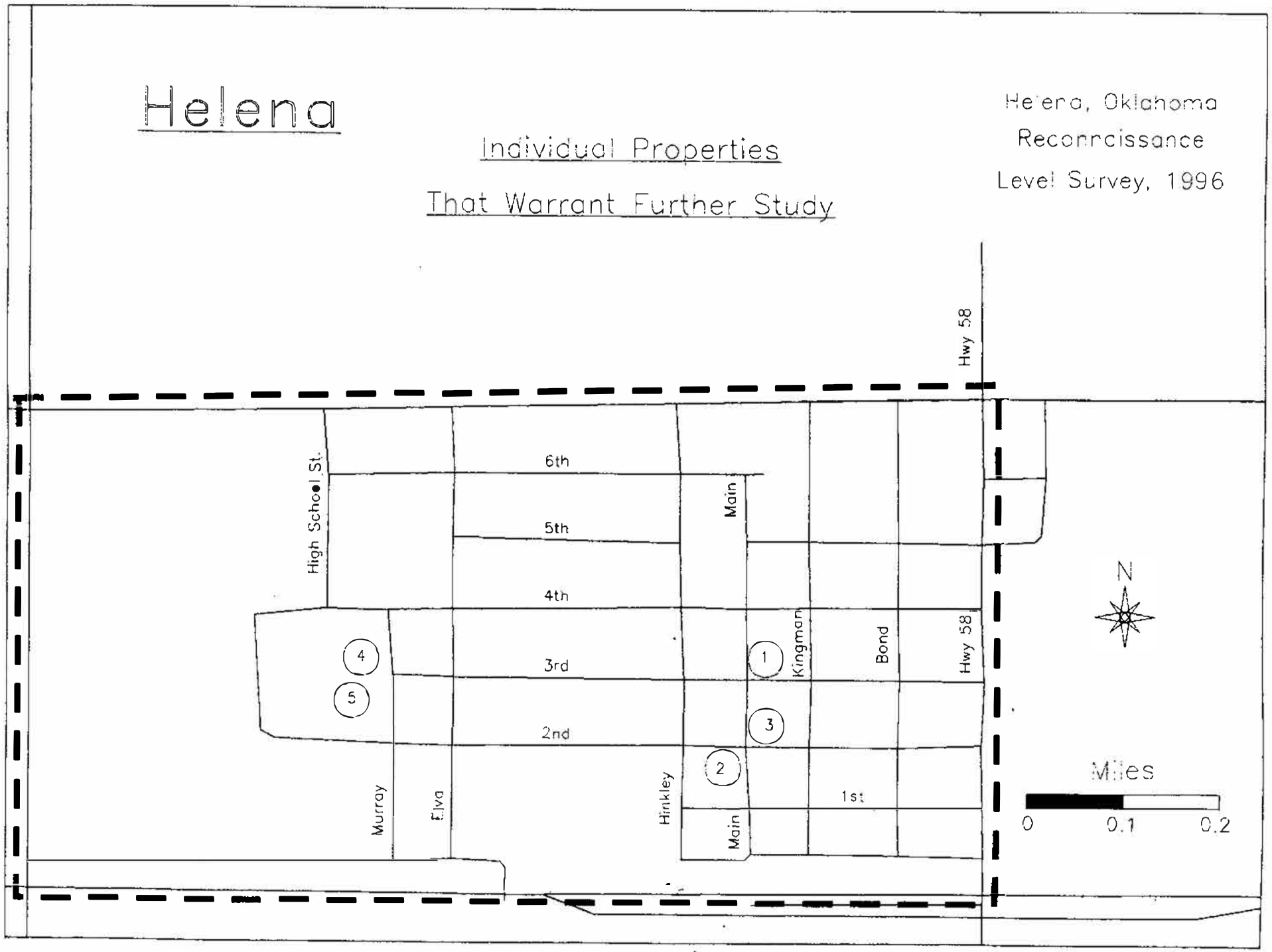
further study because of its historic association with the Main Street commercial activity of Helena.

(4) Connell School of Agriculture Administration Building (102 North Murray Street)-Built in 1905.

A two-story, hipped roof, brick building with full basement is in the Prairie School style. The focal point of the facade is a raised shed roofed porch with four square wood columns resting on brick pedestals with wrought iron railing. Additional features include an interior chimney stack with concrete cap, widely overhanging eaves, and concrete sills. Louvered windows have replaced the original glass. Because of its historic association with several state government owned properties (Woods County High School, Connell School of Agriculture, and Western Oklahoma Orphans Home), the building warrants further study.

(5) Connell School of Agriculture Dormitory (102 North Murray Street)-Built in 1905.

This is a two-story brick building with hipped roof. It reflects a number of Craftsman features including exposed rafters, triangular knee braces, and a hipped roof porch with round porch posts resting on brick pedestals. Original windows have been filled in with brick or replaced with louvers. Decorative elements include concrete diamond pendants. This property deserves further study because of its historic association with several state-owned facilities (Connell School of Agriculture and Western Oklahoma Orphans Home) for almost more than 90 years.


Helena
Individual Properties
That Warrant Further Study
Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Hwy 58
6th
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
High School St.
Main
Kingman
Bond
Hwy 58
Murray
Elva
Hinkley
Main
1
2
3
4
5
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2

CHEROKEE

(1) Cherokee Water and Light Plant (509 North Grand Avenue)-Built in 1910.

This is a one story, flat roofed, brick Commercial style building with minimal decoration. Features include wall parapets with concrete caps, concrete lintels and sills, concrete name plate, decorative brick belt course, and 30-pane awning and hopper windows. Although there are two additions to the south wall of the original building, they are executed in the same brick material. Because of its historic association with the utilities history provided by municipal government for more than 86 years, the property deserves further study.

(2) Cherokee Hotel (117 West Main Street)-Built in 1929.

The Cherokee Hotel is a four-story, flat-roofed brick Commercial style building. It is a compact building with minimal ornamentation. Pilasters divide the bays in second, third, and fourth stories of the facade with a modest brickwork cornice. The fenestration is symmetrical in the facade and east wall; however, the west wall fenestration is irregular. It currently houses the local historical society. A well-preserved commercial building for more that 67 years that justifies further study because of its historic significance to the commercial history of Cherokee.

(3) 720 South Grand Avenue-Built c. 1925.

This historic service station has a flat roof with a Mission-style parapet, red tile roof covering, and smooth stucco wall surface. Curvilinear arches are featured in the canopy and over the bay entryways. According to Jakle (The Gasoline Station in America-1994, pp. 141-44), this station is representative of the 1920s prototype design--"house with canopy" form. In this case, the station has two attached bays. The red tile roof covering

and stucco walls exemplify the "Mission style," as applied to service stations initiated in California by the Ventura Refining Company in Los Angeles and later used by Texaco in the Midwest. This property merits further study because of its unique style. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Cherokee.

(4) Bakers Building (122 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1909.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick Commercial style building. Decorative elements on the facade include corbeled cornice, three pilasters in second story, and nameplates with "BAKERS" inscription in south one. The south wall features corbeling at the cornice level, stepped parapet, and four pilasters. Display windows in the first floor facade extend to about one-third of the south wall. Although a new awning has recently been added, the property deserves further study because of its historic association with the central business district of Cherokee since 1909. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Cherokee.

(5) 509 South Grand Avenue-Built c. 1920.

This is an Airplane Bungalow/Craftsman style dwelling with stucco wall surface. It features the widely overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces and exposed rafters typical of the Craftsman era. It is one-story with partial story in rear, representative of the Airplane Bungalow style. The house has a gently-pitched cross gable roof and gabled attached carport. Other Craftsman features include the thick tapered porch columns extending to ground level, also found in the carport, and an end wall brick chimney on the north side. This property deserves further study because of its well-preserved condition and architectural integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 of Cherokee.

(6) Cherokee Lutheran Church (920 South Oklahoma Avenue)-Built in 1924.

An excellent example of a Late Gothic Revival style church with tower built into the gabled roof. This central steepled church has a square tower with four-sided spire terminated by a finial. The tower is pierced with a pointed arch louvered lantern. The gabled roof entrance features paired wood panel doors. Pointed arches accent the windows on each side of the building. Although the clapboard siding is in need of paint, the property merits further study because of its architectural integrity. It could be grouped with the Territorial Era Carpenter Gothic Churches Thematic Listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

(7) Cherokee Public Library (602 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1938.

A 1938 Works Progress Administration educational property featuring a central entrance projecting wing with flanking setback side bays. Arranged in symmetrical fashion, it is a one-story, flat roofed, brick building with basement. Decorative features are minimal including a smooth concrete cornice and water table, ten 43-paned straight-headed casement windows in the main walls, and ten 24-paned casement windows in the basement level. Fenestration is accented with brick soldier lintels and concrete sills. Decorative water spouts are attached to north and south walls. Although a small stone addition has been completed to the front for handicapped access, the property warrants further study because of its historic association with W.P.A. buildings in Oklahoma. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Cherokee.

(8) J. S. Millspaugh Home (603 West Main)-Built c. 1900.

This residence is a two-story Queen Anne style in the hipped roof with lower cross gable subtype category. It features several Queen Anne characteristics including a hipped dormer, overhanging eaves boxed with dentils, a one-story wraparound porch, a two-story

side bay, fish scale shingles in the gable ends, tapered wood columns supporting the porch with brick pedestals and balustraded brick railing in porch, 12/1 windows, sidelights flanking the front entry, and wood hood molds over the openings. This property merits further study because of its architectural integrity and its historic association with one of Cherokee's town founders.

(9) C. D. Azbill Home (501 West Main)-Built c. 1910.

This is a hipped roof, asymmetrical Prairie School home with Craftsman influence detailed in the widely overhanging open eaves and exposed rafters. The two-story residence has clapboard wall siding with a one-story entry porch supported by tapered wood columns. Other features include a one-story bay and wood hood molds accentuating the door and window openings. This house deserves further study because of its architectural integrity and its historic association with one of Cherokee's town founders.

(10) Cherokee Friends Church (122 South Pennsylvania Avenue)-Built in 1919.

A 2 1/2 story, cross gabled, brick religious property with a three-story pyramidal tower with Bungalow/Craftsman decorative elements. The Bungalow/Craftsman features include the triangular knee braces in the widely overhanging open eaves in the gable ends and the exposed rafters in the tower eaves. The property warrants additional study because of its architectural integrity and its historic association with the Society of Friends (Quakers) settlement in and around Cherokee.

(11) 821 South Grand Avenue-Built c. 1920.

A two-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style residence with smooth stuccoed walls and red tiled, low pitched roof. Mission-shaped parapets with coping accentuate the roofline of house and attached carport. Additional features include a visor-type roof over

the porch and carport, arcaded porch, and bands of windows in the first and second stories. This residence deserves further study because of its architectural integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Cherokee.

(12) 803 South Grand Avenue-Built c. 1925.

A 2 1/2 story steeply pitched cross-gabled Queen Anne style home with dominant front facing gable and gabled one-story full width porch. Queen Anne vocabulary includes fish scale shingles and decorative scalloped vergeboards in the gable ends and square Queen Anne-type windows with colored glass panels in the north wall. Additional features include the massive tapered brick porch columns and wooden hood molds over the openings. This property merits additional study because of its architectural integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 of Cherokee.

(13) First Christian Church (202 South Kansas Avenue)-Built in 1926.

This is a Classical Revival religious property of two stories with full basement. It features a two-story entry portico flanked by paired pilasters with concrete caps and bases, a semielliptical broken pediment in facade, and a modest cornice trimmed with smooth concrete. The red brick building is symmetrical in design and first floor and basement division is marked by a concrete belt course. Keyed flat arches accent the first floor openings and stained glass windows in the portico. This property warrants additional study because of its architectural integrity.

(14) Masonic Hospital (1100 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1918.

Constructed of red brick, this is a two-story, hipped roof Commercial style health care facility with full basement. Decorative elements include four shed dormers, a one-story gabled entryway with square brick columns and fixed block glass windows, overhanging

eaves, and continuous soldier brick belt courses marking floor divisions. This property merits further study because of its architectural integrity and its historic association with the health care and fraternal history of Cherokee. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 of Cherokee.

(15) Alfalfa County Bank (200 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1907.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick Classical Revival style bank building. Decorative elements include a canted corner featuring a triangular pediment supported by scrolled brackets and a lunette window with keyed round arch. Additional features consist of a dentiled cornice; symmetrically-arranged fenestration of tall, straight-headed windows separated by pilaster strips, and a scrolled bracket supporting west wall cornice. Although a new canopy has been added over first floor canted corner and west wall as well as marble veneer over the lower portions of canted corner and west wall, this 90-year old historic bank deserves further study because of its architectural and historic significance. Built in 1907, the year of Oklahoma statehood, the Alfalfa County Bank retains its historic function and has served as a major anchor in the "four corners" intersection of South Grand Avenue and Second Street in the Central Business District of Cherokee for almost 90 years. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cherokee.

(16) Masonic Corinthian Lodge #307 of Cherokee (221 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1946.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, Art Deco style meeting hall and commercial building with polychromatic brick wall cladding. The upper story of the facade features pilasters at the corners, each with stylized ornamentation; four fixed glass block, straight-headed windows separated by three decorative brickwork panels with geometric styling; a central cartouche displaying the Masonic emblem; and reeding and fluting of the parapet. The south wall

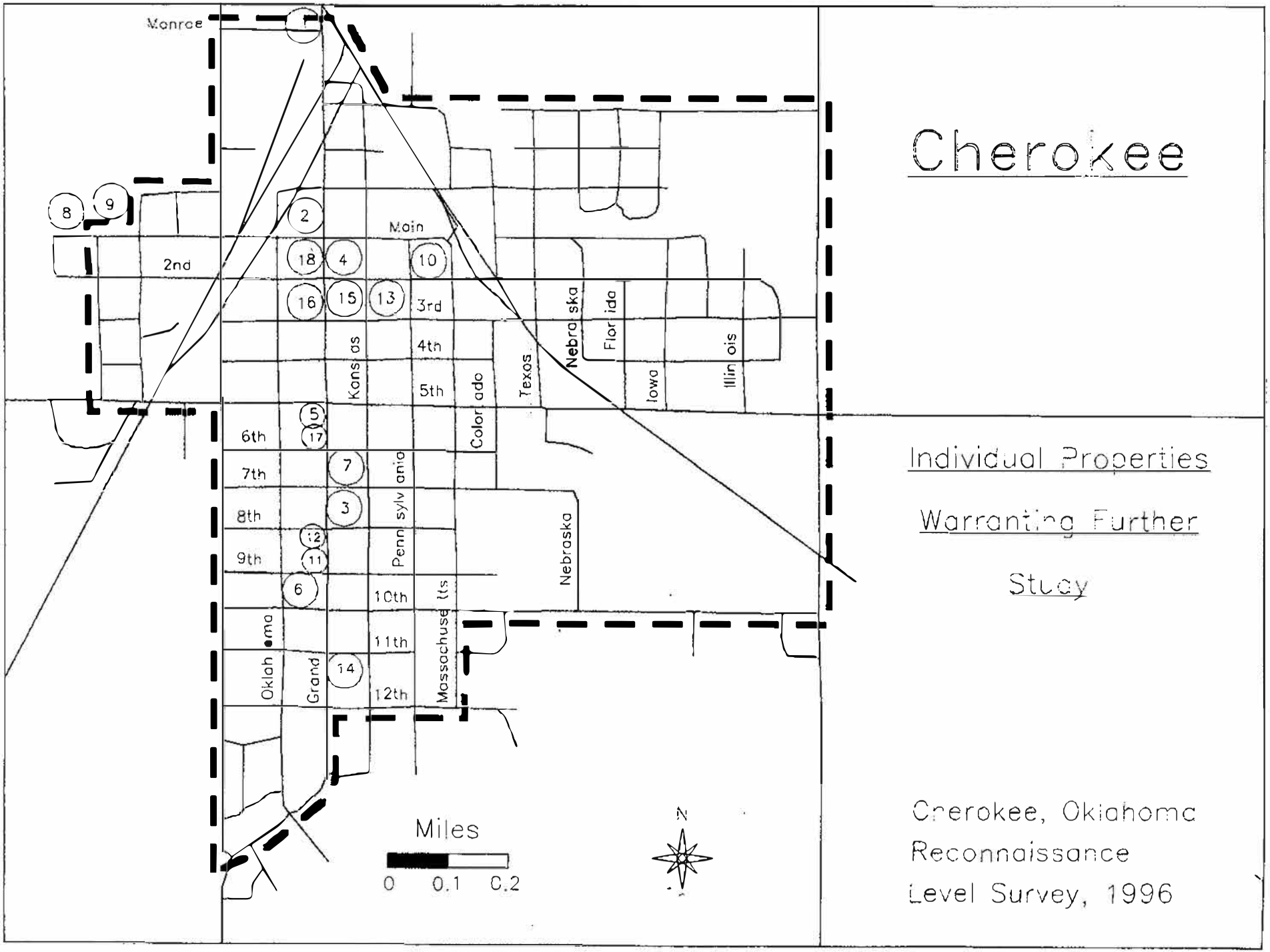
features include six straight-headed fixed glass block windows and four miniature three-paned windows. The ornamental detailing in the Art Deco style makes this property worthy of further study. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Cherokee.

(17) 501 South Grand Avenue-Built c. 1910.

This is a 2 1/2 story, clapboard, Queen Anne style home with steeply-pitched hipped roof and cross gables. The facade is dominated by a three-sided projecting front gable with an asymmetrical, one-story, full-width porch supported by four free classical tapered wood columns (McAlester and McAlester, pp. 262-263). Decorative details include bay windows in the north and south walls with brackets supporting the second story bays, textured shingles in the gable ends, wooden porch railing, and sidelights flanking the front door. Although it appears there are additions to the rear, the Queen Anne style vocabulary of this residence makes it worthy of further study. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area # 2 in Cherokee (South Grand Residential District).

(18) Brick Block (117-123 South Grand Avenue) - Built c. 1910.

This is a two story, flat roofed, Commercial style brick block that includes four store fronts. It has a flat roof with parapet. Decorative elements include corbelling at the cornice level, ornate brickwork frieze, pilasters dividing store fronts, segmental arches and concrete lintels around second floor openings, round arches over south wall and facade openings in the first story, and pedimented parapets in facade roofline. Display windows have been altered, new brick veneer added below display windows for Sun Fun Video, second story openings covered with plywood, and new awnings; all of which compromise the architectural integrity of the block. Nevertheless, the Brick Block deserves additional study for its commercial significance to the "four corners" intersection that anchored the


Monroe
Main
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
Kansas
Pennsylvania
Colorado
Texas
Nebraska
Florida
Iowa
Illinois
Massachusetts
Oklahoma
Grand
Nebraska
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Miles
0 0.1 0.2
N
Cherokee
Individual Properties
Warranting Further
Study
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

Central Business District of Cherokee for more than 85 years. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area # 1 in Cherokee.

WAYNOKA

(1) 301 East Cecil Street-Built c. 1925.

This is a one-story, brick Commercial style building with canted corners and flat roof. Decorative features include use of polychromatic brick patterns, brick soldier course above the openings, concrete coping on parapet, capped pilasters that extend above roofline, and rowlock brick course sills. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance and integrity. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Waynoka.

(2) Campbell Hotel Apartments (304 East Cecil Street)-Built in 1929.

The Campbell Hotel Apartments building is a one-story, hipped roof, Bungalow/Craftsman style property with brick wall cladding. Its characteristic Craftsman details include widely projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails, a full width porch supported by four square brick columns that extend above the roofline, and stickwork ornamentation between the columns. This property justifies additional study because of its association with Waynoka's early commercial history. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Waynoka.

(3) Waynoka City Hall (201 East Cecil Street)-Built in 1921.

A two-story, red brick, Commercial style building with flat roof. Decorative features include a pedimented parapet in the facade with centered concrete diamond pendant, stepped parapet with concrete coping on the side walls and rear, pilaster strips adorned with diamond pendants at the corners, a continuous belt course above the second story

composed of concrete and soldier brick course, fixed glass block windows in the clearstory, and concrete lintels and sills. Alterations include concrete infill of several windows in the west wall and one-story addition to the east wall. Because of its historical significance to the political and local government history of Waynoka, the building warrants further study. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

(4) Eastman/Campbell Hotel (302 East Cecil Street)-Built in 1929.

The property is a three-story, brick, Commercial style hotel with flat roof. Decorative features are minimal, but include a stepped parapet with concrete coping, a soldier brick course marking story divisions, paired 6/6 windows, and original hotel marquee. This historic building merits further study because of its role in the commercial history of Waynoka. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Waynoka.

(5) Seaman Building (108 East Cecil Street)-Built c. 1900-1905.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed Commercial style building with a rock faced coursed ashlar wall finish. Ornamental features include a decorative cornice with dentils and geometric patterns, pilaster strips which frame the entry door and display windows in the first story, smooth-faced concrete lintels and sills, a stepped parapet on side walls, and tie rod anchors that punctuate the wall above the first floor facade and rear. Although the clearstory remains intact, some display windows have been infilled with wood paneling. This building deserves additional study because of its historic association with the central business district of Waynoka. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

(6) W.H. Olmsted Building (120 North Main Street)-Built in c. 1909.

A two-story, flat-roofed, Commercial style building with coursed ashlar stone wall finish. Decorative elements include a modest cornice with decorative stonework frieze, pilasters

that separate bays, a smooth-faced stone continuous belt course marking divisions of the stories, smooth-faced stone lintels and sills in the second story, and Chicago-type windows in the second story. Clearstory is infilled with concrete and several display windows have been replaced with plywood. Despite these alterations, this building is worthy of further study because of its historic association with the central business district of Waynoka. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka (Central Business District of Waynoka).

(7) Phillips Building/United States Post Office (133 East Cecil Street)-Built 1909.

The oldest remaining Romanesque style building in the central business district of Waynoka, this property is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick structure with a canted corner entry featuring four one-story round arches in the arcaded block fashion. Additional features include segmental arches over all openings, stepped parapet, decorative brickwork frieze, and concrete sills. As a corner property, the building was an anchor for the central business district of Waynoka. Although deterioration is present, the building justifies further study because of its association with the commercial and governmental history of Waynoka. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

(8) First National Bank (121 North Main Street)-Built in 1909.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, Commercial style building with smooth-faced coursed ashlar wall finish. The property features a canted corner entry, one-story pilaster strips, a crenelated parapet with centered triangular pediment in the canted corner, a stepped cornice, a continuous belt course marking division between stories, and sunrise motif above entryway. Display windows have been infilled with concrete and new windows cut as well as elimination of traceried transoms. Although these alterations detract from the

building's integrity, the property merits further study because of its association with the central business district as one of its anchor buildings for more than 87 years. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

(9) J.P. Lahr Building (132 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1909.

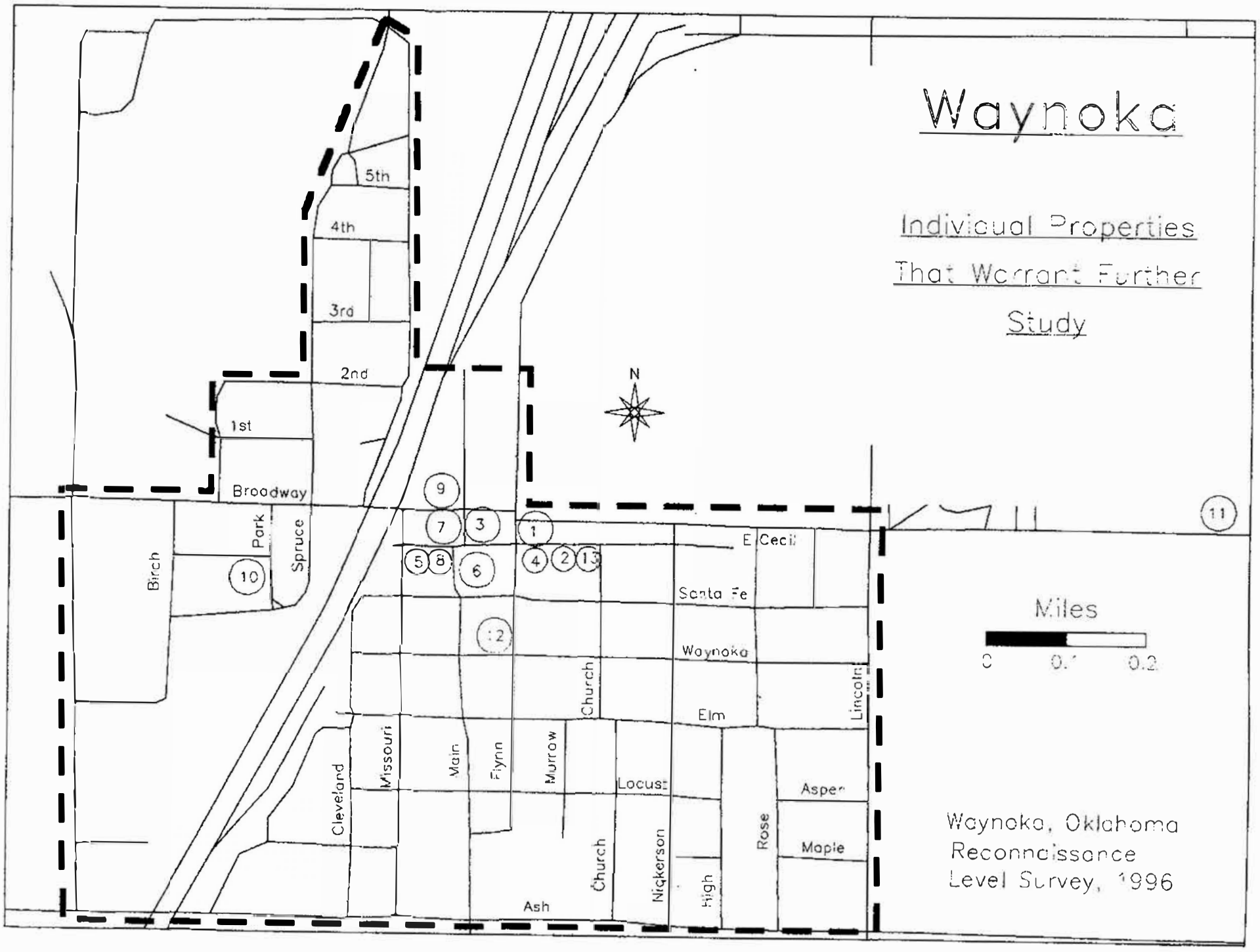
A two-story, red brick, Commercial style building with a flat roof and parapet. Decorative elements include an ornamental brickwork frieze, pilasters that mark corners, and a segmental arched opening with masonry sill in the second story facade. Alterations include display window and recessed entry infill, although the clearstory remains intact. As one of the oldest commercial buildings in Waynoka, this property justifies further study.

(10) Windell Home (100 North Park Avenue)-Built in 1907.

This is a 1 1/2 story, cross-gabled, National Folk style home with a clapboard wall finish. It has wide boxed eaves with corner board trim and a gabled dormer in the east roofline. It was listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1980. The property deserves further study because it is one of the oldest remaining single-family dwellings in Waynoka.

(11) Waynoka Community Swimming Pool Bath House (801 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1939.

Constructed in the Modern Movement tradition, the one-story, flat-roofed building has a curved facade wall and round arched entryway. Its brick wall cladding has been painted white. Additional features include brick coping at the roofline and concrete lintels and sills. Although outside the designated study area in Waynoka, this 1939 Works Progress Administration property justifies further study because of its association with the community planning and social history of Waynoka.


Waynoka
Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study
N
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
Broadway
Park
Spruce
Birch
E Cecil
Santa Fe
Waynoka
Church
Elm
Lincoln
Missouri
Main
Flynn
Murrow
Locust
Cleveland
Church
Nickerson
High
Rose
Asper
Maple
Ash
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

(12) United Methodist Church (108 South Flynn Street)-Built in 1923.

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick religious property. Built in the Tudor Revival style, the building features a two-story, crenellated center tower with louvered lantern. Additional elements include a stepped parapet, continuous soldier brick belt course, and diamond/square masonry pendants. The building warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(13) James and Mattie Hale Home (306 East Cecil Street)-Built c. 1907.

A 2 1/2 story, side gable, Queen Anne style residence with clapboard siding and one-story full porch. Decorative elements include porch support columns in the classic style grouped together in units of two or three resting on stonework pedestals with a porch balustrade; an oriel window with scrolled brackets in the west wall; three bay windows with one in the facade, one in the east wall, and one in west wall; decorative brackets under the eaves in the facade; gingerbread trim around the porch columns; a roof dormer with flared the eaves; and a rear open porch with classic columns. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

FAIRVIEW

(1) 205 North Seventh Avenue-Built in c. 1920.

This Prairie School dwelling is a two-story, hipped roof property with widely overhanging eaves, typical of the style's horizontal lines. The wall cladding is stucco and features one-story projecting wings creating a hipped carport and rear extension. The massive square carport columns are representative of this style. Additional features include arcaded

openings in east wall and paired windows in south wall. This residence deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(2) 310 East Cecil Street-Built in c. 1920.

This two-story Tudor Revival style house has clapboard siding. The facade is dominated by two steeply pitched gables and a steeply pitched gabled entry. Also characteristic of the style are the tall, narrow windows and a massive chimney in the facade. Additional decorative elements include patterned shingles in the west gable of the facade. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and integrity.

(3) Union Block (104-112 North Main Street)-Built in 1908.

This is a two-story Commercial style block with arcaded design. It has a flat roof with parapet and constructed with red brick cladding. Decorative elements include a semicircular pediment in the center of the facade roof framed with brick pilasters. Within this centerpiece is a nameplate with "Union Block" and "1908" inscription. Additional features include a continuous concrete belt course with keyed arches over second story openings, arcaded stairwell with concrete key, and concrete window surrounds in the second story of north end. The first floor storefronts and display windows have been altered along with the addition of new signs and awnings; however, the Union Block warrants further study because of its historic association with the central business district of Fairview for the past 88 years. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Fairview.

(4) Montgomery Oil Company (201 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1929.

Montgomery Oil Company is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick building of Commercial style architecture. It features a stepped parapet, brick pilasters separating bays and at the corners of the facade, soldier brick course and decorative stonework above openings, and

Greek masonry crosses on corner pilasters of the facade. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(5) Community National Bank (101 North Main Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, Commercial style, flat-roofed, brick building. Decorative elements include a modest concrete cornice, brick pilasters with concrete caps and bases, a roof balustrade, continuous concrete belt course marking floors, and brick lantern-type ornamentation on pilasters. Although new thermal windows and awnings have been added and the integrity of the wall cladding on first story of east wall has been compromised, the property deserves additional study because of its commercial significance to the central business district of Fairview. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(6) Fairview Fire Station (111 South Sixth Street)-Built in 1941.

This Works Progress Administration building is a two-story, flat-roofed property with smooth stucco finish. The linear, angular composition of the building reflects an Art Deco vocabulary. The stepped parapet with low relief ornamentation and the stucco pilasters emphasizing the verticality of the building add further characteristics of the Art Deco treatment. The straight-headed casement windows are also representative of the Art Deco style. This property warrants further study because of its significance as a W.P.A. building as well as its architectural integrity.

(7) Fairview Light and Water (424 South Main Street)-Built in 1934.

A one-story, brick, Commercial style, flat-roofed building with minimal decorative features. It includes a false front facade with stepped parapet, soldier brick lintels, and 56-pane casement windows in the facade and 32-pane casement windows in the north and

south walls. This property deserves further study because of its historic significance to the residents of Fairview for over 62 years.

(8) Royal Theater (107-109 North Main Street)-Built in 1922.

A two-story Commercial style red brick building with flat roof. Decorative elements are minimal, but it does include pilasters at the facade corners, concrete lintels, and decorative masonry diamonds above the second story windows and on the pilasters. Original sign and awning are anchored to the facade wall. The property merits additional study because of its architectural significance as well as its historic importance to the commericial history of Fairview. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(9) 316 South Main-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story Prairie School dwelling with a low-pitched hipped roof and widely overhanging eaves. It has a one-story hipped roof porch and carport with massive square brick porch and carport supports. According to McAlester and McAlester (p. 439), the property is the hipped roof asymmetrical subtype of the Prairie School style. With strong horizontal lines, the wall cladding is of polychromatic brick and features paired double-hung windows in both stories. This home deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(10) First United Methodist Church (202 North Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1939.

This is a Late Gothic Revival religious property constructed with brick and masonry materials and has a gently pitched gabled nave. The west wall is dominated by a triangular gable front with a large round arched stained glass window that is keyed. The window is framed with brick pilasters capped with concrete. Above the window is a cartouche and the gabled front features a finial. The one-story projecting cross gable wings also have

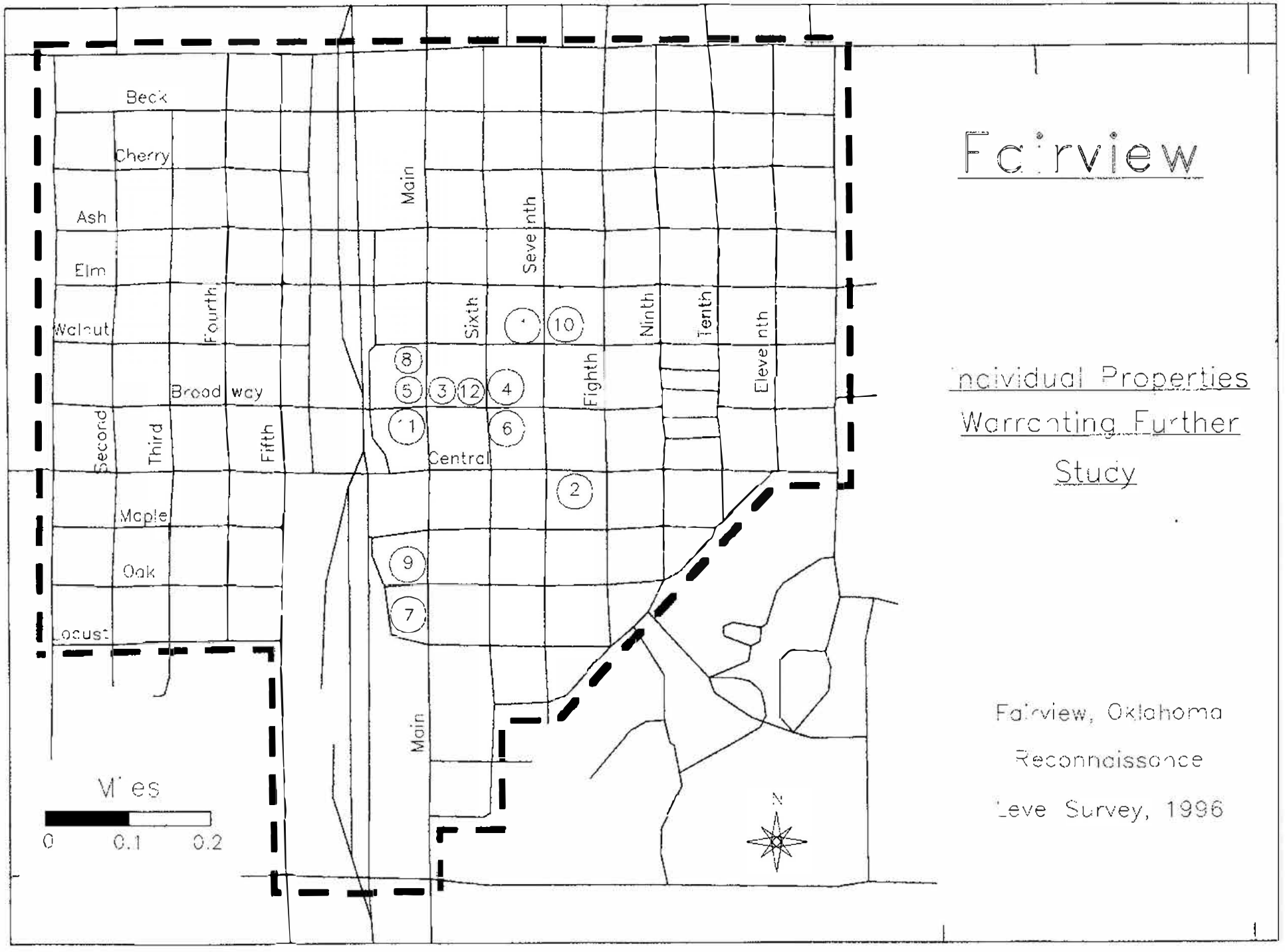
pedimented gables with corner buttresses capped with concrete. The property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(11) Farmers and Merchants Bank (102 South Main Street)-Built in 1937.

This is a two-story brick and masonry Classical Revival commercial building. The facade is dominated by two Corinthian Order engaged columns with capitals enriched with acanthus leaves, fluted shafts, and square bases. The plain entablature features a projecting cornice and above it is a gently pitched pedimented parapet. The front entry is highlighted with a plain entablature supported by scroll-shaped brackets. Originally a bank building, the property was converted to an insurance agency in 1970. This building merits further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the commercial history of Fairview. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(12) Cornelsen Hotel (121 East Broadway Avenue) - Built c. 1925.

This is a four-story Commercial style hotel with an attic story. The building features a distinctive ground story. Decorative features include the stylized low-relief ornamentation in the facade of the attic story with six urns topping the elements, a continuous double belt course of masonry marking the division between the first and second stories, round stone arches over the second and third story windows in the east wall, and keys over the openings of the fourth story windows in the east wall. The Cornelsen Hotel warrants further study because of its architectural integrity which remains virtually intact except for replacement of original windows. Historically, it stands on the original townsite of Fairview and anchored the central business district of the community as Fairview's largest


Fairview
Individual Properties Warranting Further Study
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Beck
Cherry
Ash
Elm
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Locust
Main
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Broadway
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Central
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
12
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
N

hotel from the 1920s when it was constructed. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview (Central Business District of Fairview).

CLEO SPRINGS

(1) Cleo Springs United Methodist Church (123 North Third Street)-Built in 1902.

This Territorial Era religious property is of Carpenter Gothic style. It has a steeply-pitched gable roof with a side square-shaped, pyramidal roof tower. The tower features louvered lanterns in three sides of the upper portion as well as a pointed arch window and Christian cross in lower portion. There are nine pointed arch (Gothic) windows in the sanctuary walls. A one-story rear extension with hipped roof was added in the 1950s. The original building has been covered with weatherboard siding at an unknown date. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(2) Grimes Lumber Yard (301 North Second Street)-Built c. 1926.

The Grimes Lumber Yard is a Commercial style building constructed in the vernacular tradition. The two-story gabled center section forms a monitor-like structure which is flanked by adjoining one-story false front sections, each with a shed roof loading dock covered with original tin roofing material. The original part of the complex is covered with clapboard siding. New sliding doors have been cut in the facade and additions have been extended to the side and rear. Because of its historic association with the commerce of Cleo Springs, the property merits further study.

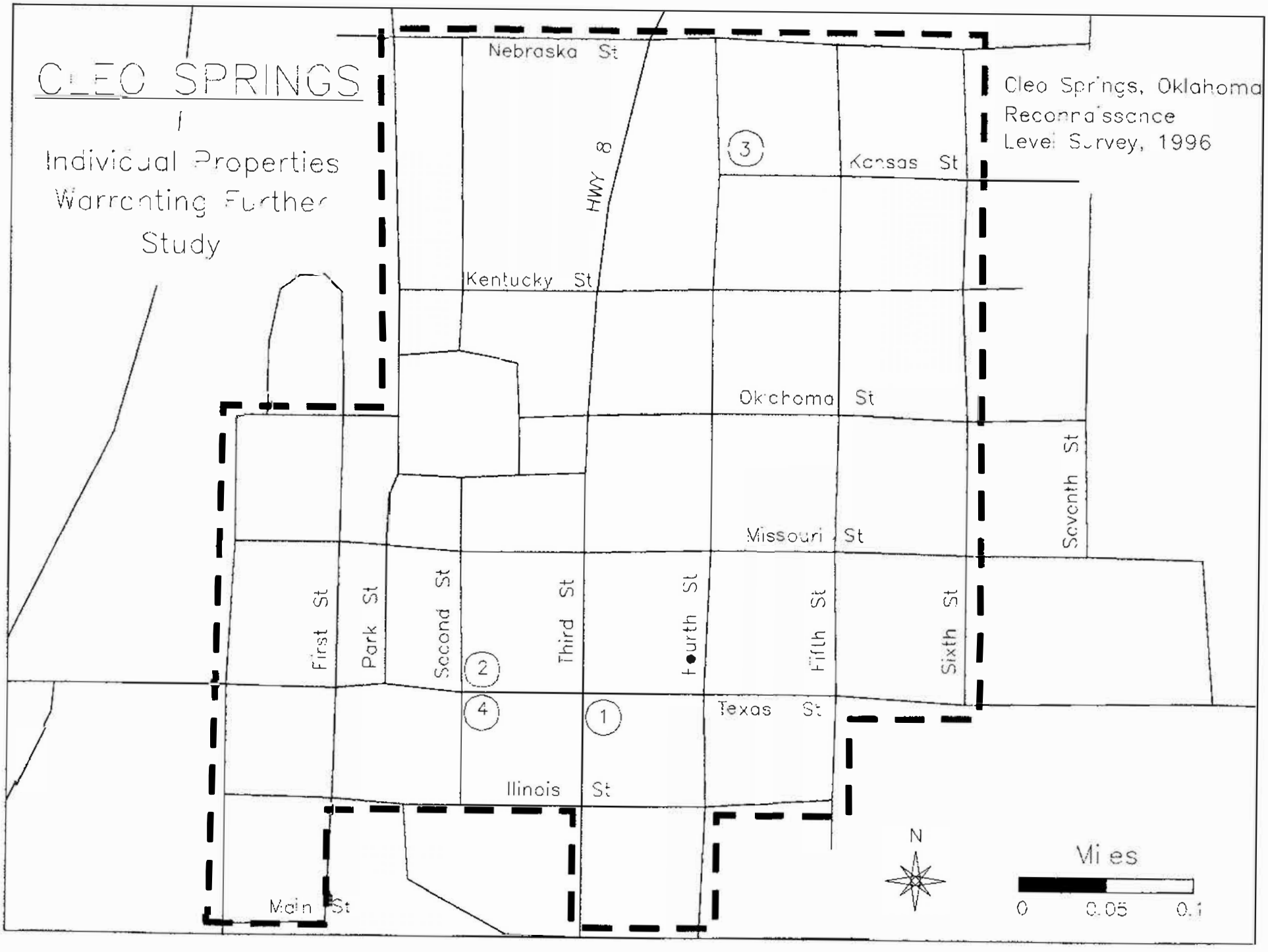
(3) Warren McDowell Home (719 North Fourth Street)-Built c. 1910.

This is a one-story, side-gabled National Folk house in the Hall-and-Parlor subtype category (McAlester and McAlester, pp. 94-95). Its floor plan of two rooms wide and one room deep follows the Hall-and-Parlor substyle. A rearward extension was added

some time later for additional space as was often the case for Hall-and-Parlor houses. It has a centered chimney and clapboard siding. Because of its architectural significance in the vernacular tradition, the McDowell house deserves further study.

(4) 223 North Second Street-Built c. 1935.

This is a Bungalow/Craftsman style house with two front-facing gables with the lower gable covering an open porch. There is a cross-gabled carport and rear room. Characteristic of this style, the house has exposed roof beams, widely projecting eaves, and wooden porch and carport posts resting on brick pedestals. The open porch has a brick railing with brick piers flanking its entryway. Entries in the front and north walls are highlighted with decorative globes on brick piers. Additional elements include the widespread use of the clipped gable feature at both front and cross gables as well as a clipped gablet over porch on the north side. Finally, two brick interior chimneys are present. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance as the best example of a classic Bungalow/Craftsman house in Cleo Springs.


CLEO SPRINGS
Indivicual Properties
Warranting Further
Study
Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Nebraska St
Kentucky St
Oklahoma St
Missouri St
Kansas St
Seventh St
HWY 8
First St
Park St
Second St
Third St
Fourth St
Fifth St
Sixth St
Texas St
Illinois St
Main St
1
2
3
4
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF CHEROKEE - AREA # 1

History:

Cherokee was platted and incorporated as a town in 1901. The commercial district began with the sale of the first two business lots at the southeast and southwest corners of the intersection of South Grand Avenue and Second Street; one occupied by a mercantile and the other by a drug store. By statehood in 1907, these two lots were occupied by banks that remain extant (Alfalfa County and Farmers National). From 1900-1905, twenty-two businesses moved from the nearby community of Erwin which provided growth for the Central Business District of Cherokee. The "four corners" intersection at South Grand and Second Street was occupied by the Alfalfa County Bank and the Farmers National Bank as well as the Brick Block at the northwest corner and Baker's Dry Goods Store at the northeast corner. All these properties remain extant. As Cherokee emerged as a "central place" for the surrounding commercial wheat growing area, growth in the central business district extended west along Main Street to the Santa Fe railroad spur. This growth included the construction of the Hotel Cherokee at 117 West Main and the five grain elevators, approximately two blocks west of the central business district. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) provided long haul freight service for the grain elevators.

In 1907, Cherokee was selected as county seat for Alfalfa County which was carved out of Old Woods County. County government activities operated out of the two banks, and the Baker Building served as the county court room. Thus, the central business district played a vital role in the early political history of Cherokee. A new Alfalfa County Courthouse was completed in 1924 and is located on South Grand Avenue in Area # 1 (NR listed 1984).

All the area in the Central Business District of Cherokee Area #1 is located in the Original Townsite.

Description :

Area #1 in Cherokee is located along both east and west sides of South Grand Avenue from Main Street to Fourth Street. The areas outside the Central Business District are characterized by recently-constructed commercial development to the north and residences to the east, west, and south. South Grand Avenue is a wide thoroughfare and the major north-south artery (U.S. 64 and Oklahoma 8 and 58 Highways) through the Central Business District-Area #1. Parking in the area is on both sides of the street in front of the stores with no parking lots present. Sidewalks line the front of the businesses on both sides of the street. The area contains approximately 40-45 commercial-oriented buildings with brick wall cladding, mostly red in color. Approximately 75 percent of the buildings are one-story, while the remainder are two-stories. Party walls are common from Main to Third Street. The "four corners" intersection at South Grand and Second retains the four historic buildings that have anchored the central business district for more than 90 years -- Farmer's National Bank, Alfalfa County Bank, Brick Block, and Baker's Building. Within the area are two fraternal lodge buildings (I.O.O.F. #219 [N.R. listed 1984] at 203 South Grand and the Masonic Lodge #307 at 221 South Grand), and the Alfalfa County Courthouse [N.R. listed 1984] at 310 South Grand.

Architecture:

The architecture of the Central Business District Area #1 is dominated by one-and-two-story Commercial style buildings constructed from 1905 to 1930, although Art Deco, Romanesque, and Classical Revival styles are each represented in at least one building in the area. Decorative elements in the Commercial style properties are found in second story treatments, especially

around windows and at the roofline. Common features include corbelling of brick, pilasters at facade corners, semielliptical arches, and roof parapets. Display windows and recessed entrances are common at the first floor levels.

Noncontributing Properties:

Major intrusions in Area # 1 include the Plains Motel (several additions) at 317 South Grand, a physician's office at 305 South Grand, and the Department of Human Services Building at 101 South Grand. Alterations include new brick veneer, often of different color and style than the original, at lower levels in and around display windows, metal and wood paneling applied to clearstories, and various awnings and canopies that detract from the historic appearance of the properties.

Recommendations:

It is strongly recommended that the Central Business District of Cherokee Area #1 be intensively surveyed in the near future with a National Register nomination as a historic district at a later date. Additionally, it is suggested that several of the historic buildings be rehabilitated to their original appearance, e.g., removal of the nonoriginal canopy from the Alfalfa County Bank. The area includes two National Register properties, both listed in 1984 -- Alfalfa County Courthouse at 310 South Grand Avenue and the I.O.O.F. Building at 203 South Grand Avenue. Moreover, Area #1 contains one property deemed National Register eligible - - Farmer's National Bank at 201 South Grand Avenue. Finally, Area #1 has four buildings that warrant further study, including the Baker's Building at 122 South Grand Avenue, Brick Block at 117-123 South Grand Avenue, Masonic Lodge #307 Building at 221 South Grand Avenue, and the Alfalfa County Bank at 200 South Grand Avenue.

SOUTH GRAND RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE -AREA #2

History:

Cherokee was platted and incorporated in 1901. The townsite land was originally owned by J.P. Sneary, who had secured it when the Cherokee Outlet was opened in 1893. Sneary eventually sold the land to J.F. Millspaugh, who, in turn, sold it to a group of investors known as the Cherokee Investment Company. The latter divided the land into town lots and sales began. The first residences were located along Main Street to the west of the downtown commercial district which developed from Main Street to Second Street along South Grand Avenue. The South Grand Residential Area became the second and largest residential area in Cherokee as commercial development growth extended southward from Main Street to Fourth Street. Thus, it was located immediately to the south of the central business district. The homes of the area 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. Because of its location near the central business district and later the Alfalfa County Courthouse, the area was within easy walking distance to and from work and shopping. The residences in Area #2 are representative of a 1900-1940 era middle-class neighborhood with some commercial development at the north and south ends of South Grand Avenue. All of Area #2 is included in the Original Townsite of Cherokee.

Description:

Area #2 is located along South Grand Avenue (east and west sides) from Fourth Street to Cherry Street. The area outside the boundaries of the South Grand Residential District are characterized by commercial development to the north and south and more recent residential development to the east and west. South Grand Avenue is the major north-south thoroughfare through Cherokee

(U.S. Highway 64 and Oklahoma Highways 8 and 58). The northern boundary is one block south of the Central Business District Area #1 in Cherokee. The southern boundary terminates at Cherry Street because new commercial development has occurred to the south along the highway (e.g., Pizza Hut). Oklahoma Avenue to the west and Kansas Avenue to the east run parallel to South Grand. Area #2 is west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks and to the east of a spur of that railroad.

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. Approximately 95 percent of the area is comprised of single-family dwellings with the remainder consisting of a church (First Baptist), a flower shop, a bank, a library, a small park (Ira H. Hill Memorial), an abandoned service station, and the former Masonic Hospital (now a crafts shop).

The area is visually cohesive and the homes retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Approximately 75 homes are located in Area #2.

Architecture:

Area #2 is the best preserved historic housing stock in Cherokee. It is representative of a 1900-1940 residential neighborhood with a mixture of architectural styles typical of the Eclectic Movement from the 1880-1940 period, and the Victorian House Era from 1860 to 1890. A broad spectrum of period styles from Anglo-American/English (Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival), Mediterranean (Mission/Spanish Eclectic), and Modern (Bungalow/Craftsman) houses are represented in the area. More than one-half of the dwellings possess Bungalow/Craftsman detailing, making it the dominant style. Several variations of this style are present, including several Airplane Bungalows. An example of the latter style is located at 509 South Grand

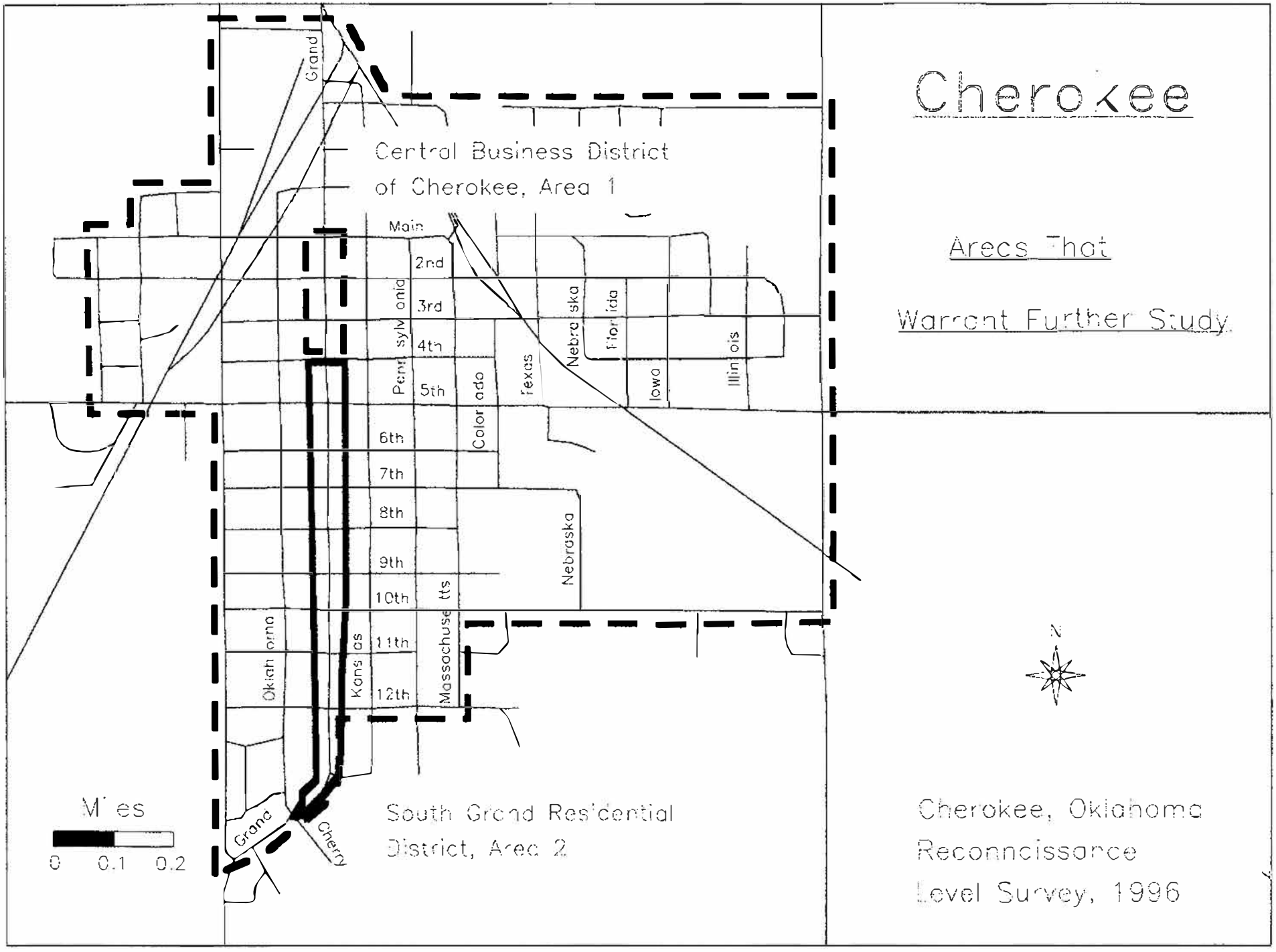
Avenue, built in c. 1920. Located at 821 South Grand Avenue is an excellent example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. Examples from the Victorian Era include several Queen Anne and Folk Victorian types with two intact Queen Anne houses at 501 and 803 South Grand Avenue. Among the nonresidential buildings in the area are the Commercial style Masonic Hospital at 1100 South Grand Avenue and the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style gasoline station at 720 South Grand Avenue.

Noncontributing Properties:

The South Grand Avenue Residential Area Area #2 contains few noncontributing properties; approximately seven out of a total of roughly 75 properties. These include the recently-constructed First Baptist Church and Parsonage, Farmer's Exchange Bank, a flower shop, and three Ranch style homes. Only one vacant lot is present; nor are there any mobile homes. Recent siding and additions are evident in several of the homes; however, they do not detract from the overall scale and architectural detailing of the properties. Rehabilitation of some homes are needed, but this process is apparent among several of these.

Recommendations:

Area #2 deserves an intensive level survey in the near future. It definitely has National Register potential because of the high density of intact historic homes and an estimated contributing resources rate of more than 90 percent. Finally, Area #2 contains one property that is National Register eligible (First United Methodist Episcopal Church) at 402 South Grand Avenue as well as several properties deemed worthy of additional study, including the Masonic Hospital at 1100 South Grand Avenue, Cherokee Public Library at 602 South Grand Avenue, the Mission-style gasoline station at 720 South Grand Avenue, and four homes at 501, 509, 803, and 821 South Grand Avenue.


Cherokee
Arecs That
Warrant Further Study
Central Business District
of Cherokee, Area 1
Main
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
Grand
Pennsylvania
Colorado
Texas
Nebraska
Florida
Iowa
Illinois
Oklahoma
Kansas
Massachusetts
Nebraska
N
Miles
0 0.1 0.2
Grand
Cherry
South Grand Residential
District, Area 2
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnoissance
Level Survey, 1996

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF WAYNOKA - AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District of Waynoka Area #1 warrants further study as a commercial district because of its significance to the commercial and architectural history of the community during its important years as a railroad center (1893-1950) and its emergence as a farm-to-market, or "central place," for the surrounding agricultural hinterland (1893 - 1930). George Nickerson and W.H. Olmsted, two of the townsite planners, constructed the first commercial establishments. Nickerson built the first general store and Olmsted established a lumber yard and farm implements store, the latter reflecting the growth of agriculture around Waynoka. Olmsted later owned the Olmsted Department Store, an extant property at 120 North Main Street.

Most of the early businesses provided goods and services for the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) employees and their families. At the peak of railroad activity from 1910 to 1930, Santa Fe employed more than 100 workers. It established Waynoka as a division point for freight, constructed a Harvey House Restaurant, and built the Santa Fe Reading Room which housed a library, gymnasium, and pool hall for employees. Moreover, the Santa Fe erected a round house, repair shops, and pumping station in Waynoka. The Kansas Ice Company completed the largest facility of its type in the state in Waynoka.. It was used to produce ice for railroad car refrigeration. Thus, Waynoka became the railroad hub for northwest Oklahoma. For railroad passengers and transient workers, Waynoka had six hotels at one time or another. Shortly after statehood in 1907, Waynoka experienced a phenomenal construction of buildings in the central business district including two banks, an ice cream plant, and nine commercial buildings, three of which are extant - - Olmsted, Phillips, and Lahr Buildings.

The "four corners" intersection was at Main and East Cecil anchored by the First National Bank at the southwest corner of the intersection, the Olmsted Department Store at the southeast corner, and the Phillips Building (later the U.S. Post Office) at the northwest corner. All three of these properties remain extant.

All of Area # 1 in Waynoka is included in the Original Townsite plan platted in 1894.

Description:

The Central Business District of Waynoka Area # 1 contains approximately 50 buildings; all either one or two stories. The area consists of relatively flat terrain with paved streets and sidewalks. Other than one parking lot for the First State Bank, parking is on the street in front of the buildings. The area outside the boundaries for the Central Business District is characterized by residential development to the east, north, and south; and by industrial development to the west.

Area # 1 includes the north and south sides of East Cecil Street from Flynn Street (U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 45 Highways) to the Santa Fe tracks, the east and west sides of Missouri Street (N-S) from East Cecil Street to Santa Fe Street, the north and south sides of Santa Fe Street (E-W) from Missouri to Main, and the east and west sides of Main Street (N-S) from Santa Fe to East Cecil.

Area # 1 has roughly 6-8 vacant lots and approximately 8-10 vacant buildings. Two small parks have been created on lots where buildings have been razed. They are the Rock Park on the north side of East Cecil and the Gazebo Park on the west side of Main.

In addition to the commercial - oriented properties, the Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil is located in the area.

Architecture:

Of the approximately 50 buildings in the area, roughly 90 percent are of the Commercial style, featuring one to two stories with brick and stone wall cladding. The best remaining intact examples of the Commercial style are the Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil and the Olmsted Building at 120 North Main. The Commercial style architecture of the buildings emphasize second story treatments, especially around windows and at the roofline. Common elements include stepped parapets, pilasters at the facade corners, belt courses, and canted corners. The major exception to the Commercial style is the Romanesque-style Phillips Building at 133 East Cecil. Display windows with recessed entrances are common at first floor levels.

Noncontributing Properties:

Most of the noncontributing properties in Area #1 are due to changes and alterations that have compromised their architectural integrity, such as Frank's Clothing and Albert's General Store; both of which are buildings that are more than 50 years old, but have added aluminum and wood paneling to the facades. Some new construction after 1950 is visible, such as the U.S. Post Office Building on Santa Fe and the First State Bank on Missouri. Vacant lots and one parking area decrease the cohesion of the area. Based on a rough block-by-block walking estimate, approximately 50 percent of the buildings in the area would be contributing properties. This figure could range higher if rehabilitation was completed by removing the contemporary commercial store facades which cover the historic appearance of the buildings.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Central Business District of Waynoka - Area # 1 be intensively surveyed in the near future with a possible nomination as a historic district to the National Register at a later date. It appears that a genuine interest among local officials for historic

preservation is present. Several of the original buildings could be rehabilitated to their historic appearance. The area includes five properties that warrant further study: Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil, Seaman Building at 108 East Cecil, Olmsted Building at 120 North Main, Phillips Building at 133 East Cecil, and First National Bank Building at 121 North Main.

EAST CECIL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF WAYNOKA - AREA # 2

History:

Immediately after the Land Run of 1893, the town of Waynoka was platted on land offered by John Keifer, who had filed on the land as a homesteader. George Nickerson, Charles Cecil, and W.H. Olmsted joined with Keifer in the townsite planning process. One of the first residential areas to be developed was East Cecil Street, named after Charles Cecil. It was located immediately to the east of the Waynoka Central Business District and, therefore, was in easy walking distance to and from work and/or shopping. It was also located approximately three blocks east of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) tracks. By 1893, the Santa Fe had established a shipping station, section house, and siding in Waynoka, and the town quickly developed as a railroad center. Homes in Area # 2 were built and occupied by the business and civic leaders of Waynoka, such as W.H. Olmsted, one of the townsite developers and owner of Olmsted's Department Store. The Olmsted home is at 310 East Cecil (1907). Olmsted was the first mayor of Waynoka from 1907 to 1934. Later, it was the residence of two other mayors of Waynoka, Russell Floyd and Jerry Marshall; hence, it is referred to locally as the "mayor's home."

A second period of growth for Waynoka occurred in the 1920's as its status as a railroad center for northwest Oklahoma increased. During that period, the First Congregational Church was constructed at 311 East Cecil in 1925 and the Eastman/Campbell Hotel and Campbell Hotel

Apartments were built at 302 and 304 East Cecil in 1929. The latter two commercial developments were erected to house the more than 100 railroad workers who migrated in and out of the town.

The residential area # 2 is included in the following plats: Nickerson-Olmsted Addition (1900), Nickerson's First Addition (1904), Nickerson's Second Addition (1907), and Nickerson's Third Addition (1922). Because of its status as a residential area in Waynoka, Area # 2 became known as the "silk stocking" district of Waynoka.

Description:

Area # 2 is bounded on the north by Broadway Street, on the east by High Street, on the south by Waynoka Street, and on the west by Flynn Street (U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 45 Highways). The northern boundary is part of the Waynoka study area boundary as designated by OK/SHPO. The western boundary is one block east of Main Street (N-S) and approximately three blocks east of the Santa Fe tracks. The area outside of the district is characterized by commercial development to the west, open space to the north, and residential development to the east and south that lacks architectural integrity. Area # 2 is characterized by a relatively flat terrain, shaded streets, and sidewalks. Most of the homes are single-family dwellings constructed on deep lots and set back from the street with well - landscaped lawns. The area contains approximately 100 homes, one church, one hotel, an apartment building, and a gasoline station. Most of this commercial development was located at the west end of the street toward the downtown of Waynoka.

Architecture:

Area # 2 is representative of a 1905 to 1930 residential neighborhood with a mixture of architectural styles. Approximately 40 percent of the homes are of the Bungalow/Craftsman style from the Eclectic Movement Era (1880-1940). An exceptional example of a restored

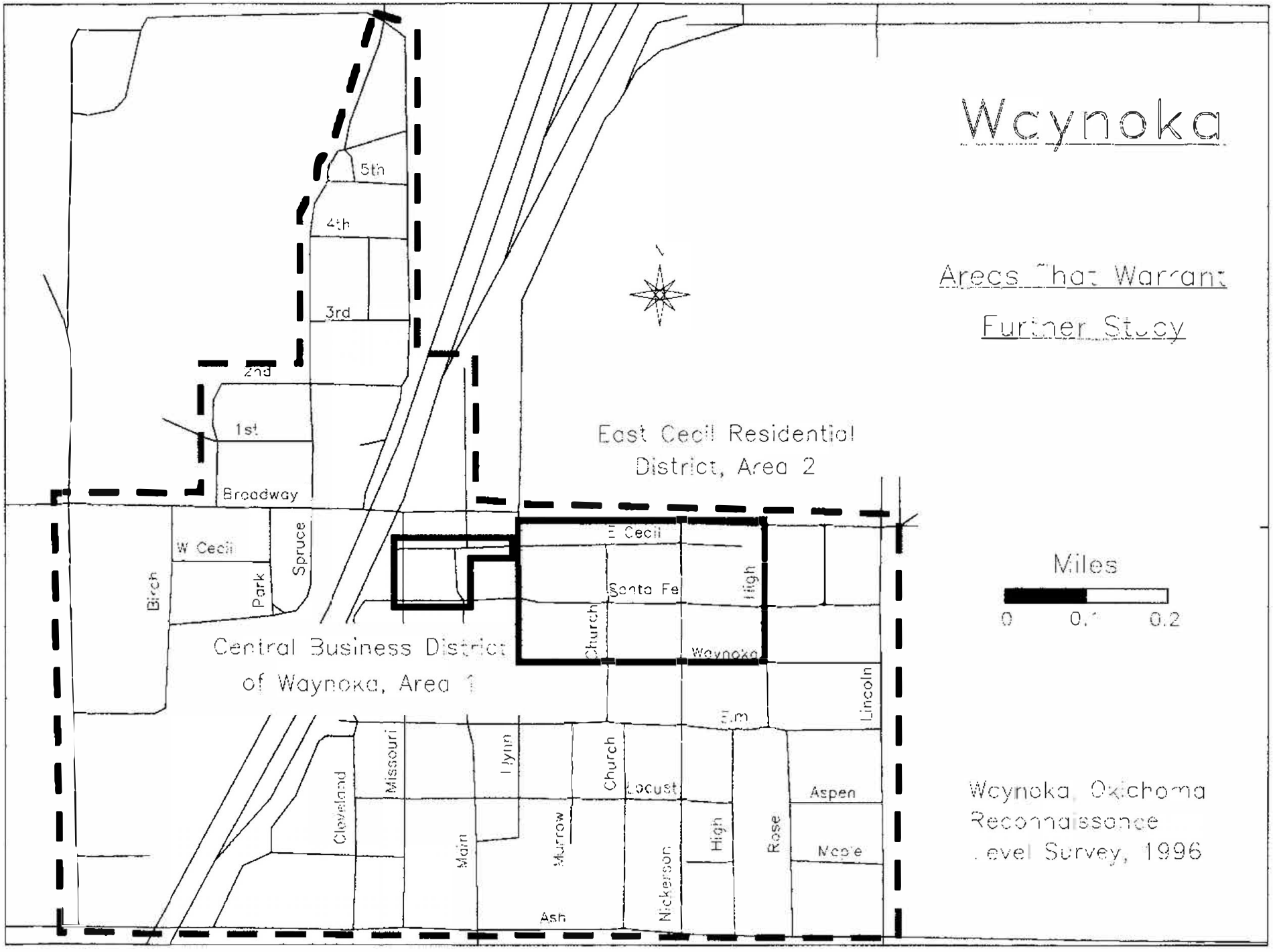
Bungalow/Craftsman home in Area # 2 is at 502 East Cecil. Also from the Eclectic Period are examples of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style including the First Congregational Church at 311 East Cecil. The Victorian Era is also well-represented in Area # 2 with the best examples of the Queen Anne style at 306 and 310 East Cecil as well as several Folk Victorian homes. Finally, representatives of the National Folk family include several Pyramidal, Hall-and-Parlor, and Front-Gabled types. In terms of the three commercial properties in the area, the Commercial style examples include the Middleton Chevrolet/Oldsmobile Garage at 301 East Cecil and the Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil.

Noncontributing Properties:

More than 90 percent of the homes in Area # 2 are owner-occupied and a large percentage are more than 50 years old. Approximately 6-8 of the older homes require extensive rehabilitation, especially on the north side of East Cecil in the 300 block. Five vacant lots are present; however, they have been well-maintained by the owners. No mobile homes are found in the area. The major intrusions are at 504, 505, and 406 East Cecil; all of which have either been significantly altered or newly-constructed.

Recommendations:

Area # 2 of Waynoka is a distinctive historic neighborhood and perceived so by its residents. A majority of the homeowners take pride in their properties and many have undertaken extensive rehabilitation. The area retains much of its historic character and visual cohesiveness. There are few intrusions. Some of the housing stock in the 300 block (north side) requires rehabilitation. It is recommended that Area # 2 qualifies for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are noted for either National Register consideration or warrant further study. The National Register eligible properties are the W.H. Olmsted/Mayor's Home at 310


Waynoka
Areas That Warrant
Further Study
East Cecil Residential
District, Area 2
Central Business District
of Waynoka, Area 1
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
Broadway
W Cecil
E Cecil
Birch
Park
Spruce
Santa Fe
High
Church
Waynoka
Elm
Lincoln
Cleveland
Missouri
Lynn
Church
Locust
Aspen
Main
Murrow
Nickerson
High
Rose
Maple
Ash
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

East Cecil and the First Congregational Church at 311 East Cecil. Those meriting further study are the Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil, the Campbell Hotel Apartments at 304 East Cecil, and the Middleton Chevrolet/Oldsmobile Garage at 301 East Cecil.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District Area #1 in Fairview 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 railroad center (1903-1910), its later emergence as a county seat town (1907-Present), and as an agricultural farm-to-market focal point during the 1920s. The area was part of the original townsite staked by four homesteaders who made the Land Run of 1893--John Floyd, Clifford and Henry Bower, and A.J. Decker. In 1894, the United States Post Office was established on the Bower homestead and commercial establishments began lining Main Street in the late 1890s with the Hubbel House, a hotel owned and operated by Ernest Hubbel; Bower Brothers Mercantile, operated by Clifford and Henry Bower; and John Floyd's General Store.

In 1903, the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (KC, M, and O) railroad laid tracks into Fairview. The tracks and depot were located one block west of Main Street, situated between Santa Fe and Railroad Streets. "The Orient" (KC, M, and O) soon merged with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) railroad, and Fairview became a "division point." A "division point" is a central point in a railroad network where railway crews change shifts and additional facilities, such as roundhouses (engines are serviced and stored) and maintenance shops, are located. The Santa Fe provided both passenger and long haul freight service to the town. Because of its importance as a "division point" and depot for passenger and freight service, Fairview experienced a period of population growth from 1903 to 1910. During this time, the

central business district grew along Main Street, the major north-south artery through town, which eventually became U.S. Highway 60, the primary route from Enid to Seiling. One of the extant buildings on Main Street that represents this era of growth is the Union Block, a 1908 property, located at 104-112 North Main.

In 1907, Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as the 46th state. The new state constitution divided Old Woods County into two parts. The southernmost section was designated as Major County with Fairview selected as the constitutionally-mandated county seat. This added a governmental function to the town and resulted in continued population growth.

With the loss of the Santa Fe railroad shop to fire in 1910 and the rebuilding of these facilities in Wichita rather than Fairview, the population of Fairview stabilized. The central business district during the pre-1920 period boasted three hardwares, three drug stores, a newspaper, a dry goods store, a milling company, barber shop, a bank, and a hotel.

A third period of growth in the central business district occurred in the 1920s because of the role that the community played in serving as a "central place" for the surrounding hinterland consisting of wheat farms. The largest town in a thirty-mile radius, Fairview was the center for the shipping of agricultural produce, primarily wheat and cattle. Its railroad connection, despite the loss of the railroad maintenance shops, established Fairview as the key hub for the storage and shipment of commercially-grown wheat. The central business district provided mercantile services for the rural populace by serving as a center for both raw and finished products necessary for both farming and home use. Moreover, Fairview's role as a county government center was enhanced by bringing county residents to transact county business as well as other legal and court proceedings. Finally, Fairview's theatres, social clubs, and other recreational activities attracted residents from the surrounding countryside. Representative of the 1920s growth period on Main

Street is the extant Royal Theater Building at 107-109 North Main (1922). Thus, the 1920s reflected the prosperity of that decade prior to the "Great Crash of 1929."

Also reflecting the growth of that period was a series of buildings constructed along East Broadway, primarily financed and built by the Cornelsen Family. Extant buildings representing this period include the 1925 Cornelsen Hotel, a four-story building at 121 East Broadway, the 1925 two-story Cornelsen Building on East Broadway across the street from the hotel, and the 1929 Montgomery Oil Building at 201 East Broadway.

During the "Dust Bowl" days of the 1930s, the Central Business District of Fairview experienced the hard times of small towns throughout western Oklahoma. Coupled with this drought period affecting the wheat farmers was the Great Depression which influenced the national economy. The East Broadway section of the Central Business District Area #1 was further enhanced by the construction of the Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway, built in 1939 as a Public Works Administration project during the New Deal Era. With a return to agricultural prosperity in the 1940s and 1950s, Fairview returned to its traditional role as an agricultural center and county seat town.

Description:

The Central Business District of Fairview Area #1 includes the east and west sides of Main Street from Walnut Avenue (northern boundary) to Central Avenue (southern boundary) and extends east from Main Street along both sides of East Broadway to Seventh Street; thus forming a T-shaped pattern with no interior streets. The entire area is included in the Original Townsite of Fairview. The boundaries for Area #1 were based on industrial development to the west, recently constructed retail establishments to the north and south, and residential development and county government facilities to the east.

Main Street is the major north-south artery (U.S. Highway 60) through the central business district, while East Broadway Avenue is the major east-west lateral intersecting with Main Street. Broadway Avenue serves as the dividing line for north/south addresses in Fairview and extends four blocks eastward from Main Street to the Major County Courthouse circle.

The terrain of the area is flat. Parking along Main Street and East Broadway is provided on the streets in front of the retail stores, office buildings, and government facilities with no parking lots in the area. Sidewalks line the front of the buildings on both sides of North and South Main and East Broadway. The area is comprised primarily of one-to-two-story Commercial style buildings with brick wall cladding.

The traditional "four corners" intersection is located within the area at Main Street and Broadway Avenue. It was historically anchored by two banks at the southwest and northwest corners of the intersection, both of which remain extant and merit further study as historic properties--Farmers and Merchants Bank (now the Eitzen Agency) at 102 South Main and the Community National Bank (which retains its historic function) at 101 North Main. The Floyd Hotel at 101-103 South Main, once occupied the southeast corner of the intersection, was razed in 1976.

Approximately fifty buildings are contained in the area with only one vacant lot present. It is located on the north side of East Broadway. All the buildings are in reasonably good condition and are occupied.

Architecture:

The Central Business District of Fairview Area #1 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 which reflect the differences in interior functions. The lower zone at street level includes public space such as retail stores, bank lobbies, and hotel lobbies; whereas the upper zone suggests more private space such as professional offices (physicians, attorneys, and dentists), 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 glass display windows and an entry surmounted by a modest cornice or parapet. In both the one-and-two part commercial block composition, street frontage is narrow with the most common dimensions being 25' x 100'. The most dominant architecture found in the Central Business District of Fairview is the Commercial style. The lone exception is the Art Deco Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway Avenue.

The Commercial style buildings are one to four stories, rectangular in shape, 3-5 bays wide, and possess a flat roof with parapet. All the buildings along North and South Main have party walls as well as those along East Broadway from Main to Sixth Street. In the block between Sixth and Seventh, the Fairview Municipal Building occupies the entire block on the south side, while the Fairview Christian Church occupies the north side.

The Commercial style buildings feature large display windows and recessed entryways in the first floor. Decorative elements are confined to second story treatments including a moderately projecting cornice, often with corbelling of brick; pilaster strips separating bays; and various types of arches over windows.

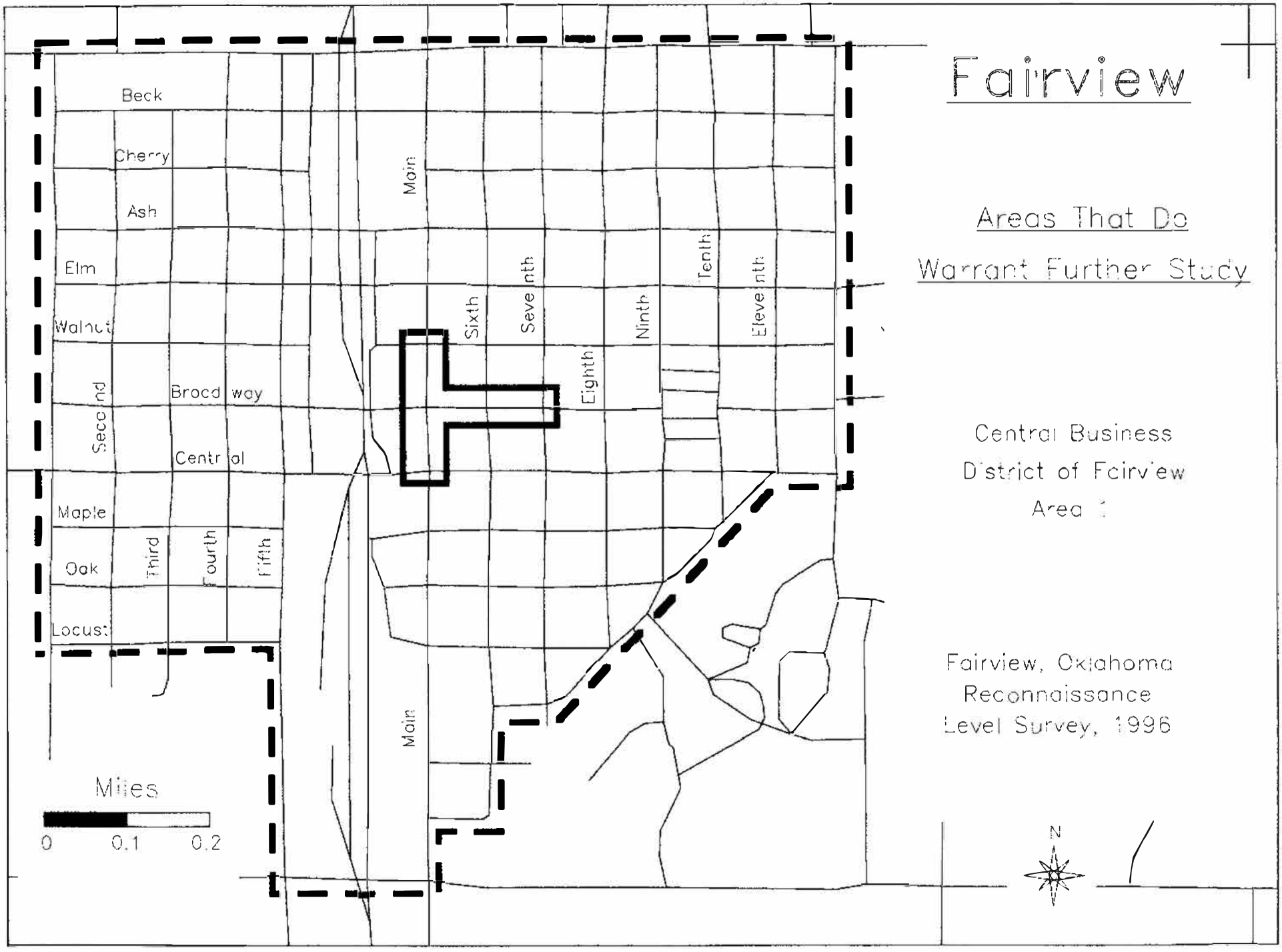
Noncontributing Properties:

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 awnings, ranging from shake shingles to metal, detract from the historic visual appearance and character of the buildings. Some new construction during the 1950 to 1970 period is visible. Representative intrusions include the Kidd Drug at 102 North Main, built in c. 1955; Marten's House of Fashion at 101 South Main, constructed in the late 1970s; and the Curtis, McCue, and Hallren Attorneys Building at 114 East Broadway, built in the 1960s. Based on a block-by-block walking estimate of the approximately 50 buildings in the area, roughly 70 percent of the properties would be contributing resources to the area. The overall cohesion of the area is strong with only one vacant lot along East Broadway and no identified parking lots in the proposed district.

Recommendations:

The Central Business District of Fairview was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982; however, the nomination was not completed. The 1982 district has been expanded to include East Broadway to Seventh by the reconnaissance level survey staff. It is recommended that this expanded area be intensively surveyed for a determination of eligibility for National Register district status. Several of the original buildings could be rehabilitated to their historic appearance by removal of awnings and signs that detract from their visual character. Finally, the area includes one property deemed worthy of National Register consideration--Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway (1939) as well as six buildings that warrant further study including the Union Block at 104-112 North Main (1908), Community National Bank at 101 North Main (c. 1920), Farmers and Merchants Bank at 102 South Main (1937), Royal Theater Building at 107-109 North Main (1922), Montgomery Oil Company Building at 201 East Broadway (1929), and the Cornelson Hotel at 121 East Broadway (1925).


Fairview
Areas That Do
Warrant Further Study
Central Business
District of Fairview
Area 1
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Beck
Cherry
Ash
Elm
Walnut
Maple
Oak
Locust
Main
Second
Broadway
Central
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
N

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

HELENA MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL AREA - AREA #1

Description:

Area #1 is located on both sides of Main Street and is bounded on the north by Second Street and on the south by Third Street. All nineteen buildings in the area are used for commercial purposes, except the United States Post Office building on the west side of Main Street. The area has paved streets and sidewalks with parking on the street in front of the buildings. Party walls exist for the original buildings on the west side of Main Street. Major gaps are present on the east side of Main Street with two large vacant lots. The area is relatively flat terrain with a slight downgrade from north the south. Area #1 is included in the Original Townsite of Helena.

Architecture:

All of the original buildings are one to two story and of Commercial style architecture with the exception of the Farmer's State Bank building which is Classical Revival. Decorative elements for the Commercial style buildings are minimal with stepped parapets, pilasters at facade corners, and some brickwork paneling and corbelling at the upper facade levels. First floors feature display windows and recessed entrances.

Noncontributing Properties:

Most of the original buildings in Area #1 have been altered, primarily facades, and include brick and concrete infill of first floor display windows as well as wood panel covering over display windows and clearstories. Three major gaps exist because of building demolition on the east side of Main Street. Recent construction in the 1960s and 1970s include a new brick bank building and six to eight prefabricated metal buildings.

Recommendations:

The visual continuity and historic character of Area #1 is affected by the overwhelming demolition of buildings and subsequent new construction, significant alterations to the original buildings, and major gaps. The area does not contain any National Register properties or any buildings worthy of National Register consideration. It does contain three properties that warrant further study--Farmer's State Bank, Dettle Implement, and Dettle Garage. Area #1, however, does not merit further study at the intensive level.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HELENA-AREA #2

Description:

Area #2 in Helena is bounded on the north by Seventh Street and on the east by Pioneer Road (Oklahoma Highway No. 58), both parts of the northern and eastern boundaries of the OK/SHPO study area boundaries. The southern boundary is Fourth Street and the western boundary is Hinkley Street. Its southern boundary is one block north of the Main Street Commercial Area #1. The southern boundary is five blocks north of the old Frisco railroad tracks and the western boundary is approximately six blocks east of the Crabtree Correctional Center. The area is primarily residential, but includes some commercial development such as an auto parts store, a used implement dealership, and a funeral home; three relatively new churches (Methodist, Baptist, and Nazarene); Hunter Green Public Housing Units; and several educational facilities--West Timberline Elementary School and the Helena High School gymnasium, baseball and football fields, bus barn, and F.F.A. barn. All the area is in the Original Townsite of Helena (1894).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #2 is dominated by relatively new (1960s) Ranch style homes. More than one-half of the residences in the area are of this style with the typical cross-gabled or hipped versions, and wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. Vernacular types of architecture represented in the area include several from the National Folk family, including Hall-and-Parlor, Pyramidal, and Front-Gabled, as well as a few Bungalow/Craftsman style. Finally, mobile homes are present and are of the traditional linear plan with prefabricated materials. No forms of high style architecture are present. Thus, the area is characterized by a mixed combination of vernacular and folk housing.

Noncontributing Properties:

The housing stock of recent vintage (Ranch style homes) which fails to meet age eligibility requirements, but may qualify in the future. Much of the older vernacular housing of the National Folk group requires rehabilitation. The presence of the new churches constructed in the 1980s and new educational facilities (elementary school and high school gymnasium) also compromise the visual cohesiveness and historic character of the area.

Recommendations:

Although it appears that a high percentage of the residences are occupied and the area has only a few vacant lots, it is recommended at this time that the Northeast Residential Area of Helena-Area #2 does not qualify for further study. The area does not contain any individual historic properties worthy of further study. It fails to stand as a distinctive historic district because of the dissimilarity in architectural style as well as any styles that represent any one particular time

period. Finally, the commercial intrusions and recent construction detract from its overall visual cohesiveness.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HELENA - AREA #3

Description:

Area #3 in Helena is bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the west by Elva Street, on the south by Railroad Street, and on the east by Hinkley Street. The southern boundary of Area #3 is a part of the designated study area boundary and runs parallel to the Northern Railroad tracks. The eastern boundary is one block west of Main Street and the western boundary is one block east of the Crabtree Correctional Center. The only interior street is 2nd Street which runs east-west. The entire area is located in the Original Townsite of Helena.

Architecture:

Area #3 in Helena contains approximately 15-20 homes with National Folk, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Ranch styles present. No forms of high style architecture were identified. The area is further characterized by numerous vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, several prefabricated metal buildings, and presence of mobile homes.

Noncontributing Properties:

A majority of the housing stock in Area #3 is more than fifty years old, but has been poorly maintained or altered. Two major commercial developments exist in the area--a nursing home on the north side of 3rd Street and the grain elevator along Railroad Street. The overwhelming amount of vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, unused automobiles and presence of unused heavy machinery, abandoned homes, and half a dozen mobile homes detract from the visual cohesiveness of the area. The area contains no individual properties warranting further study.

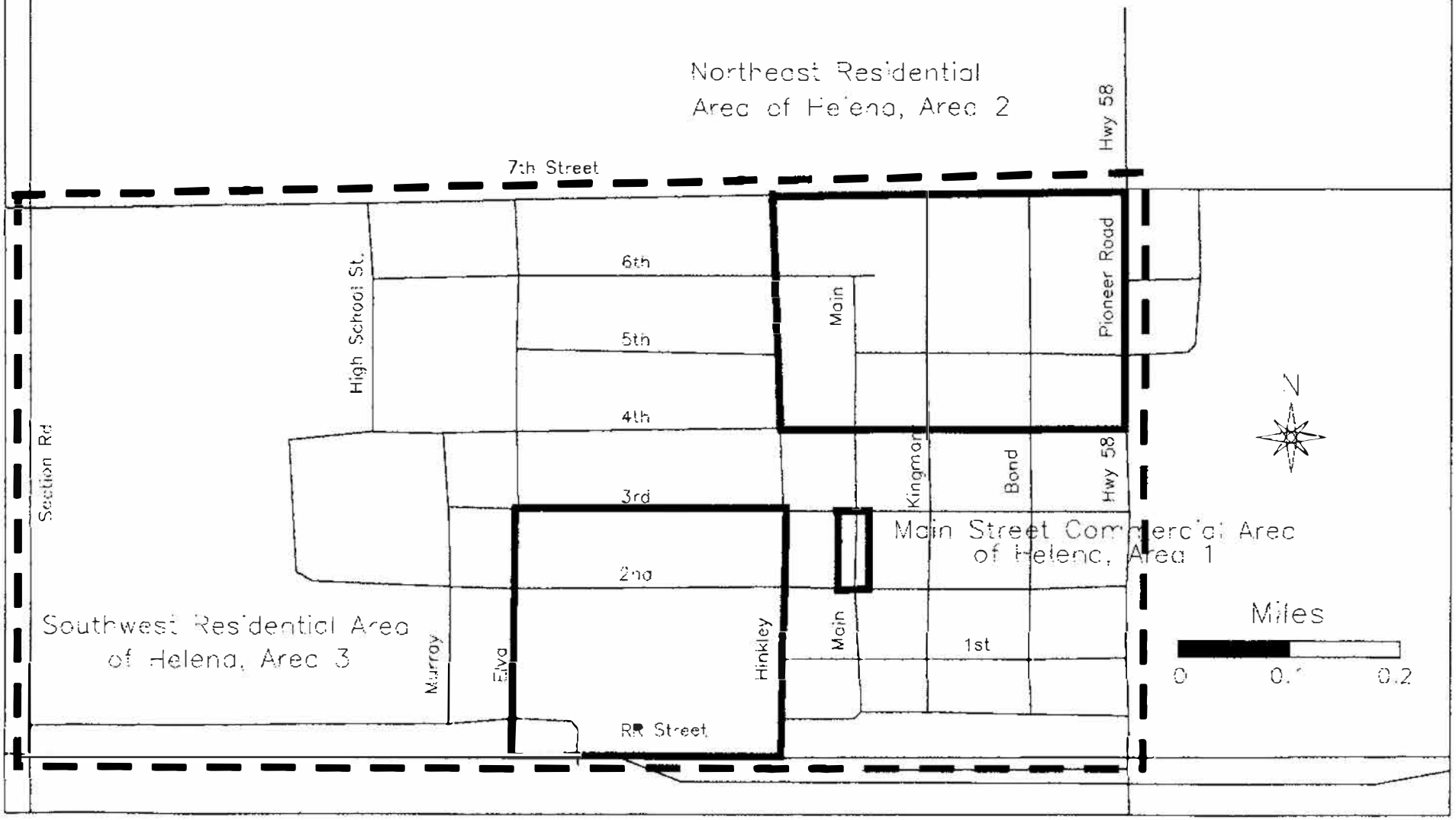
Recommendations:

It is recommended that Area #3 in Helena fails to meet qualifications for further study because of the deteriorated and unoccupied extant housing, vacant space with overgrown vegetation, presence of mobile homes, and unused automobiles and heavy machinery. Thus, it lacks the necessary qualities for it to be considered as a historic district.

Helena

Arecs That Do Not Warrant Further Stucy

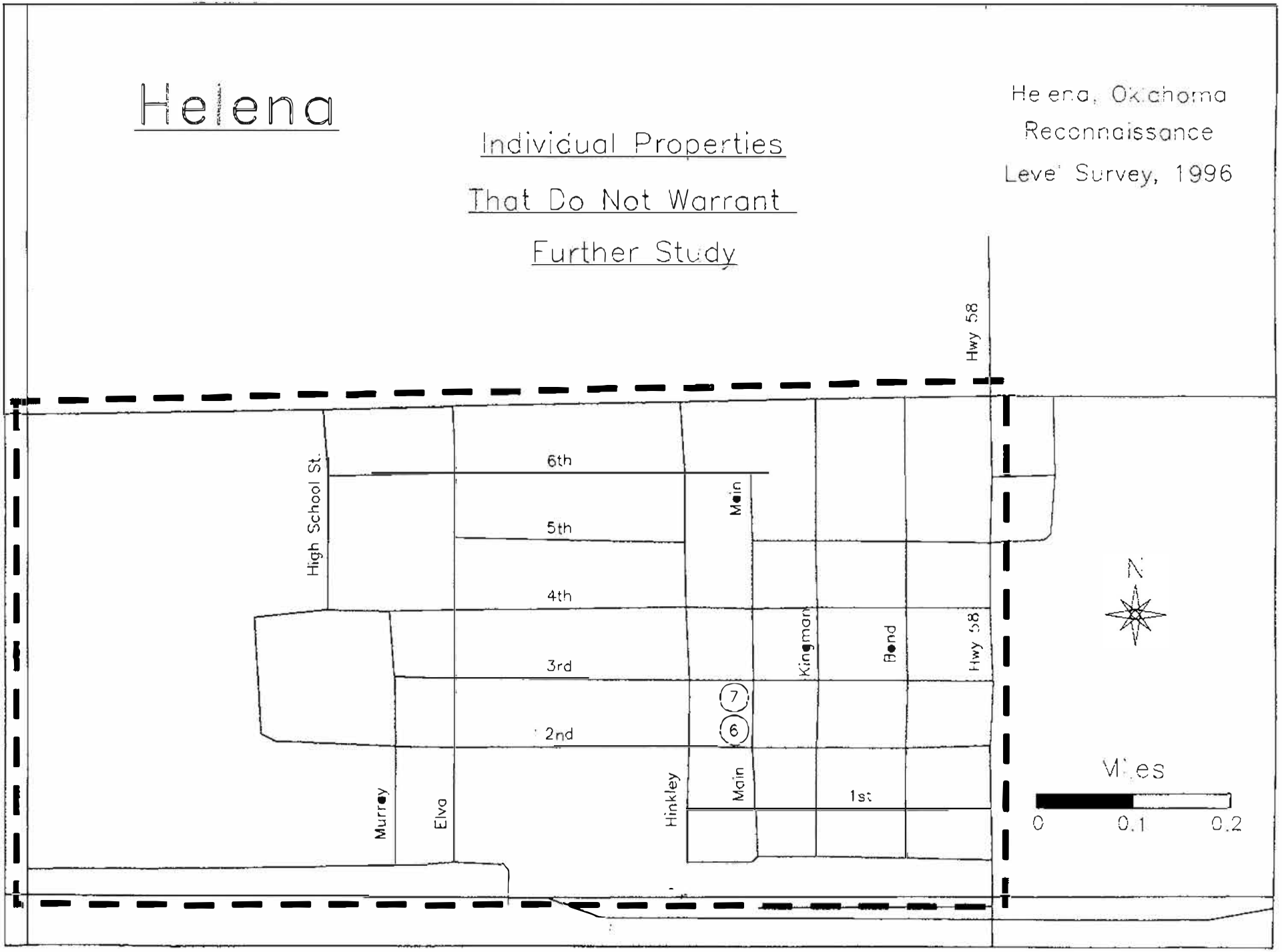
Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



Helena

Individual Properties That Do Not Warrant Further Study

Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



SOUTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE - AREA # 3

Description:

The Southeast Residential Area of Cherokee - Area #3 is bounded on the north by Fifth Street, on the west by Massachusetts Avenue, on the south by Tenth Street (a segment of the southern OK/SHPO designated study area boundary), and on the east by an unpaved section line road dividing sections 11 and 12 (a portion of the eastern OK/SHPO specified study area boundary). The northern boundary of the area is four blocks south of Main Street and the western boundary is three blocks east of South Grand Avenue (U.S. 64 and Oklahoma 8 and 58 Highways). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks cut diagonally in a northwest-southeast route across the northeastern corner of Area # 3. Interior streets include the eastern limits of 7th, 8th, and 9th Streets (east-west arteries), all of Nebraska Avenue (north-south street), and the southern two blocks of Colorado Avenue (north - south artery). All of the area is in the Original Townsite of Cherokee (1901). The focal points of the area are the Cherokee High School and its ancillary buildings and playing fields, and the Cherokee Elementary School.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area # 3 is characterized by mixed styles consisting of housing stock more than 50 years old and recently constructed homes. The most prevalent architectural style is Ranch with the typical hipped or cross-gabled examples and combination of wooden and brick wall cladding. Roughly 65 percent of the single-family dwellings in the area are of this style. The remaining 35 percent are either vernacular or contemporary folk styles including Hall-and-Parlor, Pyramidal, Folk Victorian, and Front-Gabled. More than a dozen mobile homes are found in the area.

A majority of the Ranch style homes are located near the Cherokee High School at Massachusetts Avenue and Fifth Street in the northwest quadrant of the area and near the Cherokee Elementary School on Nebraska Avenue in the south central portion of the area. No forms of high style architecture are present. The area is further characterized by numerous vacant lots, agricultural development, and open space for the Cherokee High School football and baseball fields.

Noncontributing Properties:

Roughly the western one-half of the area contains single-family dwellings, whereas the eastern one-half is comprised of agricultural development including hog lots, feeding pens, silos and other storage facilities, horse and cattle pasture, and wheat fields (both sides of the section line road). Commercial development is scattered throughout the area including a junkyard, pipeline yard, nursing home, and automotive repair garage. The area contains no individual properties warranting further study because of age eligibility requirements.

Recommendations:

The Southeastern Residential Area of Cherokee- Area # 3 warrants no further study at this time. Portions of the area in the western one-half might be considered for an intensive level survey once Ranch style homes meet age eligibility requirements. Major gaps, agricultural and commercial development, and recent construction contribute to the lack of cohesion in the area.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE - AREA #4

Description:

Area #4 in Cherokee is bounded on the north by Jefferson Street (part of the northern boundary of the Cherokee study area designated by OK/SHPO), on the west by Massachusetts Avenue, on the south by 3rd Street, and on the east by Daniels Terrace (section line road and part of the

eastern boundary of the OK/SHPO study area). The western boundary is three blocks east of Grand Avenue (U.S. Highway 64), the main north-south thoroughfare through Cherokee. The interior east-west streets include Adams, Washington, Main, and 2nd Streets, whereas the north-south interior streets consist of Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Florida, Nebraska, Texas, and Colorado Avenues. The focal point of the area is Cherokee Park, located between Nebraska and Iowa Avenues (N-S) and 2nd and Washington Streets (E-W). It contains a tennis court, playground, and swimming pool. The area is primarily residential, although it contains considerable agricultural development in the form of cattle and horse pasture and cattle and horse pens and outbuildings. The area is included in the East Addition (1901) and the Park Addition (1906). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railroad tracks run from northwest to southeast diagonally through the southwest corner of the area.

Architecture:

The approximately 40-50 homes in Area #4 are primarily from the National Folk family, including more than a dozen Pyramidal style. Other forms of architectural styles represented in the area include Bungalow/Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Ranch, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. An estimated 12-15 mobile homes are present. No forms of high style architecture were identified. The area is further characterized by several vacant homes and prefabricated metal buildings.

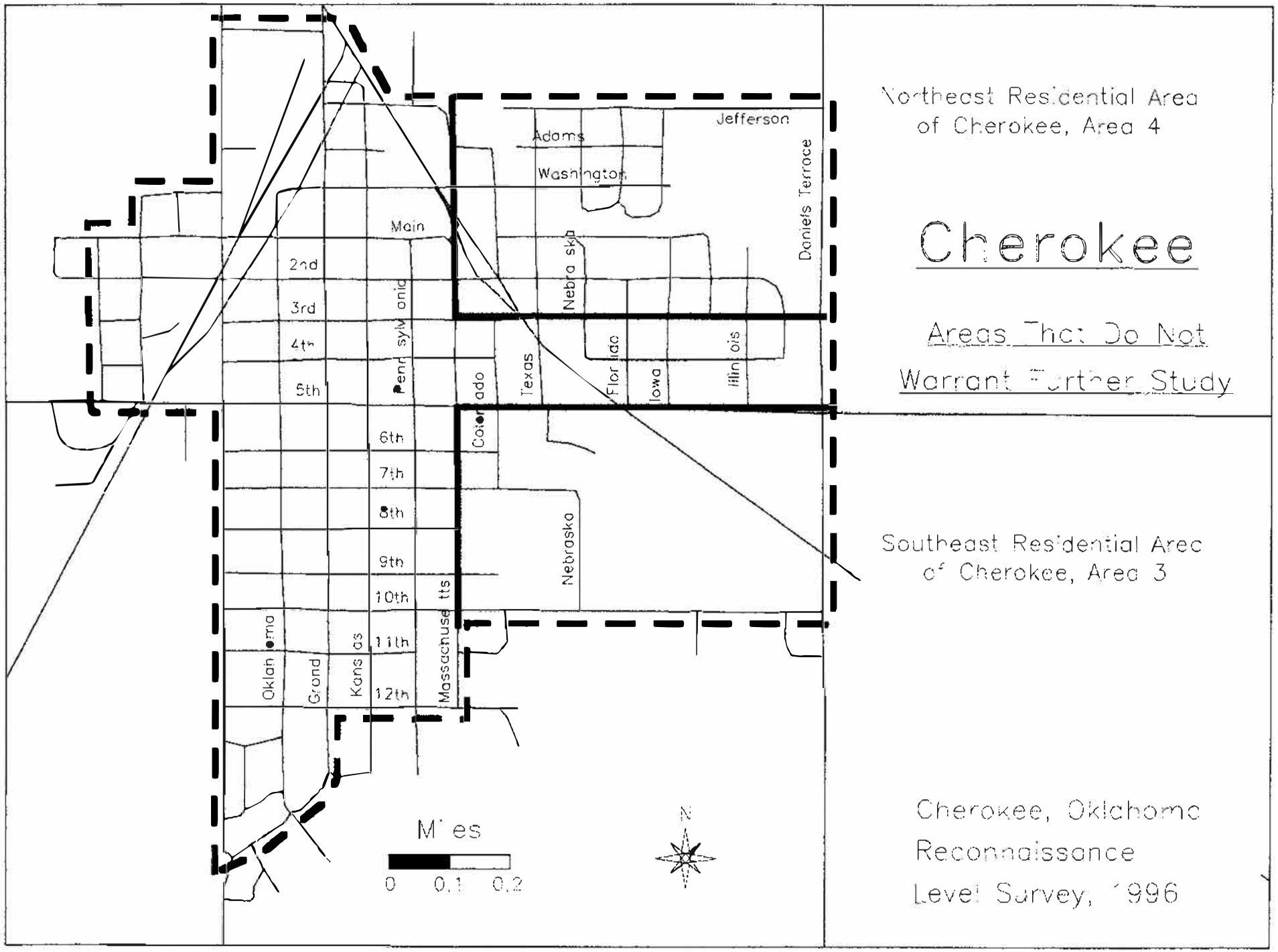
Noncontributing Properties:

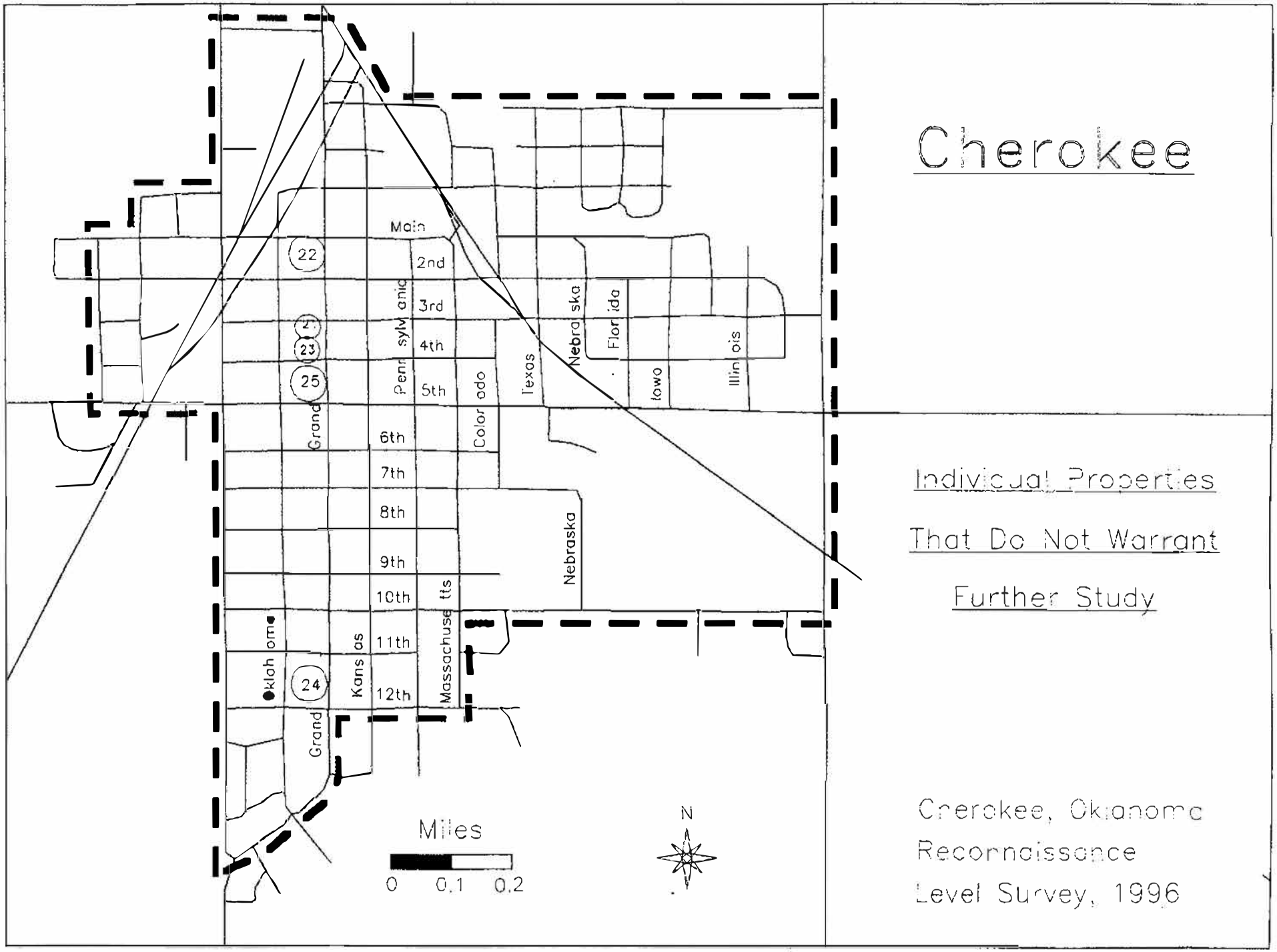
The abundance of agricultural development detracts from the visual cohesiveness of this area, including horse lots and pens as well as cattle pasture on the north and south sides of 2nd Street, cattle pasture on both sides of 3rd Street, horse pasture and pens on both sides of Nebraska Avenue, and cattle pasture on the west side of Daniels Terrace and a wheat field on the east side of the same street. Moreover, the area contains several vacant deteriorated houses, more than a

dozen mobile homes, and occupied housing stock that needs rehabilitation. Finally, much of the area is characterized with unpaved streets.

Recommendations:

Extensive agricultural development, deteriorated and unoccupied housing stock, and presence of numerous mobile homes detract from the visual distinctiveness of this area as a residential district. Moreover, no individual properties that warrant further study were identified. For these reasons, Area #4 in Cherokee fails to meet the criteria for additional study.


Northeast Residential Area
of Cherokee, Area 4
Cherokee
Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further Study
Southeast Residential Area
of Cherokee, Area 3
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Jefferson
Adams
Washington
Main
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
Daniels Terrace
Texas
Florida
Iowa
Illinois
Nebraska
Oklahoma
Grand
Kansas
Massachusetts
Miles
0 0.1 0.2
N


Cherokee
Individual Properties
That Do Not Warrant
Further Study
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Main
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
22
23
24
25
Grand
Pennsylvania
Colorado
Texas
Nebraska
Florida
Iowa
Illinois
Kansas
Massachusetts
Oklahoma
Miles
0 0.1 0.2
N

SOUTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF WAYNOKA - AREA # 3

Description:

Located southeast of the Central Business District of Waynoka, Area # 3 is one of the most recent residential areas in the town. It is bounded on the north by Elm Street, on the west by Rose Street, on the south by Ash Street (a portion of the OK/SHPO study area southern boundary), and on the east by Lincoln Street (a segment of the OK/SHPO eastern study area boundary). Interior streets include Aspen and Maple, both east - west arteries. Approximately 55 residences are found in the area with no visible commercial development. One church (Church of God) is located in the 500 block of East Rose Street. The south side of Ash Street and the east side of Lincoln Street are devoted to agricultural land, primarily pasture and wheat, with no homes present. All the area is included in the Trekell-Sharp Addition platted in 1968.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area # 3 is dominated by Ranch style homes with a few scattered Bungalows and mobile homes present. The Ranch style architecture is characterized by the asymmetrical one-story shapes and low-pitched roofs with either hipped or cross-gabled as the most common. Decorative shutters and large picture windows are found in this style. No forms of ornate high style architecture are present. The area contains some 20 vacant lots.

Noncontributing Properties:

Because the addition was platted in 1968, the vast majority of the homes in Area # 3 were constructed after that date. This recent construction prohibits most of residences from consideration for age eligibility. In addition, the 20 vacant lots contributes to the lack of visual cohesiveness for the area. Finally, agricultural development along the eastern and southern boundaries of Area # 3 detract from the area as a historic neighborhood.

Recommendations:

Waynoka Area # 3 does not meet qualifications for further study at this time because of the recent construction and the numerous vacant lots. It does not contain any individual properties that warrant further study.

WAYNOKA NORTH CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL AREA - AREA # 4

Description:

Area # 4 in Waynoka is located northwest of the Central Business District and west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks. It is bounded on the north by 6th Street, on the east by Cedar Street (a segment of the OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the south by 2nd Street, and on the west by Spruce Street (a portion of the OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior streets of 3rd, 4th, 5th, and Pine are unpaved. Only about 20-25 homes are in Area # 4 with Spruce and Cedar (N-S) Streets paved. The area is characterized by sparsely scattered residences, numerous gaps and vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, and agricultural development in the form of animal-containing lots and pasture land for grazing. No churches or schools are present in the area. All of Area # 4 is included in Davidson's Second Addition platted in 1934.

Architecture:

Of the 20-25 homes in Area # 4, the Pyramidal and Hall-and-Parlor member of the National Folk style family are dominant. Other styles represented in the area include Bungalow/Craftsman and Folk Victorian with approximately six to eight mobile homes (Contemporary Folk) present. No forms of high style architecture were found. Although a vast majority of the housing stock is more than fifty years old, it is in relatively poor condition. Finally, Area # 4 contains numerous vacant lots and gaps overgrown with dense vegetation.

Noncontributing Properties:

A significant percentage of the properties in Area # 4 in Waynoka are poorly maintained and roughly one-half are unoccupied. The condition of several residences requires rehabilitation. Considerable agricultural development is present in the area in the form of horse and cattle lots as

well as pasture for grazing these animals. Heavy dense vegetation is visible in the gaps and vacant lots of the area. Finally, the number of mobile homes and vacant lots indicate the area was probably never developed for housing.

Recommendations:

Although the scattered housing stock in the area appears to be more than 50 years old, Area # 4 does not stand as a distinctive historic neighborhood because of the loss of integrity of the homes due to deterioration. Moreover, it lacks any sense of visual cohesiveness based on the numerous vacant lots and agricultural development. It is, therefore, recommended that Area # 4 in Waynoka not be considered for further study.

WAYNOKA SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA - AREA #5

Description:

Area #5 in Waynoka is bounded on the north by Broadway Street, on the east by Dog Creek which runs parallel to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railroad tracks (northeast to southwest diagonally), on the south by Ash Street, and on the west by the section line road (western boundary of Waynoka study area designated by OK/SHPO). The interior east/west streets include West Cecil, "B" Street, and "C" Street. The interior north/south streets are Park Avenue and Birch Street. The area is primarily residential in the northern portion, while considerable agricultural development is present in the southern part of the area. The area contains one of the two city-owned parks (Elm Park), located east of Park Avenue, in the northern sector of the area. No commercial or industrial buildings were identified. Area #5 is included in the Park Addition (1908), Barrick Addition (1909), and Hanes Addition (1925).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #5 is dominated by vernacular and folk housing primarily from the National Folk families, especially the Pyramidal and Hall-and-Parlor types. The housing stock of approximately 30-40 residences is deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. The area is characterized by numerous vacant lots, unoccupied homes, and presence of a few mobile homes. No forms of high style architecture are present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties are more than 50 years old as the three additions in the area were platted in 1908, 1909, and 1925. Most of the homes have been poorly maintained or altered. The condition of several homes require rehabilitation. The presence of vacant lots, abandoned housing, cultivated ground, and open fields overgrown with heavy vegetation further characterize the area.

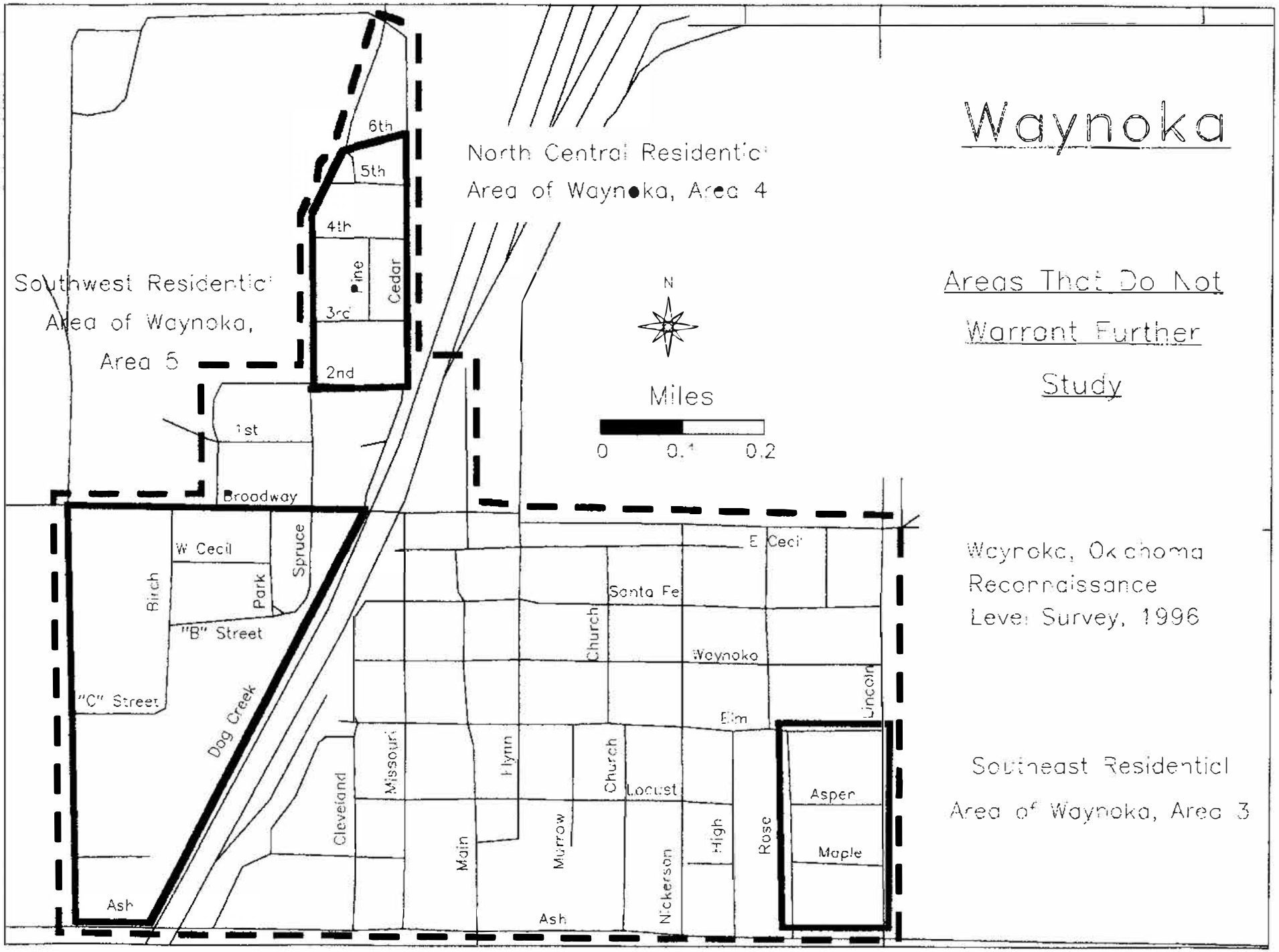
Recommendations:

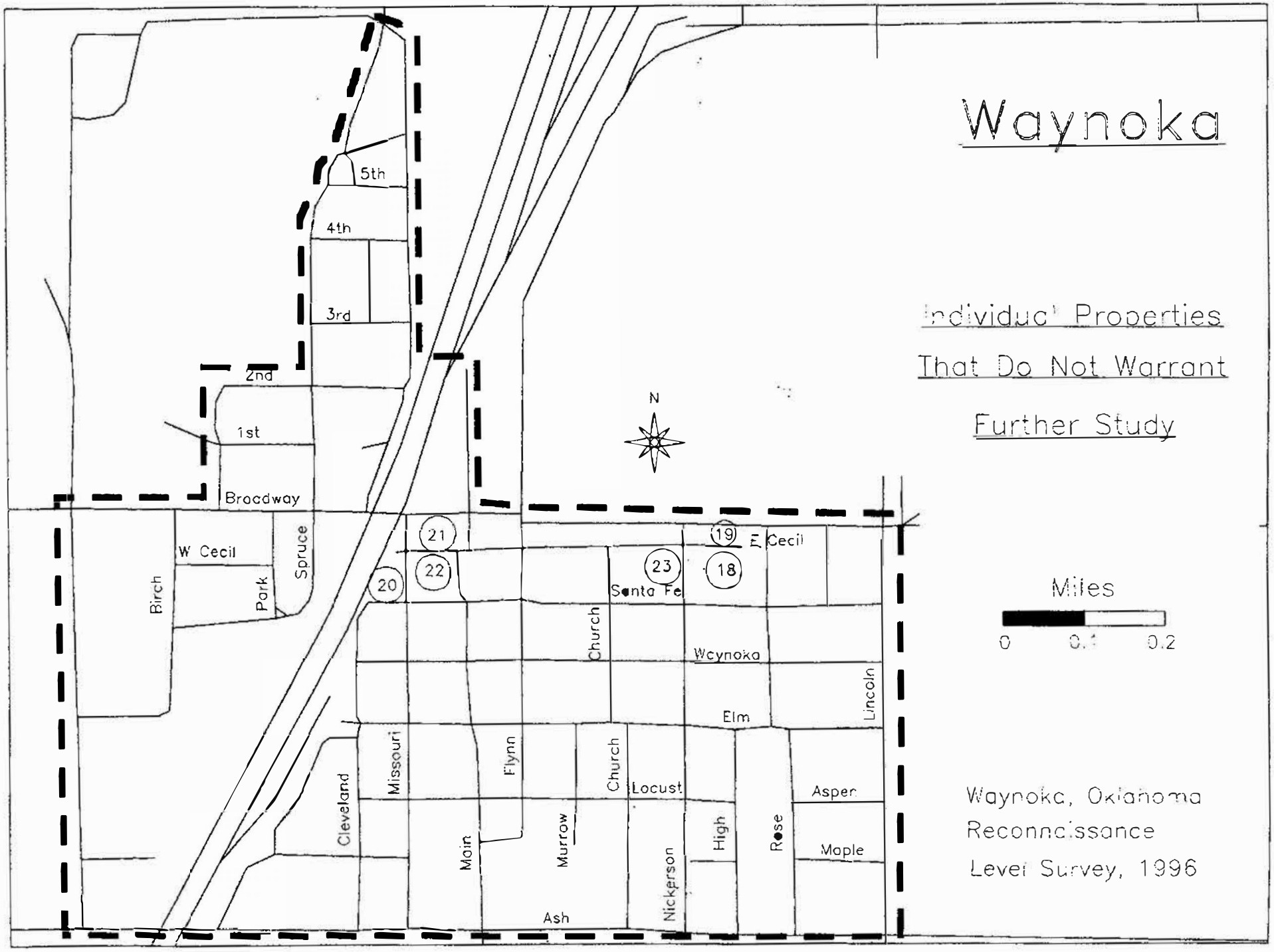
Area #5 contains one individual property worthy of further study--Windell Home at 100 North Park Avenue. The area, however, lacks visual cohesiveness because of deteriorated extant housing, vacant lots, unoccupied residences, and cultivated ground. It is, therefore, recommended that Area #5 does not justify additional study.

NORTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #2

Description:

Area #2 in Fairview is bounded on the north by State Avenue (northern boundary of the Fairview study area designated by SHPO), on the west by First Street (western boundary of SHPO study area), on the south by Ash Avenue, and on the east by Fifth Street. The eastern boundary is one


Waynoka
North Central Residential
Area of Waynoka, Area 4
Southwest Residential
Area of Waynoka,
Area 5
Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further
Study
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
6th
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
Pine
Cedar
1st
Broodway
W Cecil
E Cecil
Birch
Park
Spruce
"B" Street
"C" Street
Dog Creek
Santa Fe
Church
Waynoka
Lincoln
Elm
Missouri
Flynn
Church
Locust
Cleveland
Main
Murrow
Nickerson
High
Rose
Asper
Maple
Ash
Ash
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Southeast Residential
Area of Waynoka, Area 3


Waynoka
Individual Properties
That Do Not Warrant
Further Study
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
1st
Broadway
W Cecil
E Cecil
Birch
Park
Spruce
Santa Fe
Church
Wynoka
Elm
Lincoln
Missouri
Flynn
Locust
Asper
Maple
Cleveland
Main
Murrow
Nickerson
High
Rose
Ash
19
18
23
22
21
20

block west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks, and three blocks west of Main Street. The interior east-west streets include West Beck and West Cherry as well as one block of the northern limits of North Second, North Third, and North Fourth Streets. The area is primarily residential, although several industrial structures are located along Fifth Street near the railroad tracks. The northwest section is included in the Walch-Bower-Prigmore Addition, platted in 1970 as a result of the HUD project (Red Carpet Village), and the remainder in the Original Townsite.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #2 is mixed with Ranch style homes built in the 1960s as the dominant vernacular style. Approximately 40 homes of this style are present and are the typical asymmetrical one story shape with low-pitched roofs and wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. The second most prevalent architecture is the mobile home, or contemporary folk house. Finally, the uniform public housing of the Red Carpet Village, a HUD project, is dominant in the northwestern three blocks of the area; bounded on the north by State, on the south by Beck, on the west by First, and on the east by Fourth. Prefabricated metal buildings are also evident along Fifth Street. No forms of high style architecture are present. The focal point of the area is Evans Park, a playground and open space bounded on the north by Cherry, on the south by Ash, on the west by Second, and on the east by Third. The area is further characterized by vacant spaces and parking lots.

Noncontributing Properties:

A majority of the properties in this area fail to meet age eligibility requirements because of their construction within the last 40 years. A significant number of mobile homes, prefabricated metal industrial structures, and the uniform nature of the public housing residences detract from the overall cohesion as a study area warranting further study.

Recommendations:

Area #2 in Fairview does not qualify for further study at this time nor does it presently contain any individually eligible historic properties for the National Register or any that warrant further study. If the Ranch style homes located along the south side of Beck and north side of Cherry should become an architectural style worthy of further study and they meet age and integrity requirements, this section of Area #2 should be considered for additional study in the future. In conclusion, the overall architecture of the area lacks the qualities necessary to make it a visually cohesive district.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #3

Description:

Area #3 in Fairview is bounded on the north by West Central Avenue, to the east by South Fifth Street, on the west by South First Street (part of the OK/SHPO study area boundary), and on the south by West Locust Avenue (also a segment of the OK/SHPO study area boundary). South Fifth Street, the eastern area boundary, is located immediately to the west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks and three blocks west of South Main Street. Central Avenue (northern boundary of Area #3) is one of the major east-west arteries in Fairview. The area is predominantly residential, although two churches are present--Fairview Church of the Nazarene, a relatively new building located on West Central Avenue between Third and Fourth Streets, and an unmarked religious building located at the northeast corner of the intersection of West Locust Avenue and South Second Street. The entire area is in the Original Townsite of Fairview (1893).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #3 is dominated by vernacular and folk housing primarily from the National Folk families, especially the Pyramidal, I-House, and Hall-and-Parlor types. No examples of other types, such as Shotguns, were identified. The housing stock in this area has deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. The area is also characterized by numerous vacant lots (at least a dozen) and mobile homes. No forms of high style architecture are present, although a couple of Bungalows were present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties are more than 50 years old, but have been poorly maintained or altered. The overwhelming number of vacant lots indicate either removal or razing of properties. The condition of several homes in the area require rehabilitation.

Recommendations:

Area #3 lacks visual cohesiveness because of its numerous vacant lots, mobile homes, and deteriorated extant housing. Moreover, the area lacks any individual properties that warrant further study. It is, therefore, recommended that the area does not justify additional study.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW - AREA #4

Description:

Area #4 in Fairview is bounded on the north by State Avenue (part of the northern boundary of OK/SHPO study area), on the west by Seventh Street, on the south by Elm Avenue, and on the east by 12th Avenue (part of the eastern boundary of OK/SHPO study area). The western boundary is two blocks east of Main Street. The interior east-west streets include East Beck, East Cherry, and East Ash Avenues, while the interior north-south streets consist of Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Streets. Although the area is primarily residential, it does contain the Fairview High School, Fairview Hospital, Fellowship Home and Apartments, Latter Day Saint's Church, Church of Christ, and Church of God. The entire area is located in the Original Townsite of Fairview.

Architecture:

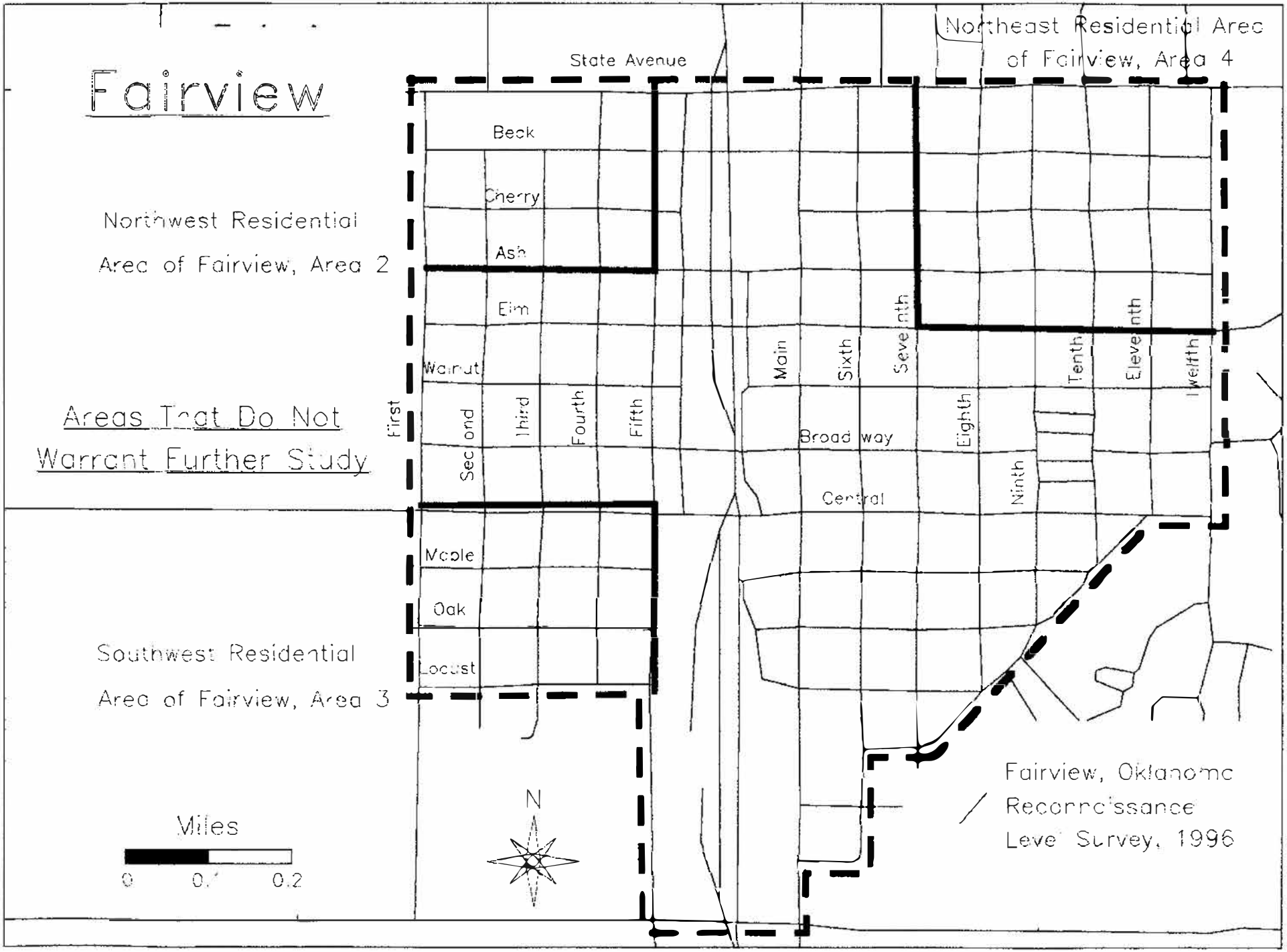
The architecture of Area # 4 is mixed with a combination of 1960s Ranch style homes (approximately 50), Craftsman/Bungalow (approximately 30), National Folk (an estimated 15), Tudor Revival (approximately ten), and a few Folk Victorian and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival homes. Approximately 150 residences are located in the area. The focal point of the area is the Fairview High School, auxiliary buildings, and parking lot. It is located in the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets (N-S) and Ash and Elm Avenues (E-W). Commercial development in the area includes a dentist's office and a retirement center. Three religious buildings are present in the area (Church of Christ at Seventh and Beck, Church of God at Seventh and Ash, and Latter Day Saint's Church on Elm). No buildings of high style architecture are present.

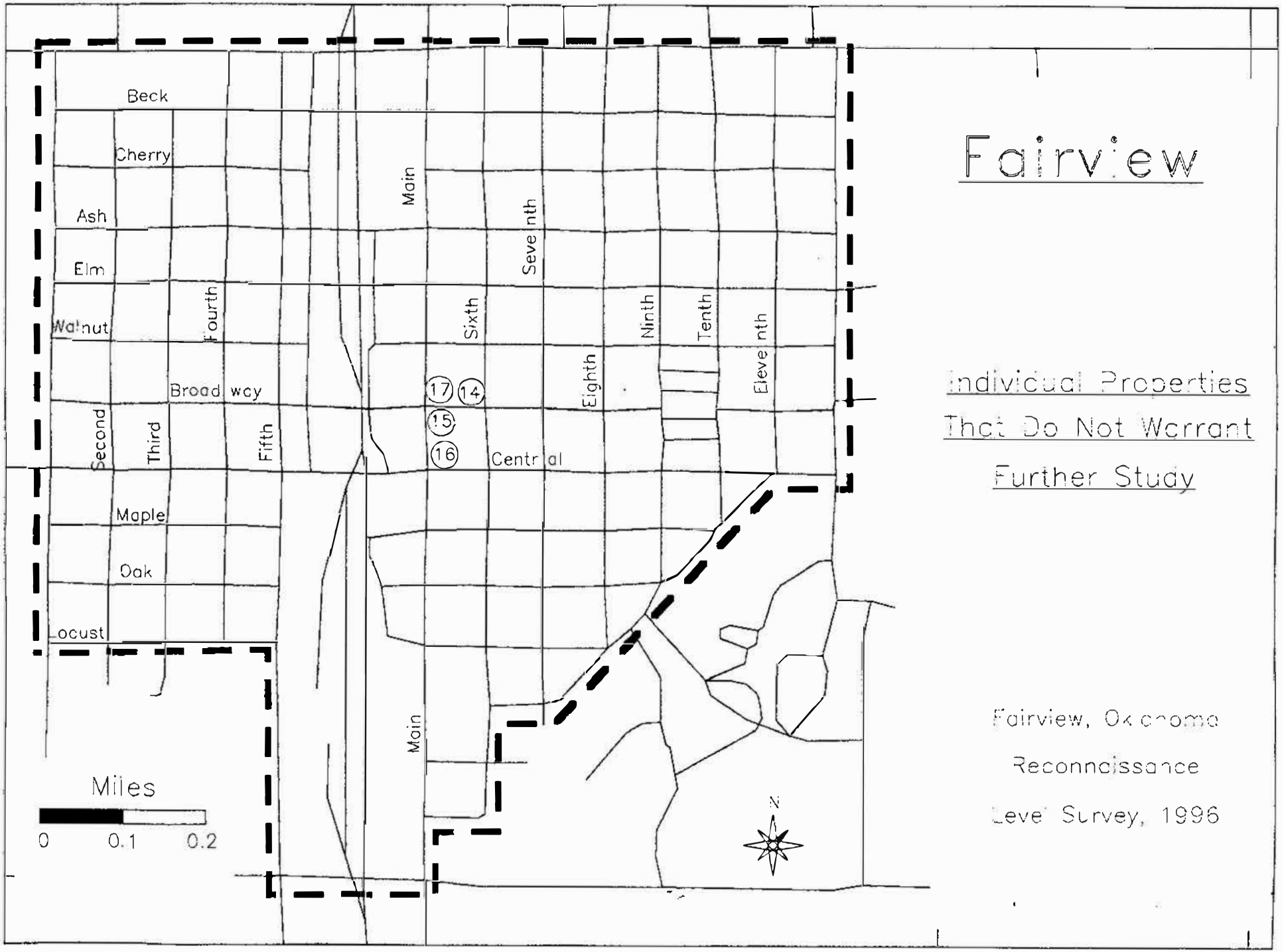
Noncontributing Properties:

The Ranch style homes, about one-third of the residences, in the area fail to meet age eligibility requirements because of their construction within the last 40 years. Much of the older housing stock is deteriorated or has been significantly altered. A large parking lot on Tenth Street, cultivated fields along Twelfth Street from Cherry to State, commercial development on State Avenue (north and south sides), and numerous vacant lots detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

Area #4 in Fairview does not qualify for further study at the intensive level. It does not contain any individually eligible historic properties for the National Register or any that warrant further study. It fails to stand as a distinctive historic residential area because of the dissimilarity in architectural styles, recently constructed homes, and commercial and agricultural development.


Fairview
Northwest Residential Area of Fairview, Area 2
Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Southwest Residential Area of Fairview, Area 3
Northeast Residential Area of Fairview, Area 4
State Avenue
Beck
Cherry
Ash
Elm
Walnut
First
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Main
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Twelfth
Broadway
Central
Maple
Oak
Locust
N
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996


Fairview
Individual Properties That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Beck
Cherry
Ash
Elm
Walnut
Locust
Maple
Oak
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth
Broadway
Main
Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Central
17
14
15
16
Miles
0
0.1
0.2
N

CLEO SPRINGS

Description:

The entire study area as designated by OKSHPO warrants no further study. The commercial business district is located around the town square in the western portion of the town and one-half block west of Third Street (Oklahoma Highway No. 8), the major north-south thoroughfare through the community. The west side of the square is characterized by altered store fronts, especially display window infill; vacant lots; and a quonset. Most of the original retail stores are located on the south side of the square; however, their architectural integrity has been compromised by alterations, e.g., cement over brick and a wooden bell tower over facade in one case. The new Cleo State Bank is located on the south side. The east side of the square is comprised of vacant lots and one residence. The north side of the square contains the new Mission-style United States Post Office and the Cleo Springs Baptist Church, while the remainder is devoted to parking lots. The "square" consists of the city water tower and a prefabricated metal building which houses the fire station.

The residential areas are located to the northeast, east, and south of the town square with Nebraska Street to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Western Street to the west, and Main Street on the south. Oklahoma Street is the major east-west artery running through the residential area leading to the town square. The residential area is a mixture of homes, churches, and some commercial and agricultural development. The homes are all one-story dwellings with the exception of one two-story I-House moved from the rural area into town. The commercial development in the residential area consists of a welding shop, a veterinarian's office, a cafe, and an insurance agency. Agricultural development in the residential area includes cattle pens and a

horse barn, both with animals. All of the area described is in the Original Townsite of Cleo Springs (1895), Christy's Addition (1900), and Gambill's First Addition (1899).

Architecture:

The OKSHPO study area is dominated by mixed vernacular and contemporary folk house styles with the National Folk family most well represented including primarily Hall-and-Parlor and Pyramidal types. The Hall-and-Parlor houses are the typical side-gabled forms with two rooms wide and one room deep as the floor plan. The Pyramidal houses have a rectangular shape with equilateral hipped roofs. The contemporary folk houses are mobile homes with the traditional linear plan and constructed of prefabricated materials. The second most visible architectural style is the Ranch style house. These homes follow the cross-gabled tradition with wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. Additional architectural styles represented in the Cleo Springs study area are the Bungalow/Craftsman and I-House.

The commercial district around the square consists of Commercial style buildings from one to two stories, brick wall cladding, and minimal decorative elements.

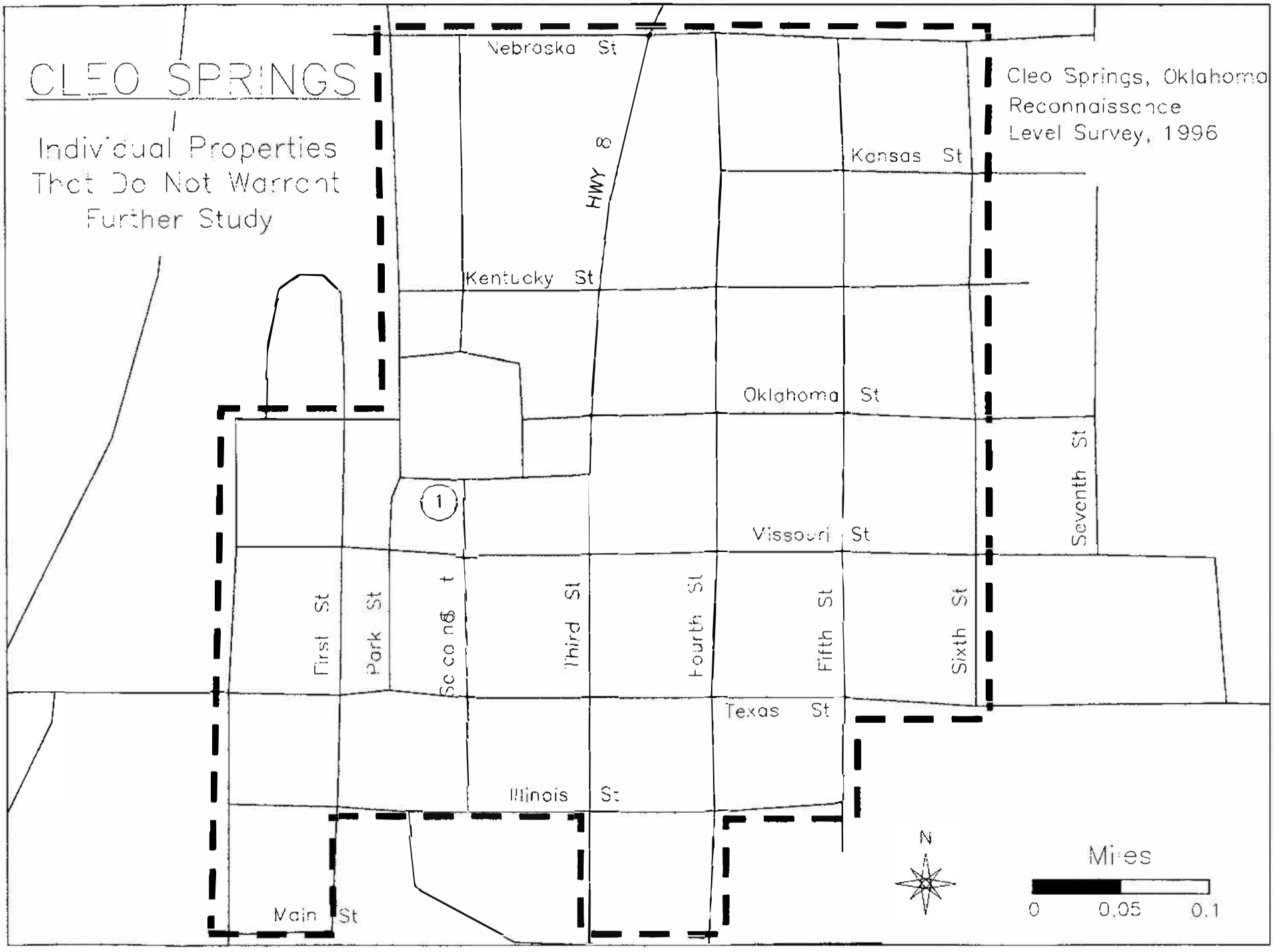
Noncontributing Properties:

Vacant lots overgrown with vegetation, deteriorated older housing stock, and mobile homes characterize the residential area of Cleo Springs. Altered facades, vacant lots, and new construction typify the commercial area around the town square. Much of the older housing stock needs rehabilitation and some of it is altered with room additions. Other noncontributing properties in the study area include horse barns and cattle pens, especially in the southeastern part of town.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the entire study area designated by OKSHPO warrants no further study. Although much of the housing stock in the residential area and the commercial buildings around the square are more than 50 years old, the study area does not possess any distinctive historic districts deemed worthy of further analysis. The OKSHPO study area does contain four individual properties that warrant further study: Bungalow/Craftsman House at 223 North Second Street (c. 1935), the Warren McDowell National Folk House at 719 North Fourth Street (c. 1910), the Grimes Lumber Company Building at 301 North Second Street (c. 1926), and the Cleo Springs United Methodist Church at 123 North Third Street (1902). No historic properties were identified as meeting National Register criteria. In conclusion, project staff recommends that the entire study area as outlined by OKSHPO be excluded from any further consideration for an intensive level survey.

Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
CLEO SPRINGS
Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further Study
Miles
0
0.05
N
Seventh St
Sixth St
Fifth St
Fourth St
Third St
Second St
First St
Park St
Main St
Kansas St
Oklahoma St
Missouri St
Texas St
Illinois St
Nebraska St
Kentucky St
HWY 8


CLEO SPRINGS
Individual Properties That Do Not Warrant Further Study
Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996
Nebraska St
HWY 8
Kansas St
Kentucky St
Oklahoma St
Missouri St
Seventh St
First St
Park St
Second St
Third St
Fourth St
Fifth St
Sixth St
Texas St
Illinois St
Main St
1
N
Miles
0
0.05
0.1

XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The five towns in the project (Fairview, Cleo Springs, Helena, Cherokee, and Waynoka) share several common characteristics that are categorized under various themes. In terms of location, all five are in the northwest quadrant of the state even though in three different counties (Cherokee and Helena in Alfalfa County, Cleo Springs and Fairview in Major County, and Waynoka in Woods County) [Fig. 1]. In regard to historic preservation planning purposes, all five are located in Management Region 2.

As to physical geography, all five towns are found in the Red Bed Plains, although Fairview, Cleo Springs, and Waynoka fall near the transition zone between the Red Bed Plains and the Gypsum Hills. The elevation of each community is between 1000 ft. and 1500 ft. above sea level, e.g., Cherokee (the lowest) is 1180 ft. ASL while Fairview (the highest) is 1300 ft. ASL. All five are in the 200 days or longer growing season area--a long enough period for the chief cereal crops of wheat and corn to mature. Average annual rainfall for each community ranges from 26 to 28 inches while the average January temperature ranges from 34 to 36°F and the July average is from roughly 80 to 82°F. The length of the frost-free period, amount of rainfall, and temperature patterns greatly influenced the farming activities of the pioneer settlers surrounding the five towns. All five towns lie in the drainage basin of either the Cimarron or Salt Fork of the Arkansas which likewise played an important role in the settlement patterns and agricultural productivity around each town.

In regard to natural resources, all five towns lie in areas of oil and gas production; however, none were in the giant oil and gas fields found in central and eastern Oklahoma.

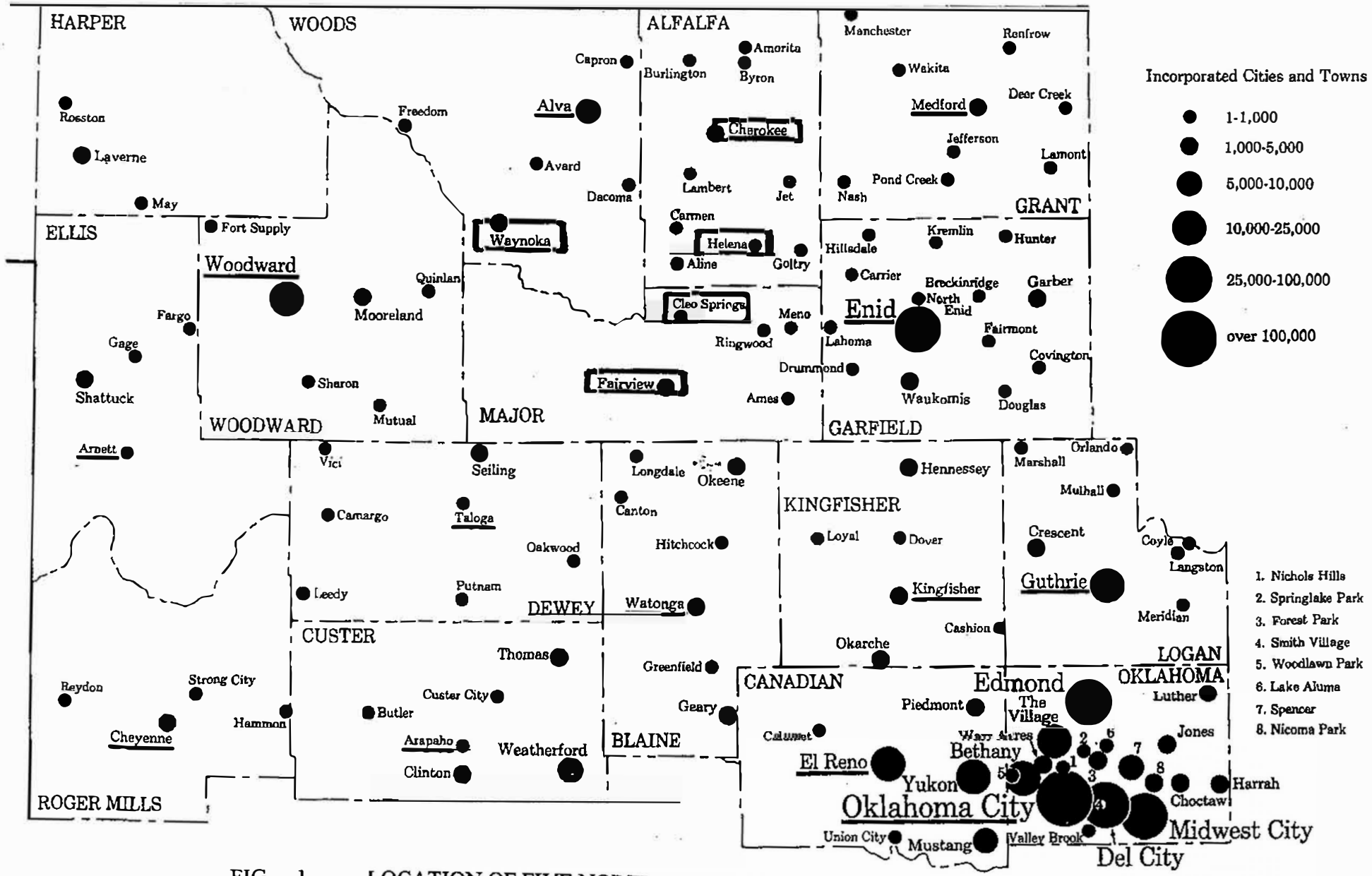


FIG. 1 LOCATION OF FIVE NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 77.

The two principal mineral resources in areas surrounding the five towns are gypsum and salt. Although the three-county area is underlain by salt, little has been done to develop the mineral. On the other hand, Oklahoma ranks fifth among the states in the production of gypsum with principal outcroppings in Major and Woods Counties [Fig. 2].

Agriculture has been the major segment of the local economies. All three counties lie in the wheat belt of Oklahoma with cattle and grain sorghum as other contributors. The five towns were all considered as farm-to-market centers where agriculturalists traded produce for ready-made goods and served as storage/milling/shipping points for grain, especially wheat. During their early histories, each was acknowledged as a "central place" for the surrounding region in an era before super highways and faster automobiles. The cattle industry had its antecedents in the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association organized in 1880. From 1880 to 1883, approximately 100 cattlemen leased more than six million acres for grazing cattle in the unoccupied Cherokee Nation land west of the 96th meridian. The legal right of the Cherokees to lease their western lands was denied by the Cleveland and Harrison presidential administrations as the federal government moved toward a policy of opening up the Cherokee Outlet to non-Native American settlement. Several cattle companies surveyed leases, erected fencing, built corrals, and built shelters for line-riders, but to no avail as the Cherokee Strip Association was curtailed by the federal government in 1883 [Fig. 3].

All five towns were located in the Cherokee Outlet, a region of more than 6,000,000 acres to the west of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory [Fig. 4]. There were no permanent Native American settlements in the western sector of the Outlet. The

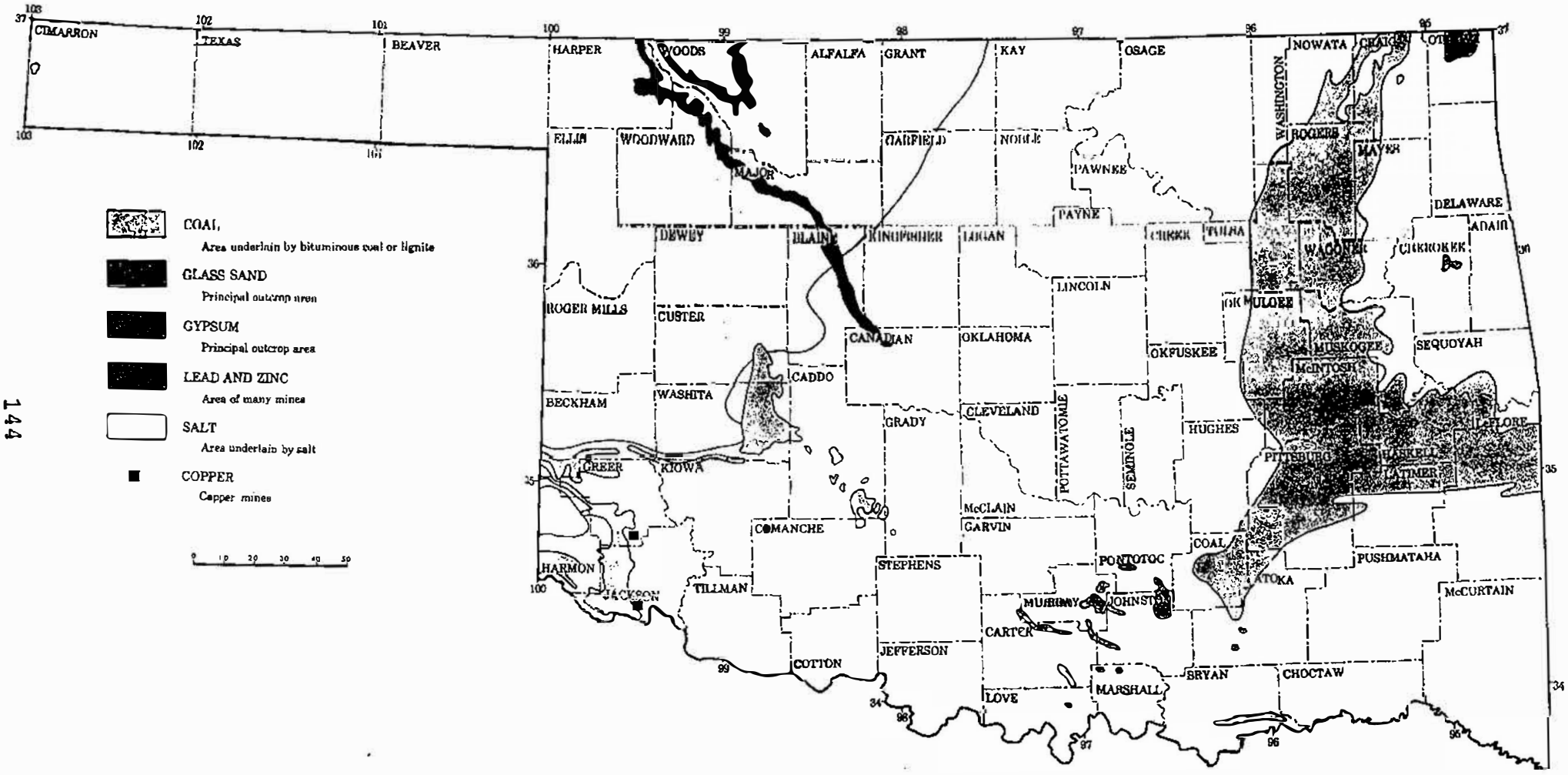


FIG. 2 NATURAL RESOURCES NEAR STUDY TOWNS
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 71.

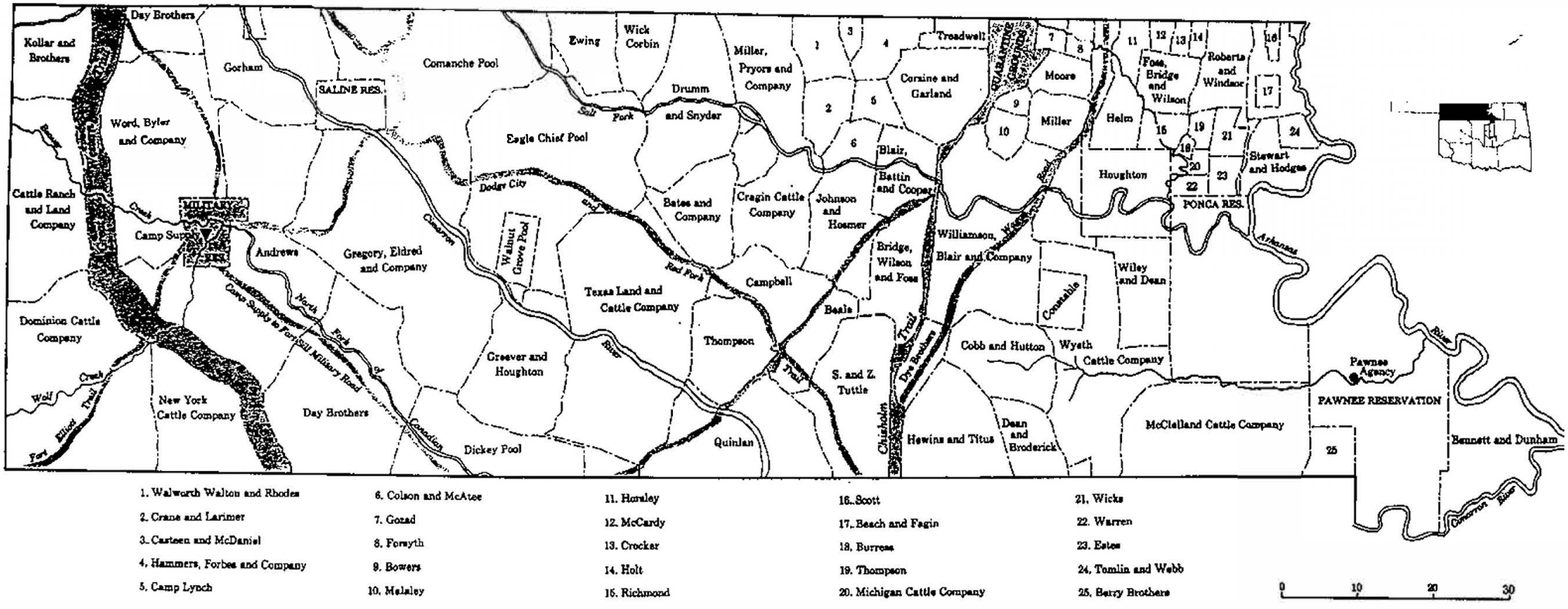


FIG. 3 CHEROKEE STRIP LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 47.

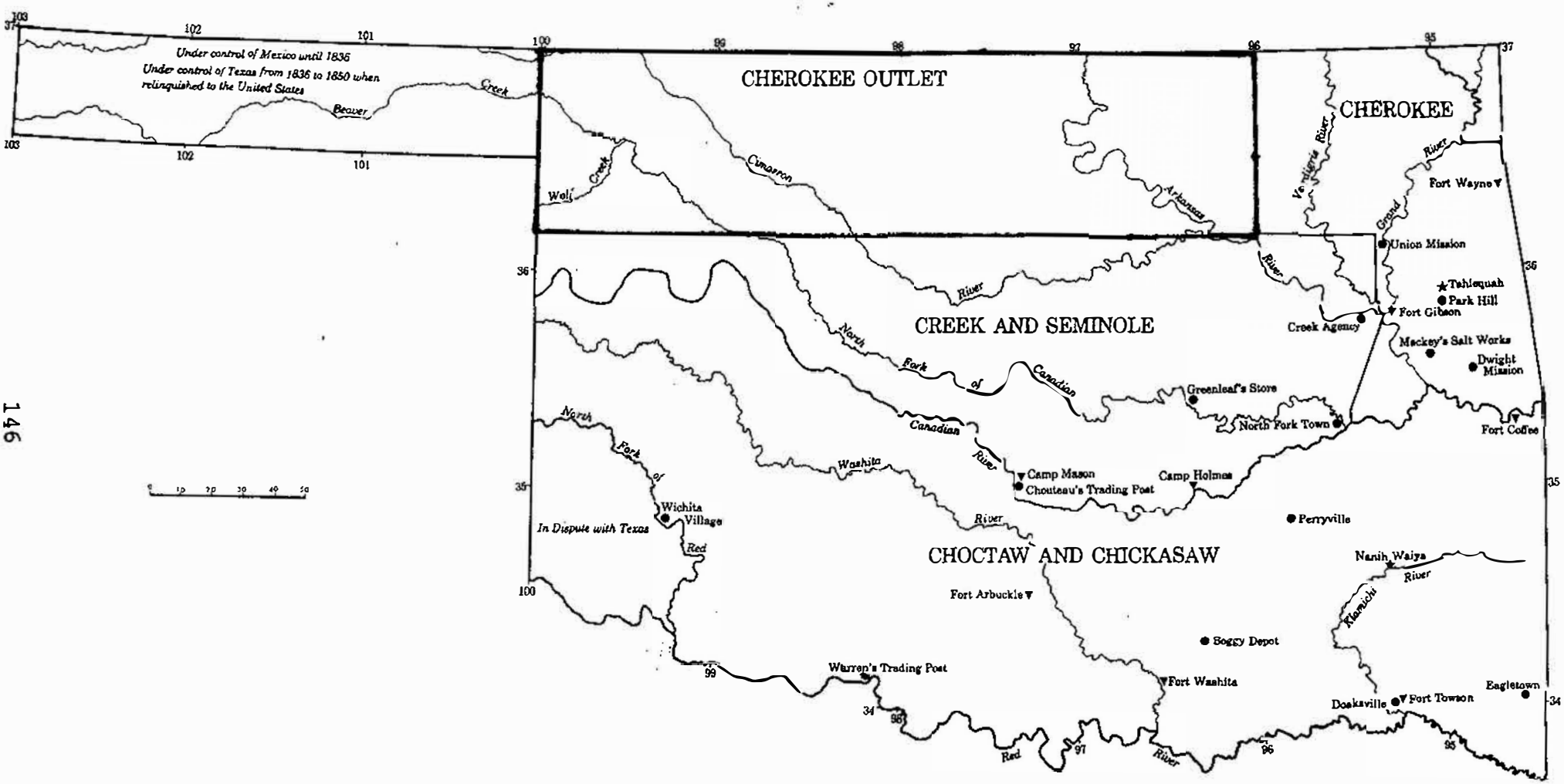


FIG. 4 CHEROKEE OUTLET

Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 23.

Outlet was eventually opened to non-Native American settlement in the Land Run of 1893 [Fig. 5].

At the outset each of the five 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, especially Waynoka. Originally founded as Keystone in 1886, it became a railroad division point for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad when it built a line through the Cherokee Outlet in the 1880s from Kiowa, Kansas to Canadian, Texas [Fig. 6]. Helena was served by the St. Louis and San Francisco, Fairview by the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (K.C.M.O.), Cleo Springs by the Oklahoma, Choctaw, and Gulf, and Cherokee by the K.C.M.O. as well as the Denver, Enid, and Gulf. Additional transportation arteries affected the five towns with the coming of paved roads and the emergence of a state and national highway network. All five towns are located on one or more state or national highways including Fairview and Cleo Springs on U.S. 60 and south of U.S. 412, Cherokee on U.S. 64, Waynoka on U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 14, and Helena at the intersection of Oklahoma highways 58 and 45.

The five towns each developed its own local industrial base consisting of railroad and agricultural-related plants, warehouses, and factories. Representative of the agricultural industry were grain milling and elevator companies in all five towns and cotton ginning facilities in Fairview. Waynoka, during its railroad heyday, had the largest ice plant in Oklahoma which served approximately 400 refrigerator cars on a daily basis during the summer months. Additional industries associated with agriculture included broom factories, creameries, and milk depots.

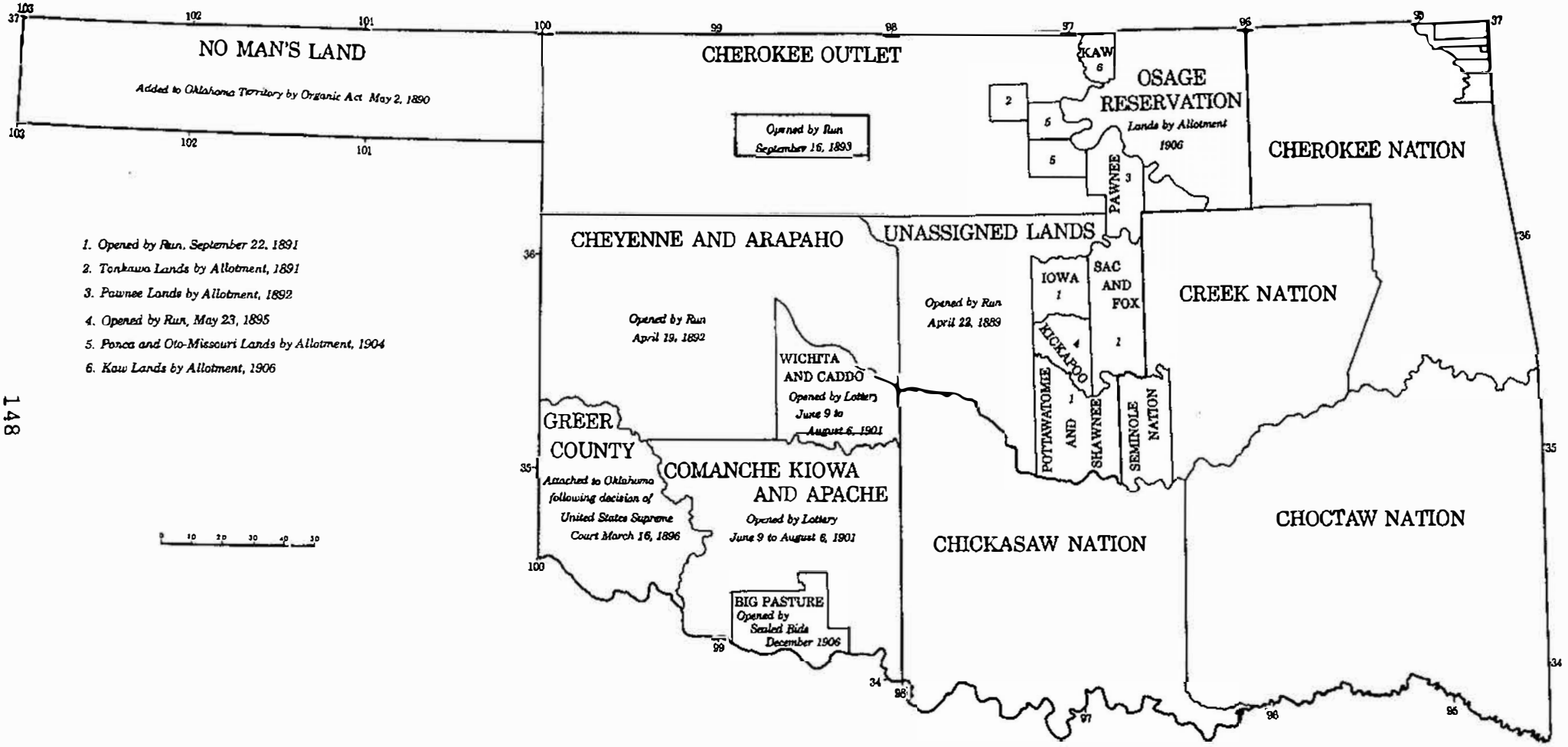


FIG. 5 LAND RUN OF 1893-CHEROKEE OUTLET
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 48.

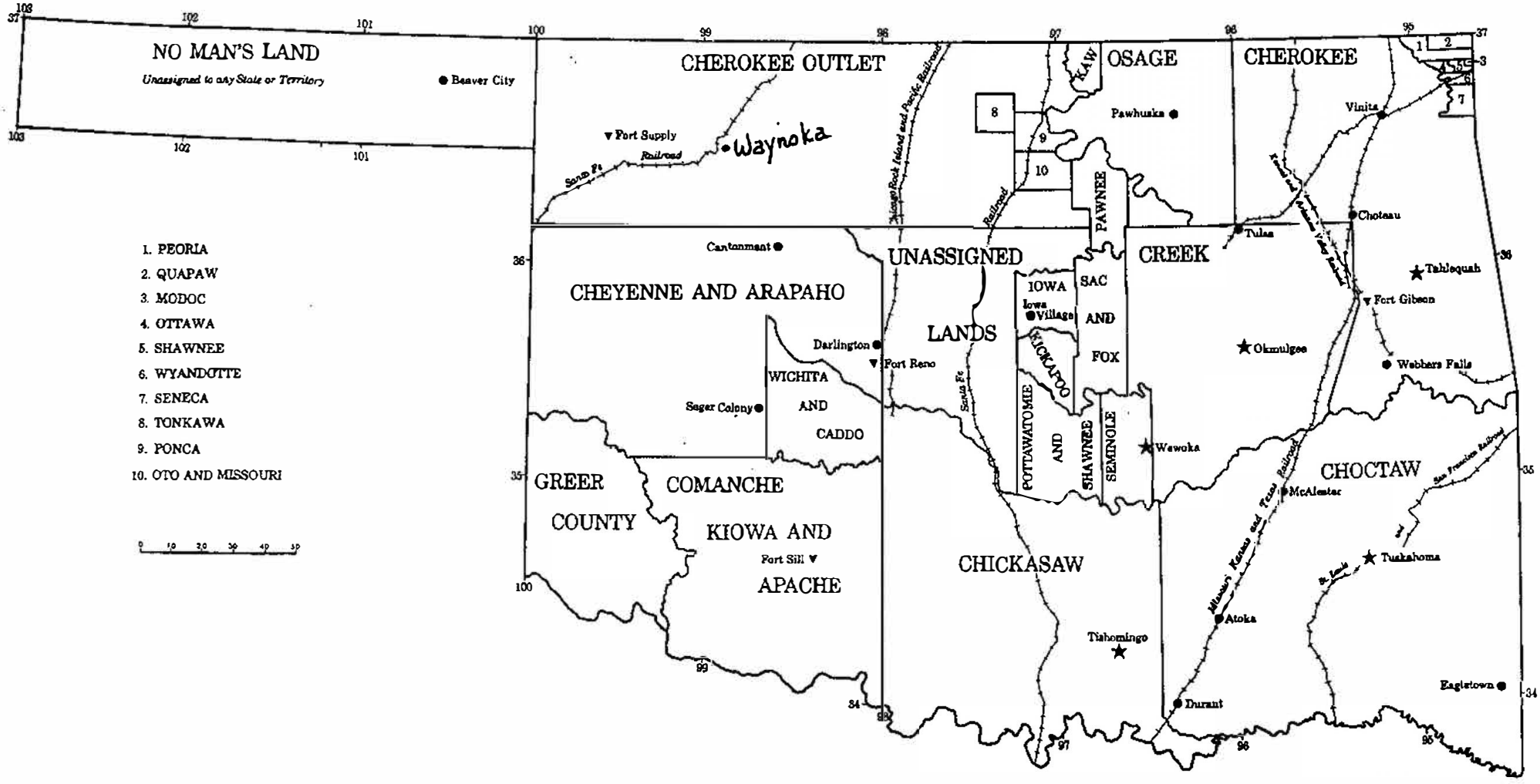


FIG. 6 SANTA FE RAILROAD IN CHEROKEE OUTLET
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 33.

Each town maintained a vibrant commercial and professional business district. Physicians, dentists, attorneys, and teachers were among the first 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, lumber yards, funeral parlors, millenaries and haberdasheries, and banks. Cherokee, for example, boasted five banks including the State Bank of Cherokee, Winne State Bank, Alfalfa County National Bank, Farmers National Bank, and Farmers Exchange Bank. Moreover, each town supported at least one newspaper (weekly or daily). For example, Helena had three newspapers: Helena Star, Helena Herald, and Helena Free Press.

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. Cherokee and Fairview, for example, each had their own utility companies represented by the Cherokee Water and Gas Company (1910) and the Fairview Light and Water Company (1934), both extant historic properties.

Socially, the five 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 community bands, town baseball teams, and organization of civic and fraternal groups. Of the latter, Cherokee, for example, boasted Masons and Odd Fellows Lodges, both of which remain intact. Finally, all mainline religious denominations were found in the five towns including Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians, Lutherans, Catholics, and Cherokee had a Friends Church. In

each community, religious groups were among the first to organize, hold services, and construct buildings to house congregations.

Politically speaking, the five study towns, from 1893 to 1907, were all located in Old Woods County (County "M") [Fig. 7]. This political configuration was divided in 1907 at the Constitutional Convention (Guthrie) into three new counties: Alfalfa (Cherokee as county seat), Major (Fairview as county seat), and new Woods (Alva as county seat).

These themes are given more in-depth analysis in the following examination of each town's historical background. All five towns were platted in the early 1890s, therefore, no particular order is placed on the foregoing sections.

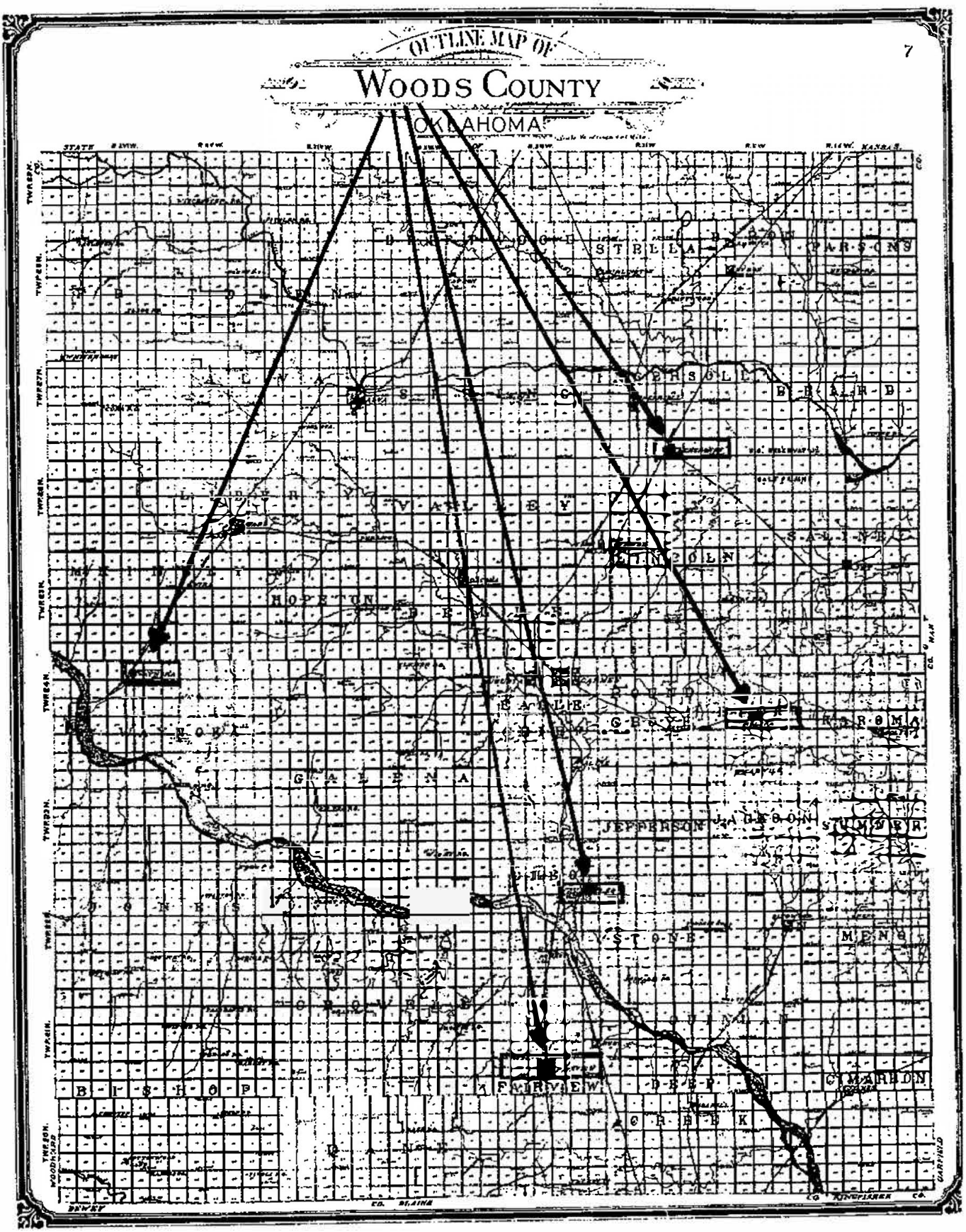


FIG. 7 OLD WOODS COUNTY (1893-1907)
Source: Pioneer Footprints Across Woods County (1976), 7.

HELENA

Founding and Naming

Helena is located in the south central section of Alfalfa County, about twenty miles southeast of Cherokee, the county seat. One of the early homesteaders who made the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet was Hart Monroe, who proved up a claim east of the future townsite of Helena. When the post office at Helena was established on June 13, 1894, Monroe's wife, Helen S. Monroe became the first postmistress, and the town was named after her (1).

The St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) railroad planned a new route from Tulsa to Avard (south of Alva) in about 1900. When the line was staked out in the summer of 1903, settlers in the area raised the sum of $5,000 by public subscription, purchased a quarter-section of land, and donated the land to the Frisco railroad. The railway company then laid out the town site and proposed free sites to the businesses of Carwile, a community approximately two miles south and one mile west of Helena, if they would move to the new location. According to historical records, Carwile moved almost entirely to the new town of Helena (2).

In January, 1904 the Frisco track was laid through Helena and the new town began to grow. One of the first businesses was operated by Edmonds and Halor at the intersection in the northeast corner; however, they soon moved to the center of the townsite. Here they erected a building that was the beginning of the central business district.

On December 12, 1903, a petition for incorporation of Helena was filed with the Woods County Commissioners and an election was held on December 29, 1903. On January 4, 1904, the town of Helena was incorporated (3).

Agriculture

A combination of tough prairie grasses with deep root systems and substandard plows caused initial problems for farmers around Helena. It took up to two years to prepare the land for crops after the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet. A farmer could break about three acres of ground per day. The sod was turned to a depth of about four inches so that row crops such as corn and kaffir could be planted. These were the crops that Midwestern migrants had planted before coming to the Cherokee Outlet. Germans from Russia were among those who made the Cherokee Outlet run [Fig. 8] As part of their cultural baggage, they brought a variety of hard wheat that had been successful in the dry Russian steppes--Turkey Red. Thus, wheat was added to the small grain system of cropping for farmers in the Helena area (4).

Many of the homesteaders in the area survived the first year or two by leaving their farms to work elsewhere. The federal government allowed homesteaders to vacate their claims for up to six months, during which time they could try to find jobs to earn enough money to remain on their farms the other six months. Some joined railroad construction crews, while others toiled for more prosperous farmers who could pay hired hands (5).

By 1894, farmers in the Helena area had cleared sufficient land to plant their crops. Hard times, however, persisted through the early 1890s because of drought, low market prices, and an economic recession. During this period, the railroad companies provided wheat seed to farmers on a loan basis. The drought was broken in 1895-96 and, by 1900,

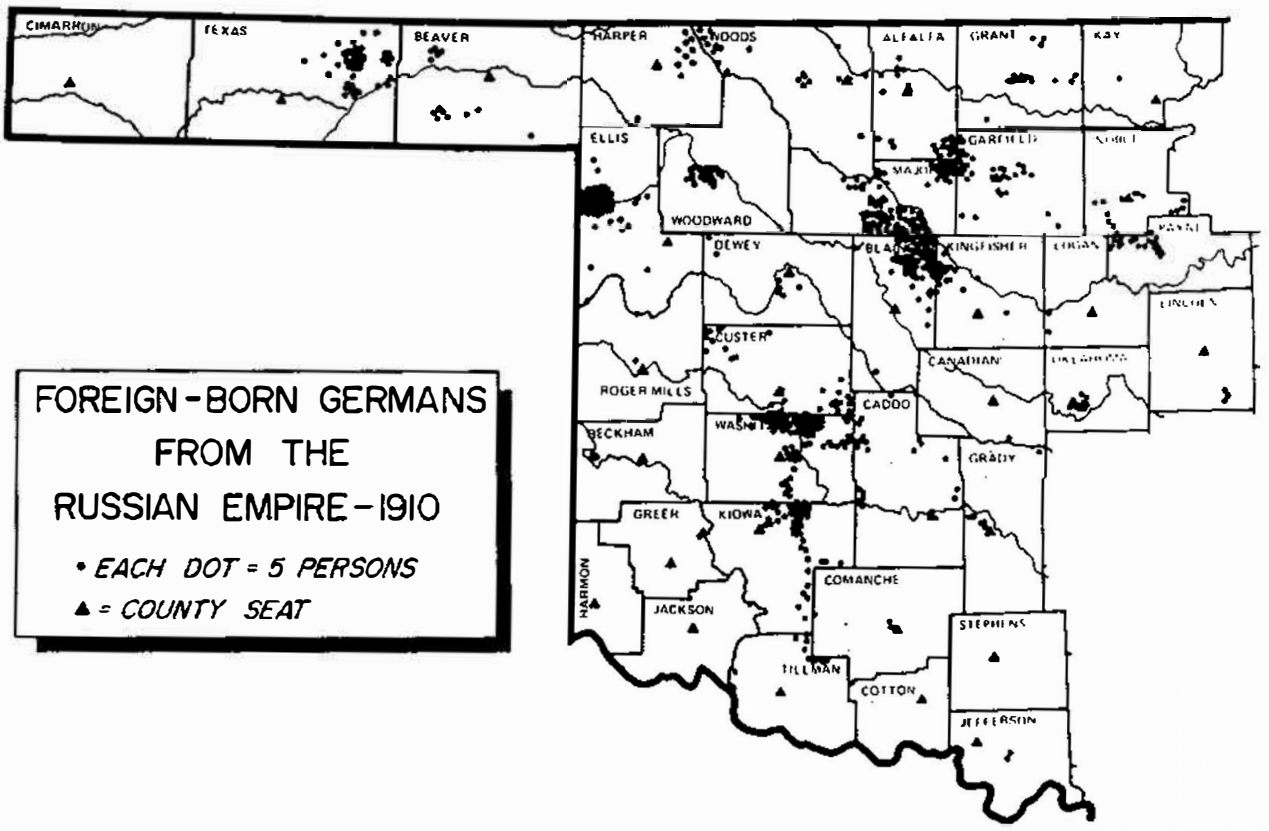


FIG. 8 GERMANS FROM RUSSIA IN NORTHWEST OKLAHOMA
Source: Hale, The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma (1980), 75.

wheat yields were increasing and the price rose to 76 cents a bushel. The farmers were thus able to repay the railroad companies for the borrowed wheat seed (6).

Wheat, therefore, became the principal cash crop in the Helena vicinity. Scientific research at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in Stillwater, established in 1891, benefited the farmer. The Turkey Red strain of wheat introduced by the Germans from Russia was improved and other varieties of hard wheat were developed including Karkof, Kamred, and Black Hull. These varieties were freeze resistant in winter and drought resistant in summer. These research breakthroughs encouraged farmers in the area to cultivate more wheat (7).

By 1909, census data indicate that cereal grains were the major crops in Alfalfa County. Because of the Midwestern influence on early farmers, corn was still the major crop with 1.8 million bushels produced on 128,500 acres. Wheat was rapidly expanding with 1.7 million bushels on 106,300 acres. Within the next decade, wheat surpassed corn. Doubling its acreage in ten years, more than 252,000 acres were planted in wheat in Alfalfa County with production reaching 3.5 million bushels in 1919. By 1925 Alfalfa County's wheat production had increased to 4.5 million bushels and 72 percent of its crop area was devoted to wheat (8).

Indicative of increased cattle production by 1925 was an increase in tons of hay produced. With alfalfa as the primary hay crop, more than 25,500 tons of hay was produced on about 12,000 acres.

From 23, 800 cattle in Alfalfa County in 1910, production rose to 26,500 by 1920 and more than 35,000 by 1925. Interest in purebred cattle for beef purposes had increased by the 1920s with Shorthorn and Hereford breeds the most prominent. Cattle breeders

associations were organized in Alfalfa County in order to improve the quality of beef breeds, and registered bulls were imported to upgrade herds (9).

Two organizations affected agriculture in the Helena area. The Oklahoma Wheat Grower's Association was active in the 1920s. It was a cooperative operation devoted to the sale of wheat at the best prices for its members. At about the same time, the Alfalfa County Seed Grower's Association was formed. It consisted of farmers who sought seed improvement and the distribution of pure wheat seed (10).

Unfortunately, the agricultural economy around Helena fell on hard times in the 1930s, like so many other communities in Oklahoma. Plagued by drought, dust storms, and the Great Depression, rural farm population declined in Alfalfa County during the 1930s and 1940s. Coupled with these factors that affected population loss were consolidation of farm units and mechanization of agriculture beginning with the introduction of combine harvesters, threshers, and tractors as early as 1920 (11). Out-migration of farmers occurred in two phases including those who fled the farm for cities in Oklahoma and those who migrated out-of-state to other parts of the country, namely California.

Agriculture, despite its problems in the 1930s, continued to be the largest source of income for Alfalfa County through 1950. Wheat and beef cattle retained their role as mainstays of the farming/ranching population around Helena. By 1950, the value of all farm products in the county was $76,000,000 compared to $4,000,000 in 1930. The number of farms had dramatically decreased from 2,328 in 1930 to less than 900 in 1950. On the other hand, the average size of farms had taken an expected upturn due to farm

consolidation. From an average of 223 acres in 1930, the average size of a farm in Alfalfa County was almost 600 acres in 1950 (12).

Commercial Establishments

As a farm-to-market center, Helena developed a vigorous central business district along the town's Main Street. The Bank of Helena was shortly organized after the townsite was platted. Equipment and personnel from the nearby community of Carwile were moved to Helena and the new bank in Helena was opened in March of 1903. This first bank became the Helena State Bank in April of 1905. A second bank was chartered as the Farmer's State Bank in 1907 with a capital investment of $10,000. In May of 1923, this bank received a national charter as the Farmer's National Bank. In 1924, the two Helena banks merged to become the Helena National Bank. The Farmer's Bank building served as the Helena post office in the late 1920s (13). Banking facilities provided a number of services including loans for merchants and farmers as well as a safe depository for their incomes. The Farmer's State Bank building of 1907 remains intact on the northeast corner of Main and 3rd Street. Since the 1920s, the building has housed a variety of commercial functions.

Besides banks, one of the first businesses in Helena was the Helena Milling Company. Town leaders recognized the need for such a facility and enticed a company to move to Helena from Camp Point, Illinois prior to 1910. The Enid Mill and Elevator Company opened a branch in Helena shortly thereafter. Subsequently, three other elevators also located near the Frisco railroad tracks for storage and eventual shipping to grain terminals in Enid (14).

Historical records indicate that Helena had two hotels by the 1920s. This reflected growth in business and industrial activity in the community. The first was "The Helena," a multistoried facility owned by the Main family in 1911. The Markle Hotel opened sometime later (15).

Helena boasted a variety of additional business enterprises which catered to city and rural residents including groceries, dry goods, hardwares, cafes and restaurants, garages and auto agencies, barber shops, drug stores, meat markets, lumberyards, and farm implement dealerships. Among the first commercial establishments in Helena were Edmund's General Store and Hoyt's General Mercantile, both of which provided the nucleus for Helena's Main Street business district. Additional Main Street retailers included Harry Main's Meat Market , Claude Chaney's Barber Shop, Alberta's Drugs, Young's Hardware, Leslie Brothers Hardware, McDowell Supply Company, Dettle's Auto and Garage, and Dettle's Implements. Both the Dettle Auto Agency and Dettle Implements buildings on Main Street remain intact (16).

During the 1930s and 1940s, Helena's position as a trade center for southern Alfalfa County steadily declined. Competition with other small trade centers in the southern part of the county (Aline, Goltry, Carmen, and Jet) coupled with super highways that bypassed Helena affected its growth and commercial status. The town's population, which once reached over 1,000, slowly dwindled to about 750 by 1950. Neither of the hotels survived and only one bank remained in existence. Both the Dettle Auto Agency and Dettle Implements had closed. The milling companies ceased to exist. Of the four elevators, only the Farmers Coop remained by 1950. The town's central business district relied heavily on the payroll and salaries of employees of the Helena State School for

Boys, located in the west part of town. As of 1950, it continued as a state-supported institution.

Schools and Churches

Prior to statehood in 1907, old Woods County (divided into Alfalfa, Major, and new Woods in 1907) did not have a high school. County commissioners passed a resolution on April 8, 1904 to locate the county high school at Helena. In an election held on November 8, 1904, a majority voted in favor of the Helena high school proposal. The building opened on September 15, 1905 with thirty-two classrooms, seven teachers, and 143 students. When old Woods County was divided in 1907 by the Constitutional Convention meeting in Guthrie, the old Woods County High School was donated to Alfalfa County (one of the new counties). The latter county assumed the indebtedness and it became the Alfalfa County High School from 1908 to 1909. County commissioners of Alfalfa County called an election in 1909 to transfer the Alfalfa County High School to the state. In an overwhelming majority, the county high school became state property. As of December 20, 1909, Alfalfa County High School ceased to exist (17).

The State Board of Agriculture met in October of 1909 and voted to locate the secondary agricultural school of the fifth congressional district at Helena in the existing old Woods County/Alfalfa County High School building. Known as the Connell School of Agriculture, the state added a dormitory, shop building, dairy barn, horse barn, and expanded the campus to approximately ten acres in the west part of Helena [Fig. 9]. From 1910 to 1917, the school offered a 4-year high school curriculum as well as teacher certification. Average attendance during that period was approximately 150 students, and six teachers were employed. In 1917, Governor Robert Williams vetoed the appropriation

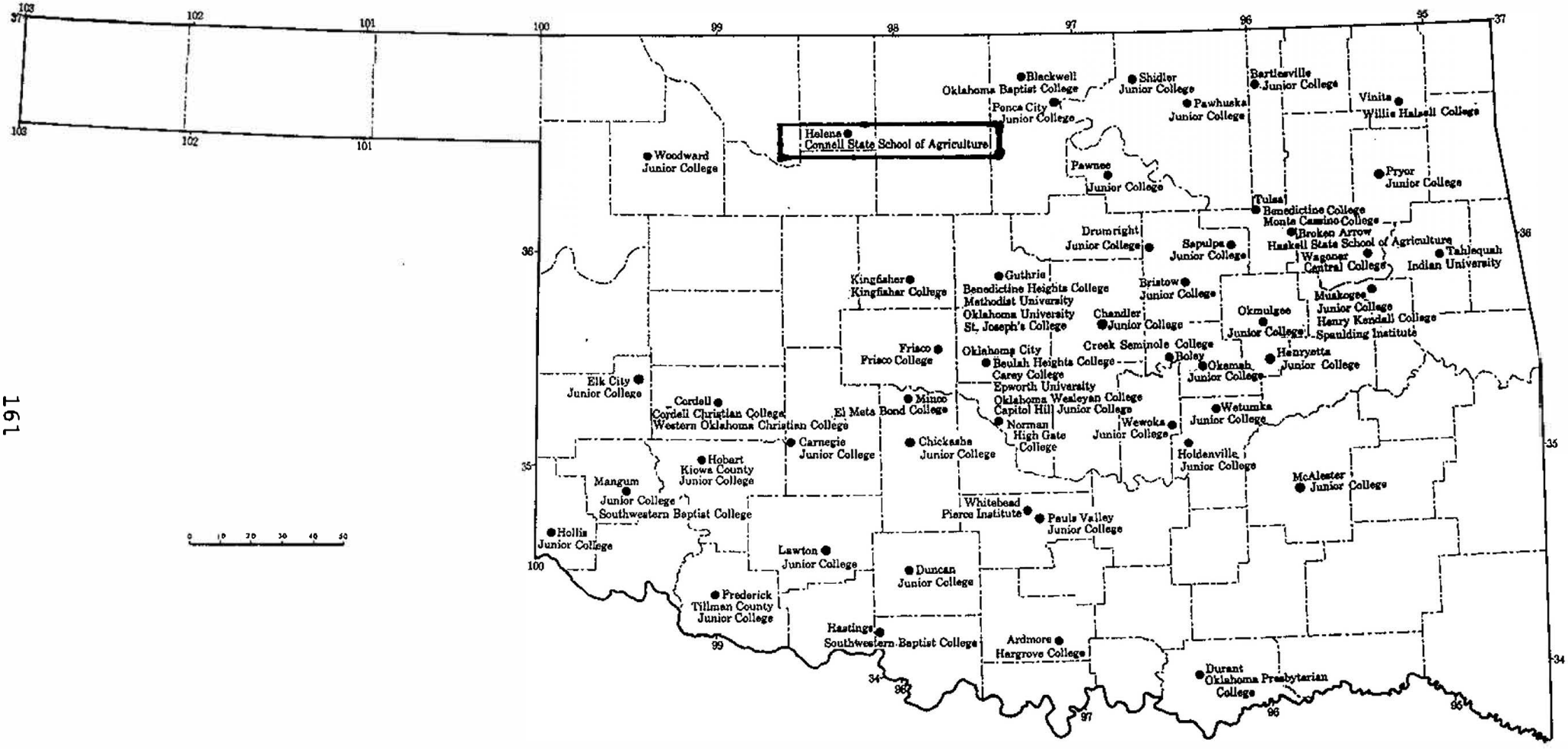


FIG. 9 CONNELL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE - HELENA
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 66.

for the school, and the buildings were donated to Helena. The public school system of Helena used the buildings from 1918 to 1923 to house their grade and high schools (18).

The buildings were then sold to the state in 1923 for $50,000 and became the West Oklahoma Orphan's Home. The ten-acre campus had six buildings and fifteen employees. The $50,000 state compensation to Helena was used with a $10,000 school bond to construct a new school complex for Helena, located in the north part of town.

On the orphan's home campus, the old Woods County/Alfalfa County High School building was razed in 1938. It had served as the administration building, but was replaced by a smaller building. The orphan's home remained in Helena until the early 1940s when it moved to Pryor. However, the ten-acre campus and six buildings served as the State Training School for Boys until the early 1980s when the complex became the James Crabtree Correctional Facility, first a minimum-security compound and today is a medium-security facility (19).

As to the Helena High School building of the early 1920s, it was razed in the late 1970s, and the new school building complex constructed at that time was located in the same general area of town.

The first church building in Helena was the Presbyterian which was moved from Carwile. The next church buildings in order were the Baptist, Methodist, and Christian (20). By 1950, the original Presbyterian church was gone as was the Presbyterian congregation. The Baptists, Methodists, and Christians have survived as religious bodies, but occupy new church buildings. Two new denominations have recently-constructed buildings in Helena: Church of Christ and Nazarenes.

Politics and Government

When the Cherokee Outlet opened in 1893, the territory that later became Old Woods County was designated by the federal government as County "M" [Fig. 10]. At the first election in November of 1894, it was given the name Woods after a Kansas political figure. Several attempts were made to divide Woods County between 1894 and 1907, but were unsuccessful. Several towns vied for the county seat of Old Woods County including four of the five study towns--Cleo Springs, Helena, Fairview, and Cherokee. Alva, the original county seat, fought county division (21).

In 1906 old Woods County was divided into four districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the constitutional convention in Guthrie. Of the four delegates, three were elected from the study towns: J.C. Major of Fairview, D.G. Harned of Helena, and George Wood of Cherokee (22).

On November 19, 1906, a lobbying group from Helena arrived in Guthrie to campaign for a division of old Woods County. The Helena proposition was as follows: Helena wanted to be the county seat of a new county that would take the territory north and east of the Cimarron River up and including Range 12 and as far north as Township 25, including the same. The remaining part of old Woods County would be a second new county with Alva as county seat (23).

After considerable discussion and lobbying from many groups, the Committee on County Boundaries made the following division of old Woods County:

> The new Woods County will be the territory of the original county in the northwest corner, twenty-four miles from east to west and twenty-four miles from north to south, also the portion of Woodward County cut off by the Cimarron River in the northeast part of that county. The strip taken from Woodward

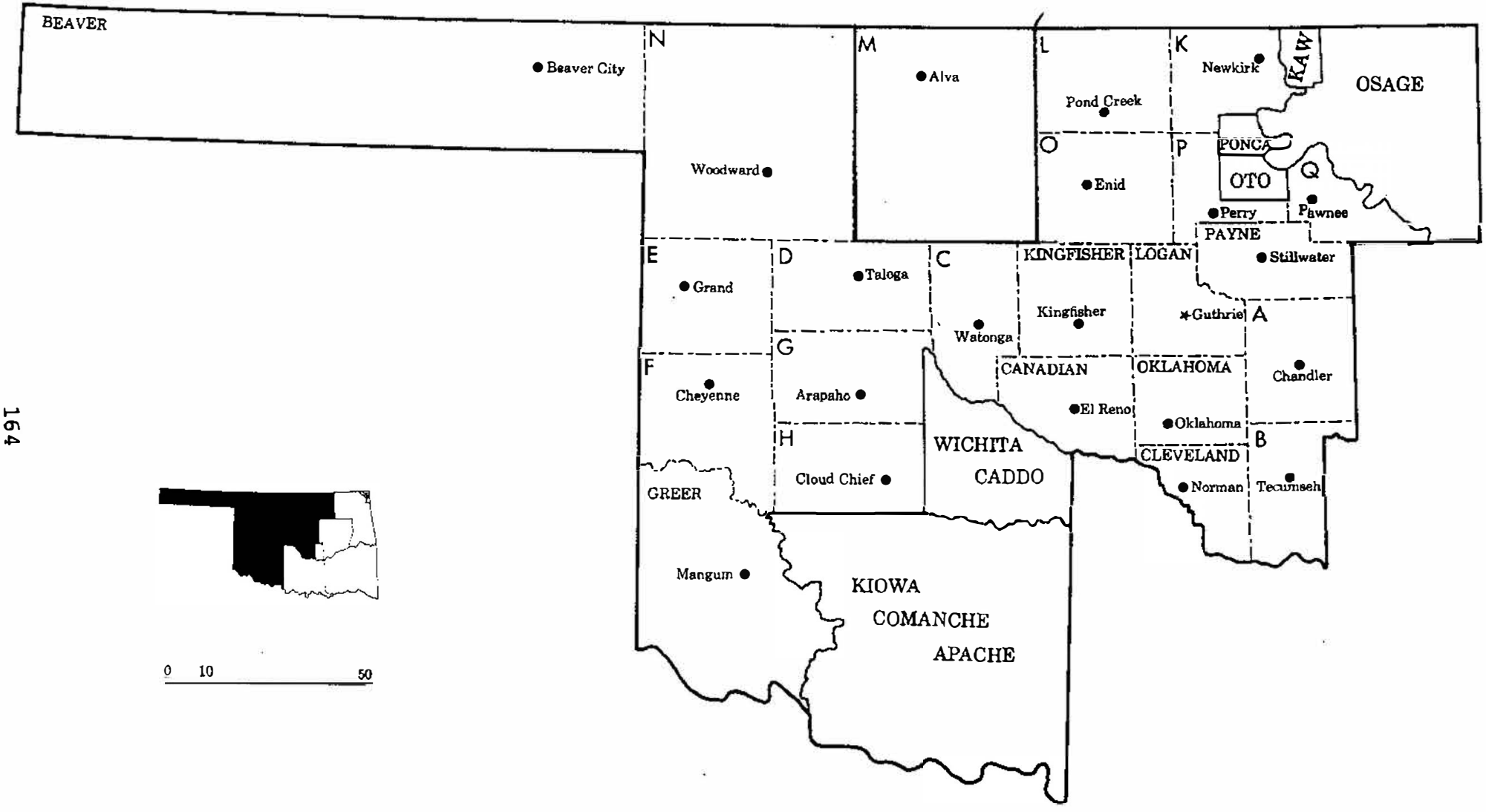


FIG. 10 COUNTY "M"(OLD WOODS COUNTY)- 1893 to 1907
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 54.

> County is triangular with a length of twenty-seven miles and a width of sixteen miles.
>
> The new Alfalfa County will be the northeast corner of the original Woods County, twenty-four miles from east to west and thirty-four from north to south, taking in the towns of Amorita, Byron, Burlington, Carmen, Cherokee, Driftwood, Goltry, Helena, Ingersoll, Jet, and Lambert.
>
> The new Major County was to be that part of the original Woods County lying south of the other two with a length of twenty-four miles and a width of forty-eight miles (24) [Fig. 11].

Alfalfa County, home of Helena, was named after "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, president of the constitutional convention. Cherokee was designated as the county seat of Alfalfa County on January 16, 1907 by the constitutional convention (25). In 1908, Ingersoll filed a petition requesting a county seat election, and Governor Charles Haskell set the election for January 27, 1909. Four towns were placed on the ballot including Cherokee, Carmen, Ingersoll, and Jet. After a protracted court controversy over the election results, the Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled on March 26, 1912 declaring Cherokee the county seat. There is no record that Helena ever attempted to place its name on the county seat election ballot (26).

Social and Cultural

The city of Helena was not without its sociocultural history. Many of the activities centered around agriculture; including a 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America organization with a variety of projects for young people, the annual Helena community fair for agricultural events and exhibits, and the Helena Extension Club, an opportunity for women to socialize and engage in sewing and cooking projects.



FIG. 11 NEW COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS IN 1907 (ALFALFA, MAJOR, AND WOODS)

Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 59.

According to local sources, the Old Woods County High School in Helena fielded a competitive football team prior to statehood. The Helena High School has continued its interscholastic competition and provided extracurricular activities for students in sports, debate and speech, and music.

Helena at various times supported three different newspapers. The first of these was the Helena Star, beginning in 1906. The other two papers, Helena Herald and Helena Free Press, ceased to exist by the 1920s. The Helena Star survived through the 1970s, but the town's residents must now rely on the Cherokee newspaper.

Helena has always maintained civic and fraternal groups. The Masons and Eastern Star, organized soon after the town was founded, continue to be active in the community.

CHEROKEE

Founding and Naming

Cherokee, the county seat of Alfalfa County, is located near the geographical center of the county. The town was platted on February 9, 1901 by Andy J. Titus and T. J. Brockway. The townsite land was originally owned by J. P. Sneary, who had secured it when the Cherokee Outlet opened in 1893. Sneary sold it to another party, who in turn, sold it to J. F. Millspaugh (27). The Cherokee Investment Company, composed of A. J. Titus, T. J. Brockway, and others, purchased the land from J. F. Millspaugh. The land was soon divided into town lots and sold (28).

After the town had been platted, four post offices moved to the new townsite including Erwin, Friends, Cherokee, and Alger. Erwin was located one mile east and one-half mile south of the townsite; Friends was located near Stella Academy, five miles northeast of the townsite; Cherokee was situated three miles north near Riverside school house; and Alger was one mile north and three miles west of town. The Cherokee post office, north of the new townsite, was established February 7, 1894. The Friends post office had existed since October 11, 1899, but discontinued on July 31, 1901 after moving to the new townsite. The Erwin post office, established on June 11, 1894, ceased to exist on March 16, 1901 after its move. Finally, the Alger post office was organized on June 18, 1898 before it terminated services on March 30, 1901 after its relocation (29). These four post offices operated in the same block for two weeks, each one dispensing mail. This is believed to be the only instance in the history of the United States where a town had four post offices at the same time.

The petition for incorporation was filed with the old Woods County Commissioners on June 6, 1901. The election was held on July 2, 1901, and the Commissioners declared that Cherokee was incorporated on July 3, 1901 (30). A. J. Titus, one of the town's founders, gave the present town its name because the townsite was located in the Cherokee Outlet (31).

Agriculture

Diversified farming was considered a Midwestern agricultural tradition brought by early settlers to the Cherokee vicinity. This characteristic was reflected in early census data for 1910: corn (1.8 million bushels), wheat (1.7 million bushels), oats (390,000 bushels), and grain sorghums (76,000 bushels). But like cotton in southern Oklahoma, wheat eventually became the single cash crop as corn production dropped to 176,000 bushels in 1920, whereas wheat output had soared to 3.5 million bushels (32).

The Midwestern tradition was dispelled as early as the late 1890s. Farmers surrounding Cherokee produced bumper wheat crops averaging 18 bushels per acre, and prices rose from 48 cents in 1895 to 76 cents in 1897. Thus, Alfalfa County farmers were encouraged to break more of their grassland in favor of wheat. Soft winter wheat was the common crop based on past experiences in western Kansas. However, hard winter wheat was rising in popularity with the introduction of the Turkey Red variety which was more resistant to severe winters. Imported from the Russian steppes via German Mennonites, who first settled in Kansas, the Turkey Red strain was brought to Alfalfa County in the Land Run of 1893. Moreover, Kansas agronomists traveled to Crimea in the early 1900s which resulted in two new varieties that became popular among Alfalfa County wheat producers--Kharkov in 1908 and Kanred in 1917 (33).

Prices for wheat in Alfalfa County and elsewhere plunged in the 1920s from almost $1.50 per bushel to 85 cents. To counteract market instability, farm cooperatives were organized in this period to gain improved prices by withholding their wheat crops in off-season times. Improved and greater capacity storage facilities were needed to accommodate the objectives of the cooperatives in order to gain an advantage over buyers. Therefore, the older iron-clad wood elevators were supplemented with the innovative concrete, tank-type high rise elevators with substantially more storage capacity. The farmer's cooperative movement in and around Cherokee was strong with the construction of several new concrete elevators in the 1920s (34).

By 1930, the quarter-section wheat farmer was becoming rare in Alfalfa county with most farms reaching a minimum of 320 acres. Despite a decline in wheat prices in the 1920s, wheat growers in Alfalfa County produced 3 million bushels and almost three-fourths of the farm land in the county was devoted to wheat.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Alfalfa County's population declined as mechanization, drought, and depression caused farmers to flee the land. These factors created a change in farming management by 1950. From 1930 to 1950, the total number of farms in the county dropped from 2,300 to less than 1,000, while the consolidation of farms was reflected in average size of farms--300 acres to more than 500 in the twenty year period (35).

As of 1950, Cherokee's central role in wheat processing, storage, and transportation remained strong with the most elevators and mills [5] of any of the five study towns in northwestern Oklahoma.

Commercial Establishments

The first two business lots in Cherokee were sold to Durnington and Halstead and the Pioneer Drug Company. The former was located on the present site of the Alfalfa County National Bank and the latter where the Farmers National Bank was housed. As a boost to the early central business district, twenty-two businesses moved from the nearby community of Erwin including Barranger's General Store and the Wheeler Hotel, two of Erwin's principal businesses (36).

At one time or another, seven banks have been organized and chartered in Cherokee. Among the first were the Bank of Cherokee (1901), State Bank of Cherokee (1901), and the Cherokee National Bank (1901). Another bank formed at statehood was the Winne State Bank (1907) which became the Alfalfa County National Bank in 1908. Finally, the Farmer's National Bank was chartered in 1913 and existed until 1933 when it was reorganized as the Farmer's Exchange Bank. Two of the bank buildings (Winne State Bank and Farmer's National Bank) remain intact (37).

Among the early commercial establishments were a flour mill, an alfalfa meal and milling company, a desk factory, a creamery, and an ice and power company. The ice and power compnay failed in 1909, the desk factory moved to Guthrie in about 1915, and the alfalfa milling company ceased operations in 1917.

One of the success stories of these early commercial enterprises was the Cherokee Creamery which opened in 1909. The creamery soon added machinery for manufacturing ice cream and butter. By the 1920s, trade names were selected as "Quality Ice Cream" and "Jersey Brand Butter." Products were shipped throughout the state as well as Colorado Springs. During the 1940s, a growth in business made it necessary to upgrade

to a 1500 pound churn and a 3000 gallon hardening room for ice cream. In 1956, the creamery discontinued its butter operation, but continued manufacturing ice cream to wholesalers and retailers at a rate of 25,000-35,000 gallons per year. In 1964, the Cherokee Creamery was sold to Beatrice Foods, and the McDowell family which had owned the plant since its inception retired (38). The building stands vacant in the 100 block of South Oklahoma Avenue.

Additional early commercial establishments included Wilson's General Store, Keye's Drug Store, Pickrell's Grocery, Orient Hotel, Carlisle's Livery Barn (1902), and C.H. Baker's Store (1909). The building which housed Baker's Store remains intact (39).

During the 1920 to 1950 period, several new commercial firms were constructed. The Orient Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1927. Local entrepreneur, Thomas Thompson, began plans for the Hotel Cherokee to be built on the same site. The four-story modern hotel opened in 1929 with forty-four rooms with coffee shop. The coffee shop closed in the 1950s, but the hotel housed occupants until 1980 when it was sold to the Alfalfa County Historical Society (40). During the 1940s, Cherokee boasted two new mills and a corset factory (Waldo Alfalfa Mill, Goodholm-Maund Milling Company, and Hollywood Corset Company).

Cherokee from its inception has been associated with grain processing and storage facilities. Five elevators remain intact, representing three different stages of elevator construction: iron clad-wood, clay tile, and concrete. The Old Cherokee Mills and Old Hill Grain Company are pre-1920 iron-clad wood structures. The Farmers Federation Elevator (NR listed 1983) is clay tile, while Farmers Coop (North, West, and East Houses) are concrete (41).

Schools and Churches

The first school in Cherokee was a two-story wood-framed building constructed in 1901 soon after the town was platted. It housed both grade and high school students. In 1910, the first brick school building was erected. This two-story brick building with basement housed both elementary and high school classes. From 1909 to 1923, the Cherokee Board of Education leased the 1901 wood-framed school building to Alfalfa County officials for use as county offices and as a courthouse. The wood-framed building was moved to Lots 1 and 2, Block 31 of the Original Townsite, the present location of the 1924 Alfalfa County Courthouse. The citizens of the county voted bonds to construct a new courthouse which opened in 1924, and the 1901 school building was razed (42).

In 1920, a new brick high school building was constructed while the 1910 building continued as a grade school until 1970 when it was demolished. Enrollment in the mid-1920s was approximately 400 in grades 1-8 and 250 in the high school with between 20 and 25 teachers employed (43). The high school building was destroyed by fire in 1982 and replaced with a new campus.

Related to education, it should be noted that five miles northeast of Cherokee was the Stella Friends Academy (Fig. 12). Ten families of the Quaker faith staked claims in the Land Run of 1893 and founded the academy in 1897. A two-story frame building was erected to house students for four years of high school and one year of college. Two dormitories were added later as enrollment peaked at approximately 90 students in the early 1900s. As enrollment declined by 1920, Stella Academy closed its doors in 1921 and the building was razed in 1922. An Oklahoma Historical Society marker designates the site of this historical educational institution on Oklahoma Highway No. 11 northeast of

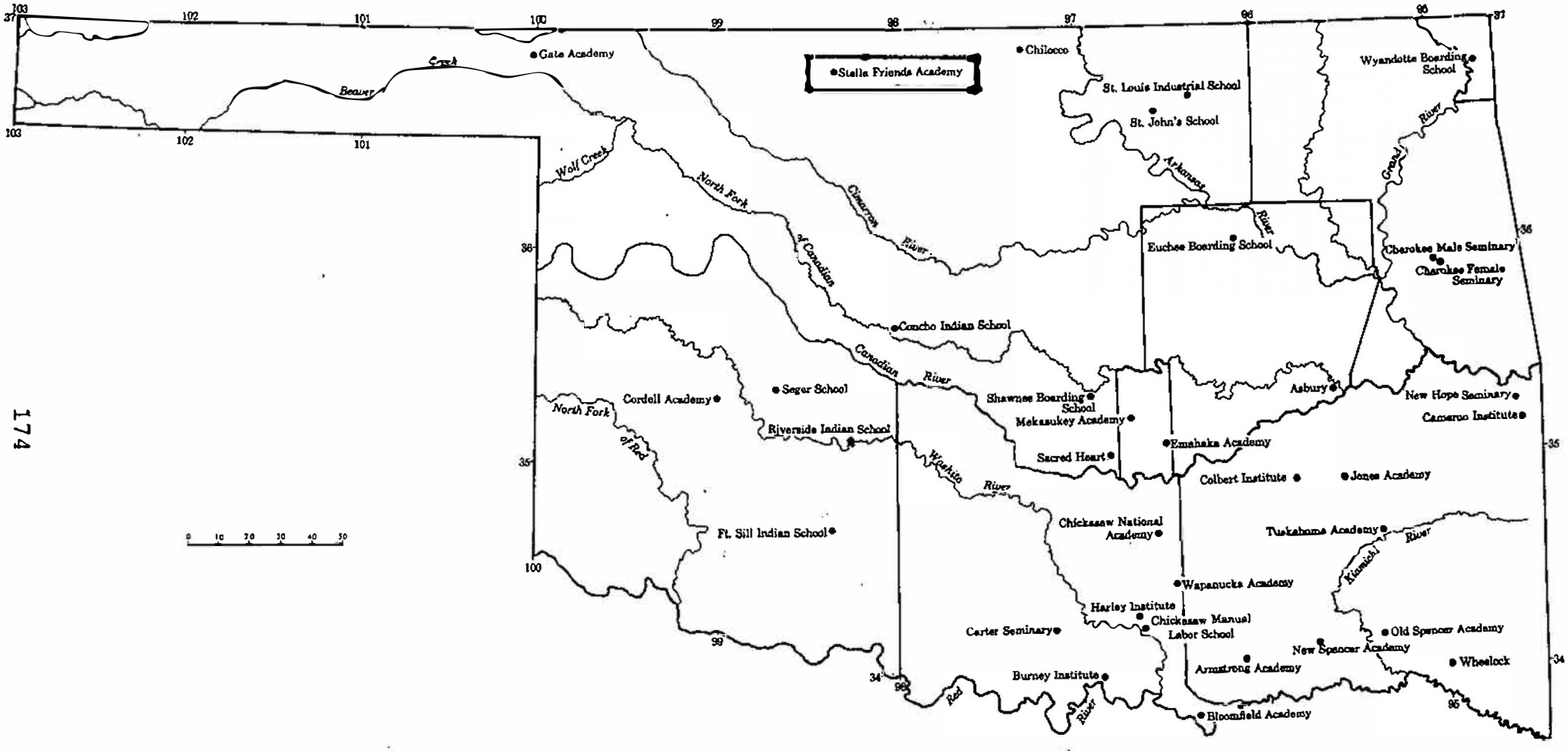


FIG. 12 LOCATION OF STELLA FRIENDS ACADEMY
Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, 65.

Cherokee. The Quaker faith brought to the Cherokee vicinity was reflected in one of the first church groups to organize in the city of Cherokee in 1901. The Friends Church, located at 122 South Pennsylvania Avenue, which was dedicated in 1919, remains extant (44).

The Methodist Episcopal congregation first organized in Erwin in 1901 and moved to Cherokee with the rest of the town in 1902. The first Methodist Episcopal church was a wood-framed building constructed at a cost of $3,500 and was located on the southeast corner of the block at 221 South Kansas Avenue. In 1919, the Methodist Episcopal dedicated a magnificent Classical Revival edifice located at 402 South Grand Avenue, which remains extant.

The Lutherans organized in 1923 with eight members. The present Late Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic) church was dedicated in 1924 and stands at 920 South Oklahoma Avenue.

The Christian congregation formed in the early 1900s and occupied a wood-frame building until the mid-1920s when the present church was erected. It stands at 202 South Kansas Avenue (45).

Thus, four of the original congregations in Cherokee have architecturally significant buildings that have remained extant for more than seventy years.

Health Care

Cherokee has long been noted for its regional health care facilities. A group of businessmen from Cherokee persuaded Dr. H.A. Lile and Dr. Tom Rhodes from Aline to move to Cherokee in about 1916. The two physicians financed the construction of the Alfalfa County Hospital which opened at 11th and South Grand Avenue in 1918. The red

brick building was valued at $45,000. Two years later a west wing addition was completed making it a 50-patient facility (46). At about the same time, a school of nursing was established. Courses were offered in anatomy, psychology, ethics, chemistry, hygiene, dietetics, and the history of nursing. Student nurses were required to spend a six months internship at the University of Oklahoma and Children's Hospital in Oklahoma City. Approximately twenty had graduated from the school by 1925 and many of the nursing graduates served their careers in area hospitals (47).

In 1926, the Alfalfa County Hospital was sold to the Masonic Association for $60,000 and became known as the Masonic Hospital. Modern equipment, such as x-ray machines, were added and surgeries performed. The Masonic Hospital remained open until 1976 (48). The building remains extant and is used as an arts and crafts store.

Two other health care facilities were established in Cherokee in the 1940s. The Benson Clinic was founded by Dr. Charles L. Benson, a Duke University Medical School graduate, in 1947. Finally, the Cherokee Clinic was established by Dr. John Blender, a University of Oklahoma medical school graduate, at 305 South Grand. A new Alfalfa County Hospital was constructed in the mid-1970s, but is currently (1996) closed.

Social and Cultural

A number of social activities occupied the leisure time of adults and provided educational and entertainment value to young people. Various clubs, societies, fraternal clubs, and businesses played a significant role in the social history of Cherokee ranging from the Commercial Club, founded in 1906, to a local chapter of the S.P.B.S.Q.A. (barbershop quartets).

The Cherokee City/County Library was founded in 1912 by the Cherokee Study Club. It was housed in a second floor room of the Alfalfa County National Bank from 1912 to 1925. It then moved to the Alfalfa County Courthouse until the 1930s when the Works Progress Administration constructed a new library in 1938 at 602 South Grand Avenue, which remains extant (49).

Newspapers have been a source for local and state information since 1901. The first was The Orient, established at Erwin before Cherokee was founded. It moved to Cherokee in 1901, but was discontinued in five years. The Happy Homes, a temperance publication, was the second newspaper and outlet for the local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.). It ceased publication in 1905. The Cherokee Democrat, established in 1901, was superceded by the Cherokee Warrior, but was terminated in 1906. The Cherokee News, formed in 1901, also closed within five years. By the 1920s, Cherokee boasted three newspapers: Cherokee Messenger (1902), Cherokee Republican (succeeded The Orient in 1906), and the Alfalfa County News (1924). By 1950, the only surviving newspaper was the Cherokee Republican which continues to serve a large trade and reading area today in 1996 (50).

Fraternal groups in Cherokee include the Masons, Eastern Star, and I.O.O.F. The Masons and Odd Fellows followed the usual pattern of fraternal groups in downtown buildings, i.e., they constructed their own two-story buildings with commercial enterprises in the first floor and lodge facilities in the second. The I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 219 (NR listed 1984) was constructed in 1931 at corner of Grand Avenue and 2nd Street. The building at various times has housed a mortuary, abstract agency, and insurance/real estate

company (51). The Masonic Lodge, a 1946 Art Deco building, stands at 221 South Grand Avenue.

One of the major sources of entertainment for Cherokee was the Max Theatre, located on West Main Street, which was demolished in the 1960s.

The Cherokee Round-Up Club, a group of local people interested in horses and racing on the Cherokee Race Track, was formed sometime in the early 1940s. This organization began the Great Salt Plains Stampede in the late 1940s and continues through 1996. This event was first held at the old baseball field, but outgrew that space, and was moved to the Alfalfa County fairgrounds. In conjunction with the rodeo, a parade down Grand Avenue continues to take place. The baseball field supported Cherokee's town baseball team which competed against neighboring communities and out-of-state traveling teams (52).

Finally, Cherokee is located five miles west of the Great Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge established in 1930. In 1941, a flood control project created a 10,700 acre lake. The refuge is a popular stopping point for migratory waterfowl. It serves as an important tourist center as well as source of local recreation for Cherokee residents. With 500,000 visitors each year, this attraction obviously affects the local economy of Cherokee (53).

Politics and Government

As previously mentioned in the politics and government section of the Helena historic context, the Committee on County Boundaries at the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention outlined the boundaries of the new Alfalfa County carved out of old Woods County which included the city of Cherokee.

November 16, 1907 was a glorious day in Cherokee. When the news arrived at 9:20 a.m. that President Theodore Roosevelt had signed the Oklahoma constitution, guns were fired, bells were rung, and every whistle in the city blew for an hour. In the afternoon, a parade of veterans, county officers, and 500 school children was held. The new Alfalfa County officers were sworn in, and George Wood delivered an address to 3,000 people (54).

An unforeseen problem was posed for incoming county officials. None of the competing towns for the position of county seat (Carmen, Ingersoll, and Cherokee) had offered a building for county government activities. Thus, the new county commissioners contracted with the First National Bank for two rooms, Winne State Bank for four rooms, and the Baker building to be used as county courtroom. County prisoners were transported to the Woods County jail until 1908 when a jail building was leased on Washington Street.

The old two-story wood frame school, erected shortly after the town's founding, was moved to Lots 1 and 2, Block 31 of the Original Townsite. These were the north lots of the present courthouse half block. An agreement was reached with the Cherokee Board of Education for the county to use the school building as a courthouse beginning on March 2, 1909. This was the first time that all functions of county government were conducted in one building.

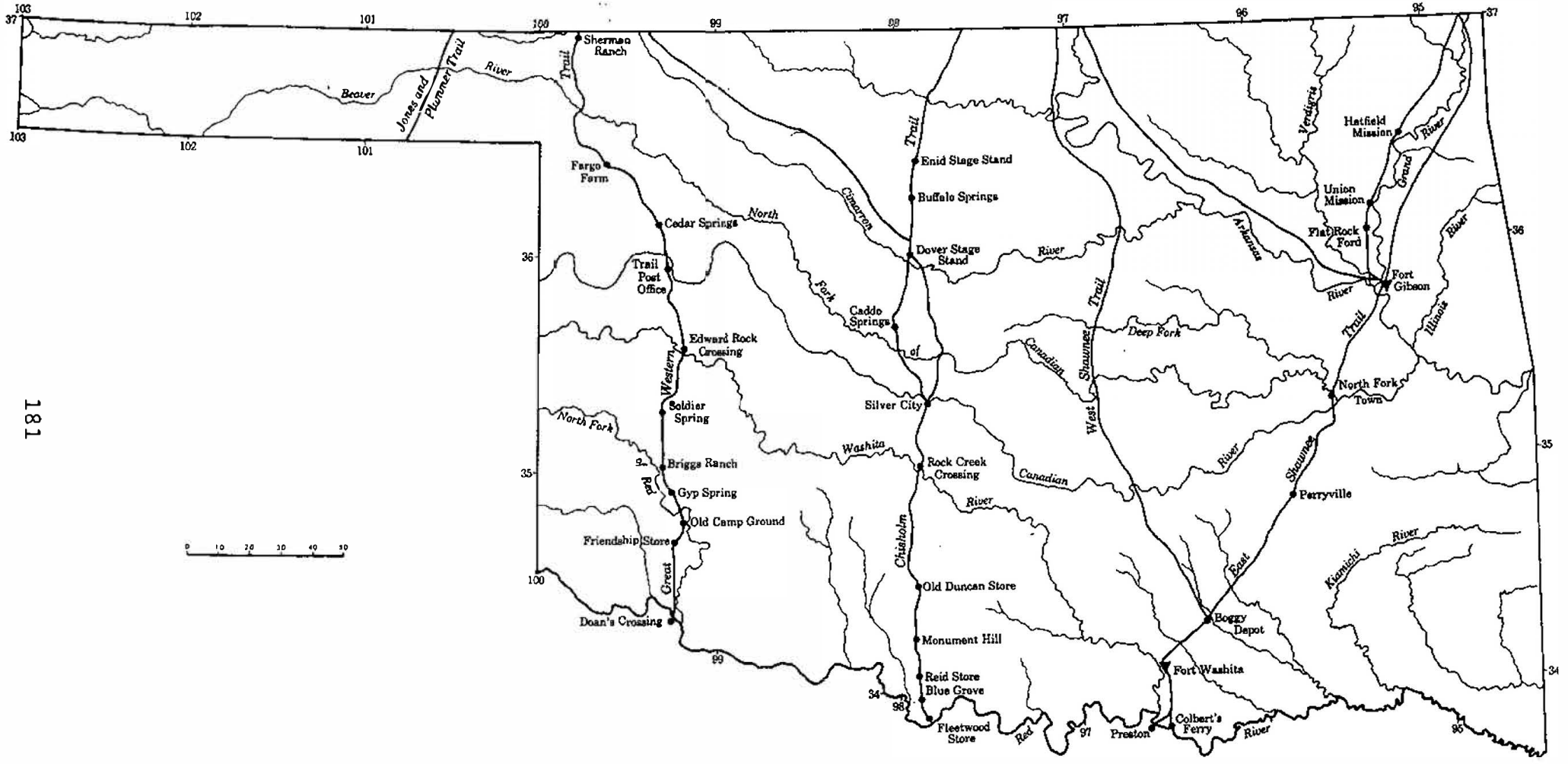
In 1920, county citizens voted a $100,000 bond for the construction of a new Alfalfa County Courthouse on the full half block of Block 31. The new facility opened for county business in 1924 [NR listed 1984] (55).

WAYNOKA

Founding and Naming

Waynoka is located in the historic Cherokee Outlet which was established in the New Echota Treaty of 1835. It was assurance to the Cherokee Nation of a "perpetual outlet west" of some seven million acres. The Osage, Kaw, Pawnee, Ponca, Nez Perce, and Otoe-Missouri settled in the eastern portion of the Cherokee Outlet. A new treaty in 1866 provided that friendly Native American tribes might be settled in the Cherokee Outlet at a price agreed upon by the Cherokees and the purchasers. By 1889, year of the first land run, tribal settlements in the eastern part of the Cherokee Outlet consisted of Osage and Kaw (east of the Arkansas River) and Otoe-Missouri, Ponca, and Tonkowa (west of the Arkansas). As yet no settlements of any significance had been established in the western portion of the Outlet. More than six million acres remained unoccupied in the Outlet land west of the 96th meridian (56).

Several important transportation developments played an important role in the founding of Waynoka. First was two cattle trails that traversed the Cherokee Outlet from south to north--Chisholm and Great Western [Fig. 13]. The Chisholm Trail ran from the Texas to Kansas borders, roughly paralleling a line that was to be followed by the Chicago and Rock Island railroad and later by U.S. Highway 81. Both these later routes would run through Enid, east of Waynoka. The Great Western Trail also ran from the Texas to Kansas border near the 100th meridian. Both trails were used for cattle drives to Dodge City, Kansas where railroad lines served as terminals for shipping cattle to large urban centers (57).



181

FIG. 13 CATTLE TRAILS IN OKLAHOMA

Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, 46.

The second transportation phenomenon that impacted Waynoka more directly was the entry of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad which crossed the Cherokee Outlet in 1886, seven years prior to the Land Run of 1893 opening the Outlet. A shipping station, section house, and siding were located at Keystone, about twenty-five miles southwest of Alva. The name was changed to Waynoka in 1889-- for the Cheyenne Indian word "winneoka," meaning "good water" or "sweet water" (58).

In 1890, the United States Congress declared the territory west of the Five Civilized Tribes as a formal government by means of the Organic Act. The Cherokee Outlet was opened to non-Native American settlement in the Land Run of 1893 and, as counties were formed, each was designated with a letter until names could be officially adopted. Letters K through Q were applied to counties in the Outlet.

The largest county in the outlet was original called "M" County. At its first general election in 1894, the three major political parties were asked to place names for the county on the ballot. The Republicans proposed FLYNN for Territorial Representative Denis Flynn, while the Democrats suggested BANNER, a popular booster term of the era. Finally, the Populists recommended WOOD, in honor of the important Kansas Populist politician, Sam N. Wood. The Populists won; however, a clerical error resulted in the name registered as WOODS, rather than WOOD (59).

Immediately after the Land Run of 1893, the town of Waynoka was platted on land offered by John Keifer, who had filed on the land as a homesteader. George Nickerson, Charles Cecil, and W.H. Olmsted joined with Keifer in the townsite platting process.

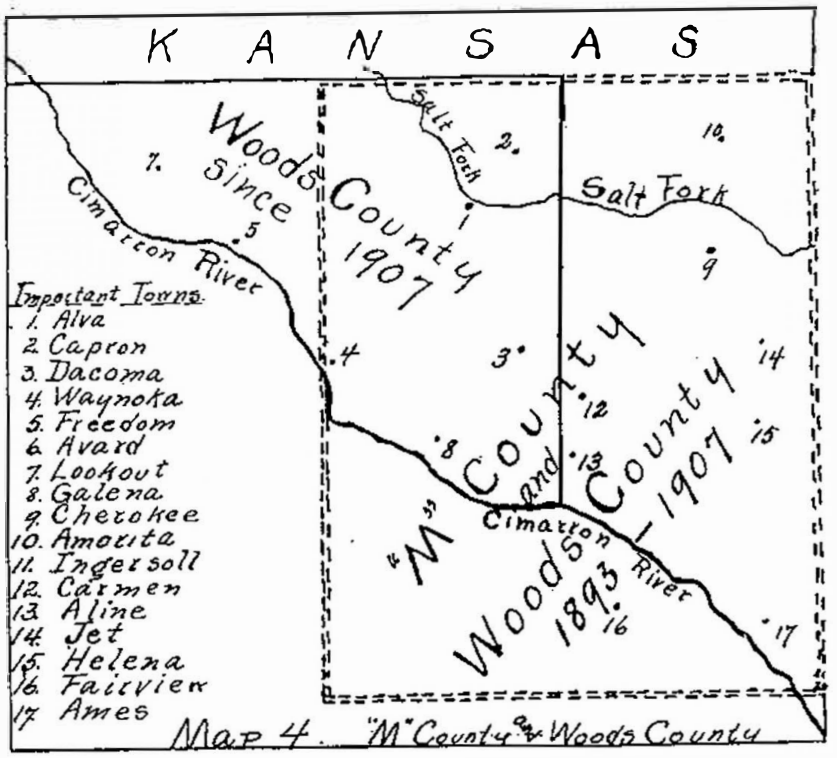
At the Constitutional Convention in 1907, the Committee on County Boundaries divided Old Woods County with the eastern portion becoming Alfalfa and a southern portion as Major. Part of Woodward County, north and east of the Cimarron River, was added to delineate the present day Woods County with Waynoka remaining in Woods (60) [Figs. 14-15].

Agriculture

During early agricultural history, Waynoka fell into the transition zone between the wheat belt and the mixed wheat/corn/grain sorghum zone as categorized in the late 1920s (61). The first agricultural statistics on present-day Woods County, after division in 1907, were from the 1910 census. The number of farms in Woods County in 1910 totaled 2,660 with 656,000 acres in farm land. The average size of farms was 247 acres. By 1910, wheat was the dominant crop with 1.1 million bushels as compared to corn, the second leading crop, with 647,000 bushels. In the drier sections of western Oklahoma, grain sorghum (kaffir corn and milo) was cultivated and Woods County production in 1910 was 172,000 bushels. The number of cattle totaled almost 33,000 (62).

By 1920, the total number of farms had dropped to 2,100 (almost 500 from 1910), while acreage in farm land increased to 710,000 and the average size of farms increased to almost 340 acres. Production of wheat soared to almost 2 million bushels on 189,000 acres, whereas corn dwindled to 195,000 bushels on 15,000 acres. Grain sorghum increased to 242,000 bushels as did the number of cattle at 38,000 (63).

The total number of farms continued a steady decline in 1930 to 2,030 while acreage in farm land again expanded to almost 740,000. The average size of farms accelerated to 364 acres. Wheat remained the major grain producer with more than 2.3



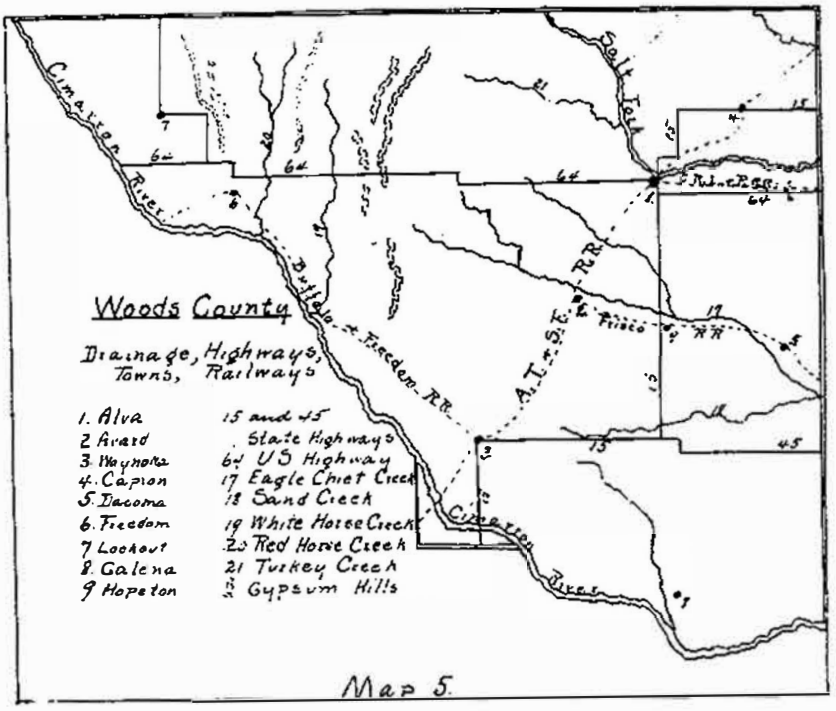


FIG. 14 "M" COUNTY
OLD WOODS COUNTY (1893-1907)
NEW WOODS COUNTY (1907- Present)

Source: Crissman and Davies, A History of Woods County (1930), 72 and 92.

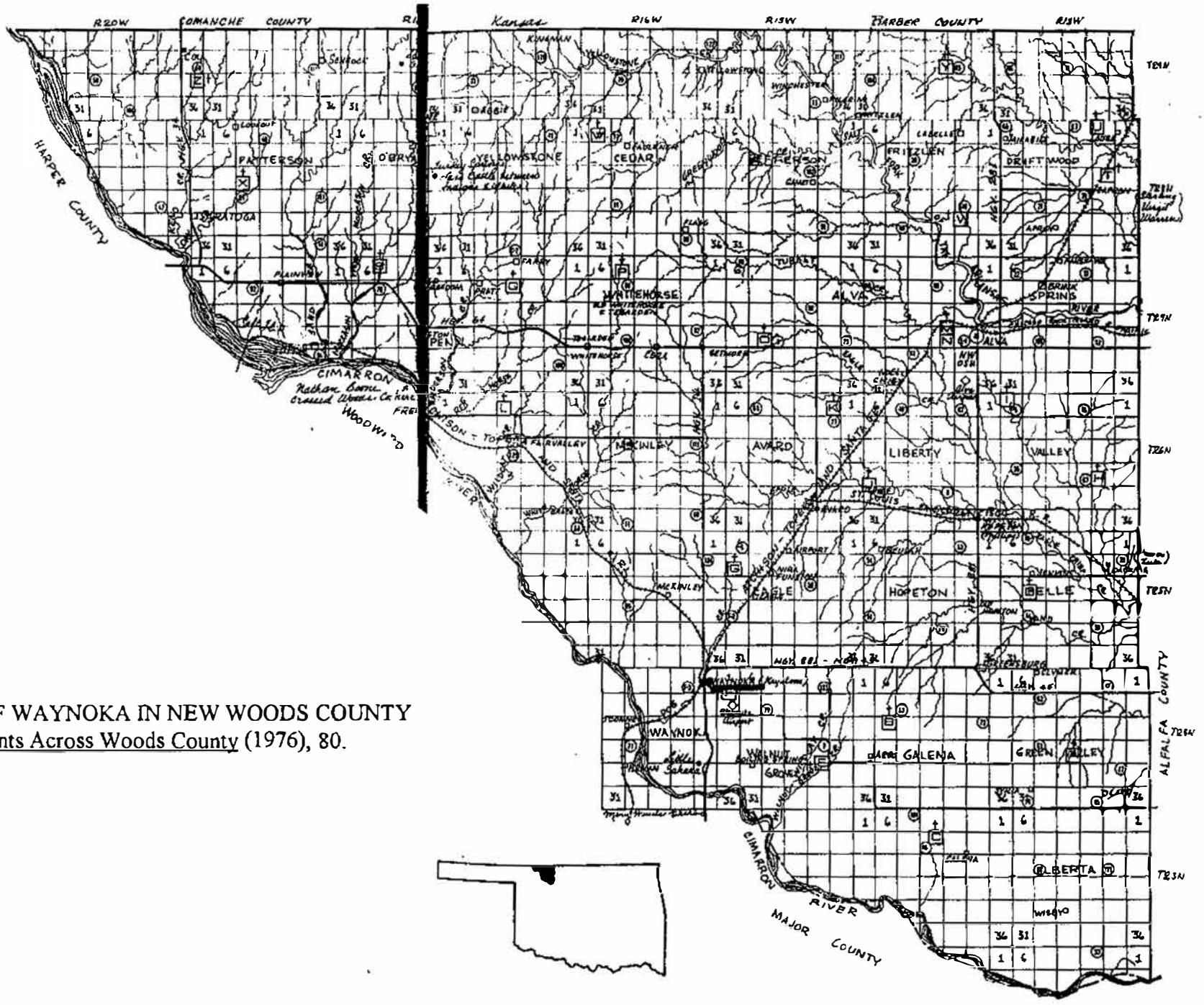


FIG. 15 LOCATION OF WAYNOKA IN NEW WOODS COUNTY
Source: Pioneer Footprints Across Woods County (1976), 80.

million bushels, while corn production increased to 262,000 bushels, and grain sorghum declined to 201,000 bushels. The most dramatic increase in Woods County was the number of cattle which increased to more than 51,000 head compared to 38,000 in 1920 (64).

In addition to wheat, corn, and grain sorghum, agriculturalists in the Waynoka vicinity experimented with other crops. By 1910, Woods County produced about 50 bales of cotton. However, the short growing season negated any considerable cotton production, although early records indicate that Waynoka had at least one cotton gin. Broomcorn proved to be an excellent drought resistant crop in Woods County. Data on production are unavailable; however, it was considered a profitable crop as much as wheat because a single crop frequently sold at harvest time for more than the purchase price of the land. During the early 1900s, broomcorn sold for $75 per ton. According to local historians, Waynoka boasted a broomcorn factory indicative of considerable production in the area (65).

Local informants report that Waynoka had several grain storage facilities, all located near the Santa Fe tracks. Only the Farmers Coop Elevator remains. It was constructed in 1943 with partial financing by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Woods County population has declined for the past five decades (1940-1990), attributed largely to out-migration of farmers. A combination of factors affected these population losses. During the 1930s, drought, depression, and declining farm prices were the major influences. Moreover, farm technology increased allowing more land to be worked faster and more efficiently. Thus, the average size of farms around Waynoka

steadily grew to more than 800 acres, while the total number of farms in Woods County dropped to less than 1,000 in the 1950s (66).

By 1950, the agricultural area around Waynoka was primarily wheat and beef cattle country. Cropland had steadily dwindled with much of it returned to pasture for grazing beef cattle.

Commercial Establishments

George Nickerson and W. H. Olmsted, two of Waynoka's founders, built the first commercial enterprises. Nickerson constructed the first general store and Olmsted established a lumberyard and farm implements store, the latter reflecting the growth of agriculture around Waynoka (67).

Most of the early businesses provided goods and services to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) employees and their families. At the peak of railroad activity in Waynoka, the Santa Fe employed more than 100 workers. Known as a "railroad town" for many years, Waynoka witnessed the Santa Fe company establish the town as a division point for freight, construct a Harvey House restaurant, and build the Santa Fe Reading Room which contained a library, reading area, gymnasium, and pool hall for its employees. Moreover, the Santa Fe erected a "round house" consisting of maintenance and repair shops, and a pumping station. The latter supplied water from ten wells for the "round house" and ice plant, constructed by the Kansas Ice Company. The ice company serviced railroad refrigerator cars for long-distance hauls, especially during the summer months. The ice plant became the largest such facility in the state (68).

Waynoka boasted several hotels for transient railroad workers and Santa Fe passengers. The Commercial Hotel, the first hotel in Waynoka, was located at the

intersection of Cecil and Missouri. Built in about 1907, it was razed in 1975. Additional hotels which served the central business district included the Miller Hotel, St. Elmo Hotel, 2S Hotel, and Dew Drop Inn; all constructed between 1907 and 1910. All of these were instrumental in the pre-1920 commercial history and have been demolished. The 2 S Hotel was destroyed by a downtown fire in 1910. The Eastman/Campbell Hotel, constructed in 1929, is the only extant hotel and located at 302 East Cecil Street. Also built in 1929 to accommodate railroad personnel was the Campbell Hotel Apartments, an extant building at 304 East Cecil Street (69).

The year of 1909 was a momentous one for the central business district of Waynoka. Among the earliest bank buildings erected that year were the First National Bank and the Waynoka State Bank. Also included among the banks was the Commercial Bank; however, the date of construction is unknown. The Commercial Bank evolved into the First State Bank which now occupies a new building. Additional buildings constructed in 1909 included the Lewis Ice Cream Factory, N. L. Tissue Building, G. T. Green Building, Lee Davison Building, Thomas Guilfoil Building, Hendrie and Company Building, and O. H. Patterson Building; all of which are gone. Three buildings--Phillips Building which housed the U.S. Post Office and the Waynoka Phone Company, J. P. Lahr Building, and W. H. Olmsted Department Store--remain standing (70). All were one and two story Commercial style buildings constructed of brick or stone.

Further commercial properties that are mentioned in early historical records consist of the Home Bakery, Gant's Tailor Shop, Scott's Produce and Hardware, Camp General Store, Parks Hardware, Silver Moon Cafe, Akin Drug Company, Corner Drug, Barnett and Sons Mercantile (occupied first floor of the Commercial Hotel), Shiflet's Barber

Shop, Elk Pharmacy, Bunk Brothers Meat Market, Floyd's Funeral Home, and the Lewis and McCoy Pool Halls (71). Along with the 2S Hotel, the two pool halls, barber shop, pharmacy, and meat market were destroyed by a fire in 1910. Reflecting the livestock production of the Waynoka vicinity and the fact that the town had excellent railroad connections, the Waynoka Stockyards was built in 1914 and remained an integral part of the commercial history of Waynoka until 1965. Waynoka boasted at least two newspapers at one time or another, the Waynoka Tribune and Woods County Enterprise.

Waynoka received an economic boost in the late 1920s when it gained brief fame (July 7, 1929 to October 10, 1930) as a connecting point for transcontinental travelers. With arrangements made between the Pennsylvania and Santa Fe railroads and the Transcontinental Air Transportation Company (TAT), Waynoka served as a midway point for travelers leaving New York City's Pennsylvania Station and traveling to Los Angeles. Often referred to as the "Lindberg Line" because Charles Lindberg mapped the route and determined the stops, the TAT transported its passengers from New York City to Columbus, Ohio by rail. Then they were flown to Waynoka in Ford tri-motor planes with refueling stops at Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Once in Waynoka, the passengers ate an evening meal at the Fred Harvey House restaurant and then boarded the Santa Fe passenger train for an overnight ride to Clovis, New Mexico. Here they again boarded a plane for Los Angeles. Because Waynoka was one of the main landing fields, it was equipped with the latest weather bureau instruments and government-trained meteorologists were employed to run them. The service ended almost as quickly as it began. TAT and Western Air Express merged on October 10, 1930 to form what is today

Trans-World Airlines, and one week later, the run through Waynoka was terminated for financial and logistical reasons (72).

Waynoka's central business district remained in relatively good shape through the Great Depression because of its railroad base. Agriculture suffered in the 1930s; however, several New Deal W.P.A. and P.W.A. projects, such as the Waynoka Municipal Pool and Bath House (1939), provided an infusion of Federal funds.

By 1950, a number of businesses had closed including the Ice Cream Factory, but the economic foundations for the central business district remained intact. Economic hard times appeared in the 1960s when the Santa Fe "round house" and shops closed (1960) followed by the closing of the Stockyards (1965) and the Ice Plant (mid-1960s). The Santa Fe Reading Room was razed with the library and other facilities moved to the vacant Harvey House Restaurant near the Santa Fe Depot. Finally, the central business district of Waynoka was dramatically affected by the closure of the Santa Fe Yard Offices in 1970 (73).

Schools and Churches

A two-story wood framed building served as Waynoka's first permanent school facility, housing grades 1-12. A three-story brick building replaced the wood building in the 1920s. This complex housed grades 1-12 until 1980 when a new building was erected for a similar grade configuration (74). The only extant building from the 1920s campus is the gymnasium building.

Six religious denominations have been represented in Waynoka at one time or another. The present Catholic church building was moved from "Mexico Town," south of the city, in the 1970s. A Baptist, Church of God, and two Church of Christ buildings were

all constructed after the 1950s. The two historic church buildings are the First Congregational, organized in 1894, and the First Methodist, also of 1890s vintage. The original wood-framed Congregational Church was destroyed by fire and a new Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building was erected in 1926 at 311 East Cecil Street. The basement of this building houses the Waynoka Historical Society Museum. The Methodist Church is a center-towered Colonial Revival embellished building, constructed in 1923, at 108 South Flynn Street (75).

Government and Politics

Political history on Waynoka is scarce. It has endured as a town through all the county changes and divisions; first as a community in the Cherokee Outlet, then in "M" County and Old Woods County after 1893, and finally as a part of the new Woods County in 1907. It never contended for a county seat position as Alva remained in that capacity throughout the county boundary revisions. It is the second largest town in Woods County after Alva. During the 1920s, it was the second largest town in Woods County with approximately 2,000 residents. Its population has steadily declined over the years with an estimated 1995 population of less than 1,000 [947].

The municipal government plan that Waynoka has followed since its inception has been a mayor/council form. The mayor is chosen from the council members and acts as an honorary host for the town's events, but holds the same voting power as the other council members.

Waynoka's city government is conducted from the historic city hall building constructed in 1921 at 201 East Cecil Street (76).

Social and Cultural

In terms of cultural events, the Santa Fe Reading Room hosted numerous outside lectures and musical performances, such as the California Glee Club and Mandolin Band in the 1920s. These events were open to the public until the Reading Room was razed in the 1960s.

The I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows) had formed a lodge by 1910 in Waynoka and held their meetings in the second floor of the Olmsted Building. The Masons and Order of the Eastern Star were also organized about the same time and held their meetings in the second floor of the Waynoka City Hall after its construction in 1921, and continue their meetings there as of 1996 (77).

A number of theaters were established in Waynoka in order to provide entertainment and education for the town's residents. The first was the Eaton, but there was also the Majestic, Circle, and Marshall. All have been closed, although the Marshall Theater building was donated to the city of Waynoka, and currently serves as the city auditorium, known as the Marshall Auditorium (78).

The two most recent social institutions that have affected Waynoka are the Waynoka Snake Hunt, an annual event begun in 1945, and the establishment of the Little Sahara State Park as a state-owned facility in the early 1960s. The snake hunt is held the weekend after Easter and attracts between 10-and-20,000 hunters and spectators in recent years. Just south of Waynoka on U.S. Highway 281, the Little Sahara was originally developed as a recreation area by the town's residents before its designation as a state park. Waynoka's recreation enthusiasts built the first dune buggies and the camels were

purchased by the Woods County Chamber of Commerce. It draws an estimated 100,000 recreationists each year from many parts of the country (79).

FAIRVIEW

Founding and Naming

The first settlers in Fairview were Clifford and Henry Bower, John Floyd, and A. J. Decker who were the four homesteaders that staked all four quarter-sections of land upon which Fairview now stands. These men had made the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet. The post office was established in 1894 in a 23 X 14 frame house on the Bower land. A. J. Bower, father of Clifford and Henry, is considered the "Father of Fairview" because most local sources give him credit for naming the town. One morning in 1894, A. J. looked in all directions around the town and said this locale has a "Fairview."

In 1901, a move was made to change the name from Fairview to Carroll, after the daughter of A. E. Stillwell, who was responsible for bringing the first railroad, Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (K.C.M. and O.), to town. The citizens defeated the proposal and the name Fairview was retained (80).

On August 20, 1903, the K. C. M. and O., commonly called "The Orient," arrived in Fairview. Later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Fairview became a "division point" with a maintenance shop and roundhouse. The Santa Fe provided both passenger and long haul freight service to the town. An electric road was later proposed by the Fairview and Oklahoma City Railway. It was to run 4.5 miles from Fairview to Rusk, but was never completed (81).

Agriculture

As the Cimarron River winds through Major County, a number of its tributary streams have cut channels through the alluvial plains of its south bank. Upon the terraces between these creeks, farmers found good soil for wheat cultivation in the 1890s. Served principally by Fairview, this zone stretches about thirty-five miles along the river from Orienta, north of Fairview, to the southeastern corner of the county.

Among the early settlers to make the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet were the Russian-born Germans who settled near Fairview. It was these Germans from the Russian Ukraine who inaugurated the extensive cultivation of winter wheat (Turkey Red) in the region (82). Based on the success of the Germans from Russia and their knowledge of this variety of wheat, further experimentation was conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in Stillwater on other hard Russian wheats, e.g., Kharkof. These varieties would not "freeze out" in severe winters. Thus, farmers in the Fairview area were encouraged to cultivate more of the crop, and by 1910, Major County wheat farmers were producing more than one million bushels. While corn remained a viable crop in the western sector of Major County, especially for livestock feed, wheat became the chief cash crop for agriculturalists east of Fairview. By 1920, Major County produced 1.4 million bushels and by 1930 production reached 1.6 million (83).

As indicated, Major County agriculture was divided into two belts by 1930 with the eastern half of the county falling into the wheat zone while the western half was a mixed crop region consisting of wheat, corn, and grain sorghum. Fairview's central

location between these two belts allowed for a variety of crops to be marketed at Fairview's grain processing and storage facilities (84).

During the 1930s and 1940s, the number of farms and farmers steadily declined due to a variety of factors including drought, depression, and declining farm prices. Farm mechanization played a significant role in the need for workers and the consolidation of farm units. The number of acres in farm land held steady over that period at about 500,000 acres; however, the number of farms had decreased from a peak of approximately 2,500 in 1910 to about half that number in 1950. During this period, the trend has been toward larger number of acres in average farm size from 213 in 1910 to more than double that in 1950 (85).

By 1950, all of Major County was classified as a mixed wheat/livestock/grain sorghum region with wheat remaining as the principal cash crop. It also made good pasture during the winter season; thus the grazing of feeder stock was common throughout the area. Grain sorghum, after a slow start in the county, had become the second most important crop. It was used primarily as livestock feed as well as a cash crop.

Commercial Establishments

The Fairveiw Central Business District is on Main Street with lateral streets such as Broadway and Central. Main Street is U.S. Highway 60, the chief route from Enid to Seiling. The largest town in a 30-mile radius as well as the county seat for Major County, Fairview served as a central place for residents of the county. Its railroad connection established Fairview as a node for the storage and transportation of commercially grown wheat. The business district provided mercantile services for the rural populace as a

center for both raw and finished products necessary for farming and home use. Its stores, theaters, and other recreational facilities provided a necessary break from the daily routine of agricultural labor.

The first commercial establishments in Fairview began in the 1890s with the Hubbel House, a hotel owned and operated by Ernest Hubbell; Bower Brothers Mercantile (1897), operated by Clifford and Henry Bower and their father, A.J. Bower ("Father of Fairview"); and John A. Floyd's General Store (1897).

By the turn of the century, Fairview's Central Business District experienced growth. Among the new businesses were Smith's Drug Store, established in 1901, and the Floyd Hotel, built in 1903. The former became the longest family-operated business in Fairview, existing until 1977. Floyd moved his general store to the hotel's first floor. Located at the southeast corner of Main and Broadway, the Floyd Hotel was a three-story wood-framed building with thirty-six rooms and two dining rooms. This Fairview landmark was razed in 1976. The first financial institution moved from Waukomis to become the Bank of Fairview in 1903, and was later chartered as the Fairview State Bank in 1907. Additional businesses during the pre-1920 period included the Fairview Republican, the first newspaper established in 1903; Cawley's Store (1912) which sold dry goods, clothing, and shoes; Fairview Milling Company, a 50-barrel flour mill, owned by Hinkley and Haxley; and Bishop's Barber Shop. During this time, Fairview also boasted three drug stores and three hardwares (86).

Another period of growth in the central business district occurred in the 1920s reflecting the prosperity of that decade prior to the "Great Crash" of 1929. Dick Cornelsen financed and built the four-story Cornelsen Hotel and Coffee Shop, which was

the tallest building in Fairview. Located at 121 East Broadway, the historic building was included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1983 and remains virtually intact from its 1928 construction date (87). The Cornelsen family remained active in the commercial history of Fairview. Dick and Wayman, his son, owned the Cornelsen Motor Company at the corner of Central and Main from 1925 to 1965. The agency featured Chevrolet automobiles and John Deere farm machinery (88).

The Fairview Central Business District, a group of thirty-two buildings, was included in the Oklahoma Landmarks in 1982. Most of the buildings date from the 1910-1929 period, and several have undergone extensive alterations that detract from their architectural integrity (89).

Growth was curtailed in the 1930s because of the Great Depression, drought, and loss of farm population from the hinterlands of Fairview. By 1950, especially the post-World War II era, Fairview had returned to its traditional role as an agricultural center and continued to serve as county seat for Major County, both of which provided impetus for the town's survival as a "main street" community.

Schools and Churches

The first school in Fairview was a two-room wood-frame building on North Sixth Street. A new brick building was erected with the east wing completed in 1906 and the west wing in 1908. The eight rooms of this building was for each of the eight grades. As the town grew so did its school-age population. Consequently, a one-room wood-frame building was constructed for grades one through four in 1909. The Fairview High School building was constructed in 1917. It was a three-story brick building with gymnasium

added in 1920. In 1951, the high school campus was expanded with eight more classrooms and offices, and in 1959, a new dome-shaped gymnasium was completed (90).

Fairview residents have long been deeply religious. As many churches were built, the church building became a focal point in the religious and social life of Fairview residents. In addition to weekend services, the church building was the center for weddings, funerals, and prayer meetings in the community.

The First Methodist congregation moved from the nearby community of Sand Creek in 1901 and a wood-frame building was erected at 7th and Walnut. This building served the Methodists until 1939 when the present brick church building was constructed. In 1953, a brick addition with similar architecture was completed to house a youth chapel, kitchen, and educational activities (91).

The Baptists of Fairview began their services in an upstairs room of the Thomas Hardware building in 1903. The Baptist church at Rusk, a nearby community, was discontinued and their building was moved to Fairview for local Baptists. In 1927, a new building was erected to replace the old Rusk church. In 1952, a one-story stucco building replaced the 1927 building (92).

Catholics in Fairview met in members' homes beginning in 1912; however, members drove to Okeene, Carmen, Goltry, or Enid because a priest was unavailable in town to conduct masses. The Catholic congregation erected their first church in 1950. Located at Sixth and Locust Streets, St. Ann's Catholic Church was dedicated in 1950. A steeple was added in 1973 (93).

The Christians organized in 1905 and held services in a white, wood-frame building known as "The Little White Church" to locals. Located at 7th and Ash Streets, it

was dedicated in 1907. A new concrete block building was constructed in 1913 at 223 East Broadway. It was stuccoed and painted white in 1939. A new stone building was erected in 1953 and serves as the present Central Christian Church [Disciples of Christ] (94).

Organized in the early 1940s, the Church of Christ denomination purchased a rural school building and moved it to Fairview in 1948 where it was located in the 500 block of North Seventh Street. In the early 1950s, the congregation purchased a building from the Baptists which they remodeled and brick-veneered for the present building (95).

In the Land Run of 1893 opening the Cherokee Outlet, numerous Kansas Mennonites were among the early settlers near Fairview. Originally from the Molotschna colonies of the Russian Ukraine, the Ebenfeld Mennonite Brethren held meetings in various homes until 1895. Two sod churches were constructed north and south of Fairview--named North Hopefield and South Hopefield. In 1902, wood-frame churches were built to accommodate the two groups. The two congregations remained separate until 1951 when they were consolidated into the Fairview Mennonite Brethren Church (96). A new building at 1600 East State Road currently serves the congregation. It was dedicated in 1983.

Another Mennonite branch in the vicinity of Fairview is the Church of God in Christ Mennonites which hold services in a rural building located two miles east and two miles south of the city.

Government and Politics

Mandated as the county seat of Major County with the division of Old Woods County in 1907, Fairview has been the center of county government since that time. This

governmental function has been a significant factor in the existence of the town by drawing county residents to transact county business and participate in legal and court proceedings. The Major County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

In 1907, Fairview residents took early steps to secure their own utilities system by passing a water bond issue. An engineering firm from Kansas City was contracted to begin construction of a new water system. A year later, the citizens also passed a $15,000 bond to develop an electrical system. In 1934, a new Fairview Light and Water Plant was built at 424 South Main Street. It has served the community for more than sixty years (97).

Under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration, the Blackledge Municipal Building and Fire Station was dedicated in 1939. This complex, adorned with Art Deco vocabulary, has housed the city government offices, a municipal auditorium, the city library, and the detached fire station for almost 56 years.

Social and Cultural

By statehood in 1907, social and cultural activities became an integral part of the townscape of Fairview. Fairview boasted an opera house and the first music of this genre was staged in 1908. The Odean Theatre, opened in 1917, was the focal point for two cultural events presented on its stage, including The Lyceum Arts, a music and lecture series, and the Chautaqua circuit lectures featuring noted speakers (98).

In 1918, the Fairview Community Band was organized. It traveled to nearby communities for periodic concerts and was featured during the summer months at a Saturday night concert held in the middle of the Main and Broadway intersection. In 1921,

the Royal Theatre was opened by Roy and Tressie Abernathy. The Royal is a two-story red brick building which remains intact at 107-109 North Main Street and has featured motion pictures for almost seventy-five years (99).

Two local civic groups were organized in the 1920s. The Rotary Club, formed in 1928, met in the Cornelsen Hotel ballroom until it closed in the 1970s. The Jolly Neighbors Club was a homemakers society whose objective was to improve the social life or women and provide needlecraft goods for the community (100).

The Major County Fair was established in 1930 with funds supplied by the local Chamber of Commerce and Oklahoma A&M College. 4-H and F.F.A. exhibits were housed in a large tent until a new county fair building was opened in 1940, constructed with Works Progress Administration labor and funds (101).

The Orient Lake (currently in the southwest corner of the Fairview City Park) was constructed by the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient railroad to furnish water for its steam engines. Donated to the city when the Orient relocated in 1910, the lake became a center for recreational activities such as fishing, swimming, and boating (102).

CLEO SPRINGS

Founding and Naming

The town plat of Cleo was filed with the Register of Deeds of Old Woods County on November 29, 1893 and the post office was established on March 21, 1894. The town was simply called Cleo until 1917 when the Springs was added by Ed Sells, a local real estate dealer, who thought the change would be helpful in advertising and promotion of the town (103).

Two theories exist concerning the naming of Cleo. According to one source, the name was given by A. O. Sharrock, one of the townsite developers. He was a great admirer of Cleopatra, the Egyptian queen, and wanted to honor her (104). A second source explains that local folklore was instrumental in the name. An Indian maiden, who was called Cleo-oh-i-to-mo, reportedly healed one of Francisco Coronado's men on the Coronado expedition when they traveled near the springs in the 1540s. Her name was used to designate the nearby springs and the town took the name (105).

Railroad service to Cleo was established in 1896 when the Choctaw, Gulf, and Oklahoma arrived. It was the predecessor to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. The Cleo Chieftain, the first newspaper, reported in a 1901 editorial that Cleo will be the railroad center of Oklahoma with five railroads, and that the town will become the county seat of McKinley County when Old Woods County is divided (106). Unfortunately for Cleo Springs, the county seat designation never materialized.

Agriculture

Agriculture in the Cleo Springs vicinity was and still is based on wheat production. Agricultural specialists in 1929 divided Oklahoma into roughly two crop zones--wheat and cotton (109). The eastern half of Major County, where Cleo Springs and Fairview are located, was included in the wheat belt. Although no agricultural census data are given on Major County in 1900, corn had become the dominant cereal grain crop by 1910. This was due to the Midwestern farming background of early rural homesteaders. Statistics for 1910 show that almost 800,000 bushels of corn was produced on 89,000 acres in Major County, whereas only 420,000 bushels of wheat was produced on 32,000 acres. Within the next decade, wheat had dramatically surpassed corn in production in Major County. More than 1.3 million bushels of wheat on 125,000 acres were produced in 1920 as compared to 236,000 bushels of corn on 20,000 acres. By the 1930 census, wheat's annual production had reached more than 1.6 million bushels and production of corn continued to decline. The number of farms in Major County in 1910 was almost 2,500 and the average size of farms was 213 acres. By 1930, mechanization was beginning to affect agriculture in Major County. The number of farms had dropped to 2,093 while the average size had increased to 268 acres. Consolidation of farm units as well as mechanization continued to influence Major County agriculture. During the 1930s and 1940s, technology, drought, depression, and other factors caused the number of farms to decrease to less than 2,000 in 1950, while average farm size increased to over 500 acres (108). Cleo Springs continued to decline as an agricultural trade center. It lost many of

the central place functions the town once held to larger communities, such as Fairview, by 1950.

Commercial Establishments

Cleo Spring's central business district is arranged in a town square format in the traditional Midwestern pattern. It is the only one of the five study towns to use this model. The square is located south of Kentucky, west of Oklahoma, and north of Missouri (all east-west arteries) and west of Third Street (Oklahoma Highway No. 8), the major north-south thoroughfare through town. Information on commercial enterprises in Cleo Springs is sketchy, especially dates of construction and functions that occupied the buildings. It appears that the first bank in Cleo Springs was the Cleo State Bank, organized in 1900. This bank, the only one that remains in the community, has occupied different buildings, the latest in 1980. A second bank, Farmer's State Bank, operated sometime prior to statehood in 1907; however, historical records are vague as to when it ceased to exist.

In addition to the banks, several businesses operated on or near the square during the 1900 to 1950 period. At one time or another, there were three hotels, including the East Side, Delta, and Blue Front. Local historians recall that participants in the Old Soldier's Reunion in 1909 lodged at one of these hotels. Six groceries were among the commercial establishments that carried on business during the 1910-1950 era. These included Dyer's, Huscher's, B&R, Lakey's, Camp's, and Decker-Clawson. There were at least three general store/mercantile establishments including Mellor-Winters, Bassett's, and Herald's. Two dry goods stores included Brown's Dry Goods and Crump's Dry

Goods. Additional businesses consisted of Bowman's Blacksmith, Hess Saloon, Burke's Barber Shops, Oblander's Millinery, Christy's Drugs, Kern's Livery Stable, Story's Garage, a newspaper (Cleo Chieftain), and an ice plant. Two of the early commercial buildings remain intact including Sions Drug (south side of square) which was closed in the late 1960s and stands vacant; and Grimes (now Tomson) Lumberyard, just off south side of square, which operated from the 1920s (109).

Schools and Churches

The first school was a log building constructed in 1896, reportedly still intact at a location north of Cleo Springs. In 1902, a wood-framed building was erected and housed Cleo students until 1919 when it was razed. A new brick building was constructed at that time and graduated its first eighth grade class in 1920. High school students were transported to either Helena or Alva. Unfortunately, the new brick building was struck by lightning the same year of construction and destroyed by fire. During the next two years, students were housed in leased buildings around town. A second brick building was erected in 1922 and accommodated all grade levels (1-12) until 1973 when replaced by a modern building for grades only as Cleo Springs high school students were consolidated with the Aline school district in 1968. None of the original school buildings remain in existence (110).

Religious history on Cleo Springs is sparse. The Quaker settlement near Cleo apparently influenced the construction of a Friends Church in Cleo, although no dates are given (111). Records indicate that the Methodist congregation was organized in 1897 and a wood-framed church building was constructed at that time. This building remains intact

on the south side of town. An annex was added in the 1950s. A new Christian Church was dedicated in 1939. This building was remodeled and incorporated into a new sanctuary in the 1980s. The Baptists and Church of Nazarene denominations are represented in Cleo Springs; however, their buildings are of 1980s vintage (112).

Social and Cultural

The Cleo Springs community has historically been associated with a variety of social and cultural activities, especially centered on tourism and recreation. One of the earliest events to draw visitors to the town was the Old Soldier's Reunion, begun in 1898. The Cleo Springs Annual Rodeo and Round-Up was launched in 1921, and the Old Settler's Day, initiated in 1937, was the only event of its kind in Major County. These traditional celebrations have been consolidated into the present-day Labor Day Festival, begun in 1946, and will hold its fiftieth consecutive event next September.

The city park and swimming pool has been a focal point for many of the foregoing events. According to historical records, the Old Soldier's Reunion was held in the city park and featured military reenactments dating to the early 1900s. The well-known Camp House, located in the city park, is an extant building associated with providing shelter for out-of-town visitors and migrant laborers.

In terms of fraternal groups, the Masons and Order of Eastern Star have been active in Cleo Spring for more than eighty years. The two groups disbanded in 1993 and now attend meetings in Fairview or Alva. The Masonic Building, located on the south

side of the square, was donated by the Masons to the city of Cleo Springs in 1993 and currently houses city hall facilities (113).

ENDNOTES

1. George H. Shirk, Oklahoma Place Names (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977), 113.

2. David Pierce, "A History of Alfalfa County," Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1926, 65.

3. Ibid.

4. Douglas Hale, The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 9.

5. George O. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #2: 1893-1930." Report on file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK, 1989, 16.

6. Stan Hoig, "The Rail Line That Opened the Unassigned Lands," in Donovan L. Hofsommer, ed., Railroads in Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 19-30.

7. Carl N. Tyson, "The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station" in Donald E. Green, ed., Rural Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 128-46.

8. United States Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume VII, Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1911) and United States Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1926).

9. Census of Agriculture, 1925, Part II.

10. Green, Rural Oklahoma, 70.

11. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, April 1, 1926.

12. Alfalfa County Historical Society, Our Alfalfa County Heritage (Cherokee, OK: The Society, 1977), 9.

13. Mary Ann Anders, "Historic Banking Facilities in Alfalfa County, Oklahoma" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1983), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

14. Pierce, "A History of Alfalfa County," 65.

15. Alfalfa County Historical Society, Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 267.

16. Ibid., 70, 259, 268, and 538.

17. Pierce, "A History of Alfalfa County," 67.

18. Alfalfa County Historical Society, Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 493-94.

19. Ibid.

20. Pierce, "A History of Alfalfa County," 66.

21. Ibid., 7.

22. Carmen Headlight, August 31, 1906.

23. Carmen Headlight, January 16, 1907.

24. Carmen Headlight, December 26, 1906.

25. Pierce, "A History of Alfalfa County," 9.

26. Cherokee Republican, March 29, 1912.

27. Cherokee Messenger, February 15, 1907.

28. Pierce, 54.

29. Cherokee Republican, January 29, 1909; and Shirk, Oklahoma Place Names, 6, 48, 95, 83-84.

30. Pierce, 55.

31. Shirk, 48.

32. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #2: 1893-1930," 44-45.

33. Donald E. Green, ed., Rural Oklahoma, 64.

34. Ibid., 70.

35. Carney, 55.

36. Pierce, 55.

37. Anders, "Historic Banking Facilities in Alfalfa County, Oklahoma."

38. Alfalfa County Historical Society, Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 260.

39. Ibid., 70, 131, 261, 527-29.

40. Kent Ruth, "Hotel Cherokee," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1980), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

41. W. David Baird, "Thematic Survey of Grain Elevators in Western Oklahoma, 1889-1950." Report on file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1990, Oklahoma City, OK.

42. Alfalfa County Historical Society, Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 564.

43. Pierce, 57.

44. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 492.

45. Pierce, 56-57.

46. Ibid., 58.

47. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 497.

48. Pierce, 58.

49. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 496.

50. Pierce, 55-56.

51. Mary Ann Anders, "I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 219." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1984), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

52. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 487.

53. Kent Ruth, Oklahoma Travel Handbook (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977), 67.

54. Cherokee Messenger, November 21, 1907.

55. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 494-95.

56. John W. Morris et al, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985), 22.

57. Ibid., 46.

58. Ruth, Oklahoma Travel Handbook, 240.

59. Cherokee Strip Volunteer League, Pioneer Footprints Across Woods County (Alva, OK: Cherokee Strip Volunteer League, 1976), 3.

60. George R. Crissman and Ruth Davies, A History of Woods County, Oklahoma (n. p.: 1930), 101.

61. J. O. Ellsworth and F. F. Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 (June, 1929), 43-46.

62. Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume VII, Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1911).

63. Fourteenth Census of the United States-1920, Volume VI, Part 2, Agriculture.

64. Fifteenth Census of the United States-1930, Volume II, Part 2, Agriculture.

65. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #2: 1893-1930," 20.

66. Morris et al, 75.

67. Crissman and Davies, 101.

68. Ibid., 102.

69. Personal Interview, Sandy Olson, December 26, 1995, Waynoka, OK.

70. "What Waynoka Did in 1909," Waynoka Tribune, May 27, 1910.

71. Ibid.

72. H. L. Meredith and R. E. Peavler, "Historic Waynoka," Report on file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

73. Personal Interview, Sandy Olson, December 26, 1995, Waynoka, OK.

74. Woods County Enterprise, December 30, 1921.

75. Personal Interview, Sandy Olson, December 26, 1995, Waynoka, OK.

76. Woods County Enterprise, December 30, 1921.

77. Waynoka Tribune, May 27, 1910.

78. Personal Interview, Sandy Olson, December 26, 1995, Waynoka, OK.

79. Ibid.

80. Major County Historical Society, Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County (Fairview, OK: The Society, 1977), 36-37, 374.

81. Hofsommer, Railroads in Oklahoma, 100.

82. K. S. Quisenberry and L. P. Reitz, "Turkey Red: The Cornerstone of Empire," Agricultural History, XLVIII (1974), 98-110.

83. Carney, "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #2: 1893-1930," 17, 48, 56.

84. Ellsworth and Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," 43-46.

85. Carney, 43, 55.

86. Major County Historical Society, Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 14, 37, 71.

87. Don Harris, "Cornelsen Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1983), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

88. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 72.

89. Don Harris, "Fairview Business District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1982), Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

90. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 398.

91. Ibid., 392-93.

92. Ibid., 387.

93. Ibid., 388.

94. Ibid., 389-90.

95 Ibid., 390-91.

96. Hale, 33-4.

97. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 375.

98. Ibid., 14

99. Ibid.

100. Ibid., 419-20.

101. Ibid., 413-14.

102. Ibid., 71.

103. Cleo Centennial Program, April 4, 1994.

104. Ibid.

105. Shirk, 53-54.

106. Cleo Centennial Program, April 4, 1994.

107. Ellsworth and Elliott, "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," 43-46.

108. Fourteenth Census of the United States-1920, Volume VI, Part 2, Agriculture and Fifteenth Census of the United States-1930, Volume II, Part 2, Agriculture.

109. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 226, 370-72; and Personal Interview, Ann Parker, January 5, 1996, Cleo Springs, OK.

110. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 374 and Cleo Centennial Program, April 4, 1994.

111. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 353.

112. Personal Interview, Ken Libby, January 5, 1996, Cleo Springs, OK.

113. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County, 371 and 424; Personal Interview, Ann Parker, January 4, 1996, Cleo Springs, OK

XII. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agriculture: Historic Context for Management Region #2: 1893-1930. Prepared in 1989 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 the three counties where the five study towns are located (Cherokee and Helena in Alfalfa, Cleo Springs and Fairview in Major, and Waynoka in Woods). The historical narrative (pp. 11-28) and the property type analysis (pp. 59-118) are most useful.

Alfalfa County Historical Society. Our Alfalfa County Heritage, 1893-1976. Cherokee, OK: The Society, 1977.

A short history of Alfalfa County (pp. 8-9) is presented; however, the bulk of the volume focuses on pioneer families. Some useful photographs of early businesses in Cherokee and Helena and several excellent maps (pp. 480, 489, and 507.)

Baird, W. David and Goble, Danney. The Story of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.

The most recent history of Oklahoma and an exhaustive treatment of the state. Contains information on the Cherokee Outlet (pp. 130, 183, 185, 203, 205, 300, 305, and 377), but nothing on any of the five towns.

Bland, Elmer W. "Development of Education in Major County, Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1932.

Some useful information on schools in and around Fairview and Cleo Springs up to the 1920s.

Bledsoe, Elizabeth. "History of the Cherokee Outlet, 1828-1893." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1931.

Traces the historical development of the Outlet as home of the Plains Indians, the land leased to the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association, and finally to the preparation of the Outlet for settlement.

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.

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 Cherokee, Helena, Cleo Springs, Fairview, and Waynoka areas.

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.

Bullard, Clara Williamson Warren. "Pioneer Days in the Cherokee Strip." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, XXXVI (Autumn, 1958), 258-269.

Some valuable insights on the social and cultural history of the study towns and their hinterlands, especially on community activities such as literary societies, pie suppers, ice cream socials, and play parties. Focuses primarily on the years from 1893 to 1900.

Cherokee Strip Volunteer League. Pioneer Footprints Across Woods County. Alva, OK: Cherokee Strip Volunteer League, 1976.

A short history of Old Woods County ("M" County) and an accompanying map of the region are given on pp. 7-8. Several valuable photographs of churches, schools, and business establishments are included; however, the majority of the volume emphasizes county families. An excellent map of existing Woods County school districts, cemeteries, and post offices is helpful.

Clark, Carter Blue. "The Genesis of County and County Seat Contests in Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1970.

Valuable for county boundary and county seat contests involving the five northwestern towns.

Crissman, George R. and Davies, Ruth. A History of Woods County, Oklahoma. n.p., 1930.

Disappointing account of the county's history. It does contain a few facts on Waynoka.

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.

Dickson, Jerry, (ed.) Prairie Fire: A Pioneer History of Western Oklahoma. Western Oklahoma Historical Society, 1987.

_____. Prairie Wedding: A Pioneer History of Western Oklahoma. Western Oklahoma Historical Society, 1987.

These two volumes edited by the same author contain little useful information on the five study towns.

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 wheat and cotton belts.

Energy: Historic Context for Management Region #2: 1910-1930. Prepared 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 the three counties where the five study towns are located. Historical narrative (pp. 15-25) is 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 five study area towns.

European Settlement in Northwestern Oklahoma: Region Two. Resource Protection Planning Project (RP3) report prepared by Mary Ann Anders, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1984. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

This report covers all five study towns with emphasis on Germans and Germans from Russia who were primarily Mennonites. Gives information on anti-German attitudes during World War II such as cessation of the use of German in church services in Major County. The inventory includes Mennonite cemeteries and churches in the Fairview area.

Exploration in Oklahoma, 1540-1860. Resource Protection Planning Project Report prepared by Joseph Stout, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

Gives information on Great Salt Plains (east of Cherokee), considered as one of the exploration sites in Region #2.

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; however, little activity in the area of the five study towns.

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 five northwestern towns including Cleo Springs and Fairview (p. 277), Helena (p. 247), Waynoka (p.248), and Cherokee (p. 274)

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 was 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. Unfortunately, no houses from the five study towns are included.

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 superb physical geography information, especially topography, soils, and vegetation. Useful for the counties where the five towns are located.

Green, Donald E. (ed.) Rural Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

Although nothing specific on the five study towns, the anthology gives pertinent information on agriculture in the Cherokee Outlet, especially wheat.

Hale, Douglas. The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This book in the "Newcomers to a New Land" series features some valuable information on the Cherokee Outlet Mennonites (pp. 33-53), especially the North and South Hopefield communities on either side of present-day Fairview.

Harder, Jesse. "Wheat Production in Northwestern Oklahoma, 1893-1932." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1952.

Analyzes a forty-year period of wheat production in the Cherokee Outlet region with wheat becoming the major cash crop during the period.

Harper, Roscoe E. "Homesteading in Northwestern Oklahoma Territory." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, XVI (September, 1938), 326-336.

Helpful on early settlement patterns.

Harris, Charles Warren. "The Salt Plains of Northwestern Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1956.

Written accounts and personal interviews trace the history of salt use and production, development of salt deposits, and possible expanding markets.

Hayes, Frances E. "The Cherokee Strip Livestock Association." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1943.

Focuses on the Association's negotiations with the Cherokee Nation on grazing rights in the Cherokee Outlet. Though dissolved in 1893, the Association provided laws and courts for the Cherokee Strip.

Henderson, Ann, 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 and features a half sod/half dugout house in the Cherokee Outlet in 1894 (p. 56).

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 five northwestern Oklahoma towns.

Industrial Development in the Ten Counties of Northwestern Oklahoma to 1930: Region Two. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Philip V. Scarpino, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

This report presents some valuable information on manufacturing establishments in Woods County (p. 10) and Major County (p.12), especially flour mills and cotton gins.

Jayne, Velma Troxel and Rockwell, Stella Campbell. O County Faces and Places: A Collection of Cherokee Strip Photographs and Stories. Enid, OK: Howard Allen, 1968.

The standard collection of family photographs, but of little value concerning the five study towns.

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.

Kroeker, Marvin E. "The Mennonites of Oklahoma to 1907." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1954.

Discusses Oklahoma Mennonites in the Cherokee Outlet counties and their contributions to agriculture.

Lemon, G.E. "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in the Cherokee Strip." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, XXVI. (Winter, 1944-45), 435-457.

Some exceptional sociocultural history in the region which included the five study towns.

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.

Major County Historical Society. Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County. Fairview, OK: The Society, 1977.

Beyond the family biographies, some useful information on schools, churches, and commercial establishments in Fairview, especially the extant Cornelsen Hotel.

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 the "soddy" (pp. 35-44) and a map of Oklahoma Territorial quarries with four located in Old Woods County (p. 62).

Milam, Joe B. "The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A&M College, 1931.

Helpful source on the Land Run of 1893, especially settlement of Old Woods County.

Milam, Joe B. "The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, IX (September 1931), 268-86; IX (December 1931), 454-75; X (March 1932), 113-37.

This series of articles is based on Milam's thesis findings.

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.

Morgan, Anne Hodges and Morgan, H. Wayne (ed.) Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-Sixth State. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982.

A collection of original essays that offer new interpretations on the social, economic, and cultural history of Oklahoma. Cherokee Outlet is given coverage (pp. 14, 23-24, and 40).

Morris, John W. (ed.) Cities of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

A useful anthology that includes some data on two of the five northwestern towns--Cherokee (p.22) and Fairview (pp.11 and 19)

_____ 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.

_____. Drill Bits, Picks, and Shovels: A History of Mineral Resources in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1982.

This collection of readings contains some useful information on nonmetallic resources pertinent to northwest Oklahoma, particularly salt (Alfalfa and Woods Counties) and gypsum (Woods County), pp. 163-66 and 175.

_____. Ghost Towns of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Two ghost towns (Ingersoll andYewed) located near Cherokee, one in Woods County (Avard), and one in Major County (Phroso) are discussed.

Nichols, Robert Hendrick. "Geographic Study of the Great Salt Plains in Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1964.

Discusses historical background as well as the physical and cultural environment of this area in northwestern Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Almanac. 2 vols. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Publishing Company, 1930-31.

Now dated, this two-volume set is a storehouse of statistics on Oklahoma during the period from statehood through the 1920s.

Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907: Region Two. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Michael W. Smith, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

Some information on creation of new counties in 1906-1907 (Alfalfa and Major). Lists two historic properties in Alfalfa County (Winne State Bank in Cherokee and Farmer's State Bank in Helena) and one in Woods County (Windell Place in Waynoka).

Pierce, David W. "A History of Alfalfa County." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1926.

Excellent thesis on Alfalfa County where Cherokee and Helena are located. Discussion focuses on such topics as creation of the county, county seat struggle, agriculture, education, and politics.

Quisenberry, K.S. and Reitz, L.P. "Turkey Wheat: The Cornerstone of Empire." Agricultural History, XLVIII (1974), 98-110.

Some valuable information on the introduction of Turkey Red Wheat by the Germans from Russia in the Fairview area.

Ranching in the Cherokee Outlet: Region Two. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Mary Ann Anders, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1984. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

Three ranches were located in the three-county area where the five towns are located: Comanche Pool near Waynoka, U Ranch covering most of Alfalfa County, and T5 Ranch in southwestern Alfalfa County.

Rhodes, Benjamin F. "Opening of the Cherokee Outlet." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1920.

Discusses the first cattlemen and later homesteaders as they vied for use of the area with the homesteaders triumphant in the opening of the Outlet in 1893.

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 cultural geographer who gives source areas for migrants into the state and how they shaped its political and religious history.

_____. "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.

Rohrs, Richard C. The Germans in Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This book is one of a series entitled "Newcomers to a New Land," which analyzes the role of major ethnic groups that have contributed to the history of Oklahoma. Particularly helpful is Chapter 3 which discusses German settlement in Major County and the establishment of a German Club in Fairview.

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 five northwestern towns of this study (Cherokee, p. 67; Cleo Springs, p. 73; Fairview, p. 97; Helena, p. 121; and Waynoka, p.240).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps-Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, Cherokee, and Waynoka, 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.

Snodgrass, William George. "A History of the Cherokee Outlet." Unpublished Ed.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1972.

An extraordinary piece of research that covers social, political, and economic history of the region where the five towns are located. Special attention is devoted to county seat struggle between Cherokee and Carmen in Alfalfa County and the Populist Party in Woods County from 1893 to 1900.

Starr, Emmet. Encyclopedia of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Private Printing, 1912.

The first statistical handbook on Oklahoma following statehood.

Swartz, Lillian Carlile. "Life in the Cherokee Strip." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, XLII (Summer, 1965), 62-74.

Another fine source for social and cultural history of the region where the five study towns are located.

Tanton, Ralph E. Historical Tales of the Cherokee Strip and the Rhubarb Farm: Before and After the State of Oklahoma. Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1982.

An amateur historian recollects tales of the Cherokee Strip region.

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.

Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920: Region Two. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Scott Baxter, Department of History, Oklahoma State

University, 1986. Report located at State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

Discusses cattle trails and railroad development in Cherokee Outlet. Three transportation sites in or near the five study towns are listed: Kiowa-Hennessey Cattle Trail trace near Cherokee, Santa Fe Depot in Fairview, and Santa Fe Depot/Harvey House in Waynoka.

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.

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 Writer's Program of the Works Progress Administration. Contains brief material on four of the five study towns (Cherokee, p. 245; Waynoka, p. 246; Cleo Springs, p. 295; and Fairview, p.296).

XIII. SUMMARY

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns included the five communities of Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, and Waynoka. A total of 77 properties in the study areas specified by OK/SHPO were surveyed with minimum level documentation.

1. Six individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration: Waynoka [3], Cherokee [2], and Fairview [1].
2. Fifty-three individual properties were suggested as warranting further study.
3. Thumbnail sketches for six proposed districts were outlined with tentative boundaries and justifications for intensive level surveys: Cherokee [2], Waynoka [2], Fairview[1], and Helena [1].
4. Eighteen noncontributing resources in the proposed districts were surveyed.
5. Seven thumbnail sketches of areas did not qualify for intensive level surveys.
6. Twenty-three of the individual properties surveyed were commercial, the leading kind of property in the five towns.
7. The second most numerous kind of property was residential with sixteen.
8. A total of eight religious properties were documented based on their architectural significance.
9. Additional kinds of properties represented in the five towns included government (5), educational (3), social (2), health care (1), and recreational (1).
10. Residential areas in the five study towns are characterized by an exceptional variety in architecture including both vernacular and high styles. Among these

were National Folk (Pyramidal, Hall-and-Parlor, and Front-Gabled), Bungalow/Craftsman (classic and airplane), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Romanesque, Ranch, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Prairie School, and Art Deco. Two general architectural movements, however, appear to dominate the vocabulary of the houses surveyed: Victorian and Eclectic.

11. Commercial areas in the five study towns are characterized by one to three story buildings, primarily of the Commercial style. None of the commercial buildings reached skyscraper proportions. A vast majority had red brick wall cladding with a few stone buildings. Decorative elements were minimal, primarily at the upper levels.

Overall, the five towns possess numerous cultural resources that meet age eligibility requirements and retain some degree of architectural integrity or historic significance. An intensive level survey for four of the five study towns is endorsed for the near future. Several individual properties and proposed districts 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. Cherokee, Waynoka, and Fairview should be given top priority for intensive level surveys when funding is available because of their intact resources that meet age and integrity requirements.

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 churches 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 preservations 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.

XIV. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

It has been a long held belief that a culture communicates its values through architecture. This has proven true for a wide variety of cultures over long periods of time, and this certainly holds true in the case of this reconnaissance level survey of the northwestern Oklahoma communities of Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena and Waynoka.

This principle has often been used to illustrate what a culture considered to be of prime importance, and typically the culture's architectural gems are investigated with admiration. While there are certainly some buildings within the reconnaissance survey area worthy of our admiration and study, the large majority of these particular survey areas are devoid of quality examples of architecture. This is particularly true with respect to its residential building stock.

This fact, however, does not necessarily suggest that the people did not care about their built environment. Rather, it clearly communicates that there were factors more important to these communities than the building of elaborate buildings. These communities, from original development to present time, have been engaged in a type of survival, the basic establishment of community. This has occurred in numerous cultures throughout history, and in each case there is a basic need for survival which precedes the development of any type of higher culture, architecture or otherwise.

These communities have been based primarily on agriculture. Their agricultural support structures, homes and commercial structures were modest, of indigenous materials, and constructed by local craftsman. Functional demands dominated any other concerns. Eventually the communities became concerned with the issue of permanence, and their structures began to reflect this in the quality and durability of their material choices. Most commonly the material of

choice was brick, however as the community developed there were sometimes embellishments of stone or tile. Occasionally we see examples of structures skinned totally in these materials.

The influx of other concerns, primarily the railroads, brought greater prosperity and an improved building stock. It was during this more prosperous period, early in this century, that the best examples of architectural design occurred. The building styles represented reflect the popular choices of the period, and building types become more varied.

Architecturally the best examples occur in religious structures, banks, railroad structures and public buildings. In the case of the religious and public buildings, this indicates that the community valued these concerns greatly. In the case of the banks and railroads, there existed organizations with the funds to build in a more substantial way.

It is through building type that one can best organize the architectural characteristics and examples of this particular survey. The survey identifies several different building types: commercial, transportation-related, industrial, health care, government, educational, recreation, religious, social, and residential (both single family and multi-family residential). For the purposes of this architectural review the categories of building types will be simplified to the following categories: public, commercial, religious and residential.

Public Properties:

This building type category includes government structures, community functions such as libraries and schools, and utility functions. Many of these facilities were constructed under the WPA. Typically these structures appear to be primarily function-driven, with the aesthetics being secondary.

While the structures in this category are not typically the strongest examples of architectural design, there are several structures worthy of note. The best of these is the red brick

Cherokee Armory with its massive scale and stone cornice and details. Another Cherokee structure in this category is the brick and stone Public Library, a simple yet attractive structure. Simplified examples in poorer condition would be the City Hall Building in Waynoka, a brick two-part Commercial structure, and the former government offices in Helena (now used as the James Crabtree Correctional Center), brick Classical Revival structures with one of the structures containing an eclectic mix of simplified Italianate bracketing. An interesting but abandoned structure is the two-part commercial Phillips Building/U.S. Post Office, a red brick structure with a rounded arch colonnade at its entry and flattened arch window openings.

Another interesting approach to this type of structure is the stucco sheathed Art Deco style structures, of which there are several. The best of these are the Blackledge Municipal Building/Library (which also incorporates some panels of bricks), and the Waynoka Telephone Exchange, which has some very nice Art Deco detailing.

Commercial Properties:

This category is being used to group all private facilities, primarily those of business origin, but also including civic organizations such as the Masons. The majority of properties worthy of architectural mention are from this category.

As might be expected, one of the most design-attentive building types is the small town bank. This is certainly true in this survey. A sense of permanence, stability and culture are conveyed by these banks, thus communicating these values to their respective communities.

The Farmers State Bank of Helena presents to the small town of Helena a dominant, corner-sited Classical Revival structure. Unfortunately this structure has had significant alterations. Two of Fairview's most significant buildings are the handsomely detailed brick two-part Commercial Community National Bank and the very impressive Classical Revival Farmers &

Merchants Bank (now the Eitzen Agency) with its refined use of light colored brick. Waynoka's First National Bank takes a dominant corner site and attempts to refine a two-part Commercial structure with the use of stone and the addition of very simplified Classical elements, but the result is a rather mediocre design. Cherokee has two banks in the study area which are worthy of mention. The original structure for the Alfalfa County Bank is a handsome Classical Revival structure of stone and brick. Unfortunately there is a more recent addition to the structure which is not sympathetic to the original structure. The most creative and progressive of all the structures represented in the study is the Farmers National Bank, a two-part Commercial structure with Sullivanesque details in its facade development, utilizing rounded arches and glass block in combination with the solidity of its primary building material, brick.

Other commercial structures of note in Cherokee are the brick two-part Commercial buildings at 117-123 South Grand Avenue, with their nice cornice detailing, and the Masonic Lodge #307. While the Lodge is not as elaborate as others of its type, it does have a rather curious eclectic mix of the two-part Commercial with Art Deco details.

Fairview's Montgomery Oil Company and Waynoka's 301 East Cecil are both examples of the one part Commercial adapted to automotive facilities. Montgomery Oil Company is the best example of this type, with its simple but well proportioned brickwork, while the Waynoka structure has some creative uses of tile integrated into its brickwork.

Waynoka also has several other examples of this building type: although currently vacant and in need of repair, the two-part Commercial structure at 132 East Broadway Street has some interesting elements on its street facade which add unique character to the structure (particularly the dominant flattened arch which is centered on the second story). The two-part Commercial

structure known as the W.H. Olmsted Store is constructed of stone with its upper level composed of Chicago School windows which were very contemporary for its time.

Arguably the best building in the study area is Waynoka's railroad depot. Its owners employed the Mission Style in a brick structure which has very pleasing proportions and details, creating a design which is quite elaborate for a community the scale of Waynoka.

Religious Properties:

It is in the design of religious structures that we consistently see the largest scale buildings which represent a community vision. The communities obviously had a strong faith that related to their everyday lives, and they have chosen to celebrate/indicate this with their choice to build monuments of their faith.

It is curious that while these structures are physically substantial within the community they are also somewhat modest in their means. There is typically careful thought given to their aesthetics, but there is generally a spartan approach taken toward the elaborateness of their detailing. There seems to be a pure functionality to their expression which may be indicative of their community's basic values.

Typical examples of these religious structures are the brick Romanesque-influenced First Baptist Church and brick Late Gothic Revival First United Methodist Church (with its curious rounded arch) of Fairview, the modest Mission/Colonial Revival First Congregational Church and the brick Late Gothic revival United Methodist Church of Waynoka. There were no significant structures of this type in the survey areas of Helena or Cleo Springs.

Cherokee had a greater number of examples, including the First Christian Church, which could loosely be classified as Classical Revival, the Friends Church with its eclectic character and Craftsmen-influenced details, and the brick Classical Revival First United Methodist Episcopal

Church. One of the most interesting structures of the survey is the spartan, wood-framed Late Gothic Revival Cherokee Lutheran Church, with its well-proportioned tower.

Residential Properties:

Typically the residential properties in a survey like this include some of the most interesting and elaborate designs of the survey. Interestingly, this is not the case in this survey. The residential properties of this survey generally convey the modest, utilitarian values of these agricultural communities. From this we may ascertain that there was a simplicity to their lifestyle that focused on the provisions of daily life.

The best residential properties are those found in Waynoka. It is here that the two and one half story Queen Anne (known as the James and Matte Hale residence) stands at 306 East Cecil Street. This is a wood-framed structure with an interesting combination of roof forms. Waynoka is also the site of the 'Mayor's House,' the residence of W.H. Olmsted. This building is a wood-framed two and one half story Queen Anne, with its most interesting element being its various siding patterns.

Cherokee has three properties of note, namely the residences at 501, 509 and 821 South Grand Avenue. 501 South Grand is a two and one half story Queen Anne that has a deep porch and a projecting room on the front corner. The property at 509 South Grand Avenue is a Craftsman Style Bungalow with good proportions, a stucco facade, and strong porches and bracketing. 821 South Grand Avenue is a two story Mission Style residence with a stucco facade and a very dominant front porch and carport. Its lines actually appear very contemporary as well.

The need for temporary housing was met by hotels in several of the communities surveyed. Cherokee is home to the understated four-part Commercial brick structure known as the Cherokee Hotel and located at 117 West Main Street. Fairview boasts the more elaborate

Cornelsen Hotel at 121 East Broadway, a brick four part Commercial with an interesting tower element which is capped with Art Deco inspired stone details.

In summary, the surveyed areas represent communities with values and needs focused on the provision of basic necessities. As a result their architecture is based in function and is unembellished, particularly their residential structures. A strong faith was an important component of their lives, and the celebration of their religious structures is accomplished in a similarly utilitarian way. In conclusion, there is a limited building stock which warrants further study from an architectural point of view.

AN ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

of the

RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

OF FIVE NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

Submitted by:

Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, Associate Professor
Department of Architecture
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078

To:

Dr. George O. Carney, Principal Investigator
Department of Geography
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-4073

It has been a long held belief that a culture communicates its values through architecture. This has proven true for a wide variety of cultures over long periods of time, and this certainly holds true in the case of this reconnaissance level survey of the northwestern Oklahoma communities of Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena and Waynoka.

This principle has often been used to illustrate what a culture considered to be of prime importance, and typically the culture's architectural gems are investigated with admiration. While there are certainly some buildings within the reconnaissance survey area worthy of our admiration and study, the large majority of these particular survey areas are devoid of quality examples of architecture. This is particularly true with respect to its residential building stock.

This fact, however, does not necessarily suggest that the people did not care about their built environment. Rather, it clearly communicates that there were factors more important to these communities than the building of elaborate buildings. These communities, from original development to present time, have been engaged in a type of survival, the basic establishment of community. This has occurred in numerous cultures throughout history, and in each case there is a basic need for survival which precedes the development of any type of higher culture, architecture or otherwise.

These communities have been based primarily on agriculture. Their agricultural support structures, homes and commercial structures were modest, of indigenous materials, and constructed by local craftsman. Functional demands dominated any other concerns. Eventually

the communities became concerned with the issue of permanence, and their structures began to reflect this in the quality and durability of their material choices. Most commonly the material of choice was brick, however as the community developed there were sometimes embellishments of stone or tile. Occasionally we see examples of structures skinned totally in these materials.

The influx of other concerns, primarily the railroads, brought greater prosperity and an improved building stock. It was during this more prosperous period, early in this century, that the best examples of architectural design occurred. The building styles represented reflect the popular choices of the period, and building types become more varied.

Architecturally the best examples occur in religious structures, banks, railroad structures and public buildings. In the case of the religious and public buildings, this indicates that the community valued these concerns greatly. In the case of the banks and railroads, there existed organizations with the funds to build in a more substantial way.

It is through building type that one can best organize the architectural characteristics and examples of this particular survey. The survey identifies several different building types: commercial, transportation-related, industrial, health care, government, educational, recreation, religious, social, and residential (both single family and multi-family residential). For the purposes of this architectural review the categories of building types will be simplified to the following categories: public, commercial, religious and residential.

Public Properties:

This building type category includes government structures, community functions such as libraries and schools, and utility functions. Many of these facilities were constructed under the WPA. Typically these structures appear to be primarily function-driven, with the aesthetics being secondary.

While the structures in this category are not typically the strongest examples of architectural design, there are several structures worthy of note. The best of these is the red brick Cherokee Armory with its massive scale and stone cornice and details. Another Cherokee structure in this category is the brick and stone Public Library, a simple yet attractive structure. Simplified examples in poorer condition would be the City Hall Building in Waynoka, a brick two-part Commercial structure, and the former government offices in Helena (now used as the James Crabtree Correctional Center), brick Classical Revival structures with one of the structures containing an eclectic mix of simplified Italianate bracketing. An interesting but abandoned structure is the two-part Commercial Phillips Building/U.S. Post Office, a red brick structure with a rounded arch colonnade at its entry and flattened arch window openings.

Another interesting approach to this type of structure is the stucco sheathed Art Deco style structures, of which there are several. The best of these are the Blackledge Municipal Building/Library (which also incorporates some panels of brick), and the Waynoka Telephone Exchange, which has some very nice Art Deco detailing.

Commercial Properties:

This category is being used to group all private facilities, primarily those of business origin, but also including civic organizations such as the Masons. The majority of properties worthy of architectural mention are from this category.

As might be expected, one of the most design-attentive building types is the small town bank. This is certainly true in this survey. A sense of permanence, stability and culture are conveyed by these banks, thus communicating these values to their respective communities.

The Farmers State Bank of Helena presents to the small town of Helena a dominant, corner-sited Classical Revival structure. Unfortunately this structure has had significant alterations. Two of Fairview's most significant buildings are the handsomely detailed brick two-part Commercial Community National Bank and the very impressive Classical Revival Farmers & Merchants Bank (now the Eitzen Agency) with its refined use of light colored brick. Waynoka's First National Bank takes a dominant corner site and attempts to refine a two-part Commercial structure with the use of stone and the addition of very simplified Classical elements, but the result is a rather mediocre design. Cherokee has two banks in the study area which are worthy of mention. The original structure for the Alfalfa County Bank is a handsome Classical Revival structure of stone and brick. Unfortunately there is a more recent addition to the structure which is not sympathetic to the original structure. The most creative and progressive of all the structures represented in the study is the Farmers National Bank, a two-part Commercial

structure with Sullivanesque details in its facade development, utilizing rounded arches and glass block in combination with the solidity of its primary building material, brick.

Other commercial structures of note in Cherokee are the brick two-part Commercial buildings at 117-123 South Grand Avenue, with their nice cornice detailing, and the Masonic Lodge #307. While the Lodge is not as elaborate as others of its type, it does have a rather curious eclectic mix of the two-part Commercial with Art Deco details.

Fairview's Montgomery Oil Company and Waynoka's 301 East Cecil are both examples of the one part Commercial adapted to automotive facilities. Montgomery Oil Company is the best example of this type, with its simple but well proportioned brickwork, while the Waynoka structure has some creative uses of tile integrated into its brickwork.

Waynoka also has several other examples of this building type: Although currently vacant and in need of repair, the two-part Commercial structure at 132 East Broadway Street has some interesting elements on its street facade which add a unique character to the structure (particularly the dominant flattened arch which is centered on the second story). The two-part Commercial structure known as the W.H. Olmsted Store is constructed of stone with its upper level composed of Chicago School windows which were very contemporary for its time.

Arguably the best building in the study area is Waynoka's railroad depot. Its owners employed the Mission Style in a brick structure which has very pleasing proportions and details, creating a design which is quite elaborate for a community the scale of Waynoka.

Religious Properties:

It is in the design of the religious structures that we consistently see the largest scale buildings which represent a community vision. The communities obviously had a strong faith that related to their everyday lives, and they have chosen to celebrate/indicate this with their choice to build monuments to their faith.

It is curious that while these structures are physically substantial within the community they are also somewhat modest in their means. There is typically careful thought given to their aesthetics, but there is generally a spartan approach taken toward the elaborateness of their detailing. There seems to be a pure functionality to their expression which may be indicative of their community's basic values.

Typical examples of these religious structures are the brick Romanesque-influenced First Baptist Church and brick Late Gothic Revival First United Methodist Church (with its curious rounded arch) of Fairview, the modest Mission/Colonial Revival First Congregational Church and the brick Late Gothic Revival United Methodist Church of Waynoka. There were no significant structures of this type in the survey areas of Helena or Cleo Springs.

Cherokee had a greater number of examples, including the First Christian Church, which could loosely be classified as Classical Revival, the Friends Church with its eclectic character and Craftsmen-influenced details, and the brick Classical Revival First United Methodist Episcopal Church. One of the most interesting structures of the survey is the spartan, wood-framed Late Gothic Revival Cherokee Lutheran Church, with its well-proportioned tower.

Residential Properties:

Typically the residential properties in a survey like this include some of the most interesting and elaborate designs of the survey. Interestingly, this is not the case in this survey. The residential properties of this survey generally convey the modest, utilitarian values of these agricultural communities. From this we may ascertain that there was a simplicity to their lifestyle that focused on the provisions of daily life.

The best residential properties are those found in Waynoka. It is here that the two and one half story Queen Anne (known as the James and Mattie Hale residence) stands at 306 East Cecil Street. This is a wood-framed structure with an interesting combination of roof forms. Waynoka is also the site of the 'Mayor's House,' the residence of W.H. Olmsted. This building is a wood-framed two and one half story Queen Anne, with its most interesting element being its various siding patterns.

Cherokee has three properties of note, namely the residences at 501, 509 and 821 South Grand Avenue. 501 South Grand is a two and one half story Queen Anne that has a deep porch and a

projecting room on the front corner. The property at 509 South Grand Avenue is a Craftsman Style Bungalow with good proportions, a stucco facade, and strong porches and bracketing. 821 South Grand Avenue is a two story Mission Style residence with a stucco facade and a very dominant front porch and carport. Its lines actually appear very contemporary as well.

The need for temporary housing was met by hotels in several of the communities surveyed. Cherokee is home to the understated four-part Commercial brick structure known as the Cherokee Hotel and located at 117 West Main Street. Fairview boasts the more elaborate Cornelsen Hotel at 121 East Broadway, a brick four part Commercial with an interesting tower element which is capped with Art Deco inspired stone details.

In summary, the surveyed areas represent communities with values and needs focused on the provision of basic necessities. As a result their architecture is based in function and is unembellished, particularly their residential structures. A strong faith was an important component of their lives, and the celebration of their religious structures is accomplished in a similarly utilitarian way. In conclusion, there is a limited building stock which warrants further study from an architectural point of view.