

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

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Submitted by:

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I. ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

II. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

- 8) Preparing thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warrant further study and possess potential for National Register listing.
- 9) Conducting field surveys of the identified individual properties and districts in the four study towns using the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

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

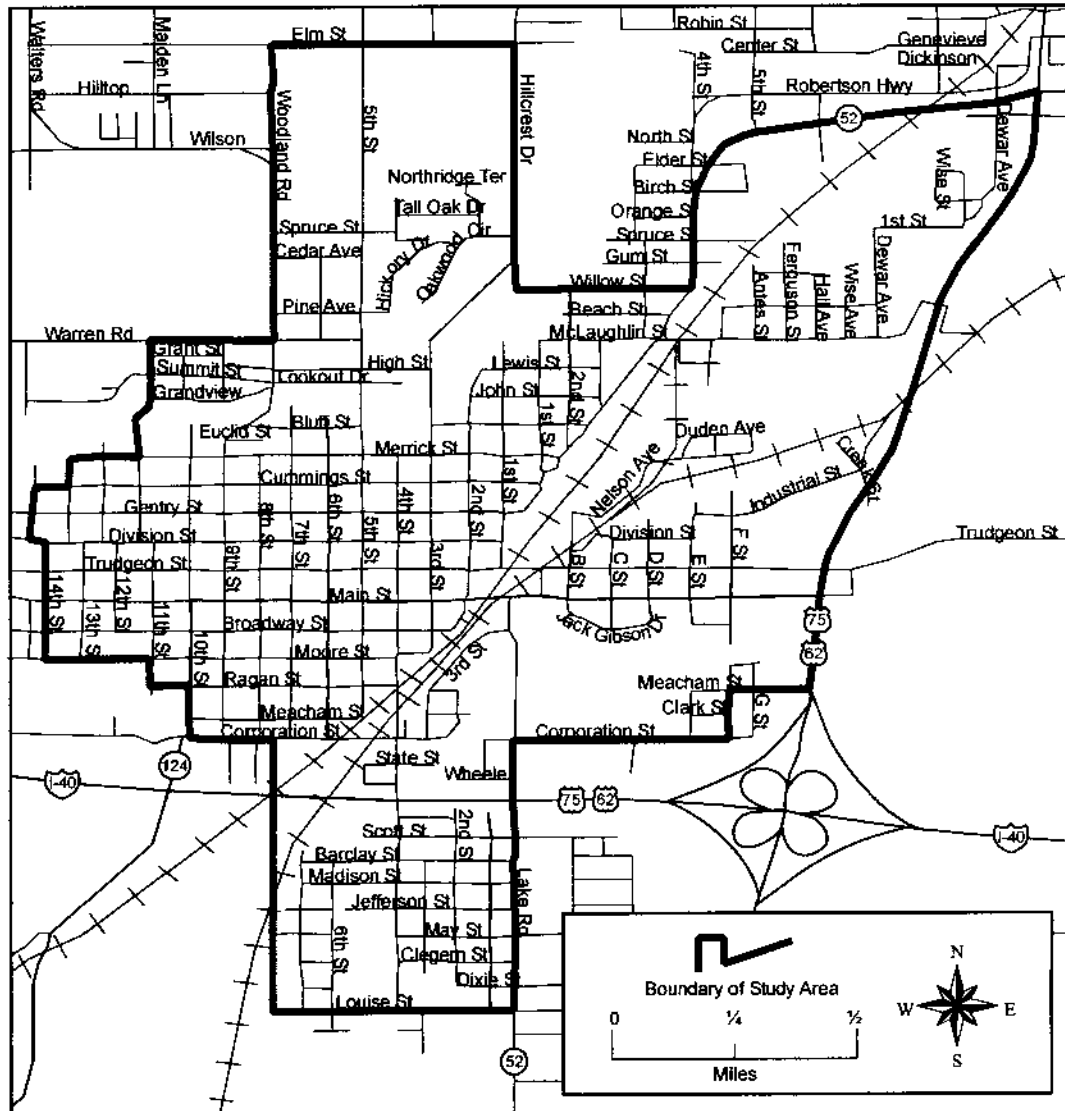
Finally, a third objective includes identifying and characterizing those portions of each of the four study towns which, because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity, do not warrant further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Preparing thumbnail sketches and maps of those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

V. AREA SURVEYED

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

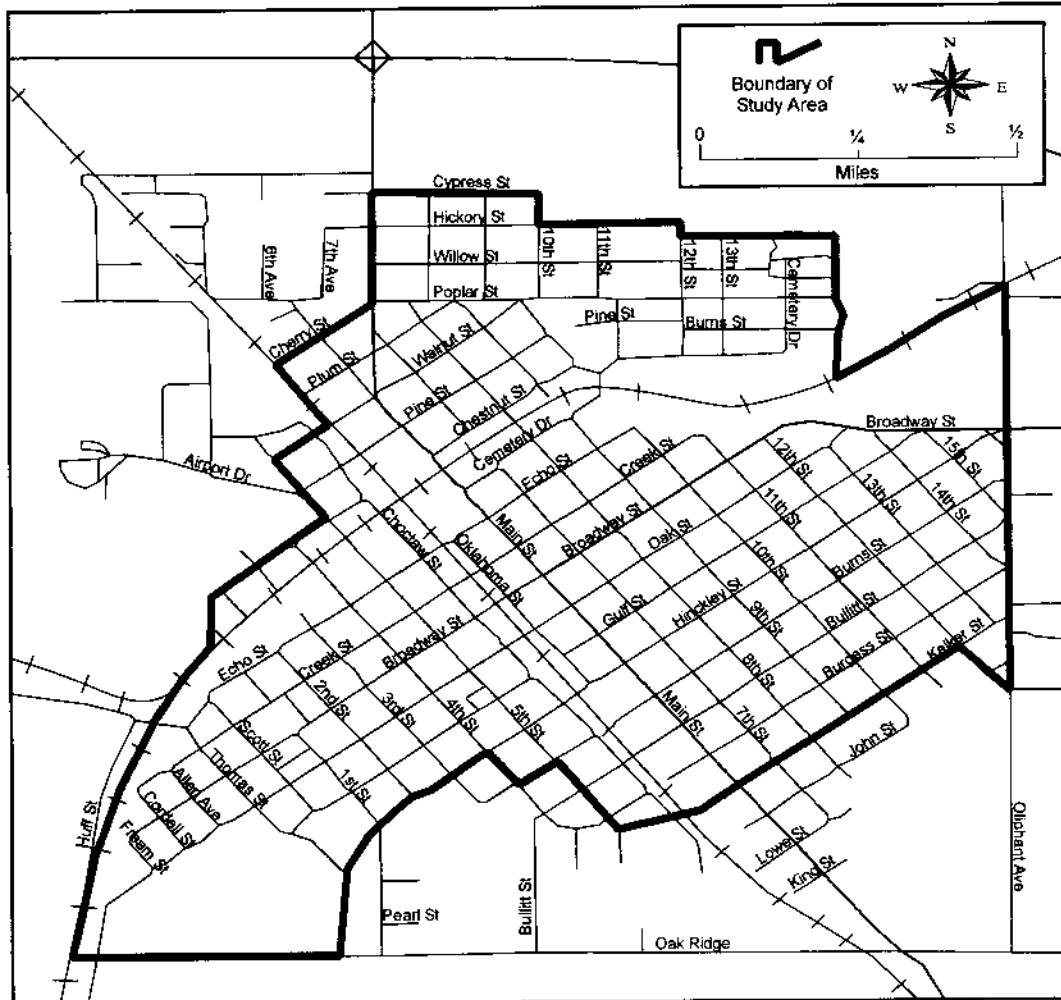
Henryetta Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



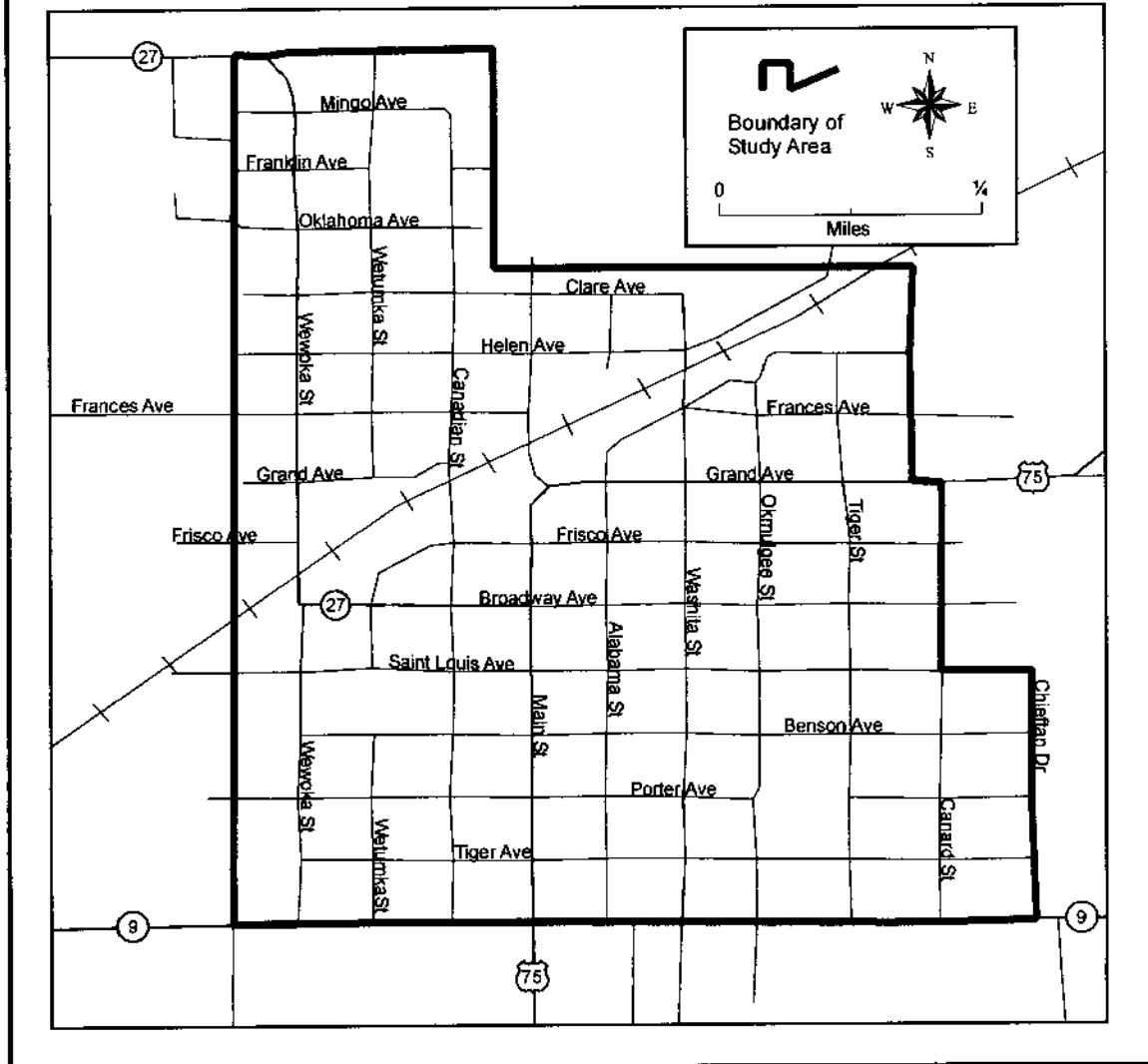
Holdenville Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



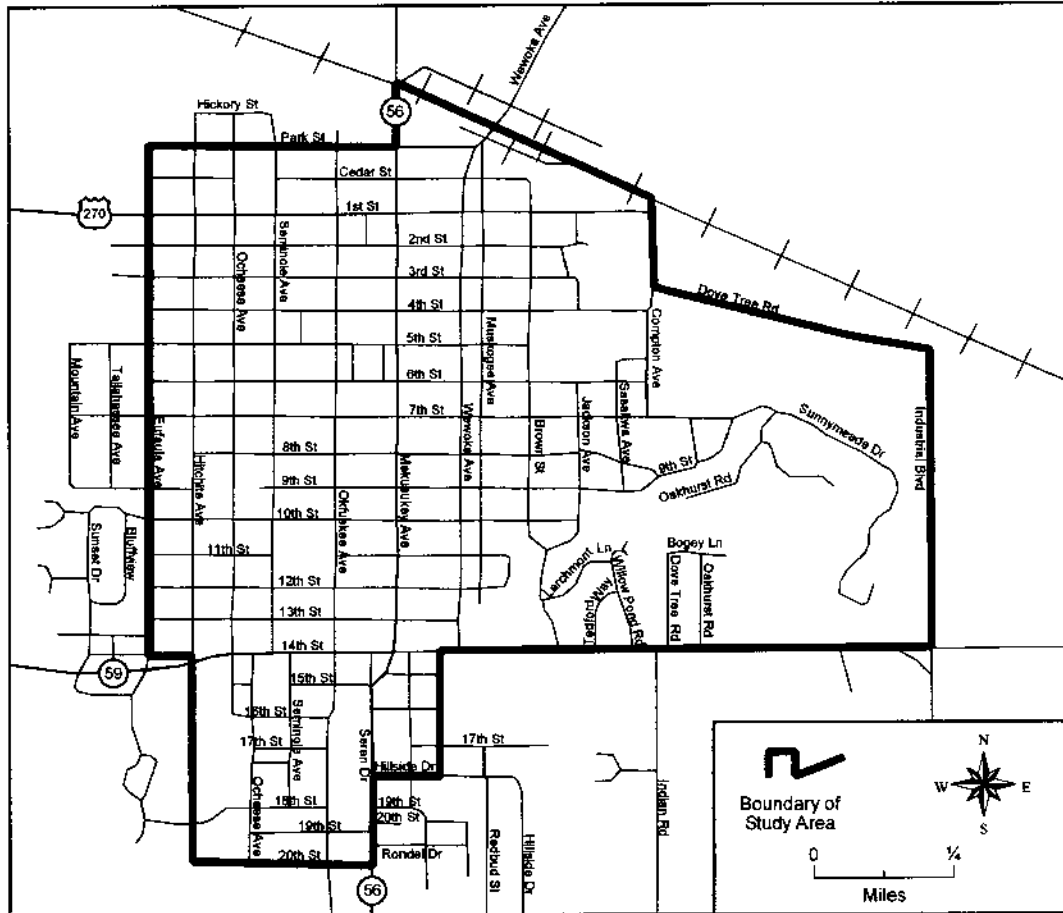
Wetumka Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



Wewoka Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



VI. METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. RESULTS

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

Henryetta

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

- d) House at 611 West Moore Street.
- 5) Of the 78 properties sampled, 38 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial properties, schools, and a truss bridge. The following more specific observations apply:
 - a) About 49 percent of the other surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 40 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; 10 percent between 1940 and 1955. Only one property built after 1955 was surveyed.
 - b) At least fifteen different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Late Gothic Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Moderne, Modern Movement, Neo-Eclectic Mediterranean, WPA Standardized style, and Commercial style.
 - c) Forty-six single dwellings were surveyed.
 - d) A total of three multiple dwellings, including two apartment buildings, were surveyed.
 - e) Nineteen commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.
 - f) Four religious structures were surveyed.

- g) Two education-related properties, including a library, and one recreation-related property were surveyed.
 - h) One truss bridge was surveyed.
 - i) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.
 - j) Eighteen historic properties—including 15 commercial properties, two social properties, and one education-related property—were identified in the proposed Henryetta Commercial District.
- 6) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Henryetta were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study.
- a) The Henryetta Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of its historic character. One property within this proposed district may be National Register eligible.
 - b) The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason for this involves loss of architectural integrity through modifications like the addition of aluminum siding. In addition, more recently platted neighborhoods in this vicinity mean that many properties lack sufficient age to warrant further study at this time.
 - c) The East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area also does not warrant further study at this time. This area lacks any sort of historic or architectural cohesion. Furthermore, a sizable

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

Holdenville

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

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

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

- a) Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street)
- b) Grace M. Pickens Public Library (209 East Ninth Street)
- c) J. R. Witty House (301 East Ninth Street)
- d) John Gaberino House (420 East Tenth Street)
- e) Stroup Park Pool and Bath House (East Twelfth Street at Broadway)
- f) Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium (East Fifteenth Street at Broadway)
- g) First Baptist Church (306 North Broadway Street)
- h) A. C. Montin House (223 North Burns Street)
- i) Chadwick House (224 North Creek Street)
- j) Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building (201 North Gulf Street)
- k) Clyde W. Chesnutt House (221 North Hinckley Street).
- l) G. M. Buckner House (400 North Hinckley Street)
- m) Thomas H. Scales House (224 North Oak Street)

- n) First National Bank Building/Amos Drug Store (101 West Main Street)
 - o) Holdenville Cemetery (East Poplar Street at Twelfth Street)
 - p) Harry H. Diamond House (300 Country Club Drive).
- 5) Of the 74 properties sampled, 21 warrant further study. These properties include primarily single-family dwellings and commercial properties. The following observations also apply:
- a) About 30 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 64 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 7 percent were built between 1940 and 1955.
 - b) No fewer than 17 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Greek Revival, Renaissance, Italianate, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, Late Gothic Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, Moderne, and Commercial style.
 - c) Thirty-nine single dwellings were surveyed.
 - d) A total of three multiple dwellings, including two apartment buildings, were surveyed.
 - e) Seventeen commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.
 - f) Three religious structures were surveyed.
 - g) Two education-related properties were surveyed, including one library.

- h) Three government-related properties—a post office, city hall, and armory—were surveyed.
 - i) Two recreation-related properties were surveyed.
 - j) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.
 - k) One cemetery was surveyed.
 - l) A portion of one drainage channel was surveyed.
 - m) Sixteen historic properties representing a mixture of single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, churches, and school buildings were identified in the proposed Central Residential District.
 - n) Nineteen historic properties, including 15 commercial properties, two government properties, and two properties used for social or civic events were identified in the proposed Downtown Commercial District.
 - o) Three WPA-built structures including a football stadium, pool and bath house, and stone-lined drainage channel were identified in the proposed Holdenville Recreational District.
- 6) Six thumbnail sketches of areas in Holdenville were prepared. Three historic districts were proposed and three areas were identified as not warranting further study at this time.
- a) The Downtown Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because the historic fabric of the dwellings in this district has been maintained. Indeed, one property in this proposed district is

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

- b) The Central Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because of the historical cohesiveness of many of the properties in this proposed district, which date to the 1920-1939 period in the city's growth. Many of the properties also represent some of the finest examples of several different architectural styles. One property is already listed in the National Register while eight other properties—including a school, a library, two churches, and a commercial building—are also National Register eligible. Another nine contributing resources were also surveyed.
- c) The Holdenville Recreation District warrants an intensive level survey because of its assemblage of largely unaltered WPA-built structures. Three properties in this proposed district were surveyed, and two of them were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register.
- d) The North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. A number of properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation, and variations in the types of housing stock have weakened its historic fabric
- e) The East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is not recommended for further study at this time. The architectural integrity of numerous properties in this area has been compromised by the

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

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

Wetumka

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

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

- 4) Of the 58 properties sampled, 21 warrant further study. These properties include different building types such as single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, and religious properties. The following more specific observations apply:
 - a) Approximately 21 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 64 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 16 percent were built between 1940 and 1955.
 - b) Twelve different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, National Folk, Shotgun, Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie School, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, and Commercial style.
 - c) Thirty-one single dwellings were surveyed.
 - d) One multiple dwelling was surveyed.
 - e) Eighteen commercial properties were surveyed.
 - f) Three religious structures were surveyed.
 - g) Four education-related properties were surveyed. This includes the Wetumka Armory, now used as a school; Central Public School, the Home Economics Building on East Porter Avenue, and the Douglas School which was converted to the Masterbilt Motors Company building on North Wewoka Avenue.

- h) One property used as a meeting hall for community or social gatherings was surveyed.
 - i) One structure related to agricultural storage and processing was surveyed.
 - j) No transportation, recreation, or government properties were surveyed.
 - k) Twenty historic properties were identified in the proposed Wetumka Commercial District.
- 5) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Wetumka were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.
- a) The Wetumka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of its collection of historic buildings. Two of the buildings in the district are National Register eligible.
 - b) The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. This area surrounds but does not include the Wetumka Commercial District. As a whole, the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area does not possess a notable concentration of buildings with architectural and historical cohesion.
 - c) The Northwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Numerous properties in this area have been altered and the architectural integrity of them has not been maintained.

Wewoka

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

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

- a) Wewoka Public Library (118 West Fifth Street)
- b) T. B. Mutt Miller Park (Tenth Street and Jackson Avenue).
- c) Wewoka Fairgrounds (Tenth Street and Sasakwa Avenue)
- d) Wewoka Fire Station (625? South Mekusukey Avenue)
- e) McDonald House (703 South Okfuskee Avenue)
- f) House (709 South Okfuskee Avenue)
- g) Wewoka High School (1121 South Okfuskee Avenue)
- h) B. F. Davis House (102 Westwood Avenue)
- i) T. J. Horsley House (104 Westwood Avenue)
- j) Wewoka City Hall and Armory (104 South Wewoka Avenue)
- k) Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station(225 West Park Street)
- l) Eugene C. Aldridge House (926 Sunset Drive).

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

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

- b) No fewer than 16 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Italianate, Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Neoclassical, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, National Folk, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, and Commercial style.
- c) Thirty-one single dwellings were surveyed.
- d) Two multiple dwellings were surveyed.
- e) Seventeen commercial properties were surveyed in the downtown.
- f) Five churches were surveyed.
- g) Two education-related properties, a high school and library, were surveyed. Also, four recreational properties including a gymnasium, swimming pool, park, and fairgrounds were surveyed.
- h) Four government properties consisting of a courthouse, city hall, post office, and fire station were surveyed.
- i) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.
- j) One waterworks facility was surveyed.
- k) No transportation-related properties were surveyed.
- l) Nineteen historic properties were identified in the proposed Wewoka Commercial District.

- 6) Three thumbnail sketches of areas in Wewoka were prepared. One historic district was proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.
- a) The Wewoka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of the historic association and architectural integrity of many of the commercial properties. This proposed district includes two properties that are already listed in the National Register while three other properties in the district are also eligible.
 - b) The East Mixed Commercial and Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. This part of Wewoka includes older neighborhoods, newer planned unit developments, and commercial development along Mekusukey Avenue and Fourteenth Street. This mixture of housing styles and residential and commercial land use has weakened the historic fabric of the area.
 - c) The West Mixed Commercial and Residential Area does not merit additional study at this time. The housing stock here is varied in its architectural integrity. Alterations to porches, windows, doors, and wall materials are common.

General Results:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

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

Commercial Properties:

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Properties:

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

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

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

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

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

Government Properties:

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

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

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

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

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

Educational Properties:

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

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

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

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

Recreation-Related Properties:

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

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

Social/Cultural Properties:

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

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

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

Religious Properties:

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

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

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

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

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

Health Care Properties:

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

Transportation Properties:

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

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

Residential (Domestic) Properties:

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

(1) Single Dwellings

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

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

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

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

(2) Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Hotels

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

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

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

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

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

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

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

Styles of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

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

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

(2) Romanesque Revival

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

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

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

(3) Art Deco and Moderne

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

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

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

Styles of Dwellings:

(1) Queen Anne

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

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

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

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

(2) Colonial Revival

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

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

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

(3) Neoclassical²

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

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

(4) Tudor Revival

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

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

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

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

(5) Prairie School

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

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

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

(6) Bungalow/Craftsman

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

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

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

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

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

(7) National Folk and Shotgun

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

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

Examples of the gable-front subtype include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Italianate

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

(10) Renaissance Revival

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

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

(11) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

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

(12) Modern Movement

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

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

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

Representative examples of the Modern Movement include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Henryetta

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Holdenville

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Built in 1936.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Build in 1931.

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

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

(11) **Clyde W. Chesnutt House** (221 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1925.

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

(12) **G. M. Buchner House** (400 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1923.

This is a two story stucco and stone clad house in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. It has a flat roof and some bracketed shed roofs over several of the windows and doors. The house has very attractive and unusual arched entrances of stone. Similar round arches frame the triple window on the south elevation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wetumka

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

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

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

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

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

Wewoka

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

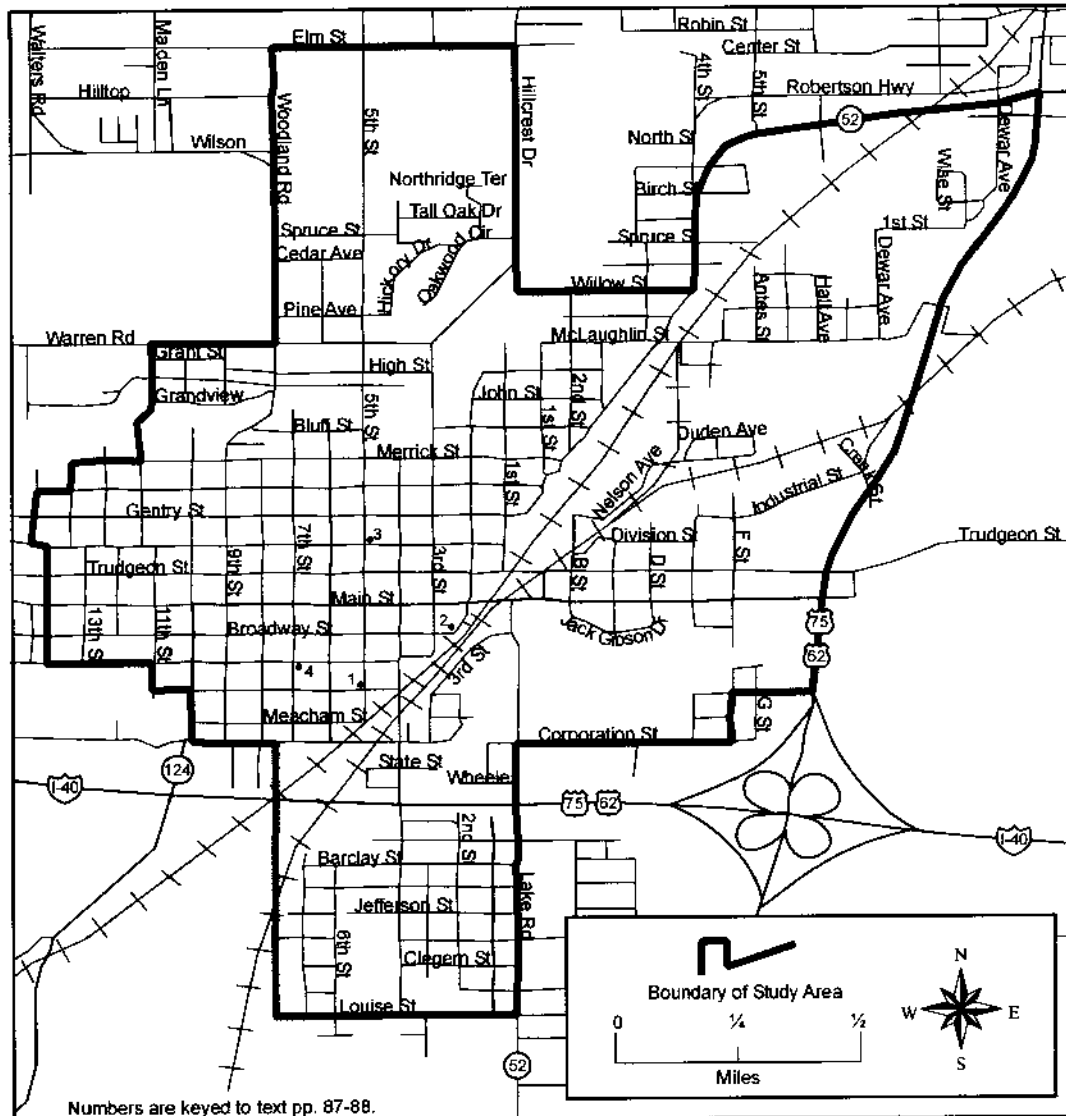
(11) **Wewoka Filter and Pumping Station** (225 West Park Street). Built in 1927.

This is a one story building with raised basement that displays no distinctive architectural style. A prominent parapet topped with concrete coping marks the façade, while four to six brick pilasters with concrete caps and bases divide the wall space on each of the different sides of the building. Small white diamonds also decorate the cornice line on the front and sides of the building, and a small metal awning covers the double door entrance on the front.

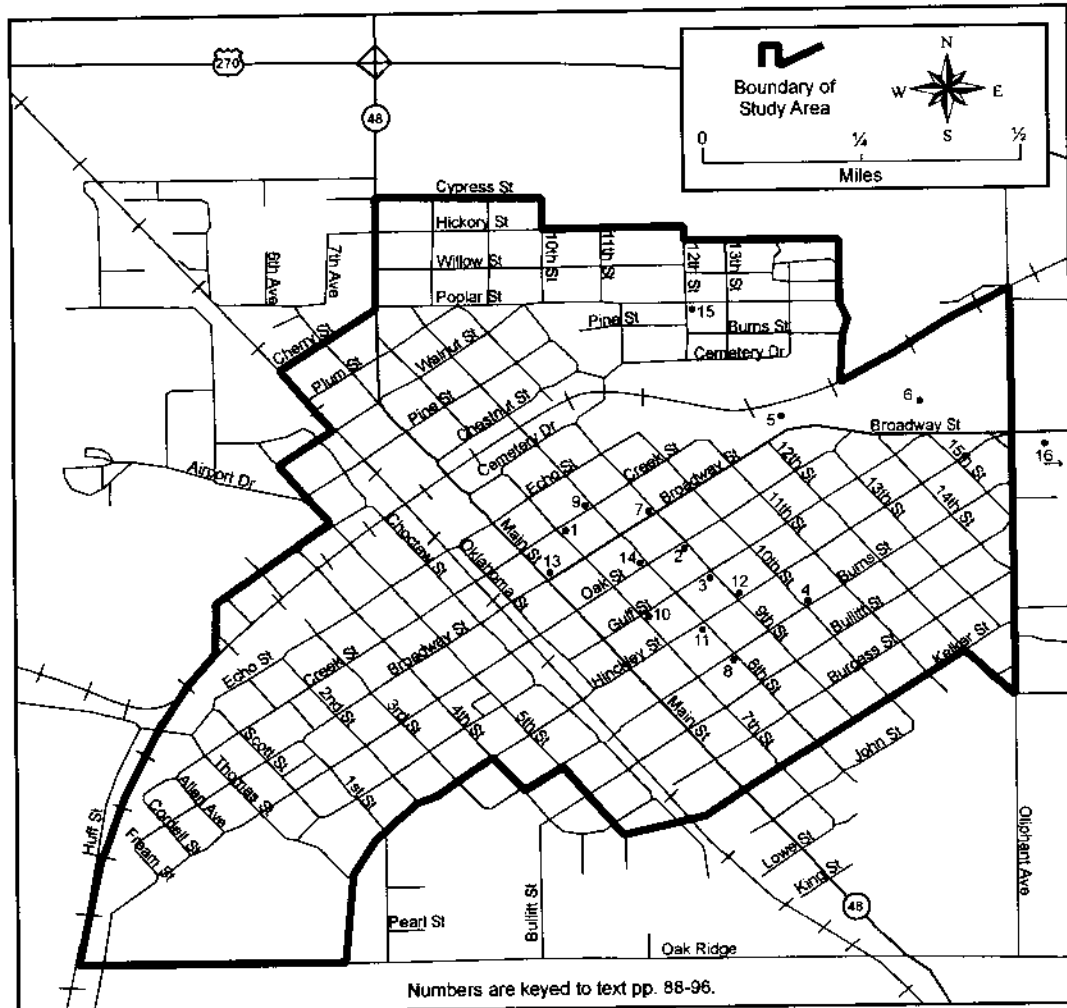
(12) **Eugene C. Aldridge House** (926 Sunset Drive). Built in 1933.

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

National Register Eligible Properties Henryetta, Oklahoma



National Register Eligible Properties Holdenville, Oklahoma



National Register Eligible Properties Wetumka, Oklahoma

