

**RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
OF FIVE NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS**

Submitted by:

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I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and Research Assistant Duncan Maeer, both from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns during the 1995-96 fiscal years. That survey included portions of Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, Cherokee, and Waynoka as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. A total of 77 (including intrusions) properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes an historic context for each of the five study areas, maps that illustrate the five areas surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study areas, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet National Register age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of these portions of the study areas that fail to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in the five study towns are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and those that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection which accompanies inclusion. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

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

serves as a vital link between the property as it is today and the past which gives it special meaning.

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

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

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns, including their historic contexts, demonstrates the cyclical implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. The contexts provide the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the five study areas. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study areas knowledgeable of the community's history and with an understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends, e.g., agriculture and railroads. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts which (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National

Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. In accomplishing these tasks, this project exemplified the comprehensive planning process at its best. It furthers the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. It identifies and evaluates historic resources in the five study towns which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal laws and regulations, and establishes a solid foundation for the registration and treatment of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of the project was a collaborative effort. Dr. George Carney, Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistant Duncan Maeer, graduate student at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (40-95-10011.016) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and geography. At the outset, the principal investigator focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county and city local histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Secondary sources were consulted to place the primary source information into the proper historical frame of reference. Archival research was followed by field work or actual site visits to the designated areas in the five towns. More specifically, the principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the OK/SHPO and guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Included were:

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

(2) Evaluate previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #2 where the five towns are located, e.g., Energy and Agriculture.

(3) Identified existing local histories, especially city and county materials, that were used in the preparation of the historic context. Materials, such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports, were provided by local contacts in Cleo Springs, Fairview, Waynoka, Cherokee, and Helena.

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

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by the principal investigator and research assistant. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A list of approximately 60 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

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

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

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

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included specified portions of the five study towns (Helena, Cherokee, Waynoka, Fairview, and Cleo Springs):

- (1) Helena, Alfalfa County: Starting at the initial point of Z Street and Highway 58, south to the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, west to the section line road, north to Z Street, east to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.
- (2) Cherokee, Alfalfa County: Starting at the initial point of Ohio Avenue and Monroe Street, east to Grant Avenue, southeast along the Santa Fe Railway tracks to Jefferson Street, east to the section line road, south to Tenth Street, west to Massachusetts Avenue, south to Twelfth Street, west to Grant Avenue, south and southwest to Ohio Avenue, north to Fifth Street, west to Fair Oaks Avenue, north to Main Street, east to Euclid Avenue, north to Washington Street, east to Ohio Avenue, north to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.
- (3) Waynoka, Woods County: Starting at the initial point of Broadway and Lincoln Street, south to Ash Street, west to the section line road, north to Broadway, east to Balsam Street, north to Second Street, east to Highway 14, north and east to Pine Street, north to Eighth Street, east and south to Cedar Avenue, south to Second Street, east across the railroad tracks to Main Street, south to Broadway, east to the initial point. Note: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

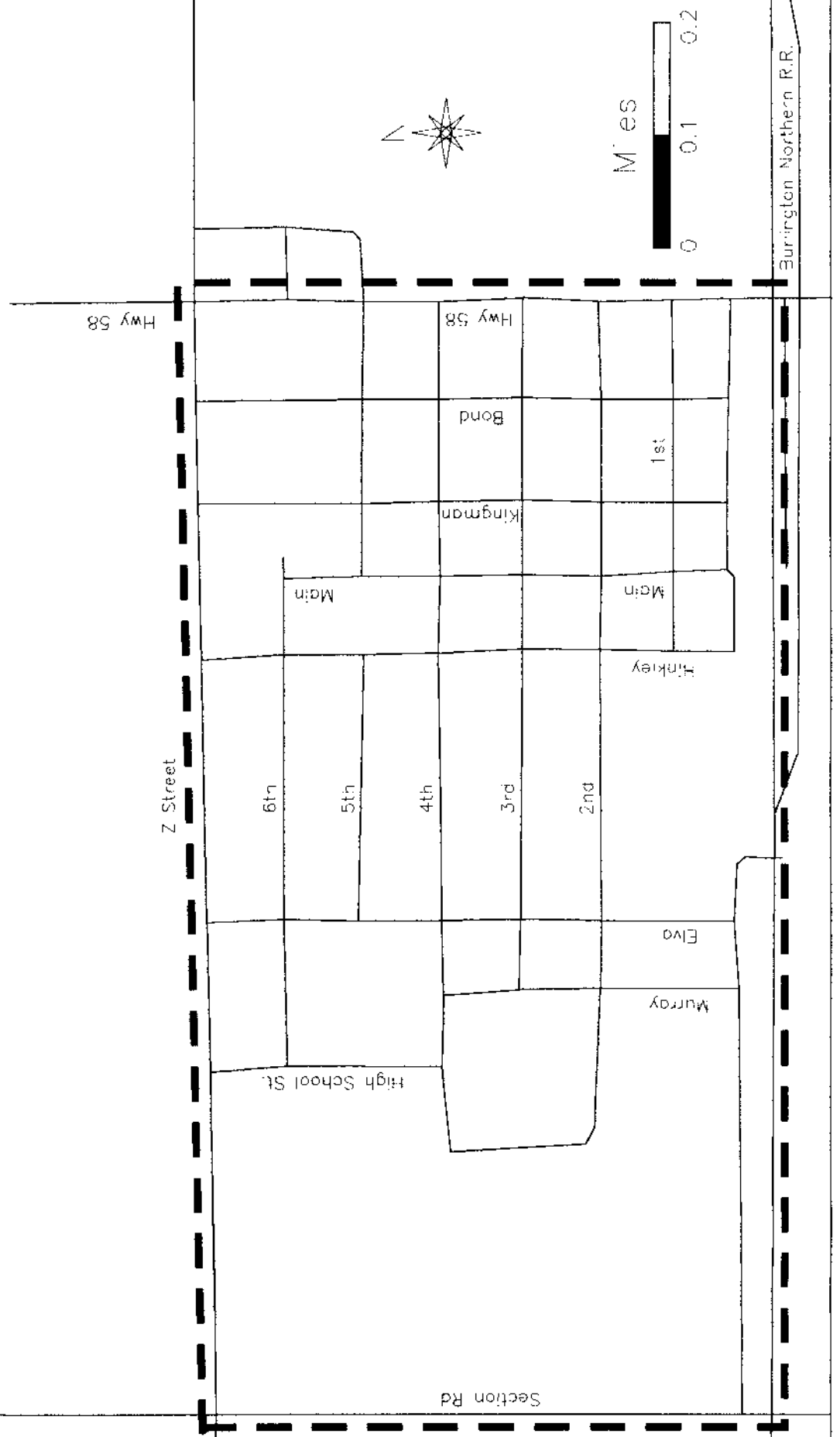
(4) Fairview, Major County: Starting at the initial point of Twelfth Street and Central Avenue, proceed west to Park Avenue, southwest to Pine Avenue, west to Sixth Street, south to Cottonwood Avenue, west to Main, south to the section line road, west to Fifth Street, north to Locust Avenue, west to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

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

Helena

Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

Boundary of
Study Area

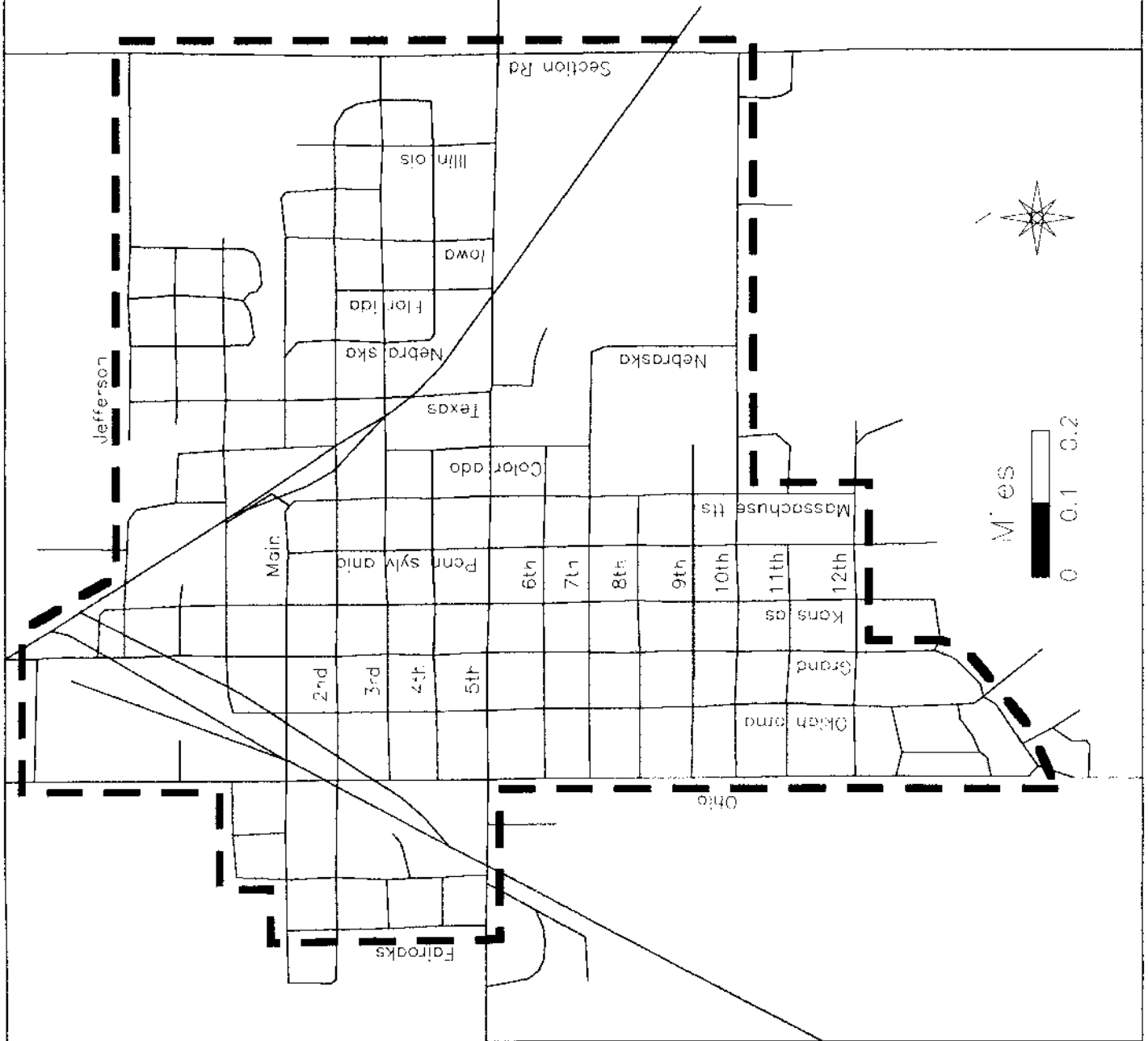


Cherokee

Boundary of

Study Area

Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

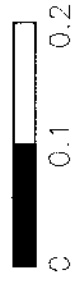


Waynoka

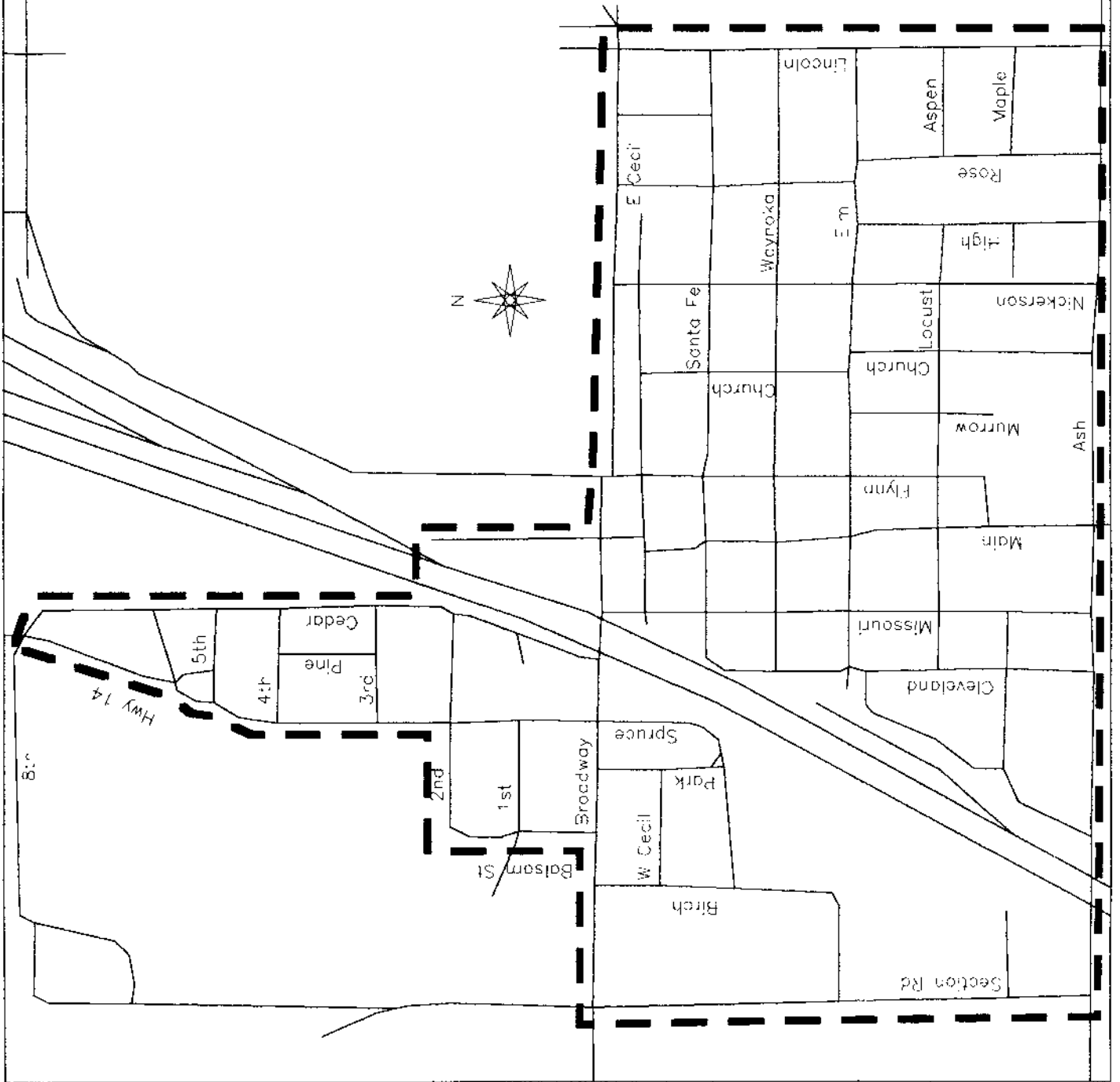
Study Area

Boundary

Miles



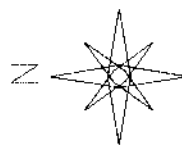
Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



Fairview

Study

Area



Miles



Section Rd

Beck

Cherry

Ash

Elm

Walnut

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Santa Fe

Main

Sixth

Seventh

Eighth

Ninth

Tenth

Eleventh

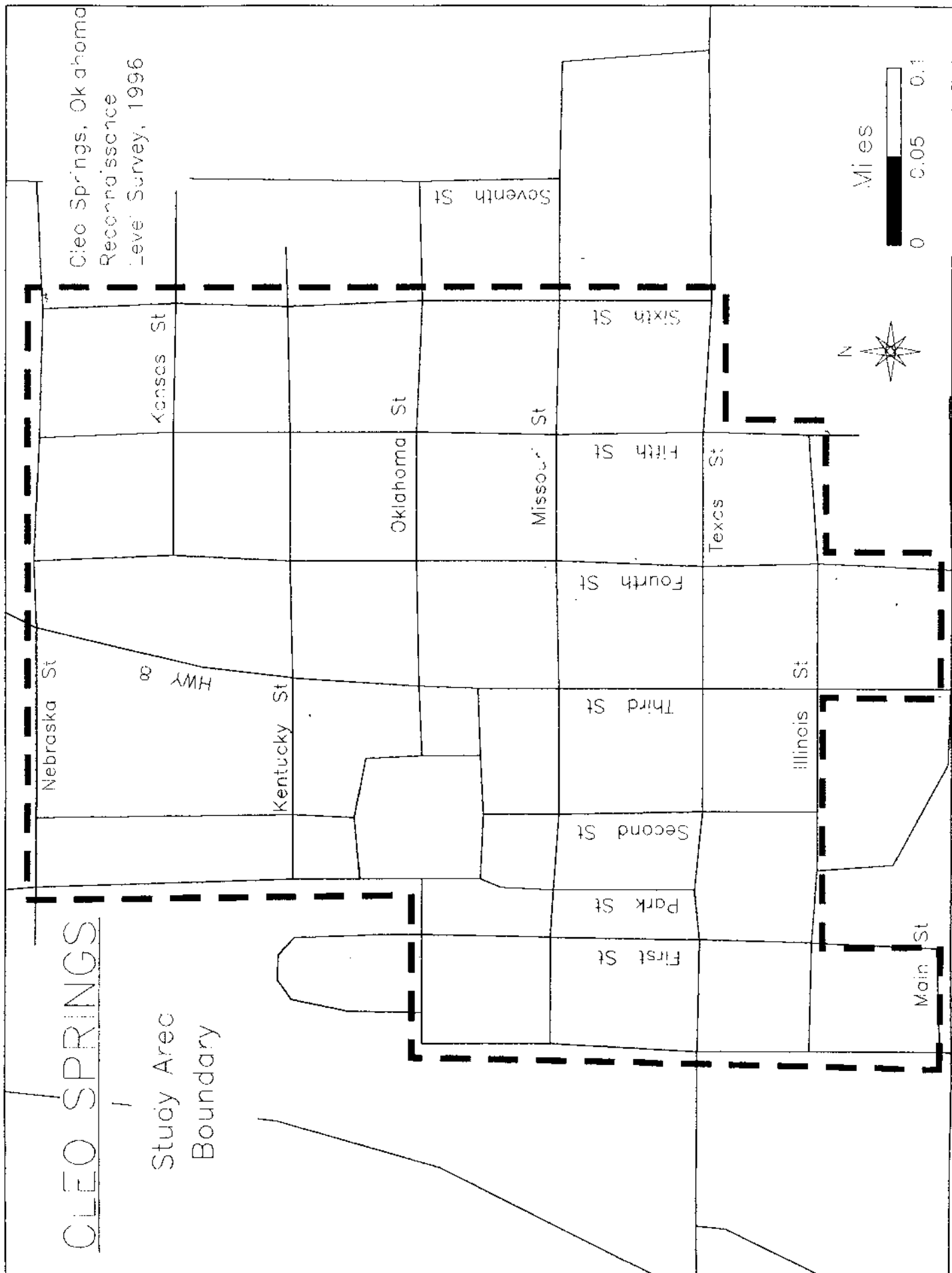
Broadway

Park Ave

Pine

Cottonwood

Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Leve Survey, 1996



VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Cherokee, Cleo Springs, Fairview, Helena, and Waynoka as well as the counties in which each is located. Materials were gathered from the Cherokee, Fairview, and Waynoka Public Libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Local contacts, such as Anne Parker in Cleo Springs and Sandy Olson in Waynoka, provided valuable information. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

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

Field work began during the fall of 1995. Preliminary contacts were made with the police departments of each town to make them aware of the reconnaissance level survey; local newspapers in Cherokee and Waynoka to make them familiar with the project--Cherokee and Waynoka newspapers ran short features outlining the goals of the survey and that project staff would be in the area; local officials and library staff were contacted; and county assessors and county clerks in the respective counties were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the five study towns (Cherokee-1929, Cleo Springs-1929, Fairview-1929, Helena-1929, and Waynoka-1926) were mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1995, two windshield surveys of each town were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the five study towns that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a list of 77 properties compiled by the principal investigator and research assistant to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and research assistant devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on the two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the research assistant photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by June 15, 1996.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties in each of the five study areas. At the same time, information for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized into National Register potential, warranting further study, and areas eliminated was gathered. The principal investigator prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the 77 properties.

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

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

VII. RESULTS

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

Cherokee:

1. Much of the historic built environment in Cherokee is representative of two time periods in the city's history -- the 1900-1910 era encompassing the pre-and-post-statehood period when the more substantial brick buildings replaced the earlier wood-framed versions, and the 1920-1930 period when a second group of buildings were erected in association with Cherokee's emergence as an agricultural center and county seat town.
2. Four National Register properties (Farmers Federation Elevator [NR listed 1983], Alfalfa County Courthouse [NR listed 1984], I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 219 [NR listed 1984], and Cherokee Armory [NR listed 1988] exist in the study area.
3. Two individual properties are included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Cherokee Water and Light Plant/Cherokee Hotel), both of which deserve additional study.
4. Two individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance (First United Methodist Episcopal Church and Farmer's National Bank)
5. Eighteen individual properties were selected as warranting further study.

- a) Of the eighteen, several types of properties were present including six residences; three churches; two commercial buildings; and one fraternal lodge hall, gasoline station, municipal utility plant, library, hospital, and hotel. Thus, commercial, religious, educational, health care, government, social, and residential (single and multiple dwelling) types of properties were represented.
 - b) Seven of the eighteen properties were built in the pre-and-post statehood era ranging from 1900 to 1910.
 - c) Nine of the eighteen properties were constructed from 1915 to 1930.
 - d) The remaining two were erected in 1938 (W.P.A. library) and 1946 (Masonic Lodge).
 - e) Twelve of the eighteen were located on Grand Avenue, three on Main Street, and the remaining three scattered throughout the town.
6. Nine architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study groups, including Classical Revival, Romanesque, Commercial, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Late Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Art Deco.
7. Four Thumbnail Sketches were developed:
- a) Central Business District of Cherokee (Area #1) merits an intensive level survey because it contains two National Register properties, one National Register eligible property, and four individual properties that deserve further study.

- b) South Grand Residential District of Cherokee (Area #2) warrants additional study as a historic neighborhood because of its visually cohesive housing stock of approximately 75 properties with only seven noncontributing resources. It contains one National Register eligible property and seven buildings of historic and architectural significance worthy of further examination.
- c) Southeast Residential Area of Cherokee (Area #3) does not qualify for further study because of recent construction, commercial intrusions, and agricultural development; all of which contribute to lack of cohesion in the area.
- d) Northeast Residential Area of Cherokee (Area #4) does not merit further study because of deteriorated housing, overgrown lots, and agricultural development.

Cleo Springs:

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

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

Fairview:

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

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

4. One individual property was identified by survey staff as National Register eligible (Fairview Municipal Building).
5. Twelve individual properties were selected as warranting further study.
 - a) Of the twelve, several property types were present including three residences; three commercial buildings; two banks; and one fire station, theater, utility plant, and church. Therefore, commercial, religious, government, social, and residential kinds of properties were represented.
 - b) Seven of the twelve properties were constructed in the 1920's, a period of growth along Fairview's Main Street and East Broadway Avenue.
 - c) Six of the twelve properties are located on Main Street, the major north/south thoroughfare through Fairview.
 - d) Only one of the twelve buildings was constructed in the pre-1920 era (Union Block)
6. Two of the individual properties were erected as W.P.A. buildings (Municipal Building in 1939 and Fire Station in 1941).
7. Six different styles of architecture are found in the recommended properties including Tudor Revival, Prairie School, Commercial Style, Art Deco, Late Gothic Revival, and Classical Revival.
8. Four Thumbnail Sketches were developed:
 - a) Central Business District of Fairview (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because thirty-two buildings were listed on the O.L.I.

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

- b) Northwest Residential Area of Fairview (Area #2) does not qualify for additional study because of recent construction, presence of mobile homes and prefabricated metal buildings, and a substantial H.U.D. public housing project.
- c) Southwest Residential Area of Fairview (Area # 3) fails to meet requirements for an intensive level analysis because of deteriorated housing stock, presence of numerous mobile homes and vacant lots, and contains no properties worthy of further examination.
- d) Northeast Residential Area of Fairview (Area #4) does not qualify for further study because of recent construction, presence of numerous vacant lots, commercial development, and no properties worthy of further examination.

Helena:

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

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

Waynoka:

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

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

2. One National Register property (Santa Fe Depot and Reading Room [N.R. listed 1974]) exists in the study area. Photos and survey forms were completed on this property as it was listed prior to 1980.
3. One individual property is included on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Windell Home). It is recommended as one of the thirteen properties for further study.
4. Three individual buildings were deemed National Register eligible by the survey staff (W.H. Olmsted Home, Waynoka Telephone Exchange, and the First Congregational Church).
5. Thirteen properties were identified as warranting further study:
 - a) Among the thirteen, several property types were present including four commercial buildings, two residences, and one gas station, city hall, bank , church , bath house, hotel, and apartment building. Thus, commercial, residential (single and multiple dwelling), government, religious, and recreational kinds of properties were represented.
 - b) Seven of the thirteen were built in the statehood era, ranging from 1905 to 1909.
 - c) Five of the thirteen were constructed in the 1920's.
 - d) The remaining property was a W.P.A. building constructed in the 1930s.

- e) Nine of the thirteen properties were located on East Cecil Street, a major east-west artery through town, while only three were on Main Street, a north-south artery.
6. Eight different architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study categories, including Commercial Style, Romanesque, Art Deco, Queen Anne, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk, and Modern Movement.
7. Five Thumbnail Sketches were developed:
- a) Central Business District of Waynoka (Area #1) merits an intensive level study because it contains five properties that warrant further study.
 - b) East Cecil Residential District of Waynoka (Area #2) deserves an intensive level study because it consists of two National Register eligible properties and three properties worthy of additional study.
 - c) Southeast Residential Area of Waynoka (Area #3) does not justify additional study because of recent construction, numerous vacant lots, agricultural development, and does not have any individual properties warranting further study.
 - d) Waynoka North Central Residential Area (Area #4) does not qualify for an intensive level study because of deteriorated housing stock, numerous vacant lots and mobile homes, and extensive agricultural developments.
 - e) Southwest Residential Area of Waynoka (Area #5) fails to meet requirements for additional study because of numerous vacant lots, deteriorated housing, and agricultural development.

General Results:

1. The 77 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.
2. The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.
3. The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and eventual registration process at the state (O.L.I.) and federal levels (National Register).

Furthermore, it has identified properties and districts that do not merit additional investigation.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREAS

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

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

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

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

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government recognition of its stability and prosperity. Moreover, the presence of federal, state, and county government facilities usually provided long-term employment for the town's residents and a financial investment in the local economy, thus ensuring permanence of the town. Four of the five study towns (excluding Cleo Springs) have retained historic properties associated with city, county, or state government.

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

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

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

RECREATION PROPERTIES

The five towns needed recreational and amusement facilities for their growing populations in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities and entertainment for children. Historical records indicate that all five towns provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, there were buildings which housed motion picture theaters, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. The best remaining example of this kind of facility is the Royal Theater, a 1920s building, located at 107-109 North Main Street in Fairview. The Royal Theater is deemed worthy of further study.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in each of the five communities, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in all five towns were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings which were eventually replaced with brick or stone structures of more elaborate architecture. The church building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of

religious-related properties have remained intact in the study towns, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs.

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

SOCIAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in the five towns. Each community maintained active fraternal orders such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, and Rebekahs. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings, such as the I.O.O.F. Hall #219 in Cherokee (NR listed 1984), built in 1931 and located at Grand Avenue and Second Street. Also in Cherokee is a significant example of Art Deco architecture reflected in the Masonic Hall at South Grand Avenue and Third Street, constructed in the 1920s.

RESIDENTIAL (DOMESTIC) PROPERTIES

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

A. Single Dwellings

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

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments

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

enroute to other designations or to serve as temporary housing for railroad workers.

These residential properties were generally located near the central business district for easy accessibility to shopping or the work place. Few examples of this kind of dwelling remain in the five study towns. The best is the Campbell Hotel Apartments, situated to the east of the Campbell Hotel, at 304 East Cecil Street in Waynoka and constructed in 1929.

It is deemed worthy of further study.

C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Three of the five towns have retained these kinds of properties--Cherokee, Fairview, and Waynoka. All are located on or near the main transportation arteries, constructed in the late 1920s, and feature more than one or two stories.

Examples include the four-story Cornelsen Hotel (O.L.I.) at 121 East Broadway Avenue in Fairview and constructed in 1928, the four-story Hotel Cherokee (O.L.I.) at 117 West Main Street in Cherokee and built in 1928-29, and the three-story Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil Street in Waynoka and erected in 1929. All three hotels merit further study because of their architectural significance.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns, 77 properties were identified in the five study areas. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and country clerk files, and on-site property surveys

Types of Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

The most dominant style of commercial building found in the five towns is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is usually one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is frequently used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center). Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the Bakers Building at 122 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee, Union Block at 104-122 North Main Street in Fairview, and City Hall at 201 East Cecil Street in Waynoka.

(2) Classic Bungalow/Craftsman

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

- a. low horizontal lines
- b. exposed rafters/purlins
- c. wide projecting eaves
- d. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. An example of the classic Bungalow is at 223 South Second Street in Cleo Springs.

(3) Airplane Bungalow

A derivative of the Bungalow/Craftsman, this 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical.

Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. An Airplane Bungalow example is located at 509 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee.

(4) Queen Anne

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation which occurs in porch

balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures, patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. Examples of the Queen Anne Style are located at 803 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee and 310 East Cecil Street in Waynoka.

(5) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. The most common subtype found in the five study towns is the full-height entry porch with multiple columns topped by Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Examples are the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 402 South Grand Avenue in Cherokee and the Eitzen Agency at 102 South Main in Fairview.

(6) Prairie School

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

are also common. An example of a Prairie School is located at 205 North Seventh Street in Fairview.

(7) Tudor Revival

Popular from 1890 to 1940, this style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows; and facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, also steeply pitched. Wall cladding may vary, ranging from stucco to wood. Half-timbering is a common detail in about one-half of the examples.

Massive chimneys with decorative pots are also a common feature. An example of this style is located at 310 East Central Street in Fairview.

(8) Late Gothic Revival

This style was common from 1840 to 1880, but underwent a revival period in later years. Characteristics include at least one window with Gothic detailing, especially the pointed arch; steeply pitched roofs, and decorated verge boards in gables.

Wood and masonry construction materials are most common, but wood frame Carpenter Gothic examples predominate; and are found in rural and small town churches (McAlester and McAlester, p. 200; Blumenson, p. 31). Examples include the Lutheran Church at 920 South Oklahoma Avenue in Cherokee and the United Methodist Church at 3rd and Illinois Streets in Cleo Springs.

(9) Art Deco

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

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

(10) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

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

(11) National Folk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHEROKEE

- (1) **First United Methodist Episcopal Church** (402 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1918.

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

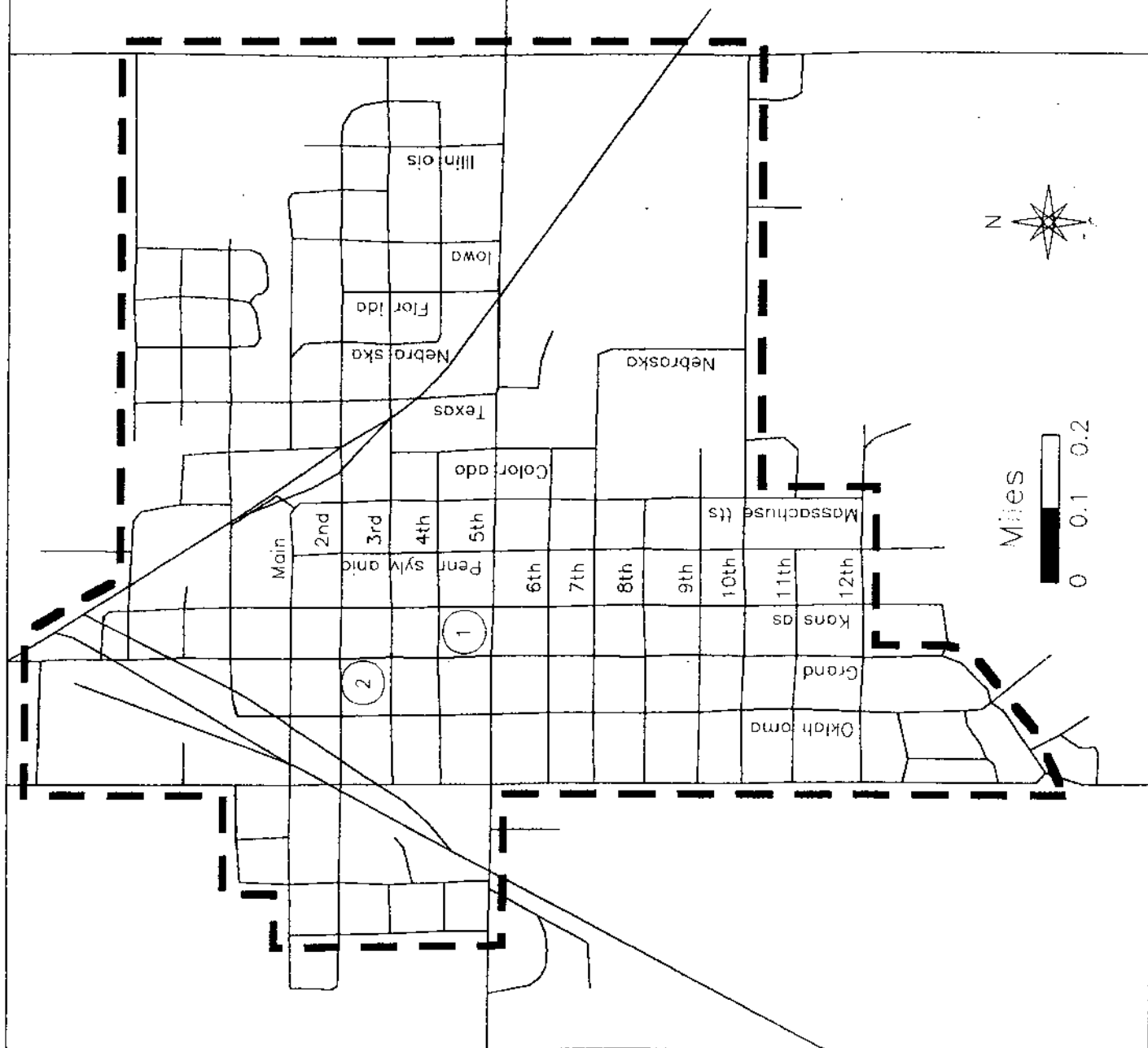
(2) Farmer's National Bank (201 South Grand Avenue)-Built in 1905.

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

Cherokee

Individual Properties
That Warrant National
Register Consideration

Cherokee, Oklahoma
 Reconnaissance
 Level Survey, 1996



WAYNOKA

- (1) First Congregational Church/Waynoka Museum (311 East Cecil Street)-Built in 1925.

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

- (2) W.H. Olmsted Home/"Mayor's Home" (310 East Cecil Street)-Built c. 1907.

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

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

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

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

Waynoka

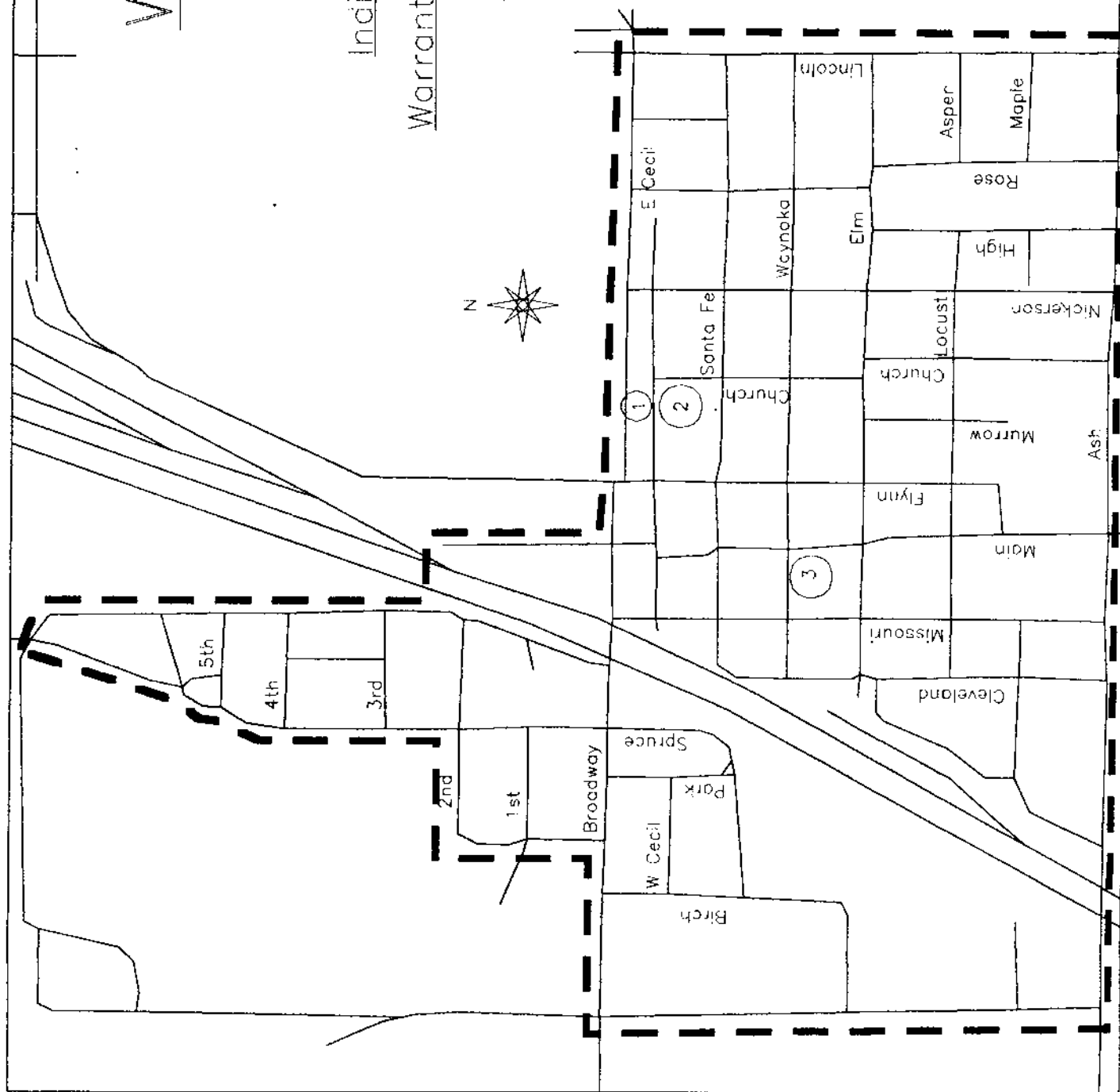
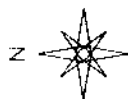
Individual Properties

Warranting Nations Register

Consideration

Miles
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Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



FAIRVIEW

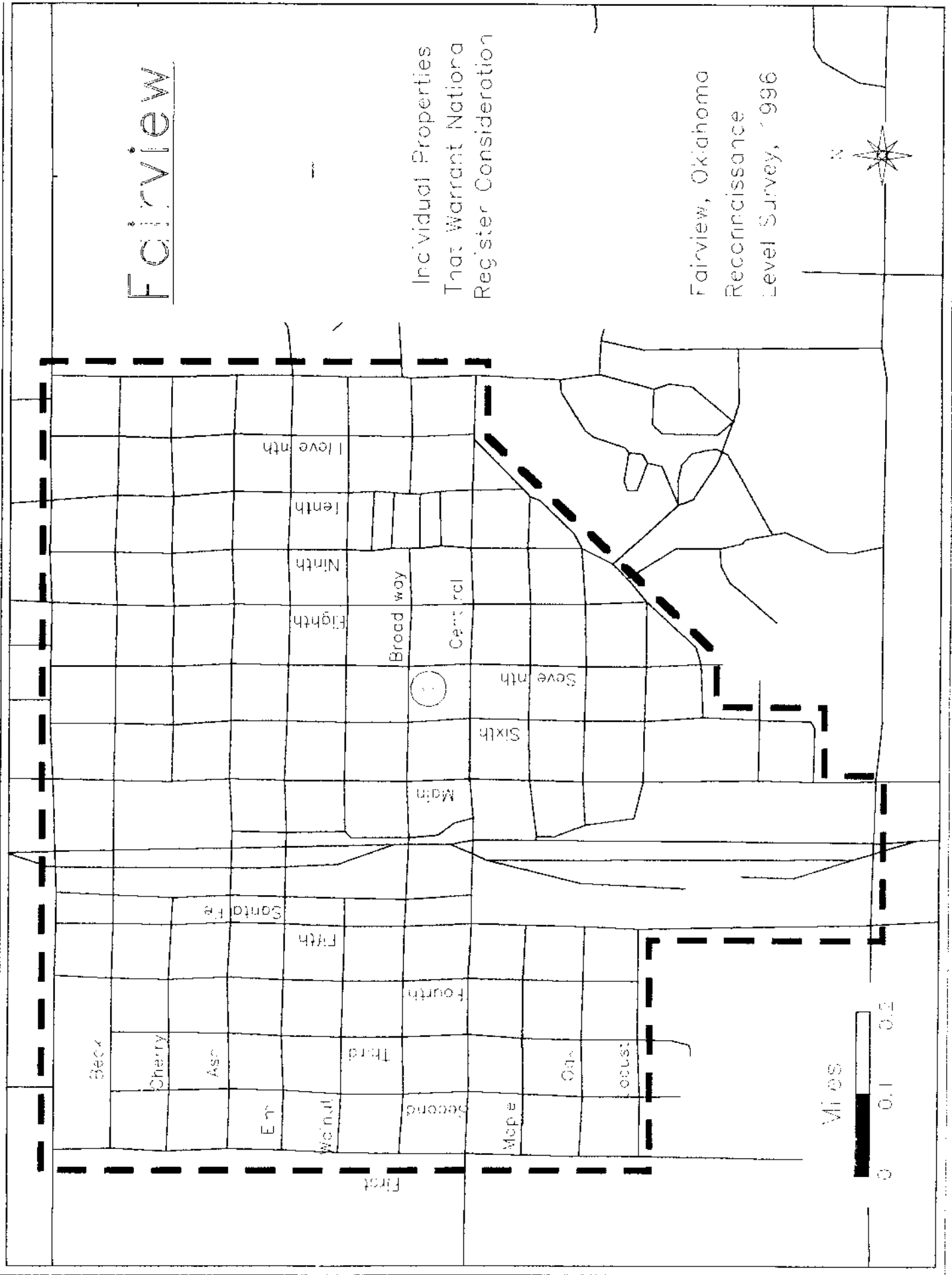
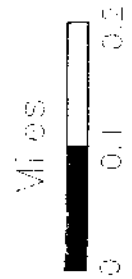
(1) Fairview Municipal Building (206 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1939.

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

Fairview

Individual Properties
That Warrant National
Register Consideration

Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



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

HELENA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A two-story, hipped roof, brick building with full basement is in the Prairie School style.

The focal point of the facade is a raised shed roofed porch with four square wood columns resting on brick pedestals with wrought iron railing. Additional features include an

interior chimney stack with concrete cap, widely overhanging eaves, and concrete sills.

Louvered windows have replaced the original glass. Because of its historic association with several state government owned properties (Woods County High School, Connell School of Agriculture, and Western Oklahoma Orphans Home), the building warrants further study.

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

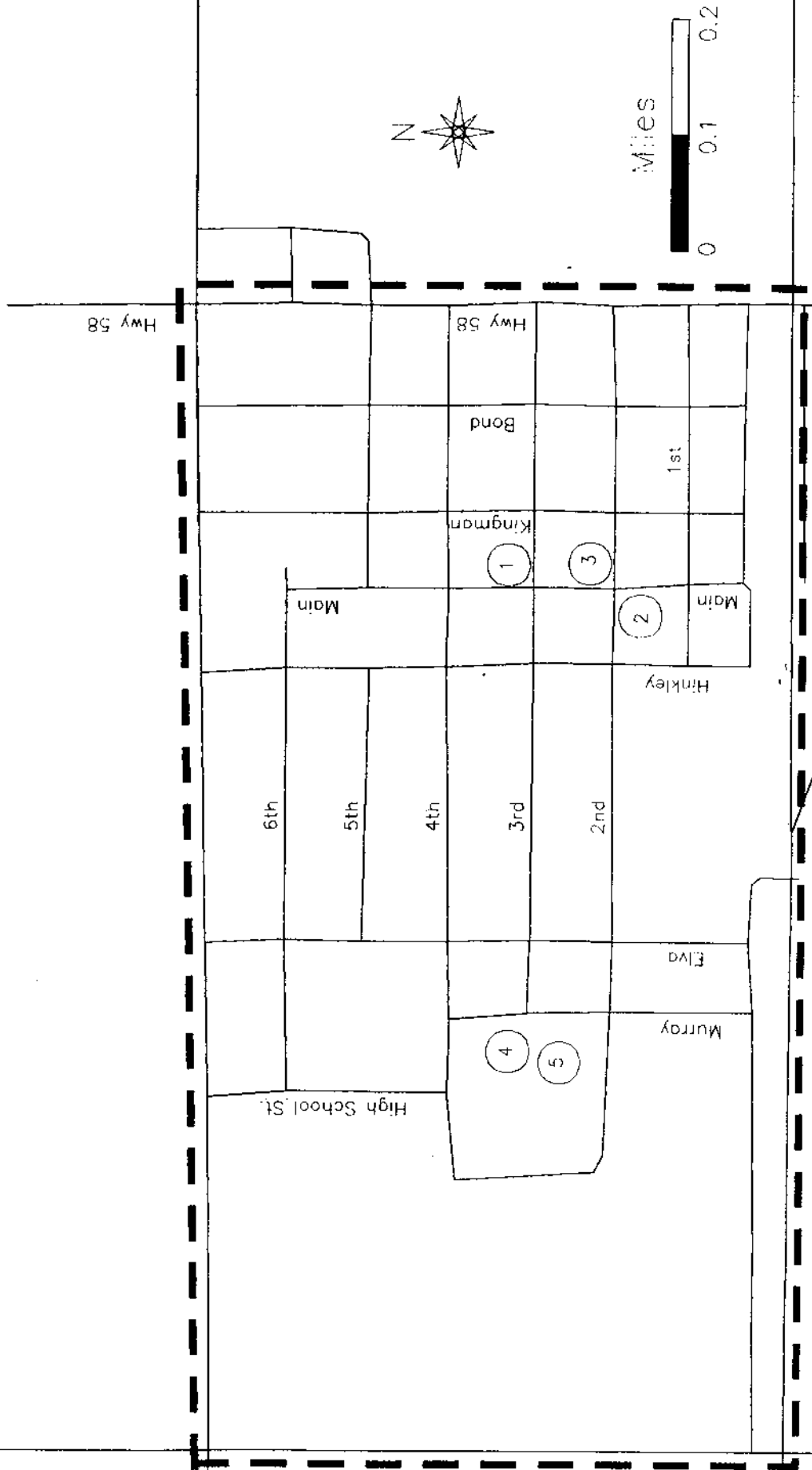
This is a two-story brick building with hipped roof. It reflects a number of Craftsman features including exposed rafters, triangular knee braces, and a hipped roof porch with round porch posts resting on brick pedestals. Original windows have been filled in with brick or replaced with louvers. Decorative elements include concrete diamond pendants.

This property deserves further study because of its historic association with several state-owned facilities (Connell School of Agriculture and Western Oklahoma Orphans Home) for almost more than 90 years.

Helena

Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study



CHEROKEE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the porch and carport, arcaded porch, and bands of windows in the first and second stories. This residence deserves further study because of its architectural integrity.

Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Cherokee.

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

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

Included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 of Cherokee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cherokee

Individual Properties

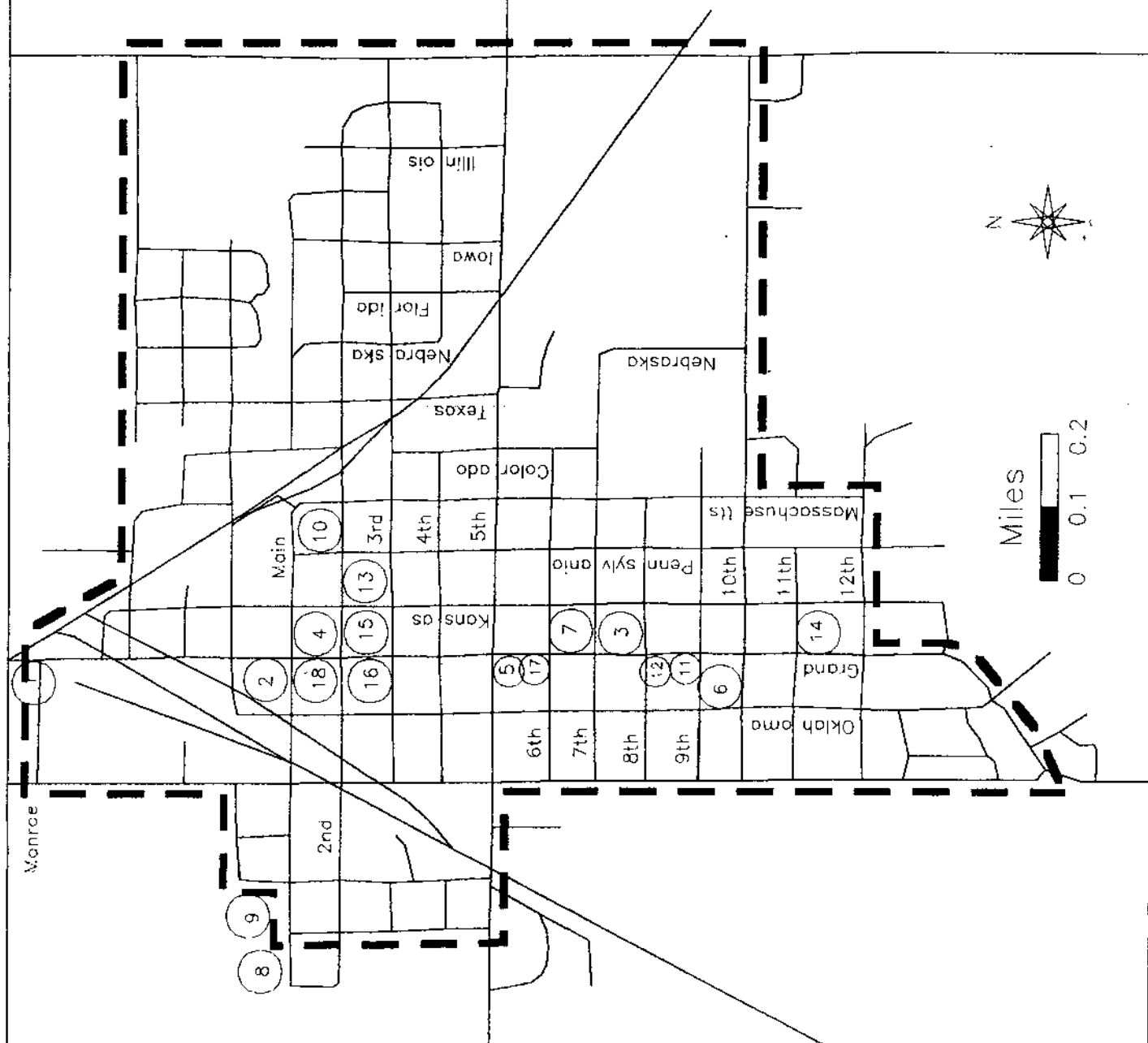
Warranting Further

Study

Cherokee, Oklahoma

Reconnaissance

Level Survey, 1996



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

WAYNOKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

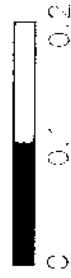
(11) Waynoka Community Swimming Pool Bath House (801 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1939.

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

Waynoka

Individual Properties
That Warrant Further
Study

Miles



Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

