CUSHING OIL FIELD:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY

To Melvina Thurman:
Thanks for all your
help on the project.
George Carney

by

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Physical Geography of Cushing Oil Field

Physical Geography of Cushing Oil Field

The Cushing Oil and Gas District includes two major pools: Cushing and Yale. Three minor pools (West Cushing, Ripley, and Ingalls) were also included in the district.

The Cushing Pool

Location and Area: The Cushing pool is located in the extreme western part of Creek County with some production from Payne County to the west. The greater part of the development was in the western half of Township 17 and 18 North, Range 7 East. The name was taken from the town of Cushing, approximately 12 miles west of the field.

Stratigraphy: The rocks of the area all belong to the Pennsylvanian system The most prominent bed outcropping in the field is Pawhuska limestone, which is about five feet thick in the southern part of the field, thickening to the north, where it is composed of three limestone members separated by shale. About 150 feet of alternating sandstones and shales are exposed in the field below the Pawhuska limestone and above a heavy sandstone known as the Elgin sandstone.

Structure: The Cushing field is located in the general area of northwest dip – the Prairie Plains monocline. However, the structure of the immediate field is a major anticline folded into a rather complex system of domes and synclines. The principal producing areas are the following domes:

1) Dropright Dome (named from the town of Dropright which emerged as a result of activity on the slope of the dome). This anticline extends from Cimarron River in Sec. 34, T.19N., R.7E., west of southwest to E.½ Sec. 17, T.18N., R.7E., where the dome reaches its maximum development. From this point southward to the southeast corner of Sec. 20 it dies out rapidly. The elongated dome thus described is approximately five miles in length and the apex is well toward the south end.
2) Drumright Dome (named from the town of Drumright, which is situated on the western slope of the dome). This feature might be regarded as the continuation of the Dropright Dome, the two making an anticline, but it is best described separately. The axis rises from the southeast corner of Sec. 20, T.18N., R.7E., to about the middle of of the W.½ of Sec. 10, T.17N., R.7E. It was on the west slope of this dome in Sec. 32, T.18N., R.7E., that the first well was completed in 1912.
3) Shamrock Dome (named from the Post Office situated some two miles southwest of the apex of the dome). Closely related to the Drumright Dome, the axis rises from about the middle of the west side of Sec. 10, south to the center of Sec. 22, then dropping to the southwest.
4) Mount Pleasant Dome (named from Mount Pleasant Church situated on the north slope of the dome). This dome characterized by east-west elongation, extends from the West ½ Sec. 10 eastward and somewhat northward through Sec. 11 into the northwest part of Sec. 12, T.17N., R.7E.

Producing Horizons: Commercial production was obtained from four different

zones: Layton, Wheeler, Bartlesville, and Tucker sands.

1) Layton (name was first applied to a sand found productive on the Layton farm in the Cleveland, Oklahoma field and the sand in the Cushing field is of the same horizon). It is generally a fairly soft, porous, coarse-grained sandstone with an average thickness of about 30 feet lying approximately 1,400-1,500 feet below the surface.
2) Wheeler (named from the farm on which the first producing well of this horizon was obtained). It is a formation consisting of two members of coarse-grained, light-brown limestone with a shale break. The average thickness is 75 feet lying approximately 2,200-2,300 feet below the surface.
3) Bartlesville (named from the horizon in the Bartlesville oil pool which continues into Cushing field). It is a soft, porous, coarse-grained, brown sandstone of approximately 100 feet thick. It lies about 2,600-3,000 feet below the surface.
4) Tucker (also named after a Bartlesville pool horizon which continues into the Cushing field). It is approximately 20 feet thick and lies about 150-200 feet below the Bartlesville horizon.

Production: The Cushing pool was marked by wells of large production. In the Layton and Wheeler sands, wells of 1,000 barrels per day were not uncommon. The Bartlesville sand wells were even larger, many of them reaching 5,000 barrels per day. Wells of unusually large production generally decline quite rapidly which was the case in the Cushing pool. This is shown by the decline in production of the Cushing pool from 300,000 barrels per day in April, 1915 to an average of less than 100,000 barrels per day in December, 1915, even though new wells were being brought in continually. The cause for the extremely rapid decline of the Cushing field was because of the great number of wells drilled and the extraordinarily rapid decrease of the gas pressure due to the waste of gas. The water from sands above and below the productive sands also invaded the producing horizons due to poor casing and improper plugging of abandoned wells.

Character of Oils: The Cushing oil pool furnished the highest grade of crude found in any important pool west of the Alleghenies. The Layton crude averages about 41 degrees, the Bartlesville about 40-41 degrees, and the Wheeler 38-39 degrees. The mixed crude gave on refining about 35 percent gasoline and benzine, 20 percent kerosene, 30 percent distillate, 15 percent residium, and 5 percent loss.

Yale Pool

This pool is located on a pronounced anticlinal structure. It was opened in 1914 by a well in Sec. 7, T.19N., R.6E., and most production came from a four square mile area lying between Yale and Quay. The wells were of moderate size with a few having an initial production as high as 1,000 barrels per day. There were four producing horizons at average depths of approximately 2,700, 2,900, 3,000, and 3,100 feet respectively. The two upper layers produced only gas with capacities as high as 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. On account of the depth and the comparatively small wells, the Yale pool did not produce the excitement and development that did the Cushing pool.

Sources: Buttram, Frank, ed., The Cushing Oil and Gas Field, Oklahoma. Bulletin 18. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1914.

Shannon, C.W. and L.E. Trout, Petroleum and Natural Gas in Oklahoma. Bulletin 19. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1917.

Historical Background/Areas of Significance

CUSHING OIL FIELD OF OKLAHOMA

Time Period: 1912-1920

District Area: Roughly ten miles long (N-S) by three miles wide (E-W) including the southeastern part of Payne County, northwestern Creek County, and northeastern Lincoln County, Oklahoma (see map on page 59).

Historical Background:

After numerous failures of striking oil near Cushing in 1906 and Ripley in 1907, Thomas B. Slick, an experienced "wildcatter", struck oil on the Frank M. Wheeler farm, one mile north of the present town of Drumright and twelve miles east of Cushing, the nearest town. Slick, who obtained financial assistance ($8,000) from the oil magnate Charles B. Shaffer of Shaffer and Smathers in Chicago, leased the land from Wheeler in January, 1912. Wheeler was promised an income from one-eighth of any oil produced from wells on his land.

The drilling crew worked in secrecy until April 1, 1912 when Slick and Shaffer made public their well log which showed that Wheeler No. 1 was producing 400 barrels daily at a depth of approximately 2300 feet. Lease buyers and oil speculators rushed to the site of the new discovery, and two miles east of the discovery well, Wheeler No. 1, Charles Wrightsman and B. B. Jones soon brought in a well producing 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

By mid-summer, 1912, five oil field supply companies had established offices in the town of Cushing. When the output of the Cushing field reached 2200 barrels a day, two more companies opened operations in the field — Southwest Oil Company and the Gypsy Division of Gulf Oil Company.

Production began to increase in late 1912. By December of that year, there were forty-nine producing wells, fifty-nine being drilled, and rigs for eighty more were awaiting crews. The field's total output had reached 8500 barrels daily. One month later daily production had jumped to 20,000 barrels a day.

Daily production continued to increase until it peaked in April, 1915 at an estimated 300,000 to 330,000 barrels per day, which represented more than two-thirds of the high grade refinable crude oil then being produced in all of North, Central, and South America. The field supplied oil to 90 percent of the existing refineries in Kansas and Oklahoma and had led to the construction of a dozen new refineries and several new pipelines in Oklahoma. The three largest pipeline companies — Prairie Oil and Gas, Texas, and Gulf — were carrying 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the Cushing field. Two hundred tank cars left Cushing each day transporting crude oil to out-of-state markets.

Oklahoma led the nation in the production of crude oil in 1915. The majority of this oil came from the Cushing field's production of 49,079,704 barrels from its 1056 wells. The field yeilded 17 percent of the petroleum sold in the United States during 1915 and produced 3,000,000 barrels more than the

total production of Oklahoma in 1908, when it was the nation's principal oil-producing state for the first time.

New discoveries in 1915 near present-day Oilton and Pemeta, both located on the northern edge of the Cushing field, and Shamrock, located on the southern edge, helped Oklahoma to rank first among oil producing states in 1916. But by June, 1916, the immense quantities of oil had ceased to gush forth and its unprecedented production began to diminish. Oklahoma again produced more oil than any other state in 1917, but the Cushing field contributed less of the state's total output.

The Cushing oil field of Oklahoma dominated the petroleum industry of the United States for eight years (1912-1920). Although its production began to decrease by 1916, the Cushing field forestalled the development of other important fields in Oklahoma until the end of World War I.

Areas of Significance: (1) The Cushing oil field dominated the petroleum industry in Oklahoma during the years, 1912-1920. In 1915 the field produced more than two-thirds of the high grade refinable crude oil then being produced in all of North, Central, and South America. Because of the total output of the Cushing field, Oklahoma led the nation in total production of crude oil from 1915 through 1917.

(2) Several present day oil and pipeline companies, including Shell, Texaco, Gulf, and Sinclair, began or expanded their Oklahoma operations as a result of the Cushing oil field discoveries (Table I).

(3) During the 1912-20 boom period, there were almost 50 oil refineries and more than 30 casinghead gasoline plants in the Cushing field (Tables II and III).

(4) As a result of the Cushing oil field, the town of Cushing became the center of oil pipeline operations. Ten major pipelines which crossed the country ran within ten miles of the city (Table IV).

(5) Oil field architecture was dominant in the Cushing field. Derricks for drilling, plants for refining, and huge steel tanks for storage were structures important in the production and refining of crude oil. Hastily constructed hotels and shacks (shotgun-type houses) for oil field workers appeared in Oilton, Drumright, and Cushing, some of which still remain as historical evidence.

(6) In terms of settlement, several oil field boom towns were established in the Cushing oil field including Oilton, Drumright, Markham, Pemeta, Shamrock, Capper, and Quay. Cushing, an agricultural community prior to the 1912 discovery, increased in population from less than a thousand residents to over five thousand by 1916. Drumright was incorporated as a town in 1913 with an approximate 5,000 residents, many of them living in tents. Oilton, officially established in 1915, contained roughly 3,000 residents and 600 buildings. There were approximately 25,000 people living in or around Shamrock shortly following the discovery of oil in the southern edge of the Cushing field in 1916 (Table V).

(7) The phenomenal growth of population in the Cushing oil field resulted in several community planning problems including: (a) housing shortages, (b) sanitation and health deficiencies, (c) lack of transportation, (d) inadequate communication, especially postal service, telephone lines, and newspaper facilities, (e) lack of recreational facilities, and (f) need for additional law enforcement to cope with the gambling, drugs, alcoholism, and prostitution found in the oil field.

(8) To serve the growth needs of the Cushing oil field, residents of the oil field communities proposed a new county to be named Shaffer in honor of Charles B. Shaffer, who financed the first producing well. The proposed county would include parts of the existing counties of Payne, Creek, and Lincoln. Transportation was the major factor in arguments for a smaller county, especially improved roads and location of a county seat within a day's driving distance. A special census was taken and a special election was held January, 1914 to create the new county, but failed by sixty-two votes. Although the movement to establish Shaffer County was unsuccessful, it did focus attention on the need for better transportation facilities in the Cushing oil field region.

(9) The Cushing oil field was significant in the area of conservation of natural resources. The Oklahoma legislature enacted in 1915 the state's first oil and gas conservation statutes because of the overproduction and waste in the Cushing field. In 1917 an Oil and Gas Department was established within the Oklahoma Corporation Commission which issued new conservation regulations to protect crude oil and natural gas both before and after being brought to the surface.

Current Status of the Cushing Oil Field:

During the 1920s and 1930s, the production of the Cushing district steadily declined. Petroleum engineers advised operators to recondition wells by cleaning them out, repairing pipe casings, and deepening some to a lower oil-bearing sand. But the field's output continued to deline, and by 1937 daily production had diminished to 10,500 barrels. Between 1937 and 1955, oil producers drilled thirty-seven new wells as well as cleaning and deepening older wells; yet the daily yield during 1955 was only 6,209 barrels. The rate of production did not improve during the next decade. Consequently, Kerr-McGee Industries closed its refinery in 1972 – the refinery which Charles Shaffer had opened sixty years before. The only operating refinery left in the Cushing field is the Hudson Refinery in Cushing.

Many of the oil companies moved on to recently opened fields in Oklahoma and Texas after production declined. Smaller companies which had begun operations in the Cushing field without much captial, such as the McCan Oil Company and the Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, sold their holdings to larger corporations at a sizeable profit.

With production and economic development slowed, life in the oil field towns was greatly affected. Cushing remained a properous community of approximately 9,000 persons in 1930, but by 1970 the U.S. census shows its population had decreased to 7,500. Drumright and Oilton also retained sizeable populations after the oilfield workers departed. In 1970, the

population of Drumright was 2,931 and Oilton was 1,087. However, Shamrock, which by 1917 had an estimated population of 10,000 was in 1970 an oil-field ghost town with only 204 residents. Pemeta, Markham, Capper, and Quay were all ghost towns by 1970 (Table V).

Origins of Oil Boom Towns

Oil Boom Towns in the Cushing Field
(Origins Through 1920)

Quay (Lawson)

The town of Lawson was platted in the early 1890s by Stonewall J. Lawson, a farmer who came to Oklahoma Territory following the first land opening in 1889 (see attached plat map). A United States Post Office was established at Lawson on January 17, 1894. The town changed its name from Lawson to Quay on February 24, 1903 because of confusion with Lawton, a town in southwestern Oklahoma. The new name was taken from a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Quay was unique in that it was located in both Payne and Pawnee Counties, the north side of Main Street being in Pawnee, the south side in Payne.

In 1914, oil was discovered in the area between Quay and Yale and the farming community of 150 people was transformed into an oil boom town of 5,000 population with an additional 5,000 workers living in surrounding oil field encampments. There were some 600 producing wells within ten miles of the town site.

During the boom period of 1914-1920, Quay's Main Street commercial district covered three-fourths of a mile. It included several hotels and boarding houses, six restaurants, three groceries, two hardwares, a pool hall, a drug store, lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, Masonic Hall, picture show, several livery stables, and numerous oil field supply businesses. The Ku Klux Klan was strong as an estimated 50 percent of the population were members. The Klan staged demonstrations on the Twin Mounds west of Yale.

In the 1920s, two devastating oil field fires that started in the nearby camps swept down Main Street destroying most of the town's commercial district. The depression of the 1930s and declining oil production dealt a severe blow to Quay. The town lost its U.S. Post Office in 1957 and no stores remain. Today, Quay is a ghost town with only the Root Hotel building (now a residence) serving as a reminder of town's once bustling commercial district during the oil boom period.

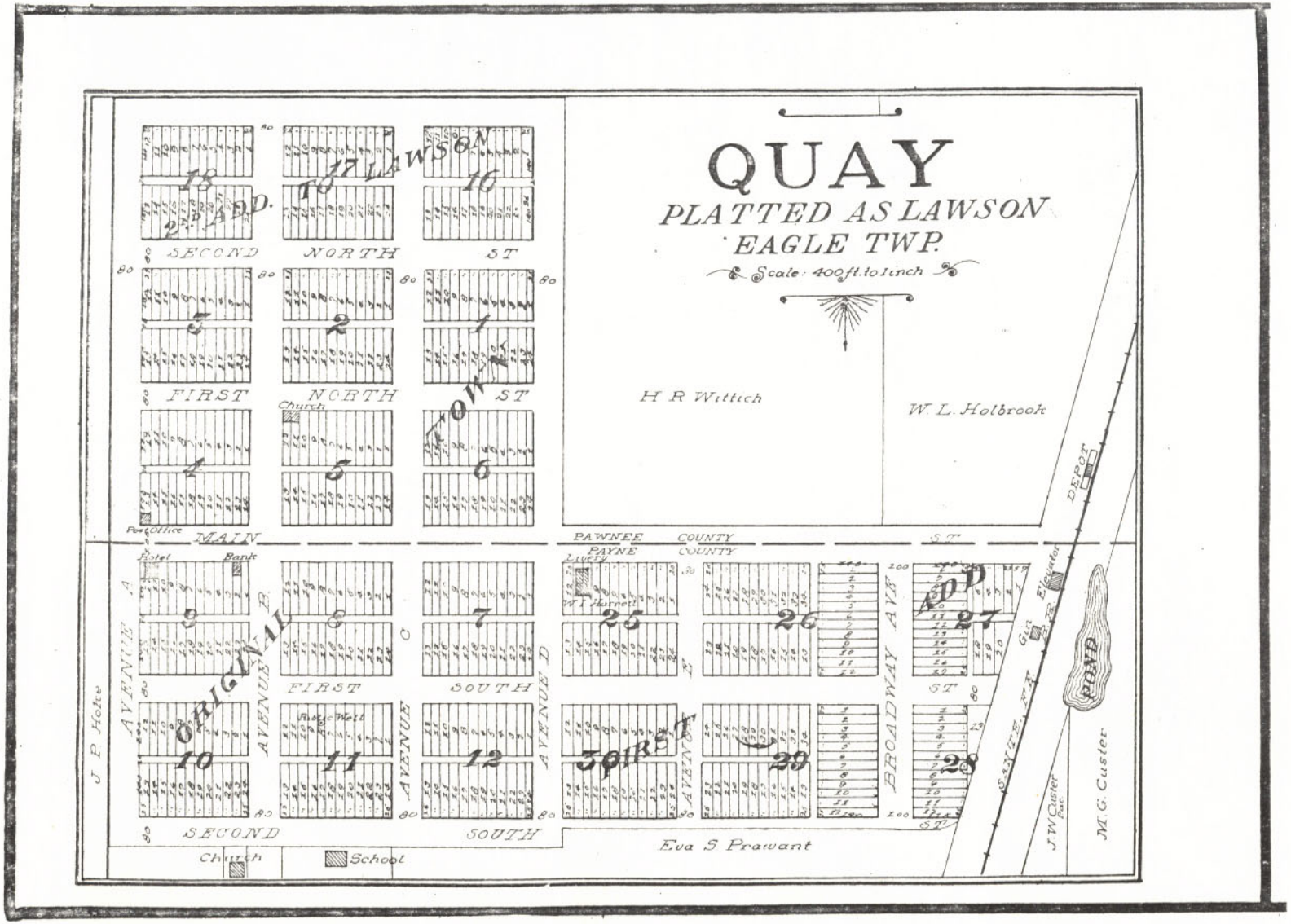
Sources: Hedrick, Harry, "Quay or Lawson," Cimarron Valley Historical Society Journal, Vol. 1 (1973), pp. 58-59.

Morris, John W., Ghost Towns of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Shirk, George H., Oklahoma Place Names. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.

Yale

Yale began as a small agricultural community in the mid-1890s. A United States Post Office was established October 4, 1895. The town's name was selected by Sterling F. Underwood, first postmaster, because of a Yale lock on the post office door. Ed Myers, a local farmer, sold land to the Canfield Brothers (Wilbur and George), who platted the townsite of Yale


QUAY
PLATTED AS LAWSON
EAGLE TWP.
Scale: 400 ft. to 1 inch
H R Wittich
W L. Holbrook
ORIGINAL LAWSON
ADD.
SECOND NORTH ST
FIRST NORTH ST
FIRST SOUTH
SECOND SOUTH
MAIN
PAWNEE COUNTY
PAYNE COUNTY
AVENUE A
AVENUE B
AVENUE C
AVENUE D
BROADWAY AVE
DEPOT
POND
Church
School
Post Office
Hotel
Bank
Livery
J P Holtz
Eva S Prawant
M G. Custer
J W Custer
Gin Elevator

(see attached plat map). Yale's early growth can be attributed to its location on two railroad lines which entered Indian Territory just after 1900. The Eastern Oklahoma (later merged with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe) reached Yale in 1902. A second railroad, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, completed its tracks through Yale a year later.

Yale had grown to a population of 439 by Oklahoma statehood in 1907. Cotton was the dominant crop in the surrounding agricultural community and Yale served as a major cotton processing center for the area. By 1910, Yale was exporting 5,000 bales of cotton per year.

Although Yale's central business district provided a number of goods and services to the surrounding rural area prior to the oil boom, the commercial district did not flourish until the discovery of oil between Yale and Quay in 1914. Hotels, boarding houses, and sleeping rooms increased because of the need for housing for oil field workers. Hotel Yale, Elk Hotel, and American Hotel were all built during the boom period. The American, constructed in 1918, is the only remaining hotel left from the boom era. As a result of the oil business, Yale supported three banks. The assets of the three banks in 1915 were: Yale State Bank, $223,000; First National Bank, $188,000; and the Farmers' National Bank (which had just opened), $55,000. The number of cafes, theatres, dry goods and grocery stores likewise increased. Most of the new businesses were located in the White Way District at the intersection of Main and Broadway Streets. Social institutions were also affected by the oil boom. New schools, churches, libraries, and health care facilities were needed to serve the growing population. Many of these new buildings such as the Yale Baptist Church (1916) and the Mabel Dale Hospital (1917) were financed by oil wealth.

The discovery of oil in the area stimulated the development of production facilities including refineries, tank farms, and pipelines. During the boom period, fourteen refineries were located near Yale (Table II-a). Population peaked at an estimated 6,000 during the boom period, although it was not reflected in the 1920 census when population had leveled off to approximately 2,600. The boom period had ended by 1920 and oil field workers moved on to new fields in Oklahoma and Texas.

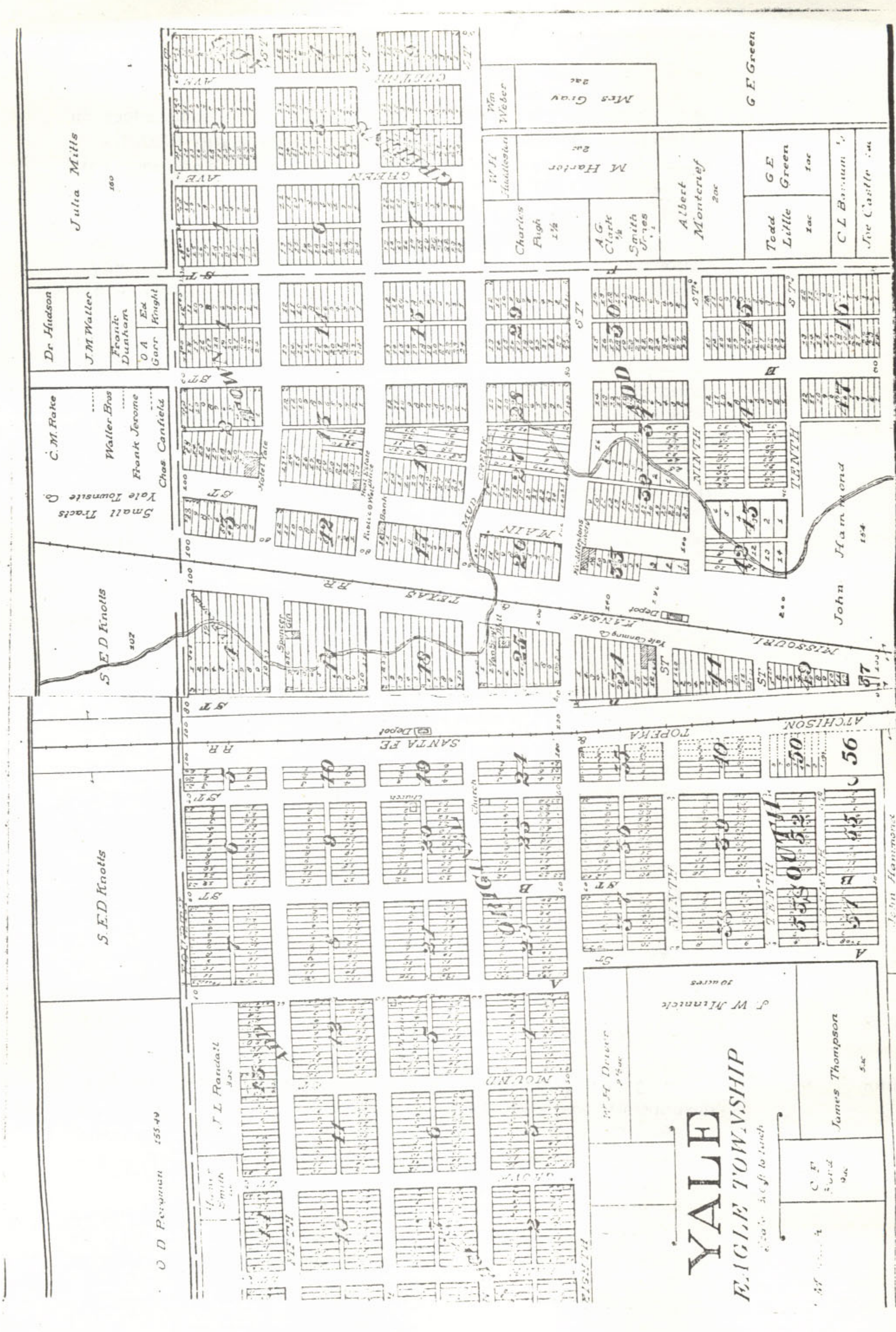
Sources: Morgan, Kathy, "Historical Development of Yale, Oklahoma: 1895-1920," Unpublished seminar paper, Oklahoma State University, 1980.

Yale Democrat, June 3, 1915.

Oilton

During the first years of production in the Cushing field, Drumright was the principal boom town. By the summer of 1914, output in the area of the Dropright Dome (north of Drumright) began to increase. New boom towns appeared such as Pemeta and Markham, however, the boom town to achieve the greatest longevity was Oilton, six miles north of Drumright.

The Oil Belt Terminal Railroad, a spur of the St. Louis and San Francisco, reached the Cimarron River from the north in 1915. On the south side of the river, members of the real estate firm of Eaton and Dunn laid out a townsite


YALE
EAGLE TOWNSHIP
Julia Mills
Dr Hudson
J M Waller
Frank Dunham
Ed Knight
O A Garr
C M Rake
Waller Bros
Frank Jerome
Chas Canfield
Small Tracts
Yale Townsite Co.
S E D Knotts
O D Peroman
J L Randall
James Thompson
J W Minnick
John Hammond
G E Green
Mrs Gray
M Harter
W H Huddleston
Wm Weber
Charles Pugh
A G Clark
Smith Jones
Albert Montcrief
Todd Little
C L Barnum
Joe Castle
MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS R R
SANTA FE R.R.
ATCHISON TOPEKA
Depot
MUD CREEK
GREEN
MAIN
NINTH
TENTH
MOUND
Hotel Yale
Church
Yale Canning Co

for a community to be named Oil Town (Oilton) (see attached plat map). They held the first sale of town lots on February 15, 1915, and within seven weeks there was a rollicking boom town of an estimated 3,000 population in what had been a cotton patch. A United States Post Office was established May 5, 1915. Oilton's first post office was in a frame building that measured six feet by eight feet. Recipients of mail paid 25¢ to get their letters. The volume of mail was so great that clerks had to use other facilities such as pool halls where they would open the sacks on the pool tables and let people search through the unsorted piles.

By the time Oilton was officially incorporated in 1919, it boasted of 600 buildings and tents being used for businesses and residences. The city became the center of activity for oil operators in the northern part of the field.

Road construction in the oil field was slow in coming. In 1915, the trustees of Tiger Township in Creek County authorized construction of two main roads which would intersect at Oilton. They also acquired the necessary financial assistance to build a $27,000 bridge across the Cimarron River, one mile east of town.

Officials of the Santa Fe and Oil Field Railroad, which had reached Drumright from Cushing in June of 1915, began building a line from Drumright to Oilton in mid-summer 1915. The line, however, was abandoned before completion because of the decline in oil production by late 1915. The boom was over and Oilton's population decreased to approximately 2,200 by 1920.

Sources: Parker, Albert R., "Life and Labor in the Mid-Continent Oil Fields," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1951.

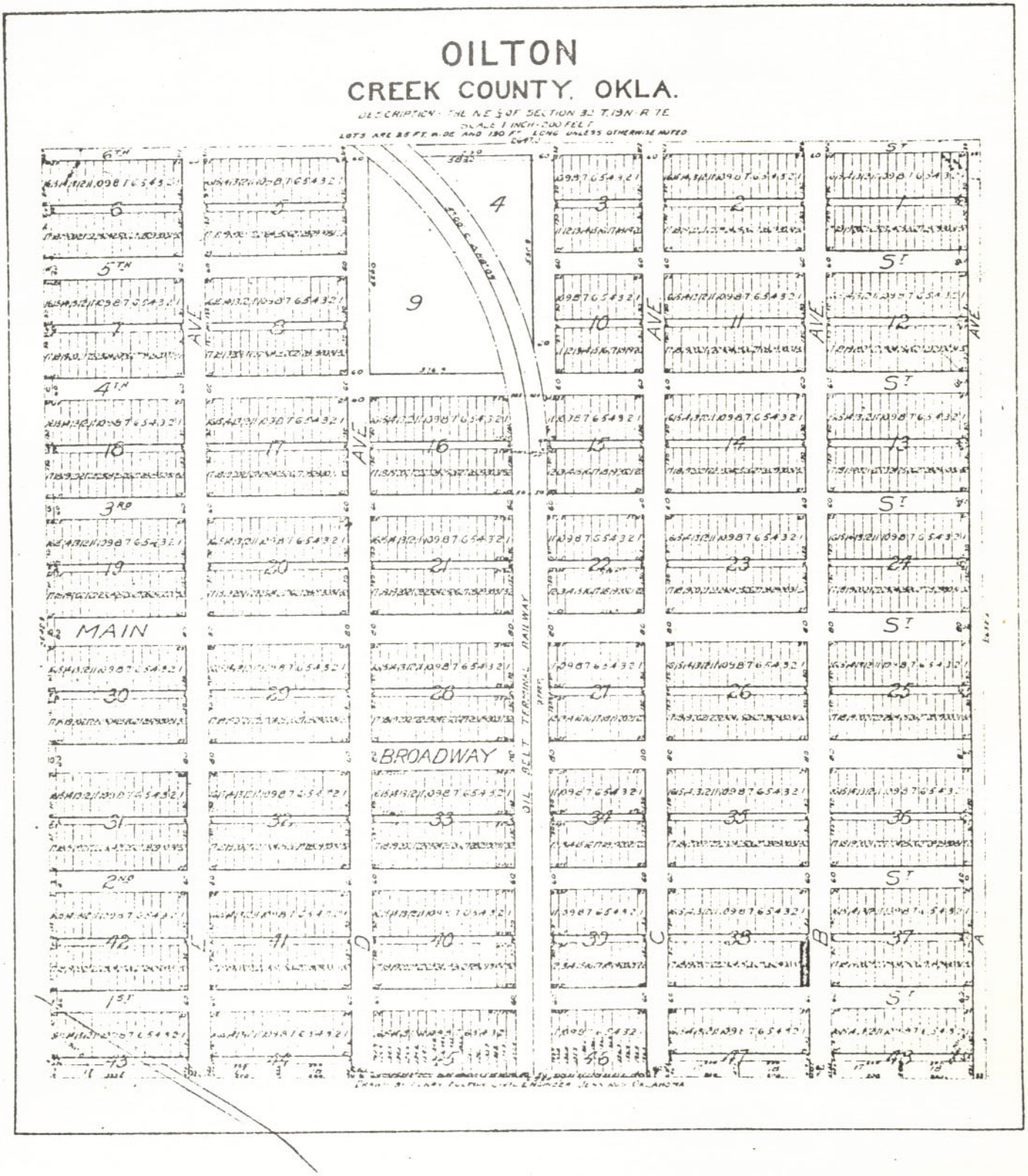
Cushing Daily Citizen, September 30, 1955.

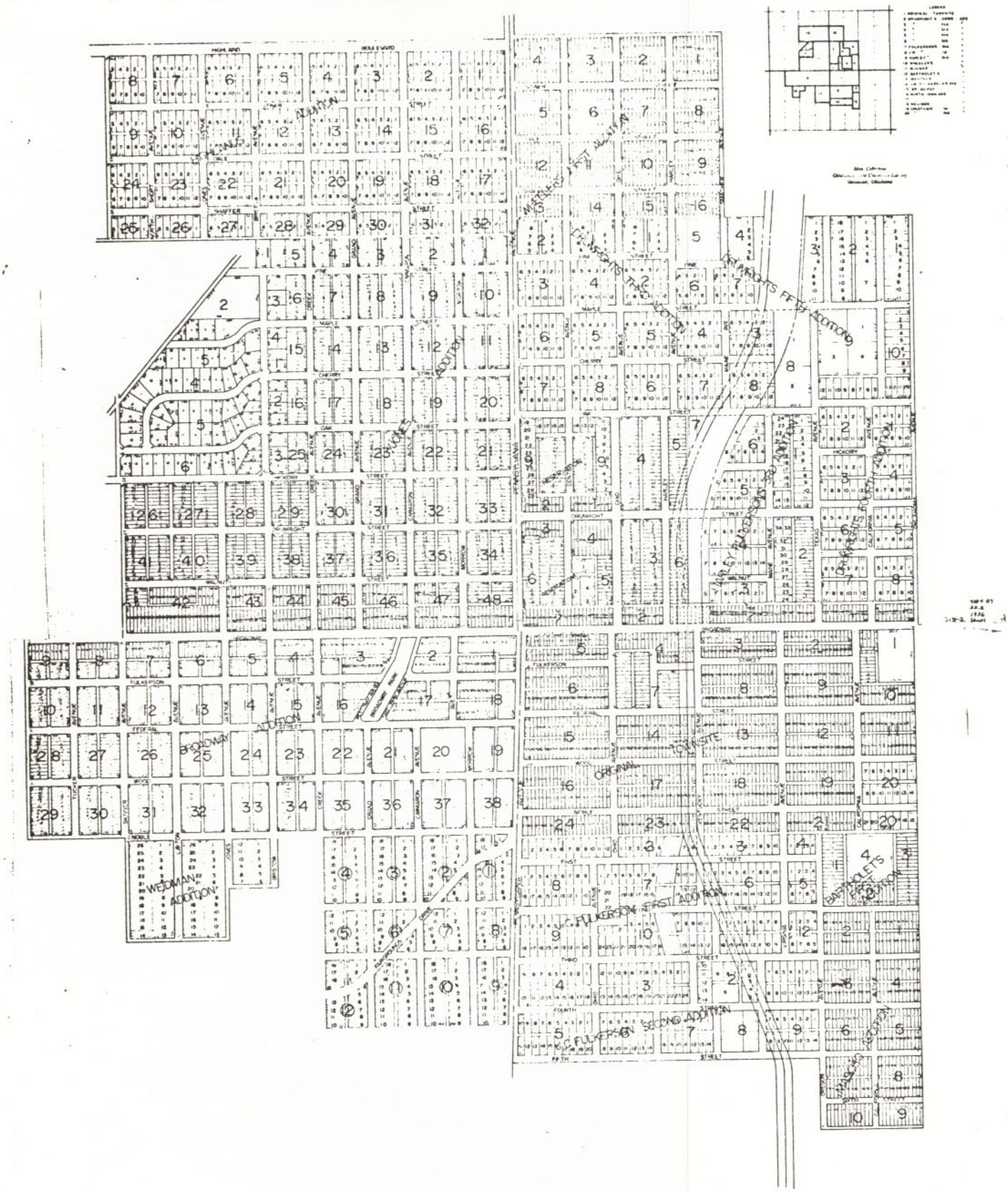
Drumright Derrick, July 17, 1962.

Drumright

In March of 1912, Tom Slick, a young "wildcatter," brought in the first producing well in the Cushing field. It was located on the Frank Wheeler farm approximately twelve miles east of Cushing, the nearest town. Cushing soon becam the hub of activity for the expanding oil field because of its two railroads (Sante Fe and Katy), however, the problems of traveling from Cushing to the area of the first wells were many. The road from Cushing to the new discoveries was little more than a path through the hilly blackjack countryside. Travelers had to ford three creeks and the dirt road became a mud quagmire when it rained. The Stillwater Gazette reported 150 to 250 teams on the road day and night hauling oil machinery and building material to the new field.

The demand for a supply point closer to the new wells prompted Aaron Drumright and J. W. Fulkerson, who farmed plots adjacent to each other, to sell leases for a planned community about one mile south of Wheeler No. 1 well. The sale of town lots began in January, 1913 and by the time the town was incorporated in March of the same year, it boasted a population of an estimated 5,000. Originally the townsite was called Fulkerson, but it was changed to Drumright because the pronunciation of Fulkerson by the oil


OILTON
CREEK COUNTY, OKLA.
DESCRIPTION - THE NE ¼ OF SECTION 32 T.19N R.7E
SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET
LOTS ARE 25 FT. WIDE AND 130 FT. LONG UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
6TH
5TH
4TH
3RD
2ND
1ST
MAIN
BROADWAY
AVE
ST
OIL BELT TERMINAL RAILWAY



PLAT OF

DRUMRIGHT, OKLAHOMA

field workers offended the citizens of the new community (see attached plat map).

By mid-summer 1914, Drumright was a city of 7,000 people, and by the end of that year, the population had reached 10,000 of whom 95 percent were men. A fire department was organized to cope with the numerous oil field fires which destroyed many of Drumright's early wood structures. By 1915, Broadway, the main street which had been the property line between the Fulkerson and Drumright farms, was paved and more permanent buildings constructed of native sandstone and red brick were being erected along the street's corridor. There were a total of 123 business establishments, forty-five of which dispensed food or shelter in some form. Numerous hotels, boarding houses, and sleeping rooms were needed as housing for oil field workers.

Both Drumright and Fulkerson assumed an active role in the development of the downtown commercial district and the construction of the first schools and churches. Both men gained considerable wealth from the sale of town lots and oil leases which they used in erecting the Drumright State Bank, Aaron Drumright Building, J. W. Fulkerson Building, and the Drumright Methodist Church, all of which still remain in the downtown area.

Drumright's population peaked at an estimated 20,000 by 1916, but as oil production rapidly declined in the late teens, independent drillers and field hands scattered to strikes in other parts of Oklahoma and Texas signaling the end of the boom period.

Sources: Lloyd, Heather M., "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field," M.A. thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1976.

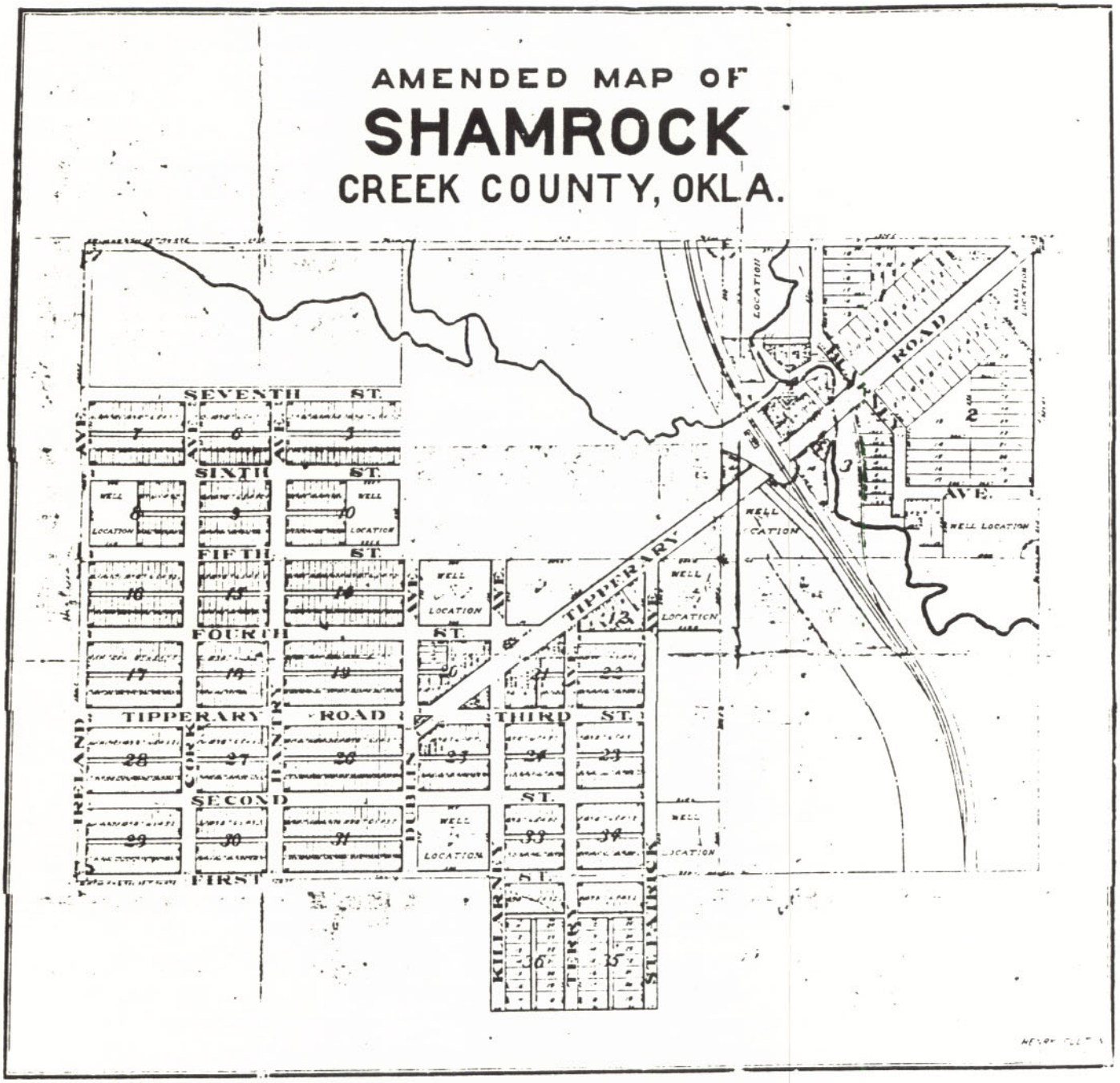
Forbes, Charles G., "The Origin and Early Development of the Oil Industry in Oklahoma," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1939.

Sweet, Robert C., "Drumright, 1912-1917," Unpublished seminar paper, Oklahoma State University, 1980.

Shamrock

Shamrock began as a country hamlet shortly after the turn of the century. A United States Post Office was established on July 9, 1910. The name was taken from the hometown of the first postmaster, J. M. Thomas, who hailed from Shamrock, Illinois. The town consisted of two general stores, a cafe, and a population of 35.

In 1915, the townsite was shifted to the southern edge of the Cushing Oil Field where it became a full-fledged boom town with a population in excess of 10,000 (see attached plat map). The Sapulpa and Oil Fields Railroad was soon laid into Shamrock to serve the transportation needs of the burgeoning oil field community. By 1916, after the flush production of the Tucker sand began, Shamrock's population had increased to an estimated 25,000. One traveler described this busy active community as "a dirty collection of one-storied shanties, with all the vice and disorder of a mushroom city." Tom Slick and Harry Sinclair, prominent names in the development of the Cushing field, raced buckskin teams up and down Shamrock's main street.


AMENDED MAP OF
SHAMROCK
CREEK COUNTY, OKLA.
SEVENTH ST.
SIXTH ST.
FIFTH ST.
FOURTH ST.
TIPPERARY ROAD
THIRD ST.
SECOND ST.
FIRST ST.
IRELAND AVE.
CORK AVE.
DUBLIN AVE.
TIPPERARY AVE.
KILLARNEY AVE.
ST. PATRICK AVE.
WELL LOCATION

Shamrock took on an Irish tone when the new location was surveyed and platted. The main street was named Tipperary Road, and other streets were named Cork, Dublin, Ireland, St. Patrick, and Killarney. Many of the buildings were painted green and roofed with green-colored shingles. The two newspapers sported Irish names: The Brogue and The Blarney. Reasons for the Irish flavor of the town have not been clear.

Shamrock began declining in the mid-1920s. Oil field workers moved on to new boom towns where more work was assured and pay was higher. Nearby oil field camps were deserted as oil production decreased. By 1930 the population of Shamrock had dwindled to about 800 people. With the construction of State Highway 16 near the western edge of town, the remaining businesses moved from the old commercial district. Approximately 200 people now live in Shamrock.

Sources: Peattie, Roderick, "Hunting Oil in Oklahoma," Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 129 (1922), p. 639.

Morris, John W., Ghost Towns of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

"Shamrock," typescript (1935), Oklahoma Historical Society Library.

Markham

In late 1913, oil was discovered on the farm of John H. Markham, Jr. and virtually overnight an oil boom town emerged near the Markham lease. The Markham No. 4 well on the NW ¼, Section 8, T18N, R7E proved to be the largest oil discovery on the west side of the Cimarron River. The Cushing Independent of October 24, 1913 reported that "it runs natural about one hundred barrels per hour," which indicated the Layton sand layer extended to the west.

The town of Markham was platted and laid out on September 15, 1914 (see attached plat map). It grew to a population of 800 in 100 days with over 60 businesses, many of which moved from a small oil camp known as Dropright, located approximately one mile south down the Cimarron River Valley. The town was built on a hill overlooking the Cimarron Valley and was situated about seven miles northeast of Drumright and eight miles southeast of Yale. The townsite was located on a 40 acre tract owned by F. M. Marrs. Marrs and S. W. Colvin entered into a partnership to build the town. J. F. Patterson acted as sales agent for the townsite company and more than 300 lots were sold by January 1, 1915.

The business district of Markham included a bank, a 2-story hotel, a drug store, livery stable, photography studio, 3-chair barber shop, several cafes and pool halls, a bakery, a hardware and furniture store, a meat market, a confectionery, and several rooming houses. A United States Post Office was established on February 26, 1915.

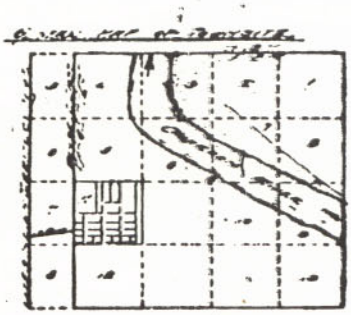
Markham was the site of the Markham Ferry located on the south side of the Cimarron River which was the principal means of crossing for travelers between Stillwater and Yale on one side and Cushing and Drumright on the other.

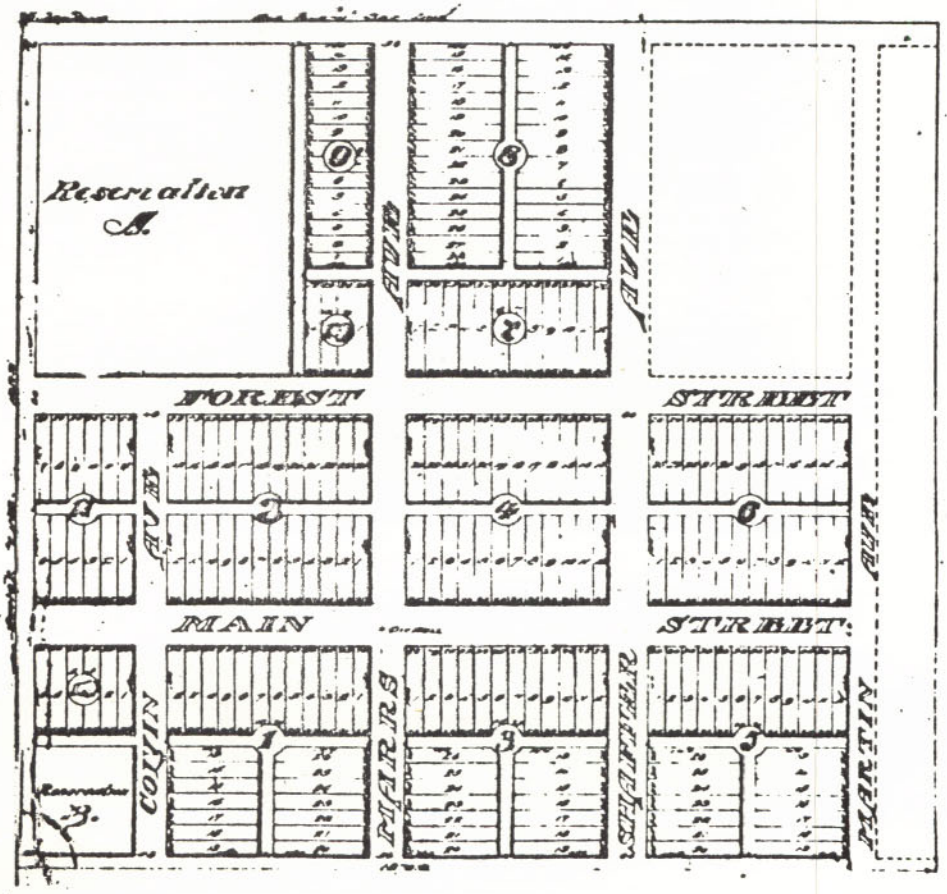
By 1930, Markham had lost its United States Post Office, oil production

MARKHAM

CREEK COUNTY

OKLAHOMA





had declined, and most of its residents had moved to nearby towns such as Oilton and Drumright. Thus in a matter of fifteen years, a new community had emerged from a farm field, reached its zenith during the flush production years of the Markham Oil Lease, and become an oil boom "ghost town."

Sources: Lloyd, Heather M., "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field." M.A. Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1976.

Cushing Independent, October 24, 1913.

Yale Democrat, January 1, 1915.

Shirk, George H., Oklahoma Place Names. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.

Pemeta

Pemeta emerged as an oil boom town in late 1914 as oil producers searched for new reservoirs of oil in the northern portion of the Cushing Field. Much of the exploratory activity took place in the Spring Creek Valley along the Cimarron River southwest of Oilton. The new town was located at the mouth of Tiger Creek where it emptied into the Cimarron River just east of the boundary between Payne and Creek Counties. Pemeta became the commercial center for the flourishing oil activity along the bed of the Cimarron River to the east. Residents of Pemeta, estimated during the boom years at 5,000-10,000, established parks and boulevards and made it more attractive than most oil field boom towns in Oklahoma. It was a short-lived "boom town" existing only about eight years from 1915 to 1923. Oil field workers moved on to new fields, the U.S. Post Office folded, and businesses moved to the nearby towns of Oilton and Drumright.

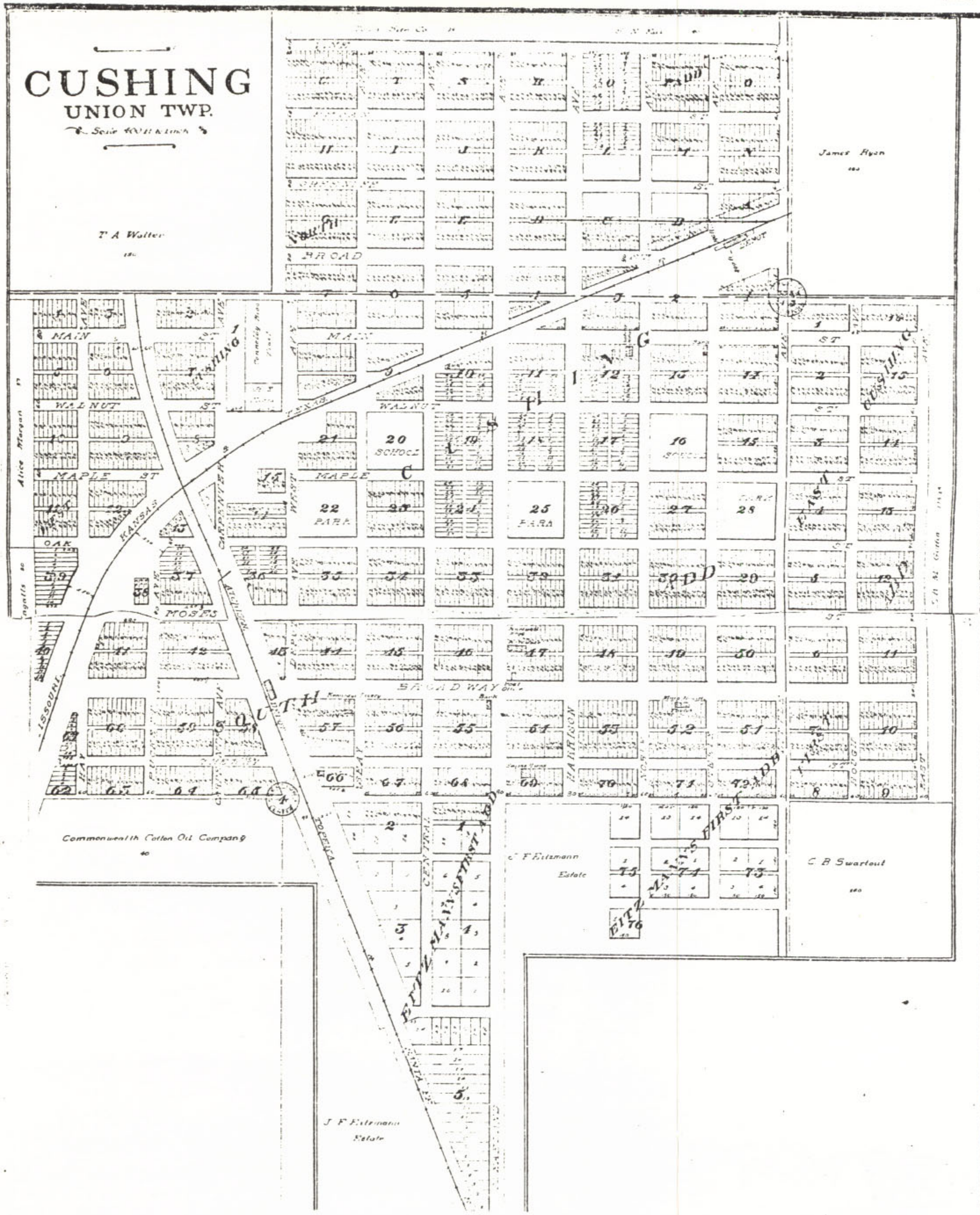
Sources: Shirk, George H., Oklahoma Place Names. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Lloyd, Heather M., "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field," M.A. Thesis, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1976.

Cushing

Cushing was founded in the Oklahoma Territorial Era of the early 1890s (see plat map). Prior to the discovery of oil twelve miles east of Cushing in 1912, it was a small agricultural-oriented community of approximately 800 residents. The surrounding farm land was devoted primarily to cotton production; and Cushing boasted of two cotton oil mills and two cotton gins, which provided the nucleus for the towns business transactions. Cushing was blessed with two railroad depots – Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) in 1902 and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe in 1903.

Following Tom Slick's strike on the Frank Wheeler farm, Cushing became the focal point for the new oil field because it was the principal town in the area and the closest railroad outlet. Within a year of the first well production, Cushing's population had reached an estimated 3,000. The Tulsa World reported that 2,000 people were living in tents near Cushing, the "Queen of the Oil Field." When production peaked at over 300,000 barrels per day in April 1915, the population of Cushing was estimated at 7,500 (Table V). Harlow's Weekly noted that if Tulsa was to ever have a rival for oil supremacy in the


CUSHING
UNION TWP.
T A Walter
James Ryan
BROAD
MAIN
WALNUT
MAPLE
OAK
MOSES
KANSAS
CARPENTER
WEST
SCHOOL
PARK
BROAD WAY
HARRISON
CENTRAL
TOPEKA
DEPOT
Alice Morgan
Ingalls
Commonwealth Cotton Oil Company
C F Eitzmann Estate
C B Swartout
J F Eitzmann Estate

Mid-Continental Fields, it was likely to be Cushing.

Cushing became the chief center for the oil business. There were refineries, supply warehouses, pipeline operations, and storage facilities being constructed; all in a matter of two to three years. Nine refineries had been erected by 1915, and some 30 operated at one time or another during the boom period (Table II-b). Five major oil field supply companies established distribution warehouses in Cushing: Jarecki, Continental, National, Frick-Reid, and Oil Well. Cushing became the "Pipeline Capital of the United States" with lines running to Missouri (Kansas City and St. Louis), Texas (Port Arthur, Gainesville, and Beaumont), Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Indiana (Whiting), Illinois (Chicago and East St. Louis), and West Tulsa (Table IV). Storage facilities were needed because of the surplus production and to store oil while waiting for higher prices. In 1915, the tank building payroll exceeded $200,000 a month and provided significant employment for Cushing's economy. The largest tank farm in the world was constructed by White and Sinclair just outside of Cushing. It covered 160 acres and contained 400-55,000 barrel tanks with an estimated storage capacity of approximately 60 million barrels. The Daily Oklahoman reported in 1915 that 700 railroad cars loaded with steel for storage tank construction were headed for the Cushing area.

Cushing was the hub of transportation activity for the oil field. The Cushing Independent of January 2, 1913 reported that about 350 teams of horses, mules, and wagons left Cushing each morning loaded with supplies for work in the field. In July 1914, Cushing's Katy Depot ranked second only to the one in St. Louis in freight receipts, while its Sante Fe Depot ranked first in Oklahoma in its company's receipts. The Santa Fe extended in four different directions from Cushing. The line from Newkirk to Pauls Valley put Cushing on the Santa Fe main line from Kansas City to the Gulf Coast, and branches of the Santa Fe extended into the oil field to Pemeta and Drumright.

Cushing's railroad facilities and its close proximity to the field's supply of natural gas encouraged more industrial growth. By 1914, Cushing had four cotton gins, a cotton compress, a shoe factory, and a brass and iron foundry, In its business district were at least seven lumber yards, three furniture stores, five drug stores, three large department stores, and three theatres. The price of business lots increased from $100 to $1,200 within six months. The town's only hotel, the Thompson, underwent renovation and reopened in June 1913 with ninety rooms. By 1915 Cushing had three more hotels to help accommodate the influx of oil field businessmen and workers.

Banking facilities were sorely needed to conduct oil field business. Cushing had three banks in February 1912. A year later the month's deposits in one bank alone amounted to $387,000, more than a four-fold increase over the total deposits for an entire year a decade earlier. The increase in deposits led to the establishment in April 1913 of a fourth bank, the Oklahoma State Bank.

Public services for the increased population became a problem for the city. Dr. A. H. Holland, Cushing's postmaster at the time of the oil boom, reported that he was forced to spend his own salary to pay his clerks in order to serve

the long lines wanting to pick up their mail. He and his clerks were faced with large numbers of unopened mail sacks each day and were often three days behind in sorting in-coming mail. Out-going mail was frequently delayed because of a lack of postage stamps. Telephone service demand mushroomed. Subscriptions rose from 61 in 1912 to over 800 in 1915. And because of inadequate water and sewage facilities, Cushing voters passed a bond in 1913 totaling $94,000 for the construction of a new water system and sewage line as the burgeoning town struggled to provide necessary services to its growing population.

As the town developed, more social and cultural institutions were established. Cushing established a local branch of the Y.M.C.A. in 1912 and a year later began a mid-summer Chatauqua program. By the end of 1914, Cushing's Opera House proudly opened for local entertainment.

In January 1914 Broadway Street, Cushing's main thoroughfare, was paved. While only one automobile owner lived in Cushing in 1912, there were more than 100 autos two years later and the city recorded its first traffic accident.

Thus Cushing became the base of operations for one of the wildest and most productive oil booms in Oklahoma's petroleum history. The producing region was named for Cushing, rather than Drumright or Oilton or Tiger Creek as later disputants claimed it should, because of a mistake. J. K. Gano, a leading oil man, wrote Cushing on the railroad's shipping tag instead of Tiger Creek while preparing the first consignment of crude oil for shipment. And by the end of the decade, the name "Cushing" was known to oil producers throughout the world.

Sources: Wells, Laura Lou, Young Cushing in Oklahoma Territory. Stillwater: Frontier Printers, 1975.

Lloyd, Heather M., "Oklahoma's Cushing Oil Field," M.A. Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1976.

Historic Property Descriptions

HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE CUSHING OIL FIELD

QUAY AREA

(1) Lawson Home/ Root Hotel

The Lawson Home/Root Hotel is significant for two reasons: (1) because of its association with Stonewall J. Lawson who homesteaded land in Oklahoma Territory in the early 1890's on which he developed a townsite that was originally named for him, and (2) the building was later the Root Hotel on Main Street in Lawson (Quay), one of the largest of the oil boom towns in the Cushing oil field.

The town of Lawson was platted in the early 1890's by Stonewall J. Lawson, a farmer who came to Oklahoma Territory following the first land opening in 1889. A United States Post Office was established at Lawson on January 17, 1894. The town changed its name from Lawson to Quay on February 24, 1903 because of confusion with Lawton, a town in southwestern Oklahoma.

In 1914, oil was discovered in the Quay area and the farming community was transformed overnight into an oil-boom town of 5,000 people with an additional 5,000 workers living in the surrounding oil camps. Because the town needed additional housing, the Lawson Home which had been purchased by the Root family in ca. 1910 became the Root Hotel. Hotels, boarding houses, and rooming houses were necessary commercial structures in oil boom towns because of the heavy and rapid influx of workers migrating to the oil fields.

In the 1920's, two devastating oil field fires that started in the nearby camps swept down main street of Quay destroying most of the town's commercial district which was three-fourths of a mile long during the boom period. Quay lost its United States Post Office in 1957 and no stores remain. Today, Quay is a ghost town with only the Root Hotel building as a reminder of the town's once bustling commercial district.

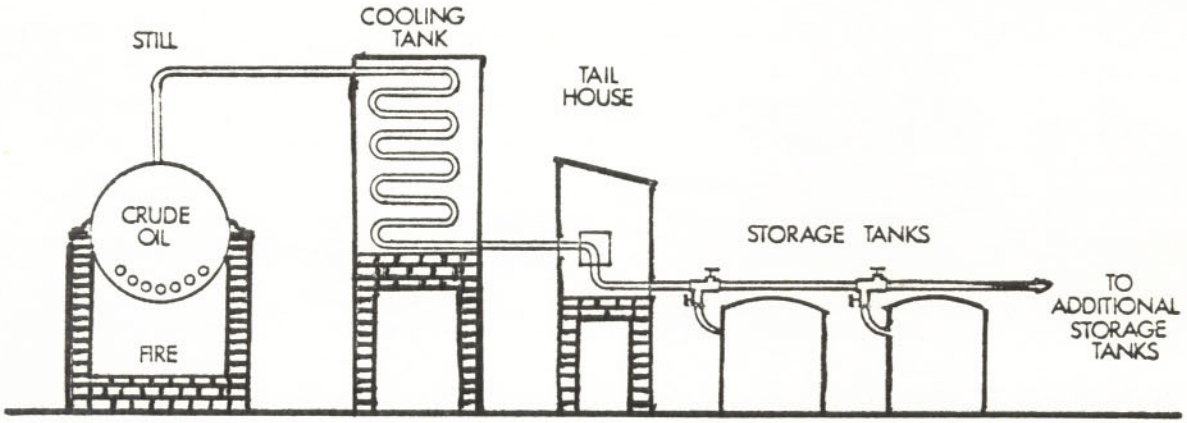
YALE

(1) Yale Oil Refining Company

The Yale Oil Refining Company is important because it is the only refinery site with significant early industrial structures left intact in the Cushing Oil field. It thus provides a vital educational resource concerning primitive industrial complexes built during oil boom periods including design of buildings, use of construction materials, arrangement of structures, and positioning of the refinery complex in relation to the oil fields. Furthermore, the remaining structures furnish educational information concerning the early oil refining process (see diagram on page 30).

There were more than fifty refineries located throughout the Cushing field during the oil boom period of 1912 to 1920 when Oklahoma dominated the petroleum industry in the United States. The Yale Oil Refining Company was built in 1916 at a cost of $30,000 with an initial daily capacity of 1,000 barrels of crude oil. It refined crude oil in the Cushing district until 1936 when operations ceased due to decreased crude oil production.

DIAGRAM OF EARLY REFINING PROCESS



Source: Bowles, Charles E., The Petroleum Industry. Kansas City, Missouri: Schooley Stationery and Printing Company, 1921.

(2) Canfield House

The Canfield House is significant for two reasons: (1) its association with Wilbur and George Canfield, who developed the townsite of Yale, Oklahoma and were commercial and industrial leaders of the community for over twenty-five years, and (2) it is one of the oldest dwellings left in the town of Yale. The Canfield Brothers purchased a cornfield from Ed Myers, a local farmer, in 1900 and platted the town of Yale. During the formative years of the community, they owned the State Bank of Yale and maintained large holdings in the Farmers National Bank. In 1907, the Canfields started the Yale Wholesale Grocer Company, which became one of the largest businesses of its type in the area. By 1915, the Yale Grocer Company was worth $400,000 with a branch office in Drumright, Oklahoma. During the oil boom years of 1915-1925, the Canfield Brothers were co-owners of the Canfield Refining Company built near Yale in 1917. Built in 1906, the Canfield House, which was the residence of Wilbur Canfield, is one of the oldest structures that remains in the community.

(3) O. C. Dale House

The O. C. Dale House is significant because of its association with Mabel Dale and Vida Tull and because it was used as a hospital during the oil boom years of 1917-18. Dale and Tull were oil-wealthy half-sisters who made important contributions to the educational, religious, and health planning aspects of the Yale, Oklahoma community during its oil-boom years of 1915 to 1925. Both women donated large sums of money, derived from oil royalties, to finance the construction of the Mabel Dale Hospital in 1918 and the First Baptist Church in 1919. Mabel Dale took an active role in providing health care to the oil field workers and their families after the discovery of oil near Yale in late 1914. Miss Dale and Dr. James Potts, who she later married, were instrumental in converting the O. C. Dale House (Miss Dales's childhood home) into temporary medical facilities following a fire which destroyed the down-town Yale hospital in 1916. The temporary facility served the community while a permanent hospital, named after Miss Dale, was being constructed in 1918 across the street from the O. C. Dale House. Vida Tull was prominent in the educational history of the community. Earnings from her oil lease allowed her to finance an elementary school which was constructed on the Vida Way Lease to serve the oil field workers' children living in the sur-rounding encampments.

(4) Yale Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church is significant because it played a vital role in the evolution of the oil field boom town of Yale, Oklahoma and because it was constructed with funds derived from oil royalties and wages accumulated from lease owners and workers. Churches were usually one of the first social insti-tutions to be organized in the lawless and vice-ridden oil towns. They estab-lished a moral code in the social life of the oil field communities where law enforcement and justice were scarce. They also provided a social outlet for oil field workers and their families. Mabel Dale and Vida Tull, half-sisters who owned land that was leased to oil companies, made large donations to the building fund for this church. The First Baptist Church has served the Yale

community for almost 65 years.

The First Baptist Church of Yale, Oklahoma is a one-story building constructed in 1916. The dimensions of the original structure were 52' x 55'. The construction material is buff brick which is laid in stretcher courses with tooled joints. The roof is a gently sloped hipped type. Corinthian and Federalist vocabulary have been applied to the building. The west and north entrances include many characteristics of the Corinthian order including two pairs of fluted columns, capitals enriched with acanthus leaves, and entablatures which feature dentils along the projecting cornices. Splayed stairs lead to the entrances on both west and north facades. The octagonal dome at the apex and the blockish appearance of the building are characteristic of the Federalist period. No vaulting results on the inside from the dome application. Two large Palladian-type stained glass windows dominate the entrances on the west and north sides of the building. Neither of these windows carry any form of religious narrative, but do contain the names of Mabel Dale and Vida Tull written in the glass at the bottom of each window. There has been a major addition to the west end of the building during the last fifteen years. The addition is 40'x45' and is constructed with brick of the same color as the original building, but not of the same size. The remainder of the exterior of the building is unaltered. Minor remodeling was completed in the sancturary during the last twenty years, however, it has not altered the original floor plan.

(5) White Way Historic District

The White Way District is a group of well-preserved commercial buildings that once served as the central business district for the oil boom town of Yale, Oklahoma during the Cushing oil field's flush production years of 1915 through 1925. The district was non-existent in 1914 when oil was discovered in the northern portion of Oklahoma's Cushing field and Yale was only a small farming community of 685 residents. Within a three year period, 1915-1918, the White Way commercial district emerged as the chief trading and marketing center for an approximately 150 square mile area By 1920, the town's population had grown to 2,601 because of the increased migration of oil field workers and their families; and the construction of thirteen oil refineries, the development of Texaco's oil storage tank farm, and the origin and expansion of several independent oil companies. Oil production in the Yale area allowed Oklahoma to continue as the leading oil producing state in 1915 and 1916.

The White Way District contains the greatest concentration of commercial buildings erected during Yale's oil boom period. They were constructed as a result of the sudden and overwhelming need for additional services including food, lodging, health care, legal aid, banking transactions, and oil field transportation.

The Yale State Bank, built in 1915, opened its doors with $223,000 in assets primarily derived from the oil boom. Banks were important commercial institutions in the oil boom era when wealth was being rapidly accumulated and there were few, if any, facilities to safely deposit funds. Prior to the advent of banks in the oil boom towns in the Cushing field, many oil field residents

traveled to far-distant towns such as Tulsa to deposit their money for safe-keeping.

The F. M. Burdick Building, also erected in 1915, served as both a grocery (first floor) and offices for physicians and attorneys (second floor). During an era when poor sanitation, disease, and injuries were common, physicians played an important role in providing health care services for the oil boom area residents. Attorneys supplied needed legal aid at a time when disputes arose over oil leases and mineral rights ownership. The Burdick Grocery, Warden Drug, and Davis Variety Store represent businesses that were typical commercial enterprises serving the numerous oil field workers and their families.

The Burris Company Building, constructed in 1917, furnished teamster service and wagon repair for the surrounding oil field encampments. Prior to modern transportation, horse-drawn wagons were the major source of transportation in the oil fields where they moved drilling rigs, pumpers, and other oil field equipment from place to place as new wells were discovered in the region. The Burris Company Building stands as the only remaining evidence in the Cushing Oil Field of that form of transportation which played such a vital role in oil field production operations.

The American Hotel, completed in 1918, was built with funds supplied by Mabel Dale, a Creek Indian girl who used oil revenues derived from wells on her land near Yale. Miss Dale, in an attempt to bring some sophistication to the development of the town's business district, hired architects from Oklahoma City to design the multi-purpose structure. The three story commercial venture, consisted of seventy guest rooms (upper two floors), a bank and two stores (first floor), and a cafe and barber shop (basement). The American Hotel was hub of the once-thriving White Way commercial district.

The four obelisks were placed in the heart of Yale's central business district and dedicated on November 11, 1921 (Armistice Day). These four historic objects represented a small community's expression of patriotism and admiration for those men of the Yale vicinity who lost their lives in World War I. Each memorial obelisk included an electric lamp placed at its apex which furnished lighting for the downtown commercial district and, therefore, became known as "The Great White Way." Erected three years following the conclusion of World War I, these commemorative obelisks still stand as a reminder to the people of Yale of those men who served in the armed services during America's first overseas war.

The White Way District continued as the thriving central business district of Yale until the 1930's when oil production in the area declined and newer commercial buildings were constructed northward along Main Street. Three of the six buildings, however, still serve commercial and social functions for the community. The Yale State Bank Building is currently occupied by a thrift shop on the first floor, and Davis Variety Store contains the only laundromat in town and the F. M. Burdick Building serves as the meeting place for the Yale chapter of the American Legion. The American Hotel, Burris Company Building, and Warden Drug are vacant, however, present owners indicate possible renovation and adaptive reuse in the future.

(6) Sun Refinery and Camp

The Sun Oil Refinery and Camp is significant for the following reasons: (1) it was Sun Oil Company's first operation in Oklahoma, (2) it includes the only remaining oil field camp buildings left in the Cushing field that date from the oil boom period, (3) the founding of this refinery and camp resulted in one of the most significant mergers in Oklahoma's petroleum history, and (4) the Sun Refinery processed the crude oil into Blue Sunoco gasoline which became well-known in the eastern United States because of its color.

The Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia, owned by the Jonathan Pugh Family, built their first refinery in Oklahoma in 1915 following the discovery of oil in the northern portion of the Cushing field. The Sun Camp, built within the next ten years, included company-owned housing for production managers and employees and a barn constructed by Sun workers to be used as a recreation facility. As one former employee described it: "We were one, big happy family." The barn afforded the Sun workers many social opportunities as it contained a dance floor and band stage, a game room, and a concessionary.

The Sun Oil Company merged with Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation, better known as Sunray DX, in 1970 to become Sun Industries. Midcontinent Petroleum of Tulsa had evolved from two early companies in Oklahoma: Joshua Cosden Company and Sunray Oil Company.

The Sun Refinery near Yale, Oklahoma produced Blue Sunoco gasoline which was shipped by rail to marketing facilities east of the Mississippi where it became a Sun trademark due to its color. The gasoline was colored blue with a dye so it could be easily recognized in the glass bulbs atop old gasoline pumps located at Sun service stations in the eastern United States. The blue colored gasoline represented one of the early forms of advertising by an oil company.

The Sun Refinery ceased operations in the early 1950s, however, the Sun Company still owns pipeline operations in the area and retains ownership of the original office building and maintenance shop, and the site where the refinery once stood. The last two company-owned houses in the Sun Camp were purchased from Sun in ca. 1941 by C. B. Carter, the last plant superintendent, and remained in the Carter Family until 1971. Robert B. Williams purchased the five acre tract, where both houses and recreation barn are located, in 1971.

(7) Norfolk Bridge

The Norfolk Bridge is significant because it has been a major artery of transportation in the Cushing oil field area for over 70 years. It is also significant because it has helped supply water to the city of Yale, Oklahoma and to the refineries and oil camps located near Yale for over 65 years.

Water pipes were affixed to the bridge structure which carried water from a deep well on the south side of the Cimarron River to the city and surrounding oil facilities located north of the river. In recent years, a natural gas pipeline has been attached to the bridge. It carries needed fuel to the city of Yale where it is used for domestic heating and cooking.

The Norfolk Bridge is a Parker Truss type which is a modified Pratt Truss.

It is composed of five spans of approximately 100' each, placed on five concrete piers. The spans are riveted cast iron. The bridge is approximately 16' wide with a wooden floor. The height is approximately 35' above the "flow-line" of the Cimarron River. The single-lane bridge is 700' long and is equipped with a 7/8 inch cable guard rail. The structure was built in 1909 by the Canton Bridge Company. The Payne County Commission recently repaired the single lane wooden floor at a cost of $9,000 and some of the original wood stringers have been replaced. Located on old Oklahoma State Highway No. 18 approximately 1.6 miles south of Yale, the bridge currently serves as an artery for north-south bound rural traffic. Water and gas pipelines affixed to the west side of the bridge floor still serve the city of Yale.

(8) Sante Fe and Katy Railroad Bridge

The Santa Fe and Katy Railroad Bridge is significant for two reasons (1) it is one of two remaining gauntlet bridges left in the United States, and (2) it was the major crossing over the Cimarron River for the two railroads which served the Cushing oil field communities and oil/gas companies.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroads were two of the first railroads to enter Oklahoma prior to statehood. They extended their tracts into the Cushing area immediately following the turn of the century, Santa Fe in 1902 and Katy in 1903. As they extended their lines southward, the two railroads ran almost parallel by the time they reached the Cimarron River. It was at this point that the two railroad companies by mutual agreement arranged to build a bridge which would be shared by both. Santa Fe agreed to supply the funds for building the bridge and Katy would be responsible for maintenance.

With the construction of the gauntlet bridge, the two railroads became the principal means of transporting passengers and freight from throughout the Mid-West to the Cushing oil field towns and oil/gas companies. The bridge also enabled the northern and southern portions of the Cushing oil field to be connected by both passenger and freight service.

The Santa Fe and Katy Railroad Bridge is a gauntlet bridge. A gauntlet bridge has one track shared by two railroads with lay by tracks on either end of the bridge in case two trains meet at the bridge. The bridge is an A-Girder, steel truss structure composed of six spans of approximately 80' each, placed on seven concrete piers. The piers are 16'10" at the base, 16' at the top with a 17' wide cap on each pier. The bridge is approximately 17' wide and the height is 30' above the "flow-line" of the Cimarron River.

The approaches on each end of the bridge consist of four 14' spans on wooden pilings which makes the total length of the structure 590'. It is equipped with 675' of 85 lb. guard rail, an inspection plan, and a 17' x 15' handcar platform. The main structure was built in 1903 by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. The approaches were constructed in 1923. The bridge is in excellent condition and is still being used by the Sante Fe Railway Company. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) no longer serves the area. The bridge is surrounded by dense forest and brush and can be reached only by walking down the tracks approximately one mile south of Norfolk Road.

(9) Texaco (Phillips) Tank Farm

The Texaco (Phillips) Tank Farm is significant because it is the only remaining structure of this type left in the northern portion of the Cushing oil field and because it represents the beginning of a major oil firm in the Cushing oil district. Tank farms were vital structures during the oil boom years because storage was needed in an era when oil was being discovered more rapidly than storage facilities could be built. Prior to storage tanks, much of the oil was channeled into open earth pits or dammed ravines, or was wasted because facilities were not available. The tank farm was originally built and operated by the Texas Company, which later became Texaco Company. Texaco entered the Cushing field during the peak production years of the Cushing field, 1912-1920. Their operations were expanded into Oklahoma as a result of the Cushing oil field discoveries.

The Texaco Tank Farm originally consisted of twenty oil storage tanks with a capacity of 55,000 barrels each (42 gallons per barrel). These industrial structures were built in 1914-15 by the Texas Company to handle crude oil production in the northern portion of the Cushing field. Each of the original twenty tanks was 114' in diameter and 30' high. The tank shells were constructed of riveted steel and the cones were originally wood.

The Texaco Tank Farm presently includes thirteen storage tanks (55,000) barrels capacity). Twelve of the thirteen tanks are from the original twenty completed in 1915. The wood dome tops have been replaced with floating steel cones which allow the top to float down as the oil is used from the storage tank. The remaining part of the original structures is unaltered, although the steel exteriors have rusted.

The tanks are positioned in roughly three rows. The first two near the office and pump control room includes five tanks, four of which are original and the only new tank on the farm. The new tank is located on the west side of the office complex and is painted white which makes it distinct from the original twelve. The second row consists of five original tanks placed north of the first row. The third includes three original tanks, one located to the northwest of the second row and the remaining two to the northeast of the second row.

On January 26, 1933, the Texaco Tank Farm was purchased by Phillips Petroleum which still owns and operates the facility. Since that time, Phillips has added a new office, pump control room, and main line pumps driven by gas turbine engines. Crude oil from the Phillips Tank Farm is presently carried to refineries in Kansas City, Missouri via a 12" pipeline.

OILTON AREA

(1) First Baptist Church of Oilton

The First Baptist Church of Oilton is significant for the following reasons: (1) It is the only original church building left from the oil boom period in Oilton, which emerged from a cotton farming area to a city of 3,000 residents in a period of seven weeks in 1915. (2) The plans for the building were drawn by the first minister of the church, Reverend L. L. Scott. (3) The building

was constructed with donated labor provided by wooden oil rig builders from the oil field camps near Oilton. (4) The first spadeful of dirt was turned in 1918 by a woman, Miss Inez Drake, a charter member of the church and local elementary school teacher.

Churches played a vital role in establishing morality in the lawless and vice-ridden oil boom communities of Oklahoma such as Oilton. Reverend L. L. Scott or "Scotty" as he was known in the community, was a carpenter by trade and supervised the building of the church. He was known for his dynamic sermons and work among the poor and ethnic groups in the community. He helped start the "colored" church in Oilton and often preached there. Mrs. O. H. Shuey, a member during Scotty's ministry, recalled that he was a "real soul-winner" and that on Sunday mornings people "walked the aisles in droves" to join the church. Scotty visited the oil field camps on foot to preach and invite the workers to the Oilton Baptist Church. He solicited donations for the building fund from every segment of the oil boom town including the local gambling house known as "The Oil Exchange."

Miss Inez Drake was a community leader as well as an active force in building the new church. As a charter member of the church and local grade school teacher, Miss Drake worked among the young people of Oilton to make them aware of the new church and urged them to attend services. She was selected to lead the ground-breaking ceremonies for the new church because of her role in the community. This ritual was usually reserved for men in early twentieth century America.

(2) Meacham Building

The Meacham Building is significant because it is the only three-story commercial structure remaining on Main Street in Oilton, Oklahoma. Oilton, an oil boom town, emerged from a cotton farming area to a city of 3,000 residents in a period of seven weeks in 1915. The building was a hub of business activity during the peak production years of the Cushing oil field serving the oil field workers as both hotel and furniture store. Of the many hotels and boarding houses that once provided lodging for oil field laborers in the Cushing Field, the Meacham Building is the only hotel structure left intact from Oilton's oil boom period. The building escaped a devastating fire in 1916 which destroyed most of the commercial district on the south side of Main Street. Originally, the building included a mezzanine floor with open balcony which was an attempt by the builders to bring sophistication to the primitive conditions of theoil boom town.

(3) Phil Hall Building

The Phil Hall Building is significant because it served commercial/social/and ethnic functions during two vital periods of Oilton's history. From 1916 to about 1932, the first floor housed Phil Hall's Dry Goods store which provided supplies and materials necessary for making clothes for oilfield workers and their families. The second floor contained Mable's Entertainment Center, a house of prostitution which catered to the various vices of the oilfield workers. The two incongruous businesses co-existed until about 1932.

Then the immigrant Jabara family took over the dry goods department which they operated until 1965. About the same time, the second floor changed to more respectable tenants when the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 436 rented the floor for their meeting place.

As the character and needs of the town and its people changed, the spaces of the Phil Hall were used accordingly. The building served these various social and commercial roles needed by the community for over 50 years. Since 1975 it has been a storage facility for the adjoining hardware store.

(4) Oilton Gas Building

The Oilton Gas Building is significant because it is the oldest commercial structure left in Oilton and because it housed the first natural gas distributorship in the area which provided vital services for the homes and businesses during the oil boom period from 1915 to 1925. Built in late 1915, the Oilton Gas Building was one of the first commercial structures to be erected in Oilton which was platted in early 1915. The abundant supply of natural gas from the surrounding oil fields furnished essential fuel for the residents of the new town where it was used for lighting streets, homes, and businesses as well as for domestic heating and cooking. During the 1920's, the building was used by the telephone exchange offices which also provided needed services for the community.

(5) K. K. K. Building

The Ku Klux Klan Building is significant for the following reasons: (1) Ku Klux Klan, Order No. 191, built the second floor in 1924 to be used as their regional headquarters, (2) the Klan Hall was the dance hall where Bob Wills and the Texas Playboys, creators of the "western swing" style of American music, played their first dance in Oklahoma in 1934, (3) the north half of the first floor was occupied by the Naifeh Grocery operated by Lebanese immigrants, many of whom came to the Cushing oil boom communities to serve as merchants, and (4) the south half of the first floor served as the first permanent United States Post Office for Oilton, Oklahoma.

The Ku Klux Klan Building served as meeting hall for several Klaverns in east-central Oklahoma. The Klan acted as a vigilante group to help combat the lawlessness in the oil boom towns and camps which developed in a period of a few weeks without any type of law enforcement. According to the Drumright Derrick, one of the largest Klan rallies held in Oklahoma occurred in Oilton in 1924 under the auspices of Order No. 191 with an estimated crowd of 6,000 people. The Klan Building is the only remaining evidence of the Ku Klux Klan's activitiey in east-central Oklahoma.

Bob Wills and the Texas Playboys played their first dance at the Klan Hall in Oilton after having moved from Texas in 1934. Thereafter, Wills and his band made the Klan Hall a regular stop on their circuit of the towns surrounding Tulsa. This event began Wills most productive years as a musician and composer. At the Klan Hall dances, he introduced several new tunes including "Osage Stomp," "Oklahoma Rag," and "Steel Guitar Rag." According to Wills' biography by Townsend, O.W. Mayo, the band's manager, was quoted

as saying: "We made enough out of the dance in Oilton to get our clothes cleaned, pay some rent, and buy an extra dozen eggs." Kermit Whalen, a band member, recalled that each man received $2.75 for the Oilton dance.

Naifeh's Grocery was one of the first commercial establishments in the oil boom town of Oilton. The Naifeh family was one of several Lebanese immigrant families who came to the Cushing district to provide goods and services for the oil field workers.

The United States Post Office was the first permanent government building in Oilton. Prior to construction of this building, postal workers used pool halls, churches, and other temporary facilities to handle the abundance of mail arriving in the oil boom community which emerged in a period of seven weeks.

DRUMRIGHT AREA

(1) Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2

The Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 is significant for the following reasons: (1) it is the oldest natural gas processing plant in operation in the United States, (2) it represents the founding of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, (3) it currently processes all the gasoline in the Cushing field, and (4) it still uses several pieces of original equipment installed when the plant was built in 1917.

The Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 began operations on August 2, 1917. During the peak period of the Cushing field, there were approximately 250 plants of this type producing casinghead gasoline in the area. All of these plants have ceased operation, except the Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2.

This industrial structure was built and operated by Harry Sinclair of Sinclair Oil and Gas, one of the prominent companies to emerge from the Cushing field. It remained as a part of the Sinclair Company for over 52 years. Sinclair designated the Drumright plant as No. 2 because his No. 1 plant was located at Cleveland, Oklahoma which terminated operations in the mid-1950's. Using approximately 400 miles of pipeline, the Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 currently processes all the gasoline produced in roughly 300 square mile area of the Cushing field.

Original equipment still in use at the plant includes a four cylinder vertical design Foos Gas Engine (165 h.p.), two 1600 barrel water storage towers, three gasoline storage tanks, and two Dean Brothers reciprocating pumps. The Foos Engine, installed in 1917, stands along two modern units to generate the plant's electricity. It formerly powered a 2-ply 22" x 85' leather drivebelt made from approximately 1000 cowhides.

The Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 provides a vital educational resource concerning early industrial complexes built during the oil boom periods including design of buildings, use of construction materials, arrangement of structures, and positioning of the plant in relation to its gathering system. Furthermore, the original structure and equipment furnish educational information concerning the early processes of extracting gasoline including both the compression/refrigeration and absorbant methods

(2) Wheeler No. 1 Oil Well

Wheeler No. 1 oil well is significant because it was the first well drilled in the Cushing oil field of Oklahoma. Because of the total ouptut of the Cushing field, Oklahoma led the nation in total production of crude oil from 1915 through 1917. In 1915, the Cushing field produced more than two-thirds of the high grade refinable crude oil then being produced in all of North and South America.

In 1911, Charles B. Shaffer, a Chicago financier, sent Thomas B. Slick, a young associate, to Oklahoma to acquire oil leases in the old Creek Indian Nation. After three unsuccessful drilling attempts, Slick drilled a fourth well on the Frank Wheeler farm, one mile north of the present-day Drumright. After much secrecy, Slick and his drilling crew made public their well log which indicated Wheeler No. 1 was producing 400 barrels daily of high grade crude oil, a statistic which classified the well as a "gusher" in oil field vocabulary. Wheeler No. 1 continued to yield crude oil in a natural flow, without undue gas pressure, which had to be channeled to open earth storage pits because there were no pipelines or storage tank facilities.

The discovery of the new well stimulated lease buyers and oil speculators from throughout the United States to rush to the Wheeler farm site and the Cushing oil field was opened.

Wheeler No. 1 was originally drilled to a depth of 2319 to 2347 feet The well was sunk on the west slope of the Drumright Dome. Original production for Wheeler No. 1 well came from the sand layer which became known as the Wheeler zone because most of the petroleum during the first two years of production in the Cushing field came from that 75' layer.

Wheeler No. 1 presently pumps about four hours a day and produces one barrel in that time period. It produces from three different zones – Wheeler, the original layer, Layton, and Bartlesville. The Layton layer is approximately 1,700 feet below the surface, the Wheeler is about 2,300 feet deep, and the Bartlesville layer is 2,700 feet down.

Today, a secondary recovery method is used at Wheeler No. 1 well. The process is known as "cracking the well" where some substance such as sulpheric acid or sand is used to break down the mineral deposits that have developed which ruin the porosity of the sand through which the oil flows. Wheeler No. 1 has been sand-fractured. The sand is forced under high pressure to "crack" the mineral buildup.

Wheeler No. 1 is currently connected to a separating unit (one-half mile east) by a 2" pipeline. The separating unit separates the oil from the water and then the oil is piped to storage tanks where Kerr-McGee purchases the oil from General American Company which presently owns Wheeler No. 1 well.

(3) Broadway Street Historic District

The Broadway Street Historic District is significant because it represents the first and only remaining oil boom town commercial district still in use that dates from the first oil discoveries in the Cushing field.

In 1912, the first well in the Cushing field was drilled approximately one mile north of the future Broadway Street. As a result of this discovery, two

local farmers, Aaron Drumright and J.W. Fulkerson, platted a town on their farm land which they named Drumright. The property line between the two farms became Broadway Street. Businesses were soon constructed along the dirt street to serve the sudden increase in population which reached almost 6,500 residents by 1920 and an estimated 10,000 in surrounding oilfield encampments.

The early businesses erected loosely-constructed wood buildings from which to operate. Numerous oil field fires in 1913-14 destroyed much of Drumright's early commercial district. The devastating fires resulted in the construction of more permanent buildings from brick and stone during the years 1914-20. Among the first permanent buildings erected during that period were the commercial structures owned by Aaron Drumright and J.W. Fulkerson, co-founders of the town. These two buildings are the only remaining examples of locally quarried sandstone left in the historic district. Both served as multi-purpose buildings housing a variety of commercial ventures including physician's and attorney's offices, cafes, and dry goods stores. Health care and legal aid services were vital needs in an oil boom area when injuries and disease were prevalent and disputes arose over land leases and mineral rights ownership. Although the Drumright Building is vacant, the J.W. Fulkerson Building still houses physician's offices to serve the community's health care needs.

The first two banks in Drumright were located on either end of the north side of the 100 block of Broadway. The Drumright State Bank opened its doors on March 21, 1914 with deposits totaling $40,000 derived primarily from oil field transactions. Three days later the amount of assets increased to $55,000. Aaron Drumright, local farmer who had accumulated considerable wealth from oil royalties and the sale of townsite lots, served as the first president of the Drumright State Bank. The telephone company offices were located on the second floor of the building for over 30 years. In the mid-1950's Oklahoma Gas and Electric purchased the building which they still use as offices. The First National Citizen's Bank opened in 1916. Greek Revival vocabulary was applied to the building to represent what local people described as a"temple" to the money being acquired from oil field production.

Banks played a vital role in oil boom towns because there were few, if any, depositories for money. Before the construction of these two banks, Drumright residents traveled as far away as Tulsa to deposit money for safekeeping. The First National Citizen's Bank is currently occupied by attorney's offices.

Severe housing shortages were common in oil boom towns because of the sudden overpopulation resulting from oil field in-migration. Therefore, hotels, boarding houses, and sleeping rooms were necessary commercial establishments. The Broadway Street District once boasted of several hotels, however, all have been razed except the Tharel Hotel. Constructed in 1917, the Tharel Hotel is the last commercial structure of its type left intact from the oil boom period in Drumright. It continuously served the community of Drumright as a hotel for over 63 years, closing its doors in March of 1980.

The Harley Fulkerson Building was constructed by the son of J.W. Fulkerson, co-founder of the town. The Fulkerson Family assumed an active role in the development of the Broadway Street commercial district. Erected in 1916, the building has continuously housed offices for physicans, attorneys, and dentists for over 64 years.

Today, after more than 60 years since its beginning, the Broadway Street Historic District still remains as the major commercial district for the almost 3,000 residents of Drumright. Seventeen of the twenty buildings in the historic district maintain viable commercial enterprises, and all but one of the buildings is locally owned. Broadway Street continues to serve as the chief east-west artery through the town.

With all of the other oil boom town commercial districts in the Cushing field either deteriorated in condition or declined in importance, the Broadway Street Historic District continues to thrive and stands as the only reminder of the the economic and social history of the early oil boom comunities in Oklahoma.

(4) Santa Fe Depot

The Santa Fe and Oil Field Railroad was the first railroad into the heart of the Cushing oil field, and their depot at Drumright was the main focal point for the oil field district. Construction of the depot began April 1, 1915 and was completed January 1, 1916. The depot handled both passenger and freight service until June, 1930. Following this date, there was mixed passenger and freight service to Drumright until June 2, 1946 when passenger service was discontinued. Santa Fe maintained freight service until January, 1964 when the depot and the railroad line were discontinued. Prior to the completion of the line and depot in 1916, the only roads in the oil fields were paths through the hilly, blackjack oak country side which were ribbons of mud when it rained. Replacing horsedrawn wagons, the railroad provided cheap, efficient transportation which allowed activity in the oil fields to expand because refined oil could be tanked to distant markets, equipment could be hauled into fields, and businessmen could be transported into and out of the field.

The Santa Fe Depot at Drumright is now the Oil Field Museum. The integrity of the clapboard facade has been maintained. The interior has been altered to accommodate museum holdings. An aluminum extension has been added to the rear (north). It is the only museum in the Cushing oil field devoted to oil field memorabilia. Several pieces of historic oil field equipment surround the building including a wooden drilling rig, oil field wagon, and several early pumpers.

(5) Drumright Methodist Church

The Drumright Methodist Church is significant for two reasons: (1) it played an important role in establishing a moral code to follow in the lawless and vice-ridden oil boom town of Drumright, and (2) the elaborate nature of the church building which was erected in an era of primitive boom town conditions when most structures were temporary and built as inexpensively as possible.

Churches served as essential social institutions in the process of strengthen-

ing communities in the Cushing oil field towns. They were one of the first organizations established in the oil field towns. They provided a social outlet for oil field workers and their families as well as establishing morality in the boom towns where law enforcement and justice were scarce.

The elaborate features and amount of funds invested in the Drumright Methodist Church building reflected the newly-acquired wealth derived from oil field royalties. Aaron Drumright, co-founder of the town, contributed a large portion of the building costs totaling $45,000. Drumright's wealth was attained through the sale of oil leases and townsite properties.

The church is the only English Gothic Style building in the Cushing oil field area. The stained glass windows are unique because of the leaded diamond pane construction and the designs of the stained glass windows along the north and south sides of the sanctuary. There are five distinct pairs of window patterns, each matching on the north and south walls. The window patterns have no narrative content which is unusual for a religious structure of this scale. These ornate features were an attempt at sophistication for a small oil boom town in Oklahoma.

(6) J. W. Fulkerson House

The J.W. Fulkerson House is significant because of its association with J.W. Fulkerson. Fulkerson's farm became one of the major oil field camps in the Cushing field which dominated the petroleum industry in the United States from 1912 to 1920. Fulkerson was co-founder of Drumright, Oklahoma, an oil boom town in the Cushing district. Fulkerson's house was one of the first substantial structures in the Drumright area. He was a major developer of the commercial district of Drumright.

Fulkerson was a cotton farmer whose land was located adjacent to Frank Wheeler's farm where the initial well in the Cushing field was drilled. By August 12, 1912, Fulkerson's farm had become one of the major camps in the Cushing field. The Fulkerson Camp, located approximately one mile south of Wheeler No. 1, the first well, consisted of a dozen tents and several frame buildings.

In January, 1913, Fulkerson and Aaron Drumright platted a town which they named Drumright. Theses two enterprising farmers sold lots to occupants for $12.50 a front foot. Drumright's only street at that time, Broadway, was the boundary line between the Fulkerson and Drumright farms.

Fulkerson acquired considerable income from leasing oil rights on his farm property and selling townsite lots. With this newly-acquired wealth, he built one of the first substantial residences in the Drumright area. By modern standards, the house was modest; however, for an oil boom town which was mainly tents and loosely-constructed wooden structures, it was a substantial dwelling.

Fulkerson became one of the major developers of the Drumright commercial district on Broadway Street. He and his sons built several of the first commercial structures in downtown Drumright including the J. W. Fulkerson Building and the Harley Fulkerson Building, both of which still stand and house commercial activities for the city.

(7) Washington School

The Washinton School is significant because of its association with education in Drumright, Oklahoma for over 65 years and because it is one of two buildings of locally quarried sandstone left intact from the oil boom days.

The Washington School building was constructed in 1915 shortly after the discovery of oil north of Drumright. Aaron Drumright, co-founder of the town, was the principal force in helping to erect Drumright's first school. The school provided vital educational needs during the oil boom period when enrollment of students rapidly increased due to the sudden overpopulation of the town. The growing influx of oil field workers and their families resulted in the Drumright School District becoming one of the largest in Oklahoma in terms of area covered and enrollment. The building has continuously served the social/educational needs of the Drumright community for 65 years as it is presently used by the Drumright Senior Citizens and Nutrition Center.

The building was constructed of native sandstone cut at the Hopkins Brothers' quarry which supplied building stone material for several commercial and educational buildings in the Creek and Payne County area.

(8) Tidal School

The Tidal School is significant because it is the best example of a "wing school" remaining in the Cushing oil field area and because it was built by the Tidewater Oil Company for the children of their workers. A "wing school" was an outlying school in the rural oil fields surrounding the oil boom towns. This type of school provided vital educational services in an era when many of the town schools could not accommodate the sudden over population of school-age children, therefore, schools were dispersed rather than consolidated. Tidewater Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, provided the funds to construct the Tidal School on their lease land where the Tidal Refinery and Camp were located, thus making it a quasi-company school. The Tidal School still plays an important role in social and educational life of the Drumright community as a meeting place for 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America Chapters, and local civic organizations.

(9) Jackson Barnett No. 11 Oil Well

The Jackson Barnett No. 11 is significant for the following reasons: (1) it was the first million barrel oil well in the Cushing field, (2) it established a new state record for daily production from a single well (18,000 barrels) shattering the previous record by almost 6,000 barrels, (3) the discovery of this well ushered in the third and final phase of flush production for the Cushing field and led to the southern expansion of the field in 1916, and (4) it opened up a new sand layer in the Cushing field known as the Tucker zone.

On February 17, 1916, the Gypsy Oil Company brought in a gusher on the Jackson Barnett Lease south of Drumright. The production from this well enabled Oklahoma to retain its position as the principal oil producing state for 1916. Jackson Barnett, who became known as "the world's richest Indian" in local lore, was one of several members of the Creek Indian tribe who became wealthy as a result of their land ownership in the Cushing oil field.

SHAMROCK AREA

Oil Boom Ghost Town Historic District (Shamrock)

The district includes six commercial buildings, a church, a jail, and a water tower; all dating from the oil boom era in Shamrock. The district was non-existent in 1914 when oil was discovered in the southern portion of the Cushing Oil Field. The commercial structures were erected as a result of the sudden and overwhelming need for goods and services brought on by the influx of oil field workers which swelled the population of Shamrock to an estimated 10,000.

(1) Citizen's Bank

Constructed in ca. 1916, it was one of three banks serving the Shamrock community during the boom period. Oil field transactions created significant amounts of money as did related trades. Local oil property owners, oil businessmen, and the citizens of Shamrock often had to travel to Tulsa to insure safekeeping of their money prior to the establishment of Shamrock's banks. The banks helped stimulate business transactions by providing readily available sources of currency as well as safe places of deposit. The Citizen's Bank also holds the distinction of being robbed by Oklahoma's notorious "Pretty Boy" Floyd in 1932. Symbolic of the trade and commerce in the area, the Citizen's Bank was significant as a major economic focal point for the community of Shamrock.

(2) Grimes Grocery

(3) Harrington Pettigrew Dry Goods Store

(4) Shamrock Drug Store

(5) Shamrock Dry Goods Store

(6) Chevrolet Garage

Very little is known about these buildings. They were all located on Shamrock's main street, Tipperary Road, and all were constructed during the boom period, 1915-1920, to provide goods and services to the community.

(7) Shamrock Jail

Constructed in ca. 1916, it is one of two remaining boom period jails left in the Cushing field (the other is in Drumright). Law enforcement was an important issue in the lawless and vice-ridden oil boom towns. Gambling, prostitution, drugs, and brawls were common during the boom era. As women and children followed oil field workers in to the fields, the social structure of the community changed and law enforcement became more stringent. The Shamrock Jail, often referred to as the "chicken coop" jail is located due east of the foundation where the Shamrock courthouse once stood. Without the

availability of law enforcement and facilities to maintain it, chaos would have continued to dominate the social structure of the early oil boom communities.

(8) Shamrock Community Church

Constructed in 1919, the church is the oldest remaining structure of its type in Shamrock. It was originally the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of Shamrock. Churches were significant to the oil field communities because of the religious role they played, but equally important was the social role for oil field workers and their families.

MARKHAM AREA

(1) Markham School and Teacherage

The Markham School and Teacherage are significant because they are the only remaining buildings left in the oil boom "ghost town" of Markham (see Chapter III) and because of their role in the educational and social history of the Markham community. Built in ca. 1915, the building served as both an elementary and secondary school for the oil field and farming communities in the area. It reaches a peak enrollment of approximately 300 students in 1917. The teacherage provided housing for Markham teachers, who numbered as many as a dozen during the heyday of the school. An intense rivalry developed between the farming population to the west of the school and the oil field families to the east, especially at school functions where athletic and social teams would be pitted against each other. During the 1920s, the Markham and Vida Way School Districts were consolidated (District No. 102) under the supervision of the Payne County Superintendent of Schools. The Markham School closed its doors in the 1940s due to lack of enrollment. The teacherage is in excellent condition, however, much of the original school has been destroyed. Alvy Speers, owner of both properties, uses the remaining part of the school buidling for storage and as a garage. He lives in the teacherage.

(2) Territorial Days Half-Dugout

The Territorial Days Half-Dugout, located on the Alvy Speers farm, represents one of the first forms of settlement architecture in Oklahoma Territory. It ranks along with the sod house and dugout as the earliest house types in Oklahoma history. Constructed in 1898, the Dunn Half-Dugout follows the pattern of the Territorial period style which consisted of one to two rooms dug out of the ground, usually four to six feet deep, and either sod or frame walls depending on the availability of materials The half-dugout was cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than a conventional frame house and little damage was done by frequent Oklahoma wind storms and tornadoes.

The Dunn Half-Dugout was built and lived in by W.E. Dunn, one of the townsite developers of Oilton, Oklahoma. It consists of two rooms dug out in the ground approximately 6' deep. The walls are roughly-hewn native sandstone with a fireplace on the east end. The gabled roof is covered by 1" x 4" lumber with corrugated tin added later. Above the entry door is a triangularly-shaped piece of sandstone with the name of the builder "W.E. Dunn" and the

date of construction "1898" etched into the rock.

(3) Miller No. 6 Oil Pumping Unit

The Miller No. 6 Oil Pumping Unit is important because it represents the only remaining unit left in the Cushing Field which includes a wood walking beam and a tight gear box, both symbolic of the early petroleum industry in Oklahoma. The unit was placed on the Miller No. 6 well in 1915 and continuously operated until 1972 when the well was capped and the pumping rod removed because of decreased production.

Walking beams were constructed of wood during the early history of oil production because it was a cheaper and more readily available material and because it was more easily transported than its cast iron counterparts. The walking beam is approximatley 40' long, 16" wide and 2' deep and is supported in the center by the "Sampson Post" which bears the weight of the beam.

The tight-gear unit, or "worm" gear, was unique in that the drive came out of the back of the gear box, rather than the side, and it had only one crank rather than two which was normal. The direct drive unit was powered by an electric engine which is housed in the building to the side of the pumper. The unit was produced by the Lufkin Company and was originally owned and operated by Charles B. Shaffer, who financed the first wells in the Cushing Field.

PEMETA AREA

(1) North American Refining Company

Foundations and partial brick walls of the North American Refinery are all that remain to mark the area where the oil boom community once flourished as a commercial center at the juncture of Tiger Creek and the Cimarron River. The North American Refinery was built in 1915 at an estimated cost of $200,000 with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of crude oil, making it one of the largest in the northern portion of the Cushing Field.

The North American Refinery made use of the first oil trap developed by W.M. Parker of St. Louis, Missouri. Waste oil was allowed to flow on Tiger Creek and the Cimarron River in early 1915, but when the price of oil began to increase in late summer, oilmen started salvaging it by using the oil traps. The traps were floating wooden dams, consisting of boards built diagonally across the surface of the water. These bouyant dams guided the waste oil to the bank where a small gasoline engine pumped it to a tank on the shore where it was refined by North American to become a high grade fuel oil. The trap on Tiger Creek saved between 60 and 100 barrels a day for North American. The refined oil from the trap on Tiger Creek was sold to the Santa Fe Railway for fuel purposes. Thus, the North American Refinery was one of the first companies to practice energy conservation, a feat uncommon in the Cushing Field.

CUSHING AREA

(1) Shaffer and Smathers' Consumers' Refinery Site

In November, 1912, Charles Shaffer, who financed the first drilling in the Cushing Oil Field, bought 200 acres northeast of Cushing on which he and his partner, both of whom were Chicago financiers, planned to build a refinery. The refinery opened operations in 1913 with an initial capacity of 2500-3000 barrels of refined oil and gasoline per day, a storage capacity of 140,000 barrels and 150 tank cars to carry oil to distant markets. Initial investment for the refinery was approximately $1,150,000 making it one of the largest operations in the Cushing Field. By 1918, Consumers' Refinery was handling 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily and there were 239 tank car carriers. Charles Shaffer participated actively in the refinery business until 1919 when his company sold its investments in the Cushing field to the Deep Rock Oil Corporation. Deep Rock continued refinery operations in Cushing until 1955 when Kerr-McGee corporation bought the lease. The refinery at this time maintained a capacity of 19,000 barrels a day and employed 575 people. On December 31, 1971, Kerr-McGee ceased operations of the former Consumers' and Deep Rock Refinery at Cushing. The refinery equipment was auctioned off and removed in July 1972. Although the equipment has been removed, there are several structure foundations left and the testing lab building remains intact.

(2) The Dunkin Theatre

The Dunkin Theatre has provided entertainment for the residents of the Cushing area for over 54 years. It opened in 1926 as one of four theatres in Cushing and is now the only one remaining. Hiram Dunkin, one of the pioneers of the Cushing community, built the theatre at a cost of $70,000. It became the center of cultural activity for Cushing as traveling road shows, local music performances, high school drama productions, and first-run movies were staged there. The theatre originally housed $25,000 worth of interior features including massive navy-blue velour French-cut draperies, a $4,250 Reproducto theatre organ, and 884 extra-wide custom made seats. The exterior of the building consists of a terra-cotta facade which has not been altered during its 54-year history. Decorative features include a cornice in which the words "Dunkin Theatre" are written in a darker color of brown than the remainder of the facade. The cornice is trimmed with a star-and-urn type motif. Dentils and small rosettes trim the edges of the building and frame the center section.

(3) "Old Jericho" Historic District

The "Old Jericho" Historic District is significant because it was the first central business district of Cushing. Developed during the Territorial Period, the district includes nine commercial buildings that thrived during the years, 1896-1904. Seven of the buildings are located on the south side of Main Street between Steele and Noble Streets, the eighth is located on the northeast corner of Noble and Katy Streets, and the ninth is situated on the east side of Steele Street along the M, K, & T Railroad tracks.

This first commercial district of Cushing was dealt a severe economic blow when a new business district was established in 1903. It was constructed five

blocks south of Main Street along Broadway Street which terminated at the new Sante Fe Depot. The "Old Jericho" District continued to serve the area around the Katy Depot which was its focal point by 1902. During the oil boom years of 1912 to 1920, the district regained some of its earlier importance because of the activity of the Katy railroad. Cushing became the most significant stop on the M, K, & T line between St. Louis and the Gulf Coast, ranking second only to St. Louis in freight receipts.

Buildings included in the district consist of seven former commercial outlets in the 300 block of East Main: Bank of Cushing/Katy Hotel (1904), Brink Brothers' Gem (1904), Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor (1901), Dunn Tailoring and Joe Yount's Saloon (1901), and Opera House (1903). The only remaining structure associated with the Katy Depot is the freight depot (1904) located on the east side of Steele Street, one block north of Main. The Cushing Commission Company, built in 1903, is situated on the northeast corner of Noble and Katy Streets.

(4) New Jerusalem Historic District — Also Known As "Stone and Brick Block"

The 100 Block of West Broadway is an excellent example of early small town commercial architecture of the Midwestern United States. Developed during the Territorial Period of Oklahoma, the district consists of twenty commercial buildings constructed in the 1901-1903 era when Cushing planned a new commercial district near the Santa Fe Depot. The original commercial district was centered on Main Street, five blocks to the north near the Katy Depot. All of the buildings are located along Broadway Street, Cushing's first paved street, between Central and Cleveland Avenues. The eleven businesses on the south side of Broadway were constructed of locally quarried native sandstone from the Hopkins Brothers Quarry, which supplied building stone for many of the towns in the Creek and Payne County area. John and Tom Hopkins supervised the construction of the "Stone Block," which was built without a penny of borrowed money. The "Stone Block" buildings are the oldest group of buildings still left intact in Cushing. Prominent businesses in the "Stone Block" were The Cushing Trading Company (grocery and dry goods) and The First State Bank, Oder's Drug Store, Hughes Brothers Hardware, Suman Drug, and the Opera House. All of the stone buildings have been veneered with brick, except the one on the southeast corner of Broadway and Central.

The north side of Broadway includes nine commercial buildings constructed approximately a year after the "Stone Block." All of these buildings were of red brick and housed various businesses including hardwares, dry goods, groceries, and drugs. The original brick facades remain intact, although some alteration has occurred on the stone fronts.

Platted in 1902 as the South Addition to the City of Cushing, the Broadway Street District attracted businesses from the older business district on Main Street and soon established itself as the main commercial district of Cushing. This 100 Block of West Broadway has remained the central business district of Cushing for almost 80 years.

(5) Shotgun Houses

The shotgun houses of Cushing are socially significant because they represent the only remaining examples of this type of vernacular architecture constructed during the oil boom period, 1912-1920. In a period of three years (1912-1915), Cushing's population increased ten-fold from approximately 700 to over 7,000. There was a critical shortage of housing with an estimated 2,000 people living in tents in and around Cushing. Shotgun houses, which were quickly and easily constructed, helped close the gap between housing demand and supply. Built as semipermanent structures, shotgun houses have endured and become a part of the Cushing housing market.

The shotgun houses of Cushing are architecturally significant because they provide one of the purest and structurally intact examples of folk architecture in Oklahoma. The design of the shotgun house is very simple, usually twice as long as wide, e.g., 14' x 28', consisting of two to three rooms deep and one room wide, and constructed so that one room leads directly into the next without any hallways. Other characteristics include no architectural plans for construction, use of locally available materials (usually board-and-batten), and one story with gabled roofs. The term "shotgun" is derived from the fact that one can stand at the front door and fire a shot through the house and it will travel out the back door without hitting anything in between. Shotgun houses have historically been associated with industrial sections of cities such as Louisville, Kentucky and Terre Haute, Indiana. Having originated in the West Indies, this type of house diffused to New Orleans and eventually spread up the Mississippi River and its many tributaries. Nine shotgun houses were selected as representative examples of this type of folk architecture found in Cushing. They are located at 517 and 519 South Noble; 308, 310, 312, 502, and 504 East Cherry; 417 North Cleveland; and 429 South Central.

(6) R. C. Jones Mansion

Built during the years, 1927-1929, the R. C. Jones Mansion reflects the high-style architecture featured in many residences resulting from the accumulation of Cushing Oil Field wealth. Constructed by Bill Montgomery, a local builder, the Jones Mansion is a three story, grey-stone and buff brick dwelling of Italian Renaissance and vernacular architecture. The front entrance on the west side features two-story columns of the Ionic Order (characterized by captial with two opposed volutes), an entablature with simple brackets, and a balustrade adorning the porch roof. Dormers and corbelled-chimneys are located on all four sides of the green-shingled hipped roof with three eye-brow dormers on the west roof. Balustrades are also found on the second floor above the service entrance on the northeast side and on the second and third floors on the south side. Each of the three stories and basement contain 4,000 square feet in floor space. The window trim and several exterior decorative elements, such as the four pilasters on the west side, are constructed of Arkansas limestone.

Robert Courtney Jones, who came to Cushing in the early 1900s, was involved in several local business enterprises including cotton ginning, banking, and oil/gas. Jones, Thomas N. Berry, and Erd Mullendore formed the

Mulberry Oil Company, and later purchased the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company. He was co-founder of the New State Refining Company, one of the first built in Cushing during the oil boom period.

In 1963, the home and 55-acre estate was purchased by the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church. For eleven years, it was used as a private retreat for the Order. Interior modifications included conversion of the first floor living room into a chapel, combination of the kitchen and breakfast rooms into a larger kitchen, and an extensionof the south porch into the formal dining room to be used as a large dining hall. A new wing was added to the south-east side which was used for 50 boarding rooms. The architecture of the addition blends with the original dwelling because of the use of similar materials and colors.

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

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

(7) C. R. Anthony Store

Built by W. M. Karr in 1922, the one-story red brick building located at 118 East Broadway is where Charles Ross Anthony began his department store chain which now numbers over 300 stores. Anthony migrated to Indian Territory from Trenton, Tennessee (his birthplace in 1885) in 1898. He settled in McAlester where he gained experience working as a department store employee. In 1918 he became a stockholder in the J. P. Martin Company and helped that firm to build six stores. The building in Cushing was to have been another Martin store, however, Martin decided not to expand. Anthony assumed ownership of the Cushing store and, until he sold his holdings in the Martin firm, it was a "Dixie" store. From that small beginning in Cushing, Anthony had expanded to thirty-three stores by 1926. The main office was moved to Oklahoma City in 1927. By 1955 every state west of the Mississippi River except Wyoming had at least one C. R. Anthony store making it one of the largest department store chains in the United States, and it all began in Cushing.

(8) Burkey Creamery

Founded in 1927 by A.H. Burkey, the Burkey Creamery is the only independent creamery left in the state of Oklahoma and one of only four in the entire Midwest. This locally-owned business started with one churn and processed milk purchased from community farmers. In addition to butter, Burkey later expanded his business to included bottled milk and eggs. Butter

was wrapped by hand and eggs were checked by candlelight.

Located at 205 West Cherry, the original one-story, flat roofed building still stands although a cement block addition was completed several years ago. The Burkey Creamery survived the mergers in the creamery business and today processes cream from a seven-state area. In 1977 4.4 million pounds of butter were churned. Shipments average approximately 40,000 pounds and are made three to four times per week.

In 1976 the Wilsey-Bennett Company of Oklahoma City purchased the creamery, however, it still retains the original name and, for the most part, its independence. Wilsey-Bennett acts as a distributing center for Burkey Creamery butter which is shipped coast to coast.

(9) Hiram Dunkin Home

Located at 309 East Broadway, the Hiram Dunkin Home was at one time considered to be the most expensive and largest home in the city of Cushing. Built by Hiram Dunkin in ca. 1923, the dwelling includes several interior features which have retained their historic integrity. There is extensive use of oak wood trim around the doors and windows, above the fireplace, and on the open staircase. Solid oak wood is also used for built-in book cases, built-in seating, and floors. The original stairway carpeting remains intact. It is the same type of carpeting that Dunkin later used when he built the Dunkin Theatre in 1926. French doors with beveled glass is also used in many of the exterior windows. Chandeliers in the living room and front bedroom are also original. During later years, Dunkin added a 22 carat gold leaf border to the living room ceiling, however, it was eventually removed because of property tax costs.

Dunkin, the son of an '89'er, was one of the first settlers in the Cushing community. Originally a cotton farmer, he became wealthy when oil was discovered on his property during the Cushing oil boom era. His achievements include the construction of the Dunkin Theatre (still providing entertainment after 54 years) and the development of one of Cushing's first amusement parks near what is today the Cushing City Lake.

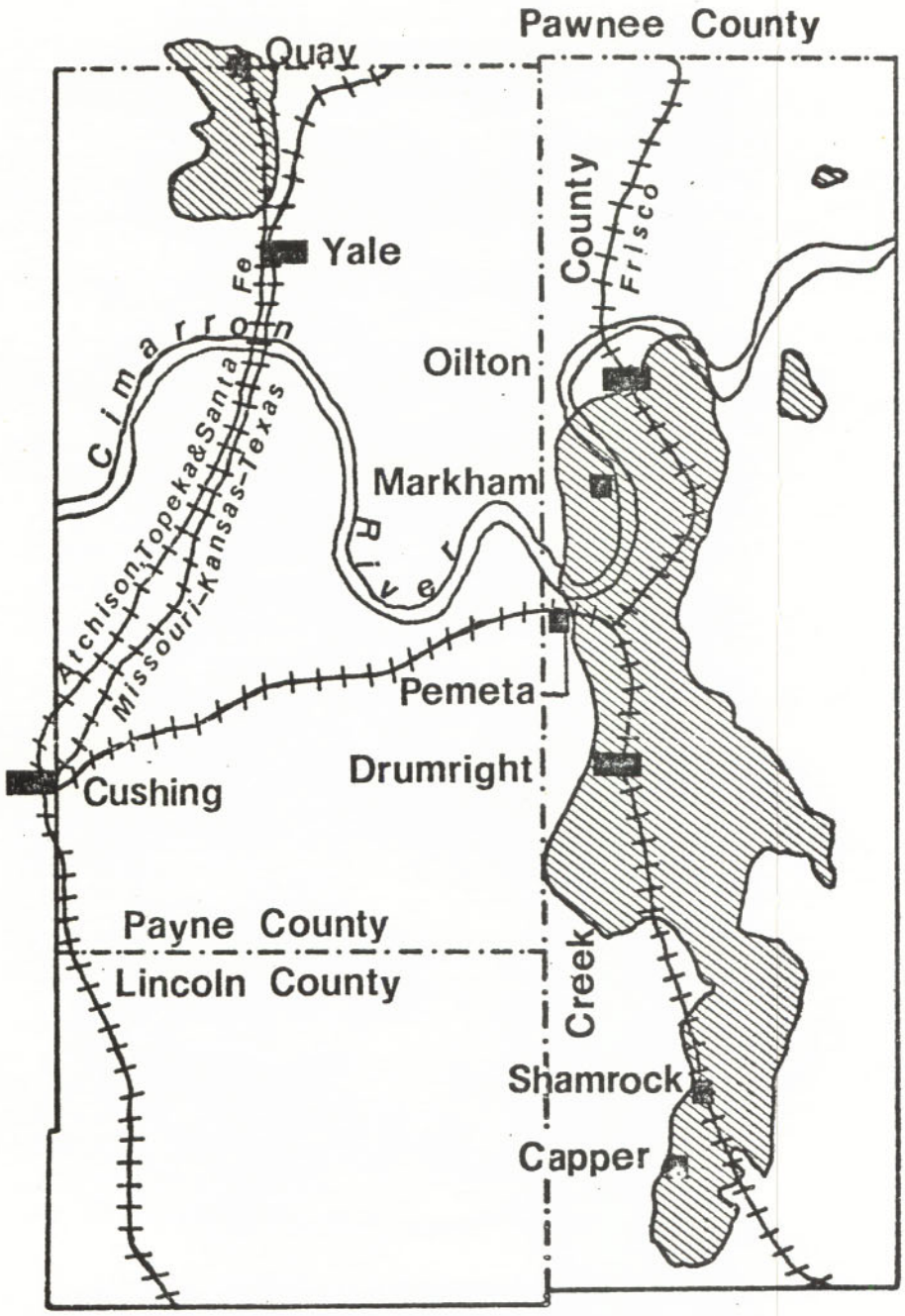
(10) Yale Santa Fe Depot

Constructed in 1916, the Yale Santa Fe Depot is one of only two railroad depots that remain intact from the oil boom era, 1912-1920, in the Cushing Oil Field (the other in Drumright). The Yale Depot played a significant role in providing passenger and freight service for the Yale-Quay oil camps and production facilities. The Santa Fe had entered Oklahoma as the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad in 1902. The original depot was destoryed by fire in ca. 1914 and was replaced by the 1916 building. The building consists of three rooms: the center room was the office which housed the agent, clerk, and telegrapher; the other two rooms were waiting areas for passengers (one for whites and one for blacks). When passenger service was discontinued in ca. 1930s, the two waiting rooms were used for freight and storage. The exterior is of clapboard painted yellow. The slate shingle roof is a gable-type with a gabled dormer over a bay window used for ticket purchases. Closed in 1969, the Yale Santa Fe Depot was purchased in 1970 by Robert F. Read who moved it from Yale

to 1½ miles south of Cushing on his farm. It is now the Cimarron Valley Railroad Museum which houses a number of historically significant railroad objects.

Map of District and Tables

Cushing Oil District



MAJOR OIL COMPANIES IN CUSHING FIELD
1912-1920

	Company	Affiliation
1.	Carter Oil Co.	Owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey
2.	Cosden Oil Co.	Independent
3.	Empire Gas and Fuel Co.	Independent
4.	Gulf Production Co.	Gulf Oil Corp.
5.	Gypsy Oil Co.	Held by Gulf Oil Corp.
6.	McMan Oil Co.	Independent-Sold to Magnolia Petroleum Co. circa 1918
7.	Magnolia Petroleum Co.	Commonly Known as a Standard Oil Co.
8.	Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	Subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey
9.	Producers Oil Co.	Controlled by the Texas Co. (Texaco)
10.	Roxana Petroleum Co.	Subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Corp.
11.	Sinclair Oil and Gas Co.	Independent
12.	Sun Co.	Sun Corp.
13.	Tidal Oil Co.	Tidewater Oil Co.

Table I.

REFINERIES IN THE CUSHING FIELD
1912 – 1920

YALE

	Company	Initial Capacity Barrels of Crude Daily	Date Constructed	Approximate Investment
1.	Canfield Refining Co.	1,000	1917	$250,000
2.	Home Oil Refining Co.	500	1916	$ 40,000
3.	Interstate Oil and Refining Co.		n.d	
4.	Katy Refining Co.	200	1916	$ 15,000
5.	Pawnee Oil and Refining Co.		1917	$ 30,000
6.	Southern Oil Corporation	4,500	1915	$700,000
7.	Star Refining Co.	600	1916	$ 16,000
8.	Sun Company	2,500	1915	$100,000
9.	Superior Refining Co.	200	1916	$ 21,000
10.	Victor Refining Co.	1,000	1916	$100,000
11.	Webster – Canfield Refining Co.		n.d.	
12.	Webster Oil Co.	800	1915	$ 80,000
13.	Yale Oil Refining Co.	1,000	1916	$ 30,000
14.	Twin State Refining Co.	2,000	1914	$200,000

DRUMRIGHT

1.	Central Refining Co.	300	1917	$ 15,000
2.	Danciger Oil and Refining Co.		1917	$ 20,000
3.	Interstate Oil Refining Co.		1917	
4.	Tidal Refinery		1917	$250,000
5.	Ames Refinery	1,000	n.d.	

OILTON

1.	Oilton Refining Co.	500	1917	$ 15,000
2.	Equality Refining Co.		n.d.	$100,000
3.	Riverside Refining Co.	1,500	n.d.	$300,000

PEMETA

1.	North American Refining Co.	2,000	1915	$200,000

SOURCES: Cross, Roy, ed., Petroleum Asphalt and Natural Gas. Kansas City, Missouri: Kansas City Testing Laboratory, 1918. Bulletin No. 14, pp. 30-33.

Shannon, C.W. and L.E. Trouts, eds., Petroleum and Natural Gas in Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1917. Bulletin No. 19, pp. 54-57.

REFINERIES IN THE CUSHING FIELD
1912 – 1920

CUSHING

Company	Initial Capacity Barrels of Crude Daily	Date Constructed	Approximate Investment
1. Chenning Refining Co.	5,000	1917	$ 20,000
2. Consumers Refining Co.		1913	$1,150,000
3. Carter Oil Co. Refinery		n.d.	
4. Cosden and Co.	2,000	1911	
5. Cushing Acid Works		n.d.	
6. Cushing Petroleum Products Co.	450	1917	$ 30,000
7. Ames Refining Co.		n.d.	
8. Dean Oil Co.		1916	$ 25,000
9. Eagle Refining Co.		n.d.	
10. Empire Refineries/Cushing Refinery	3,250	1912	
11. Federal Refining Co.		n.d.	
12. E.A. Hawley Co.	400	n.d.	
13. Hillman Refining Co.	450	1914	$ 27,000
14. Holly and Owens	600	1917	$ 15,000
15. Illinois Oil Co.	2,000	1914	$ 175,000
16. Inland Refining Co.	2,500	1917	$ 350,000
17. International Refining Co.	4,365	1915	$ 300,000
18. Lavery – Ernst Oil Co.		n.d.	
19. Peerless Refining Co. (Empire)	3,000	1914	$ 651,000
20. Premier Petroleum Products Co.		n.d.	
21. Process Refining Co.	600	1917	$ 20,000
22. Roxana Petroleum Co. (Shell)	10,000	1916	$1,250,000
23. Sinclair Oil and Refinery Co.	4,500	1914	
24. Tri – County Oil and Gas Co.		1917	
25. Wallace Refining Co.		n.d.	$ 50,000
26. Brown's Refining Co.	500	n.d.	
27. Chelsea Refining Co.	2,000	1914	$ 100,000
20. Colonial Refining Co.	1,500	n.d.	
29. Jane Oil Refining Co.	2,000	1914	$ 150,000
30. New State Refining Co.	1,000	1914	$ 51,000

SOURCES: Cross, Roy, ed., Petroleum, Asphalt and Natural Gas. Kansas City, Missouri: Kansas City Testing Laboratory, 1918. Bulletin No. 14, pp. 30 –33.

Shannon, C.W. and L.E. Trouts, eds., Petroleum and Natural Gas in Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1917. Bulletin No. 19, pp. 54 – 57.

Table II-b

CASINGHEAD GASOLINE PLANTS
CUSHING FIELD
1912 – 1920

DRUMRIGHT

COMPANY	CAPACITY (Gallons)
1. Barmont Oil Co.	250
2. Chestnut and Smith	
3. Consumers Refining Co.	
4. Gypsy Oil Co.	
5. Hesco Gasoline Co.	
6. Imperial Gasoline Co.	2,000
7. McMan Gasoline Co.	600
8. Mid-Co Petroleum and Gasoline Co.	
9. Ohio Cities Gasoline Co.	3,000
10. Producers Oil Co.	
11. Sinclair Oil and Gasoline Co.	
12. Standard Oil of Indiana	
13. Tidal Gasoline Co.	

OILTON

1. A.F.C. Gasoline Co.	2,000
2. Chieftain Gasoline Co.	
3. B.B. Jones	500
4. Mid-Co Gasoline Co.	
5. Mid-Co Petroleum Co.	
6. National Products Co.	
7. Southland Gas Co.	600
8. Standard Oil of Indiana	

CUSHING

1. Chestnut and Smith	
2. Hillman Refining Co.	500
3. Magnolia Petroleum Co.	
4. S.C. Redd	600
5. C.B. Shaffer	
6. Standard Oil of Indiana	
7. Roxana Petroleum Co.	

SHAMROCK

1. Cosden Oil and Gas Co.	8,000
2. Magnolia Gasoline Co.	
3. Sinclair Oil and Gasoline Co.	

Table III

Principal Pipelines in Cushing Field
1912 – 1920

	Pipeline (6-inch)	Cushing To	Capacity (Barrels)
1.	Cosden Pipeline Co.	West Tulsa	30,000
2.	Magnolia Petroleum Co.	Beaumont, TX.	50,000
3.	Prairie Pipeline Co. (Standard Oil Interest) First Company in Field	Whiting, Ind. and Bayonne, N.J.	100,000
4.	Oklahoma Pipeline Co.	Baton Rouge, La.	35,000
5.	Texas Pipeline Co.	Port Arthur, Tex.	
6.	Gulf Pipeline Co.	Port Arthur, Tex.	
7.	Yarhola Pipeline Co. (Dutch-Shell Interest)	Wood River, IL. and St. Louis, Mo.	36,000
8.	Empire Pipeline Co.	Gainesville, TX.	
9.	Sinclair - Cudahy Pipeline Co.	Kansas City and Chicago	
10.	Sun Pipeline Co.	Yale, OK. to Sabine Pass, TX.	21,000

Exact Lengths of Trunk Lines (1918) in Miles

1	Prairie Pipe Line Co.	378.26
2.	Texas Pipe Line Co.	377.79
3.	Magnolia Pipe Line Co.	340.56
4.	Oklahoma Pipe Line Co.	310.18
5.	Yarhola Pipe Line Co.	266.75
6.	Empire Pipe Line Co.	154.27
7.	Gulf Pipe Line Co.	180.14
8.	Sun Pipe Line Co.	N/A
9.	Cosden Pipe Line Co.	N/A
10.	Sinclair-Cudahy Pipe Line Co.	N/A

N/A-Data Not Available

Table IV.

Population of Incorporated Places
In Cushing Oil Field
1890 – 1970

City/Town	1890	1900	1907	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Yale	0	0	439	685 +56%	2601 +280%	1734 -33%	1407 -19%	1359 -3%	1369 +1%	1239 -9%
Cushing	0	226	826 +265%	1072 +30%	6326 +490%	9301 +47%	7703 -17%	8414 +9%	8619 +2%	7529 -13%
Oilton	0	0	0	0	2231	1518 -32%	1225 -19%	1109 -9%	1100 -1%	1087 -1%
Drumright	0	0	0	0	6460	4972 -23%	4303 -13%	5028 +17%	4190 -17%	2931 -30%
Shamrock	0	0	0	0	1409	777 -45%	461 -41%	263 -43%	211 -20%	204 -4%
Stillwater	480	2431 +406%	2577 +6%	3444 +34%	4701 +36%	7016 +49%	10,097 +44%	20,238 +100%	23,965 +18%	31,126 +30%

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census

Table V

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Historic Properties
(Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory)

Historic Properties Surveyed and Listed in Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI)

Historic Name	Common Name	Location	Classification
(1) Denton Drug/Oilton Police Station	Oilton Fire Dept.	205 West Broadway Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(2) Pettit Rooming House	Wade Apartments	115 South C St. Yale, Oklahoma	Building
(3) Hiram Dunkin House	same	309 East Broadway Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(4) Burkey Creamery	same	205 West Cherry Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(5) C. R. Anthony Store	same	118 East Broadway Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(6) Yale Depot	Cimarron Valley RR Museum	South of Cushing approx. 1 mile	Building
(7) Parker Confectionery and Masonic Hall	Cimarron Insurance Agency	103 West Main Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(8) Cushing Hotel	same	214 East Broadway Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(9) Shaffer and Smathers Consumers Refinery	Deep Rock or Kerr-McGee Refinery	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 27, T18N, R7E (northeast of downtown Cushing, Oklahoma)	Site
(10) North American Refinery	same	SE¼, NW¼, Sec. 19, T18N, R7E	Structure

Historic Properties
(Nominated to National Register)

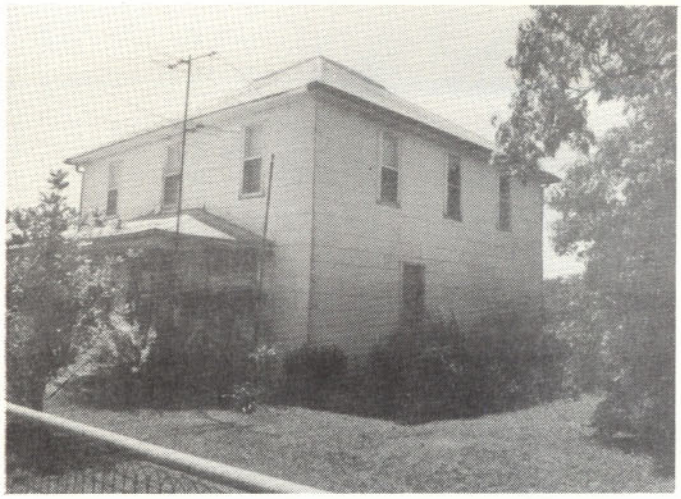
Historic Properties Surveyed and Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places

Historic Name	Common Name	Location	Classification
(1) Lawson Home/Root Hotel	Hap Fielding Residence	Corner of Main and A Avenue Quay, Oklahoma	Building
(2) Santa Fe and Katy RR Gauntlet Bridge	same	Approx. 1½ miles south of Yale - spans Cimarron River SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 30, T19N, R6E	Structure
(3) Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2	ARCO Gas Plant	On Highway 99 approx. 2 miles N. of Drumright NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 28, T18N, R7E	Structure
(4) Oilton Gas Building	same	104-108 South C St. Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(5) Meacham Building	Economy Supply Co.	102 East Main, Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(6) Phil Hall Building	same	128 West Main, Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(7) Wheeler No. 1 Oil Well	same	1 mile north of Downtown Drumright approx. ½ mile west of North Smather St.	Site
(8) Norfolk Bridge	same	2 miles South of Yale on Section Line Road dividing Secs. 25 and 30 - spans Cimarron River	Structure
(9) Canfield House	same	223 North B Street Yale, Oklahoma	Building
(10) Yale First Baptist Church	same	202 East Boston Yale, Oklahoma	Building
(11) Sun Oil Camp	same	½ mile south of Yale SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 19, T19N, R6E	Buildings
(12) Texaco Tank Farm	Phillips Tank Farm	3/4 mile south of Yale, S½, SW¼, Sec., 25, T19N, R5E and SW¼, SE¼, Sec. 25, T19N, R5E	Structure

Historic Name	Common Name	Location	Classification
(13) Yale Refinery	same	approx. ½ mile north of Highway 51 along Santa Fe tracks	Structure
(14) Vida M. Way Oil Lease	same	NW¼, NW¼, Sec. 17, R7E, Lots 2, 3, and 4	Site
(15) Markham School and Teacherage	Alvy Speers Farm	2 miles east, 2 miles south, and ½ mile west of Yale on south side of dirt road - SW¼, SE¼, Sec. 6, T18N, R7E	Buildings
(16) H. C. McCroskey No. 1 Oil Well	same	approx. 1½ miles north of Yale (Lots 1 and 2, E½, NW¼, Sec. 7, T19N, R6E	Site
(17) O. C. Dale House	same	316 South C Street Yale, Oklahoma	Building
(18) J. W. Fulkerson House	same	508 East Broadway Drumright, Oklahoma	Building
(19) Drumright Methodist Church	First United Methodist Church	115 N. Pennsylvania Drumright, Oklahoma	Building
(20) Washington School	Drumright Senior Citizen and Nutrition Center	214 West Federal Drumright, Oklahoma	Building
(21) Tidal School	same	2 miles south of Drumright - West side of Highway 99 SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 8, T17N, R7E	Building
(22) Jackson Barnett No. 11 Oil Well	same	1 mile south of Highway 99 on west side - SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 5, T17N, R7E	Site
(23) Ku Klux Klan Building	same	110-116 South C St. Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(24) First Baptist Church	same	109 East Main Oilton, Oklahoma	Building
(25) Wooden Pumper on Miller No. 6 Oil Well	same	SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 7, T18N, R7E	Object

	Historic Name	Common Name	Location	Classification
(26)	Territorial Days Half Dugout	Alvy Speers Farm	2 miles east, 2 miles south, and ½ mile west of Yale on south side of dirt road - SW¼, SE¼, Sec. 6, T18N, R7E	Building
(27)	Drumright Santa Fe Depot	Drumright Oil Field Museum	Broadway and Harley Streets Drumright, Oklahoma	Building
(28)	Dunkin Theatre	same	207 East Broadway Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(29)	R. C. Jones Mansion	Valley Hope Alcoholic Treatment Center	100 Jones Avenue Cushing, Oklahoma	Building
(30)	Broadway Street Historic District	same	100 Block of East Broadway Drumright, Oklahoma	District
(31)	White Way Historic District	same	Intersection of Main and Broadway Streets Yale, Oklahoma	District
(32)	Oil Boom Ghost Town Historic District	Shamrock	Tipperary Road and Cork Avenue - approx. ½ mile east of Highway 99 in Shamrock	District
(33)	Cushing "New Jerusalem" Historic District		100 Block of West Broadway Cushing, Oklahoma	District
(34)	Cushing "Old Jericho" Historic District		Near Intersection of Main and Depot Streets	District
(35)	Shotgun Houses in Cushing		517-519 Noble 308-310-312 East Cherry 502-504 East Cherry 417 North Cleveland 429 South Central	Thematic

Photographs of Selected Historic Properties



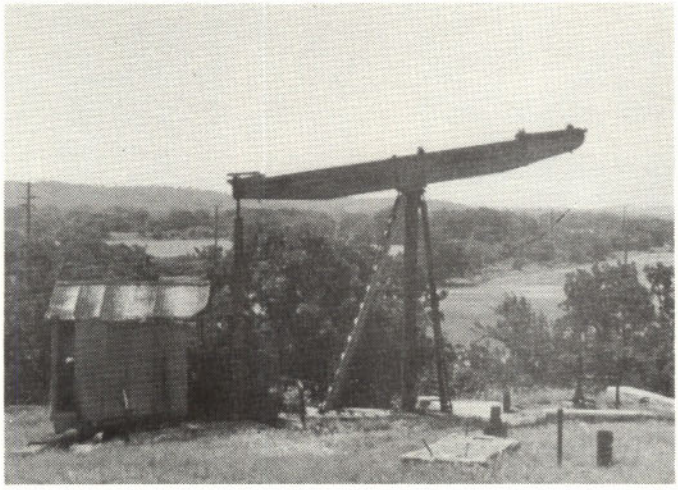
Lawson House/Root Hotel
(ca. 1894)
Quay, Oklahoma

American Hotel
(1918)
White Way Historic District
Yale, Oklahoma

First Baptist Church
(1916)
Yale, Oklahoma

Wheeler No. 1 Oil Well
(1912)
Near Drumright, Oklahoma

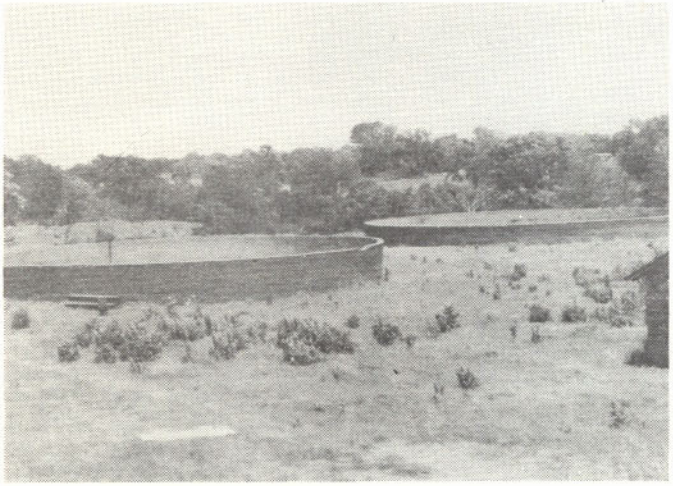
Jackson Barnett No. 11 Oil Well
(1916)
Near Drumright, Oklahoma



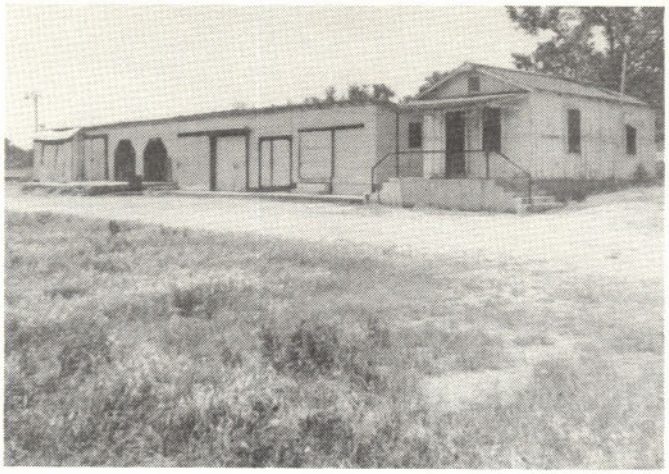
Wooden Pumper
Miller No 6 Well
(1915)
Near Oilton, Oklahoma

Yale Refinery
(1916)
Office Building
Yale, Oklahoma

Yale Refinery
Distilling Units

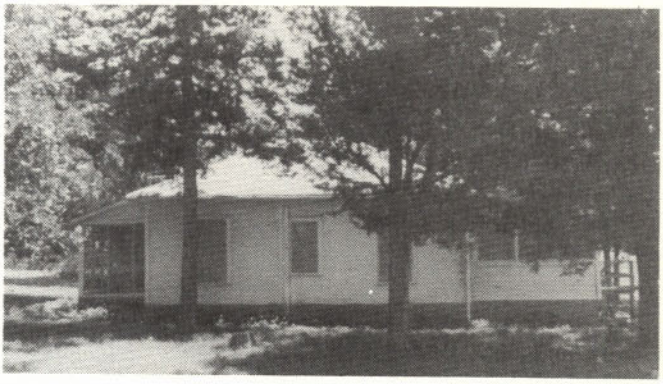


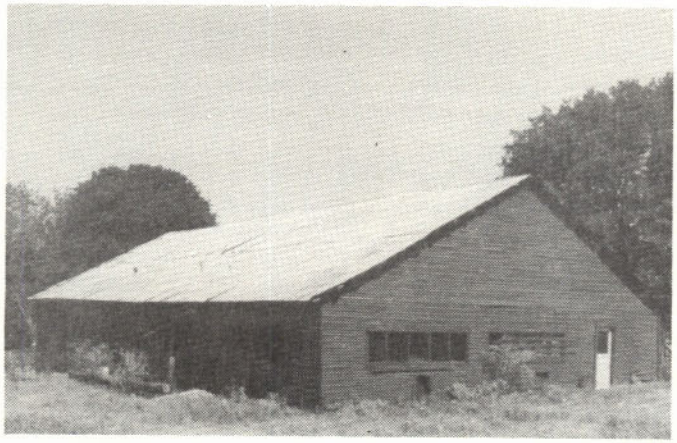
Yale Refinery
Cooling Tanks



Sun Refinery and Camp
(ca. 1915-1920)
Office and Maintenance Buildings
Near Yale, Oklahoma

Sun Refinery and Camp
Pipeline Superintendent's House





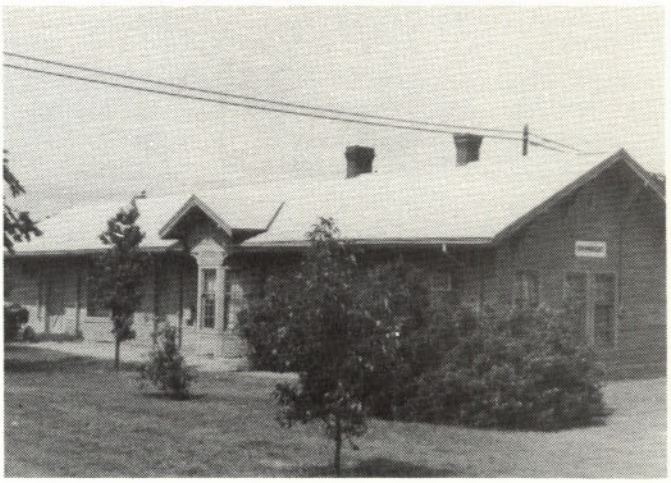
Sun Refinery and Camp
Recreation Barn

Meacham Building
(ca. 1916)
Oilton, Oklahoma

Ku Klux Klan Building
(1924)
Oilton, Oklahoma

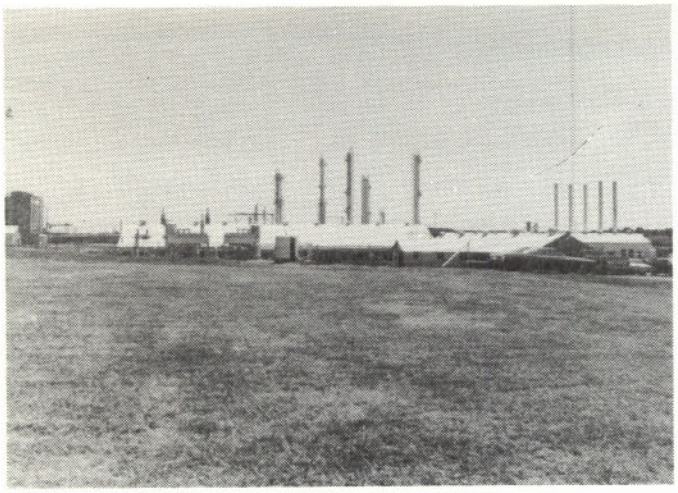
Phil Hall Building
(ca. 1916)
Oilton, Oklahoma

First Baptist Church
(1918)
Oilton, Oklahoma

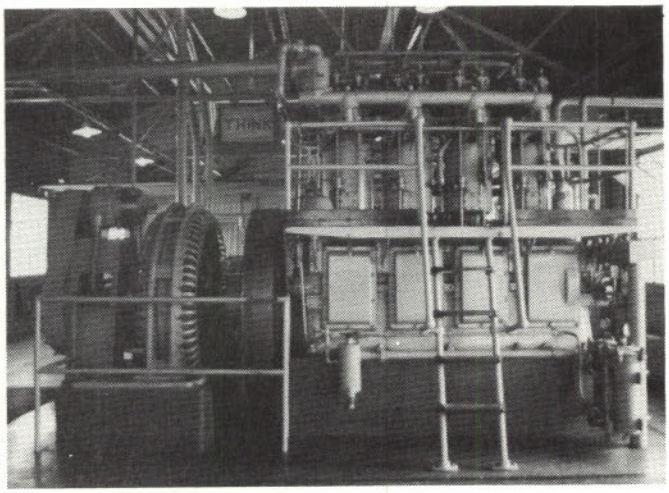


Santa Fe Depot
(1916)
Drumright, Oklahoma

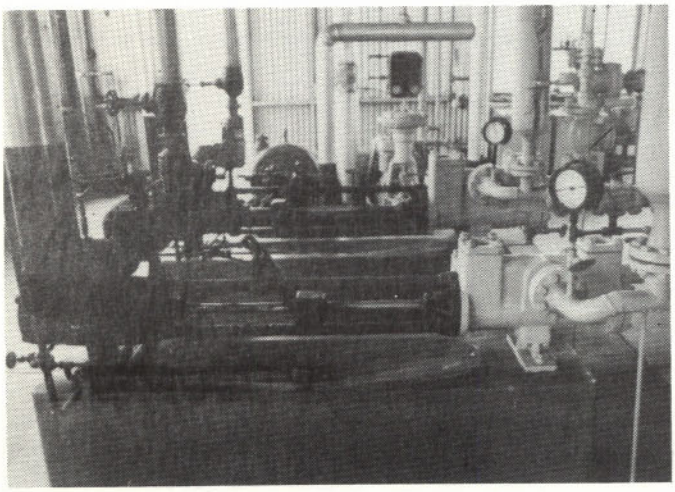
J. W. Fulkerson House
(ca. 1915)
Drumright, Oklahoma



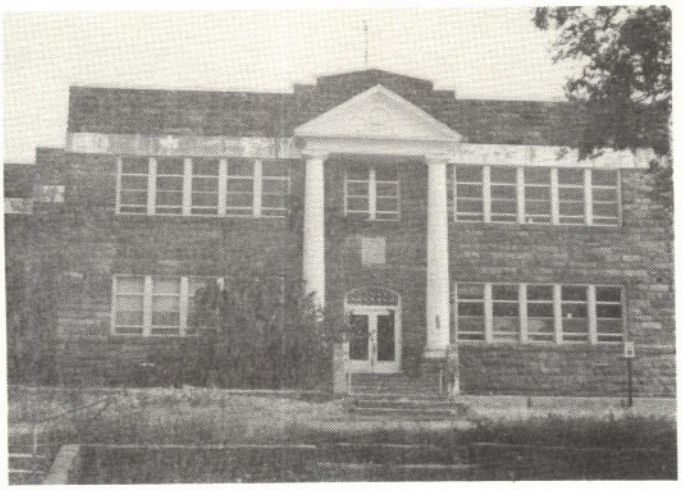
Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2
Building Complex
(1917)
Near Drumright, Oklahoma



Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2
Four-Cylinder Vertical Design
Foos Gas Engine (165 h.p.)
(1917)

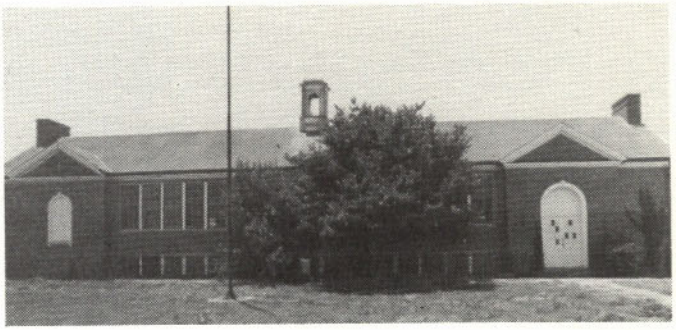


Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2
Dean Brothers
Reciprocating Pumps
(1917)



Washington School
(1915)
Drumright, Oklahoma

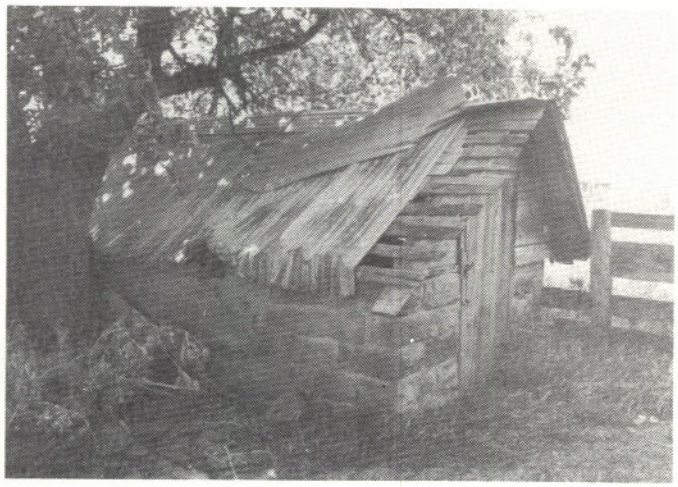
Tidal School
(ca. 1915)
Near Drumright, Oklahoma



First Methodist Church
(1927)
Drumright, Oklahoma

Norfolk Bridge
(1909)
Near Yale, Oklahoma

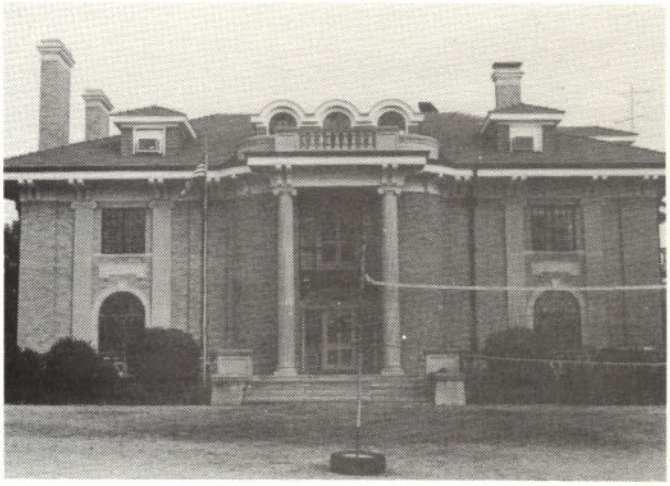
Territorial Days Half Dugout
(1898)
Near Oilton, Oklahoma



Shamrock Jail
(ca. 1916)
Shamrock, Oklahoma

J. W. Fulkerson Building
(1915)
Broadway Street Historic District
Drumright, Oklahoma

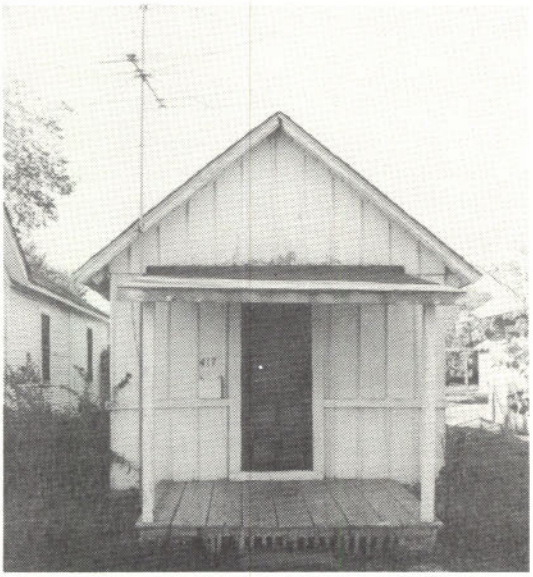
R. C. Jones Mansion
(1927)
Cushing, Oklahoma



(1903)
Stone and Brick Block
Historic District
Cushing, Oklahoma

Shotgun Houses
(ca. 1912-1920)
Cushing, Oklahoma

Shotgun Houses
Cushing, Oklahoma



Shotgun Houses
Cushing, Oklahoma

Summary

Project Summary

Criteria

Many people have asked about the criteria used for evaluating historic resources and what types of properties are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The following information is taken from How To Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 6 which is "Criteria for Evaluation."

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that posses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure

with the same association has survived; or

F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Classifications

There are currently seven classifications in which a property may be placed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Cushing Oil Field Survey resulted in the use of six of the seven classifications; multiple resource being the only exception. A short explanation of the six classifications used in our project follows:

(1) Building - a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a historically related complex such as a house and barn. Cushing Example: R. C. Jones Mansion.

(2) Structure - a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Cushing Example: Norfolk Bridge.

(3) Site - the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures. Cushing Example: Jackson Barnett No. 11 Oil Well.

(4) Object - a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Cushing Example: Wooden Pumper on Miller No. 6 Oil Well.

(5) District - a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Cushing Example: Broadway Street Historical District of Drumright.

(6) Thematic Group - a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. They may be related to a single historical person, event, or developmental force; of one building type or use, or designed by a single architect; of a single archeological site form, or related to a particular set of archeological research problems. They can be located within a single geographical area such as a city or county, or they can be spread throughout a state or even throughout the country. Cushing Example: Shotgun Type Houses in Cushing.

General Observations

Thirty-nine individual properties were surveyed during the project time period: twenty-seven (70%) buildings, six (15%) structures, five (13%) sites, and one object. Five historic districts were identified: two in Cushing (city), one each in Drumright, Yale, and Shamrock. Within these five districts, sixty-nine buildings, four objects, one site, and one structure were surveyed. The one thematic nomination included nine buildings. Including both individual and historic district/thematic nominations, a total of 113 properties were surveyed in the Cushing Oil Field District.

Oil Related Properties: Eleven resources associated with the production, refining, and storage of oil and gas during the Cushing oil boom period (1912-1920) were surveyed. Five sites, four structures, one object, and one building comprised this group. We were able to locate the first well drilled in the Cushing Field in 1912, Wheeler No. 1, which is still producing after 68 years; and the first well in Oklahoma to produce one million barrels of oil, Jackson Barnett No. 11. Only one refinery of the more than fifty that once existed in the Cushing Field remains intact – Yale Refinery – although not in operation since 1936. The Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 is the only structure of its type still functioning in the Cushing Field where more than thirty gas processing plants once operated. The evidence suggests that because of the decline in oil production in the 1930s that many of the historic resources associated with oil were gone by the time of our survey.

Building Uses: Commercial type buildings were the most numerous. A majority of these were small town two-story business structures which were used for a variety of enterprises. These multipurpose buildings played an important role in housing commercial activities which provided goods and services to the oil boom communities including attorney and physician aid, groceries, hardware, drugs, dry goods, and furniture. Banks, hotels, and depots were the most common among those buildings constructed for a specific commercial purpose.

Dwellings were also significant in number. Most of the early residences in the oil boom communities were temporary, such as the "tent cities" which developed after the first strike, or semipermanent in construction, such as the board-and-batten shotguns. More substantial and ornate housing was eventually erected especially by those individuals who had accumulated wealth because of oil field royalties, such as the R. C. Jones Mansion.

Social organizations were prevalent during the oil boom period. We found several buildings which were used as meeting places for lodges and fraternal societies of various types such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., and K.K.K. The Klan Hall in Oilton provided the most varied history of a building used as a social outlet. During the 1920s, it served as the regional headquarters for Order No. 191 of the Ku Klux Klan. By the mid-1930s, it had become a dance hall where Bob Wills and his "western swing" band played their first paying dance in Oklahoma. Twenty years later, it was the Oilton "Teen Parlor" where high

schoolers danced to rock and roll music on the jukebox.

Lawlessness and vice were common in the rowdy oil boom towns. Three buildings that we surveyed reflected those conditions – two related to law enforcement and one to breaking the law. Although many of the well-known gambling houses and brothels, such as "The Hump" in Drumright and "The Oil Exchange" in Oilton, were gone, we identified the second floor of the Phil Hall Building in Oilton as the former Mable's Entertainment Center which carried on business from 1916 to 1932. Two jails dating from the oil boom period were located – one each in Shamrock and Drumright. Both were two-room structures of solid cement walls and iron bar windows. They were often referred to as "chicken coop" jails because of their lack of space

As the oil boom communities became more stabliized, churches and schools were erected. We nominated four churches and three schools. Two of the churches were constructed as a result of large donations of oil royalty money: Yale Baptist and Drumright Methodist. The other two churches, Oilton Baptist and Shamrock M. E. South, were constructed on a more modest scale. The Oilton Church was built by rig builders from surrounding oil field encampments and was supervised by their minister who was also a carpenter.

The schools were historically associated with the oil boom era, especially the Tidal School south of Drumright. It was a quasi-company school having been built by the Tidewater Oil Company on its lease land for the refinery workers' children to attend.

Architectural Styles:

Most of the buildings that we surveyed could not be easily categorized into a particular architectural sytle. Rather they exhibited a combination of styles which we termed "Oklahoma Eclectic." An example of this fusion was the Washington School in Drumright which drew from several Classic features imposed on an art-deco angular frame with the native sandstone facing being Richardsonian Romanesque in nature. The commercial buildings, especially in Drumright and Cushing, were characterized by the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The uniform rock-faced exterior finish of locally quarried sandstone gave these structures, such as the J. W. Fulkerson Building in Drumright, a sense of massiveness exemplary of H. H. Richardson. The application of architectural styles was more frequent among the churches and schools such as the Tidal School (Georgian Revival), Drumright Methodist Church (English Gothic Revival), and the Yale Baptist Church (Greek Revival). In a few cases, dwellings reflected a single style such as the R. C. Jones Mansion. It exhibited many features of the Italian Renaissance including a low-pitched hip roof, balustrated balconies, and overhanging eaves with decorative brackets.

Vernacular styles were more common in the oil field communities than the high style architecture. Notable among these was the shotgun house type found in Yale, Oilton, Drumright, and Cushing. The latter town included the largest number and best representations of this industrial-type housing. Usually two to three rooms deep and one room wide, the name is derived from the

fact that one can stand at the front door and fire a shotgun through the house and the shot will travel out the back door without hitting anything in between. They were generally of board-and-batten materials (1" x 12" spliced with 1" x 4") which remained unpainted, however, some of the shotguns we found were of clapboard siding, many of which had been painted white.

Oil Boom Towns: Eight of the fifteen oil boom towns that developed as a result of the Cushing Oil Field retained properties of historic significance: Cushing (42), Drumright (24), Yale (14), Shamrock (9), Oilton (7), and Quay, Pemeta, and Markham (1) each. The latter three communities are oil boom "ghost towns" because of few residents (less than 25), no businesses, schools, churches, or a post office. Seven additional towns or "tent cities" which thrived during the boom era are now non-existent including Capper, Frie, Crow, Fulkerson, Dropright, Allright, and Damright.

Epilogue

A historic preservation survey is never finished. During the length of this project, many miles were traveled, many local residents were consulted, many phone calls were made, and a great deal of reading was done. Several significant historic properties were uncovered, but I am also certain that we missed some important resources. One needs only to visit with someone in an oil field community and have him/her ask, "Did you see the old railroad tunnel out by Quay?" to realize that this project could go on forever. It is time, however, to stop and put the results of our survey on paper for the people of the Cushing Oil Field to digest.

I have tried to check our sources very carefully, sometimes talking to as many as a half dozen people and consulting four to five library references, in order to properly document our statements of significance, descriptions, and technical data. While I have not consciously made any errors in this report, I am sure that they are there. I, therefore, welcome any corrections, changes, suggestions, or omissions. Perhaps in another year, a revised copy of this report can be issued incorporating changes and new information that will undoubtedly be forthcoming in the days ahead.

I sincerely hope that many of the nominations we prepared qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Those decisions will not be known for approximately six months to one year. Legislative action during the final hours of the last Congress may further delay recommendations on the Cushing Oil Field nominations. Let me say in advance that for those properties which do make the National Register the designations will give residents a sense of pride in their local history and the contribution it has made to Oklahoma. And for those nominations which are returned, they will be placed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, a state register, thus insuring that they will not be forgotten by future generations of Oklahomans.

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Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078
January, 1981