

Thematic Survey of Oklahoma Sandstone Canals

Survey Report

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Prepared by:



COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

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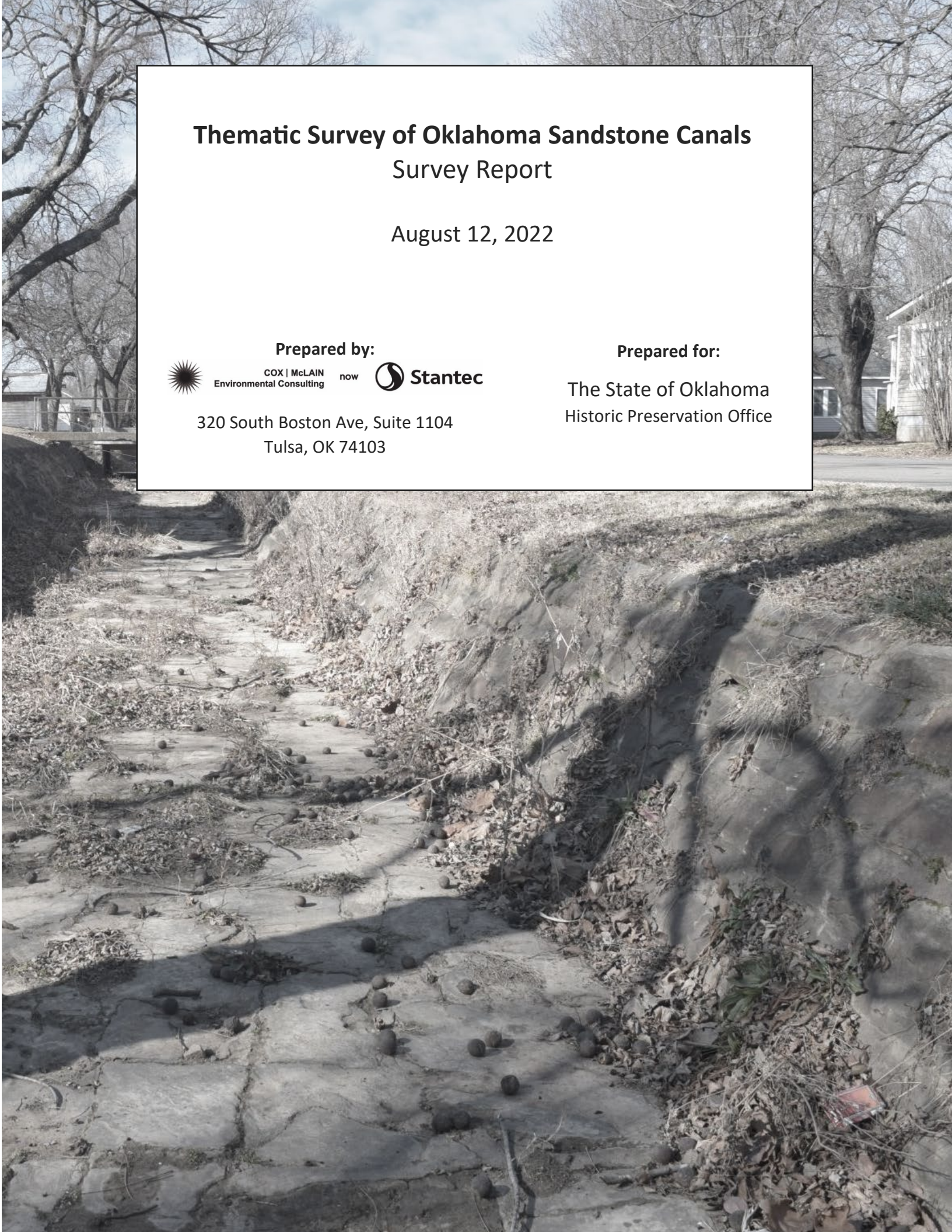


Stantec

320 South Boston Ave, Suite 1104
Tulsa, OK 74103

Prepared for:

The State of Oklahoma
Historic Preservation Office



Abstract

In 2022, Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc., now Stantec, conducted a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey of Works Projects Administration (WPA) sandstone canals in the towns of Hominy (Osage County), Okemah (Okfuskee County), Holdenville (Hughes County), and Cushing (Payne County). The survey is partially funded by a Historic Preservation Fund matching grant-in-aid from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, to the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO). This report presents the findings of the survey, including recommendations on which surveyed resources warrant further study for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As part of the survey methodology, Stantec conducted preliminary research to determine the probable locations and paths of various sandstone drainage structures and related resources; conducted fieldwork to document the identified resources and to discover any undocumented sandstone canal resources within the boundaries of each town's survey area, based on the 1954 city limits, and/or near any known WPA projects outside the city limits; and prepared Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification forms for each linear sandstone resource. Stantec also developed a historic context to evaluate the historic significance and themes of WPA sandstone canals in Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing, and to evaluate the identified resources for potential nomination to the NRHP. The context incorporates the NRHP criteria for evaluation and discusses the general physical and associative characteristics of canal resource types related to WPA sandstone canal projects.

The survey documented a total of 30 resources within the city limits of the four towns. Of the resources documented, 5 retain sufficient integrity and are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Further research is recommended for one of the five canals (Section 9.0). One canal structure, though not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP, is recommended as a contributing feature to a previously determined NRHP-eligible WPA park.

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1.0 Introduction

Between January and June 2022, Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc., now Stantec (referred to as Stantec hereafter), conducted a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey of sandstone canal resources associated with the Works Projects Administration (WPA) in Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing, Oklahoma, and prepared a survey report with findings and recommendations for further study and for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). See **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

A previous statewide study on WPA resources was carried out from 1983 to 1987 (the WPA Region Reports). The WPA Region Reports mentioned sandstone canals constructed by the WPA when they were part of another WPA project, such as the development of a park, but the WPA Region Reports focused primarily on buildings, such as armories, libraries, and schools. The 1987 Final Report of the WPA Structures Thematic Survey does not mention a specific Period of Significance (POS); however, the active years of the WPA, 1935–1943, provide a readily definable POS and were adopted by Stantec as an applicable POS for this historic context.

Stantec’s survey and research identified three primary functions of sandstone canals constructed by the WPA: stormwater drainage, channelization of natural waterways, and malarial control ditches. To document and assess these resources for NRHP eligibility, a historic context specific to WPA sandstone canals in Oklahoma was prepared. In conjunction with this context, eligibility requirements were developed for sandstone canals that, along with the NRHP criteria for evaluation, helped distinguish between those resources requiring further study and those that lack sufficient integrity or significance to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Stantec assessed the identified resources in terms of their significance and integrity to determine whether canals could be individually eligible for the NRHP, contribute to previously undocumented historic districts, or contribute to previously listed or determined-eligible historic districts through established district registration requirements.

2.0 Research Design and Project Objectives

The purpose of this project and survey of the WPA sandstone canals in Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing, as defined by the August 2021 project agreement between the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO) and Stantec, is to locate, identify, and document resources within the study area that warrant further study or nomination to the NRHP and to identify and annotate all

reference material necessary for completing any potential NRHP nominations for resources or properties located in the study areas. All identified resources, WPA sandstone canals, or closely related WPA resources were recorded and photographed to the minimum standards, which includes the creation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification (HPRI) form for each resource with at least two photographs. The project was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation* and the Oklahoma Architectural/ Historic Survey Requirements.

2.1 Historic Resource Surveys

A historic resource survey is a process to identify and gather data about a community's historic resources.¹ Throughout this report, "resource" is the term applied to any building, structure, site, or object documented as part of the survey. There are two types of historic resource surveys: reconnaissance and intensive. Reconnaissance surveys involve inspection of an area to generally characterize common resource types and develop a plan for future survey efforts. Intensive surveys are a systematic documentation and evaluation of all resources within a survey area. Surveys are commonly used to identify historic resources eligible for local, state, or national designation. Both types of surveys involve the development of a historic context, which is a narrative of the broad patterns of historical development for the area under study. The historic context is used to evaluate the historic significance of resources in a survey area.

This project is a reconnaissance-level survey of a specific type of resource, WPA sandstone canals, in the given study area, the towns of Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing. The primary purpose is to identify canals or canal-related WPA resources that warrant intensive survey and further study for nomination to the NRHP.

2.2 NRHP Evaluation

The NRHP is a federal list of historic resources deemed worthy of preservation for their historic significance. The list is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), and inclusion in the list is an honorary and administrative designation bestowed upon properties that meet registration criteria. In general, for a property to be deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and

¹ Derry et al., "National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning."

must possess historic significance and integrity.² Both individual properties and districts with a collection of resources can be listed in the NRHP.

Historic Significance

The NPS established four criteria under which a property may be significant, and a resource must possess significance under at least one criterion to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.³ The four criteria are:

- Criterion A. Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B. Properties associated with the lives of persons significant to our past;
- Criterion C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- Criterion D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.⁴

Integrity

For a historic resource to be eligible for the NRHP, it must retain enough physical and historical integrity to convey its significance.⁵ The NPS has identified seven aspects of integrity:

² National Park Service, "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," 3.

³ Ibid, 11.

⁴ Ibid, 12–24.

⁵ Ibid, 44.

- Location
- Setting
- Design
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

A resource need not possess all seven aspects to retain integrity; a combination of some or most may be sufficient.⁶ Aspects of integrity can be weighted differently depending on the applicable NRHP criteria.⁷ For example, a resource eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design, materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B). However, a resource that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B) should still possess sufficient physical integrity to be recognizably associated with the time or era in which it attained significance.

The NRHP criteria for significance and integrity were applied to the surveyed resources. A detailed discussion of the integrity requirements for WPA sandstone canals and related resources is in **Section 6**.

2.3 Compliance with NRHP and OK/SHPO Standards and Guidelines

This project was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation* and the guidelines for surveys set forth in OK/SHPO's *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*.⁸ Stantec project personnel are professionals who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and History and have extensive experience with similar projects.⁹ They are trained in the content of the OK/SHPO workshop, "Working with the National Register of Historic Places." Emily Reed, Stantec Preservation Program Manager, served as the Project Manager and oversaw all aspects of the survey and deliverables. Historian Kory Van Hemert participated in fieldwork, research, report preparation, and evaluations of significance. Historian Emily Rinaldi-Williams participated in research, context development, and report preparation. Senior Historians Adrienne Vaughan Campbell and Tori Raines participated in context development, report preparations, research, and quality management.

⁶ Ibid, 44.

⁷ Ibid, 45–46.

⁸ Childs, Burns, and Renaud, "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation"; Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO), "Architectural/ Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide."

⁹ Ibid.

3.0 Areas Surveyed

The survey area generally comprises the city limits of Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing. The study area for each town was based on a 1954 topographic map, which post-dates the WPA's operational years, because city limits were generally increased in the post-WPA period, particularly after World War II (WWII). Using a later city limit date ensures all stone canal resources from the WPA period, including some that may have been originally built outside a city's limits, are accounted for. Any nearby WPA resources noted in the WPA Region Reports that occurred outside the established 1954 city limits study areas were included in the survey and were inspected for any nearby sandstone canals (see **Figure 1** in **Appendix A** and **Section 7** below).

4.0 Methodology

Stantec developed a methodology for this project based on standards set by the NPS and guidelines for historic resource surveys recommended by the OK/SHPO. Approaches to research, survey, and evaluation were determined at the outset of the project and were adhered to throughout. This section describes the survey and research methods, which involved four main tasks: (1) fieldwork preparation, (2) on-the-ground fieldwork activities, (3) research, and (4) post-field data processing and evaluation.

4.1 Fieldwork Preparation

Stantec commenced project coordination with OK/SHPO in September 2021. Initial tasks involved desktop research and preliminary analysis to create a list of potential canals and canal paths in the study area and the preparation of a GIS map with the linear features of these potential canals and canal paths, as well as the locations of any known WPA buildings, structures, or other resources as identified by the WPA Region Reports. Resources reviewed included previous surveys and studies, aerial photographs, and Google Street View photographs online.

The desktop review of preliminary source materials informed fieldwork and established a basis for a draft historical context. These materials included previous historic resource surveys of WPA sandstone canals in Oklahoma, including the aforementioned WPA Region Reports. OK/SHPO provided documents and reports regarding two previous studies in Holdenville, Hughes County that identified and evaluated sandstone canals as part of their activities: the City of Holdenville Lake Expansion Project and the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline in Hughes County. Additionally, Stantec historians reviewed historic resource surveys

and NRHP nominations of water conveyance structures and other linear features. Most of these reference documents focused on non-WPA agricultural irrigation and drainage structures and had little relevance to this project. Through preliminary research, Stantec identified a survey and historic context of WPA-era rock-lined channels in Rockville, Utah; these were water supply channels constructed near the turn of the twentieth century and improved with sandstone lining by the WPA in 1938. Unlike the discontinuous sandstone canals in Oklahoma, the Rockville ditches were originally constructed as a system of interconnected water channels.¹⁰ No similar surveys of WPA drainage structures were identified in other states as part of this desktop review. The NRHP ArcGIS map for Oklahoma confirmed the locations of NRHP-listed properties and districts in the survey area.

Preliminary analysis indicated the construction method of the surveyed sandstone canals varied; techniques included coursed stone, fieldstone, and simple, sandstone lined ditches. In addition, pre-fieldwork desktop review indicated that canals in all four towns were frequently adjacent to documented WPA projects like schools, parks, armories, and various municipal buildings. Unpaved or concrete-paved ditches or drainage structures within the towns' study areas were excluded from survey, regardless of their construction date. Stantec prepared a GIS field map depicting the potential sandstone canals and canal paths, as well as the locations of any known WPA buildings, structures, or other resources identified in the WPA Region Reports.

Prior to survey, Stantec created a survey plan outlining the goals, research questions, and preliminary analysis discovered through initial desktop research. The survey plan also established the limited study areas within Hominy, Cushing, Okemah, and Holdenville used throughout the project and outlined above in Section 3. A basic rubric for documenting the historic-age canals based on their potential for significance and integrity was also established and is outlined in Section 4.2. This survey plan was provided to OK/SHPO on November 19, 2021.

4.2 Field Survey

Fieldwork occurred on select dates between January 28, 2022, and April 20, 2022. Project historians began with windshield surveys within the established city limits of each of the four towns to confirm the location of each WPA resource identified during the desktop study and identify additional sandstone canals or drainage structures not identified during review of aerial photographs and other materials during the desktop study. The locations of WPA sandstone canals appeared to correlate with the

¹⁰ Richard R. Kohler, *Historic Ditches of Rockville, Utah*, Report for Washington County Historical Society, July 2010.

presence of other WPA resources; therefore, the windshield survey phase also focused on areas in the immediate vicinity of previously identified WPA buildings and structures.

After identifying the locations of all extant sandstone canals within each study area, Stantec historians conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the structures and photographed the canal resources in the survey areas from the public right-of-way (ROW) and, where accessible, from within the canal. Historians were not able to fully document every canal photographically due to visibility and access limitations from the public ROW. In these cases, a review of aerial photographs was used as a tool to identify the physical limits of the canal. Historians documented the characteristics of each canal on OK/SHPO HPRI forms, including the materials, condition, observed alterations, and a detailed narrative description. Stantec historians noted any relevant property or historical information obtained from members of the public encountered during the survey. At least two photographs were taken of each resource, with additional photographs collected as necessary to document the condition and construction elements of the more extensive canals.

4.3 Research

Stantec historians conducted archival research to develop a historic context of events that shaped the development of WPA sandstone canals in the four surveyed towns and in Oklahoma, generally. Available digital resources, including online newspaper archives, online articles, and publications on the WPA; local digital repositories such as Digital Prairie; and resources from the OK/SHPO website and relevant databases enhanced the study of these areas. Stantec historians also consulted relevant printed publications on the WPA and scholarly articles on malaria mitigation, control, and eradication.

Historians reached out to archivists at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland; they indicated that WPA files and records pertaining to design, construction, and other decisions regarding these types of resources were more likely to be held in local or state archives. Therefore, Stantec historians focused on state and local reference files and documents. In the future, the National Archives may be an additional source of in-depth information pertaining to WPA sandstone canals.

Research at local libraries, museums, and municipal archives in Hominy, Cushing, and Okemah produced very little information regarding these structures. In addition, attempts to contact city clerk offices for WPA records and county historical societies for additional information either did not receive responses or responses indicated that there were no relevant files or records (see **Appendix B**). Similarly, the WPA

Records at the Division of Archives in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries was mostly limited to personnel and expenditure correspondence.

4.4 Post-field Processing

Following the completion of fieldwork, historians saved all photographs to Stantec servers, loaded the photographs into the inventory form database with enough photographs to fully document each canal's materials and material condition, and produced a detailed narrative description to accurately capture the condition of each canal. The narrative descriptions included notes on purposeful intrusions and alterations and natural deterioration from lack of maintenance and vegetative encroachment. Year-built dates were estimated based on the resource's proximity to established and documented WPA resources, matching similar stonework, and professional judgment. Surveyors assessed the significance of each resource following research and development of the historic context, which was developed along with the inventory form database. The context incorporates the NRHP criteria for evaluation and a discussion of the historical significance of WPA sandstone canals as part of an effort to provide malarial, drainage, and flood control. Registration requirements were also developed outlining the different types of canals and their significance to the development of WPA works in the towns of Hominy, Okemah, Holdenville, and Cushing.

Stantec historians documented the resources on OK/SHPO HPRI forms; OK/SHPO will, at some point in the future, load the survey data into the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Database, an online repository of the state's documented resources.

5.0 Historic Context

Stantec developed a historic context within which to understand and evaluate the sandstone canals. This section discusses nationally significant events like the Great Depression and World War II and their impact on Oklahoma and the nation, as well as the programs that arose in response to those events. Likewise, it provides a framework for the federal and regional programs and nuanced approaches to redevelopment and new developments through the various works programs, specifically in Oklahoma.

5.1 Depression-Era Federal Programs in Oklahoma

The Great Depression in the United States had a major impact on Oklahoma's economy. Triggered by a series of financial crises beginning with the stock market crash on "Black Tuesday," October 29, 1929; the collapse of the American economy was furthered by a string of regional banking panics in 1930 and 1931

combined with a succession of international financial crises between 1931 and 1933. The economic downturn had reached rock bottom by the time Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated president on March 4, 1933. The commercial banking system had collapsed, nearly 25 percent of the labor force in the United States (or 12,830,000 people) were unemployed, and prices and productivity had fallen to 1/3 of their pre-1929 levels. This economic downturn significantly impacted Oklahoma.

Oklahoma and other Great Plains states suffered exceptional hardship during the Great Depression due to plummeting crop prices and drought conditions. Agriculture was one of Oklahoma's primary industries in the early twentieth century when wheat cultivation was expanding in the central and northwestern regions of the state.¹¹ Falling crop prices after World War I (WWI), coupled with high interest rates and increasing costs for land and equipment, left farmers in an especially precarious position in the years leading up to the Great Depression. Many turned to tenant farming, and by 1930, 61 percent of Oklahoma's farmers were tenants rather than owners of the farmland they cultivated. An extreme drop in crop prices at the beginning of the Great Depression and the onset of drought conditions in 1930 that led to a period of severe dust storms known as the Dust Bowl further devastated farmers. Dry-land wheat farming and cattle grazing had systematically destroyed much of the prairie grasses of the Great Plains.¹² When drought hit in 1930, the unanchored soil of over-farmed and overgrazed lands turned to dust and became huge, billowing clouds in the strong winds that whipped across the region.

The Great Depression also ravaged Oklahoma's oil industry. Vast petroleum deposits were discovered across the Mid-Continent Region, an area that stretches from Louisiana to New Mexico through Oklahoma and Texas, beginning in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the early 1930s, Oklahoma ranked among the highest oil-producing states in the country with oil worth approximately \$5.28 billion.¹³ The opening of massive new oil fields in Oklahoma, Texas, and California around the late 1920s flooded the market and sent prices tumbling. Prices fell from \$1.88 per barrel in 1926 to \$0.65 in 1931.¹⁴ As a result, the number of Oklahoma's unemployed soared to more than 300,000 out of an urban population

¹¹ Gilbert C. Fite, "Farming," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 13, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=FA019>.

¹² William H. Mullins, "Great Depression," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 13, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=GR014>.

¹³ Kenny A. Franks, "Petroleum Industry," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 21, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PE023>.

¹⁴ John Kemp, "U.S. crude oil stocks return to 1930s crisis levels," *Reuters*, accessed June 21, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-crude-stocks-kemp/u-s-crude-oil-stocks-return-to-1930s-crisis-levels-kemp-idUSKBN0L229920150129>.

of 800,000 in 1933, farming income fell by 64 percent, and thousands of Oklahoma farmers joined the 400,000 people fleeing the dust storms of the Great Plains.¹⁵

Upon taking office, Roosevelt and his new presidential administration worked with Congress to introduce a series of emergency relief programs, work relief programs, agricultural programs, and banking reforms to stabilize the banks and alleviate financial insecurity, an effort that later became known as the New Deal. A variety of new federal agencies, commonly called “alphabet agencies” and generally referred to by their acronyms, administered the programs. By the time the United States entered WWII in the early 1940s, increases in defense manufacturing, industrial production, and conscription had reduced the unemployment rate to pre-Depression levels. The New Deal ended shortly after, having permanently reshaped the federal government’s role in the nation’s economy as well as in the health and welfare of its individual citizens. The job-creation programs of this era also left lasting marks on the built environment, with thousands of public buildings and infrastructure projects throughout the United States.

5.1.1 New Deal Job-Creation Programs

By 1933, almost one in four Americans was out of work. In his first inaugural address, Roosevelt referred to job creation as “our greatest primary task.”¹⁶ The federal government’s purposeful intervention into reversing American unemployment represented a significant departure from the common belief held throughout most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that joblessness was voluntary.¹⁷ Instead, New Dealers believed that joblessness resulted from not enough employment opportunities; therefore, direct and indirect job-creation initiatives became central to the Roosevelt administration’s proposed reforms. Indirect initiatives included public funding programs, unemployment and old age insurance, abolition of child labor, and minimum wage legislation.

One of the New Deal’s largest indirect job-creation initiatives was the Public Works Administration (PWA). It was enabled by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 with an initial \$3.3 billion authorization.¹⁸ The PWA was not an employment program, but rather a government funding program for large-scale public works projects such as dams, bridges, hospitals, schools, and roads. Loans and grants were

¹⁵ William H. Mullins, “Great Depression,” *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 13, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=GR014>.

¹⁶ “First Inaugural Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt,” Yale Law School Lilian Goldman Law Library, accessed June 13, 2022, https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/froos1.asp.

¹⁷ Philip Harvey, “The New Deal’s Direct Job-Creation Strategy: Providing Employment Assurance for American Workers,” *When Government Helped: Learning from the Successes and Failures of the New Deal*, ed. Sheila D. Collins and Gertrude Schaffner Goldberg (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014), 147.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 148.

administered to state and local governments who then awarded contracts to private entities through competitive bidding. In general, costs were shared roughly half-and-half between the PWA and the state or local municipality, although this could vary depending on the project. Workers on PWA projects were employees of the private entities and not employees of the federal government. The intention of the program was to stimulate the demand for labor and materials through the construction of needed infrastructure. After the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1939, the program shifted from infrastructure to war preparations and was gradually phased out following the United States' entry into WWII.

Direct job-creation initiatives were programs where workers were directly employed by the federal government. The four main federal agencies involved in direct employment were the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Civil Works Administration (CWA), Works Progress Administration (later renamed the Works Projects Administration), and National Youth Administration (NYA).¹⁹ The CCC was the first federal job program and was authorized in the spring of 1933 by the Emergency Conservation Work Act. It mainly provided jobs for single men ages 18 to 25 improving federal, state, and local rural lands. Work included structural improvement projects like bridges, fire lookout towers and service buildings, transportation and road construction, erosion- and flood-control projects, forest and wildlife management, and landscape and recreation projects. The CCC was transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1939 and increased its focus on military projects. CCC operations formally concluded in 1942.

The second federal job program of the New Deal was the CWA. An executive order in the fall of 1933 established the CWA under the authority of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 with an initial budget allocation of \$400 million diverted from the PWA.²⁰ The Federal Emergency Recovery Administration (FERA), which primarily provided grants to state and local governments for relief and public assistance, oversaw the program. Although only funded through the winter of 1933–1934, the CWA provided employment to approximately four million people (8.4 percent of the nation's work force).²¹ Most of the CWA projects were small public works that could be quickly completed by unskilled labor, like renovating schools, building playgrounds, and laying sewers. Projects that were still ongoing by the time the CWA was dissolved in March 1934 were assumed by FERA under the Works Division.

¹⁹ Daniel Prosser, "WPA, 1935–1943," *Los Angeles Citywide Context Statement* (City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, June 2017), 4–6.

²⁰ Harvey, 148.

²¹ Ibid.

The CWA and its creation of a federal employment program indistinguishable from regular employment became a model for the WPA. By 1935, Roosevelt and others in his administration became impatient with the slow pace of PWA-funded projects, which were hindered by having to follow the standard procedures of public bidding.²² In May 1935, he established the WPA by executive order under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to quickly provide jobs to the unskilled and semiskilled laborers most in need of employment. Harry Hopkins headed the WPA and governed by seven principles. Projects should be considered “useful” to the community in which they were located and sponsored by a public agency at the local, county, state, or federal level. Workers already on relief should be given priority, and wages must be high enough to meet the cost of living in each area but should not compete with the private sector. Projects should be labor-intensive but small enough to be completed within a single fiscal year with relatively little funding allocated to spending on materials and equipment. Finally, projects should be located where relief is most needed.²³

Construction projects employing primarily unskilled and semiskilled laborers comprised between 75 and 80 percent of all WPA employment.²⁴ The use of skilled laborers on these construction projects typically required a waiver, the use of which was rare and never rose above 10 percent of the total WPA workforce.²⁵ Skilled laborers were typically employed by the service division of the WPA rather than the construction division. Sections of the service division included such programs as the Federal Arts Program, Federal Music Project, Federal Theater Project, and Federal Writers Project, which employed out-of-work musicians, actors, and writers. WPA construction projects were generally sponsored by a local government, such as a city or county. The local municipality usually provided architectural or engineering plans, the land, and any required heavy equipment. Sponsors also contributed to project funding and typically paid for all skilled laborers as part of their contribution.

The WPA radically altered the built landscape of the United States; roughly 300,000 public works projects were completed between 1935 and 1943.²⁶ Most of the work consisted of constructing or renovating municipal infrastructure, such as dams, streets, highways, tunnels, water mains and sewage lines, city halls, hospitals, airports, schools, parks, and recreation facilities. Less numerous were projects completed by artists and sculptors that provided decoration for public buildings and landscapes. Because local

²² Prosser, 7.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid, 8.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Richard Walker, “The New Deal in Brief,” *The Living New Deal*, 7, accessed June 14, 2022, <https://livingnewdeal.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/New-Deal-in-Brief.pdf>.

sponsors typically provided the architectural or engineering plans, the styles and construction techniques of WPA buildings and structures varied widely. Overall, WPA projects tended to involve labor-intensive construction techniques and simplified designs so they could be easily constructed by unskilled and semiskilled laborers.²⁷

Oklahoma was originally divided into eight WPA regions that were ultimately expanded to nine. William S. Key served as the state's administrator from 1935 until 1937; he was succeeded by Ron Stephens, who served until the end of the WPA program in 1943. By 1937, the WPA had employed 119,000 Oklahomans and spent more than \$59 million in the state.²⁸ Half of the WPA expenditures were spent on road building and improvements, such as farm-to-market roads. Notable WPA projects in Oklahoma that are listed in the NRHP include the Pawnee Bathhouse & Recreation Area (NRHP No. 3000873) in Pawnee, McLain Rogers Park (NRHP No. 4000944) in Clinton, and 25 National Guard armories in various cities throughout the state.

²⁷ Prosser, 10.

²⁸ William H. Mullins, "Works Progress Administration," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 14, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=WO022>.

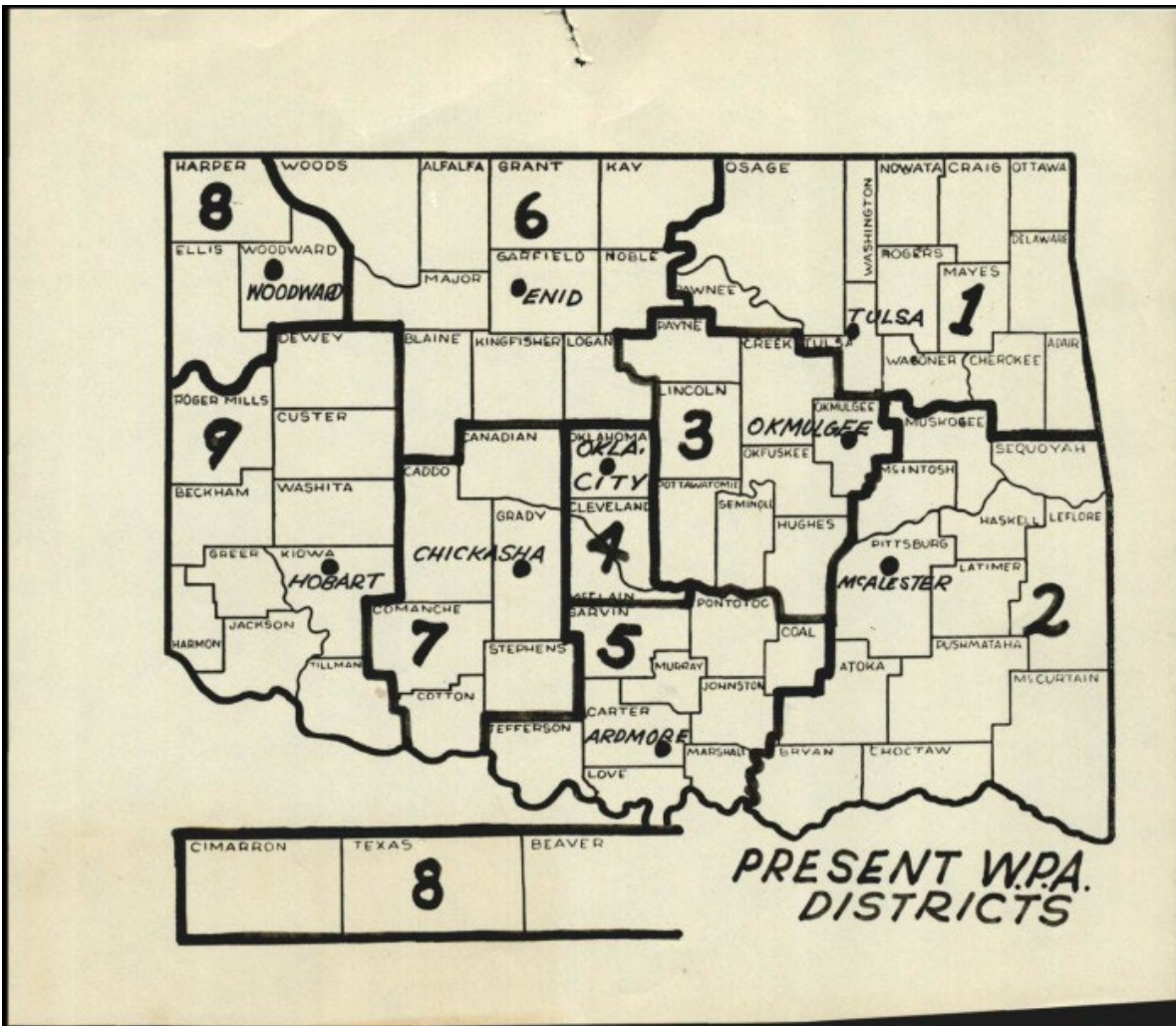


Image 1. WPA districts in Oklahoma in 1937. Cushing (Payne County), Okemah (Okfuskee County), and Holdenville (Hughes County) were located in WPA District 3. Hominy (Osage County) was in WPA District 1. Reproduced from The Daily Oklahoman, January 17, 1937.

By the late 1930s, the WPA had become the focus of a conservative reaction to the New Deal. Republicans during the 1938 midterm election claimed that Democrats were using the program to buy votes, and as a result the new Congress passed the Hatch Act in 1939 that prohibited all federal employees, including WPA laborers, from participating in any kind of political activity. Hopkins was replaced with a more conservative manager, Colonel F. H. Harrington of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The agency also lost much of its independence after it was transferred to the Federal Works Agency following the Reorganization Act of 1939. Around this time, the agency was renamed the Works Projects Administration. Following the outbreak of WWII in Europe, the WPA began giving priority to projects contributing to national defense.

The WPA was officially disbanded on June 30, 1943, due to the fall in unemployment in the early 1940s that essentially rendered the program obsolete.

The last federal agency involved in direct employment was the NYA. The NYA was originally established as part of the WPA to provide training and employment to student-age men and women between the ages of 16 and 25.²⁹ Like the WPA, an executive order under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 established the NYA. It provided work and training opportunities to youth who were in school and needed financial assistance as well as those who were out of school and unemployed. The NYA was transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1939 and was terminated around the same time as the WPA in 1943.

5.1.2 Procurement and Use of Local Sandstone for WPA Projects

Though a federal program, the WPA operated at the local level, utilizing local materials, laborers, supervisors, and equipment whenever possible. In Oklahoma, one major source of building material was sandstone, a sedimentary rock. Although Oklahoma is now a land-locked state, it was once covered by a shallow sea.³⁰ The sediment along this ancient seabed has since been buried and hardened into various types of sedimentary rock, principally limestone, dolomite, shale, and sandstone. Oklahoma's sandstone is primarily located at the center of the state and along the Kansas border in what is commonly known as the Sandstone Hills. It is generally red in color in the western part of this area and more brown, yellow, or gray in color to the east.³¹ Hughes, Okfuskee, Osage, and Payne counties all lie within this physiographic region of the state. Sediments and sedimentary rocks generally consist of marine shale embedded with sandstone, limestone, and coal in eastern Osage County, eastern Payne County, western Okfuskee County, and Hughes County. Red sandstone and shale are predominant in western Payne and Osage counties.³²

Sandstone represents a secondary resource compared with the vast wealth generated by Oklahoma's other mineral resources, namely petroleum and coal, but sandstone quarrying was a modest and thriving industry by the early twentieth century. A 1912 map illustrating the locations of limestone, sandstone,

²⁹ Tally D. Fugate, "National Youth Administration," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed June 14, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=NA014>.

³⁰ Kenneth S. Johnson, Oklahoma Geological Survey, "Geologic History of Oklahoma," Oklahoma Geological Survey Educational Publication 8, 2008, 2, accessed June 14, 2022, http://www.ogs.ou.edu/pubsscanned/EP9_2-8geol.pdf.

³¹ Oklahoma Department of Transportation, "Standard Guide for the Description of Surface and Subsurface Geological Rock Formations of Oklahoma," Geotechnical Specifications for Roadway Design, June 29, 2011, 3, accessed June 14, 2022, <https://www.odot.org/roadway/Geotech/Appendix%203%20-%20Standard%20Guide%20Description%20Surface%20and%20Subsurface%20Geological%20Rock%20Formations%20of%20OK%20-%202011.pdf>.

³² Ibid.

marble, and granite quarries in Oklahoma and Texas shows that approximately 29 sandstone quarries were in operation by this date.³³ The majority were in the central area of Oklahoma north of the Canadian River where sandstone is most prevalent. Two sandstone quarries were in Osage County: one in Pawnee and one east of Pawnee on the Arkansas River. Three were in Payne County: one in Stillwater and two to the east, north, and south of the Kingfisher River. None are present in Okfuskee or Hughes Counties by this date. Other mineral mining appears to have outstripped sandstone quarrying by the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, 4.5 million short tons of sandstone valued at \$10 million were being quarried in the United States; Oklahoma's 3,840 short tons of output represented only a very small portion of this total.³⁴

³³ E. F. Burchard, Map of Oklahoma and Texas showing location of limekilns and quarries of limestone, sandstone, marble, and granite, U.S. Geological Survey, 1912.

³⁴ O. E. Kiessling, *Mineral Resources of the United States*, Part II–Nonmetals (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1932), 365, accessed June 14, 2022, https://www.google.com/books/edition/Mineral_Resources_of_the_United_States/kRQ5AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22sandstone%22+%2B+%22oklahoma%22+%2B+%22quarry%22&pg=PA209&printsec=frontcover.

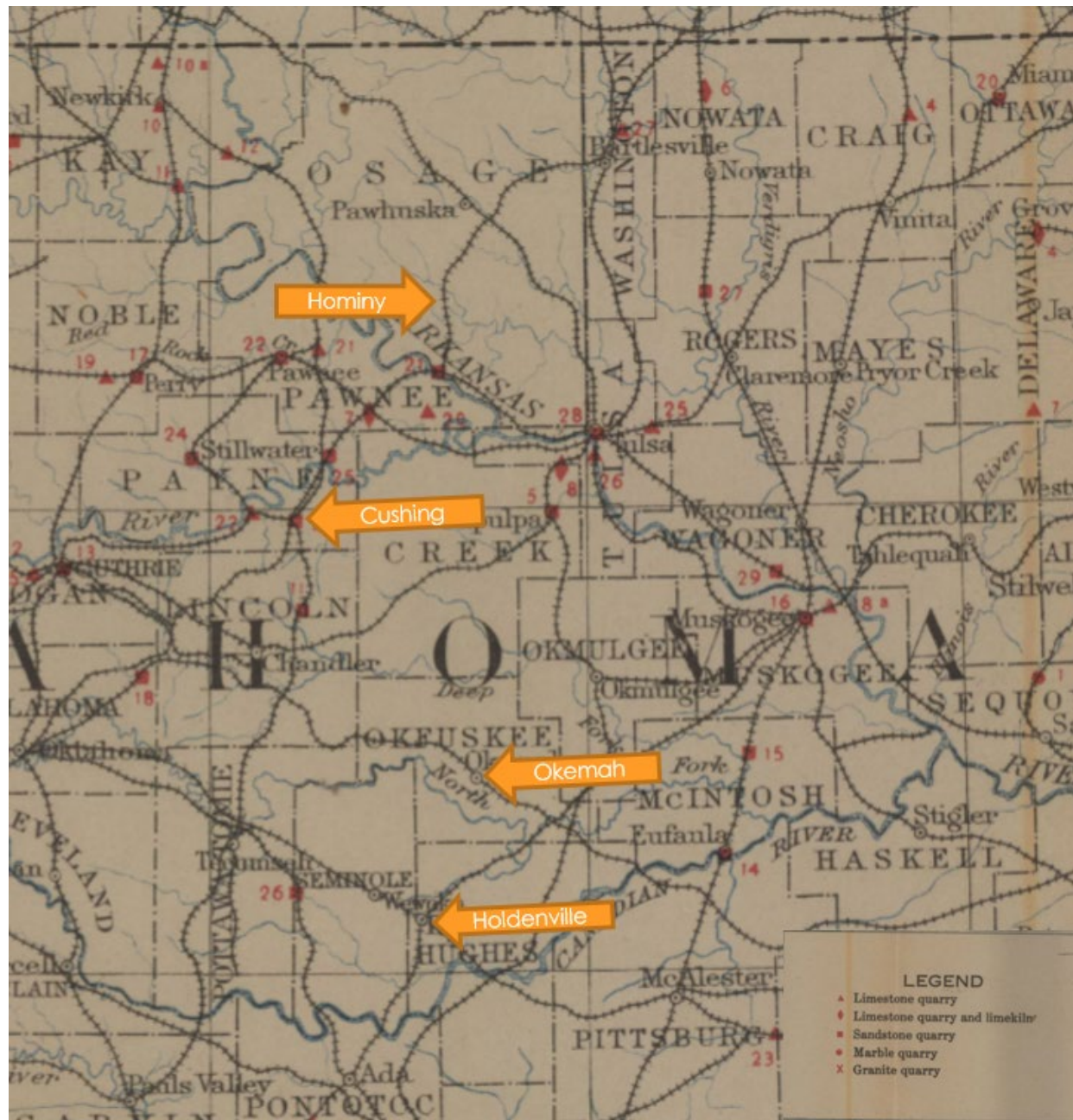


Image 2. The E. F. Burchard 1912 map showing the location and types of quarries in the vicinity of the four towns of this survey. The shown quarries are the likely sources of stone for the canals in the four town of this survey.

Because its primary purpose was job creation, the WPA program encouraged the use of local materials that might also serve to generate additional employment. The 1947 *Final Report of the WPA Program* notes that although concrete was the primary material used in WPA construction projects, “when other structural materials were used, they were generally native to the region, easily accessible, and not

expensive.”³⁵ Therefore, when stone was desired or required for a particular WPA project, native stone that could be locally quarried was typically used, and native stone is featured in thousands of WPA construction projects across the United States. Some notable examples of WPA projects constructed with native stone include the Timberline Lodge (NRHP No. 73001572) in Clackamas County, Oregon; the River Walk (NRHP No. 100002128) in San Antonio, Texas; and the Washington Park Zoo (NRHP No. 91000793) in Michigan City, Indiana.

In Oklahoma, WPA projects usually utilized native stone only in areas where it was readily available. Hughes, Okemah, Osage, and Payne Counties are located within the Sandstone Hills physiographic region of the state; sandstone was the building material most used in construction there. The WPA Project Application Reference Cards held by the National Archives show that stone was being quarried in Okfuskee, Osage, and Payne Counties specifically for use by the WPA.³⁶ Native-stone WPA buildings in these counties listed in the NRHP include the Hominy Armory (NRHP No. 94000482), the Pawhuska Armory (NRHP No. 94000485), and the Okemah Armory (NRHP No. 98000734). Where native stone was not readily accessible due to the area’s particular geologic landscape, other building materials were used. For instance, in southwestern Oklahoma, where the sediments and bedrock consist of sands, gravels, clays, and some limestones, new or salvaged brick was the most frequently used building material.³⁷ Likewise, in the northeastern part of the state where there was a lack of stone but an abundance of trees, a more common building material was timber.

³⁵ *Final Report on the WPA Program, 1935–1943* (Washington: United States Government, 1947 [Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1976]), 52.

³⁶ Okfuskee County: OP 65-65-259 (8/27/35); Osage County: OP 65-65-266 (8/27/35) and OP 65-65-266 (10/21/35); and Payne County: OP 65-65-1649 (10/21/35) and OP 65-65-271 (8/27/35). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943. National Archives Identifier No. 1692845. Record Group 69: Records of the Work Projects Administration, 1922 – 1944. National Archives. College Park, MD. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1692845>.

³⁷ W. David Baird, Oklahoma State University, *Final Report WPA Structure Thematic Survey* (Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, August 30, 1987), 15.



Image 3. NRHP-listed Hominy Armory. Reproduced from http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu/images/94000482/94000482.jpg



Image 4. NRHP-listed Pawhuska Armory. Reproduced from http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu/images/94000485/94000485.jpg.



Image 5. NRHP-listed Okemah Armory. Reproduced from http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu/images/98000734/98000734.jpg.

5.1.3 WPA Storm-Drainage and Flood-Control Projects in Oklahoma

Drainage projects in the United States have historically served one or more of three purposes: drainage systems to protect crops or property from flood damage, channelization of streams for erosion control and flood prevention, and disease control to prevent lingering pools of stagnant water from endangering public health. Beginning in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, cities and towns in the United States accomplished these types of projects with local public funding. The earliest projects were in larger urban areas, but such projects spread to a broader geographic area as the public became educated about disease transmission.³⁸ The design of historic drainage channels for stormwater and flood control depended on environmental factors, community preference, local conditions, and funding. As engineering developed as a profession in the United States in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these technical experts developed techniques to collect and analyze rainfall data to model systems for storm drainage systems adequate to local conditions.³⁹ In larger cities, storm sewers were frequently underground in large

³⁸ Burian and Edwards, "Historical Perspectives of Urban Drainage."

³⁹ Burian et al., "The Historical Development of Wet-Weather Management."

pipes with stormwater inlets and were often combined with sanitary sewers.⁴⁰ Other cities and towns had separate systems, with stormwater removed in open ditches rather than underground pipes. Small towns and rural areas with less impermeable surface were (and are) more likely to have open ditches for stormwater removal.⁴¹ Stream channelization projects, accomplished by straightening, widening, and sometimes lining or paving streambeds, increased stream capacity to move larger quantities of water downstream at a faster rate, preventing or minimizing upstream flooding and erosion damage during heavy rain.

Devastating and costly floods during the 1920s and 1930s, including the Texas flood of 1921 and the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, led to the emergence of a national flood-control program in the New Deal era.⁴² Flood-control projects were increasingly seen as essential to protecting communities as well as opportunities for employment for those struggling during the Great Depression. This campaign to institute a national flood-control program culminated with the passage of the Flood Control Act of 1936, which authorized the construction of flood-control structures by select federal agencies such as USACE and entrusted the federal government with the protection of people and property. Federally funded projects constructed during the 1930s and early 1940s ranged from towering dams providing flood risk management, hydroelectric power, drinking water, and agricultural irrigation to small-scale infrastructure such as storm water and drainage constructed in cities and towns across the United States.

Large-scale, multi-purpose flood-control projects constructed during the New Deal era tended to be built using PWA funds. The substantial amount of time, money, and skilled labor required to build these projects generally made them ill-suited for the WPA program. The PWA funded two of the largest—the Hoover Dam (NRHP No. 81000382) in Boulder City, Nevada, and the Grand Coulee Dam in Coulee Dam, Washington. The largest flood-control project in Oklahoma built during this period—the Pensacola Dam (NRHP No. 3000883) at Grand Lake, Oklahoma—was constructed using PWA funding. The WPA typically built more modest flood-control projects and storm drains. Between 1935 and 1943, the WPA constructed 6,691 miles of new drainage ditches and pipelines not related to mosquito control or road drainage and 8,262 miles of streambed improvements.⁴³ Occasionally, the WPA would provide limited funding for a small number of unskilled laborers to assist in the construction of large-scale flood-control projects built

⁴⁰ Hayes, *Infrastructure: A Guide to the Industrial Landscape*.

⁴¹ Burian and Edwards, “Historical Perspectives of Urban Drainage”; Hayes, *Infrastructure: A Guide to the Industrial Landscape*.

⁴² Joseph L. Arnold, *The Evolution of the 1936 Flood Control Act* (Fort Belvoir, VA: United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1988), 23, accessed June 15, 2022, https://www.publications.usace.army.mil/Portals/76/Publications/EngineerPamphlets/EP_870-1-29.pdf.

⁴³ U.S. Work Projects Administration, *Final Report on the WPA Program 1935–1943*.

by another federal agency. This funding usually accounted for only a small portion of the total cost to construct the project.

In Oklahoma, the WPA built more than 300 drinking water and flood-control dams and reservoirs.⁴⁴ Additionally, 287 miles of storm drains and sanitary sewers were constructed in the state (the WPA program constructed a total of 24,271 miles of storm drains and sanitary sewers across the United States).⁴⁵ Other water control infrastructure built in Oklahoma as part of the WPA was largely associated with highway and road projects, such as culverts, gutters, and roadside drainage.

Because local sponsors typically provided the architectural or engineering plans, WPA dams in Oklahoma vary in their design and construction. Examples of dams include the Lake Carlton Dam, a concrete arch dam at Robber's Cave State Park in Wilburton; the Okmulgee Spillway, a limestone cascade spillway at the Lake Okmulgee Dam in Okmulgee State Park; and the Northeast Lake Dam, a concrete gravity dam in Oklahoma City. Throughout the state, WPA storm drains and drainage channels for existing water courses have a sloped bottom lined with concrete or stone and sloped or vertical sides lined with stone. The stones might be dry set or mortared, cut or uncut. Previously identified stone-lined storm drains and channels in Oklahoma include a storm drain intersecting East Rena Street between North 3rd and 4th Streets in Hugo (Choctaw County) and a drainage channel along Oil Creek in Heavener (Le Flore County).⁴⁶ WPA culverts, gutters, and roadside drainage are typically concrete, although there are some examples of culverts built with stone. Several examples of stone culverts and storm drains are in the NRHP-eligible (not listed) Rucker Park Historic District in Fort Sill (Comanche County).⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Marjorie Barton, *Leaning on a Legacy: The WPA in Oklahoma* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 2008), 19.

⁴⁵ *Final Report*, 136.

⁴⁶ "Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory—Rena Street Drainage Ditch, Hugo, OK," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed April 15, 2022, http://oli_shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=76079&pbcc=P; "Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory—Oil Branch Creek Drainage Structure, Heavener, OK," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed April 15, 2022, http://oli_shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=96399&pbcc=P.

⁴⁷ Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory—Rucker Park Historic District, Ditch and Culvert System, Fort Sill, OK," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed April 15, 2022, http://oli_shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=85786&pbcc=P.



Image 6. Lake Okmulgee Dam and limestone spillway, constructed by the WPA. Reproduced from http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu/images/98001591/98001591.jpg



Image 7. Pensacola Dam, a PWA concrete dam. Both stone and concrete water management projects were present in Oklahoma's federal Depression-era programs. Reproduced from http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu/images/3000883/3000883.jpg

5.1.4 WPA Malaria Control Projects in Oklahoma

One of the most pervasive diseases to impact the population of the United States was malaria, which is caused by parasites, transmitted by mosquitos, and characterized by chronic headaches, chills, and fevers. Malarial pandemics and epidemics are common to subtropical and tropical regions and occurred in the southeastern and central regions of the United States. The disease was a recurring threat to the labor force and military personnel during times of war and peace. Fighting the disease became a national priority in the twentieth century, particularly after the application of mosquito controls (screening buildings, providing quinine for workers, draining standing water, etc.) by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) had measurable success in fighting yellow fever and malaria during the construction of the Panama Canal from 1904 to 1914 and during the United States' occupation of Cuba.

The USPHS brought its experience with mosquito-borne disease control back to the southeastern United States in the 1910s and began to apply their methods. The International Health Board, a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation, conducted programs to fight malaria in the southeastern United States in the 1910s. Although employed only in small-scale demonstration projects in the beginning, their efforts showed remarkable initial success. As the United States entered WWI, previous experience with disease breakouts in military encampments inspired the federal government to provide funding to the USPHS for prevention of malaria and other diseases. The USPHS used methods such as building drainage projects and applying larvicide to local water sources.⁴⁸ After WWI, the fight against malaria was brought to the larger population, and each state's board of health had a program focused on malaria control.

Most programs had a multi-pronged approach, including mosquito eradication with larvicide and insecticide, screening installation in homes and buildings, isolation of infected humans from mosquitos, treatment of persons infected by malaria, and drainage of mosquito breeding areas—considered the most effective method of mosquito eradication. A saying that became common among American public health officials around this time was “a ditch in time saves quinine.”⁴⁹ These ditches worked to drain swampland and areas with standing water where malaria-transmitting mosquitos bred. USPHS officials and engineers recommended the construction of masonry-lined ditches with V-shaped sections and a narrow U shape at the bottom center of the ditch as a best practice. Lining the ditches was intended to prevent scour and wall erosion, which would minimize maintenance, and the U-shaped channel allowed for continued

⁴⁸ Bleakley, “Malaria Eradication in the Americas.”

⁴⁹ Margaret Humphreys, *Malaria: Poverty, Race, and Public Health in the United States* (Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 2001), 100.

drainage even when water levels were low.⁵⁰ As a result of these programs, mortality from malaria decreased by more than 60 percent in the decade after WWI. However, these programs were not sufficient to totally eradicate the disease, and although there was broad agreement that malaria depleted the economy of productive work, Southern taxpayers could not afford to pay for the necessary public health improvements.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Fletcher, "A Permanent Type of Ditch Construction."

⁵¹ Humphreys, 94.



Image 8. Close-up view of a malaria-control type canal design in Checotah, Oklahoma. Note the stepped walls, sloped V-shape bottom and the smaller U-shape down the center of the canal. Reproduced from Leaning on a Legacy by Marjorie Barton.



Image 9. Overview photograph of a malaria-control type canal in Red Oak, Oklahoma. Reproduced from Leaning on a Legacy by Marjorie Barton.



Image 10. Another version of the malaria-control type canal design. This is a 1939 WPA-built example in Alabama. Reproduced from livingnewdeal.com

New Deal job-creation programs provided the necessary funding and labor to build extensive drainage projects in malaria-stricken states. FERA, in collaboration with state health departments and USPHS, identified malaria control projects in 14 states as an appropriate use of federal relief labor, and work on a number of federally funded malaria control projects began at the end of 1933. Laborers employed by the CWA and supervised by the USPHS or the states with grants from FERA constructed the earliest projects. In the first four months of 1934, laborers dug approximately 6,000 miles of ditches across the United States, draining 100,000 acres of ponds and 200,000 acres of swampland. The CWA program ended in March 1934, after which the malaria control project remained for the rest of the year under FERA. The work continued at a slower pace, with an additional 2,000 miles of ditches constructed in the following six months.⁵²

The public health initiatives of the WPA included a wide range of activities, from constructing buildings and infrastructure to providing public health programs to communities that lacked them. Building and

⁵² Williams, "Civil Works Administration Emergency Relief Administration Malaria Control Program in the South."

infrastructure projects aimed at improving public health included the construction of sewage treatment plants, storm and sanitary sewers, sanitary privies, water treatment plants, water mains and distribution lines, pumping stations, water wells, drinking water reservoirs, and hospitals.⁵³ Non-construction-related initiatives included supplying trained professionals to hospitals and health agencies, providing doctor and dental examinations in schools, providing public health services in rural communities, organizing a national health survey, and establishing clinics specifically aimed at treating and preventing sexually transmitted infections.⁵⁴

By the time the WPA was established, the malaria infection rate and mortality rate were soaring in the southeastern United States with approximately 135,000 cases and 4,000 deaths reported in 1935.⁵⁵ Between 1935 and 1943, the WPA constructed 15,268 miles of mosquito-control drainage ditches and pipelines and conducted other anti-malaria activities such as public outreach. Annual reports from the WPA in 1938 and 1939 credit these drainage projects, along with oiling and insecticide, with a significant reduction in malarial infection and death during this period.⁵⁶

The Oklahoma State Department of Health oversaw the WPA malaria control program in the state and provided funding for the employment of skilled workers in supervisory roles. Malaria was present in at least 25 of the state's 77 counties in the 1930s with an estimated 14,000 to 28,000 cases throughout.⁵⁷ Two of these counties were Hughes County and Okfuskee County, both of which were allocated WPA funding for malaria control projects.⁵⁸ Until 1937, most of the Department's work consisted of constructing malaria control ditches.⁵⁹ These ditches were built to drain the temporary and semi-permanent flood and rain pools that were the main breeding areas for Oklahoma's mosquitos. In 1938, the state hired additional administrative personnel, including a malariologist and engineer who coordinated and reviewed all malaria control work. The Department began testing programs for malaria antibodies that year. Of the 4,270 samples taken from school children in Cherokee, Delaware, Pittsburg, LeFlore, and Pushmataha Counties, approximately 11 percent were found to be positive. The Department also started surveying

⁵³ *Final Report*, 51–53.

⁵⁴ *Final Report*, 69–70.

⁵⁵ John Luke Gallup and Jeffrey D. Sachs, "The Economic Burden of Malaria," CID Working Paper Series 2000.52, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, July 2000, 6; and Humphreys, 95.

⁵⁶ Administration, *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*; Harrington, *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*.

⁵⁷ *Biennial Report, 1935–1937* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Public Health, 1937), 25; American Public Health Association, *Public Health in Oklahoma, 1938* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Public Health, 1938), 62.

⁵⁸ Hughes County: OP 65-65-180 (8/27/35), OP 65-65-955 (10/14/35), OP 65-65-1365 (10/14/35); and Okfuskee County: OP 65-65-178 (8/27/35), OP 65-65-956 (10/14/35), OP 65-65-1366 (10/14/35). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943.

⁵⁹ *Annual Report of the State Department of Public Health of Oklahoma* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Public Health, 1938), 73.

mosquito populations in select counties, studying the types of mosquitos in a given area and their breeding conditions. The Department conducted public outreach, raising awareness through screenings of a film on the spread of malaria.

In Oklahoma, stone was typically used to line WPA malaria control ditches. Between 1935 and 1936, the Oklahoma State Department of Health supervised the construction of 1,946,829 linear feet of drainage; the drainage is described in the Department's Biennial Report as ditches "lined with rock."⁶⁰ In 1938, the Department constructed an additional 78,964 linear feet of rock-lined ditches under the WPA program.⁶¹ These ditches were reportedly built near schools and other public facilities.⁶² Known examples appear to feature a sloped bottom lined with concrete or stone and sloped or vertical sides lined with stone. The stones might be dry set or mortared, cut or uncut.

During the New Deal era, some contemporary malariologists were outspoken in their criticisms of the WPA malaria control program. Specifically, these experts complained that the WPA funds were being used without expert supervision.⁶³ This included a lack of regional planning on where drainage would be most effective in reducing malaria transmission and a widespread distribution of funds throughout a given county, even to areas where malaria transmission was negligible. Experts also complained that a number of the malaria ditches constructed by the WPA were nothing more than dirt troughs that quickly filled with silt and reaccumulated water. Additionally, there is no consensus among present-day scholars regarding the effectiveness of the program. Some have argued that the targeted public health interventions of the New Deal had a marked impact on reducing malaria transmission.⁶⁴ Others contend that the depopulation of the southern countryside had a more significant effect than any of the malaria control programs undertaken during this period.⁶⁵

Malaria was not successfully eradicated in the United States until after WWII. The ultimate success was due to the introduction of two new tools: chloroquine and dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT). Chloroquine, an anti-malarial medication, was refined by Allied scientists during WWII. DDT, one of the first synthetic insecticides, was developed in 1941. Between 1942 and 1949, the Office of Malaria Control

⁶⁰ *Biennial Report*, 1935–1937, 22.

⁶¹ *Annual Report*, 1938, 74.

⁶² Barton, 21.

⁶³ Humphreys, 101.

⁶⁴ Daniel Sledge, PhD and George Mohler, PhD, "Eliminating Malaria in the American South: An Analysis of the Decline of Malaria in 1930s Alabama," *American Journal of Public Health* 103 no. 8, August 2013, accessed April 18, 2022, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4007881/>.

⁶⁵ Humphreys, 112.

in War Areas (the predecessor to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention) used chloroquine and DDT in addition to existing anti-malaria methods to eliminate malaria as a significant health problem in the United States.⁶⁶

5.1.5 Lined Sandstone Channels as Part of Park or Landscape Design in Oklahoma

Between 1935 and 1943, the WPA built or made improvements to over 8,000 parks in the United States.⁶⁷ These projects were particularly suited to the WPA program because they could be carried out by unskilled and semiskilled laborers and did not necessarily require pre-prepared plans. The WPA constructed or improved nearly 3,300 stadiums, grandstands, and bleachers; approximately 5,600 athletic fields; thousands of handball, horseshoe, and tennis courts; and 8,200 playgrounds. They also built swimming pools, ice skating rinks, ski trails, bandshells, amphitheaters, and golf courses in addition to undertaking general grading and landscaping.

By 1939, the WPA had reportedly constructed 542 outdoor recreation facilities in Oklahoma.⁶⁸ Several are listed in the NRHP, including Lake Murray State Park (NRHP No. 1001097) in Ardmore, McLain Rogers Park (NRHP No. 4000944) in Clinton, Twyman Park (NRHP No. 88001402) in Poteau, Sayre City Park (NRHP No. 4000127) in Sayre, and Norman City Park (NRHP No. 00001572) in Norman. A number of Oklahoma's WPA parks feature lined sandstone storm drains or drainage channels for an existing water course as part of their landscape design. These storm drains typically have a sloped concrete or stone bottom and sloped or vertical sides lined with stone. Two examples of a sandstone-lined drain or channel are located within two NRHP-listed parks—McLain Rogers Park and Norman City Park. The drainage ditch at McLain Rogers Park drains water from the swimming pool and consists of a concrete basin with native stone sides capped with concrete.⁶⁹ The channel at Norman City Park channelizes Imhoff Creek and consists of a concrete basin with native stone sides capped with concrete.⁷⁰ Other examples of sandstone-lined drains or channels in WPA parks are found in Glenwood Park in Ada, Rotary Park in Cushing, City Park in Okemah, and Stroup Park in Holdenville. These three resources all channelize existing water courses that run through the municipal park.

⁶⁶ Prevention, "CDC - Malaria - About Malaria - History - Elimination of Malaria in the United States (1947–1951)."

⁶⁷ *Final Report*, 50.

⁶⁸ "Recreational Facilities Constructed by the WPA," *The Hominy Journal* (Hominy, Oklahoma), March 28, 1939.

⁶⁹ Michael Cassity. "McLain Rogers Park," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Clinton, OK. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, December 12, 2003, sect. 7, 14.

⁷⁰ Cynthia Savage, "Norman City Park New Deal Resources," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Norman, OK, May 2000, Savage Consulting, sect. 7, 14–15.

While WPA officials did hire local architects to help prepare designs for many of the projects like parks and government buildings, there was no official WPA design philosophy or style and the local architects were not typically significant contributors within their craft. However, there was a general simplicity typically associated with WPA construction, with a particular emphasis on durability of the construction as well as cost-effectiveness. This is why sandstone was such a common building material in areas where it was readily available. It was chosen more for its utility and durability than for a particular design aesthetic.

5.2 Pre-WWII History of the Four Surveyed Locations

5.2.1 Cushing, Payne County

The town of Cushing is in central Oklahoma at the intersection of State Highways (SH) 33 and 18, approximately 69 miles northeast of Oklahoma City and 50 miles southwest of Tulsa. The area was historically part of the Sac and Fox Reservation that was formed in the 1870s following the divestment, removal, and resettlement of the “Sac” (Sauk) or *Thâkîwaki* and the “Fox” or *Meskwâki* from their native homeland in the western Great Lakes region. Present-day Cushing was established in 1891 after the land was opened to non-Native American settlement during Oklahoma’s second land run.⁷¹

The construction of the Eastern Oklahoma Railway through Cushing in 1902 and later the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in 1903 spurred early development of the town. An oil boom from 1912 to 1915 incited further development and more than quadrupled the town’s population from 1,072 residents in 1910 to 6,326 in 1920. Although oil production decreased by more than 50 percent beginning in 1916, 16 oil companies continued to operate in Cushing through at least 1930, and the town’s population continued to grow to 9,301 residents. Oil prices plummeted with the onset of the Great Depression due to overproduction in the American oil industry coupled with a falling global demand for energy. As a result, more than 1,500 residents left Cushing, and only three oil refineries were still active by 1940.⁷²

Despite being the second largest town in Payne County, little federal funding was allocated to relief projects in Cushing during the first years of the New Deal.⁷³ Construction was subsequently initiated on four WPA projects in 1935: Memorial Park, Rotary Park, Cushing Armory (NRHP No. 94000480), and Cushing High School Stadium and Track. Memorial Park is located at the intersection of South Little Avenue

⁷¹ D. Earl Newsom, “Cushing,” *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 17, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=CU007>.

⁷² Newsom, “Cushing,”

⁷³ Dr. Mary Jane Warde, “Cushing National Guard Armory,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Cushing, OK, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, February 8, 1995, sect. 8, 14.

and East 2nd Street. It was completed in 1935 using approximately \$76,800 in WPA funding. To the east of Memorial Park is Rotary Park, at the intersection of South Highland Avenue and East 9th Place. It was completed in 1935 using \$5,932 in WPA funding. Extending through both WPA parks is the partial channelization of Cottonwood Creek, which was constructed at the same time. The Cushing Armory at 218 South Little Avenue is a white ashlar sandstone building completed in 1937 using \$29,317 in WPA funding and designed by Major Bryan W. Nolan, an architect with the Oklahoma National Guard. The last WPA project initiated in 1935 was the Cushing High School stadium and track, which is now demolished. Other WPA projects in Cushing include the Booker T. Washington School (now demolished) completed in 1937 at 1015 North Cleveland Avenue and the Cushing Municipal Airport completed in 1941 on Tom Maloney Drive.⁷⁴ Additionally, the WPA appropriated \$49,393 in 1939 for street improvements, which included the construction of gutters, culverts, and storm sewers.⁷⁵

5.2.2 Holdenville, Hughes County

The City of Holdenville is in central Oklahoma at the intersection of SH 48 and U.S. Highway 270, approximately 75 miles southeast of Oklahoma City. It was originally founded as a settlement in the Muscogee (Creek) Nation known as Echo and was later renamed Fentress after the establishment of a post office in the spring of 1895. The area was platted during the construction of the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf (CO&G) Railroad in the fall of 1895. It was renamed Holdenville in honor of an employee of the CO&G and incorporated in 1898 by order of the U.S. District Court at Muskogee. The city became the Hughes County seat in 1908.⁷⁶

Owing to its location on the CO&G and later the St. Louis Oklahoma and Southern Railway, which was completed in 1901, Holdenville quickly developed into one of the region's key agricultural trade centers. Its population grew from 749 residents in 1900 to 2,296 in 1910. Early development included five banks, three cotton gins, four lumberyards, and a cottonseed mill. An oil boom in the surrounding Seminole and Hughes County oil fields further spurred development and population growth in the 1920s. The population increased from 2,932 in 1920 to 7,268 in 1930 but decreased during the Great Depression to 6,632 following the nationwide fall in crop and oil prices.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ Rita Askew-Wilson, *WPA Structures Thematic Survey of Region 6*, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1987.

⁷⁵ OP 65-68-611 (10/10/1935), 165-65-4502 (9/16/1936), and 66-1-66-38 (7/19/1939). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943.

⁷⁶ Linda D. Wilson, "Holdenville," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=HO011>.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

Within Holdenville's city boundaries, four WPA resources were constructed between 1936 and 1941. The Holdenville Armory (NRHP No. 88001386) is a one-story brick and sandstone building located at 110 Grimes Avenue completed in 1936 using \$37,000 in WPA funds. Stroup Park at North Broadway and East 12th Street was completed in 1936 using \$30,941 in WPA funds. The park includes a bath house and pool as well as a sandstone-lined drainage channel for Tiger Creek. The Holdenville Junior High located at 112 East 9th Street is a one-story red brick building completed in 1941. Finally, the Holdenville football stadium is located at the intersection of North Board Street and North Oak Street. It was completed in 1941 and features a grandstand constructed of uncoursed native sandstone.⁷⁸ Other WPA projects within the city boundaries include \$167,049 in WPA funding for malaria control projects in the eastern and southern areas of the city in 1937 (Hol - Canal 8) and \$30,444 for street improvements in 1939.⁷⁹

⁷⁸ W. David Baird, Oklahoma State University, *Southeastern Oklahoma (Region 4) WPA Properties Nominated to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory* (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1985).

⁷⁹ OP 163-05-8015 (4/1/1937) and 65-1-65-216 (10/16/1939). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943; and "State WPA Approves \$167,049 Malaria Control Project for Holdenville," *The Morning Tribune* (Holdenville, OK), November 6, 1938.

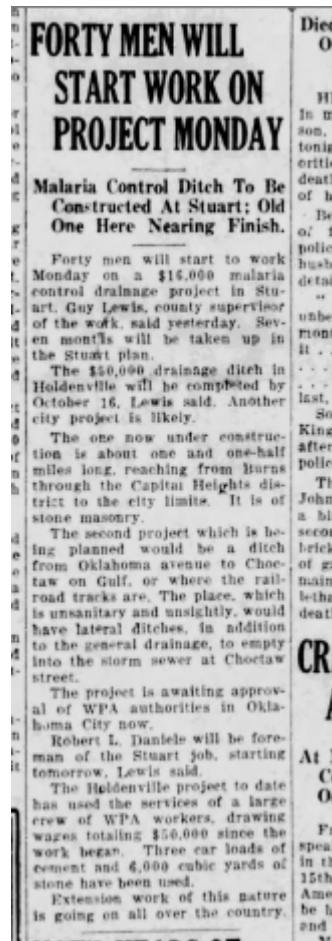


Image 11. A 1938 article in *The Morning Tribune of Holdenville, Oklahoma*, describing WPA malaria control activities in the town, likely including Hol – Canal 8.

5.2.3 Hominy, Osage County

The city of Hominy is in northeast Oklahoma at the intersection of SH 20 and SH 99, approximately 40 miles northwest of Tulsa. The community first formed around an Osage subagency established in the area around 1874 following the forced relocation of the Osage tribe from Kansas. By 1891, a small settlement had developed there with a post office and general store. The construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad in 1903 fueled the city's early development along with farming, ranching, and petroleum. The 160-acre townsite was exempted from the Osage allotment and subsequently platted in 1906 and incorporated in 1908. The population of Hominy grew from 760 residents in 1910 to 2,875 in

1920 following the discovery of the Hominy Oil Field in 1916. By the 1930s, the population had grown to 3,485 and the city boasted a cotton oil and ice company, hatchery and poultry farm, and three stockyards.⁸⁰

Two WPA buildings were constructed in Hominy between 1937 and 1939. The first was the Hominy Armory (NRHP No. 94000482) located at 201 North Regan Avenue. Completed in 1937, it is a one-story building built of sandstone from two local quarries, one two miles east of the property on Skiatook Road and the other one mile west of Hominy.⁸¹ The armory was designed by Major Nolan, who also designed the armory in Cushing. The second WPA building in Hominy was the Carver School at 1022 West Main Street (now demolished). The one-story brick building was constructed in 1939 as a racially segregated school for African American children.⁸² Other WPA projects consisted of the construction of street improvements for \$26,000 in 1939 and an additional \$28,946 in 1942 for street improvements that included gutters, culverts, and storm sewers.⁸³

5.2.4 Okemah, Okfuskee County

The City of Okemah is located in central Oklahoma on U.S. Highway 40, approximately 70 miles east of Oklahoma City. The area was historically part of the territory of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation that was later opened to non-Native American settlement in 1902. Developers Perry Rodkey and H. B. Dexter chose the townsite because two railroad lines were planned to intersect with the area; however, only the Fort Smith and Western Railway ever reached Okemah in 1903. The city's early development was fueled by the agricultural and cattle industries in the 1900s and 1910s and later by an oil boom in the 1920s at nearby Cromwell Oil Field. The population grew from 1,027 residents in 1907 to 2,162 in 1920 and 4,002 in 1930.⁸⁴

Between 1935 and 1937, Okfuskee County received approximately \$240,000 in WPA funding.⁸⁵ Five WPA resources were constructed in Okemah during this period. Okemah City Park was the city's first WPA project, completed in 1935 using \$42,000 in WPA funding. Located at the intersection of Ash and Birch Streets, it features a sandstone-lined drainage channel through the center of the park. The Okemah Library

⁸⁰ Jon D. May, "Hominy," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=HO024>.

⁸¹ Dr. Mary Jane Ware, "Hominy Armory," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Hominy, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, November 30, 1992, sect. 8, 12.

⁸² W. David Baird, Tanya Davis, Barry Thorne, and Katja May, Oklahoma State University, *Northeastern Oklahoma (Region 3) WPA Properties Nominated to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory*, (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1985).

⁸³ OP 65-1-65-189 (10/10/1939) and 265-1-65-122 (12/2/1941). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943.

⁸⁴ Carolyn S. Burnett Price, "Okemah," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=OK004>.

⁸⁵ Jill Marsh, "Okemah Armory," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Okemah, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, March 3, 1998, Sect. 8, 17.

was also completed in 1935. It is a one-story sandstone building located at 301 South 2nd Street. The Okemah School Agriculture Building is also constructed of sandstone. Located at 152 West Date Street, it was completed in 1936. The Okemah Armory (NRHP No. 98000734) is located at 405 North 6th Street. It is a one-story sandstone building completed in 1937 and designed by Major Nolan, who also designed the armories in Cushing and Hominy. Finally, the Okemah Athletic Fields and Stadium located at the intersection of 7th and Dewar Streets features sandstone football and baseball grandstands completed in 1939.⁸⁶ Other WPA projects consisted of \$48,922 for street improvements that included gutters, culverts, and storm sewers.⁸⁷

6.0 Registration Requirements

6.1 Criterion A

Historic properties can be listed in the NRHP under Criterion A when they have an important association with significant historic events, a pattern of events, or trends. These sandstone canals in Oklahoma, constructed in the late 1930s by the WPA, are all associated with a major national work relief program financed by the federal government to address unemployment during the greatest economic depression in the twentieth century, which resulted in the construction of public buildings and infrastructure across the United States. The canals evaluated in this report are all in small towns in Oklahoma and are examples of infrastructure that would not have been constructed but for the funding provided by the national programs. The four communities where the canals were surveyed have multiple, discontinuous channels in various locations. These canals are channelized streams, part of a larger park or landscape, and/or are adjacent to other WPA buildings and structures.

The malaria control channels are also associated with a long-term cooperative national and state effort by the USPHS and Oklahoma Department of Health to prevent and minimize contagious outbreaks of malaria. Properties with an important association with these programs may be eligible for the NRHP in the area of Health/Medicine. Records from the Oklahoma Department of Public Health indicate these were often constructed adjacent to schools or other locations where children would have benefitted the most.

To be eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History, individual canals must have a documented association with the WPA or the CWA. Such associations can be identified by historic newspaper or archival

⁸⁶ *Northeastern Oklahoma (Region 3) WPA Properties.*

⁸⁷ OP 65-1-65-333 (12/1/1939). Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943.

documentation and/or by on-site plaques or concrete stamps identifying the responsible agency. To be eligible in the area of Health/Medicine, an association with the malaria control program must also be documented. The intent of the canal should also be evident, such as a clearly channelized stream, a water feature that is part of a landscape design of a park, or a malaria control canal adjacent to schools, parks, stadiums, or libraries, especially if these structures were also constructed by the WPA. The POS for these structures is 1933–1943, the dates during which the CWA and WPA existed.

To be eligible for the NRHP, properties must retain sufficient historic integrity in addition to significance. To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must retain its essential physical features and some features of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of design and workmanship are generally less important for Criterion A; if the property would be recognizable to a historic contemporary, it generally has sufficient integrity for listing under this criterion. However, because of the simplicity of the design of this type of resource, good integrity of materials and design is also necessary. Research for this context has not identified engineering plans or other documentation of the design of the sandstone canals and, as a result, identifying the original boundaries of individual canals would be difficult.

Examples of ineligible canals:

- Canals that have no WPA stamps on associated culverts or concrete markers and/or cannot be documented as having been part of a WPA program through historic research
- Canals where a pipe has been placed and filled in
- Canals where the walls are mostly collapsed
- Canals where the area of non-historic concrete repair is greater than the existing sandstone
- Canals where the design intent is not evident

Examples of eligible canals:

- Canals with good materials integrity, intact WPA culverts, and clear association with design intent (e.g. malaria control canal adjacent to school or a channelized stream through a residential neighborhood)

Associated features:

- Contemporary concrete culverts with WPA stamps

- Sandstone culverts
- Smaller V-shaped sandstone ditches along roadways
- Large sandstone canals with straight walls and flat bottoms

Associated property types:

- Adjacent WPA buildings, structures, and landscapes, including schools, libraries, stadiums, armories, parks, and municipal buildings

6.2 Criterion B

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with specific individuals who made a significant contribution to the past. This criterion only applies to properties that best illustrate the person's contributions. Because these WPA programs were enacted at the state and federal level, it was unlikely that any of the canals would have a significant association with specific individuals. Research did not identify the construction of sandstone canals in the state or in any localities as significantly associated with the accomplishment of any single individuals, including local or state elected leaders, engineers, or public health officials at the state or national level. However, if survey and research of specific canals had identified important associations with state public health officials, local civic leaders, or design engineers, the canals could have been eligible under Criterion B. As with Criterion A previously discussed, these resources would be significant in the areas of Social History and/or Health/ Medicine. They could also have been eligible in the area of Politics/Government if the individual achieved construction of the canals through politics.

To be eligible under Criterion B in the area of Social History, individual canals and an associated significant individual must have a documented association with the WPA or the CWA. Such associations can be identified by historic newspaper or archival documentation. To be eligible in the area of Health/Medicine, the individual and canal must also have a documented association with the malaria control program. The individual must be significant for association with these canal construction programs, and the canal itself must be a property that illustrates their achievements. This would only be applicable to the earliest canal projects or projects that were exemplary. The POS for these structures is 1933–1943, the period during which the CWA and WPA existed.

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, properties must also have historic integrity in addition to significance. To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must retain its essential physical features and some features of

all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of design and workmanship are generally less important for Criterion B; if the property would be recognizable to a historic contemporary, it generally has sufficient integrity for listing under this criterion. The relevant aspects of integrity for these properties are location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Because of the simplicity of design, some materials and design integrity are also necessary. Research for this context has not identified engineering plans or other documentation of the design of the sandstone canals and, as a result, identifying the original boundaries of individual canals would be difficult.

Examples of not-eligible canals:

- Canals with no clear association with a state health official or local leader influential in the WPA sandstone canal-building program
- Canals where a pipe has been placed and filled in
- Canals where the walls are mostly collapsed
- Canals where the area of concrete repair is greater than the existing sandstone

Examples of eligible canals:

- Canals with good materials integrity, intact CWA or WPA culverts, and a significant association with important person associated with CWA or WPA canal programs as an early or exemplary project.

Associated features:

- Contemporary concrete culverts with WPA stamps
- Sandstone culverts
- Smaller V-shaped sandstone ditches along roadways
- Large sandstone canals with straight walls and flat bottoms

Associated property types:

- Adjacent WPA buildings, structures, and landscapes, including schools, libraries, stadiums, armories, parks, and municipal buildings
- Contemporary historic-age schools
- Contemporary historic-age parks

6.3 Criterion C

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for their physical design or construction if they:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction—most properties eligible under Criterion C are eligible based on this subcategory. To be significant, a property must illustrate the distinguishing features common to its particular type of resource, so that the property is a good representative example. Research indicated that public health experts in the 1920s were designing and recommending a specific canal design for malaria control that was characterized by large V-shaped canal with a smaller U-shaped channel in the center. Canals with this design could be eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as representative examples of this type.
- Represent the work of a master—this generally refers to design or aesthetic accomplishments by a master craftsman, artisan, or architect. In the case of these canals, the work was completed largely by laborers with a low-level of skill, and sandstone canals are unlikely to be eligible for the NRHP under this subcategory.
- Possess high artistic value—while some of these canals have some degree of aesthetic design value, particularly the canals with the castellated cap, the design does not rise to the level of high artistic value.
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction—this subcategory applies to historic districts. Canals can be part of historic districts where other WPA buildings, structures, or landscape design features are present. The property can be eligible under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture as part of a park or under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing resource to a historic district.

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, properties must also retain historic integrity in addition to significance. To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must retain its essential physical features and some features of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A higher level of integrity of design and workmanship are even more important for Criterion C. The relevant aspects of integrity for these properties are location, materials, design, workmanship, and association.

Examples of not-eligible canals:

- Canals with poor design, materials, and workmanship integrity

- Malaria control canals that were not constructed according to the USPHS recommendations for design

Examples of eligible canals:

- Malarial control ditches with a V-shaped canal and a U-shaped channel at the base and good design, materials, and workmanship integrity
- Channelized streams or storm channels within NRHP-eligible historic districts that would include 1933–1943 in the POS, when the canals have sufficient integrity to be contributing resources

Associated features:

- Contemporary concrete culverts with WPA stamps
- Sandstone culverts
- Smaller V-shaped sandstone ditches along roadways
- Large sandstone canals with straight walls and flat bottoms
- Malaria control channels with V-shaped canals with U-shaped channels at the base

Associated property types:

- Adjacent WPA structures buildings, structures, and landscapes, including schools, libraries, stadiums, armories, parks, and municipal buildings
- Contemporary historic-age schools
- Contemporary historic-age parks

6.4 Criterion D

Properties can be eligible under Criterion D for information potential, if examination of the properties can yield important information that would contribute to our understanding of history. Due to the simplicity of design of these structures, this is a resource type that does not have the potential to yield important information about storm drainage, malaria control, stream channelization, the WPA, the USPHS, or the Oklahoma Department of Health. None of the sandstone canals included in this survey are recommended eligible under Criterion D.

7.0 Results—NRHP Eligibility Recommendations for Surveyed Resources

This section includes a brief description of each sandstone-lined canal, organized by town, and an analysis of the NRHP eligibility for each canal, based on the registration requirements outlined in **Section 6**. For more complete canal descriptions, see the relevant inventory form (**Appendix C**).

The naming structure of the canals is the first three letters of the community in which the canals are located, along with a numerical ID. In cases where there are multiple segments of a what appears to be a single, cohesive canal but it has some separations for intersections or other circumstances that create a break in the canal line, alphanumeric identification is also included (Canal XA, XB, XC, etc.).

7.1 Sandstone-Lined Canals in Hominy (Osage County)

Six sandstone canals were surveyed in Hominy, Osage County, and documented on HPRIIs (see **Figure 1a** in **Appendix A**). These canals range in type, style of stonework, and integrity. Five of the Hominy canals surveyed appear to be for stormwater drainage and flood control. These canals typically occur alongside the local town roads that are laid out in a grid pattern. The canals are rectilinear and change direction at 90 degrees, usually at road intersections, although there are instances of canal directions changing midway down a street. Hom – Canal 1 is the only canal in Hominy that appears to be a channel lining the banks of an existing creek.

Hom – Canal 1 is a channelization canal, providing flood control of an existing creek. The stonework varies significantly throughout the structure. Intact sections near the canal’s termini appear to be deep and wide with coursed, regular stonework and a concrete cement mortar. The northern part of the canal forms a rough meandering loop in a residential area. What remains of the sandstone of this northern loop is uncoursed rubblework, although large sections of the stonework appear to have been removed, reverting the water course to an earthen bank. In some spots, significant concrete has been inserted.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although Hom – Canal 1 has a clear design intent for use as a channelized stream through a residential neighborhood, significant portions of the canal have been altered or removed, diminishing its material integrity. It has no known association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hom – Canal 2 is a stormwater drainage canal. Its sandstone elements consist of flat slabs angled next to each other, along the ditch wall, and it has a flat canal bed. This type of canal does not include any coursed sandstone elements. The canal is adjacent to and follows the rectilinear gridded street pattern.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent is clearly stormwater drainage, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It is a simple structure that does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no known association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hom – Canal 3 is a stormwater drainage canal. Its sandstone elements have been almost entirely altered or removed, but some locations feature coursed sandstone. The canal now appears more like a ditch with stone remnants than a sandstone canal.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent as stormwater drainage is clear, it does not have a documented association with any federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity, as well as the nearby Carver School (now demolished), but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It has no known association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential. Further, its integrity of materials, design, workmanship, association, and feeling have been greatly diminished, and it no longer conveys a sense of its historic significance.

Hom – Canal 4 is a stormwater drainage canal. Its sandstone elements consist of flat slabs laid next to each other, at an angle, onto the ditch wall, and it has a flat sandstone bed. This type of canal does not include any coursed sandstone elements. The canal is adjacent to and follows the rectilinear gridded street pattern.

This canal is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A based on the registration requirements outlined in Section 6. The canal has a clear design intent, stormwater drainage, and has a documented association with a federal work relief program, expressed via a 1940 WPA stamp on an attached culvert. It

is also adjacent to a pre-WPA school. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hom – Canal 5 is a stormwater drainage canal. Its sandstone elements consist of flat slabs angled next to each other, on the ditch wall, and it has a flat sandstone bed. This type of canal does not include any coursed sandstone elements. The canal is adjacent to and follows the rectilinear gridded street pattern.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent as stormwater drainage is clear, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It is a simple structure that does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hom – Canal 6 is a stormwater drainage and flood-control canal. It has regular, uniform, and coursed sandstone walls that bevel slightly outwards. A sandstone feature at the west terminus of this canal indicates its purpose was to catch water running down an adjacent hill and channel it into the water drainage system.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent for stormwater drainage is clear, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

7.2 Sandstone-Lined Canals in Okemah (Okfuskee County)

Four canals were surveyed in Okemah, Okfuskee County (see **Figure 1b** in **Appendix A**). These canals range in type, style of stonework, and integrity. Most of the canals surveyed appear to be for stormwater drainage and flood control and have no specific association with malaria mitigation or eradication activities.

Oke – Canal 1 is a stormwater drainage canal. It generally has flat stonework laid out at an angle from the canal bed. The stonework is variegated in color and has various stone sizes. Sections of coursed stonework are near the stamped WPA culvert. The canal is directly adjacent to a WPA-constructed stadium and ballpark.

The canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent as a stormwater drainage canal is clear, and it has a documented association with a federal work relief program via a 1940 WPA culvert stamp, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. Its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling have been diminished due to the collapse and removal of significant portions of stonework. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Oke – Canal 2 is a stormwater drainage canal that meanders through a 1935 WPA park and runs along adjacent roads. The canal has regular, uniform stonework and features a castellated stonework embellishment on some sections. A 1935 WPA public library is adjacent to the canal.

The canal is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A based on the registration requirements outlined in Section 6. The canal has a clear design intent for stormwater drainage and has a documented association with a federal work relief program because it was built as part of the original WPA park and is mentioned in the 1985 WPA Region Reports. It is also adjacent to a contemporaneous 1935 WPA public library. Although the canal has some alterations in the form of localized concrete paving on the canal bed, some stonework removal near the termini, and the insertion of a new concrete intersection that breaks up the canal continuity, these alterations do not prohibitively detract from the canal's ability to convey its historic significance under Criterion A. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not

possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential. The canal would be a contributing element to the park built by the WPA in 1935 through which it is laid, if further research and evaluation indicates the park is also eligible for the NRHP.

Oke – Canal 3 is a stormwater drainage canal that is roughly half a block west of the Oke – Canal 2 and may connect to it as part of a larger system. The canal lacks castellated embellishment and is constructed of regular and uniform rusticated coursed stonework and features straight walls and a flat stone bed. The canal curves at both termini.

The canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although its design intent as a stormwater drainage canal is clear, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Oke – Canal 4 is a stormwater drainage canal. It is significantly smaller in size than the other canals in Okemah and appears to run along only one parcel. The stonework is composed of small, thin horizontal pieces and appears to be coursed with a flat stone bed. It is not near any known WPA projects.

The canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. There is no indication that this canal is associated with the WPA in any capacity or with important persons. The house on the parcel that this canal borders was not built before 1968. The canal's size, style, and stonework do not match any known WPA canals. It does not possess significant information potential. Therefore, this canal does not meet the registration requirements as outlined above for any of the NRHP criteria.

7.3 Sandstone-Lined Canals in Holdenville (Hughes County)

Twelve canals and canal-related resources were surveyed in Holdenville, Hughes County (see **Figure 1c** in **Appendix A**). These canals range in type, style of stonework, and integrity. Most of the canals surveyed appear to be for stormwater drainage and flood control. Holdenville is the only community in this project with documented WPA malarial control activities. No canals are of the specific malaria canal type, a large

V-shaped canal with a smaller U-shaped channel in the center; however, the canals may still have been intended as malarial control structures.

Stroup Park, in Holdenville, is a collection of stonework buildings, objects, and structures and was likely built in conjunction with at least one of the canals documented in this study. It consists of two sets of stone entry piers at the west and south entrances, a bath house, a diving platform, and a pump house. The entry piers, bath house, and diving platform all have native variegated, uncoursed stonework with randomly projecting stones. The pump house is also of native variegated stonework but does not have any projecting stones. The Stroup Park historic district was previously determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus under Criterion A and Criterion C in 1990.

Hol – Canal 1A is a canal that has stormwater drainage branches and channelizes a stream that runs through the 1936 WPA-built Stroup Park. The canal walls are coursed with regular and uniform mortared stonework. The canal has sections of straight walls and three-level stepped walls. The canal bed throughout the canal, whether for stormwater drainage or channelization, is made of flat flagstones that are angled slightly to create a V shape. This feature may be a malarial control element.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization and is directly associated with the WPA because it was built in a 1936 WPA-built park, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance as a resource that is individually eligible for the NRHP. However, due to its location within the Stroup Park historic district and association with the park it is recommended as a contributing feature of the NRHP-eligible park district. Fallen stonework, stonework removal, and concrete insertion have prohibitively diminished the canal's integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 1B is a channelization of a stream that meanders through a residential area and is connected to Hol – Canal 1A at its southern terminus. The canal has regular, uniform, coursed stonework. It has several offshoots and connecting branches, one of which includes a 1939 WPA culvert stamp. The canal bed is not visible in all locations due to the presence of water and other vegetation.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization and is directly associated with the WPA, via a 1939 concrete culvert stamp, per the Criterion A registration requirements it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. Fallen stonework, stonework removal, vegetative encroachment, and concrete insertions have prohibitively diminished the canal's integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 1C appears to be both a stormwater drainage canal and a partial channelization of an existing stream through a residential neighborhood. The canal has regular, uniform, and coursed stonework, but suffers from vegetative encroachment and some wall collapse. Multiple 1939 WPA-stamped culverts are along this canal.

This canal is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A according to the registration requirements laid out in Section 6. The canal has a clear design intent for stream channelization through a residential neighborhood and stormwater drainage and is directly associated with the WPA, via 1939 stamped WPA culverts. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 2 is a stormwater drainage canal. It is directly adjacent to the nearby road and the Holdenville football field and stadium built by the WPA in 1939, which may have been constructed at the same time. It drains water into Hol – Canal 1A. It is a sloped, nearly flat channel made with flat, square stones that create two slightly angled halves that slope inward. This feature may have been influenced by malarial control canal designs.

This canal is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A according to the registration requirements outlined in Section 6. The canal has a clear design intent for stormwater drainage, and is directly associated with the WPA, via the adjacent roadway and WPA-built football field and stadium. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 3 is a stormwater drainage canal. It is made of regular, uniform, coursed sandstone on one wall and has a stepped wall on the other side. A stone retaining wall appears to have been added on top of part of the canal wall. The canal bed is made of flat stones and is slightly angled into a V shape. No WPA building or other canal system is immediately adjacent.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Although it has a clear design intent for stormwater drainage, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity and its design, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential. Further, there are instances of fallen stonework and significant concrete insertions.

Hol – Canal 4 is a stone curb and flat stone channel that likely had a rudimentary water flow purpose. The canal is uniformly overlaid with asphalt, which obscures the channel's original form and extent. It is directly adjacent to a school and near a 1939 WPA-stamped culvert.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. This canal appears to have a documented association with a federal work relief program, via a directly adjacent WPA-stamped canal, but lacks a clear design intent. Any identifying features appear to have been removed, demolished, or obscured. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 5A is a U-shaped canal that appears to be of the stormwater drainage type. It has deep, straight canal walls with regular, uniform, and coursed stonework and a flat canal bed. The canal opens at its multiple intersections with the road to catch water runoff. The canal continues under the railroad tracks, but a circular pipe has been inserted at this junction. No WPA constructions are nearby.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. This canal has a likely design intent for stormwater drainage, but its unusual shape and location differ from other stormwater drainage canals. It does not run in straight lines adjacent to roadways. It does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other stonework WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 5B appears to be a stormwater drainage canal. It has straight canal walls with regular, uniform, and coursed stonework and a canal bed that is slightly angled into a V shape with flat stones. A plastic pipe and concrete blockage have been inserted into the canal. The canal meanders through the empty space near the railroad and stretches northeast away from the tracks to terminate at Main Street. No WPA constructions are nearby.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. This canal has a likely design intent for stormwater drainage, but its unusual shape and location differ from other stormwater drainage canals. It does not run in straight lines adjacent to roadways. It does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other stonework WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 6 appears to be a stormwater drainage canal. The canal is largely obscured by vegetation and asphalt overlays. It appears to have stepped sandstone curb-like walls above a flat stone bed. There appear to be several instances of concrete insertion and sandstone removal. A stamped 1938 WPA culvert is located one block north of the canal.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. This canal has a likely design intent for stormwater drainage, but it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity and its

design, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential. Further, the canal has instances of significant stonework removal and concrete insertions.

Hol – Canal 7 is a stormwater drainage canal. The canal is largely in a state of disrepair, but what remains appears to be coursed sandstone with regular blocks. The canal has significant concrete cement mortar insertions as well as significant removals of stonework. The canal is adjacent to a school, but the school was not built by the WPA. A 1938 WPA-stamped culvert is immediately adjacent to but not part of the canal.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. This canal has a likely design intent for stormwater drainage, but it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity and a nearby WPA-stamped culvert, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. It does not possess any of the associated features as laid out in the registration requirements. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential. Further, significant stonework has been removed in places.

Hol – Canal 8 appears to be a stormwater drainage canal and a malarial control canal. The canal is uniformly deep and wide and has regular, coursed stonework and a slightly sloped canal bed made with flat stones, a feature likely included as part of its intended malarial control function. Each course of the canal walls appears to be slightly set back from the previous. A rubblework branch appears to have been appended to the canal at its eastern terminus. Vegetative encroachment is common but does not appear to have displaced much stonework. The canal is noted as having been built as part of a malarial control project, according to a 1938 article in *The Morning Tribune*.

This canal is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP under Criterion A according to the registration requirements laid out in Section 6. The canal has a design intent for stormwater drainage and malarial control, and has a documented association with a federal work relief program. It is a large sandstone canal

with vertical walls, has good integrity, and a sloped canal bed, which is indicative of malarial control projects in Holdenville. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Hol – Canal 9 appears to be a stormwater drainage canal. The canal is in a state of disrepair. The stonework that remains appears to be regular, coursed, and mortared. No WPA culvert or other structure is nearby, and the construction of the canal does not resemble any other WPA canal in Holdenville.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. There is no indication that this canal is associated with the WPA in any capacity. Its size, style, and stonework do not match any known WPA canals. It does not possess significant information potential. Therefore, this canal does not meet the registration requirements as outlined above for any of the NRHP criteria.

7.4 Sandstone-Lined Canals in Cushing (Payne County)

Eight canals and canal-related resources were surveyed in Cushing, Payne County (see **Figure 1d** in **Appendix A**). These canals range in type, style of stonework, and integrity. Most of the canals surveyed appear to be for stormwater drainage and flood control, including stream channelization, and have no specific association with malaria mitigation or eradication activities. One canal is a channelization of an existing stream in the north of Cushing.

Cus – Canal 1 is a channelization of an existing stream. The canal appears to be constructed of dry-stack stonework, with stones of similar but not uniform size. There does not appear to be a constructed canal bed. The channelization meanders through a residential neighborhood in the north of Cushing. Significant portions of the stonework have collapsed into the stream through water action or vegetative encroachment.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it has a clear design intent, stream channelization, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other WPA canals in the vicinity and a former WPA building, the Booker T. Washington School (now demolished), but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. Fallen stonework, stonework removal, vegetative encroachment, and pipe insertions have prohibitively diminished the canal's integrity of materials,

workmanship, design, and feeling. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 2 appears to be a stormwater drainage canal. The canal consists of approximately 20 feet of dry-stack stone lining a ditch. The ditch continues, but the stonework does not. This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. This canal has a likely design intent for stormwater drainage, but it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other dry-stack WPA canals in the vicinity, but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. Its remaining stonework and size indicate massive stonework removal. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 3 appears to be the channelization of an existing creek and connects two existing natural creek beds. It runs north–south except for one large curve. The stonework on the canal is a vaguely coursed dry stack but is not uniform. There is some coursed and mortared stonework at the crossings over the canal. Significant sections of the wall have collapsed, and the canal has entire lengths of concrete wedge replacement.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization, it does not have a documented association with a federal work relief program. Its association is assumed due to the presence of other dry-stack WPA canals in the vicinity and a nearby former WPA building, the 1935 Cushing High School stadium and track (now demolished), but no WPA records, construction stamps, or newspaper articles confirm this connection. Fallen stonework, stonework removal, and concrete replacements and insertions have prohibitively diminished the canal's integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 4A is a channelization of an existing stream that meanders through the 1935 WPA Memorial Park. There are sections of coursed and mortared stonework, sections of dry-stack stonework, sections where the stonework has collapsed or been removed, and sections of concrete insertions including significant cement additions to the stonework and concrete wedge replacement.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization and has a documented association with a federal work relief program as a canal built in a 1935 WPA park, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. Stonework collapse, removal, and replacement has prohibitively diminished its ability to convey its historic significance as either a contributing element to the WPA park or individually as a WPA-constructed canal built by a federal work relief program. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 4B is a collection of stonework elements from the 1935 WPA Memorial Park that were crafted in conjunction with the nearby stonework canals. The elements include two sets of entry piers (one at the north end of the park and one at the west), a stone bridge, and the stonework lining of a duck pond and related island. The stonework is generally rusticated, uncoursed, and mortared.

These stonework elements are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. As these elements are not canals, the registration requirements outlined in Section 6 do not apply. These elements, addressed here as Cus – Canal 4D, do not rise to the level of historic significance individually, but may be contributing resources to the WPA Memorial Park if the park is determined to be eligible for the NRHP. The park's eligibility for the NRHP was not assessed as a part of this survey.

Cus – Canal 4C appear to be stormwater drainage canals that stretch from north of the 1935 WPA Memorial Park into the park proper, feeding water runoff into either the pond or Cus – Canal 4A. They are constructed of a vaguely coursed, rusticated, dry-stack stonework. There are sections of collapse, overgrowth, and concrete insertions.

These canals are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although they have a clear design intent for stormwater drainage and have a documented association with a federal work relief program as canals built into a 1935 WPA park, they do not retain sufficient integrity. Stonework collapse, removal, and concrete and pipe insertions have prohibitively diminished their ability to convey their

historic significance as either a contributing element to the WPA park or individually as WPA-constructed canals built by a federal work relief program. They are not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. They have no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. They do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, are not the work of a master and do not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 4D is a channelization of an existing stream. The stonework is generally of similar size, dry stack, and vaguely coursed. Some sections, typically along streets, tend to be larger in size and have mortared stonework as well as frequent and significant concrete insertions. Although some areas of the canal could not be surveyed, vegetative encroachment appears to be significant where the canal meanders between the cross streets and has caused wall collapse.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization and has a documented association with a federal work relief program as a canal built into a 1935 WPA park, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. Stonework collapse, removal, and replacement has prohibitively diminished its ability to convey its historic significance as a WPA-constructed canal built by a federal work relief program. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

Cus – Canal 4E is the channelization of an existing stream through a documented 1935 WPA Rotary Park. The stonework appears to be coursed and mortared, although much of the mortar has been worn away. Near road crossings there are substantial stone and concrete wingwalls providing support to the crossings, some of which have been replaced. There are frequent sections of wall collapse between these crossings, as well as insertions of pipes and other crossings.

This canal is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it has a clear design intent for stream channelization and has a documented association with a federal work relief program as a canal built into a 1935 WPA Rotary Park, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance. Stonework collapse, removal, and replacement has prohibitively diminished its ability to convey its historic significance as a WPA-constructed canal built by a federal work relief program. It is not recommended eligible under Criterion B, C, or D. It has no association with specific individuals of

importance to the CWA or WPA. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; is not the work of a master; and does not possess high artistic value. It does not possess significant information potential.

8.0 Recommendations for Further Study

Most of the sandstone canals documented in this study are recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to the diminishment of integrity and/or the lack of documented evidence that they are associated with the WPA or CWA.

It is possible that additional documentation is in the WPA files in the National Archives; however, that agency's archivists indicated that relevant information was rarely in their collections and was more likely to be in county archives. It is possible that review of these files would address data gaps related to maps and drawings of canal locations, identification of the function of individual canal segments, etc. However, the documentation reviewed was sufficient for application of the NRHP criteria, and no further study is recommended for these four collections of sandstone canals.

To more fully understand the extant WPA-built drainage canals and malaria control–related resources throughout Oklahoma, additional study may be warranted in other counties that were part of the WPA Malaria Control Program or where known WPA-built resources are clustered. The National Archives may be an additional source of information for future research pertaining to WPA sandstone canals for other Oklahoma counties. Local county or municipal archives may hold more specific information on a case-by-case basis if local records have been kept.

9.0 Summary

In total, 30 canal structures were documented in this study. Of those individual structures, five are recommended eligible for the NRHP, all under Criterion A according to the registration requirements as outlined in Section 6. One canal structure, though not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP, is recommended as a contributing feature to a previously determined NRHP-eligible WPA park.

Six canal structures were documented within Hominy, Osage County, Oklahoma. Hom – Canal 4 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as noted above.

Four canal structures were documented within Okemah, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. Oke – Canal 2 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as noted above.

Twelve canal structures were documented within Holdenville, Hughes County, Oklahoma. Holdenville has the highest number of NRHP-eligible canal structures documented in this study. Hol – Canal 1C, Hol – Canal 2, and Hol – Canal 8 are all recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as noted above. Hol – Canal 1A is not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP; however, it is recommended as a contributing resource to the previously determined NRHP-eligible Stroup Park historic district in which it is located.

Eight canal structures were documented within Cushing, Payne County, Oklahoma. None of the documented structures within Cushing are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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- *Newspaper article mentions use of native stone in WPA projects. No specific mention of stone-lined sewers/channels/canals.*

_____. "Recreational Facilities Constructed by the WPA," *The Hominy Journal* (Hominy, Oklahoma), March 28, 1939.

- *Newspaper article describing recreational facilities constructed by WPA.*

_____. "Work is Begun on WPA Project." *The Hominy Journal* (Hominy, OK). November 14, 1939.

- *Newspaper article notes construction of storm sewers in Hominy; no specific mention of stone-lined sewers.*

Humphreys, Margaret. *Malaria: Poverty, Race, and Public Health in the United States* (Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins University Press, 2001), 100.

- *This book discusses the relationship between development and disease, focusing on how a shift away from poverty can result in a shift away from disease. Malaria is the focus of this analysis.*

Johnson, Kenneth S. Oklahoma Geological Survey, "Geologic History of Oklahoma," Oklahoma Geological Survey Educational Publication 8, 2008, 2, accessed June 14, 2022, http://www.ogs.ou.edu/pubsscanned/EP9_2-8geol.pdf.

- *Geological history of Oklahoma organized by period of rocks. Illustrative graphics enhance narrative explanations.*

JRP Historical Consulting Services. *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Transportation, December 2000.

- *Contains some general contextual information about water conveyance systems, such as the different structure types, etc.*

Kemp, John. "U.S. crude oil stocks return to 1930s crisis levels," Reuters, accessed June 21, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-crude-stocks-kemp/u-s-crude-oil-stocks-return-to-1930s-crisis-levels-kemp-idUSKBN0L229920150129>.

- *This article discusses, with specific examples, highs and lows of giant oil fields in the United States throughout history, making a comparison to present day; focuses on the 1930s Great Depression era with Daisy Bradford's East Texas farm as an example.*

Kiessling, O. E. Mineral Resources of the United States, Part II–Nonmetals (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1932), 365, accessed June 14, 2022, https://www.google.com/books/edition/Mineral_Resources_of_the_United_States/kRQ5AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22sandstone%22+%2B+%22oklahoma%22+%2B+%22quarry%22&pg=PA209&printsec=frontcover.

- *Detailed account of minerals available in the United States, including makeup, history, and markets. Includes a discussion of sandstone quarried in Oklahoma.*

Kohler, Richard R. Historic Ditches of Rockville, Utah, Report for Washington County Historical Society, July 2010.

- *Report documenting ditches with photographs, physical descriptions, and locations from the early twentieth century through present in Rockville, Utah. Historic photographs and research support the documentation.*

Living the New Deal. “Municipal Park – Okemah, OK.” Accessed April 18, 2022, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/municipal-park-okemah-ok/>

- *Encyclopedic website regarding New Deal projects in the United States; brief summary regarding the Municipal Park in Okemah, which includes sandstone canals.*

Marsh, Jill. “Okemah Armory,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Okemah, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, March 3, 1998, Sect. 8, 17.

- *National Register nomination for the WPA-era Okemah Armory in Oklahoma; areas of significance include architecture and military with a 1937 period of significance*

May, Jon D. “Hominy,” The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=HO024>.

- *History of Hominy, Oklahoma from the late nineteenth century through present. Includes information about founding, major events and industries, and population.*

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- *Newspaper article refers to a malaria drainage ditch lined in stone: “The one now under construction is about one and on-half miles long, reach from Burns through the Capital Heights district to the city limits. It is of stone masonry.”*

_____. “State WPA Approves \$167,049 Malarial Control Project for Holdenville.” The Morning Tribune (Holdenville, OK). November 6, 1938, 1.

- *Newspaper article refers to sandstone drainage canal located between S. Burgess and S. Kelker Streets west of 7th Street towards Main Street.*

William H. Mullins, “Great Depression,” The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 13, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=GR014>.

- *Encyclopedia overview of the Great Depression as it pertains to Oklahoma with a specific focus on agriculture, economic conditions, and federal relief and work programs.*

National Archives, College Park, MD. Oklahoma Indexes, 1935–1943. National Archives Identifier No. 1692845. Record Group 69: Records of the Work Projects Administration, 1922 – 1944. National Archives. College Park, MD. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1692845>.

- *Series of records with subjects relating to activities of the Works Projects Administration in Oklahoma. Includes records for administrative matters, employment records, time reports, inspector's report, and accounting.*

_____. National Archives Identifier No. 1423138. State Project Reports and Research Publications, 1933 – 1943. Record Group 69: Records of the Work Projects Administration, 1922 – 1944.

- *These series consist of cards that cross reference file numbers for subjects relating to activities of the Work Projects Administration (WPA) for the state of Oklahoma. Included is information related to administrative matters, employment records, time reports, inspector's reports, and accounting records. Records include stormwater management projects, stream channelization projects, and malaria control ditches in Oklahoma and are organized by county and date ranges.*

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- *National Park Service guidelines for applying National Register criteria for evaluating historic resources; provides detailed explanation for eligibility criteria.*

_____. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Accessed 6/10/2022, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/series.htm?id=62144687-B082-538A-A0174FFF26496394>.

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Newsom, D. Earl, "Cushing," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 17, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=CU007>.

- *Encyclopedia overview of the history of Cushing, Oklahoma, from the 1891 to present. Focuses on the local oil boom and economic climate.*

Okemah News Leader. "Malaria Fight Being Mapped." *Okemah News Leader* (Okemah, OK). January 25, 1940.

- *Newspaper article mentions use of quarried stone in construction of malaria control ditches.*

_____. "County Place in Malaria Fight Area." *Okemah News Leader* (Okemah, OK). April 10, 1940.

- *Newspaper article mentions use of quarried stone in construction of malaria control ditches.*

_____. "Malaria Belt Helped by U.S." *Okemah News Leader* (Okemah, OK). October 2, 1936.

- *Newspaper article discusses federal malaria drainage program in general.*

_____. "Malaria Fight Being Mapped." *Okemah News Leader* (Okemah, OK). January 25, 1940.

- *Newspaper article discusses federal malaria drainage program; mentions use of quarried stone in construction of malaria control ditches.*

_____. "County Place in Malaria Fight Area." Okemah News Leader (Okemah, OK). April 10, 1940.

- *Newspaper article mentions use of quarried stone in construction of malaria control ditches in Okfuskee County.*

_____. "Let's Go Okemah." Okemah News Leader (Okemah, OK). February 28, 1939.

- *Newspaper article mentions use of quarried stone in construction of malaria control ditches in Okemah.*

The Okfuskee County News. "Work Starting Soon on Two Projects." The Okfuskee County News (Okemah, OK). September 29, 1938.

- *Newspaper article mentions malaria control drainage program in Okemah. No specific mention of use of stone lining.*

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- *Newspaper article mentions construction of malaria control drains in Okemah.*

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- *Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory form with data pertaining to the resource and a physical description for a previously identified drainage ditch.*

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_____. "Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory—Holdenville Recreation District (also known as Stroup Park), Holdenville, OK," accessed April 15, 2022, http://oli_shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=49375&pbcc=P.

- *Previously identified sandstone canals in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.*

Prevention, "CDC - Malaria - About Malaria - History - Elimination of Malaria in the United States (1947–1951)."

- *Government historic overview of how malaria was eliminated in the United States; includes links to data and historic photographs.*

Price, Carolyn S. Burnett. "Okemah," The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=OK004>.

- *Encyclopedia history of Okemah, Oklahoma, from 1902 through present; focuses on community development and major events, including WPA projects.*

Prosser, Daniel. "WPA, 1935–1943," Los Angeles Citywide Context Statement (City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, June 2017), 4–6.

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- *This article includes some discussion of general impact of WPA on malaria in the American South during the 1930s.*

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United States Public Health Service. Malaria Control in War Areas. Atlanta, Georgia: Federal Security Agency, U.S. Public Health Service, 1943. Accessed April 19, 2022, <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-35321210R-bk>.

- *Contains some general information on malaria in Oklahoma during the 1930s and early 1940s.*

U.S. Work Projects Administration, Final Report on the WPA Program, 1935–1943 (Washington: United States Government, 1947 [Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1976]), 52.

United States Works Projects Administration. Reports on progress of the WPA program. Accessed June 10, 2022, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001719509>.

- *Biannual reports of the WPA.*

Wald, Chelsea. “Waste Not: A Brief History of the Urban Sewer System,” Literary Hub, 4/15/2021. Accessed 6/15/2022, <https://lithub.com/waste-not-a-brief-history-of-the-urban-sewer-system/>

- *Brief and general history of the urban sewer system starting with the Roman empire.*

Walker Richard. “The New Deal in Brief,” The Living New Deal, 7, accessed June 14, 2022, <https://livingnewdeal.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/New-Deal-in-Brief.pdf>.

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Ware, Dr. Mary Jane. “Cushing National Guard Armory,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Cushing, OK, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, February 8, 1995, sect. 8, 14.

- *National Register nomination for the Cushing Armory; areas of significance include architecture-engineering with a period of significance from 1925-1949.*

_____. “Hominy Armory,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Hominy, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, November 30, 1992, sect. 8, 12.

- *National Register nomination for the WPA-era Hominy Armory; areas of significance are economics, military and architecture with a period of significance ranging from 1935-1937.*

Waymarking.com. “City Park – Okemah, OK.” Accessed April 18, 2022, https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wmYDB6_City_Park_Okemah_OK.

- *Website with location and brief description of sandstone lined drainage located in park.*

_____. “Rotary Park.” Waymarking.com. Accessed April 18, 2022. https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wmZ3WG_Rotary_Park_Cushing_OK

- *Website with location and brief description of channel built of native stone for Cottonwood Creek, which runs through Rotary Park in Cushing, Oklahoma.*

Welfare, Works Progress Administration 1918/1932–1939. M1982.115 location 0979.04 Box 39a. Robert L. Williams Collection, 1907–1946. Oklahoma Historical Society. Oklahoma City, OK.

- *Contains correspondence of Judge Williams with Federal and State entities regarding the administration of the Works Progress Administration in Oklahoma. Includes some discussion of individual counties and the Oklahoma State Planning Board. Includes a complete report of the Summary of Operations for Logan County, November 1932 - January 1933. No relevant information regarding sandstone canals identified during in-person research.*

Williams L. L. "Civil Works Administration Emergency Relief Administration Malaria Control Program in the South." *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, 25(1), 11–14. 1935

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Wilson, Linda D. "Holdenville," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed June 20, 2022, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=HO011>.

- *Historic overview of Holdenville, Oklahoma from 1895 to present with a focus on the community development and institutions.*

"Works Progress Administration." *Oklahoma Historical Society*. Accessed April 15, 2022,

<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=WO022>.

- *Brief overview of the WPA program in Oklahoma.*

Works Progress Administration. *Final Report on the WPA Program*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943. Access April 19, 2022,

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/gdc/scd0001/2008/20080212001fi/20080212001fi.pdf>.

- *Broad overview of WPA program in the United States and contains general statistics for Oklahoma.*

"WPA in Oklahoma Links." *The History Exchange*. Accessed April 19, 2022,

<http://thehistoryexchange.com/index.php/wpa-in-oklahoma/wpa-in-oklahoma-links/>.

- *List of links related to WPA in Oklahoma.*

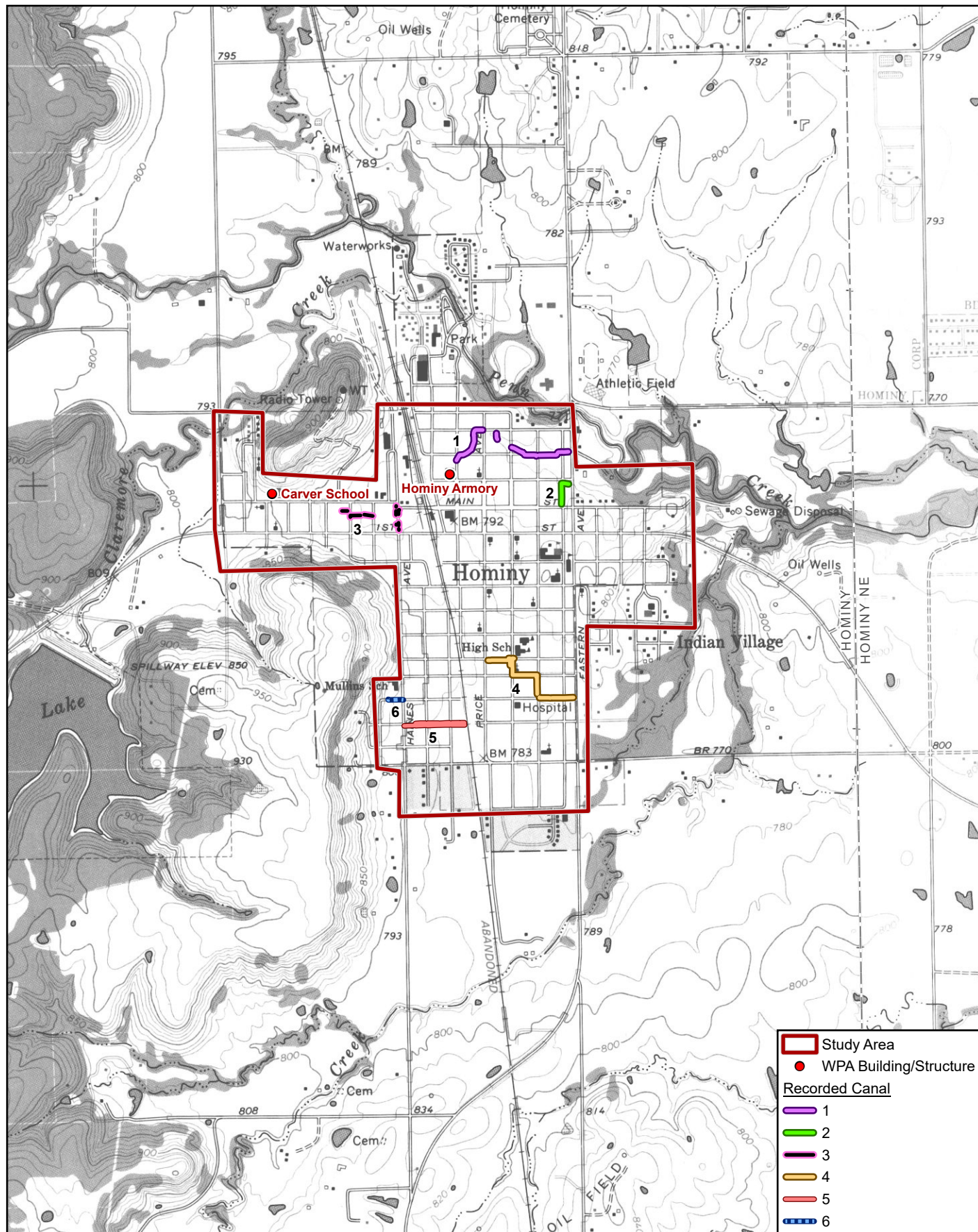
WPA Records. Division of Archives, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma, City, OK.

- *Project files of the WPA. Mostly correspondence related to personnel and project finance management; no relevant information regarding sandstone canals was identified during in-person research.*

Yale Law School Lilian Goldman Law Library, "First Inaugural Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt," accessed June 13, 2022, https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/froos1.asp.

- *Transcription of the first inaugural address by President Frank D. Roosevelt in 1933.*

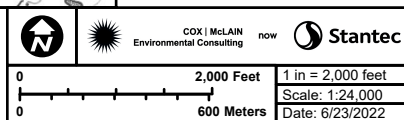
Appendix A – Maps



**Figure 1a. Study Area
Hominy**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Topographic Source: USGS Hominy, Hominy NE (1983) 7.5' Quadrangle



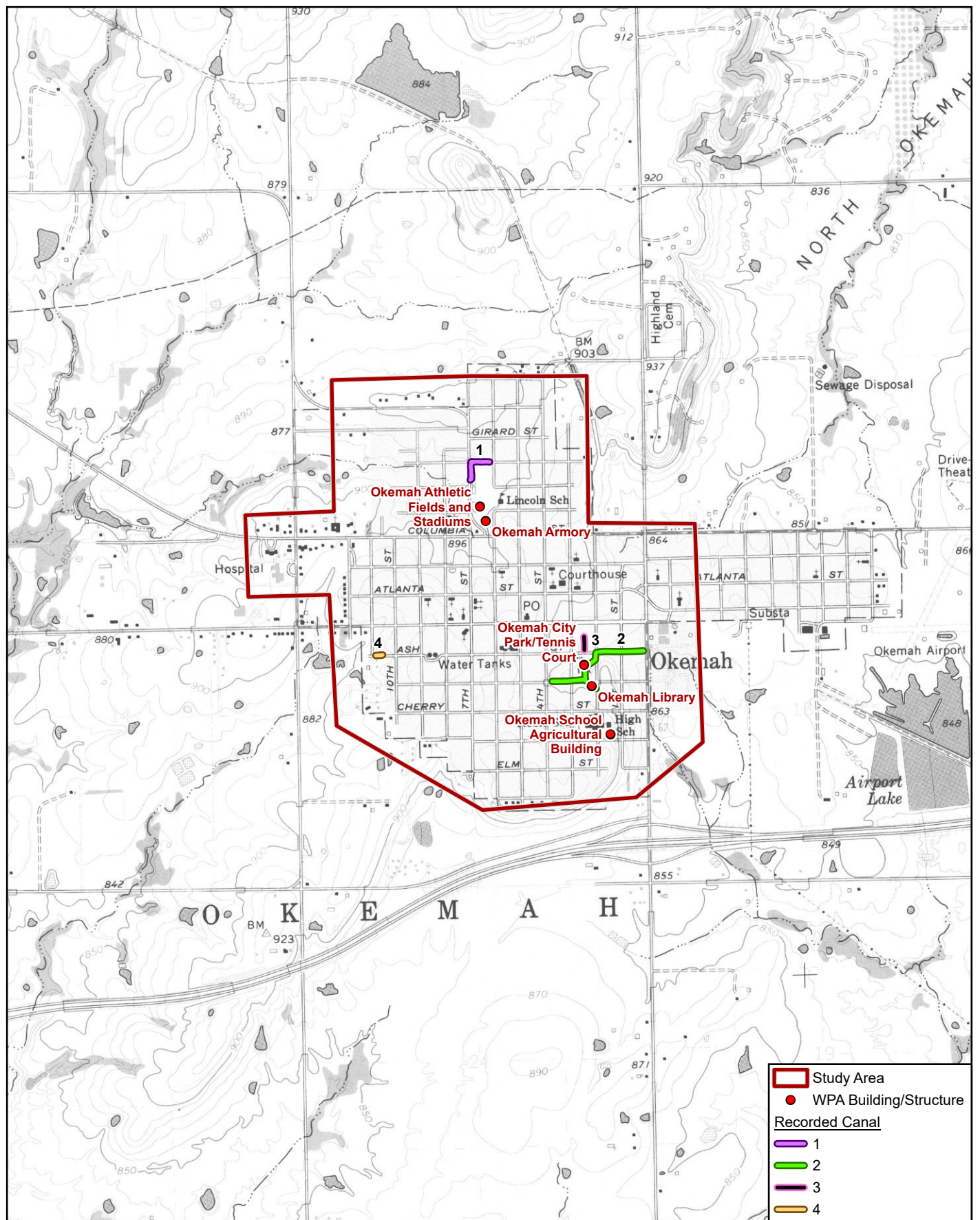
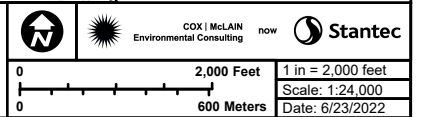
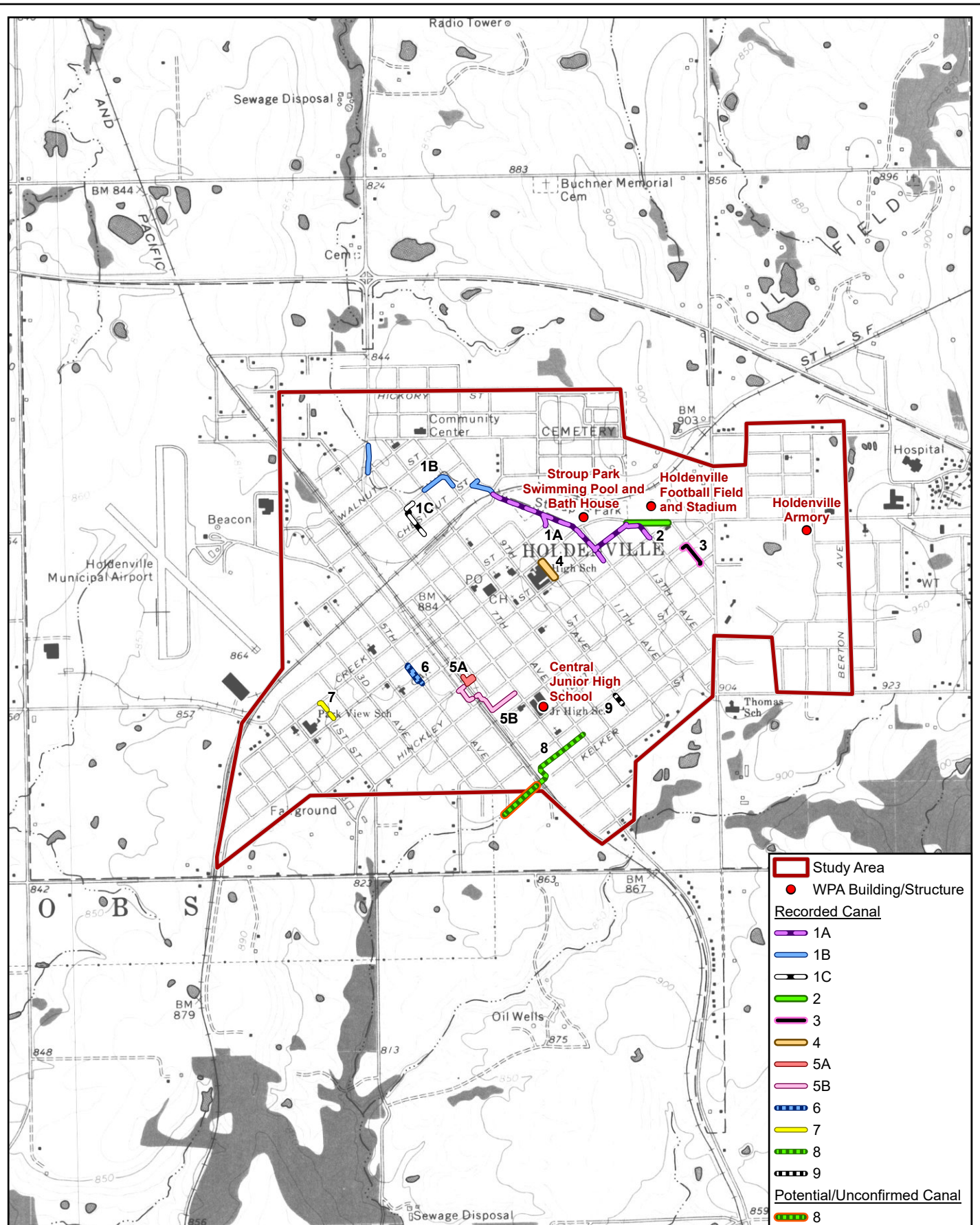


Figure 1b. Study Area
Okemah

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Topographic Source: USGS Okemah (1979) 7.5' Quadrangle





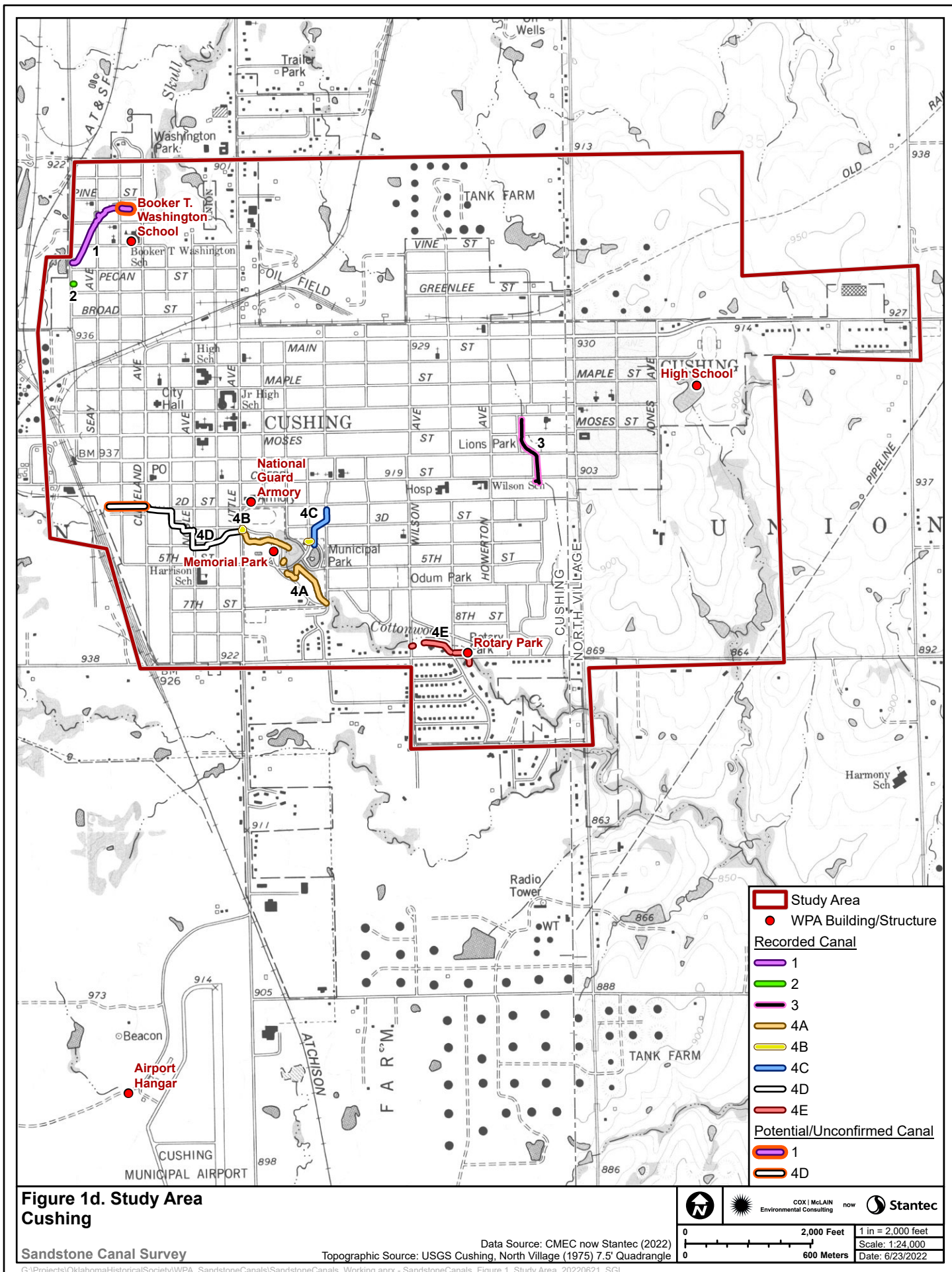
**Figure 1c. Study Area
Holdenville**

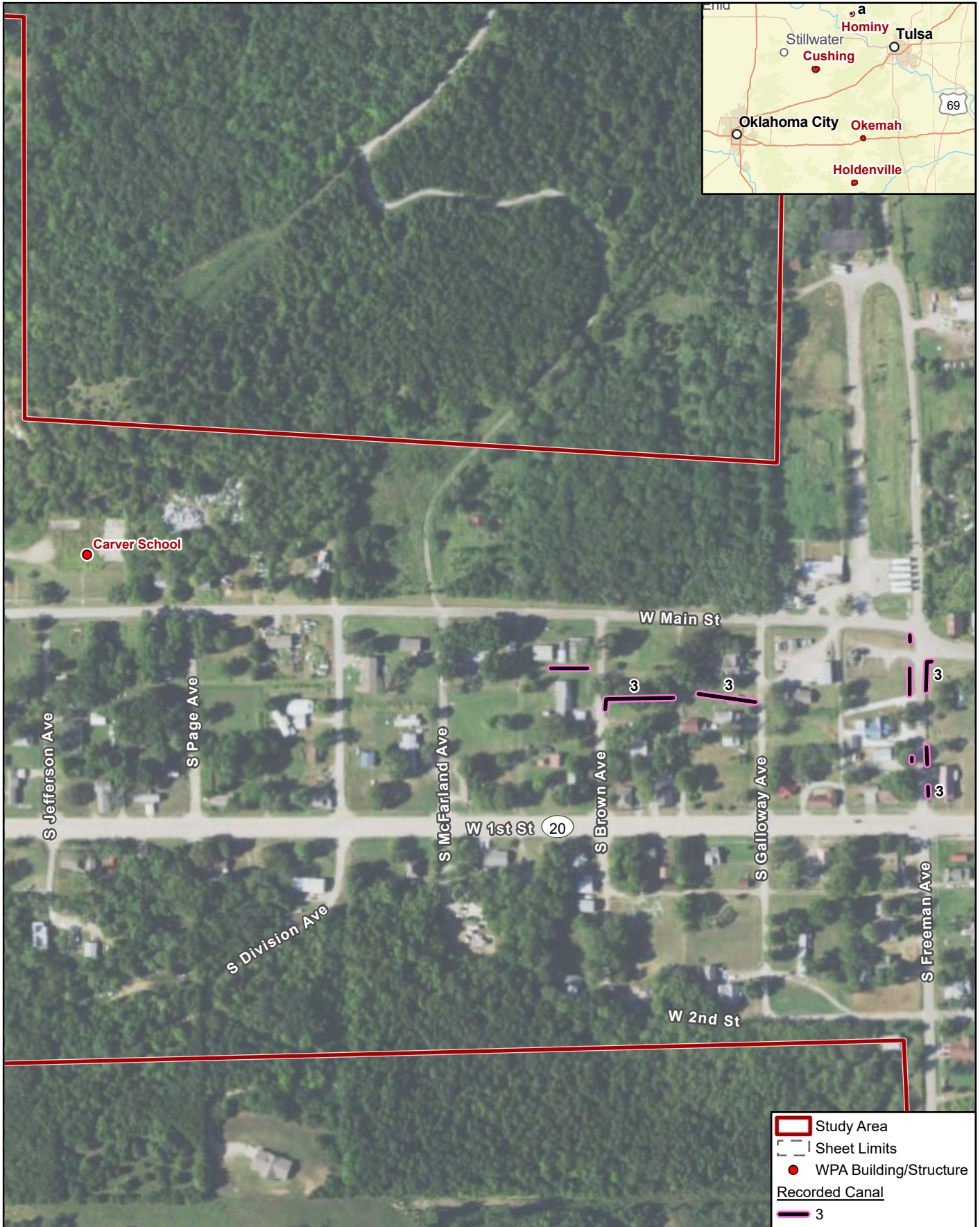
Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Topographic Source: USGS Holdenville (1972) 7.5' Quadrangle

COX | McLAIN now **Stantec**
 Environmental Consulting

0 2,000 Feet 1 in = 2,000 feet
 0 600 Meters Scale: 1:24,000
 Date: 6/23/2022



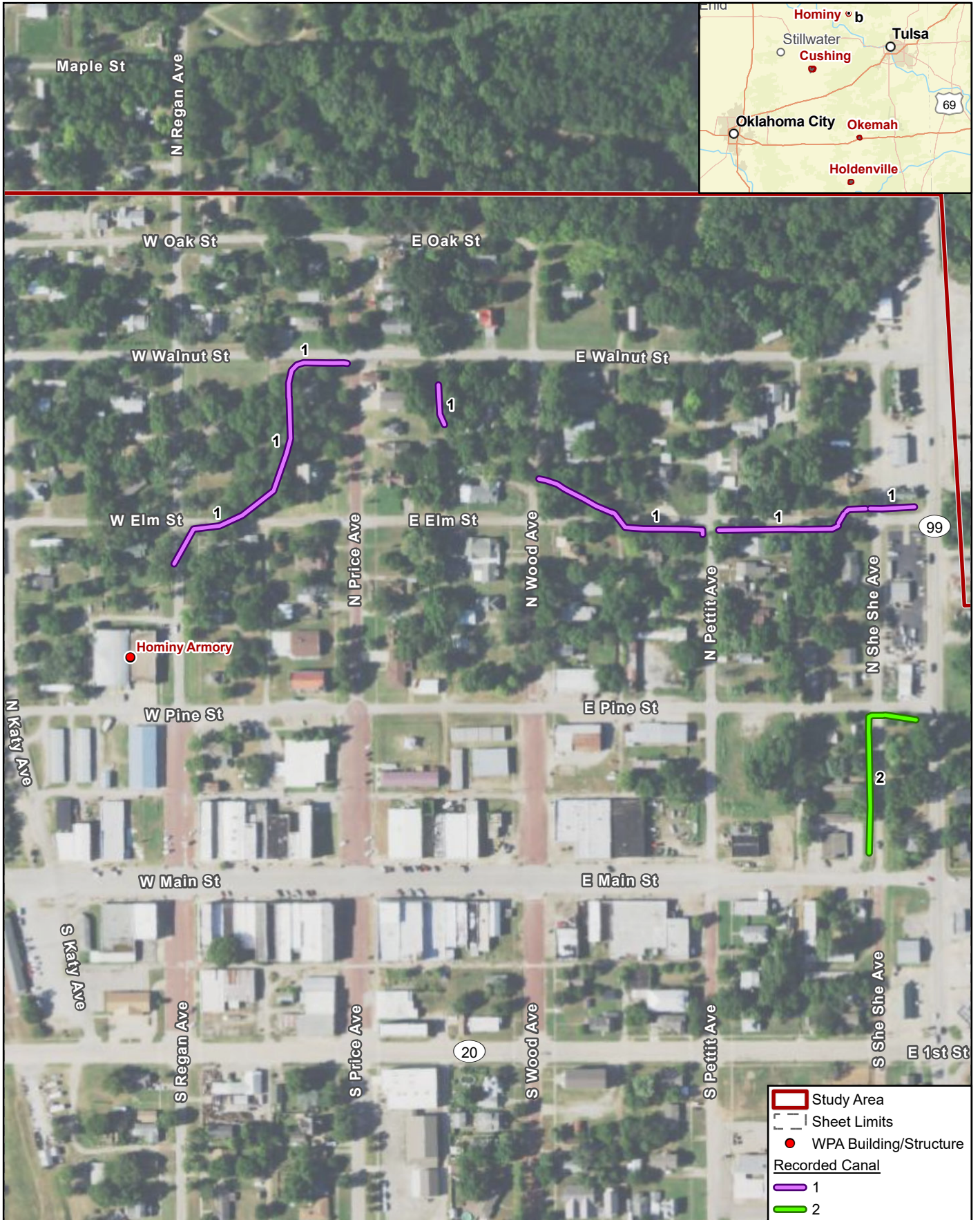


**Figure 2a. Surveyed Resources
Hominy**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

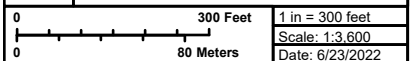
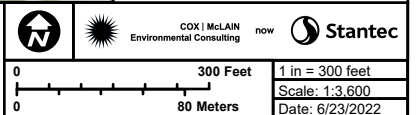
1 in = 300 feet
Scale: 1:3,600
Date: 6/23/2022

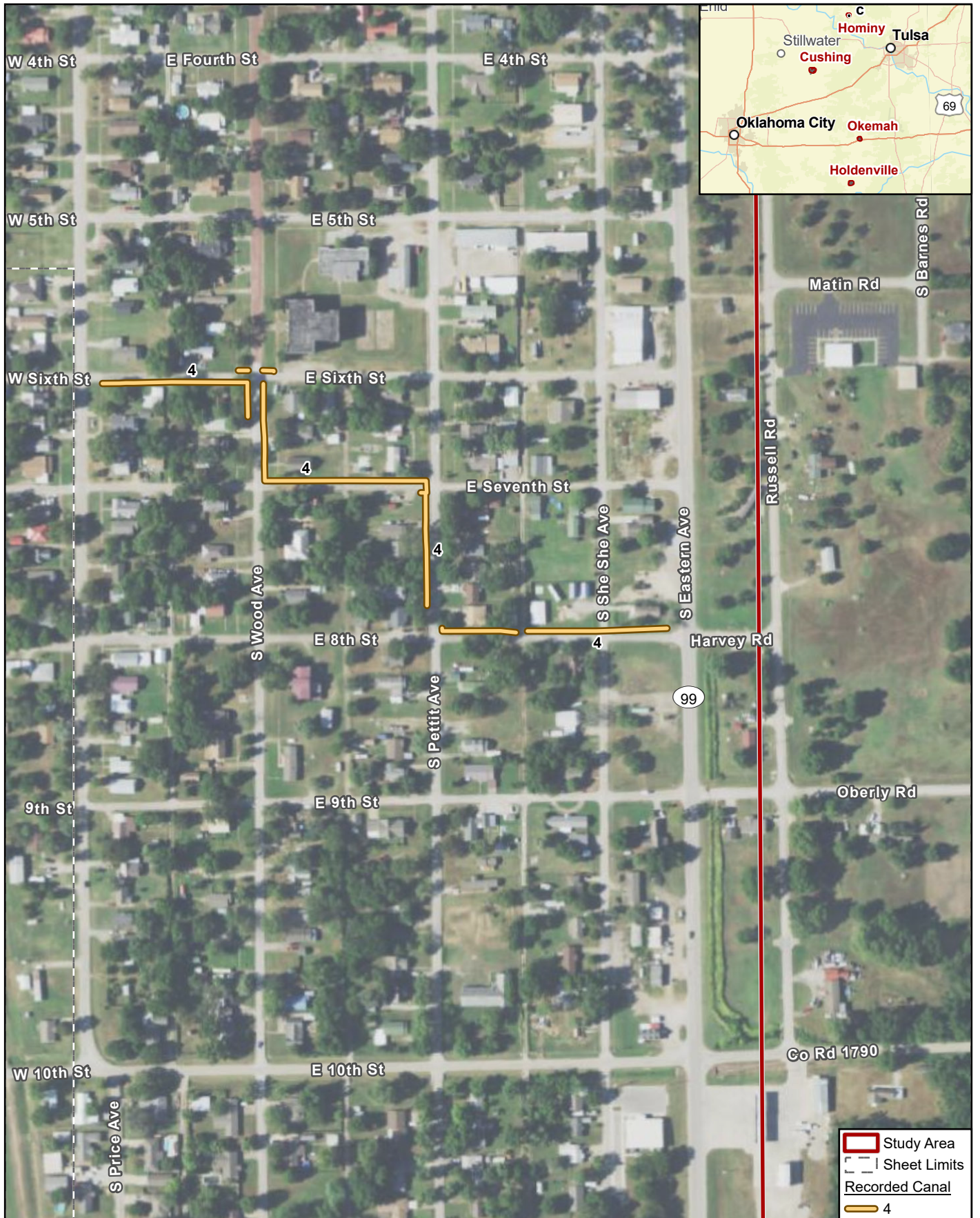


**Figure 2b. Surveyed Resources
Hominy**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)





**Figure 2c. Surveyed Resources
Hominy**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

0 300 Feet 1 in = 300 feet
 0 80 Meters Scale: 1:3,600
 Date: 6/23/2022

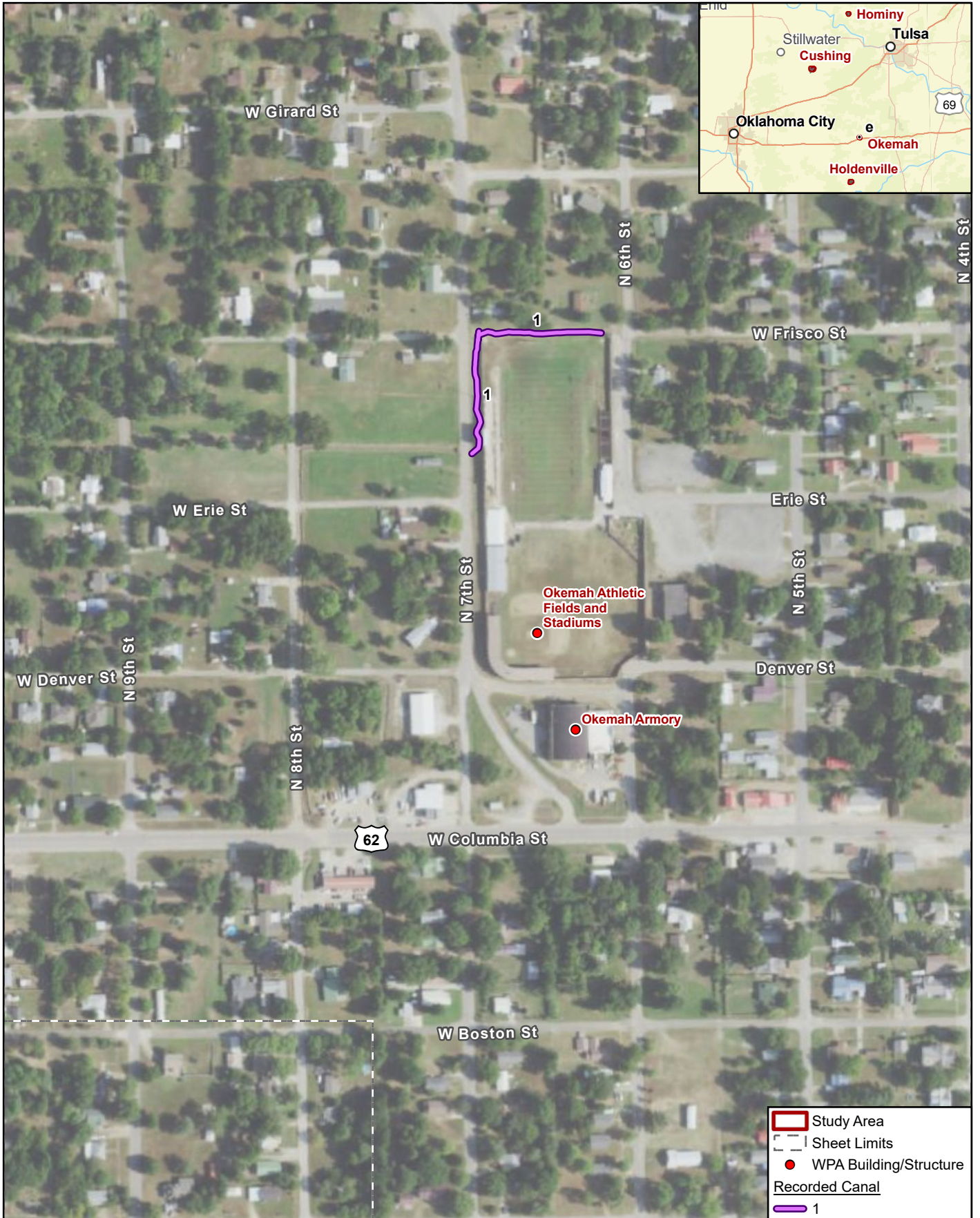


**Figure 2d. Surveyed Resources
Hominy**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

0 300 Feet 0 80 Meters		1 in = 300 feet Scale: 1:3,600 Date: 6/23/2022			



**Figure 2e. Surveyed Resources
Okemah**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

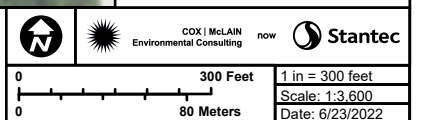
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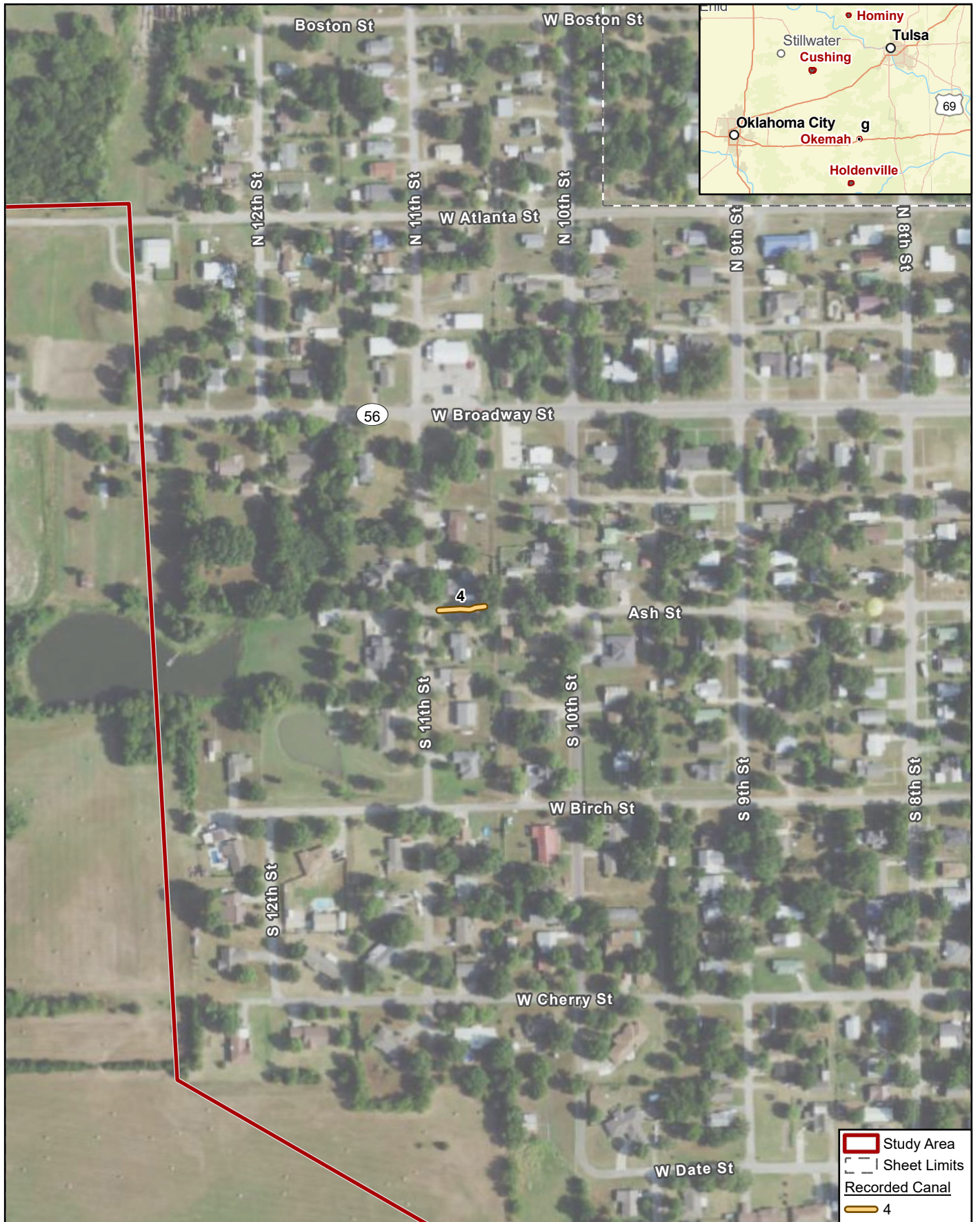


Figure 2f. Surveyed Resources
Okemah

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)





**Figure 2g. Surveyed Resources
Okemah**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

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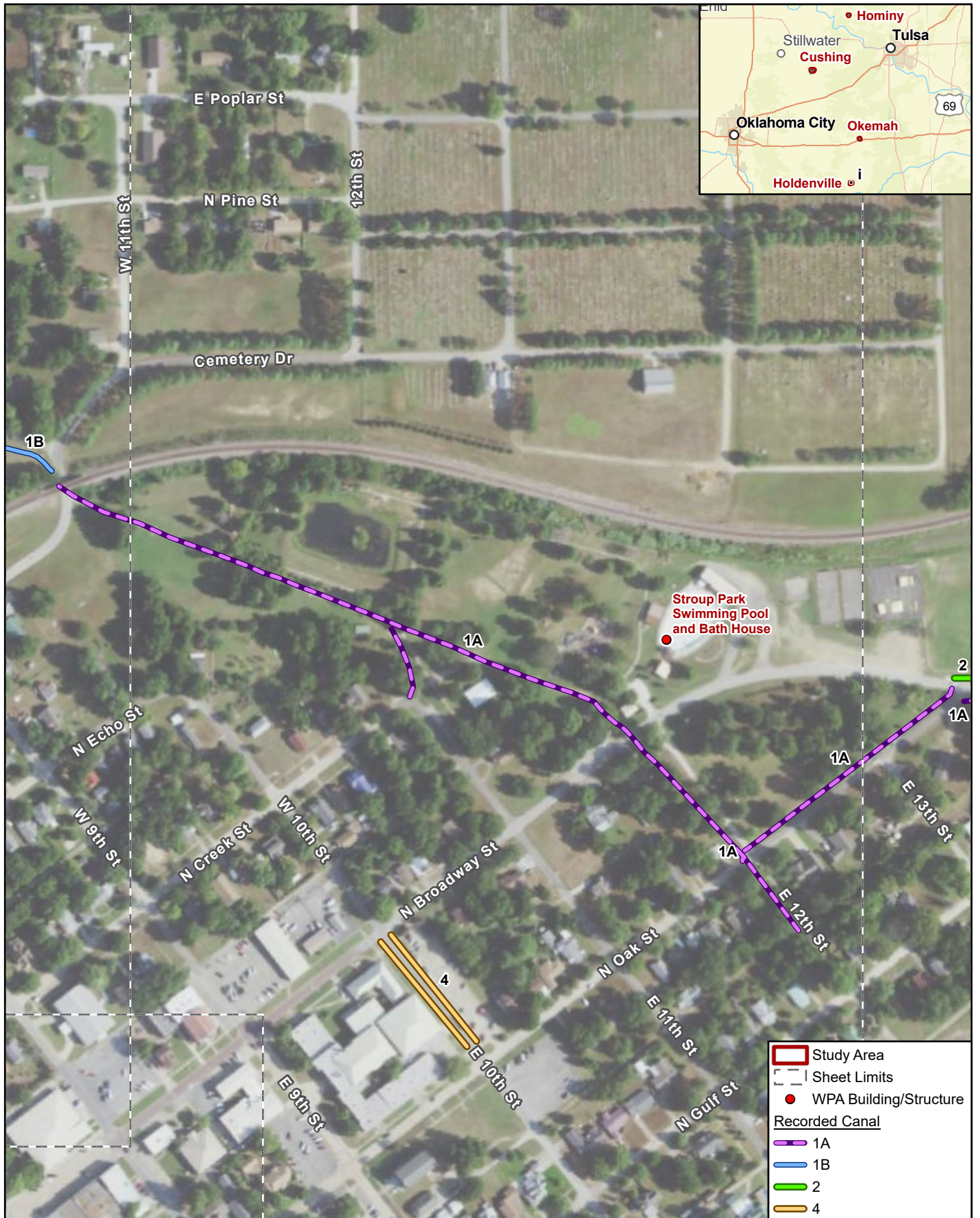


**Figure 2h. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

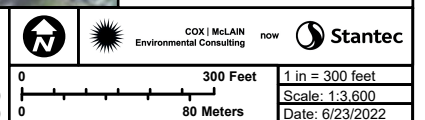
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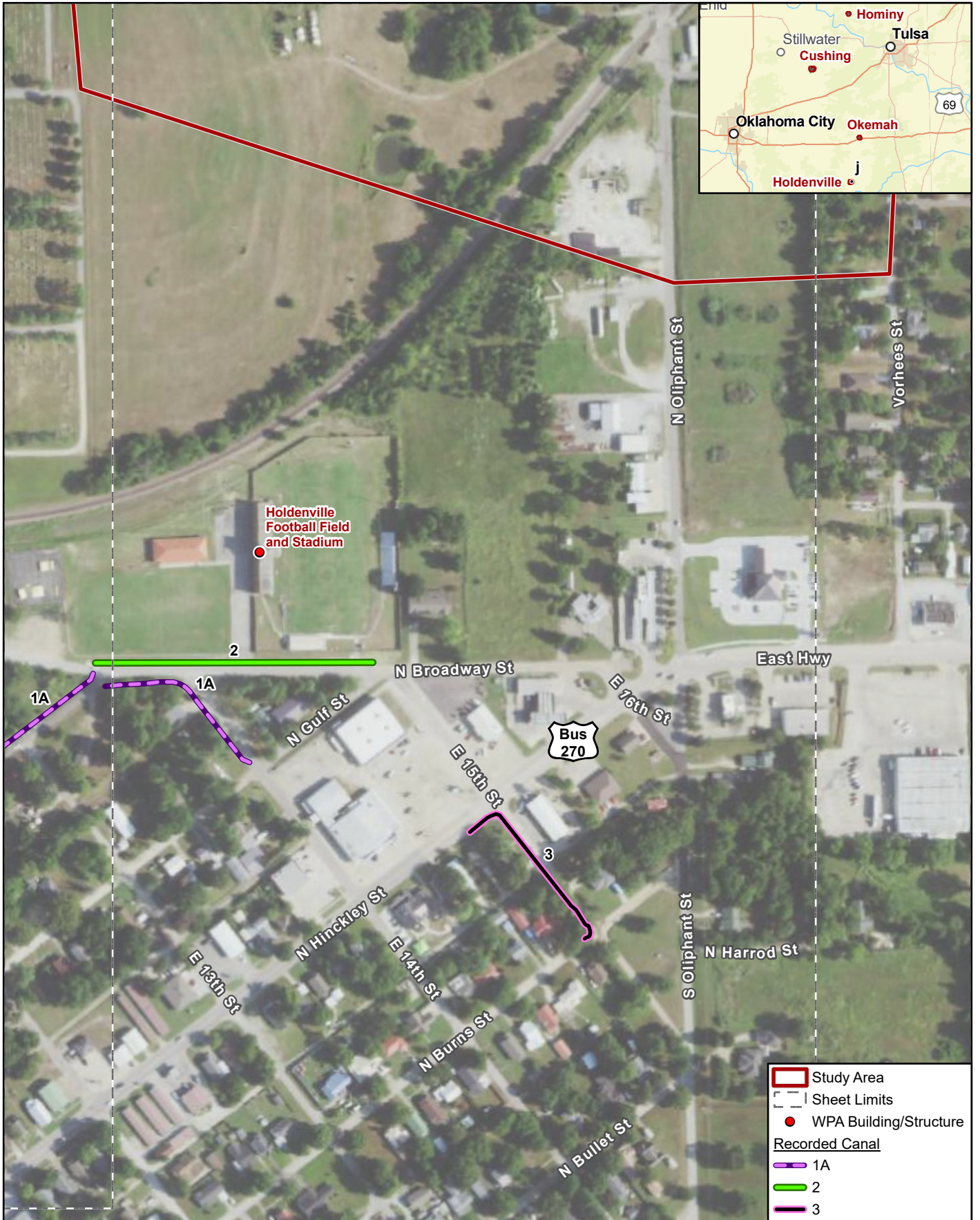


**Figure 2i. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

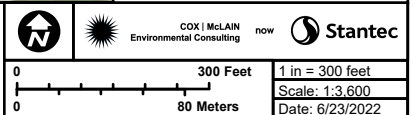


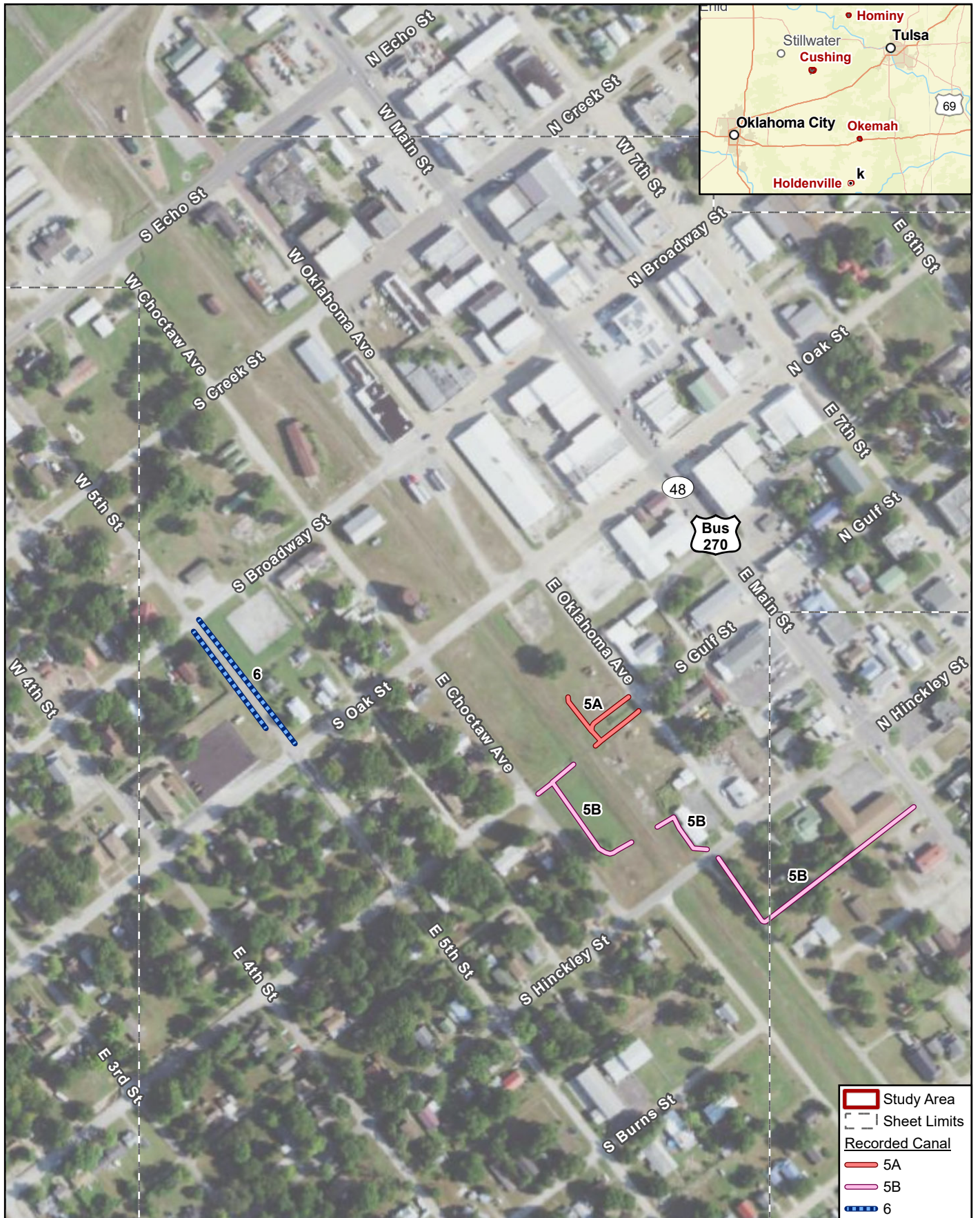


**Figure 2j. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

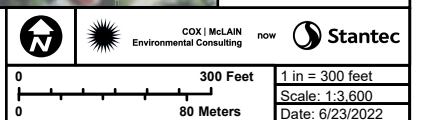




**Figure 2k. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)



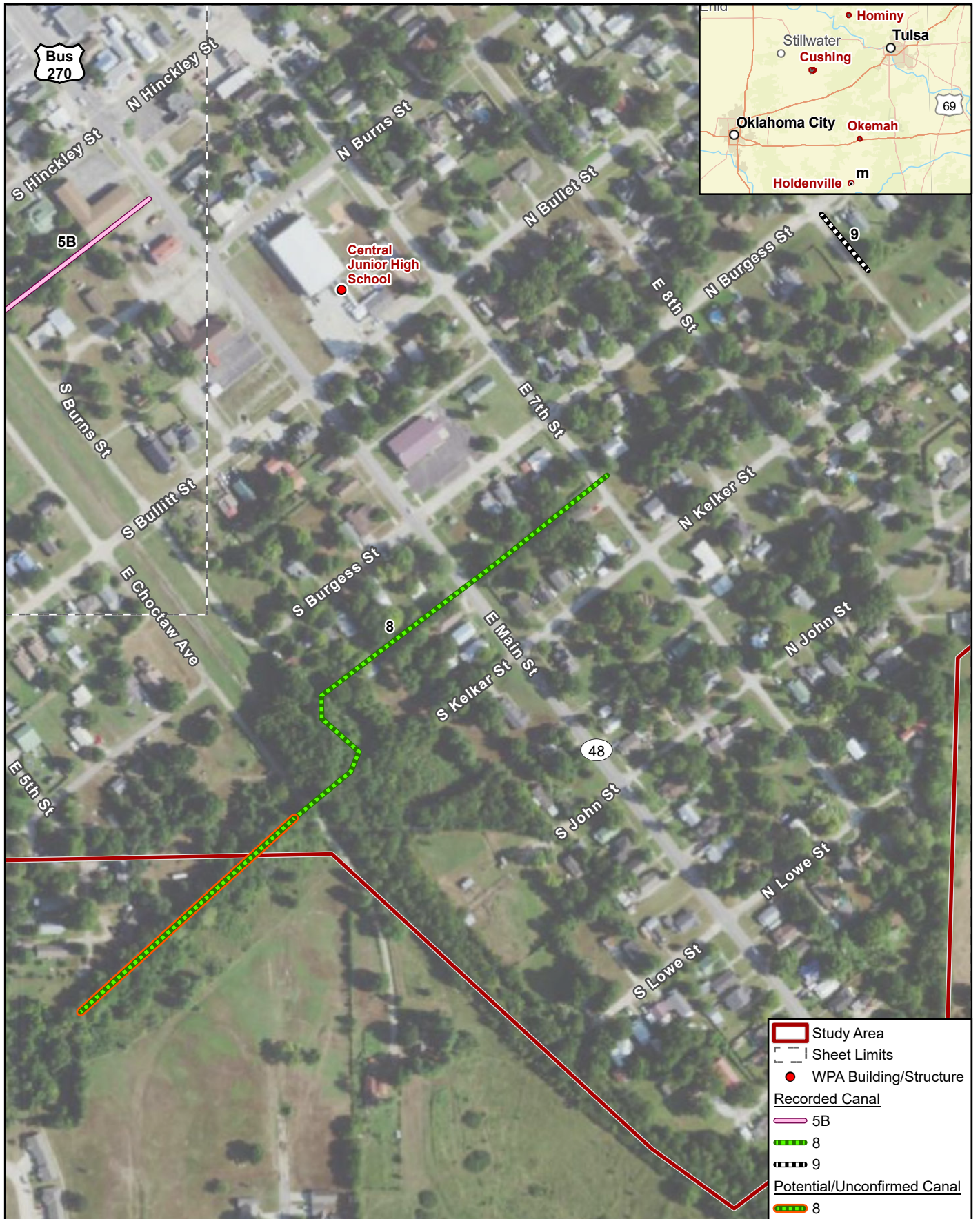


**Figure 2I. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

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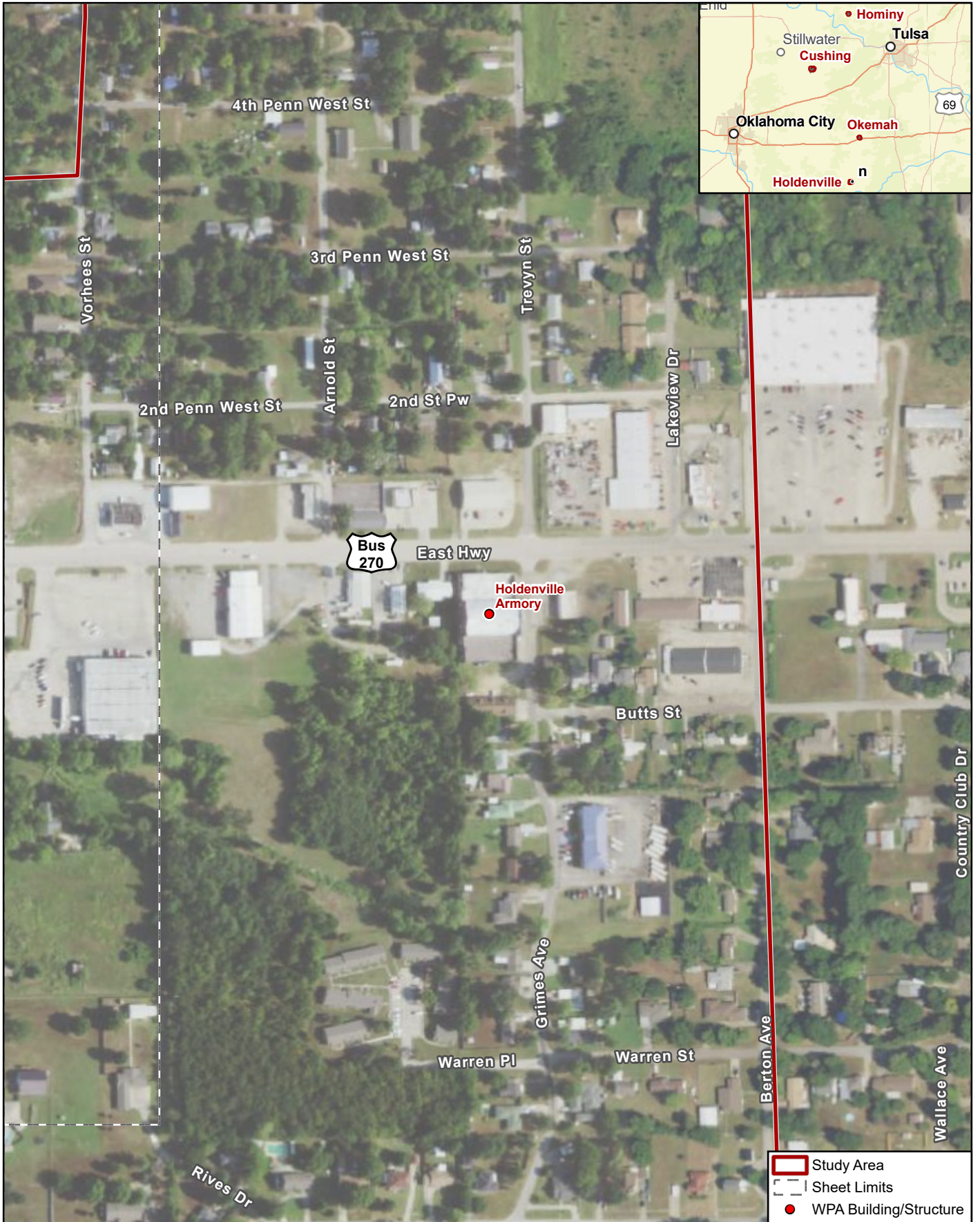


**Figure 2m. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

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 Date: 6/23/2022

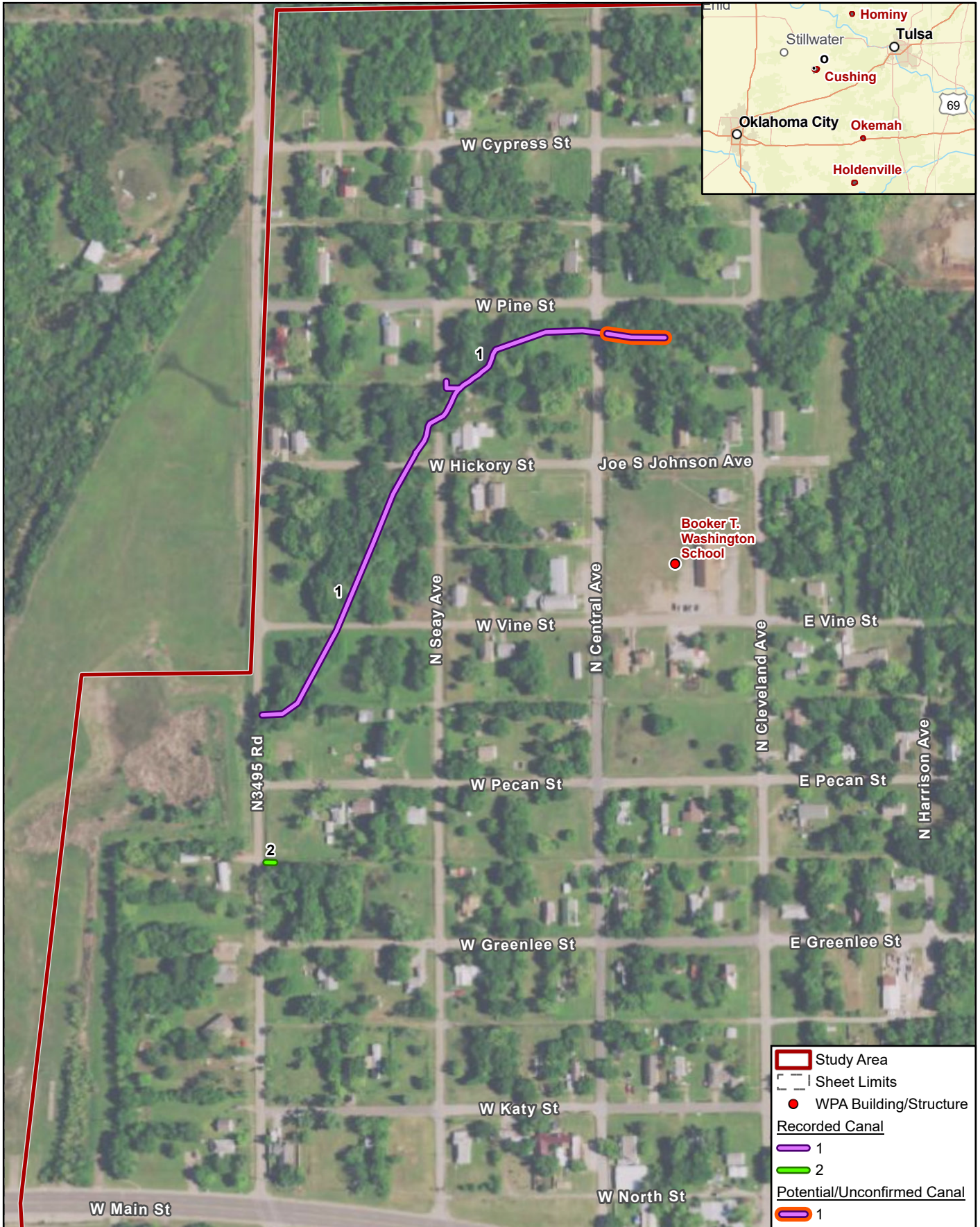


**Figure 2n. Surveyed Resources
Holdenville**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

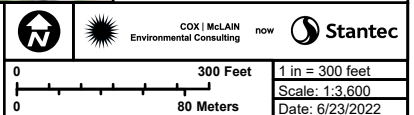
G:\Projects\OklahomaHistoricalSociety\WPA_SandstoneCanals\SandstoneCanals_Working.aprx - SandstoneCanals_Figure 2_Surveyed Resources_20220621_SGL



**Figure 2o. Surveyed Resources
Cushing**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)





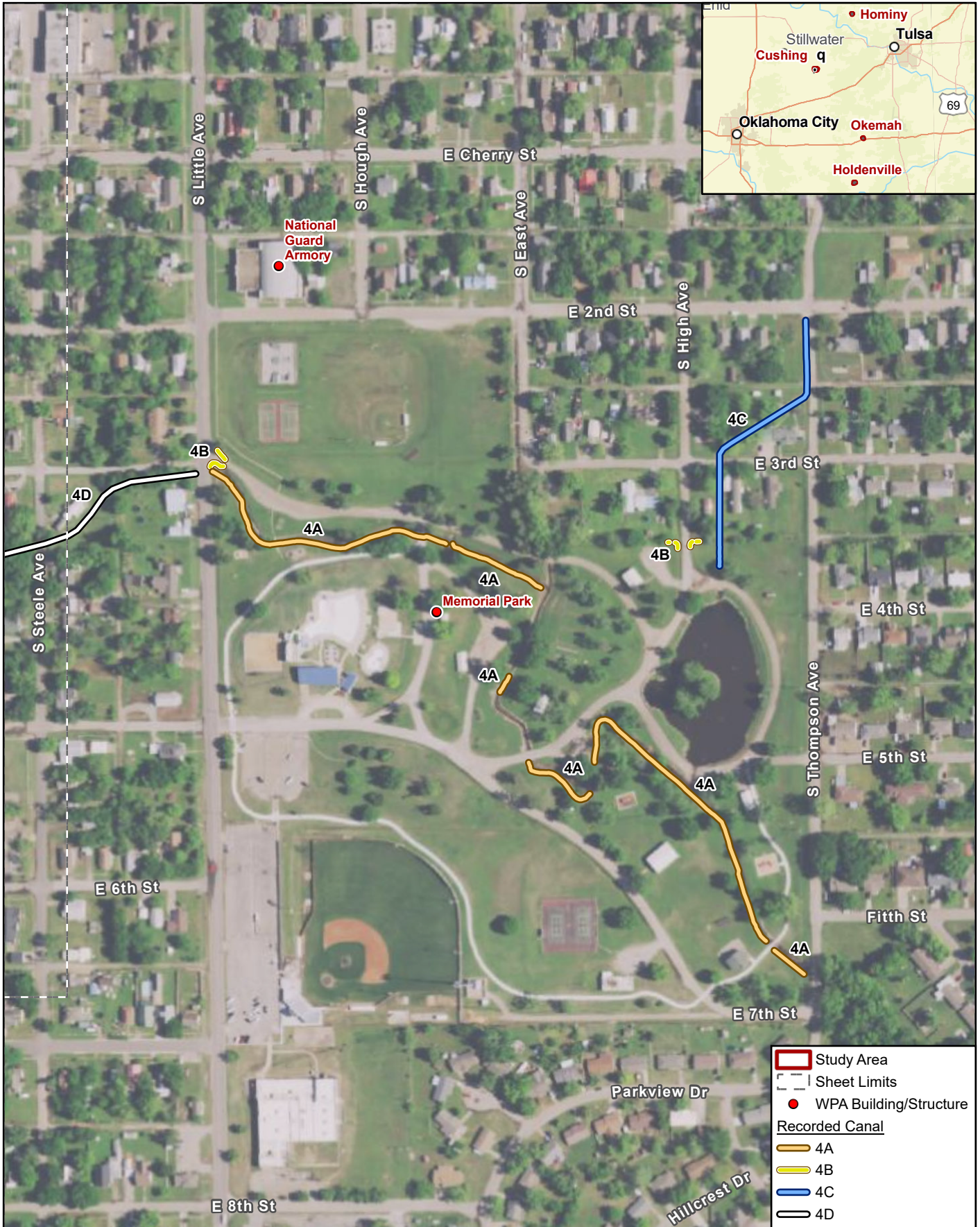
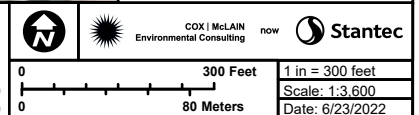
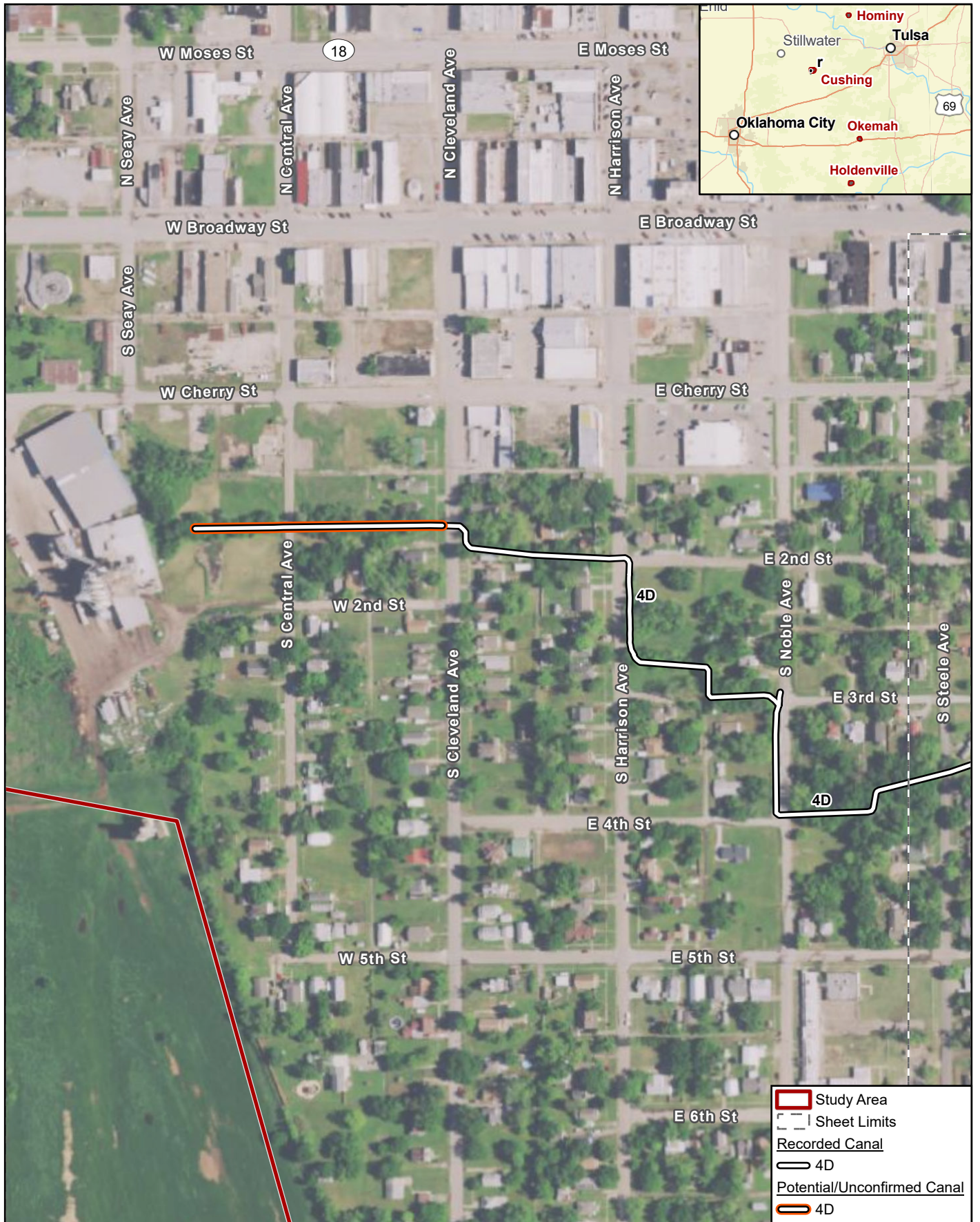


Figure 2q. Surveyed Resources Cushing

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

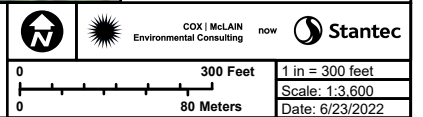




**Figure 2r. Surveyed Resources
Cushing**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)



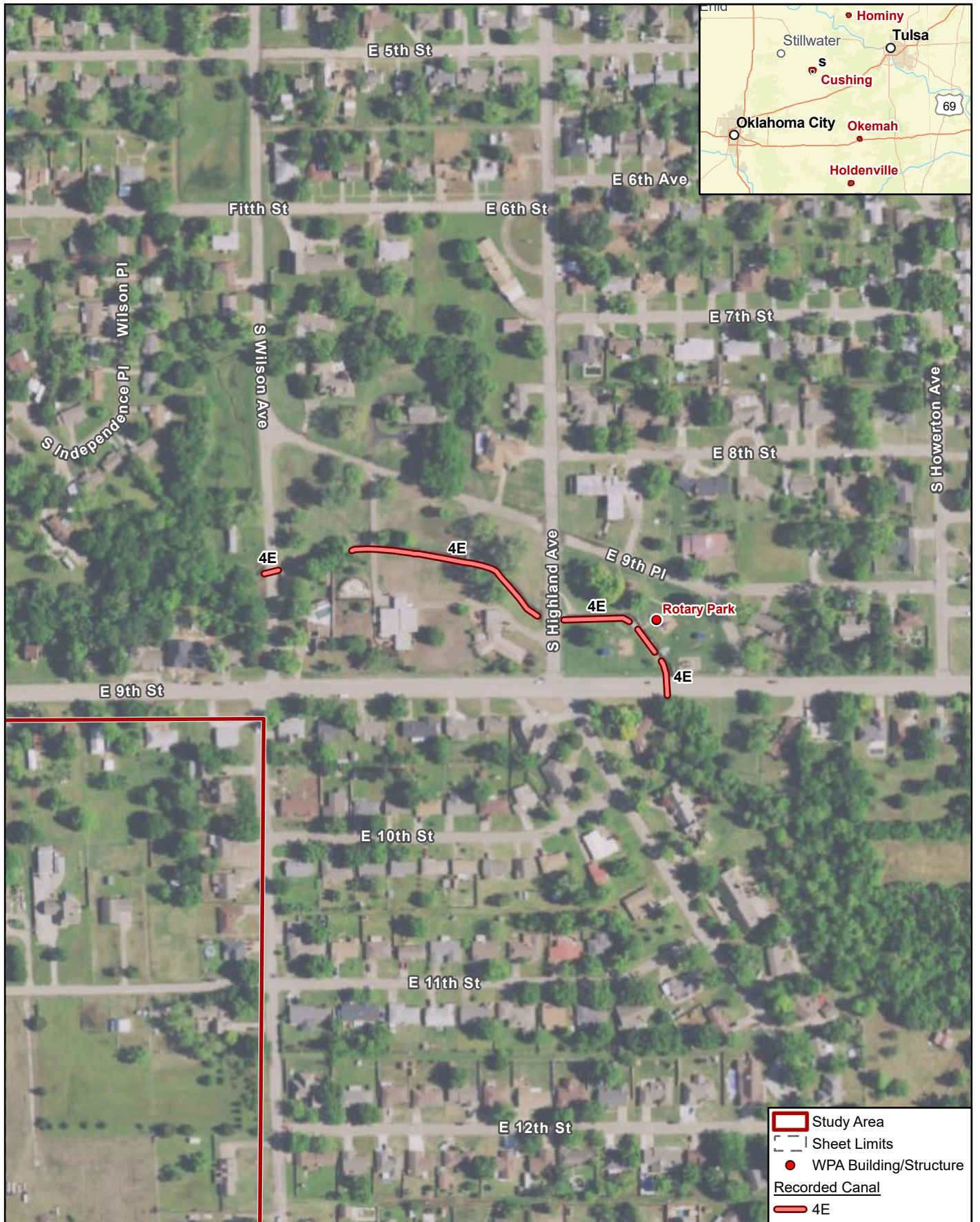
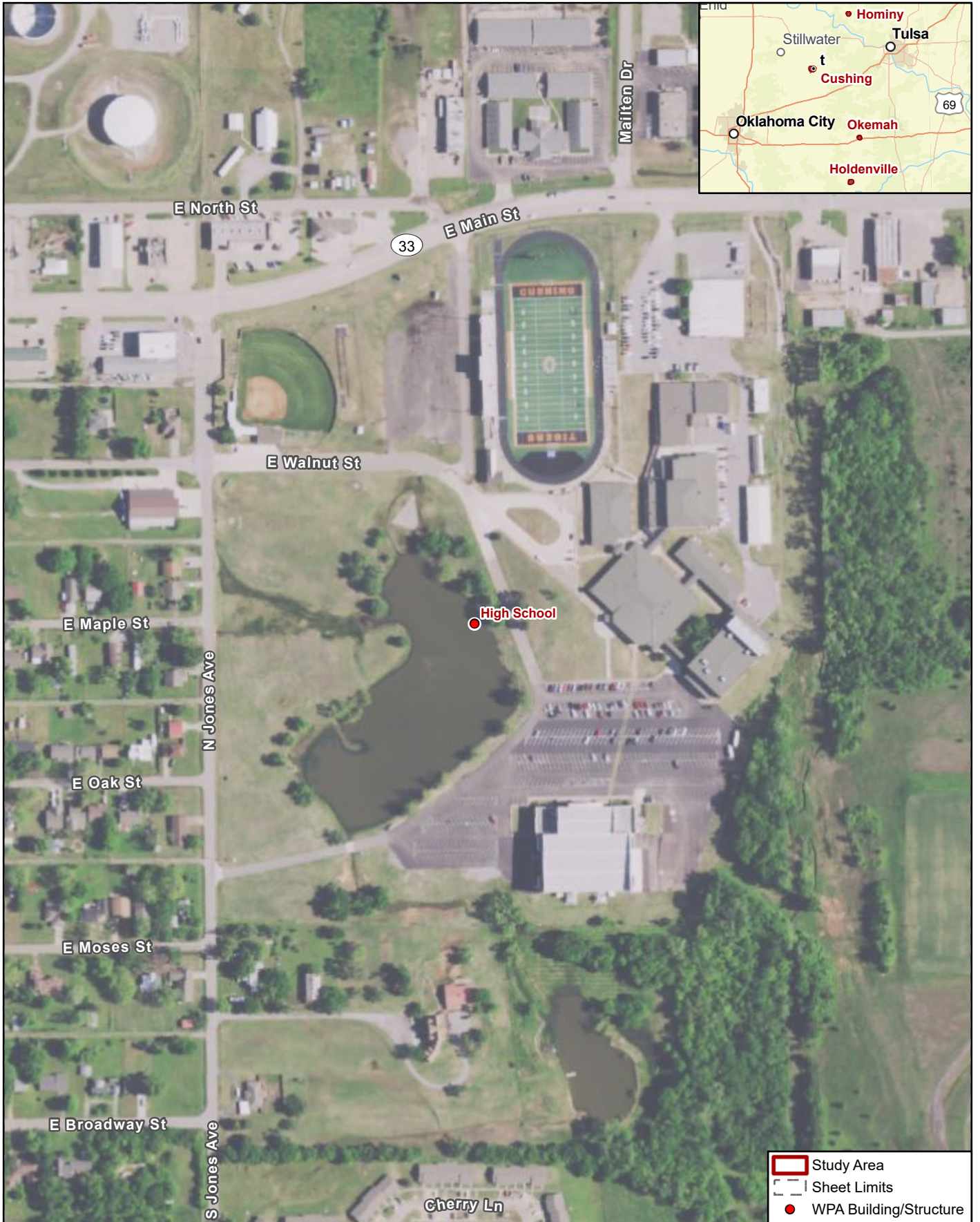


Figure 2s. Surveyed Resources Cushing

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)

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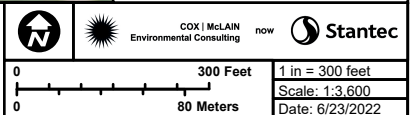




**Figure 2u. Surveyed Resources
Cushing**

Sandstone Canal Survey

Data Source: CMEC now Stantec (2022)
Aerial Source: NAIP (2019)



G:\Projects\OklahomaHistoricalSociety\WPA_SandstoneCanals\SandstoneCanals_Working.aprx - SandstoneCanals_Figure 2_Surveyed Resources_20220621_SGL

Appendix B – Tabular Summary of Research Outreach

Municipalities/Organizations Contact List

Name	Contact Information	Date Contacted	Response
City of Cushing	City of Cushing Clerk's Office 100 Judy Adams Blvd Cushing, Oklahoma 74023 (918) 225-0277	5/31/2022 (via phone)	Left voicemail with City Clerk's Office; no response received to date.
City of Okemah	City of Okemah Clerk's Office 502 West Broadway Okemah, Oklahoma, 74859 cityclerk@okemahok.gov	5/31/2022 (via email)	No response received to date.
City of Hominy	Dani Mullins Acting City Manager/City Clerk 219 West 1st Hominy, OK 74035 danimullins@cityofhominy.com	5/31/2022 (via email)	No response received to date.
City of Holdenville	City/Court Clerk's Office 100 N. Creek Holdenville, OK 74848 (405) 379-3397	5/31/2022 (via phone)	Left voicemail; no response received to date.
Osage County	Stacy Kirk Land Records Deputy Osage County Clerk P.O. Box 87 Pawhuska, OK 74056 (918) 287-3136 Stacy_Kirk@osagecounty-ok.gov	5/31/2022 (via email)	Stacy Kirk, Land Records Deputy at the County Clerks office, responded via email on 6/7/2022; no available records on file.
Osage County Historical Society	700 Lynn Ave Pawhuska, OK 74056 ochsm@outlook.com	5/31/2022 (via email)	No response received to date.
Okfuskee County	No contact information available	N/A	N/A
Okfuskee County Historical Society	407 W Broadway Okemah, OK 74859 okfuskeecohistory2021@yahoo.com	5/31/2022 (via email)	No response received to date.
Hughes County	No contact information available	N/A	N/A
Hughes County Historical Society	Danny Chancellor Hughes County Historical Society and Museum 124 N. Broadway Holdenville, Oklahoma, 74848 d.chancellor@sbcglobal.net (405) 712-2467	5/31/2022 (via email)	No response received to date.
Payne County	Glenna Craig County Clerk, Payne County 315 W. 6 th Street Stillwater, OK 74074 gcraig@paynecountyclerk.org	5/31/2022 (via email)	Losco Hunter, Payne County Flood Plain Administrator responded via email on 6/9/2022; no available records on file.
Payne County Historical Society	Amelia Chamberlain Museum Director Stillwater History Museum at the Sheerar 702 S Duncan	5/31/2022 (via email)	Amelia Chamberlain, Museum Director at the Stillwater History Museum, responded via email on 6/2/2022 and forwarded general information

Name	Contact Information	Date Contacted	Response
	Stillwater, OK 74074 (405) 377-0359 director@sheearmuseum.org		regarding the WPA in Oklahoma and one item from the Museum's collection, an article entitled "The Final Report of WPA Work in Payne County"
National Archives and Records Administration	Gene Morris Archives II Textual Reference Branch (RR2RR) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740 Archives2reference@nara.gov	5/31/2022 (via email)	Gene Morris responded on 6/24/2021 via email; 12 rolls of microfilm are available to review in person or can be digitized at \$125 per roll (will take 1-2 months to receive).

Appendix C – Inventory Forms

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: OKE - CANAL 1

3. ADDRESS: JUNCTION OF W FRISCO ST. AND N 6TH ST. TO AND S ALONG N 7TH ST.

4. CITY: OKEMAH

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OKFUSKEE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: NW4 SE4 S12

11. TOWNSHIP: 11N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.43831

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.30723

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THE CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEAR AS A STORMWATER DRAINAGE CANAL, AND IT HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM EXPRESSED VIA A 1940 WPA (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: NO DATA

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STONE-LINED DITCH THAT RUNS EAST TO WEST BETWEEN N 6TH ST. AND N 7TH ST., THEN CURVES SOUTH TO ITS WESTERN TERMINUS , APPROX. 120 FT NORTH OF W ERIE ST. THE DITCH FEATURES SQUARED SANDSTONE WALLS AT THE EASTERN TERMINUS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SECTIONS THAT DRAIN UNDER N 6TH ST. A SECTION RUNS ALONG THE NORTH AND PART OF THE WEST PERIMETER OF THE NEARBY WPA OKEMAH ATHLETIC FIELDS AND STADIUMS. THIS SECTION IS THE MAJORITY OF CANAL 1 AND INCLUDES THE STONE-LINED BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL AND THE STONE-LINED BANKS OF THE CANAL. THE STONEMWORK LINING THE (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THIS CANAL APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ADJACENT WPA RECREATIONAL FIELDS AND STADIUM. THE CANAL AND THE FIELDS/STADIUM SHARE THE SAME VARIEGATED STONEMWORK AND THE CANAL DRAINS WATER AROUND THE FIELD. THE CONCRETE CULVERTS LOCATED AT THE EASTERN TERMINUS INDICATE THEY WERE BUILT IN 1939, THE SAME YEAR AS THE FIELDS/STADIUM, ACCORDING TO THE 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.43759 ; TO -96.30852

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) CULVERT STAMP, IT NO LONGER RETAINS SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. ITS INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, AND FEELING HAVE BEEN DIMINISHED DUE TO THE COLLAPSE AND REMOVAL OF SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF STONework. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) EMBANKMENTS ARE FLAT AND IRREGULARLY SHAPED, AND OF DIFFERENT COLORS. THE STONES APPEAR PLACED ON TOP OF THE SLOPING BANK AND MAY HAVE INCLUDED A HORIZONTAL PORTION ON TOP OF THE BANK LINE. THIS FEATURE APPEARS MOSTLY REMOVED. SOME SECTIONS HAVE ENCROACHING VEGETATION OVER THE REMAINING STONework. NEAR THE WESTERN TERMINUS, SUPPORTS FOR AN ANNOUNCERS BOX ON TOP OF THE STADIUMS STANDS HAVE BEEN INSERTED INTO THE EMBANKMENT, AND THE NEARBY STONework REMOVED. THE CANAL STONework MATCHES THE STONework IN THE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT OKEMAH ATHLETIC FIELDS AND STADIUM. THE SANDSTONE APPEARS TO BE MORTARED WITH CEMENT AND FEATURES MULTIPLE SECTIONS OF BREACH, WHERE STONES HAVE CAVED INTO THE WATERWAY, OR OTHERWISE BEEN REMOVED, LEAVING THE EARTHEN EMBANKMENTS EXPOSED. THE TERMINI OF THE CANAL ARE WPA CONSTRUCTED CONCRETE CULVERTS WITH STAMPS READING "WPA 1939."



Photo 1: Canal 1; eastern terminus; view facing west



Photo 2: Canal 1; view facing southwest



Photo 3: Canal 1; view facing west



Photo 4: Canal 1; view facing east



Photo 5: Canal 1; view facing west



Photo 6: Canal 1; view facing southeast



Photo 7: Canal 1; view facing south



Photo 8: Canal 1; view facing south



Photo 9: Canal 1; western terminus; view facing southwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: OKE - CANAL 2

3. ADDRESS: FROM APPROX. 65 FT E OF S 4TH ST. AND W BIRCH ST. TO ASH ST. AND SH 27

4. CITY: OKEMAH

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OKFUSKEE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SEE 52

11. TOWNSHIP: 17N

12. RANGE: 11E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.42915

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.30454

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THE CANAL IS RECOMMENDED **ELIGIBLE** FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A BASED ON THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS PRODUCED FOR THIS PROJECT, AND OUTLINED IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. THE CANAL HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, AND HAS A (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: CASTELLATIONS

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A BUILT-UP, STONE-WALLED, CANAL MADE OF COURSED SANDSTONE BLOCKS AND FEATURING REGULAR VERTICAL CASTELLATIONS. THE CANAL BEGINS NEAR THE JUNCTION OF S 4TH ST. AND W BIRCH ST. RUNS EAST TO S 3RD ST. AND JOGS NORTHEAST THROUGH A WPA-BUILT PARK, AND CONTINUES EAST ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF ASH ST. TO ITS EASTERN TERMINUS AT SH 27. THE CANAL IS CONSTRUCTED OF REGULAR, RUSTICATED, AND COURSED SANDSTONE BLOCKS. WHERE MORTAR IS PRESENT, IT APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE CEMENT. THE ORIGINAL CANAL BED WAS MADE OF FLAT SANDSTONE SLABS THAT IN SOME PLACES IS (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE CANAL WAS CONSTRUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OKEMAH CITY PARK AND TENNIS COURT, AND THE OKEMAH LIBRARY IN 1935. THE PARK IS THE CITY BLOCK BETWEEN ASH AND BIRCH, AND 2ND AND 3RD STREETS. THE CANAL SYSTEM RUNS BEYOND THESE BOUNDS TO THE EAST AND WEST AND IS DELINEATED BY THE CASTELLATIONS AND THE DEEPER CHANNEL. OTHER THAN THE CASTELLATIONS, THE STONEMWORK BETWEEN ALL SECTIONS OF THE CANAL MATCHES EACH OTHER.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

10. SECTION: BEGINS SW4 NE4 S13, RUNS TO SE4 NE4 S13
13 & 14: TO 35.43036; TO -96.29986

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BECAUSE IT WAS BUILT AS PART OF THE ORIGINAL WPA PARK, AND IS MENTIONED IN THE 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS, ALBEIT BRIEFLY. IT IS ALSO ADJACENT TO A CONTEMPORARY 1935 WPA PUBLIC LIBRARY. ALTHOUGH THE CANAL HAS SOME ALTERATIONS IN THE FORM OF LOCALIZED CONCRETE PAVING ON THE CANAL BED, SOME STONework REMOVAL NEAR THE TERMINI, AND THE INSERTION OF A NEW CONCRETE INTERSECTION THAT BREAKS UP THE CANAL CONTINUITY, THESE ALTERATIONS DO NOT PROHIBITIVELY DETRACT FROM THE CANAL'S ABILITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE UNDER CRITERION A. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE. THE CANAL WOULD BE A CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT TO THE 1935 WPA-BUILT PARK THROUGH WHICH IT IS LAID, IF FURTHER RESEARCH AND EVALUATION INDICATES THE PARK IS ALSO ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) IS OVERLAID WITH CONCRETE. THE SECTIONS LINING THE ROADS (I.E. NOT RUNNING THROUGH THE PARK) WERE COMPLETED WITH REGULAR, VERTICALLY PLACED STONES EVOKING CASTELLATIONS. THE SECTION THROUGH THE PARK IS LESS LINEAR, AND HAS MULTIPLE CURVED SECTIONS, LOWER CANAL WALLS, AND LATER CONCRETE SLAB BRIDGES AND ACCOMPANYING METAL RAIL ADDITIONS PLACED OVER THE CANAL. THE CONCRETE OVERLAY ON THE CANAL BED IS PREVALENT IN THE PARK SECTION. THE SOUTHERNMOST CURVE OF THE CANAL FEATURES A FEEDER CHANNEL FROM THE SOUTH. THE FEEDER CHANNEL'S BEGINNING IS LOCATED SOUTHEAST OF THE (WPA-BUILT) LIBRARY AND RUNS UNDERNEATH W BIRCH ST. TO THE CANAL. MULTIPLE AREAS DISPLAY INSTANCES OF CANAL WALL COLLAPSE, ESPECIALLY IN THE PORTION THAT LINES ASH ST. THIS PORTION IS BROKEN UP FROM THE REST OF THE CANAL SYSTEM BY A RECENT CONCRETE CULVERT REPLACEMENT AT THE JUNCTION OF ASH ST. AND S 2ND ST. THE EASTERN TERMINUS HAS ALSO UNDERGONE A REPLACEMENT CULVERT UNDER SH 27.



Photo 1: Canal 2; western terminus; view facing east



Photo 2: Canal 2 - W. Birch St. and S 3rd St. junction; view facing west



Photo 3: Canal 2; view facing west



Photo 4: Canal 2 - feeder channel and stair to street level; view facing north



Photo 5: Canal 2; view facing southwest



Photo 6: Canal 2; view facing northeast



Photo 7: Canal 2; view facing northeast



Photo 8: Canal 2; view facing west



Photo 9: Canal 2; view facing west



Photo 10: Canal 2; eastern terminus; view facing east



Photo 11: Canal 2; eastern terminus; view facing southwest



Photo 12: Canal 2 - beginning of feeder channel in WPA-built park, northwest of the park, by the WPA-built public library; view facing west.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: OKE - CANAL 3

3. ADDRESS: FROM ASH ST. TO THE ALLEY, BETWEEN S 3RD ST. AND S 2ND ST.

4. CITY: OKEMAH

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OKFUSKEE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SE4 NE4 S13

11. TOWNSHIP: 11N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.43100

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.30294

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THE CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEAR AS A STORMWATER DRAINAGE CANAL, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: NO DATA

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW, STONE-LINED CANAL THAT RUNS FROM ASH ST. TO AN ALLEY SOUTH OF S BROADWAY ST., BETWEEN S 3RD AND S 2ND ST. THE CANAL IS APPROXIMATELY THREE COURSES HIGH AND HAS A STONE-LINED BED. IN SOME LOCATIONS, THE STONE BED IS OVERLAID WITH CONCRETE. THE CANAL WALLS ARE REGULAR, COURSED, AND RUSTICATED STONE BLOCKS FOR MOST OF THE CANAL. THE CANAL WALLS ARE GRADUALLY HIGHER AT THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS. THE CANAL CURVES NORTHWARD FROM AN UNDERGROUND EAST/WEST RUN TO A STRAIGHT LINE NORTH AND THEN CURVES TO THE WEST TO MEET THE ALLEY. (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: ALTHOUGH NO DATE STAMPS ARE INCORPORATED INTO THIS CANAL, IT OCCURS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE 1935 OKEMAH CITY PARK, FEATURES SIMILAR STONEMWORK, AND APPEARS TO DRAIN INTO THE SAME SYSTEM.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.43035; TO -96.30278

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) NO NORTH OUTLET WAS IDENTIFIED. THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS LIKELY DRAINS INTO THE SAME SYSTEM AS CANAL 2, BUT THIS CANNOT BE VERIFIED, AS THE CONNECTION IS UNDERGROUND AND NOT VISIBLE. A CONCRETE SLAB HAS BEEN PLACED OVER A PORTION OF THE CANAL AT THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS.



Photo 1: Canal 3; view facing southeast



Photo 2: Canal 3; view facing south



Photo 3: Canal 3; view facing northwest



Photo 4: Canal 3; view facing north

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: OKE - CANAL 4

3. ADDRESS: 202 S 11TH ST, NORTH SIDE OF PARCEL, ALONG ASH ST.

4. CITY: OKEMAH

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OKFUSKEE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SW4 NW4 S13

11. TOWNSHIP: 11N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.43031

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.31302

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THE CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THIS CANAL IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA IN ANY CAPACITY. THE HOUSE ON THE PARCEL THAT THIS CANAL BORDERS WAS UNDEVELOPED AT LEAST UNTIL 1968. ITS (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS: 1968, 1977, HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS: 1972 (NETR 2022);

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1970

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: NO STYLE

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: N/A

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: NO DATA

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE DRIVEWAY

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SMALL CANAL, DITCH, THAT RUNS THE LENGTH OF THE PARCEL OF 202 S 11TH ST. ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF ASH ST. IT IS STONE-LINED, WITH LARGE FLAT STONES ON THE CANAL BED AND SMALL, THIN STONES MAKE UP THE CANAL WALLS. THE STONES ARE NOT UNIFORM AND APPEAR VAGUELY COURSED. THE CANAL HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A SMALL DITCH OR DRAINAGE FEATURE. THERE IS A CONCRETE SLAB PLACED OVER THE CANAL APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY THROUGH THE CANAL TO ALLOW VEHICLE ACCESS TO THE PARCEL. THERE IS LIMITED VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT AND THE CANAL LIKELY APPEARS LARGELY AS BUILT.

52. COMMENTS: THERE IS NO INDICATION THIS CANAL WAS BUILT BY THE WPA. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATE THERE WAS NO HOUSE IN THIS LOCATION IN 1968, BUT THAT THE HOUSE HAD BEEN BUILT BY 1972. THE CANAL/DITCH IS UNLIKELY TO HAVE BEEN BUILT IN THIS SPECIFIC, LIMITED LOCATION BEFORE ANY HOUSE WAS PRESENT ON THE NEARBY PARCEL. FURTHER, THE SIZE, STYLE, AND FEATURES OF THE CANAL AND THE STONEMWORK USED DO NOT INDICATE THE WPA INVOLVEMENT IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.43029; TO -96.31351

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) SIZE, STYLE, AND STONWORK DO NOT MATCH ANY KNOWN WPA CANALS. THEREFORE, THIS CANAL DOES NOT MEET THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS AS OUTLINED ABOVE FOR ANY OF THE NRHP CRITERIA.



Photo 1: Canal 4; western terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 2: Canal 4; eastern terminus; view facing west



Photo 3: Canal 4; view facing south



Photo 4: Canal 4; view facing southeast



Photo 5: Canal 4; view facing southwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 1

3. ADDRESS: N REAGAN AVE TO S EASTERN AVE (SH 99), AND E WALNUT ST. TO E ELM ST

4. CITY: HOMINY

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: N2 NW4 S01

11. TOWNSHIP: 22N

12. RANGE: 8E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 36.41748

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39549

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH HOM - CANAL 1 HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, CHANNELIZED STREAM THROUGH A RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD, SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF THE CANAL HAVE BEEN ALTERED OR REMOVED, (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1936

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE, WOOD SIDEWALKS, DRIVEWAY CROSSINGS

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A MEANDERING STONE-LINED DRAINAGE FEATURE THAT RUNS, GENERALLY, FROM N REAGAN AVE TO S EASTERN AVE (SH 99) BETWEEN E WALNUT ST. AND E ELM ST. THE CANAL IS NOT UNIFORM OR ENTIRELY LINEAR AND APPEARS TO FOLLOW THE NATURAL PATH OF A PREVIOUS CREEK. IT INCLUDES SECTIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF STONEMWORK AND DIMENSIONS. THERE ARE SECTIONS OF A DEEPER, COURSED, AND REGULAR STONEMWORK, SECTIONS WITH LOW-WALLED RUBBLE-WORK, AND EARTHEN SECTIONS BETWEEN THE SANDSTONE CANAL ELEMENTS THAT INDICATE THE STONEMWORK WAS REMOVED AND/OR HEAVILY (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THIS CANAL BEGINS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE 1936 HOMINY ARMORY, AND WAS LIKELY CONSTRUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THAT FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.41780; TO -96.38974

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DIMINISHING ITS MATERIAL INTEGRITY. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) ALTERED WITH CONCRETE ADDITIONS. A BRIEF STRETCH OF THE WESTERNMOST PORTION OF THE CANAL IS SOUTH OF E ELM ST AND FEATURES COURSED, REGULAR STONework IN A DEEP AND WIDE CANAL WITH STRAIGHT VERTICAL WALLS AND A STONE CANAL BED. MORTAR APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE CEMENT THAT IS ALSO USED IN THE BED. IT IS PARTIALLY, HERE AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CANAL OVERLAID WITH A MODERN CONCRETE. MUCH OF THE SECTION ABOVE E ELM ST. AND WEST OF N WOOD AVE IS IN A STATE OF DISREPAIR, WITH LONG SECTIONS OF STONework REMOVAL AND CONCRETE ADDITIONS. THE CANAL BED IS LARGELY OBSCURED BY VEGETATION. LARGE PORTIONS DO NOT APPEAR TO CONTAIN STONE ANY LONGER AS THE CANAL PATH MEANDERS EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF N WALNUT ST. EAST OF N WOOD AVE, THE CANAL PATH REGAINS STONework IN A LOW CHANNEL WITH IRREGULAR SHAPED STONES THAT APPEAR VAGUELY COURSED. AS THE CHANNEL CONTINUES EAST AND CROSSES E ELM ST. IT AGAIN BECOMES DEEPER AND FEATURES MORE REGULAR COURSED BLOCKS, ALTHOUGH THE WALLS OF THE CHANNEL TYPICALLY BEVEL SLIGHTLY OUTWARD AND ARE NOT TRUE VERTICALS. THIS STONework TYPE CONTINUES TO THE EASTERN TERMINUS AT SH 99. THE WATER CHANNEL CONTINUES EAST AS A CREEK BED, BUT NO STONework BEYOND SH 99 WAS OBSERVED. THE CANAL HAS FREQUENT CROSSINGS MADE OF CONCRETE AND WOOD EITHER AS SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAYS. NO STONE CROSSINGS WERE OBSERVED. MANY CROSSINGS IN THE EARTHEN SECTIONS APPEAR TO BE INFORMAL, PRIVATE INSERTIONS.



Photo 1: Western terminus, near the WPA Hominy Armory; view facing northeast



Photo 2: East of N Reagan Ave, south of E Elm St., Hominy Armory (now Police Station) visible in background; view facing southwest



Photo 3: Between N Reagan and N Price Avenues; view facing north/northeast



Photo 4: South side of N Walnut Ave, west of N Price Avenue; view facing southeast



Photo 5: East of N Wood Avenue, north of E Elm St.; view facing southeast



Photo 6: North of E Elm St., at the crossing; view facing southeast



Photo 7: South side of E Elm St. at N Pettit Avenue; view facing west



Photo 8: South side of E Elm St., at crossing near N She She Avenue; view facing southwest



Photo 9: North side of E Elm St.; view facing east



Photo 10: North side of E Elm St., at eastern terminus; view facing east

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 2
3. ADDRESS: W SIDE OF SHE SHE AVE FROM E MAIN ST. TO E PINE ST. , S SIDE OF E PINE ST. TO N EASTERN AVE (SH 99)
4. CITY: HOMINY 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SE4 NW4 S01 11. TOWNSHIP: 22N 12. RANGE: 8E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 36.41565
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39013
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEARLY STORMWATER DRAINAGE, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1940

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA - RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: SINGLE CONCRETE SIDEWALK CROSSING

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW, STONE-LINED DRAINAGE PATH RUNNING NORTH ON THE WEST SIDE OF N SHE SHE AVENUNE FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH E MAIN ST. THE CANAL CONTINUES EAST AFTER CROSSING N SHE SHE AVENUE AT E PINE ST. AND TERMINATES AT N EASTERN AVENUE (SH 99). THE CANAL HAS REGULAR, GENERALLY UNIFORM, FLAT STONES LAID OUTWARD AT AN ANGLE FROM THE CANAL BED. THE STONES ALONG THE CANAL BED AND THE CANAL WALLS APPEAR TO BE THE SAME TYPE. MOST MORTAR APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE CEMENT MIXTURE WHERE PRESENT. VEGETATION HAS CREPT IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS AND BETWEEN STONES. (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: ALTHOUGH NO WPA STRUCTURE APPEARS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO THIS CANAL AND THE STONEMWORK DIFFERS FROM THE NEARBY HOM - CANAL 1, IT IS AT MOST 4 BLOCKS FROM THE WPA HOMINY ARMORY AND ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM HOM - CANAL 1, AND LIKELY DATES TO THE WPA ERA. HOWEVER, NO EXPLICIT WPA LINK WAS IDENTIFIED.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.41648; TO -96.38968

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT IS A SIMPLE STRUCTURE THAT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) CONCRETE APPEARS LIMITED TO THE CULVERTS THAT ARE UNDER THE ROADS AND THE SINGLE CONCRETE SIDEWALK INSERTED OVER THE CANAL ALLOWING ACCESS TO A PARCEL.

W SIDE OF SHE SHE AVE FROM E MAIN ST. TO E PINE ST. , S SIDE OF E PINE ST. TO N EASTERN AVE (SH 99)
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: Eastern terminus; view facing west



Photo 2: Crossing at N She She Avenue; view facing west

W SIDE OF SHE SHE AVE FROM E MAIN ST. TO E PINE ST. , S SIDE OF E PINE ST. TO N EASTERN AVE (SH 99)
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Crossing of N She She Avenue; view facing southwest



Photo 4: view facing south

W SIDE OF SHE SHE AVE FROM E MAIN ST. TO E PINE ST. , S SIDE OF E PINE ST. TO N EASTERN AVE (SH 99)
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: view facing north



Photo 6: Southern terminus; view facing north

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 3

3. ADDRESS: BOTH SIDES OF S FREEMAN AVE, AND VARIOUS E-W SEGMENTS FROM S GALLOWAY AVE TO S MCFARLAND AVE

4. CITY: HOMINY

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SE4 NW4 S01

11. TOWNSHIP: 22N

12. RANGE: 8E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 36.41570

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39854

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEAR, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH ANY FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1938

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: NO STYLE

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: N/A

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: EARTH

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: RUINS (MOST OR ALL OF RESOURCE IS DESTROYED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE:

A LOW GENERALLY EARTHEN DITCH WITH REMNANTS OF SANDSTONE ELEMENTS. VISIBLE REMNANTS ARE APPARENT ON BOTH SIDES OF S FREEMAN AVENUE FROM W MAIN ST TO W 1ST ST. THIS PORTION FEATURES AN INTACT SEGMENT ON THE EAST SIDE OF S FREEMAN AVE THAT IS ROUGHLY COURSED, BUT MOST SANDSTONE IS EITHER MISSING, REMOVED, OR LARGELY OVERGROWN. INCLUDED IN CANAL 3 ARE VARIOUS EAST-WEST SEGMENTS OF SANDSTONE DRAINAGE THAT RUN APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY BETWEEN W MAIN ST AND W 1ST ST, BEGINNING ON THE WEST SIDE OF S GALLOWAY AVE. SIGNIFICANT (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS:

HOM - CANAL 3 INCLUDES VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF A DRAINAGE STRUCTURE THAT RUNS FROM THE W MAIN ST AND S FREEMAN AVENUE JUNCTION SOUTH TO W 1ST ST. THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURE CONNECTS TO THE NATURAL CREEK THAT IS NORTHWEST OF THE MAIN/FREEMAN JUNCTION. THE SANDSTONE DRAINAGE FEATURES OF HOM - CANAL 3 APPEAR APPROXIMATELY EQUIDISTANT FROM THE WPA HOMINY ARMORY AND THE FORMER WPA CARVER SCHOOL (DEMOLISHED BETWEEN 2014 - 2019), (CONTINUED)

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.41466 AND 36.41525 TO 36.41553; TO -96.39849 AND -96.39972 TO -96.40133
DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, AS WELL AS THE NEARBY CARVER SCHOOL (NOW DEMOLISHED) BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE. FURTHER, ITS INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, DESIGN, WORKMANSHIP, ASSOCIATION, AND FEELING HAVE BEEN GREATLY DIMINISHED, AND IT NO LONGER CONVEYS A SENSE OF ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE.
51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) PORTIONS OF THE SANDSTONE HAS BEEN REMOVED, BUT SOME INTACT, COURSED, REGULAR STONework REMAINS ON THE EAST SIDE OF S BROWN AVENUE, RUNNING PERPENDICULAR TO THE ROAD. CONCRETE DRIVEWAYS AND WALKWAYS HAVE BEEN INSERTED OVER THE DITCH IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS, AND DRAINAGE UPGRADES OR REPLACEMENTS WERE COMMONLY OBSERVED.
52. COMMENTS: (CONTINUED) WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY THE SEGREGATED BLACK SCHOOL IN HOMINY FROM CA. 1939-1950S. AS THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE LESS EXPANSIVE THAN THE 1936 DRAINAGE STRUCTURES OF HOM - CANAL 1 NEAR THE HOMINY ARMORY, IT IS LIKELY THAT THESE DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS DATE FROM THE SAME EFFORT AS THE OTHER WPA EFFORT, THE CARVER SCHOOL.



Photo 1: Junction of W Main St. and S Freeman Ave; view facing northeast



Photo 2: W side of S Freeman Avenue; view facing south/southwest



Photo 3: E side of S Freeman Avenue; view facing south



Photo 4: E side of S Freeman Avenue; view facing northeast

BOTH SIDES OF S FREEMAN AVE, AND VARIOUS E-W SEGMENTS FROM S GALLOWAY AVE TO S MCFARLAND AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: Both sides of S Freeman Avenue; intermittent remaining stone; view facing south



Photo 6: E side of S Freeman Avenue, near W 1st St.; view facing northeast



Photo 7: S Galloway Ave; view facing west



Photo 8: Between S Galloway Ave and S Brown Ave; view facing east



Photo 9: Between S Galloway Ave and S Brown Ave; view facing west



Photo 10: S Brown Ave; view facing west



Photo 11: Western terminus; view facing east

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 4
3. ADDRESS: FROM S PRICE AVE AND E 6TH ST. TO SH 99, ZIG-ZAGGING ON S WOOD AVE, E 7TH ST., S PETTIT AVE, AND E 8TH AVE
4. CITY: HOMINY 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SE4 SE4 S01 11. TOWNSHIP: 22N 12. RANGE: 8E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 36.40929
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39401
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED **ELIGIBLE** FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A BASED ON THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. THE CANAL HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, AND HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS; "HOMINY MIDDLE SCHOOL," OLI 1986;
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1940

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE WALKWAYS/DRIVEWAYS

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW SANDSTONE-LINED DITCH WITH MULTIPLE LINEAR BRANCHES. NARROW, SMALLER BRANCHES ARE PRESENT ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF E 6TH ST, AND RUN FOR SMALL LENGTHS AT THE CORNERS OF THE E 6TH ST AND S WOOD ST JUNCTION. THE CANAL BED APPEARS PAVED WITH FLAT FLAGSTONES AND THE CANAL HAS REGULAR, GENERALLY UNIFORM, FLAT STONES LAID OUTWARD AT AN ANGLE FROM THE CANAL BED. THE STONES ALONG THE CANAL BED AND THE CANAL WALLS APPEAR TO BE THE SAME TYPE. MOST MORTAR APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE CEMENT MIXTURE WHERE PRESENT. IN THE WESTERN (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: HOM - CANAL 4 IS A CONTINUOUS CANAL THAT RUNS FROM S PRICE AVENUE TO SH 99, ZIG-ZAGGING ALONG E 6TH ST, S WOOD AVENUE, E 7TH STREET, S PETTIT AVENUE, AND E 8TH STREET. VARIOUS OFFSHOOTS OF THE CANAL CONTINUE NORTH, EAST, AND WEST OF THE JUNCTION OF E 6TH STREET AND S WOOD AVENUE. THE ONLY VERIFIABLE WPA LINK WITH THIS CANAL COMES FROM THE 1940 WPA STAMPED CULVERT AT THE JUNCTION OF E 8TH STREET AND S SHE SHE AVENUE, INDICATING A LIKELY 1940 (CONTINUED)

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.40771; TO -96.38967

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, EXPRESSED VIA A 1940 WPA STAMP ON AN ATTACHED CULVERT. IT IS ALSO ADJACENT TO A PRE-WPA SCHOOL. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) SEGMENTS ALONG E 6TH STREET AND PARTS OF S WOOD AVENUE, THE CANAL WALLS ARE ONE FLAGSTONE HIGH. MIDWAY DOWN N WOOD AVENUE BETWEEN E 6TH AND E 7TH STREETS, WHEN THE CANAL SWITCHES TO THE EAST SIDE OF N WOOD AVENUE, THE CANAL WIDENS TO APPROXIMATELY DOUBLE THE PREVIOUS WIDTH, AND DEEPENS SLIGHTLY. AS THE CANAL ZIG-ZAGS FROM E 6TH STREET TO E 8TH STREET, ROUNDED CORNERS ARE INTRODUCED AT VARIOUS JUNCTIONS AND THE CANAL FREQUENTLY CROSSES UNDER THE ROADWAY AT SOME JUNCTIONS. AT THESE JUNCTIONS, THE STONEWORK COMMONLY CHANGES TO A COURSED STONEWORK UNDER THE ROADWAY. COMMON INTERRUPTIONS ARE CONCRETE DRIVEWAYS OR SIDEWALKS, SOME OF WHICH APPEAR TO BE ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE. A SMALL SEGMENT NEAR THE EASTERN TERMINUS HAS INTRUSIVE VEGETATIVE OVERGROWTH THAT OBSCURES MOST STONEWORK, AND SOME SEGMENTS HAVE MINOR VEGETATIVE GROWTH OR LEAFY DETRITUS. OTHER SEGMENTS ARE COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT. VERY LITTLE STONE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED, EITHER DELIBERATELY OR FROM DETERIORATION.

52. COMMENTS: (CONTINUED) BUILD DATE FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH. DESPITE THE CHANGE IN WIDTH AND DEPTH THAT OCCURS ON S WOOD AVENUE, THE STONEWORK ON THE TWO SEGMENTS REMAINS THE SAME. THE HOMINY COMMUNITY CENTER, THE FORMER MIDDLE SCHOOL, IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE E 6TH STREET AND S WOOD AVENUE JUNCTION. THE SCHOOL WAS BUILT IN 1924 AND IS NOT OF WPA CONSTRUCTION; HOWEVER, WPA PROJECTS FREQUENTLY BUILT SCHOOLS AND THE PLACEMENT OF THIS CANAL MAY HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY INFLUENCED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE 1924 MIDDLE SCHOOL.



Photo 1: North branch terminus; northeast corner of S Wood Street and E 6th Street; view facing east



Photo 2: West terminus; E 6th Street, near S Price Street; view facing southwest



Photo 3: E 6th Street, view facing east/southeast



Photo 4: Southwest corner of E 6th Street and S Wood Avenue; all corners of this intersection feature some sandstone; view facing east/southeast



Photo 5: Midway down S Wood Avenue between E 6th Street and E 7th Street; Hom - Canal 4 widens at this location; view facing north



Photo 6: North side of E 7th Street east of S Wood Avenue; detail of sidewalk crossing; view facing east



Photo 7: North side of E 7th Street, near S Pettit Avenue; view facing west



Photo 8: Junction of E 7th Street and S Pettit Avenue; view facing south

FROM S PRICE AVE AND E 6TH ST. TO SH 99, ZIG-ZAGGING ON S WOOD AVE, E 7TH ST., S PETTIT AVE, AND E 8TH AVE
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
 STANTEC)



Photo 9: N side of E 8th Street, just east of S Pettit Avenue; view facing east



Photo 10: WPA culvert and stamp that reads "WPA 1940" at the junction of E 8th Street and S She Avenue; view facing west



Photo 11: Overgrown canal on the north side of E 8th Street, just past S She She Avenue; view facing east



Photo 12: Eastern Terminus of Hom - Canal 4 at junction of E 8th Street and SH 99; view facing northwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 5

3. ADDRESS: W 9TH ST., FROM EAST OF S REGAN AVE TO S FREEMAN AVE

4. CITY: HOMINY

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SW4 SE4 S01

11. TOWNSHIP: 22N

12. RANGE: 8E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 36.40675

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39520

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEAR, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1940

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW SANDSTONE-LINED DITCH ON BOTH SIDES OF W 9TH STREET GENERALLY FROM EAST OF S REGAN AVENUE TO S FREEMAN AVENUE. THE CANAL RUNS THE FULL LENGTH OF W 9TH STREET BETWEEN THE TWO AVENUES, BUT THE NORTH SIDE STOPS APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY BETWEEN S TINKER AVENUE AND S FREEMAN AVENUE. THE CANAL APPEARS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IDENTICALLY ON BOTH SIDES OF W 9TH STREET. THE CANAL BED APPEARS PAVED WITH FLAT FLAGSTONES AND THE CANAL HAS REGULAR, GENERALLY UNIFORM, FLAT STONES LAID OUTWARD AT AN ANGLE FROM THE CANAL BED. THE STONES (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: HOM - CANAL 5 IS A CANAL SYSTEM THAT IS ON BOTH SIDES OF W 9TH STREET BETWEEN S REGAN AVE AND S FREEMAN AVE. THERE ARE NO DIRECT, IDENTIFIABLE WPA LINKS BETWEEN THIS CANAL SYSTEM AND ANY PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED WPA PROPERTY. THE STONEMWORK OF HOM - CANAL 5 RESEMBLES BOTH HOM - CANAL 3 AND HOM - CANAL 4, LIKELY INDICATING THIS CANAL SYSTEM DATES TO A SIMILAR PERIOD CA. 1940. THIS CANAL IS ALSO THE FURTHEST OUT FROM ANY PREVIOUSLY (CONTINUED)

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.40665; TO -96.39834

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT IS A SIMPLE STRUCTURE THAT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) ALONG THE CANAL BED AND THE CANAL WALLS APPEAR TO BE THE SAME TYPE. MOST MORTAR APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE CEMENT MIXTURE WHERE PRESENT. MULTIPLE SECTIONS OF THE CANAL ON BOTH SIDES OF W 9TH STREET APPEAR ENTIRELY OBSCURED BY ENCROACHING VEGETATION OR DETRITUS. THE EASTERNMOST SEGMENT IS THE MOST OBSCURED, AS IT IS ALONG A ROADWAY THAT WAS REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND HAS BECOME OVERGROWN. HOWEVER, VEGETATIVE OVERGROWTH IS NOT LIMITED TO THIS AREA, AND IS ALSO STRONGLY PRESENT NEAR THE WEST TERMINUS. SOME SPOTS SHOW EVIDENCE OF STONE DISPLACEMENT. SIDEWALKS AND DRIVEWAYS, MADE OF CONCRETE, WOOD, AND METAL, HAVE BEEN COMMONLY INSERTED OVER THE CANAL

52. COMMENTS: (CONTINUED) RECORDED WPA RESOURCE. THE CLOSEST OBSERVED WPA RESOURCE IS THE 1940 CULVERT THAT CROSSES HOM - CANAL 4.



Photo 1: Junction of S Regan Ave and E 9th Street; sandstone canal on north side of E 9th Street on the right; south side canal visible on the left; view facing west



Photo 2: Junction of S Regan Ave and E 9th Street; canal on south side of E 9th Street centered; view facing west.



Photo 3: Junction of S Regan Ave and E 9th Street; south side of canal down roadway that has been removed; view facing east



Photo 4: Junction of S Regan Ave and E 9th Street; north side of canal down roadway that has been removed from service; view facing east



Photo 5: Alley entrance on E 9th Street midway between S Regan Ave and S Tinker Ave; entrance inserted over sandstone canal; view facing east.



Photo 6: E 9th Street, junction with S Regan Ave in background; view facing east



Photo 7: North side of E 9th Street; just west of S Tinker Ave; view facing west



Photo 8: Junction of E 9th Street and S Tinker Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 9: South side of E 9th Street, midway between S Tinker and S Freeman Aves; view facing east



Photo 10: West terminus, most sandstone obscured by vegetation; south side of E 9th Street at junction with S Freeman Ave; view facing east

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOM - CANAL 6

3. ADDRESS: NORTH SIDE OF W 8TH ST. FROM S FREEMAN AVE TO APPROX. 200 FT WEST

4. CITY: HOMINY

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: OSAGE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SE4 SW4 S01

11. TOWNSHIP: 22N

12. RANGE: 8E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 36.40773

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39835

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH ITS DESIGN INTENT IS CLEAR, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT:

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SANDSTONE-LINED CANAL FROM THE JUNCTION OF W 8TH STREET TO A NATURAL WATERWAY BEGINNING APPROX. 200 FT WEST. THE CANAL FEATURES LARGE COURSED SANDSTONE BLOCKS ON THE CANAL WALL WITH SUBSTANTIAL CONCRETE MORTAR. THE NORTH CANAL WALL CURVES AT THE EAST AND WEST TERMINI. THE WEST TERMINUS FEATURES A STEPPED CANAL BED THAT WATER FEEDS DOWN FROM A NATURAL CREEK/WATER CHANNEL. THE EAST TERMINUS OCCURS EAST PAST S FREEMAN AVENUE. THE CANAL WALLS, WHILE COURSED, ARE NOT PLUM VERTICAL, BUT LEAN SLIGHTLY INTO THE EARTH. THE SOUTH (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE CANAL HAS NO DIRECT OR IDENTIFIABLE WPA LINK. THE COURSED, RUSTICATED STONEWORK OF THE CANAL WALLS DO NOT EXACTLY RESEMBLE THE OTHER COURSED STONEWORK OF WPA CONSTRUCTIONS IN HOMINY. IT IS LOCATED ABOUT 1 BLOCK NORTH OF HOM - CANAL 5, WHICH HAS NO VERIFIABLE WPA LINK. HOWEVER, IT APPEARS TO BE BUILT TO CATCH WATER RUNOFF FROM A NATURAL WATERPATH FROM THE NEARBY HILL, MUCH AS HOM - CANAL 1 APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN BUILT ALONG A (CONTINUED)

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 36.40775; TO -96.39911

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES: (CONTINUED) CANAL WALL AND CANAL BED HAVE SUBSTANTIAL VEGETATIVE OVERGROWTH. A WOODEN WALKWAY HAS BEEN LAID OVER THE WEST TERMINUS. THERE APPEAR TO BE FEW ALTERATIONS TO THE CANAL.

52. COMMENTS: (CONTINUED) NATURAL CREEK THAT MEANDERS THROUGH THE NORTH PART OF THE TOWN. AS THERE ARE PREVIOUS WPA PROJECTS THAT INTEGRATED WITH KNOWN WATERWAYS IN HOMINY, THIS FEATURE MAY BE AN INDICATION OF AN EARLIER BUILD DATE FOR HOM - CANAL 6, CA. 1936.



Photo 1: Overview near east terminus at junction of W 8th Street and S Freeman Ave; view facing northwest



Photo 2: East terminus, east side of junction of W 8th Street and S Freeman Ave; view facing west



Photo 3: West side of S Freeman Ave, sandstone under concrete culvert in northwest corner of W 8th Street and S Freeman ave junction; view facing south



Photo 4: Overgrowth and coursed stonework near east terminus; view facing west/northwest



Photo 5: Midway down W 8th Street between S Freeman Ave and west terminus; view facing east



Photo 6: West terminus; view facing east



Photo 7: West terminus; view facing northwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 1
3. ADDRESS: SKULL CREEK FROM N DEPORT AVE TO BETWEEN N CENTRAL & N CLEVELAND AVE
4. CITY: CUSHING 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NW4 SE4 S33 11. TOWNSHIP: 18N 12. RANGE: 5E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.98877
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.77649
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE TO THE (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS: 1987 OLI RECORD IN THE WPA REGION REPORTS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1937

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: SANDSTONE LINING THE BANKS OF SKULL CREEK. THE STONework APPEARS TO BE RUBBLE AND HAS BOTH DRYSTACK AND MORTARED ELEMENTS. WHERE IT IS IN GOOD CONDITION, THE STONework CAN REACH FROM THE CREEK BED TO THE TOP OF THE BANK. MUCH OF THE STONework HAS FALLEN OR IS IN A STATE OF DISREPAIR, WHICH APPEARS CAUSED BY VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT AND WATER ACTION. SOME SECTIONS APPEAR TO BE LATER REPAIRS OR ADDITIONS. SOME SECTIONS APPEAR FULLY REVERTED TO A NATURAL WATERWAY. MULTIPLE CROSSINGS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN REPLACED WITH MODERN METAL CYLINDER CULVERTS, (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST WPA-CONFIRMED CONSTRUCTION TO THIS CANAL IS THE (NOW DEMOLISHED) BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL AT 1015 N. CLEVELAND AVENUE. THE BLOCK WHERE THE SCHOOL WAS LOCATED FEATURES BOTH A RUBBLE DRYSTACK RETAINING WALL AND A COURSED, MORTARED RETAINING WALL, INDICATING BOTH TYPES OF STONework APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY THE WPA IN THIS AREA. THE CANAL ON THE NEARBY SKULL CREEK, THEREFORE LIKELY (CONTINUED)

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.99105; TO -96.77339

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY AND A FORMER WPA BUILDING, THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL (NOW DEMOLISHED), BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. FALLEN STONEWORK, STONEWORK REMOVAL, VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT, AND PIPE INSERTIONS HAVE PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED THE CANAL'S INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, AND FEELING. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) ALTHOUGH SOME CROSSINGS STILL EXHIBIT STONEWORK ABUTMENTS AND WINGWALLS. ONE SEGMENT OF THE CANAL BRANCHES OFF SKULL CREEK JUST NORTH OF THE N. SEAY AVENUE CROSSING, BUT ENDS QUICKLY. THE EAST TERMINUS APPEARS TO BE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN N. CENTRAL AVENUE AND N. CLEVELAND AVENUE, BUT WAS NOT VISIBLE FROM THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. DESPITE THE LACK OF CONTINUED STONEWORK, THE N. CENTRAL AVENUE AND N. CLEVELAND AVENUE CROSSINGS FEATURE STONEWORK ABUTMENTS AND WINGWALLS; HOWEVER, THE STONEWORK OF THESE CROSSINGS APPEARS MUCH MORE UNIFORM, MORTARED, AND COURSED. NEAR CROSSINGS, SOME PIPES AND PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES HAVE BEEN INSERTED OVER THE CANAL.

52. COMMENTS: (CONTINUED) DATES TO THE CA. 1937 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL.



Photo 1: West terminus at N Depot Road; view facing east



Photo 2: Skull Creek crossing of W Vine Street; view facing southwest



Photo 3: Skull Creek crossing of W Vine Street; view facing northeast



Photo 3: Skull Creek crossing W Hickory Street; view facing southwest.

SKULL CREEK FROM N DEPORT AVE TO BETWEEN N CENTRAL & N CLEVELAND AVE
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 4: Skull Creek crossing W Hickory Street; typical stonework; view facing southeast



Photo 5: Skull Creek crossing N Seay Ave; the crossing at W Hickory Street can be seen in the background; view facing southwest



Photo 6: Skull Creek crossing N Seay Ave; view facing northeast



Photo 7: Small branch of canal north of Skull Creek crossing at N Seay Ave; view facing east

SKULL CREEK FROM N DEPORT AVE TO BETWEEN N CENTRAL & N CLEVELAND AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 8: Skull Creek south of W Pine Street, between N Seay Ave and N Central Ave; view facing southwest



Photo 9: Pedestrian crossing of Skull Creek, just west of W Pine Street and N Central Ave junction; view facing southwest



Photo 10: At Skull Creek crossing over N Cleveland Ave; stonework on the creek banks ends somepoint beyond here; view facing east

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 2
3. ADDRESS: PERPINDICULAR TO N DEPOT AVE, MIDWAY BTWN W PECAN ST. & W GREENLEE ST.
4. CITY: CUSHING 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SW4 SE4 S33 11. TOWNSHIP: 18N 12. RANGE: 5E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.98776
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.77648
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. THIS CANAL HAS A LIKELY DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, BUT IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1937

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: NO DATA

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SMALL STONEWORK CONSTRUCTION APPROXIMATELY 20 FT LONG ABOVE A SMALL DITCH LINING AN ALLEY BETWEEN W PECAN STREET AND W GREENLEE STREET. THE STONEWORK IS LARGELY OBSCURED BY VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT OF TALL GRASSES. THE STONEWORK APPEARS TO BE DRYSTACK SIMILAR TO THE NEARBY CUS - CANAL 1. WHILE THE DITCH ALONG THE ALLEY CONTINUES, THE STONEWORK APPEARS LIMITED TO THIS 20 FT STRETCH.

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST WPA CONSTRUCTION IS THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL (NOW DEMOLISHED). THE STONEWORK APPEARS TO MATCH THE REMAINING RETAINING WALLS OF THE SCHOOL AND SECTIONS OF THE CUS - CANAL 1, AND THUS LIKELY DATES TO THE SAME EFFORT, CA. 1937.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.98775; TO -96.77640

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER DRY STACK WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. ITS REMAINING STONework AND SIZE INDICATE MASSIVE STONework REMOVAL. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.



Photo 1: Junction of an alley, between W Pecan Street and W Greenlee Street, and N Depot Ave;
view facing east



Photo 2: Down alley, view facing northwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 3

3. ADDRESS: ALONG UNNAMED CREEK FROM E OAK ST. TO E CHERRY ST.

4. CITY: CUSHING

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SE4 NE4 S03

11. TOWNSHIP: 17N

12. RANGE: 5E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.98166

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.7527

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE TO THE PRESENCE (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STONE AND CONCRETE-LINED CANAL THAT APPEARS TO HAVE BOUND A NATURAL WATERWAY FROM APPROXIMATELY E. OAK STREET TO E. CHERRY STREET. THE CANAL'S WIDTH APPEARS TO BE UNIFORM FOR IT'S ENTIRE LENGTH. THE STONEMWORK IS ROUGH AND NOT UNIFORM AND APPEARS TO BE ROUGHLY COURSED AND DRY STACK. THE SOUTH TERMINUS IS AT E. CHERRY STREET, AND ALTHOUGH STONEMWORK IS VISIBLE SOUTH OF E. CHERRY STREET, IT LINES A MORE NATURAL WATERWAY AND DOES NOT CONTINUE TO THE NEXT SOUTHERN CROSS STREET, E. 2ND STREET. THE CANAL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF E. CHERRY STREET RUNS (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA CONSTRUCTION IS THE 1935 CUSHING HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM AND TRACK. THE DRY STACK, NON-UNIFORM STONEMWORK MATCHES OTHER WPA WORK WITHIN CUSHING AND LIKELY DATES FROM THE WPA ERA. 1935 IS A LIKELY BUILD DATE, AS THE CLOSEST WPA CONSTRUCTION TO THE CANAL IS THE 1935 CUSHING HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM AND TRACK.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.97891; TO -96.75179

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) OF OTHER DRY STACK WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY AND A NEARBY FORMER WPA BUILDING, THE 1935 CUSHING HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM AND TRACK (NOW DEMOLISHED), BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. FALLEN STONEWORK, STONEWORK REMOVAL, AND CONCRETE REPLACEMENTS AND INSERTIONS HAVE PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED THE CANAL'S INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, AND FEELING. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) LINEARLY, NORTH-SOUTH, BUT FEATURES A SMALL EAST-WEST BRANCH THAT COLLECTS WATER FROM THE JUNCTION OF E. CHERRY STREET AND S. MICHIGAN AVENUE. WALL COLLAPSE IS FREQUENT AND AN ENTIRE SECTION BETWEEN N. BROADWAY STREET AND E. MOSES STREET HAS COLLAPSED ON THE WESTERN CANAL WALL. THE SECTION OF CANAL BETWEEN E. ASH STREET AND E. OAK STREET HAS BEEN FULLY REPLACED WITH LARGE CONCRETE WEDGES. THE CANAL DOES NOT CONTINUE NORTH OF E. OAK STREET, BUT THE WATERWAY DOES REVERT TO A NATURAL CREEK. SOME CROSSINGS ARE MORTARED, COURSED STONE WITH CONCRETE DECKS, AND SOME ARE MODERN CONCRETE AND METAL REPLACEMENTS. THE CANAL IS IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA, BUT THE NEIGHBORING PARCELS ARE ALL VACANT, AND GENERALLY FREE OF VEGETATION, BUT FOR MOWN GRASS. A SMALL PARK IS ON A PARCEL SOUTHWEST OF THE CANAL'S ONLY CURVE, WHICH OCCURS BETWEEN E. BROADWAY STREET AND E. MOSES STREET.



Photo 1: South terminus; an east-west branch off the main north-south canal at E Cherry Street and S Michigan Ave; view facing northeast



Photo 2: South terminus on E Cherry Street; stonework is along the natural creek, but ends at some point past E Cherry Street and before E 2nd Street; view facing south



Photo 3: Crossing of canal with E Broadway Street; view facing south



Photo 4: Midway between E Moses Street and E Broadway Street; north of a municipal park; view facing southeast



Photo 5: Midway between E Moses Street and E Broadway Street; north of a municipal park; view facing northwest



Photo 6: Crossing of canal with E Moses Street; view facing north



Photo 7: Crossing of canal and E Ash Street; view facing south



Photo 8: Crossing of waterway at E Oak Street; the section of the canal between E Ash Street and E Oak Street has been fully replaced with piled concrete wedges; view facing south

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL

3. ADDRESS: FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.

4. CITY: CUSHING

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: NW4 SW4 S03

11. TOWNSHIP: 17N

12. RANGE: 5E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.97702

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.73735

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, AND HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM AS A CANAL BUILT IN A 1935 WPA PARK, IT DOES (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: STONE BRIDGE CROSSINGS

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STONE-LINED WATERWAY/CANAL, WITH ACTIVE WATER PRESENCE. THE CANAL MEANDERS THROUGH THE WPA MEMORIAL PARK, AND APPEARS TO BE A NATURAL CREEK/WATERWAY THAT WAS LINED WITH SANDSTONE IN 1935 BY THE WPA. THE CANAL EXHIBITS MULTIPLE DIFFERENT TYPES OF STONework INCLUDING SECTIONS OF MORTARED, GENERALLY UNIFORM STONES IN A VAGUELY COURSED FASHION, SECTIONS OF MORTARED, RANDOM STONework, AND SECTIONS OF DRY STACK STONework OF GENERALLY UNIFORM SIZE. VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL CANAL STONework HAS EITHER COLLAPSED OR (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE CANAL WAS INITIALLY RECORDED ON THE 1987 HPRI FORM FOR "MEMORIAL PARK," INCLUDED IN THE WPA REGION REPORT FOR PAYNE COUNTY. THE FORM INDICATES THAT "ROCKWORK LINES A GULLY THAT RUNS EXTENSIVELY THROUGH THE PARK." NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE STONework OR CANAL IS PROVIDED. THE FORM STATES THE BUILD DATE FOR THE PARK IS 1935. THE STONework LINES A SECTION OF COTTONWOOD CREEK.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.97382; TO -96.76320

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. STONework COLLAPSE, REMOVAL, AND REPLACEMENT HAS PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED ITS ABILITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AS EITHER A CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT TO THE WPA PARK OR INDIVIDUALLY AS A WPA-CONSTRUCTED CANAL BUILT BY A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) BEEN REMOVED. OTHER SUBSTANTIAL SECTIONS HAVE BEEN REPLACED WITH LARGE STACKED, CONCRETE WEDGES. AS THE CANAL WINDS THROUGH A PARK, THERE ARE MULTIPLE BRIDGES AND CROSSINGS. MOST APPEAR TO BE LATER INSERTIONS OR REPLACEMENTS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE REMOVED ORIGINAL STONework. ORIGINAL STONE BRIDGES AND OTHER STONework ARE RECORDED ON A SEPARATE FORM (CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER). THERE IS LITTLE TO NO VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT DUE TO PARK MAINTENANCE. MOST STONE REMOVAL IS EITHER DUE TO WATER ACTION ON THE STONE, OR DELIBERATE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT.

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: East terminus; view facing northwest



Photo 2: Mortared and coursed stonework, near east terminus; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL

FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Ramp entrance to canal; view facing southeast



Photo 4: Dry stack stonework and inserted bridge; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: Curve in canal, concrete wedge replacement; view facing north



Photo 6: Another curve in canal, concrete wedge replacement material, loss of stonework in evidence, bridge insertion; view facing north

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: Section of mostly concrete wedge replacement, approximately the middle of Memorial Park; view facing north



Photo 8: Section displaying coursed, mortared stonework (left bank) and collapsed, removed stonework (right bank); view facing west

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL
 FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
 STANTEC)



Photo 9: View facing east



Photo 10: West terminus, mortared and coursed stonework, collapsed stonework, and various insertions near S Little Ave; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4A - WPA MEMORIAL PARK CANAL
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 11: West side of S Little Ave, original stone arch for canal, not present on the east side of S Little Ave; view facing southeast

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
3. ADDRESS: FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
4. CITY: CUSHING 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NW4 SW4 S03 11. TOWNSHIP: 17N 12. RANGE: 5E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.97702
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.76766
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: RECREATION AND CULTURE
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: RECREATION AND CULTURE
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THESE STONEMWORK ELEMENTS ARE RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. AS THESE ELEMENTS ARE NOT CANALS, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN SECTION 7 DO NOT APPLY. THESE ELEMENTS, ADDRESSED HERE AS CUS – CANAL 4D, (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: ENTRY PIERS, BRIDGE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: ORNAMENTAL CAPPING ON ENTRY PIERS

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: MEMORIAL PARK CONTAINS CUS - CANAL 4A (DOCUMENTED ON ANOTHER FORM) AND OTHER STONEWORK ELEMENTS THAT WERE CRAFTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CANAL, INCLUDING ENTRY PIERS, A BRIDGE, AND LANDSCAPING WALLS. THE ENTRY PIERS ARE AT THE WEST ENTRY TO THE PARK ON S. LITTLE AVE AND THE NORTH ENTRY ON S. HIGH AVE. THE STONEWORK ON THE ENTRY PIERS IS ROUGH AND RUSTICATED, AND FEATURE ROUNDED, BOULDER LIKE STONES. THEY HAVE A ROUGH STONE CAPPING WITH A CROWNLIKE ORNAMENTATION. THE BRIDGE IS A SUBSTANTIAL STONE BRIDGE WITH STONE WINGWALLS THAT CROSSES THE CANAL. (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE PARK WAS INITIALLY RECORDED ON THE 1987 HPRI FORM FOR "MEMORIAL PARK," INCLUDED IN THE WPA REGION REPORT FOR PAYNE COUNTY. THE FORM INDICATES THAT "THERE ARE MASSIVE SANDSTONE ENTRANCES ON THE NORTH AND WEST SIDES. NEAR THE NORTH ENTRANCE IS A DUCK POND LINED WITH STONE; NEARBY IS A LARGE STONE TREE SURROUND." NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE STONEWORK IS PROVIDED. THE FORM STATES THE BUILD DATE FOR THE PARK IS 1935. THE STONE TREE SURROUND NO LONGER APPEARS EXTANT.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.9765; TO -96.76401

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DO NOT RISE TO THE LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE INDIVIDUALLY, BUT MAY BE CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE WPA MEMORIAL PARK IF THE PARK IS DETERMINED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP. THE PARK'S ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NRHP WAS NOT ASSESSED AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) THE BRIDGE STONework IS ALSO RUSTICATED, WITH STONES OF RANDOM SIZE, BUT APPEARS TO CONFORM TO A VAGUE COURSE STRUCTURE. THE BRIDGE HAS PROMINENT WINGWALLS THAT FLOW CONTINUOUSLY INTO THE BRIDGE'S SOLID RAILING. THE BRIDGE DECK IS A SOLID, POURED CONCRETE SLAB. THE DUCK POND AND INTERIOR ISLAND IS LINED WITH A LOW STONE WALL THAT APPEARS TO BE OF STONES OF SIMILAR SIZE AND SHAPE THAT ARE MORTARED. SOME OF THE PIECES APPEAR TO BE REPLACED WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS.

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: West entry piers; view facing east



Photo 2: West entry piers; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: West entry piers; view facing north



Photo 4: North entry piers; view facing northwest

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: North entry piers; view facing northeast



Photo 6: North entry piers; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: Stone bridge; view facing northeast



Photo 8: Stone bridge; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: Stone bridge; view facing northwest



Photo 10: Duck pond and island; view facing east

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4B - WPA MEMORIAL PARK OTHER
FROM S LITTLE AVE TO S THOMPSON AVE, BETWEEN E 2ND ST. AND E 7TH ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 11: Duck pond; view facing north



Photo 12: Duck pond; view facing south/southeast

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4C WPA MEMORIAL PARK FEEDER CANALS

3. ADDRESS: FROM E 2ND ST. TO MEMORIAL PARK

4. CITY: CUSHING

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: NW4 SW4 S03

11. TOWNSHIP: 17N

12. RANGE: 5E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.97786

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.76316

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THESE CANALS ARE RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, AND HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM AS CANALS BUILT INTO A 1935 WPA (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: TWO SMALL FEEDER CANALS NORTH OF THE WPA MEMORIAL PARK. THE NORTHEAST FEEDER CANAL BEGINS AT E. 2ND STREET AND S. THOMPSON AVENUE, AND CURVES THROUGH THE BLOCK BETWEEN S. HIGH AVENUE AND S. THOMPSON AVENUE, THEN GOES STRAIGHT TO THE DUCK POND, THROUGH THE BACKYARDS OF NEARBY HOUSES. THE NORTHEAST FEEDER CANAL BEGINS AT E. 2ND STREET AND S. EAST AVENUE, BEFORE GENTLY CURVING EAST PAST E. 3RD STREET, TO TERMINATE AT A CROSSING IN THE PARK. A SMALL BRANCH BEGINNING AT E. 3RD STREET, CONNECTS TO THE MAIN BRANCH SOUTH OF E. 3RD STREET, AS THE MAIN (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: ALTHOUGH NOT EXPLICITLY MENTIONED IN THE 1987 MEMORIAL PARK HPRI INCLUDED IN THE WPA REGION REPORTS FOR PAYNE COUNTY, BOTH CANALS STRETCH INTO THE PARK, AND WERE LIKELY BUILT AT THE SAME TIME AND AS PART OF THE SAME WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT. ADDITIONALLY, THE STONEMWORK IS SIMILAR TO EACH OTHER AND OTHER NEARBY CANALS IN CUSHING.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.97635 & 35.97783 TO 35.97647; TO -96.76383 & -96.76538 TO -96.76517

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) PARK, THEY DO NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY. STONework COLLAPSE, REMOVAL, AND CONCRETE AND PIPE INSERTIONS HAVE PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED THEIR ABILITY TO CONVEY THEIR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AS EITHER A CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT TO THE WPA PARK OR INDIVIDUALLY AS A WPA-CONSTRUCTED CANALS BUILT BY A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. THEY ARE NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. THEY HAVE NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. THEY DO NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, ARE NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DO NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) BRANCH CURVES SOUTH. BOTH CANALS APPEAR TO HAVE DRY STACK STONE WALLS OF ROUGHLY SIMILAR STONES THAT ARE VAGUELY COURSED. THE NORTHEAST FEEDER APPEARS TO STILL CARRY WATER ROUTINELY, BUT THE NORTHWEST FEEDER APPEARS TO BE TYPICALLY DRY. THE TWO ARE OF A SIMILAR WIDTH, EXCEPT FOR THE SMALL BRANCH OF THE NORTHWEST FEEDER, WHICH IS SMALLER IN WIDTH AND HEIGHT. BOTH FEEDERS EXHIBIT LOCATIONS OF WALL COLLAPSE, AND MODERN CONCRETE INSERTION, TYPICALLY AT JUNCTIONS OR STREET CROSSINGS.



Photo 1: Northeast feeder canal, near terminus/junction with duck pond; view facing north



Photo 2: Northeast feeder canal, near terminus/junction with duck pond; view facing south



Photo 3: Northeast feeder canal, junction with E 3rd Street; view facing south



Photo 4: Northeast feeder canal, junction with E 3rd Street; view facing northeast



Photo 5: Northeast feeder canal, junction with S Thompson Ave; view facing west



Photo 6: Northeast feeder canal, near north terminus at junction with S Thompson Ave; view facing north



Photo 7: Northwest feeder canal, at north terminus; view facing south



Photo 8: Northwest feeder canal, at E 3rd Street; view facing north



Photo 9: Northwest feeder canal, at E 3rd Street; view facing southwest



Photo 10: Northwest feeder canal, branch from E 3rd Street; view facing south



Photo 11: Northwest feeder canal, at junction of main and branch canals; view facing north



Photo 12: Northwest feeder canal, south terminus; view facing southeast

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
3. ADDRESS: ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
4. CITY: CUSHING 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: N2 SE4 S4 11. TOWNSHIP: 17N 12. RANGE: 5E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.97697
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.76775
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, AND HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM AS A CANAL BUILT INTO A 1935 WPA PARK, IT (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: THE STONE-LINED BANKS OF A NATURAL WATERWAY, COTTONWOOD CREEK. THE CANAL IS A CONTINUATION OF THE CANAL THAT RUNS THROUGH THE WPA MEMORIAL PARK (CUS - CANAL 4A - MEMORIAL PARK CANAL). THE DEPTH OF THE CANAL VARIES BASED ON THE NATURAL FEATURES OF THE WATERWAY, BUT IS GENERALLY COMPLETED IN A DRY STACK STONE THAT IS GENERALLY SIMILAR IN SIZE AND VAGUELY COURSED. SOME SECTIONS ALONG ROADWAYS, LIKE S. NOBLE AVENUE AND S. CLEVELAND AVENUE, APPEAR TO BE LARGER IN SIZE AND MORTARED. THESE AREAS ALSO EXHIBIT HEAVY AND IRREGULAR (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THIS CANAL IS CONNECTED PHYSICALLY AND SHARES SIMILAR STONEMASONRY TO THE CANAL THAT RUNS THROUGH THE WPA MEMORIAL PARK, AND THUS LIKELY SHARES THE 1935 BUILD DATE. FULL ACCESS TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE CANAL WAS LIMITED AS IT RAN THROUGH PRIVATE PROPERTY, LINES AN ACTIVE WATERWAY, AND INCLUDES SECTIONS OF HEAVY VEGETATION.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.97814; TO -96.77409

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DOES NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. STONEMASONRY COLLAPSE, REMOVAL, AND REPLACEMENT HAS PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED ITS ABILITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AS A WPA-CONSTRUCTED CANAL BUILT BY A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) INSERTION OF CONCRETE ELEMENTS. THE JUNCTION OF S. NOBLE AVENUE AND E. 3RD STREET EXHIBITS MAJOR ALTERATION AND REMOVAL OF STONE ELEMENTS DUE TO ROAD AND SIDEWALK WORK. WALL COLLAPSE APPEARS TO BE COMMON, AS DOES VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT, ESPECIALLY IN AREAS BETWEEN STREET CROSSINGS -- THESE AREAS WERE GENERALLY NOT ACCESSIBLE DUE TO LACK OF ACCESS AND HEAVY VEGETATION. THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THESE SECTIONS COULD NOT BE ASSESSED. THE STONEMASONRY ALONG THE WATERWAY CONTINUES PAST S. CENTRAL AVENUE, BUT THE EXTENT OR END COULD NOT BE DETERMINED DUE TO ACCESS ISSUES; HOWEVER, STONEMASONRY WAS NOT OBSERVED AT THE NEXT PUBLIC CROSSING OF COTTONWOOD CREEK (S. KINGS HIGHWAY).

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: South side of E 3rd Street at S Little Ave; view facing west



Photo 2: South of E 3rd Street, between S Steele Ave and S Little Ave; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Crossing with S Steele Ave; view facing northeast



Photo 4: Crossing with S Steele Ave; view facing west

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: East side of S Noble Ave; view facing east



Photo 6: West side of S Noble Ave, at E 3rd Street; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: East side of S Harrison Ave; view facing north



Photo 8: West side of S Harrison Ave at E 2nd Street; view facing west

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: East side of S Cleveland Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 10: West side of S Cleveland Ave; view facing west

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4D - COTTONWOOD CREEK NORTH
ALONG COTTONWOOD CREEK FROM S LITTLE AVE TO W OF S CENTRAL AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 11: West side of S Central Ave; view facing northwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH
3. ADDRESS: ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE
4. CITY: CUSHING 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: PAYNE
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SW4 SE4 S3 11. TOWNSHIP: 17N 12. RANGE: 5E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.97114
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.75564
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, AND HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM AS A CANAL BUILT INTO A 1935 WPA ROTARY PARK, (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1935

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: BRIDGES, STONE ARCH BRIDGE UNDER E 9TH ST

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STONE- AND CONCRETE-LINED NATURAL WATERWAY, COTTONWOOD CREEK, THROUGH ROTARY PARK. ROTARY PARK ABUTS E. 9TH STREET, WHICH HAS A STONE ARCH BRIDGE UNDER THE ROADWAY. THE BRIDGE IS ATTACHED TO WHAT APPEARS TO BE A SUBSTANTIAL WINGWALL CONSTRUCTED OF SLIGHTLY STEPPED STONE AND CONCRETE. NEAR THE JUNCTION, SOME CONCRETE WEDGES HAVE REPLACED THE STONE, AND OTHER STONE APPEARS TO HAVE COLLAPSED AND/OR BEEN REMOVED. CONTINUING WEST, THE STONE APPEARS TO BE MORTARED AND COURSED STONEWORK, ALTHOUGH THE MORTAR HAS DECAYED IN MANY (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE PARK WAS INITIALLY RECORDED ON THE 1987 HPRI FORM FOR "ROTARY PARK," INCLUDED IN THE WPA REGION REPORT FOR PAYNE COUNTY. THE FORM INDICATES THAT "NATURAL STONE IS USED TO LINE DITCH." NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE STONEWORK IS PROVIDED. THE FORM STATES THE BUILD DATE FOR THE PARK IS 1935.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.97194; TO -96.75873

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) IT DOES NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. STONework COLLAPSE, REMOVAL, AND REPLACEMENT HAS PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED ITS ABILITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AS A WPA-CONSTRUCTED CANAL BUILT BY A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) LOCATIONS. THE BRIDGE CROSSING S. HIGHLAND AVENUE HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH A MODERN CONCRETE UNIT. MORTARED AND COURSED STONework CONTINUES WEST PAST S. HIGHLAND AVENUE AND IS GENERALLY INTACT, WITH MINOR VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT UNTIL THE CANAL ENDS EAST OF THE S. WILSON AVENUE JUNCTION AND NATURAL BANKS RETURN. THE BRIDGE UNDER S. WILSON AVENUE APPEARS TO BE MADE OF STONE, BUT A LARGE STEPPED CANAL WALL EAST OF THE BRIDGE APPEARS TO BE CONCRETE. SANDSTONE CANAL WALLS APPEAR TO CONTINUE WEST OF S. WILSON AVENUE, BUT VEGETATION OBSCURES THE EXTENT, UNTIL COTTONWOOD CREEK RUNS THROUGH MEMORIAL PARK.

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH

ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: South side of E 9th Street, south terminus; view facing north



Photo 2: South terminus, north side of E 9th Street; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH

ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Rotary Park, view facing southeast



Photo 4: Rotary Park; view facing northwest

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH

ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: West of S Highland Ave; view facing west/northwest



Photo 6: West of S Highland Ave, east of S Wilson Ave; view facing northwest

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH

ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: Between S Highland Ave and S Wilson Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 8: East of S Wilson Ave; view facing west

RESOURCE NAME: CUS - CANAL 4E - ROTARY PARK/COTTONWOOD CREEK SOUTH

ROTARY PARK AND E 9TH ST. TO S WILSON AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: Junction of Cottonwood Creek with S Wilson Ave; concrete wall visible on right; view facing east



Photo 10: Junction of Cottonwood Creek with S Wilson Ave; stonework continues past crossing; view facing west

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1A - STROUP PARK

3. ADDRESS: ALONG N GULF ST., N OAK ST., E 12TH AVE, AND THROUGH STROUP PARK

4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SEE 56

11. TOWNSHIP: 7N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.08618

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39192

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, AND IS DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA, AS BUILT IN A 1936 WPA-BUILT PARK, IT DOES NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1936, CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW CANAL WITH STONE-LINED BED AND WALLS. ALTHOUGH THIS CANAL HAS MULTIPLE OFFSHOOTS LEADING INTO STROUP PARK, ALL BRANCHES APPEAR TO BE PART OF THE SAME SYSTEM AND SHARE SIMILAR DESIGN ATTRIBUTES. TWO SOUTHERN BRANCHES BEGIN ON N GULF ST AND E 12TH AVE AND MEET AT THE JUNCTION OF N OAK ST AND E 12TH AVE. THE SOUTHERN BRANCHES HAVE FLAT FLAGSTONES SET AT A SLIGHT ANGLE. WALLS ARE COURSED AND MORTARED, UNIFORM STONEMASONRY ON ONE SIDE AND A (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA RESOURCE IS THE STROUP PARK SWIMMING POOL AND BATH HOUSE, BOTH CONSTRUCTED IN 1936. ALSO CONSTRUCTED OF NATIVE STONE, CANAL CONSTRUCTION LIKELY PARALLELED THE WPA IMPROVEMENTS IN STROUP PARK. THE NEARBY 1939 WPA CULVERT LIKELY ONLY REFERS TO THE SMALLER CANAL BRANCH/DRAINAGE ADDED TO THE ALREADY-ESTABLISHED CANAL SYSTEM.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

10. SECTION: NW4 AND NE4 NE4 S18; SW4 SE4 S7 AND SE4 SW4 S7

13 & 14: (EASTMOST) TO 35.08812 (WESTMOST); (EASTMOST) TO -96.39975 (WESTMOST)

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AS A RESOURCE THAT IS INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP. HOWEVER, DUE TO ITS LOCATION WITHIN THE STROUP PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT AND ASSOCIATION WITH THE PARK IT IS RECOMMENDED AS A CONTRIBUTING FEATURE OF THE NRHP ELIGIBLE PARK DISTRICT. FALLEN STONEMWORK, STONEMWORK REMOVAL, AND CONCRETE INSERTION HAVE PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED THE CANAL'S INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, AND FEELING. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) THREE-LEVEL STEPPED WALL ON THE OTHER SIDE, ALSO COURSED AND MORTARED. THE CANAL CONTINUES UNDER N BROADWAY ST IN A STRAIGHT LINE NORTHWEST, WITH NO STEPPED WALL, BUT A THREE-COURSE HIGH WALL ON BOTH SIDES. THE MORTAR HAS DETERIORATED AND FREQUENT SECTIONS OF COLLAPSE AND ENCROACHING GRASSY VEGETATION. MULTIPLE WOOD AND CONCRETE FOOT BRIDGES CROSS THE CANAL. BRIDGES OFTEN INCLUDE CONCRETE ELEMENTS THAT APPEAR TO HAVE DISPLACED ORIGINAL SANDSTONE COMPONENTS. SOME SANDSTONE SECTIONS WITHIN STROUP PARK NEAREST TO N BROADWAY ST APPEAR TO BE FURTHER IN DISREPAIR WITH MINIMAL VISIBLE STONEMWORK. A SMALL BRANCH OF THE CANAL EXTENDS NORTH/NORTHWEST FROM THE W 11TH AVE AND N CREEK ST JUNCTION INTO STROUP PARK WHERE IT JOINS THE PRIMARY/MAIN BRANCH. THIS BRANCH IS SMALLER AND LIKELY A LATER INSERTION INTO THE PARK AND THE CANAL; IT HAS A 1939 WPA CULVERT. A CONCRETE INSERT AT THE NORTHWESTERN TERMINUS AT N CEMETERY DR IS AT THE TERMINUS.



Photo 1: Southeastern terminus on N Gulf St; view facing northwest



Photo 2: N Broadway St and N Oak St; view facing east



Photo 3: N Broadway St and N Oak St; view facing east



Photo 4: Southwestern terminus on E 12th Ave; view facing northwest



Photo 5: Along E 12th Ave, N Broadway St, and Stroup Park in background; view facing northwest



Photo 6: From N Broadway Ave into Stroup Park; view facing northwest



Photo 7: Within Stroup Park; view facing northwest



Photo 8: Within Stroup Park; view facing northwest



Photo 9: Within Stroup Park, at junction of 1939 branch; view facing south



Photo 10: Within Stroup Park; view facing northwest



Photo 11: Within Stroup Park; view facing south



Photo 12: Within Stroup Park, near northwest terminus; view facing northwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1B - NORTH OF CEMETERY DR
3. ADDRESS: CEMETERY DR AND W 10TH ST. TO SH 48 S OF E POPLAR ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SE4 AND SW4 SW4 S7 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.08822
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39983
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION, AND IS DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA, EXPRESSED VIA A 1939 CONCRETE CULVERT STAMP, PER THE CRITERION A (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A LOW STONE-LINED CANAL CONSTRUCTED WITH UNIFORM SANDSTONE BLOCKS THAT ARE COURSED AND MORTARED. MOST OF THE LENGTH IS OVERGROWN WITH GRASSY VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT. THE CANAL CURRENTLY CONTAINS WATER AND LINES THE PATH OF AN UNNAMED CREEK FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH SH 48 TO CEMETERY DR. THE CANAL MEANDERS THROUGH A RESIDENTIAL AREA. THE CANAL FORDS N CHESTNUT ST BUT TRAVELS UNDER ALL OTHER STREETS IT INTERSECTS. MOST CROSSINGS APPEAR TO BE REPLACEMENTS OR HEAVILY ALTERED. THE CROSSING AT N PINE ST AND W 8TH AVE IS MADE OF (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE CANAL CONTAINS THE SAME UNNAMED WATERWAY AS HOL - CANAL 1A THROUGH STROUP PARK AND CONTAINS SIMILAR STONEMASONRY. IT LIKELY DATES TO 1935, THE DATE OF OTHER WPA IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARK. TWO 1939 WPA STAMPS ARE ON OFFSHOOTS OF THE CANAL. THE OFFSHOOTS ARE SMALLER THAN THE LONGER MAIN BRANCH AND WERE BUILT LATER. THE PRESENCE OF WATER AND LACK OF ACCESS, PREVENTED PRECISE GPS COORDINATES FOR THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CANAL.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.09022; TO -96.40606

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS, IT DOES NOT RETAIN SUFFICIENT INTEGRITY TO CONVEY ITS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. FALLEN STONEWORK, STONEWORK REMOVAL, VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT, AND CONCRETE INSERTIONS HAVE PROHIBITIVELY DIMINISHED THE CANAL'S INTEGRITY OF MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, AND FEELING. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) ARCHED BRICK. THE CANAL HAS SEVERAL COLLAPSED WALLS AND STONEWORK HAS BEEN REMOVED, ESPECIALLY ALONG N PINE ST. MOST REMAINING STONEWORK IS OBSCURED BY GRASSY VEGETATION. NORTH OF THE CROSSING WITH WALNUT ST, THE CANAL WIDENS AND IS INTACT UNTIL ITS JUNCTION WITH SH 48. A SMALL 1939 STONE CHANNEL EXTENDS FROM W 10TH AVE ALONG CHESTNUT AVE TO THE JUNCTION WITH THE MAIN BRANCH. ANOTHER NARROW CANAL STAMPED WITH A 1939 WPA IMPRINT (HOL - CANAL 1C) EXTENDS FROM AN INDETERMINATE SPOT SOUTH OF N CHESTNUT ST, ALONG W 7TH AVE, TO N PINE ST, WHERE IT JOINS THE MAIN CANAL.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1B - NORTH OF CEMETERY DR

CEMETERY DR AND W 10TH ST. TO SH 48 S OF E POPLAR ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: Southeast terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 2: Southeast terminus; view facing northwest

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1B - NORTH OF CEMETERY DR

CEMETERY DR AND W 10TH ST. TO SH 48 S OF E POPLAR ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Southeast corner of W 10th Ave and Cemetery Dr; view facing east



Photo 4: Branch off main canal at W 10th and N Chestnut Sts; view facing southwest



Photo 5: Junction of N Chestnut St and Canal; view facing east



Photo 6: Along W 9th Ave, at W Pine St; view facing south



Photo 7: W Pine St, between W 9th and W 8th Aves; view facing northeast



Photo 8: At W 8th Ave and W Pine St; view facing east

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1B - NORTH OF CEMETERY DR

CEMETERY DR AND W 10TH ST. TO SH 48 S OF E POPLAR ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: At W 7th Ave and N Walnut St; view facing east/southeast



Photo 10: Along N Walnut St; view facing northeast

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1B - NORTH OF CEMETERY DR

CEMETERY DR AND W 10TH ST. TO SH 48 S OF E POPLAR ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 11: Along N Walnut St; view facing northwest



Photo 12: At W 7th Ave and N Plum St, near north terminus; view facing north

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 2
3. ADDRESS: N SIDE OF BROADWAY ST. FROM N OAK ST. TO N GULF ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SW4 SE4 S 7 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.08684
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39306
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED **ELIGIBLE** FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A ACCORDING TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN SECTION 7. THE CANAL HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, AND IS DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA, EXPRESSED VIA ADJACENT (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: 1939-1941

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SLOPED, NEARLY FLAT, SANDSTONE CHANNEL MADE OF TYPICALLY LARGE, FLAT STONES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF BROADWAY ST. THE STONES ARE NOT UNIFORM IN SIZE, BUT ARE USUALLY SQUARE AND ARE LOCAL VARIEGATED STONE. THE CHANNEL HAS TWO SLIGHTLY ANGLED HALVES THAT SLOPE INWARD TO GUIDE WATER FLOW TO THE MIDDLE. CONCRETE HAS BEEN INSERTED OVER THE SANDSTONE AT BOTH TERMINI AND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FOOTBALL FIELD AND STADIUM.

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS THE 1939-1941 HOLDENVILLE FOOTBALL FIELD AND STADIUM. THE CHANNEL STONEWORK AND FORM DIFFER FROM THE NEARBY CANAL THROUGH STROUP PARK (HOL - CANAL 1A). WATER FROM THIS CHANNEL (HOL - CANAL 2) FEEDS INTO THE LARGER STROUP PARK CHANNEL (HOL - CANAL 1A) AT THE N OAK/N GULF/N BROADWAY JUNCTION. THE STONEWORK MATCHES THE CONNECTED SIDEWALK OF THE 1939-1941 STADIUM.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08682; TO -96.39096

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) ROADWAY AND WPA BUILT FOOTBALL FIELD AND STADIUM. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.



Photo 1: West terminus, Broadway St at N Oak St; view facing east



Photo 2: Broadway St, at entrance to football field and stadium; view facing east



Photo 3: At entrance to football field and stadium, with similar sidewalk stonework to the channel; view facing north



Photo 4: Entrance to football field and stadium; view facing northeast



Photo 5: Near east terminus; view facing west



Photo 6: East terminus, concrete insertion over sandstone elements; view facing southeast

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 3 - SOUTH OF HINCKLEY ST
3. ADDRESS: ALONG E 15TH AVE FROM N BURNS ST. TO APPROX. 70 FT SW ALONG N HINCKLEY ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NE4 NE4 S18 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.08507
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.38938
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. ALTHOUGH IT HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE TO (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1936

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: THE LOW SANDSTONE-LINED CANAL IS CONSTRUCTED OF COURSED AND MORTARED REGULAR STONE BLOCKS. ONE SIDE, OPPOSITE THE STREETS, HAS A SINGLE STEP THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CANAL ALONG E 15TH AVE. THE CANAL CURVES AT ITS JUNCTION WITH N HINCKLEY ST AND CONTINUES FOR ABOUT 70 FT BEFORE CONCRETE REPLACES ALL STONework AND, FROM THIS POINT, THE CANAL IS A CONCRETE STRUCTURE AS IT CROSSES NORTH OF N HINCKLEY ST. THE CONCRETE CANAL RESURFACES AT E 14TH AVE AND N GULF ST. HOL - CANAL 1A BEGINS DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE ST. ABOVE THE STEP IS A (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS A SECTION OF HOL - CANAL 1A. THE STONework, A LOW STEPPED, COURSED WALL, WITH A FLAT CANAL BED, ALSO RESEMBLES THE NEAREST CANAL WHICH DATES TO CA. 1936. BEFORE REPLACEMENT WITH CONCRETE, IT IS LIKELY THAT THIS CANAL CONNECTED TO AND WAS A PART OF HOL - CANAL 1A. THEREFORE, THE WPA LIKELY CONSTRUCTED THIS CANAL AND CA. 1936 IS A LIKELY CONSTRUCTION DATE.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08576; TO -96.39024

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY AND ITS DESIGN, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE. FURTHER, THERE ARE INSTANCES OF FALLEN STONework AND SIGNIFICANT CONCRETE INSERTIONS.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) WALL OF UNCOURSED FLAT STONES. THE WALL CURVES AT THE SOUTH TERMINUS TO N BURNS ST. ANOTHER SIMILAR STONework WALL EXTENDS ALONG N BURNS ST EAST OF E 15TH AVE TO S OLIPHANT AVE.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 3 - SOUTH OF HINCKLEY ST
ALONG E 15TH AVE FROM N BURNS ST. TO APPROX. 70 FT SW ALONG N HINCKLEY ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: South terminus; view facing northwest



Photo 2: Along E 15th Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 3: Along E 15th Ave; view facing northwest



Photo 4: E 15th Ave and N Hinckley St; view facing northeast



Photo 5: Along N Hinckley St, depicts location of concrete replacement; view facing southwest



Photo 6: South terminus, west of E 15th Ave, along N Burns St; stonework wall may date to WPA period, no canal evident; view facing north

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 4 - BY HIGH SCHOOL
3. ADDRESS: ALONG E 10TH AVE FROM N BROADWAY ST. TO N OAK ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NW4 NE4 S18 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.08526
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39739
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THIS CANAL APPEARS TO HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, VIA A DIRECTLY ADJACENT WPA STAMPED CANAL BUT LACKS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT. ANY (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: THE RESOURCE CONSISTS OF ONE COURSE OF STONE THAT IS A CURB AND AN ACCOMPANYING FLAT STONE CHANNEL THAT MAY HAVE SERVED AS A RUDIMENTARY WATER FLOW ELEMENT. UNIFORMLY, THE STONE HAS BEEN OVERLAID WITH ASPHALT OR CONCRETE IN SUBSEQUENT REPAVING OF THE STREET. SOME STONE HAS BEEN REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH CONCRETE SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAYS. THE CHANNELS' FLAT STONEMWORK IS REMINISCENT OF CONSTRUCTION AT THE NEARBY WPA FOOTBALL FIELD AND STADIUM AND HOL - CANAL 2. THE STONEMWORK ENDS BEFORE ITS JUNCTION WITH N OAK ST.

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS A 1939 WPA CULVERT (PHOTO 7). THIS DATE MATCHES SIMILARLY STYLED WPA WORK IN HOLDENVILLE AT THE 1939-1941 WPA FOOTBALL FIELD AND STADIUM. AND IS LIKELY OF WPA CONSTRUCTION. THE ROAD IT LINES ALSO ABUTS A HIGH SCHOOL, HOWEVER, THE HIGH SCHOOL IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH LOCAL WPA CONSTRUCTION, AS NOTED IN THE 1985 REGION REPORTS.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08458; TO -96.39675

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) IDENTIFYING FEATURES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED, DEMOLISHED, OR OBSCURED. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 4 - BY HIGH SCHOOL

ALONG E 10TH AVE FROM N BROADWAY ST. TO N OAK ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: Northwest terminus, N Broadway St and E 10th Ave; view facing south



Photo 2: Northwest terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 3: E 10th Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 4: Near southwest terminus; view facing northwest



Photo 5: Near southeast terminus; view facing north



Photo 6: Near southeast terminus; view facing northwest

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 4 - BY HIGH SCHOOL
ALONG E 10TH AVE FROM N BROADWAY ST. TO N OAK ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: Culvert headwall, northwest corner of N Broadway St and E 10th Ave, stamped "WPA 1939"; view facing southwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5A - BY TRACKS, U SHAPE

3. ADDRESS: SW SIDE OF E OKLAHOMA AVE AT S GULF ST.

4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SW4 NW4 S18

11. TOWNSHIP: 7N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.08050

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.40145

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THIS CANAL HAS A LIKELY DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, BUT ITS UNUSUAL SHAPE AND LOCATION DIFFERS FROM OTHER STORMWATER DRAINAGE CANALS. IT DOES NOT RUN IN (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS; 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SANDSTONE-LINED CANAL WITH STRAIGHT WALLS OF UNIFORM, COURSED STONE. THE BOTTOM IS LINED WITH FLAT FLAGSTONES THAT HAVE CONCRETE MORTAR AND IN SOME PLACES ARE OVERLAID WITH CONCRETE. TWO BRANCHES THAT EXTEND WEST FROM E OKLAHOMA AVE TO A N/S ALIGNED CANAL FORM A U SHAPE. OF THE E/W BRANCHES, THE NORTHERN ALIGNMENT CONNECTS TO E OKLAHOMA AVE WITH A CONCRETE RAMP, AND THE SOUTHERN ALIGNMENT CONNECTS WITH A STEPPED STAIR. THE N/S BRANCH CONTINUES PAST THE U SHAPE FOR APPROXIMATELY 80 FT. THE STONEWORK MEETS A CIRCULAR CULVERT (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA RESOURCE WAS THE NOW-DEMOLISHED 1941 CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION. THE VARIATION IN MATERIALS SUGGEST THAT THE SCHOOL AND THE CANAL ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED. NEARBY WPA CULVERTS ARE STAMPED WITH 1939 AND 1940. THE CANAL EXTENDS UNDER THE NOW-DEFUNCT RAILROAD AND CONNECTS WITH CANAL 5B; CANAL 5A'S STONEWORK MATCHES THAT OF CANAL 5B AND PARTS OF CANAL 8.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08051; TO 35.08041; TO -96.4010; TO -96.40093

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) STRAIGHT LINES ADJACENT TO ROADWAYS. IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER STONework WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) UNDER THE RAILROAD. THERE IS MINOR VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT AND DISLODGMET OF SOME STONES. CONCRETE REPAIRS ARE ON THE NORTH E/W BRANCH.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5A - BY TRACKS, U SHAPE

SW SIDE OF E OKLAHOMA AVE AT S GULF ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: E Oklahoma Ave and S Gulf St.; view facing southwest



Photo 2: Northern branch, E Oklahoma Ave and S Gulf St.; view facing west



Photo 3: Southern branch, E Oklahoma Ave and S Gulf St.; view facing west



Photo 4: At railroad crossing; view facing east



Photo 5: At railroad crossing; view facing northeast



Photo 6: North branch; view facing northeast



Photo 7: Detail of canal connection; view facing northeast



Photo 8: Detail of railroad crossing; view facing west

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5B - BY TRACKS, MEANDERS
3. ADDRESS: EAST SIDE OF W CHOCTAW AVE AT S. GULF ST. TO E MAIN ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NE4 SW4 S18 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.07994
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.4017
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THIS CANAL HAS A LIKELY DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, BUT ITS UNUSUAL SHAPE AND LOCATION DIFFERS FROM OTHER STORMWATER DRAINAGE CANALS. IT DOES NOT RUN IN (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STONE-LINED CANAL OF VARIABLE DEPTH WITH REGULAR, UNIFORM, COURSED STONEWORK. MORTAR, WHERE PRESENT, APPEARS TO BE A CONCRETE MIX. THE CANAL BOTTOM IS LINED WITH FLAT FLAGSTONES. THE CANAL EXTENDS FROM A CYLINDRICAL CROSSING UNDER A RAILROAD BETWEEN E OKLAHOMA AVE AND W CHOCTAW AVE, THEN SOUTH AND CROSSES EAST UNDER THE RAILROAD AGAIN, THEN SOUTH UNDER S HINCKLEY ST, THEN EAST BETWEEN S HINCKLEY AND S BURNS STREETS, TERMINATING AT E MAIN ST. THE CANAL IS DEEPER NORTH OF S. HINCKLEY ST. AND BECOMES NARROWER AND (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA RESOURCE WAS THE NOW-DEMOLISHED 1941 CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION. THE VARIATION IN MATERIALS SUGGEST THAT THE SCHOOL AND THE CANAL ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED. NEARBY WPA CULVERTS ARE STAMPED WITH 1939 AND 1940. THE CANAL EXTENDS UNDER THE NOW-DEFUNCT RAILROAD AND CONNECTS WITH CANAL 5B; CANAL 5A'S STONEWORK MATCHES THAT OF CANAL 5B AND CANAL 8, AND IS LIKELY A WPA WORK OF SIMILAR DATES.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.07979; TO -96.39882

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) STRAIGHT LINES ADJACENT TO ROADWAYS. IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER STONework WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) SHALLOWER SOUTH OF S HINCKLEY ST. THIS SHALLOWER SECTION HAS STEPPED STONE WALLS AS SEEN IN OTHER HOLDENVILLE CANALS (1A AND 3). AS THE CANAL APPROACHES E MAIN ST, IT BECOMES A PLAIN FLAT STONE CHANNEL WITHOUT WALLS. THE CANAL HAS MULTIPLE CONCRETE INSERTS. SEVERAL OVERLAYS ON THE CANAL BED INCLUDE ALMOST COMPLETE COVER NEAR THE EASTERN TERMINUS. THE WEST/NORTH TERMINUS HAS A CONCRETE INSERT THAT HOLDS A CYLINDRICAL DRAINAGE PIPE DIVERTING WATER FROM THE STONE CANAL TO A CONCRETE CANAL ALONG THE N SIDE OF S GULF ST., WEST OF W CHOCTAW AVE. MULTIPLE VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENTS, GRASSY AND WOODY, AND LOCATIONS OF STONE DISLODGMET ARE ALONG THE CANAL.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5B - BY TRACKS, MEANDERS
EAST SIDE OF W CHOCTAW AVE AT S. GULF ST. TO E MAIN ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: Detail of water diversion feature at railroad crossing; view facing west



Photo 2: North terminus, detail of water diversion feature; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5B - BY TRACKS, MEANDERS

EAST SIDE OF W CHOCTAW AVE AT S. GULF ST. TO E MAIN ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: North terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 4: East of W Choctaw Ave; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5B - BY TRACKS, MEANDERS
EAST SIDE OF W CHOCTAW AVE AT S. GULF ST. TO E MAIN ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: Canal curve; view facing north



Photo 6: railroad crossing; view facing east



Photo 7: railroad crossing; view facing east



Photo 8: North of S Hinckley Ave; view facing north

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 5B - BY TRACKS, MEANDERS
EAST SIDE OF W CHOCTAW AVE AT S. GULF ST. TO E MAIN ST.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: North of S Hinckley Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 10: South of S Hinckley Ave; view facing north



Photo 11: South of S Hinckley Ave, at curve in canal; view facing east



Photo 12: Near east terminus, flat stone bed overlaid with concrete in background; view facing east

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 6 - ALONG W 5TH AVE

3. ADDRESS: BOTH SIDES OF E 5TH ST. FROM S BROADWAY ST. TO S OAK ST.

4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SW4 NW4 S18

11. TOWNSHIP: 7N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.08104

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.40424

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THIS CANAL HAS A LIKELY DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, BUT IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1938-1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A STEPPED SANDSTONE CURB-LIKE STRUCTURE OF REGULAR, UNIFORM COURSED STONE SET ABOVE SOME FLAT STONES THAT ARE PARTIALLY OVERLAID BY THE STREET. THE CURB SECTION WITH THE FLAT ELEMENT APPEARS TO EXTEND THE ENTIRE EAST SIDE OF E 5TH AVE, BUT SOME STONEMWORK HAS BEEN REMOVED ON THE WEST SIDE NEAR THE SOUTH TERMINUS. WHEN PRESENT, THE SANDSTONE HAS CONCRETE CEMENT MORTAR. VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT IS EXTENSIVE AND OBSCURES LARGE SECTIONS OF SANDSTONE. CONCRETE CURBS HAVE BEEN ADDED NEAR THE NORTH TERMINUS ON THE WEST SIDE.

52. COMMENTS: THE CANAL IS NOT BUILT NEAR ANY RECOGNIZED RESOURCE NOTED IN THE 1985 WPA REGION REPORTS, BUT IS ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF AN INTERSECTION WITH WPA CULVERTS WITH 1938 STAMPS. THE CANAL HAS STONEMWORK SIMILAR TO OTHER WPA CANALS WITHIN HOLDENVILLE (CANALS 1A AND 3), AND LIKELY WAS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE SAME PERIOD, CA. 1938-1939, BY THE WPA.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08026; TO -96.40352

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY AND ITS DESIGN, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE. FURTHER, THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SIGNIFICANT STONework REMOVAL AND CONCRETE INSERTIONS.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 6 - ALONG W 5TH AVE

BOTH SIDES OF E 5TH ST. FROM S BROADWAY ST. TO S OAK ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: West side, north terminus; view facing southwest



Photo 2: North terminus; view facing south



Photo 3: Detail of canal; view facing west



Photo 4: West side of south terminus; view facing north



Photo 5: South terminus; view facing north



Photo 6: Detail of canal; view facing northeast



Photo 7: East side near north terminus; view facing south

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 7 - WEST BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
3. ADDRESS: WEST SIDE OF W 1ST AVE FROM S CREEK ST. TO S BROADWAY ST.
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: NE4 SE4 S13 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 8E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.07952
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.40876
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THIS CANAL HAS A LIKELY DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, BUT IT DOES NOT HAVE A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. ITS ASSOCIATION IS ASSUMED (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE:

A LOW WALL OF REGULAR, COURSED STONES AND CONCRETE CEMENT MORTAR, WHERE PRESENT. THE WALL CURVES FROM S CREEK ST. TO W 1ST ST. TO S BROADWAY ST., THE WALL LEANS WESTWARD AND APPEARS TO HAVE NO BED OR OPPOSING WALL; HERE STONework RESEMBLES A RETAINING WALL. THE WALL HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM A SECTION IN THE MIDDLE, BUT RETURNS NEAR THE SOUTH TERMINUS. A CONCRETE SLAB IS OVER A DITCH NEAR THE NORTH TERMINUS.

52. COMMENTS:

THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS A 1938-STAMPED CULVERT TO THE WEST ON S CREEK ST. ALTHOUGH THE CANAL/WATER DRAINAGE HAS BEEN HEAVILY ALTERED, LIKELY DUE TO IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOL ON THE ADJACENT PARCEL, THE STRUCTURE IS OF LOCAL STONE AND LIKELY DATES TO WPA ACTIVITY IN THE AREA, CA. 1939.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.07888; TO -96.40803

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WPA CANALS IN THE VICINITY AND A NEARBY WPA STAMPED CULVERT, BUT NO WPA RECORDS, CONSTRUCTION STAMPS, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONFIRM THIS CONNECTION. IT DOES NOT POSSESS ANY OF THE ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS LAID OUT IN THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE. FURTHER, THERE ARE INSTANCES OF SIGNIFICANT STONework REMOVAL.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 7 - WEST BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WEST SIDE OF W 1ST AVE FROM S CREEK ST. TO S BROADWAY ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: North terminus; view facing east



Photo 2: North terminus; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 7 - WEST BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WEST SIDE OF W 1ST AVE FROM S CREEK ST. TO S BROADWAY ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: North terminus; view facing north



Photo 4: Near north terminus; view facing south



Photo 5: Section where stone has been removed; view facing north



Photo 6: Section where stone is intact; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 7 - WEST BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WEST SIDE OF W 1ST AVE FROM S CREEK ST. TO S BROADWAY ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: South terminus; view facing north

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 8 - SOUTH, LINES WATERWAY

3. ADDRESS: E 7TH AVE TO AN UNKNOWN POINT SW OF W CHOCTAW AVE

4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: SEE 56

11. TOWNSHIP: 7N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.07806

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39545

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED **ELIGIBLE** FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A ACCORDING TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS LAID OUT IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT. THE CANAL HAS A DESIGN INTENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE AND MALARIAL CONTROL, AND HAS A DOCUMENTED ASSOCIATION (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A SANDSTONE-LINED CANAL FROM MIDWAY BETWEEN N BURGESS AND N KELKAR STREETS ON THE WEST SIDE OF E 7TH AVE. THE CANAL EXTENDS SOUTHWESTERLY, UNDER E MAIN ST., UNDER A 1910-STAMPED RAILROAD CULVERT, AND PAST W CHOCTAW AVE. THE FULL WESTERN EXTENT OF THE CANAL COULD NOT BE DETERMINED, BUT IT DOES NOT REEMERGE AT ANY PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE STREET CROSSINGS. THE CANAL IS UNIFORMLY DEEP AND WIDE AND HAS REGULAR, UNIFORM, COURSED SANDSTONE THAT APPEARS TO HAVE A CONCRETE CEMENT MORTAR. MOST CANAL WALL STONEMWORK IS A (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE SECOND SET OF LAT/LONGS ARE APPROXIMATE AS THE TERMINUS COULD NOT BE DETERMINED FROM PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY. THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS A 1940-STAMPED CULVERT. THE CANAL STONEMWORK MATCHES THAT OF OTHER CANALS IN HOLDENVILLE THAT DATE TO CA. 1939. IT IS A LIKELY WPA CONSTRUCTION.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

10. SECTION: NW4 SW4 AND SE4 SW4 S18

13 & 14: TO 35.07548; TO -96.39856

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) WITH A FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAM. IT IS A LARGE SANDSTONE CANAL WITH VERTICAL WALLS, HAS GOOD INTEGRITY, AND A SLOPED CANAL BED, INDICATIVE OF MALARIAL CONTROL PROJECTS IN HOLDENVILLE. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) SINGLE COURSE SET SLIGHTLY BACK FROM ON TOP OF THE PREVIOUS COURSE WITH A MINIMALLY STEPPED APPEARANCE. NEAR THE EAST TERMINUS, AN ATTACHED NORTHWARD BRANCH EXTENDS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF E 7TH AVE. THIS APPEARS TO BE MADE OF RUBBLE-STACKED STONE WITH A CONCRETE BED THAT IS LIKELY AN ADDITION TO ORIGINAL WPA STONework EVIDENT ELSEWHERE ON THE CANAL. MULTIPLE LOCATIONS OF CONCRETE SLABS CROSS THE CANAL FOR PEDESTRIAN ACCESS. VEGETATIVE ENCROACHMENT IS THROUGHOUT THE CANAL BUT DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE DISLODGED MUCH STONework. NEAR THE RAILROAD CROSSING, SEVERAL STONework CHANNELS ARE ATTACHED AND FUNNEL WATER TO THE MAIN CANAL. THE W CHOCTAW AVE CROSSING OVER THE CANAL APPEARS TO HAVE DISRUPTED SOME STONework AT THIS LOCATION.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 8 - SOUTH, LINES WATERWAY

E 7TH AVE TO AN UNKNOWN POINT SW OF W CHOCTAW AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: Rubble addition north of east terminus; view facing south



Photo 2: East terminus at E 7th Ave; view facing south



Photo 3: East terminus at E 7th Ave; view facing southwest



Photo 4: At E Main St.; view facing northeast



Photo 5: At E Main St.; view facing southwest



Photo 6: East of railroad crossing; view facing northeast



Photo 7: East of railroad crossing; view facing south



Photo 8: Detail of stone funnel channels, east of railroad crossing; view facing northeast

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 8 - SOUTH, LINES WATERWAY
E 7TH AVE TO AN UNKNOWN POINT SW OF W CHOCTAW AVE
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: Railroad bridge stamped "1910"; view facing southwest



Photo 10: W Choctaw Ave crossing; view facing southwest

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 8 - SOUTH, LINES WATERWAY

E 7TH AVE TO AN UNKNOWN POINT SW OF W CHOCTAW AVE

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 11: West of W Choctaw Ave towards southwest terminus; view facing southwest

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 9 - ALONG E 9TH AVE

3. ADDRESS: ALONG NE SIDE OF E 9TH AVE FROM N BURGESS ST. HALFWAY TO N KELKAR ST.

4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE

5. VICINITY:

6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES

7. LOT: N/A

8. BLOCK: N/A

9. PLAT NAME: N/A

10. SECTION: NW4 SE4 S18

11. TOWNSHIP: 7N

12. RANGE: 9E

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") 35.07964

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.39378

15. UTM ZONE: N/A

16. NORTHINGS: N/A

17. EASTINGS: N/A

18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A, B, C, OR D. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THIS CANAL IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA IN ANY CAPACITY. ITS SIZE, STYLE, AND STONEMWORK DO NOT MATCH ANY KNOWN WPA CANALS. THEREFORE, THIS CANAL DOES NOT MEET (CONTINUED)

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES

26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022

28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES

29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / UNKNOWN

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: ONE SANDSTONE WALL THAT LINES HALF OF THE NE SIDE OF E 9TH AVE FROM N BURGESS ST. SANDSTONE, ONLY ON THE STREET SIDE, IS IN A STATE OF DISREPAIR. THE STONEMWORK APPEARS TO BE REGULAR, COURSED, AND MORTARED, WITH A CONCRETE INTRUSION NEAR BURGESS ST. SOME SANDSTONE APPEARS REMOVED OR DISPLACED. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF TYPICAL WPA SANDSTONE WORK AS SEEN ELSEWHERE IN HOLDENVILLE (I.E., STEPPED WALLS, FLAT CANAL BED, ETC.). THE WATER PATH IT LINES CURRENTLY HOLDS WATER. IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER THE STONE CONTINUED SOUTH OF ITS (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE STONEMWORK, PLACEMENT, AND FORM OF THIS STONE WATER GUIDANCE STRUCTURE DO NOT INDICATE IT WAS BUILT BY THE WPA. THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURE IS AN INDEPENDENT CANAL SYSTEM THAT LIKELY DATES TO CA. 1939.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.07927; TO -96.39340

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS AS OUTLINED IN THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT FOR ANY OF THE NRHP CRITERIA.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) SOUTH TERMINUS IN ANY DIRECTION. NATURAL GRASSY VEGETATION APPEARS ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE SANDSTONE WALL.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 9 - ALONG E 9TH AVE

ALONG NE SIDE OF E 9TH AVE FROM N BURGESS ST. HALFWAY TO N KELKAR ST.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: South terminus, halfway between N Kelkar and N Burgess St; view facing northwest



Photo 2: North terminus at N Burgess St and E 9th Ave; view facing southeast



Photo 3: Detail at north terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 4: North terminus; view facing east/southeast

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE ENTER ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR
3. ADDRESS: S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B
4. CITY: HOLDENVILLE 5. VICINITY:
6. COUNTY NAME: HUGHES
7. LOT: N/A 8. BLOCK: N/A 9. PLAT NAME: N/A
10. SECTION: SE4 SW4 S7 11. TOWNSHIP: 7N 12. RANGE: 9E
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 35.08668
14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -96.40349
15. UTM ZONE: N/A 16. NORTHINGS: N/A 17. EASTINGS: N/A
18. RESOURCE TYPE: STRUCTURE
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
20. CURRENT FUNCTION: WATER-RELATED
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS CANAL IS RECOMMENDED **ELIGIBLE** FOR THE NRHP UNDER CRITERION A ACCORDING TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS LAID OUT IN SECTION 7. THE CANAL HAS A CLEAR DESIGN INTENT, STREAM CHANNELIZATION THROUGH A RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD AND STORMWATER (CONTINUED)
24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS; ARCHIVAL RESEARCH; HISTORIC-PERIOD MAPS; HISTORIC-PERIOD AERIALS
25. NAME OF PREPARER: COX|MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)
59. SURVEY PROJECT YES 26. PROJECT NAME: SURVEY OF WPA SANDSTONE CANALS IN HOMINY, OKEMAH, HOLDENVILLE, AND CUSHING
27. DATE OF PREPARATION: APRIL 2022 28. PHOTOGRAPHS YES
29. YEAR: 2022

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN / WPA

31. YEAR BUILT: CA. 1939

32. ORIGINAL SITE: YES

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: OTHER

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: WPA RUSTIC

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE

39. ROOF TYPE: N/A

40. ROOF MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: SANDSTONE

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE

43. WINDOW TYPE: NONE

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

45. DOOR TYPE: NONE

46. DOOR MATERIAL: INAPPLICABLE

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: NONE

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: NONE

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: A NARROW SANDSTONE CANAL/WATER DRAINAGE THAT EXTENDS FROM A POINT SOUTH OF N CHESTNUT ST TO HOL - CANAL 1B BETWEEN W 7TH AND W 8TH AVEJUES, AND N PINE AND N WALNUT STREETS. THE STONEWORK IS REGULAR, COURSED, AND MORTARED, AND IS FREQUENTLY OVERGROWN WITH GRASSES, ESPECIALLY NORTH OF N PINE ST. SOME OVERGROWN AREAS MAY HAVE SUBSTANTIAL STONEWORK REMOVAL. WPA-STAMPED CULVERTS ARE AT N CHESTNUT ST AND W 7TH AVE. THIS CANAL IS NARROWER THAN THE NEARBY CANAL INTO WHICH IT FLOWS. HOWEVER, ITS STONEWORK (CONTINUED)

52. COMMENTS: THE NEAREST CONFIRMED WPA STRUCTURES ARE TWO SMALL CULVERTS STAMPED 1939. THE SIZE, STONEWORK, AND DATE DIFFERS FROM THE HOL - CANAL 1B CANAL TO WHICH IT JOINS, INDICATING IT WAS A LATER ADDITION TO THE WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM, BUT IT IS LIKELY A WPA CONSTRUCTION DATING TO THE CULVERT HEADWALL STAMPS.

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP SEE SURVEY MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: N/A

56. CONTINUATION

13 & 14: TO 35.08805; TO -96.40413

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: (CONTINUED) DRAINAGE, AND IS DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WPA, EXPRESSED VIA 1939 STAMPED WPA CULVERTS. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION B, C, OR D. IT HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CWA OR WPA. IT DOES NOT EMBODY THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, IS NOT THE WORK OF A MASTER AND DOES NOT POSSESS HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE.

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: (CONTINUED) INCLUDES THE STEPPED CANAL WALL THAT SEVERAL OTHER HOLDENVILLE WPA CANALS EXHIBIT. NEAR THE SOUTH TERMINUS, THE CANAL IS HIGHER AND HAS A FEW STEPPED ELEMENTS IN THE BED. SOME CONCRETE FOOTBRIDGES HAVE BEEN ADDED FOR PEDESTRIAN ACCESS. AT THE CANAL CROSSING OF N PINE ST, A SANDSTONE SLAB PROVIDES PEDESTRIAN ACCESS.

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR
S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
CRANFORD)



Photo 1: South terminus; view facing southeast



Photo 2: Culvert headwall on N Chestnut St. stamped "WPA 1939"; view facing southeast

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR

S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 3: Near south terminus, stepped canal bed; view facing south



Photo 4: Along W 7th Ave; view facing north

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR
S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 5: Near W 7th Ave and N Pine St; view facing southeast



Photo 6: W 7th Ave and N Pine St; view facing south

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR

S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B

PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW STANTEC)



Photo 7: Along N Pine St; view facing east



Photo 8: Canal at crossing with N Pine St and sandstone pedestrian footbridge; view facing southwest

RESOURCE NAME: HOL - CANAL 1C - SMALL FEEDER TO SOUTH OF N CEMETERY DR
S OF N CHESTNUT ST. TO N OF N PINE ST., CONNECTS TO HOL-CANAL 1B
PHOTOGRAPHED BY COX | MCLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC. (NOW
STANTEC)



Photo 9: North of N Pine St, Hol-Canal 1B in background; view facing northwest