

14.	Lou L. Kemp House 401 West Sixth Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
15.	Harry T. Wolfe House 505 West Sixth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
16.	Donna Doak House 506 West Sixth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
17.	Denise Caves House 600 West Sixth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
18.	Charles T. Schrader House 616 West Sixth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
19.	St. George's Episcopal Church 148 West Seventh Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
20.	116 West Eighth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
21.	Joe Abraham House 120 West Eighth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
22.	American Legion, Klingensmith Post No. 126 121 West Eighth Street	B	National Register Eligible
23.	Randall G. Peters House 129 East Tenth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
24.	Harry Ekdahl House 209 West Tenth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
25.	219 West Tenth Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
26.	Montfort Jones House 119 West Eleventh Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
27.	Ethan A. Mills House 605 South Chestnut Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28.	Farmer's State Bank 100 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource

29.	Stone Hardware Company Building 103 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
30.	Thurman Building 110 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
31.	First National Bank 200 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
32.	Katz Department Store 300-302 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
33.	R. S. House Implement Company 305 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
34.	Creek Lodge Masonic Temple 417 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
35.	Bristow Public Library 420 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
36.	Tracey-Kelly Home 711 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
37.	Estes Building 121 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
38.	A & M Feed Store 213-215 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
39.	Ed Abraham House 202 South Maple Street	B	Contributing Resource
40.	Jack Davis House 120 South Spruce Street	B	Contributing Resource
41.	East Grant Avenue & South Hickory Street	B	Warrants Further Study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Three Northeast Oklahoma Towns
 Report of All Properties Surveyed - **Broken Arrow**

	<u>Name if Available and Address</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Significance</u>
1.	Superior Feed Store 423 South Ash Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
2.	Polk Home/Meteor House 303 East College Street	B	Contributing Resource
3.	J. H. Eslinger Home 523 East College Street	B	Contributing Resource
4.	Williams Home 307 East Commercial Street	B	Contributing Resource
5.	Walton-Ingle Home 308 East Commercial Street	B	Contributing Resource
6.	318 North Dale Street	B	Warrants Further Study
7.	Onis-Franklin Home 229 East Dallas Street	B	Contributing Resource
8.	Fraker-Wells Home 233 East Dallas Street	B	Contributing Resource
9.	Broken Arrow Elementary/Central Jr. High 210 North Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
10.	Diamond Joe Wilson/Laws House 724 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
11.	108 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
12.	Tucker's Barber and Beauty Shop/ Gordon Building 110 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
13.	Tess Gilbert's Second Hand Store 112 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource

14.	Odd Fellows Hall/Mrs. Sweet's Pie Shop 116 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
15.	Greene's Dry Goods/Star Jewelers 118 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
16.	Williams Brothers Mercantile/ Sooner Federal Savings and Loan 124 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
17.	McKeehan/Petrick Drug Store 201 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
18.	200-204 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
19.	Williams Magazine and Newsstore/ Tiger's Sporting Goods 205 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
20.	206 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
21.	Ruth and Flanigan Hardware/ Kemp Hardware 207 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
22.	Whitenack's Bakery/J. Farris, CPA 209 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
23.	Broken Arrow Post Office/ Morton's Appliances 211 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
24.	McKee's Café/Wardrobe-Crest Cleaners 221 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
25.	Lancaster McAnally and Company/ Smitty's Western Store 222-224 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
26.	Finley's Garage 408 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study

27.	Transcontinental Oil/Sun Oil Company Service Station 423 ½ South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28.	Archibald/Bruce Home 923 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
29.	Hunter Home 924 South Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
30.	Arnold/Jewell Home 1004 South Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
31.	Burkman/Brown Home 201 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
32.	Plumlee/Brown Home 209 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
33.	Ramey Home 217 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
34.	Brooks/Boatright Home 303 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
35.	Deeds Home/Marlin Funeral Home 322 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
36.	F. S. Hurd Home 404 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
37.	Knight/Wagoner Home 411 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
38.	Parr/Pippins Home 422 West Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
39.	Wilson Home 322 West College Street	B	Contributing Resource
40.	Henningsen and Lancaster General Store 117-119 West Commercial Street	B	Contributing Resource

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| 41. | McCormack/Beckham Home
210 West Dallas Street | B | Contributing Resource |
| 42. | Dalton/Pirtle Home
222 West Dallas Street | B | Contributing Resource |
| 43. | Ownby/Rutledge Home
322 West Detroit Street | B | Contributing Resource |
| 44. | Abbott/Rutledge Home
323 West Detroit Street | B | Contributing Resource |
| 45. | Harris/Robinson Home
423 West Detroit Street | B | Contributing Resource |

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Three Northeast Oklahoma Towns
 Report of All Properties Surveyed - **Sand Springs**

	<u>Name if Available and Address</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Significance</u>
1.	Boone-Rose Building 17 East Second Street	B	Contributing Resource
2.	McCreery Building 20-22 West Second Street	B	Contributing Resource
3.	Sand Springs Home 600 East Fourth Street	B	National Register Eligible
4.	Sand Springs Home Laundry Building 600 East Fourth Street	B	Contributing Resource
5.	Sand Springs Home Lion 600 East Fourth Street	B	Contributing Resource
6.	Sand Springs Home Lionness 600 East Fourth Street	B	Contributing Resource
7.	Sand Springs Home Well 600 East Fourth Street	B	Contributing Resource
8.	Central Jr. High Manual Arts Building 14 West Fourth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
9.	Tilley's Grocery 400 North Cleveland Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
10.	Boarding House/Hobaugh House 100 North Franklin Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
11.	Page Carriage House/Coffey Home 809 North Garfield Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
12.	St. Patrick's Catholic Church 320 North Lincoln Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
13.	Ed Page Home 909 North Lincoln Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

14.	Partridge/Bowling Home 502 North McKinley Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
15.	Stricker/Greer Home 812 North McKinley Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
16.	900 North McKinley Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
17.	901 North McKinley Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
18.	Speed/David Home 903 North McKinley Avenue	B	Contributing Resource
19.	Sand Springs Street Car Waiting Station/ Railway Company 28 East Broadway Street	B	Contributing Resource
20.	Paul Building/Hank Jernigia CPA 121 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
21.	Rexall Drugs/O'Brien's Bookstore 201 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
22.	McClure's Office Supply 216 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
23.	Sand Springs Phone Company/ Yates Insurance 218 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
24.	First Presbyterian Church/ United Pentecostal Church 401 North Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
25.	Monsell Home 706 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
26.	707 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
27.	720 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
28.	721 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource

29.	809 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
30.	Shepherd/McDonald Home 1002 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
31.	1012 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
32.	1122 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
33.	1205 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
34.	1220 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
35.	206-208 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
36.	207-209 North Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
37.	Sand Springs Depot/ Briesch Engineering 2 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
38.	Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation 354 South Main Street	B	Contributing Resource
39.	32 West Oak Street	B	Warrants Further Study
40.	Tallahassee Indian Cemetery 1200 East Charles Page Boulevard	S	Contributing Resource
41.	Commander Mills 726 South Adams Road	B	Contributing Resource
42.	Centennial Baptist Church 127 West Morrow Road	B	Contributing Resource
43.	Booker T. Washington School West Morrow Road and South Wilson Road	B	Contributing Resource

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

BRISTOW

1. Mood Huges House (301 West Sixth Avenue)—Built c. 1920.

This is a two story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Renaissance Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include a recessed entry, interior and eave wall chimneys, a ceramic tile roof, and wide eaves. Decorative elements include round arches in entry and above lower story doubled and tripled windows, double-hung multi-glazed windows with fanlights on lower story, curved chimney hoods, brick belt course, decorative purlins and window awnings, and a bull's eye window above the entry. The property contains strong Prairie School stylistic elements.

This Renaissance Revival style single dwelling is National Register eligible.

2. Lou L. Kemp House (401 West Sixth Avenue)—Built c. 1920.

This is a two story, hipped-with lower cross-gable roof, brick, Renaissance Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include an entry porch below facade gabled wing, and an arched, recessed porch on the northeast elevation, two eave wall chimneys, and medium-width eaves. Decorative elements include decorative cornice brick work emulating dentils, brick arches and keystones in recessed porch, above lower story windows on south elevation, and in upper story east elevation wall, ornate terra cotta inlays in lower story window arches and above and surrounding entry, soldier course lintels, and a louvered oculus in entry gable. The property incorporates other Renaissance Revival elements that

emphasize the entry and symmetry. This Renaissance Revival style single dwelling is National Register eligible.

3. St. George's Episcopal Church (148 West Seventh Avenue)—Built in 1903.

This property is a one-story, gabled, brick-clad, Late Gothic Revival style church building with a native sandstone foundation. Exterior features include an enclosed and parapeted entry porch, a lower cross-gabled wing on the east elevation, a one-story, hipped-roof, polygonal west apse (on the south elevation), decorative corner brick work, and gothic arched windows on the entry and segmental arches elsewhere. Because of its age and architectural integrity, this property is National Register eligible.

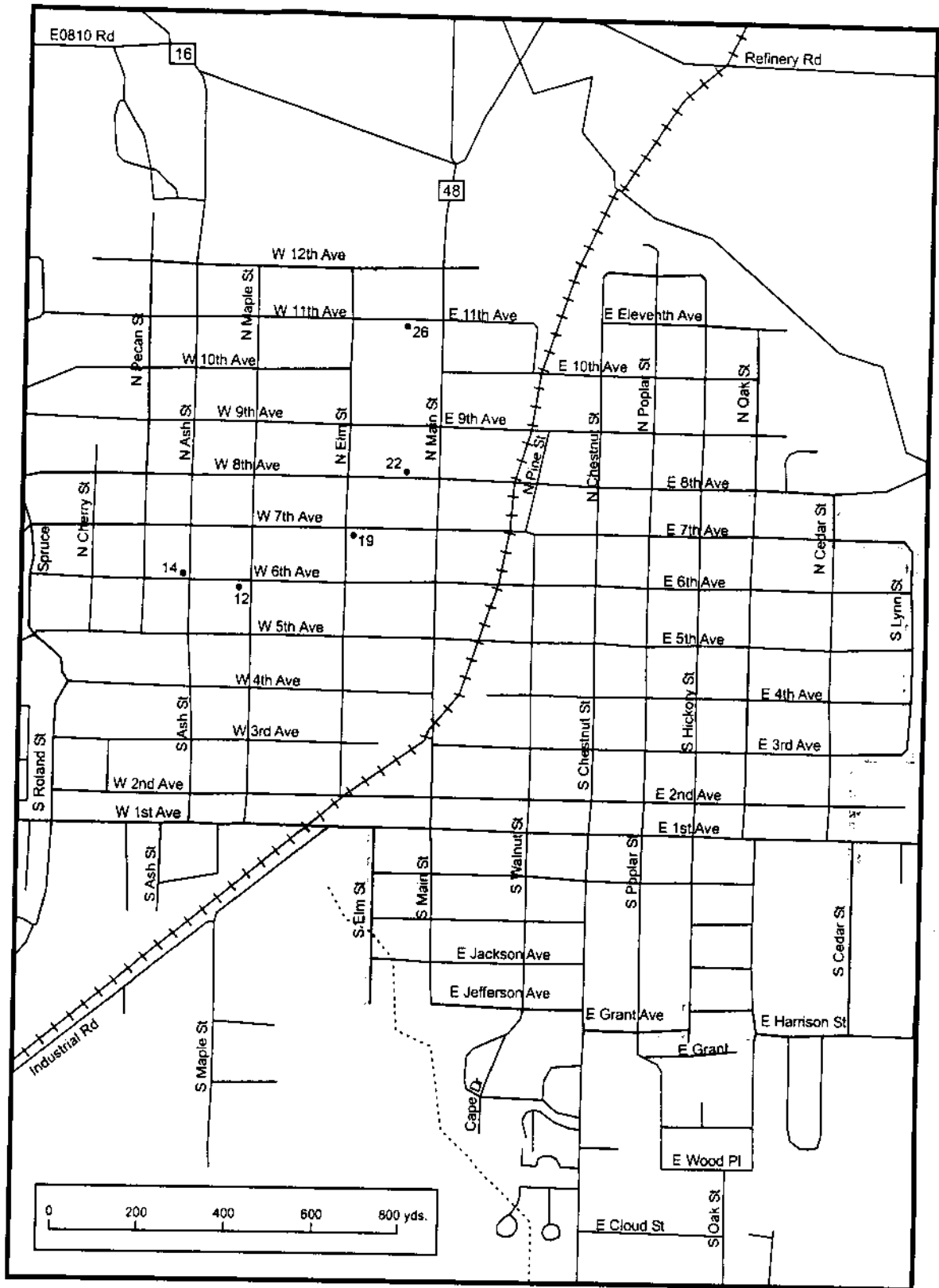
4. American Legion, Klingensmith Post No. 126 (121 West Eighth Street)—Built in 1932.

This is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Art Deco-style clubhouse building with a centered entry porch. Decorative details include soldier courses, glass block windows, and false buttresses with masonry caps. Because of its historic and architectural significance to the city of Bristow, this property is National Register eligible.

5. Montfort Jones House (119 West Eleventh Avenue)—Built c. 1925.

This is a two story, hipped roof, brick Prairie School style single dwelling with an enclosed porch and a gabled porte-cochere. Other exterior features include a large, two-story east wing, one interior chimney, and one eave wall chimney. Decorative details of this large, imposing home include wide eaves, brick

porch supports, symmetrical fenestration, casement windows on the enclosed porch, and stone window sills. Because it is an excellent example of the Prairie School style and is significant to the history of Bristow, this single dwelling is National Register eligible.



Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration - Bristow

BROKEN ARROW

1. Broken Arrow Elementary/Central Jr. High (210 North Main Street)—Built in 1925.

This is a two story, flat roof, brick, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style school building. Exterior features include a portico with a tripled, round-arched entry, and a regularly-laid, American Spanish red clay tile Mansard roof.

Decorative elements include a prominent Mission San Luis Rey de Franca-patterned parapet featuring a quatrefoil stone inlay centered over the east facade entry; secondary parapets centered on north and south elevations; minor roof line parapets on all elevations; contrasting rectangular stonework ornamental exposed rafters and paired eave braces; rectangular brick and stone work along roof line parapet; and stone window sills and soldier course lintels. Although this building replaced an earlier school that burned in the 1920's, the site has been used for a public school since the founding of Broken Arrow. This property is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI). Due to its historic and architectural significance to the city of Broken Arrow, it is recommended as National Register eligible.

2. Hunter Home (924 South Main Street)—Built 1909-1911.

This property is a two and one-half story, cross-gabled, weatherboard-clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. The exterior features include a two-story, flat-roofed entry porch with a second-story veranda, an enclosed hipped-roof southwest entry, a two-story, three-sided bay on the northeast wing, and two ridge

line chimneys. Decorative elements include Folk Victorian-inspired porch balustrade, Tuscan porch supports, modest bay eave spindlework and decorative gable vergeboards. The gables are covered with fish scale and diamond Queen Anne shingles and are punctuated with diamond windows. The foundation consists of concrete block produced in Broken Arrow. The interior is floored with North Carolina white pine. Due to its early construction, its high level of architectural integrity, and because it is a good example of Queen Anne style elements in a Folk Victorian house, this property is recommended as National Register Eligible.

3. Arnold/Jewell Home (1004 South Main Street)—Built 1904-1907.

This property is a two and one-half story, weatherboard-clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include a cross-gabled roof and a hexagonal tower on the south side of the east elevation. Exterior features include a wrapped porch, second story veranda, a ridge line chimney, and bay windows on the upper and lower stories of the west and north elevations. Decorative elements include Ionic columns and dentils on the balustraded porch, Queen Anne shingles and high-style Palladian windows on the four pedimented gables, a Queen Anne-shingled tower, and intricate carved eave brackets on the upper story. Because it is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style, retains a high degree of integrity, and is one of Broken Arrow's earliest homes, this property is recommended as National Register Eligible.

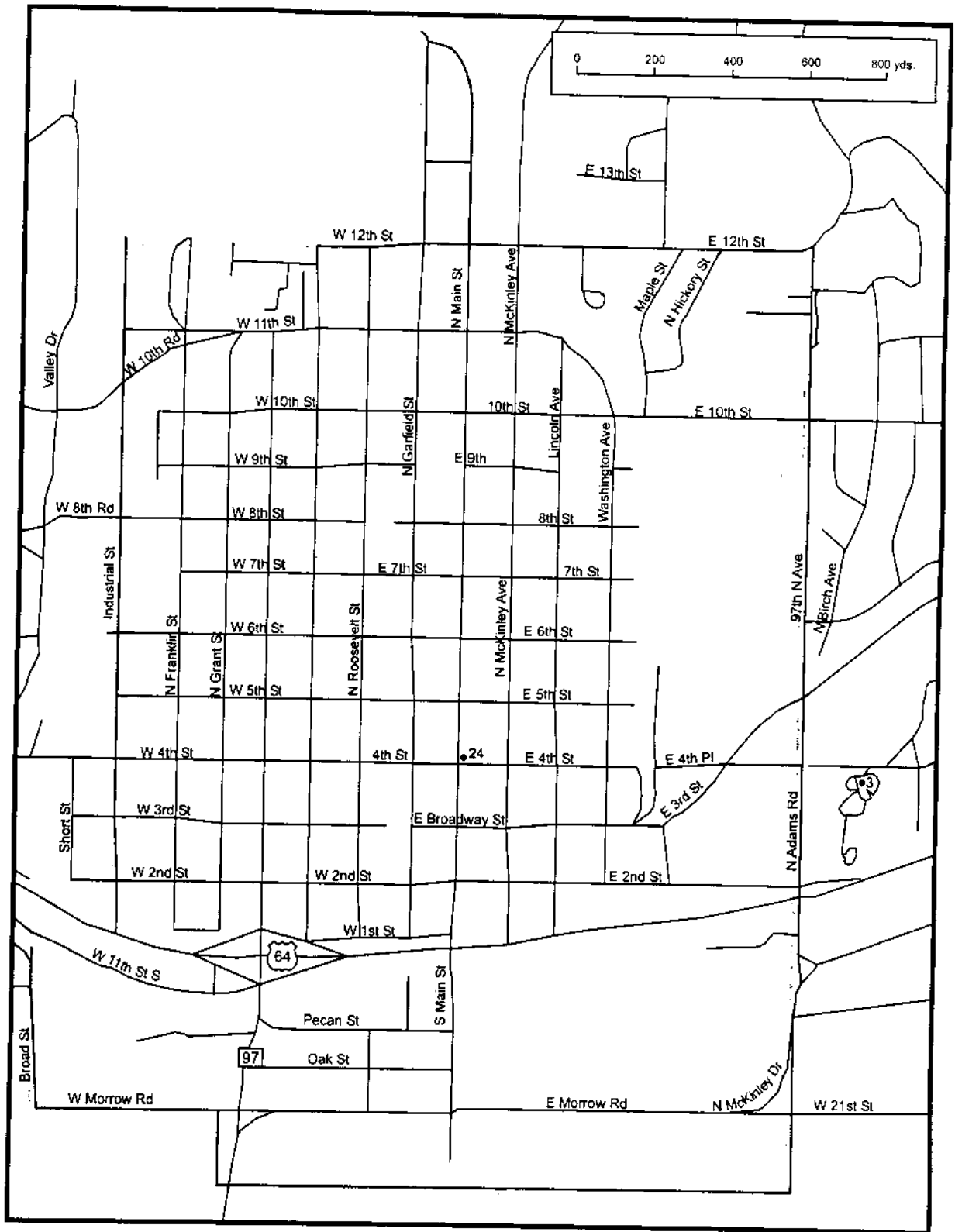
SAND SPRINGS

1. Sand Springs Home (600 East Fourth Street)—Built in 1917.

This property is a four-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial Style multiple dwelling. Exterior features include two exterior chimneys on the north elevation and a recessed veranda on the ground story. Decorative details include use of native sandstone for foundation piers, masonry trim, belt course, and window sills. Because of its historical significance to the city of Sand Springs, this property is National Register eligible.

2. First Presbyterian Church/United Pentecostal Church (401 North Main Street)—Built in 1917.

This property is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick and stucco-clad, Late Gothic Revival style religious building. Exterior and decorative features include parapeted gables on four sides, an octagonal rooftop cupola, a gable-wall chimney, arched windows, pyramidal pents, a pedimented entry supported by Corinthian columns on the west facade that contains an arch. The entry cornice is pronounced and lined with dentils. A four-part decorative panel highlights the entry. Stained glass windows and stone window sills are other decorative elements. This property is National Register eligible.



Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration - Sand Springs

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

BRISTOW

1. Sinclair Pipeline Company (200 West First Avenue)—Built c. 1915.

This is a one and one-half story, gabled, tin-clad, National Folk style business building. Exterior and decorative features include a wrapped porch. Located adjacent to the Katy Railroad, this property is associated with Bristow's petroleum production past. This OLI property warrants further study for its historical significance.

2. 130 West Fourth Avenue—Built c. 1910.

This property is a one-story, gabled, brick-clad, Folk Victorian style single dwelling. Exterior features include a recessed entry porch, a rear frame addition, a gable-wall chimney, and two conic-roofed towers with decorative metal trim and arched windows with stained glass transom lights. Other decorative elements include rusticated brick, arched entry and windows with masonry sills, cornice returns, and decorative brick work on wall junctions and gables. This property, located on old Route 66, warrants further study for its architectural significance.

3. Ethan A. Mills House (605 South Chestnut Street)—Built in 1926.

This is a two story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Prairie School style single dwelling with a full-width enclosed porch. Exterior features include two-story wings on the north and south elevations, one interior chimney, and one eave wall chimney. Decorative details of this large, imposing home include wide eaves, brick

porch supports, symmetrical fenestration, small stained glass hopper windows, casement windows on the enclosed porch, tripled windows, and stone window sills. This Prairie School style single dwelling warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Bristow.

4. Tracey-Kelly Home (711 North Main Street)–Built c. 1925.

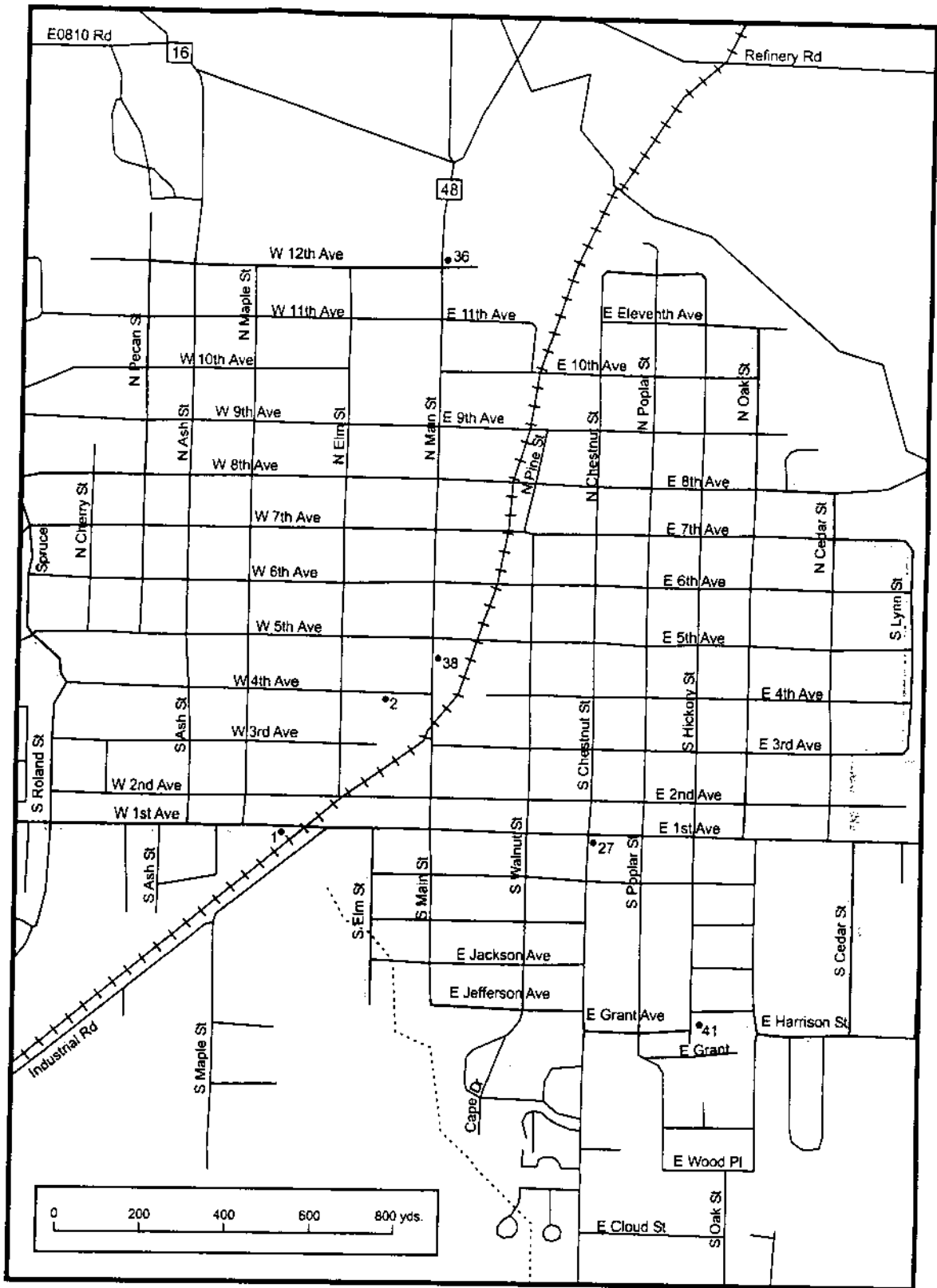
This property is a two and one-half story, brick and shingle-clad, Bungalow/Craftsman (side-gabled roof) style single dwelling. The property's exterior features include a full-width shed-roofed porch on the south elevation and entry porch supported by brick piers on the west elevation, and an interior chimney. Decorative details include wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and purlins, shingle-clad gables, including a four-window ribbon on the west elevation, and masonry window sills. The lower story casement windows have transom lights and soldier course lintels. This property warrants further study because it is an excellent example of high style Bungalow/Craftsman architecture.

5. A & M Feed Store (213-215 South Main Street)–Built c. 1921.

This property is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial Style building. Decorative details include a symmetrical fenestration and modest geometric masonry and rectangular brick designs in the facade. This OLI property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Bristow.

6. East Grant Avenue & South Hickory Street—Built c. 1920.

This property is a two-story, flat-roofed, stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival single dwelling. Exterior features include an arched recessed porch on the southwest elevation and an exterior chimney on the west elevation. Decorative details include chimney pots, a parapeted roof with clay tile finish, round vent holes and a small arch in the walls, decorative buttresses, and an asymmetrical design. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the city of Bristow.



Individual Properties Warranting Further Study - Bristow

BROKEN ARROW

1. Superior Feed Store (423 South Ash Avenue)—Built in 1904.

This property is a one-story, tin-clad, gabled, false-front railroad-related building. The exterior and decorative features include a shed entry porch and exposed rafter tails. The property, originally the Katy Freight depot and later a feed store, is located adjacent to the Katy Railroad and remains the only property associated with this important transportation line. It warrants further study for its historic significance to the city of Broken Arrow.

2. 318 North Dale Street—Built in 1907.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard-clad, Folk Victorian style single dwelling. Exterior features include a main I-house shape with a prominent (east elevation) facade centered cross gable, an interior chimney, and full-width, hipped entry porch. Shed roof one-story additions add to the size of the house on the west, south, and north elevations. Decorative details include wide eaves, narrow pilasters, Queen Anne shingles in the facade gable, symmetrical fenestration, Folk Victorian porch supports, and a lower story, hipped bay on the north elevation. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the city of Broken Arrow.

3. Diamond Joe Wilson/Laws House (724 North Main Street)—Built in 1924.

This property is a one-story, ceramic tiled, hipped-roof, Bungalow/Craftsman style, brick-clad, single dwelling with two eave-wall chimneys and a porte-cochere on the north elevation. The brick walls are nine

inches thick. Wilson, the original owner, was a Tulsa builder and oil man who built the property after moving to Broken Arrow from the Brady Heights area of Tulsa in 1924. The second owner was Jo Laws, Wilson's nephew and prominent Broken Arrow citizen. It is located just north of the Broken Arrow business district and retains strong architectural integrity. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Broken Arrow.

4. Finley's Garage (408 South Main Street)—Built in 1909.

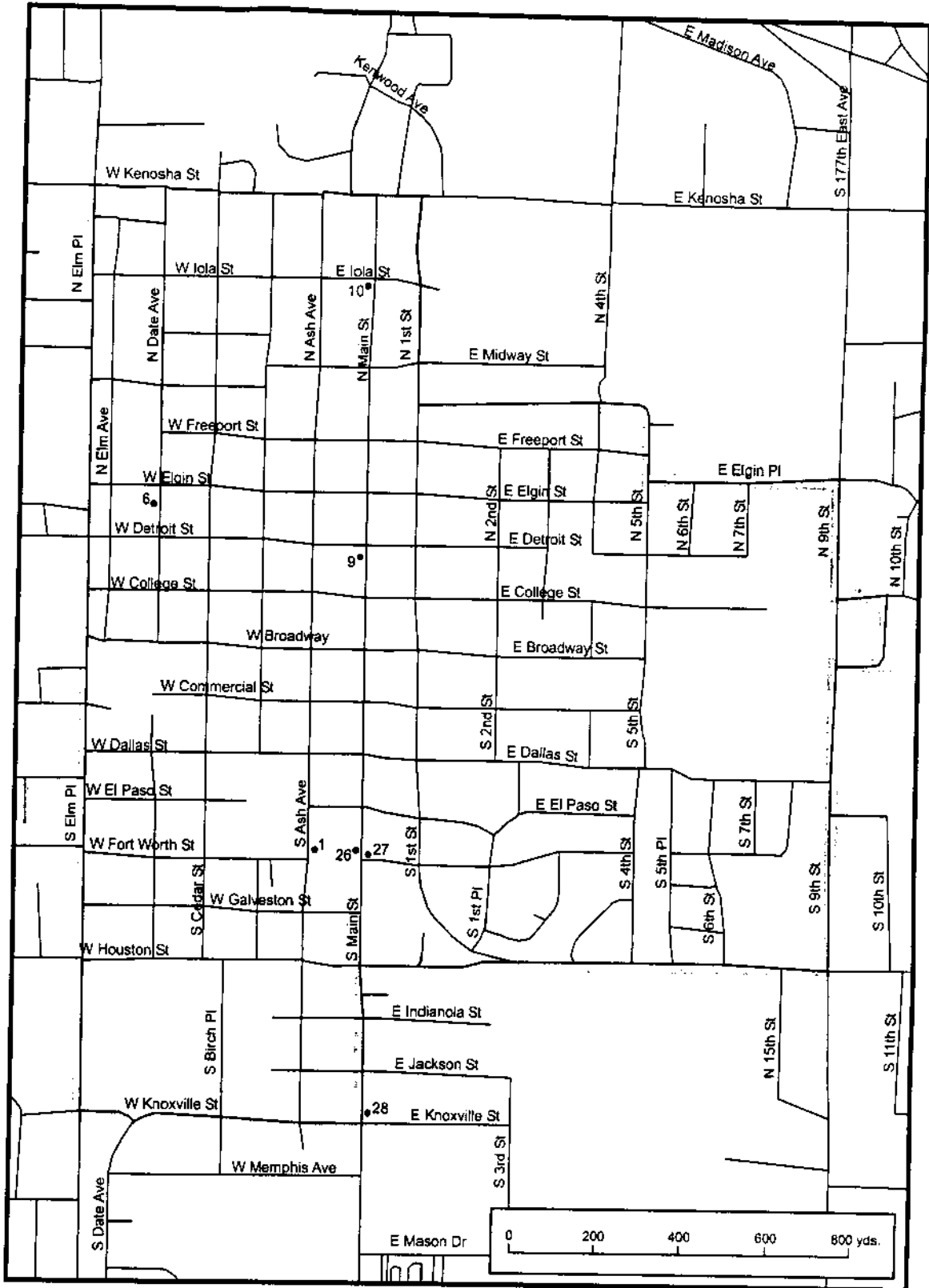
This property is a one story, flat roof, brick-clad, Commercial style store building. Significant decorative elements reported by a prior survey, including arched windows and delicate decorative brickwork on the facade, appear to have been obscured by the recent addition of stucco. This OLI-listed property warrants further study for its historical significance to the city of Broken Arrow.

5. Transcontinental Oil/Sun Oil Company Service Station (423 ½ South Main Street)—Built in 1928.

This is a one story, stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style gasoline filling station building. The building and porte-cochere share a hipped, red American Spanish clay tile roof. The porte-cochere contains the original, ornate, pressed tin ceiling. A flat roof, concrete block garage has been added to the north elevation and the windows have been covered with particle board. Because it represents 1920s transportation-related architecture, this property warrants further study.

6. Archibald/Bruce Home (923 South Main Street)—Built 1915-1918.

This property is a one and one-half story, weatherboard-clad, Queen Anne style, single dwelling. An example of a Queen Anne cottage, the roof is hipped with lower cross-gables, and the exterior features include an interior chimney, a shed-roofed entry porch (west elevation), and a hipped portico (south elevation). Decorative details include cornice returns and Queen Anne shingles on the lower cross gables, 9:6 Queen Anne windows with stained glass on the north and south elevations and gables, and flared eaves. Due to its historical significance as the home of Oklahoma State Senator Archibald, and because of its retention of architectural integrity, this property is recommended as warranting further study.



Individual Properties Warranting Further Study - Broken Arrow

SAND SPRINGS

4. Central Jr. High Manual Arts Building (14 West Fourth Street)—Built in 1925.

This property is a two-story, brick-clad, flat-roofed, Collegiate Gothic Revival education building. The exterior and decorative features include a parapeted roof with battlements, and a recessed, arched entry. Decorative details include use of masonry designs to highlight entry and roof line, and masonry window sills, and a symmetrical fenestration. This OLI property warrants further study for its historic and architectural significance to the city of Sand Springs.

5. Tilley's Grocery (400 North Cleveland Avenue)—Built in 1927.

This property is a two-story, native sandstone, flat-roofed, Commercial Style store building. Exterior features include a full-length, tin, shed roof porch on the south elevation, a frame addition on the north elevation, and a concrete block addition on the west elevation. Decorative elements include a parapeted roof, and native sandstone window detailing. Because it is an excellent example of the use of native sandstone for a commercial use and has been a neighborhood grocery store for over seventy years, this property warrants further study for its historic and architectural significance to the city of Sand Springs.

6. Boarding House/Hobaugh House (100 North Franklin Avenue)—Built c. 1910.

This is a two and one-half story, concrete and stucco-clad, hipped-roof, Colonial Revival style multiple dwelling. Exterior and decorative features include a wrapped porch and veranda, gabled dormers on south and east elevations. This

property is reportedly the oldest existing home in Sand Springs. It was owned by J. H. and Hilda Hobough who lived in it and ran it as a boarding house for much of the century. This OLI property warrants further study for its historic and architectural significance to the city of Sand Springs.

7. St. Patrick's Catholic Church (320 North Lincoln Avenue)—Built in 1921.

The first Catholic Church built in Sand Springs, this property is a one story, native sandstone, cross-gabled, Romanesque/Gothic religious building. Exterior features include parapeted gables, Gothic steeples, round arched stained-glass windows, and a one-story brick addition on the north elevation. Because it is a good example of the use of native sandstone for a religious building, this OLI property warrants further study for its historic and architectural significance to the city of Sand Springs.

8. Ed Page Home (909 North Lincoln Avenue)—Built in 1914.

This property is a one-story, hipped-roof, sandstone and weatherboard-clad Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling. Exterior features include a corner entry porch with squared supports, small shed dormers, and an interior chimney. Decorative details include aluminum window awnings. The property was built and owned by Ed Page, brother of Charles Page and a prominent Sand Springs businessman. This OLI property warrants further study for its historic significance to the city of Muskogee.

9. Partridge/Bowling Home (502 North McKinley Avenue)—Built in 1922.

This property is a two story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Prairie School style single dwelling. The exterior features include an eave-wall chimney, a full-width porch, and a one story addition on the west elevation. Decorative details include wide eaves, porch balustrade, and Doric columns on short brick piers. The house is much higher than street level and is a good example of Prairie School domestic architecture. It warrants further study for its architectural significance to the city of Muskogee.

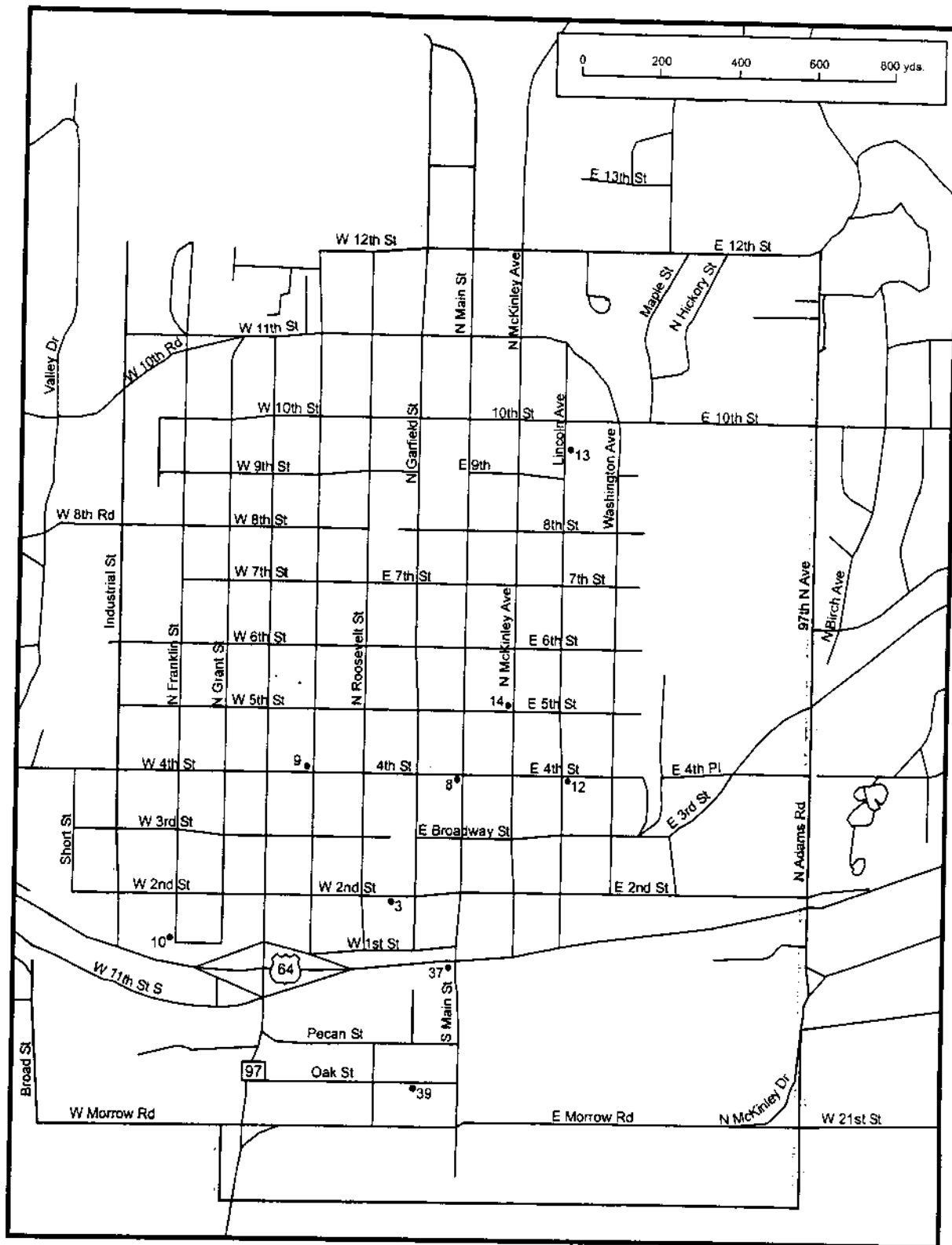
10. Sand Springs Depot/Briesch Engineering (2 South Main Street)—Built c. 1915.

This property is a one-story, brick-clad, gabled-roof, Commercial Style railroad-related building. Its exterior and decorative features include a parapeted gables, an interior chimney, a gable-width shed porch, and an aluminum addition on the west elevation. This depot is located between the Sand Springs Downtown Commercial District and the Industrial Park District. This OLI property warrants further study for its historic significance.

11. 32 West Oak Street—Built in 1920.

This property is a two and one-half story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Prairie School style single dwelling with a wrapped porch. Exterior features include an interior chimney, a facade elevation hipped dormer with three decorative windows, and a one-story frame addition on the south elevation. Decorative elements include decorative soldier courses on the facade, stone window sills and lintels, brick porch piers and railing, vertical muntined windows, and a transom and

sidelighted entry. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Sand Springs.



Individual Properties Warranting Further Study - Sand Springs

**X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF AREAS THAT WARRANT
FURTHER STUDY**

BRISTOW

Bristow Historic District-(Area BW-1)

The Bristow Historic District (Area BW-1) warrants further study as a combined residential and commercial district because of its significance to the commercial and architectural history of the community during its early years as an agricultural processing and railroad service center (1898-1916) and as an oil boom town with continued railroad importance (1916-1930). Both the Main Street commercial portion and the West Sixth Avenue residential portion of the district contain properties representative of both periods. The area retains excellent examples of architectural styles from the period and many properties of specific historic significance to Bristow's history. It is located within the original townsite and encompasses the area designated by Bristow's preservation community as a future historic district. The commercial and residential portions are elegantly adjoined at West Sixth between Main and Elm, the location of two churches (including the National Register-listed [1979] Presbyterian Church) and the Roland Hotel (115-123 West Sixth Avenue). It includes most of the significant commercial and residential properties in the study area, most of which date to before 1930.

The Bristow Historic District begins at the corner of West Sixth Avenue and North Spruce Street, bordering Klingensmith Park, which was created in 1919 to honor the community's World War I veterans. The six blocks of West Sixth Avenue between this location and North Elm Street make up the twelve residential blocks between North

Spruce and North Elm, the location of the National Register-listed Bristow Presbyterian Church and the First Christian Church (201 West Sixth Avenue). This residential portion contains gentle slopes, a wide street, sidewalks, standard distances between properties and the street, and large trees. From this intersection east across Main Street to North Elm (the location of the Katy Depot and Bristow Historical Museum) are a number of significant commercial properties, including the Roland Hotel (115-123 West Sixth Avenue), the Flournoy Building (136 West Sixth Avenue), the Farmer's State Bank (100 North Main Street), the Oil Well Supply Company (118 East Sixth Avenue), and the Harris Building (122 East Sixth Avenue). The main commercial area, located on Main Street between Sixth and Eleventh are many good examples of early Commercial Style buildings of one to three stories, with few vacant lots or abandoned buildings. The block west of Main Street is generally mixed commercial and residential. The northern part of the Main Street portion is anchored by the Creek Lodge Masonic Temple (417 North Main Street) and the Bristow Public Library (420 North Main Street). From this point the district extends westward again to encompass a second area of architecturally significant residential properties located on West Tenth Avenue and West Eleventh Avenue.

The Bristow Historic District contains one National Register-listed property and five National Register eligible properties: the Mood Huges House (301 West Sixth Avenue), the Lou L. Kemp House (401 West Sixth Avenue), St. George's Episcopal Church (148 West Seventh Avenue), the American Legion, Klingensmith Post No. 126 (129 West Eighth Street), and the Montfort Jones House (119 West Eleventh Avenue). This survey documented thirty contributing resources to the Bristow Historic District.

Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.



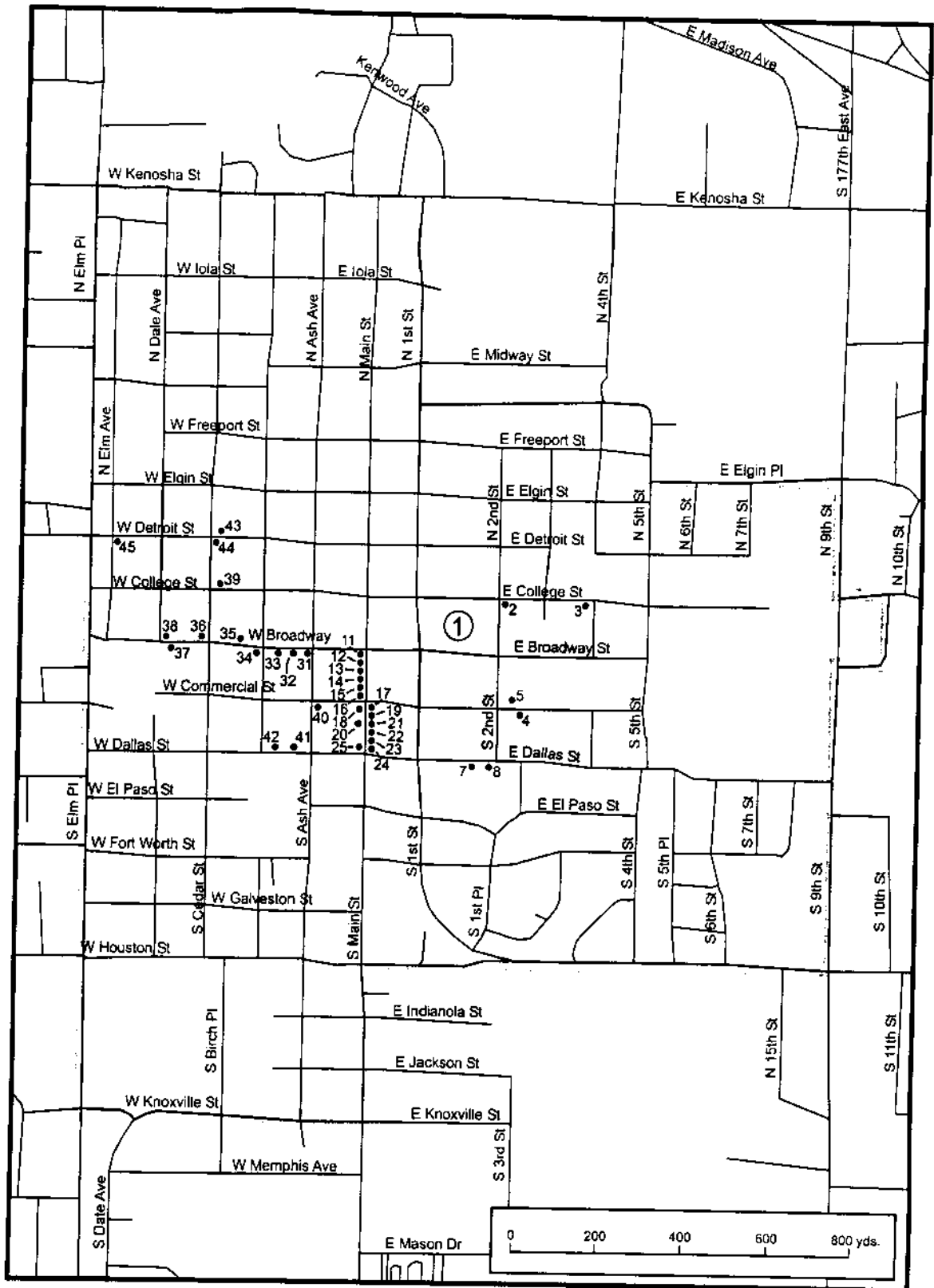
Area Warranting Further Study - Bristow

BROKEN ARROW

Broken Arrow Historic District-Area BA-1

The Broken Arrow Historic District (Area BA-1), a combination residential and commercial district including the 100 and 200 blocks of South Main Street and adjacent residential areas east and west of Main, merits intensive level survey because it contains several good examples of Plains Commercial Style architecture and Folk Victorian and Queen Anne style domestic architecture. The residential area west of the commercial zone, which follows the north side of the Frisco Railroad, contains some good examples of turn-of-the-century Folk Victorian and Queen Anne homes. The residential area located east of the Main Street commercial zone between East Dallas and East College contains excellent examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman style residences. Thirty-six residential and commercial properties were surveyed as contributing to this potential district, most of which are OLI-listed.

The Broken Arrow Historic District contains no National Register listed properties. However, it does include the following properties that are designated as National Register Eligible: Broken Arrow Elementary/Central Jr. High (210 North Main Street), Hunter Home (924 South Main Street), and the Arnold/Jewell Home (1004 South Main Street). Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.



Area Warranting Further Study - Broken Arrow

SAND SPRINGS

Downtown Commercial District-Area SS-1

The Downtown Commercial District (Area SS-1), a commercial district composed of the four blocks joined at the intersection of Second and Main, merits an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register-listed property and a large collection of well-preserved examples of Plains Commercial architecture.

This is the commercial district of the original town site of Sand Springs platted in 1908 by Charles Page. An important feature of the district is the interesting, triangular-shaped town common. At the northwest corner of the Triangle is a 1935 statue of Sand Springs founder, Charles Page. The imposing Art Deco style Charles Page Memorial Library (NR-listed 1999), bounds the area to the north. The Triangle, as it is known, functioned as the turn-around for the Sand Springs streetcar system. The Streetcar Waiting Station, located across from the east corner of the Triangle, was for several decades an important public gathering place. The southwest corner links the commercial area with the Triangle's public space.

This survey documented seven (7) contributing resources to Sand Springs' Downtown Commercial District. Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.

North Main Street Residential District-Area SS-2

The North Main Street Residential District (Area SS-2), is a residential area composed of four blocks centering on the intersection of Eighth and Main, which is located north of the downtown area. Area SS-2 is moderately hilly, contains mature trees, and is the oldest residential area containing high style domestic architecture in the study area. This area contains a good, although eclectic, collection of high style domestic architecture representing the 1910s to the 1950s. Examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Prairie School styles are extant.

The proposed district was the residential area of executives of Sand Springs industries between the 1910s and 1950s, and is thus representative of all three historic periods in the development of the town. The area is anchored by the former site of the Charles Page Mansion (the block fronting Main Street between Eighth and Ninth), which burned. A native sandstone wall fronting the sidewalk surrounds the Page Mansion grounds on the east and south. Since the area is hilly, many of the properties are bermed well above street level, which adds to their imposing appearance. Area SS-2 merits further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Sand Springs.

This survey documented seventeen (17) contributing resources to Sand Springs' North Main Street Residential District. Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.

Sand Springs Home Historic District-Area SS-3

The proposed Sand Springs Home Historic District (Area SS-3) comprises approximately forty acres along the eastern boundary of the Sand Springs study area boundary between Second and Fourth Streets. The district contains the National Register-eligible Sand Springs Home and surrounding buildings, structures, and objects associated with this institution.

The Sand Springs Home was the seed that created the city of Sand Springs. In 1908 Charles Page, who was becoming wealthy from his work in the oilfields of Creek and Tulsa counties, established the Home as a refuge for orphans in the area. The main property, a large multiple dwelling constructed in 1917, is National Register eligible. Presently, this building is not in use and may be in danger of losing its integrity. Area SS-3 warrants further study as a potential National Register district representative of the unique philanthropic heritage of Sand Springs and the connection between the oil boom and humanitarianism in Oklahoma.

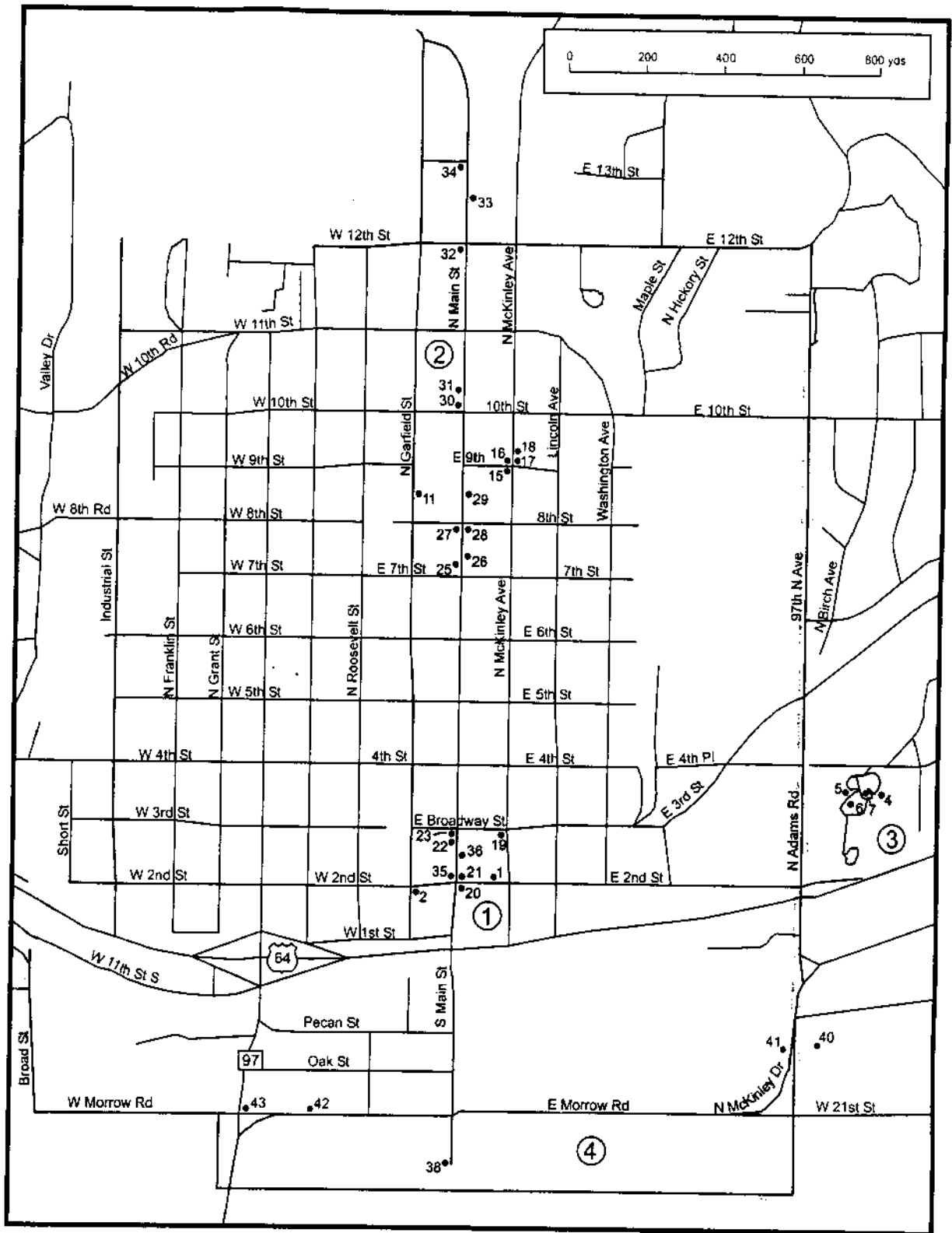
This survey documented four (4) contributing resources to Sand Springs Home Historic District. Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.

Sand Springs Industrial Park District-Area SS-4

The Sand Springs Industrial Park District (Area SS-4) is located in the south and southeast portion of the study area, overlapping the designated boundary slightly to the

south. Area SS-4 warrants further study for its industrial/extractive significance to Sand Springs and Oklahoma at large. As noted in the historic context, prior to the Second World War, this was the most productive manufacturing district in the state of Oklahoma. Area SS-4 contains the National Register-listed [1999] Sand Springs Powerhouse. In addition to its industrial/processing extractive significance, the contributing resources of this district also represent the African-American heritage of the low-wage, working class area created within it by de jure segregation during the first half of the twentieth century.

This survey documented five (5) contributing resources to Sand Springs Industrial Park District. Because other contributing resources located within the district may also be found to warrant National Register consideration, it is recommended that this area be designated for intensive level survey.



Areas Warranting Further Study - Sand Springs

X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF AREAS THAT DO NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

BRISTOW

AREA BW-1

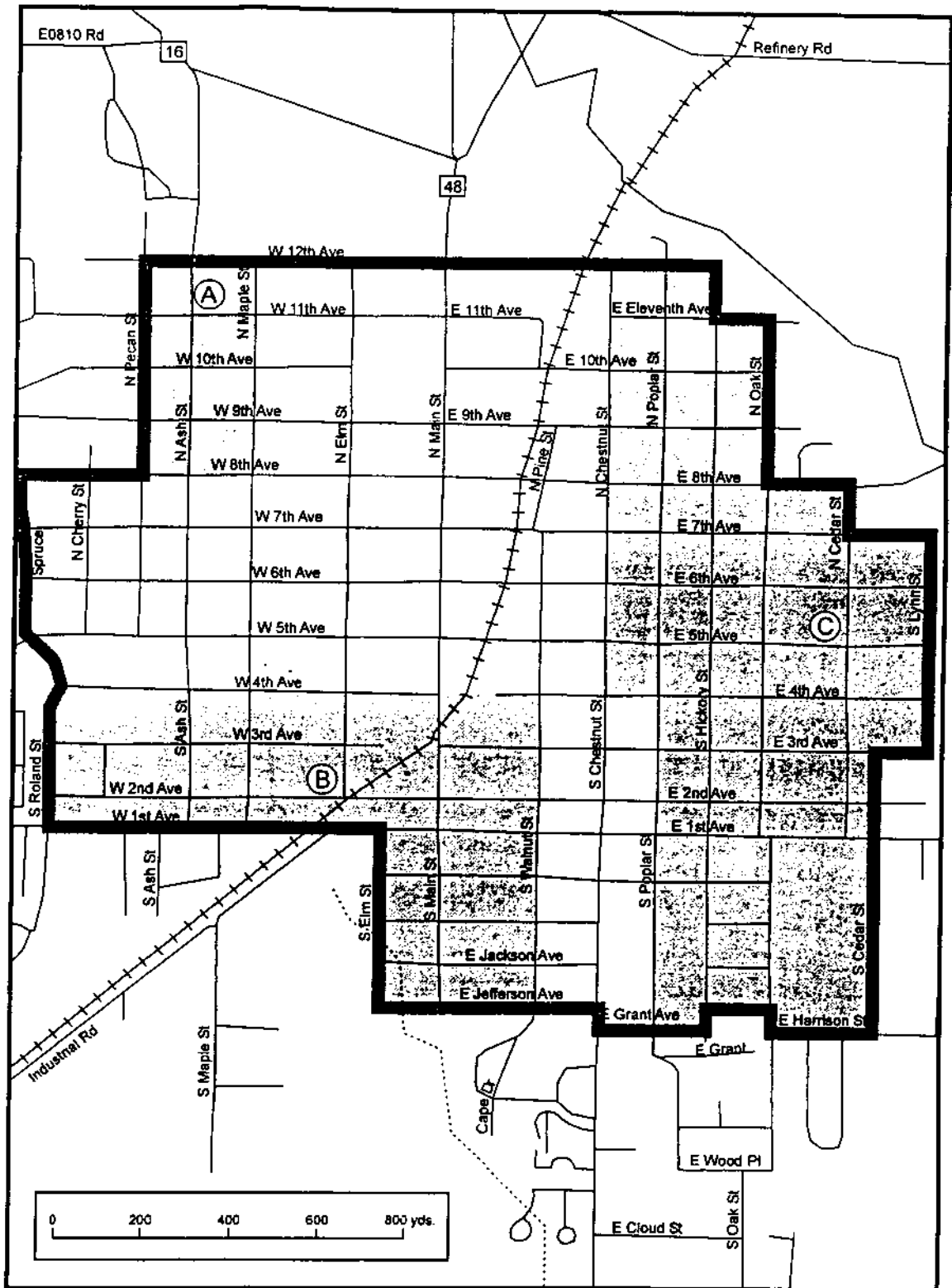
The Northwest Bristow Residential Area (Area BW-A) does not qualify for further study because it lacks cohesion. Area BW-A contains numerous empty lots and many houses have been altered with vinyl siding and additions. The area does not contain any National Register eligible properties.

AREA BW-B

The Southwest Bristow Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Area BW-B) does not qualify for further study because it contains numerous properties constructed after 1960, and lacks cohesion in terms of land use. Mobile homes are common in the area. Two properties within the area warrant further study individually, the Sinclair Pipeline Company (200 West First Avenue) and the Folk Victorian style building at 130 West Fourth Avenue. West Fourth Avenue, which is the north boundary of the area, is part of Route 66, and contains two of Bristow's four National Register listed properties. Other than these, Area BW-B does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible.

AREA BW-C

East Bristow Residential Area (Area BW-C) does not qualify for further study because it lacks cohesion. Ranch style houses constructed after 1960 intrude throughout the area. Architectural styles throughout the area do not reflect any particular period. Mobile homes make up five to ten percent of the housing stock, and there are numerous vacant lots and decrepit houses in the northern part of the area. Area BW-C does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible or are worthy of further study.



Areas Not Warranting Further Study - Bristow

BROKEN ARROW

AREA BA-A

The South Broken Arrow Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Area BA-A) does not warrant further study. This area is composed of a post-1970 commercial strip of fast food restaurants and discount stores and a residential area consisting mostly of Ranch style houses constructed in the 1960s and 1980s. The northern part of this area along West El Paso and West Fort Worth contains older (1920s-1940s) National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman style housing in poor to good condition, but also many vacant lots and later Ranch style houses that eliminate cohesion. Area BA-A does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible or are worthy of further study.

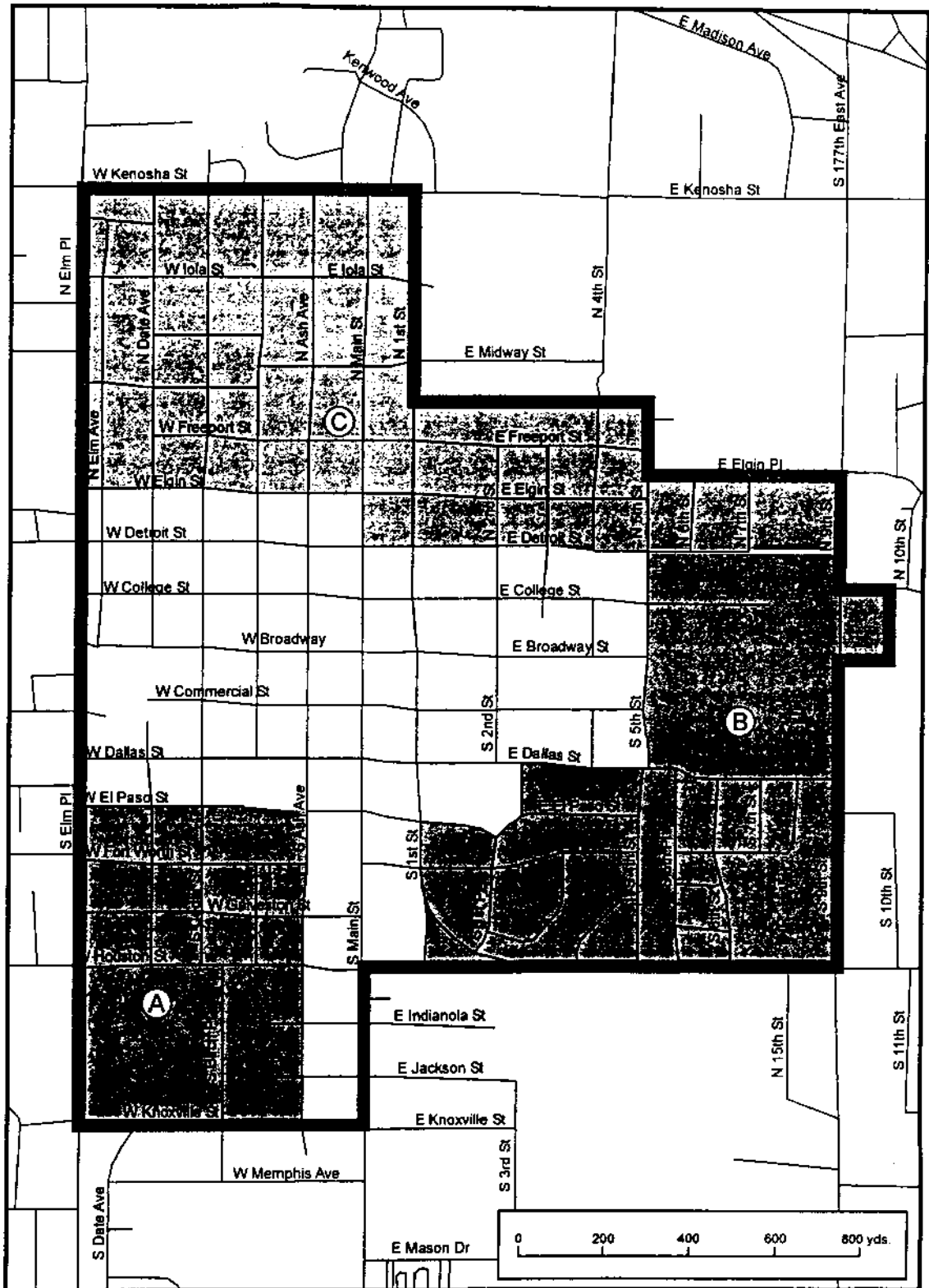
AREA BA-B

The East Broken Arrow Residential Area (Area BA-B) does not qualify for further study because it contains numerous properties constructed after 1955 (approximately 70%), and lacks cohesion in terms of historic period and architectural style. The condition of housing in this area is fair to good. Area BA-B does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible or are worthy of further study.

AREA BA-C

The North Broken Arrow Residential Area (Area BA-C) does not qualify for further study because it lacks architectural cohesion and contains many properties constructed after

1960. The eastern section (east of north First) contains about 65% Ranch style houses in fair to very good condition built in the late 1950s to 1960s. The area west of First contains a greater share of older properties, but which range in condition from excellent luxury Ranch houses built in the 1970s to National Folk style houses in very poor condition. This area also contains many empty lots that detract from the cohesion of the area. Area BA-C contains one individual property that warrants further study, the Diamond Joe Wilson/Laws House (724 North Main Street). The area does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible.



Areas Not Warranting Further Study - Broken Arrow

SAND SPRINGS

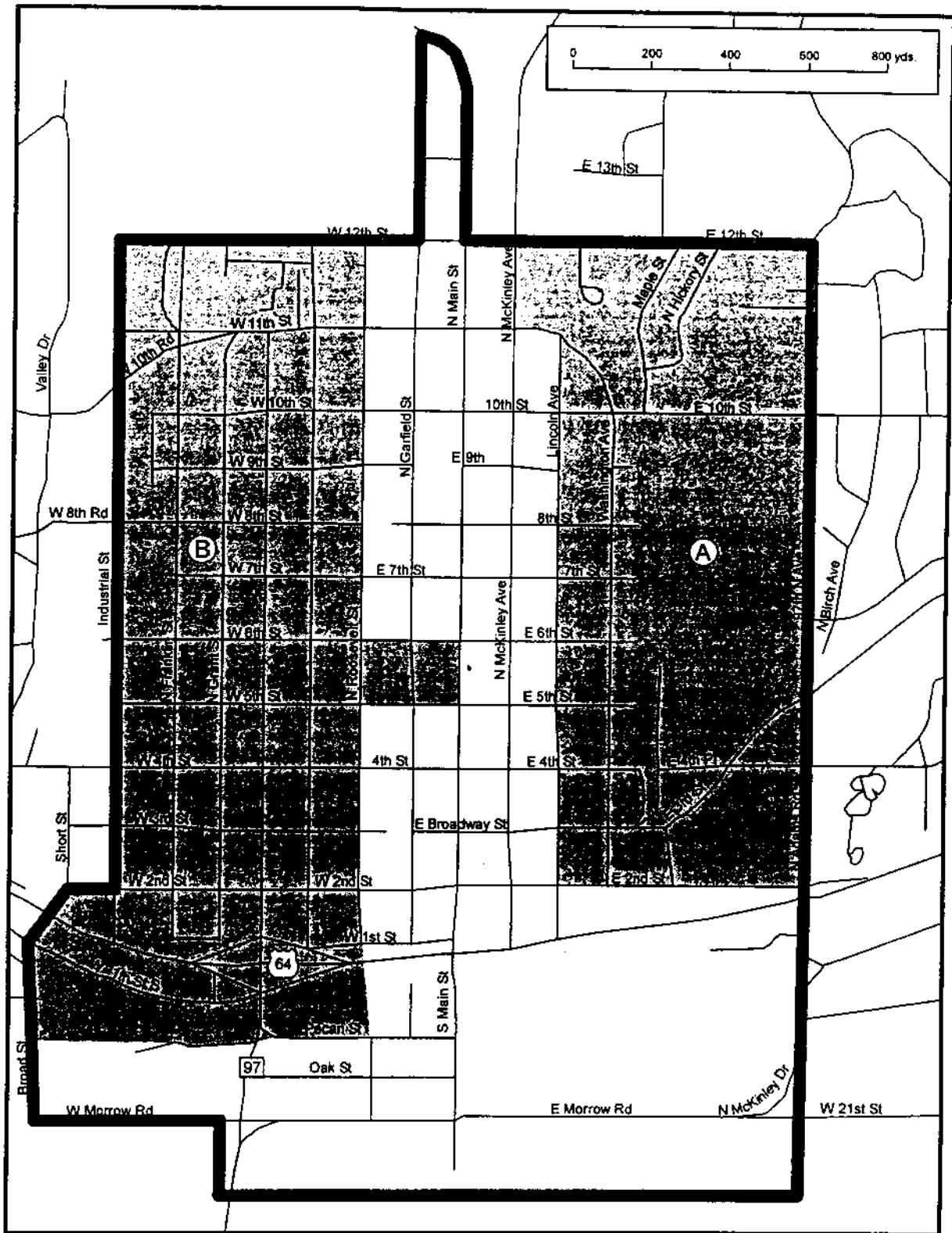
AREA SS-A

The East Sand Springs Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Area SS-A) does not warrant further study. Area SS-A includes all of the study area east of Lincoln Avenue and north of East Second Street, as well as a small area east of North McKinley Avenue north of East Eleventh Street. St. Patrick's Catholic Church (320 North Lincoln Avenue, on the western boundary of Area SS-A) is the only individual property documented that warrants further study within Area SS-A. The majority of this mixed-use area is covered by the large Charles Page Memorial High School campus and associated athletic facilities, which are of relatively recent construction. North of the East Tenth Street are several small housing subdivisions composed of Ranch style single dwellings constructed since the mid 1950s. The portion south of the high school (south of East Fourth Street to U.S. Highway 64) is dominated by a newer commercial strip development of fast food and discount stores. The western portion of the area (west of Washington Avenue) contains primarily National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwellings dating to the 1920s and 1930s, but other than the aforementioned church, none of these are architecturally significant.

AREA SS-B

The West Side Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Area SS-B) does not warrant further study. This area comprises all of the designated study area west of Roosevelt Avenue and the two blocks west of North Main Street between West Fifth

Street and West Sixth Street. The southern quarter of this area (south of West Second Street) is dominated by commercial strip development serving U.S. Highway 64 and vacant land. The rest Area SS-B (north of West Second Street) contains primarily modest examples of National Folk (approximately 40%) and Bungalow/Craftsman (approximately 40%) style single dwellings, the majority of which are in poor condition and/or have been altered by additions, and most have asbestos or vinyl siding. Newer, modest examples of Ranch style houses and vacant lots are interspersed throughout the area. Approximately ten percent (10%) of the buildings in this area are non-residential.



Areas Not Warranting Further Study - Sand Springs

XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Location

The absolute map location of the city of Bristow is 35.83327° North Latitude and 96.39397° West Longitude (Figure 1). In 1990 the city of Bristow's population was 4,062. Bristow's relative location is in central Creek County in northeastern Oklahoma, between the Cimarron River to the north and the North Canadian River to the south. Bristow is approximately 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the Creek County seat of Sapulpa, 32 miles (51 kilometers) southwest of Tulsa, and 68 miles (109 kilometers) northeast of Oklahoma City.

The absolute map location of the city of Broken Arrow is 36.03752° North Latitude and 95.78718° West Longitude (Figure 2). In 1990 Broken Arrow's population was 58,043. Broken Arrow's relative location is in southeastern Tulsa County in northeastern Oklahoma, between the Arkansas River to the west and south, and the Verdigris River to the east and north. Broken Arrow is approximately 13 miles (19 kilometers) southeast of the Tulsa County seat of Tulsa and 104 miles (168 kilometers) northeast of Oklahoma City.

The absolute map location of the city of Sand Springs is 36.13951° North Latitude and 96.13004° West Longitude (Figure 3). In 1990 Sand Springs' population was 15,346. Sand Springs' relative location is in western Tulsa County in northeastern Oklahoma, along the north bank of the Arkansas River. Sand Springs is approximately 7 miles (10 kilometers) west of Tulsa and 91 miles (147 kilometers) northeast of Oklahoma City.

The Location of Bristow in Creek County

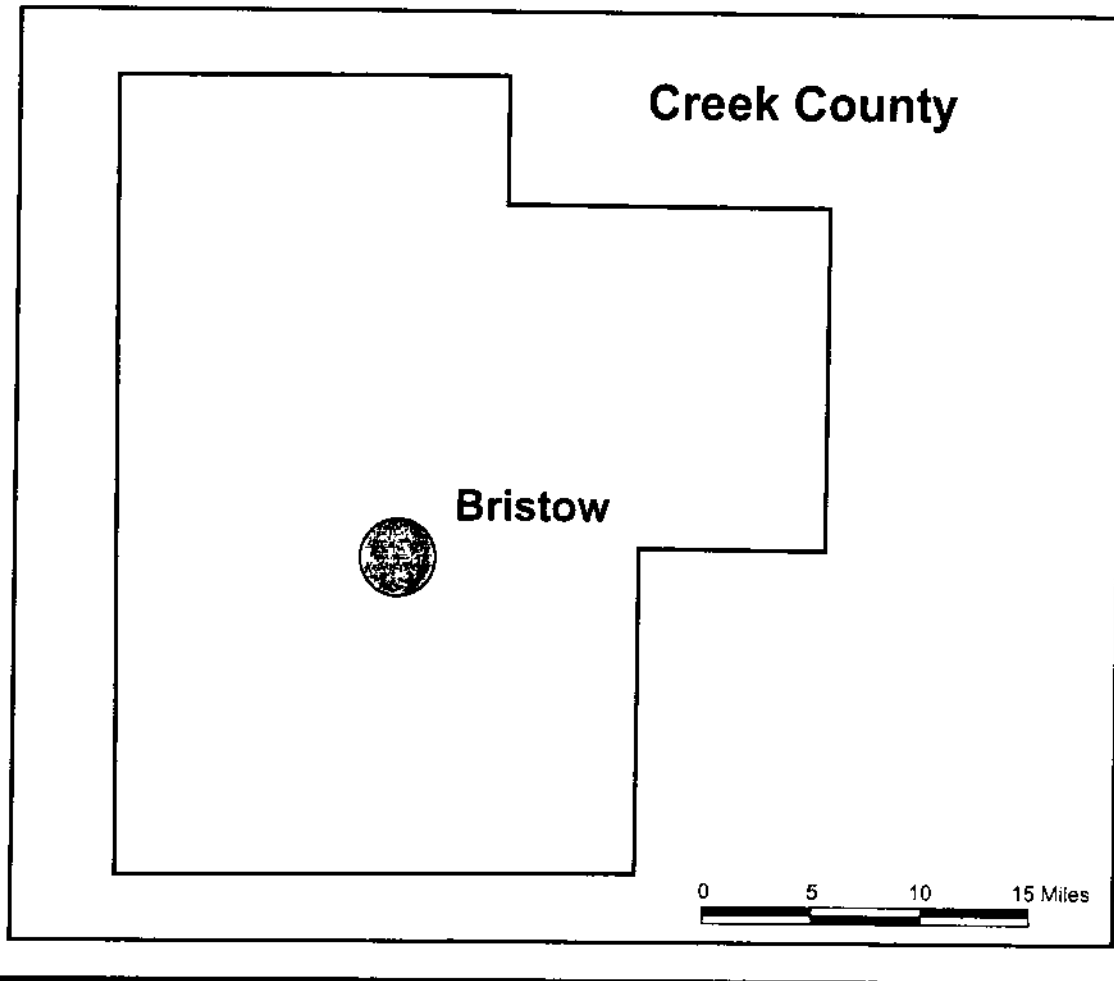
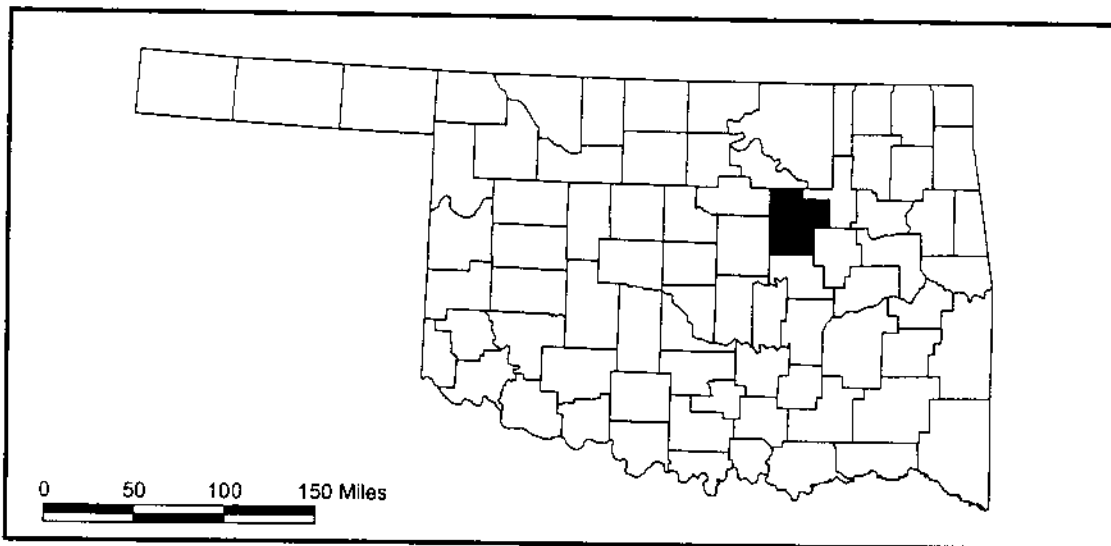


Figure 1.

The Location of Broken Arrow in Tulsa County

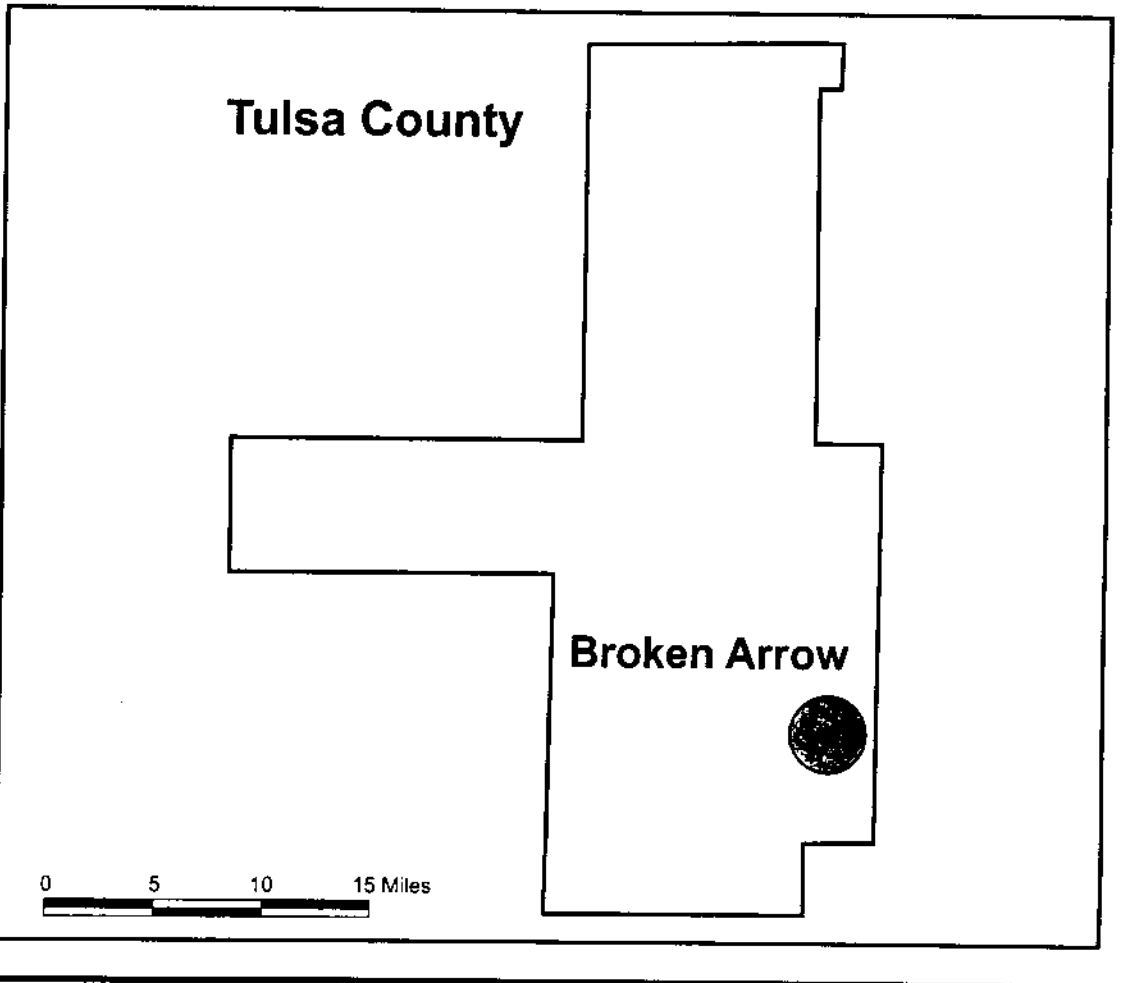
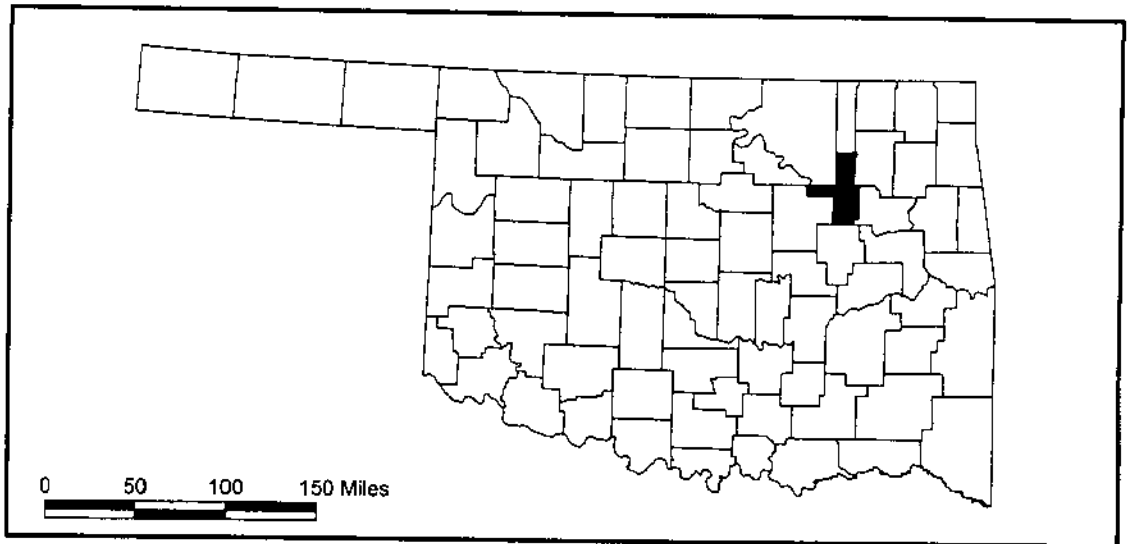


Figure 2.

The Location of Sand Springs in Tulsa County

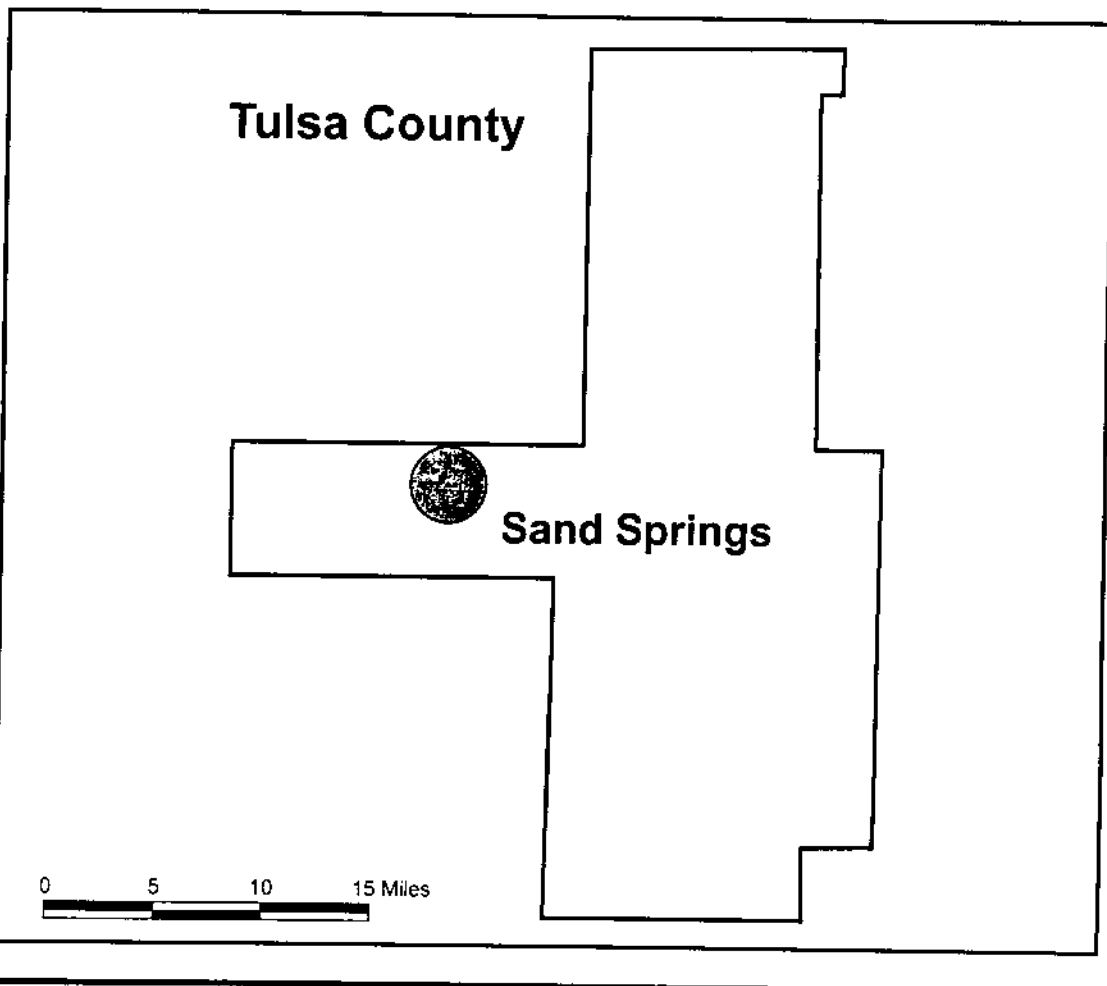
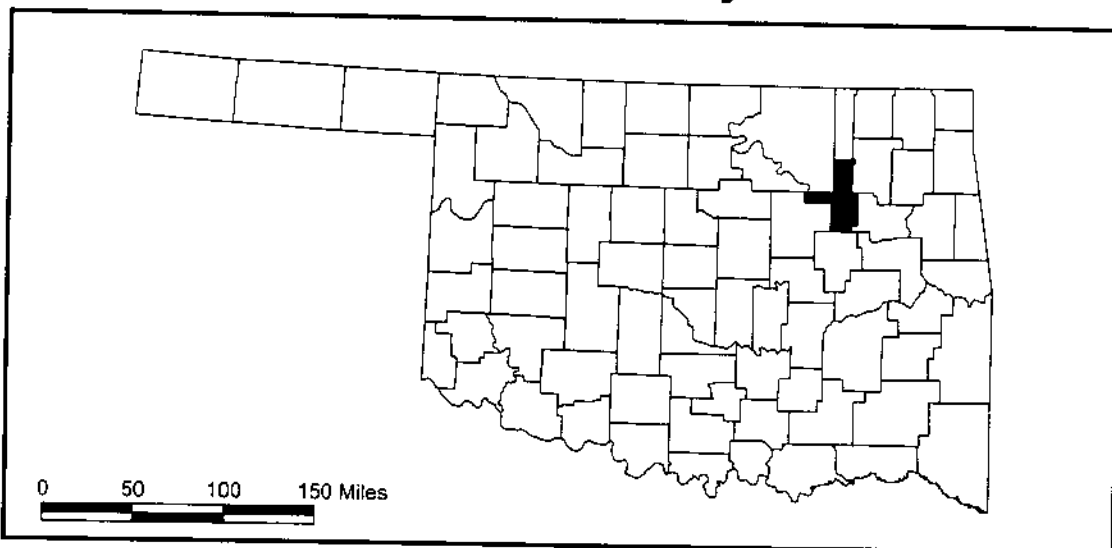


Figure 3.

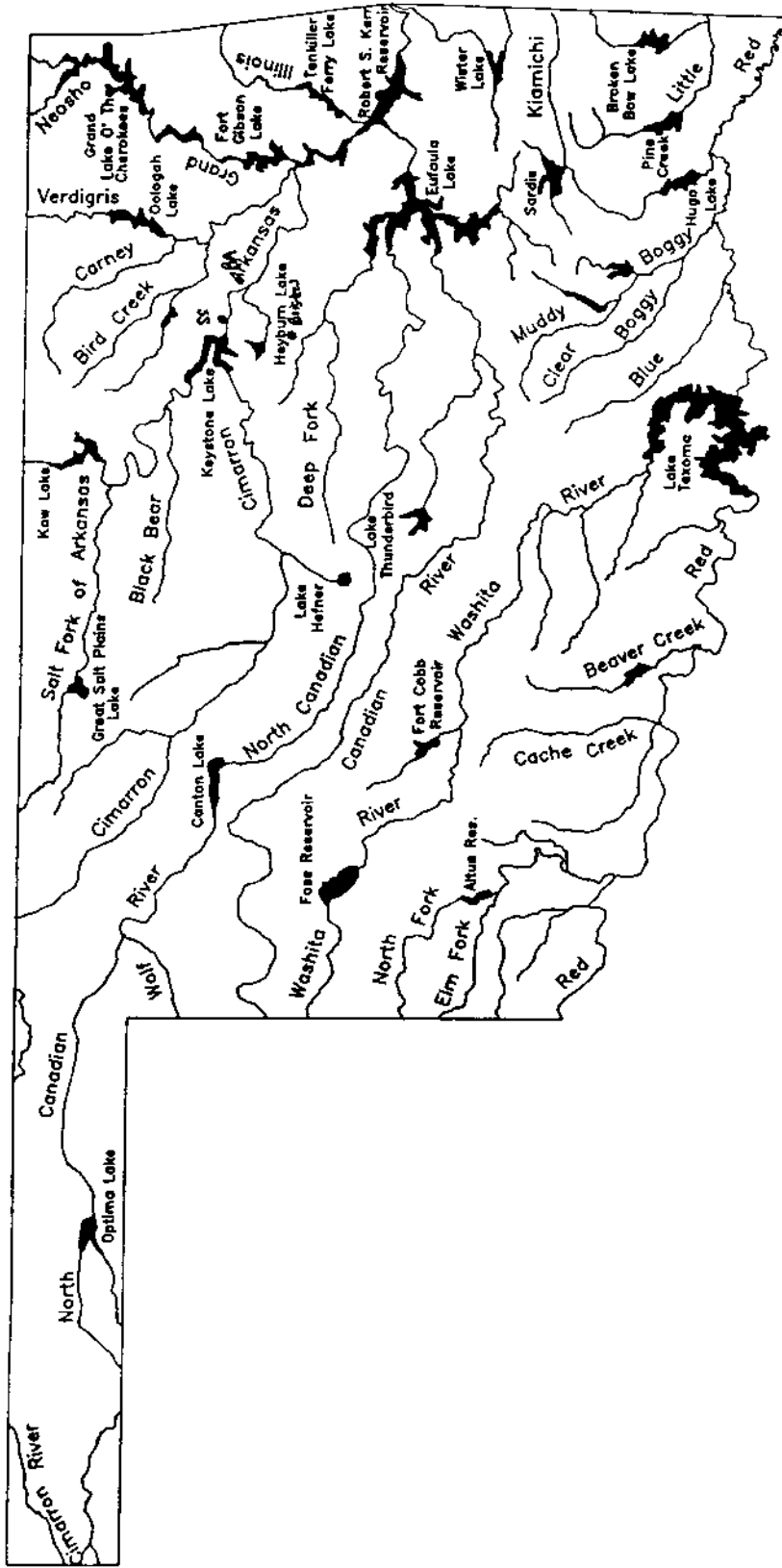
Physical Geography

In terms of physical geography, the three study towns are located within Oklahoma's Sandstone Hills physiographic region, an area of moderate-elevation, north-south aligned hilly terrain that resists general weathering due to presence of hard minerals within the upper bedrock (Figure 4). Broken Arrow, located farthest east, rests along the boundary of this region and the Prairie Plains, an important crop and livestock-producing plain in northeastern Oklahoma. Each of the three towns are located between 700 and 900 feet in elevation and are drained by middle Arkansas River and its tributaries. Bristow and Broken Arrow are located on relatively high, rolling terrain, and Sand Springs is located on the higher bluffs along the north bank of the Arkansas River. The Arkansas was originally unnavigable upstream of Muskogee, but near Broken Arrow it has been extensively channelized with an elaborate lock and dam system that enables heavy barge access to the Port of Catoosa just east of Tulsa. Several notable man-made reservoirs lie within a short driving distance from the three study towns, including Heyburn Lake north of Bristow, Skiatook Lake and Keystone Reservoir north of Sand Springs, and Fort Gibson Reservoir east of Broken Arrow (Figure 5).

The climate of the region in which the three study towns is located includes an average annual rainfall that ranges between 38 and 42 inches. The average daily January air temperatures in the three towns range between 32°F and 34°F, and the average July temperatures range between 80°F and 82°F. The region's growing season is average for Oklahoma, with approximately 275-285 days with temperatures above 32°F (Figure 6).

Natural vegetation and soil quality vary considerably in the three towns. Bristow

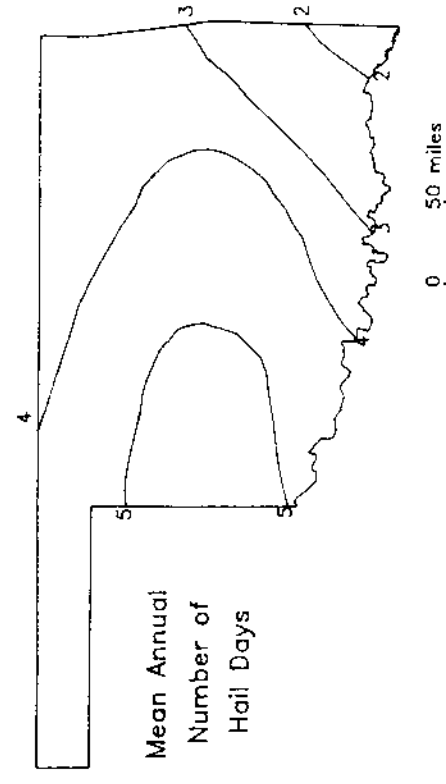
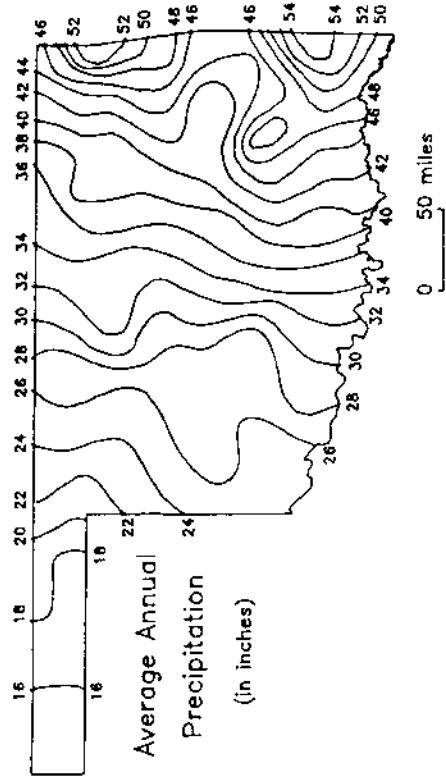
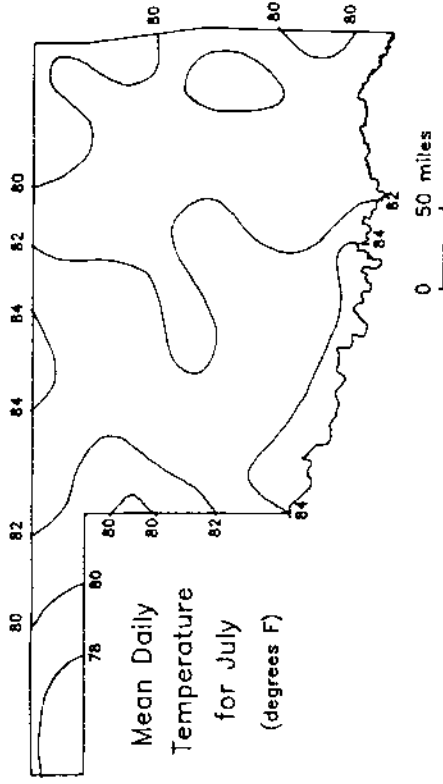
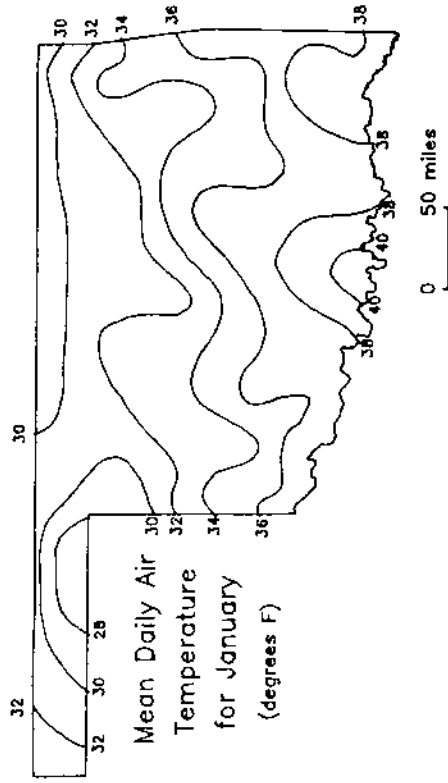
Rivers and Lakes



Source: Water Atlas of Oklahoma 1983

Figure 5.

Temperature and Precipitation



Data: Oklahoma Climatological Survey 1990

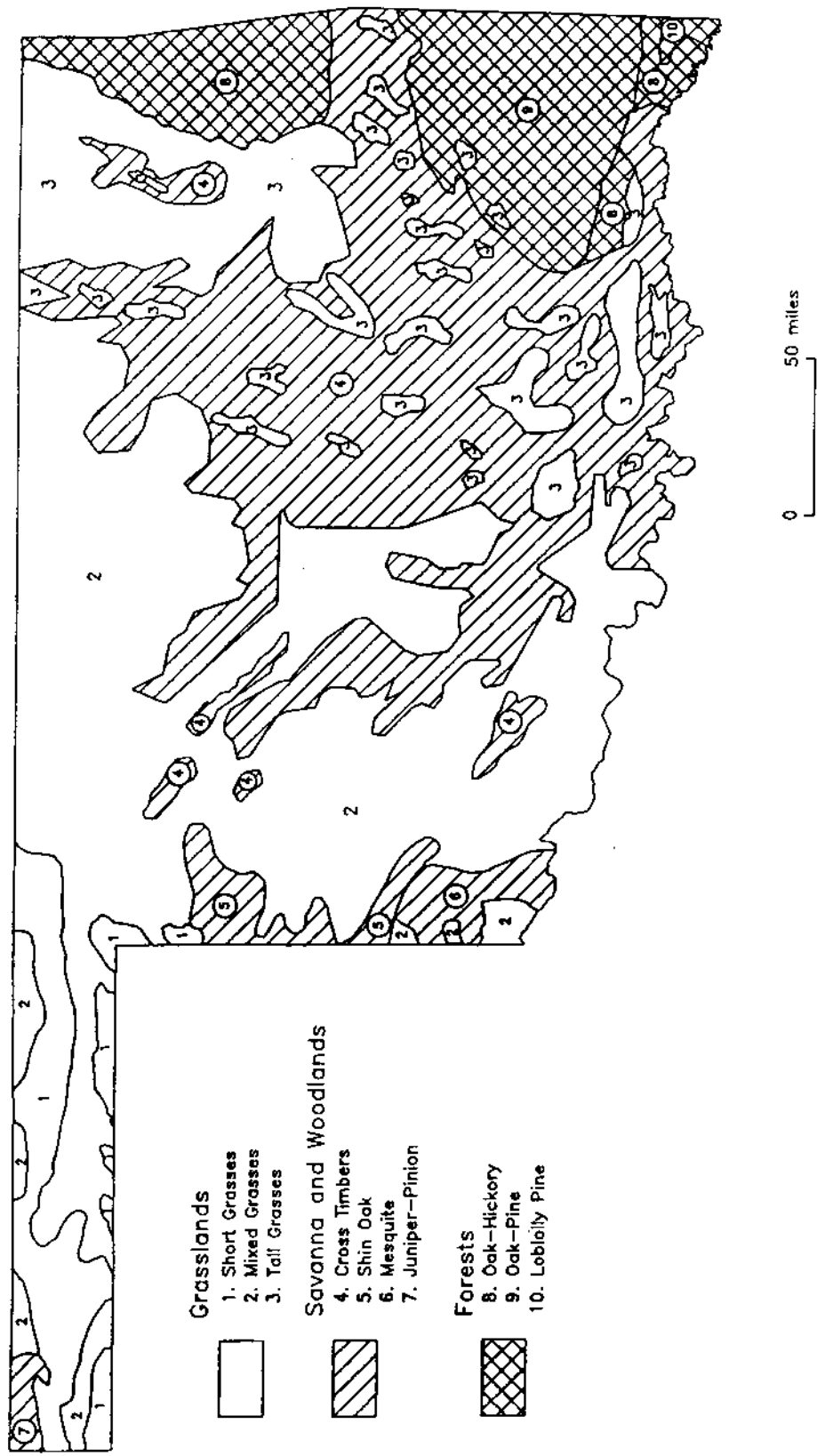
Figure 6.

is located squarely within the Cross Timbers vegetation region, a woodland/savanna region of dense blackjack and post oak timber interspersed with juniper (Figure 7). It is also a region dominated by alfisols, which are less-productive soils formed in areas where evapotranspiration rates exceed precipitation (Figure 8). Sand Springs, located along the Arkansas bluffs, contains riparian vegetation associated with sandy, well-drained soils (see Figures 7, 8). The area around Broken Arrow, located on high ground in the tall grass vegetation region bordering the Prairie Plains, contains an abundance of mollisols, which are among the most fertile soil types (see Figures 7, 8). Vegetation and soils have played an important role in shaping the agricultural makeup of the three study towns; the industrial town of Sand Springs contains poor crop potential, Bristow's timberlands played out early from intensive cotton farming, but Broken Arrow grew early as an agricultural center in a more fertile region.

Native Americans

The Creek Nation of Indian Territory, within which the three study towns emerged, was established after the Indian Removal Act of 1830 (Figure 9). Although some rural Yuchi settlements were located near the Sand Springs study area, few people occupied the areas of the three towns until immediately after the Civil War, when the federal government reduced the Creek Nation's western lands as a reparation for siding with the Confederacy (Figure 10). Within the reduced Creek Nation, Bristow emerged in the center of Okmulgee District and Broken Arrow emerged in Coweta District; in 1908 Sand Springs appeared just south of the Cherokee Nation boundary (Figure 11).

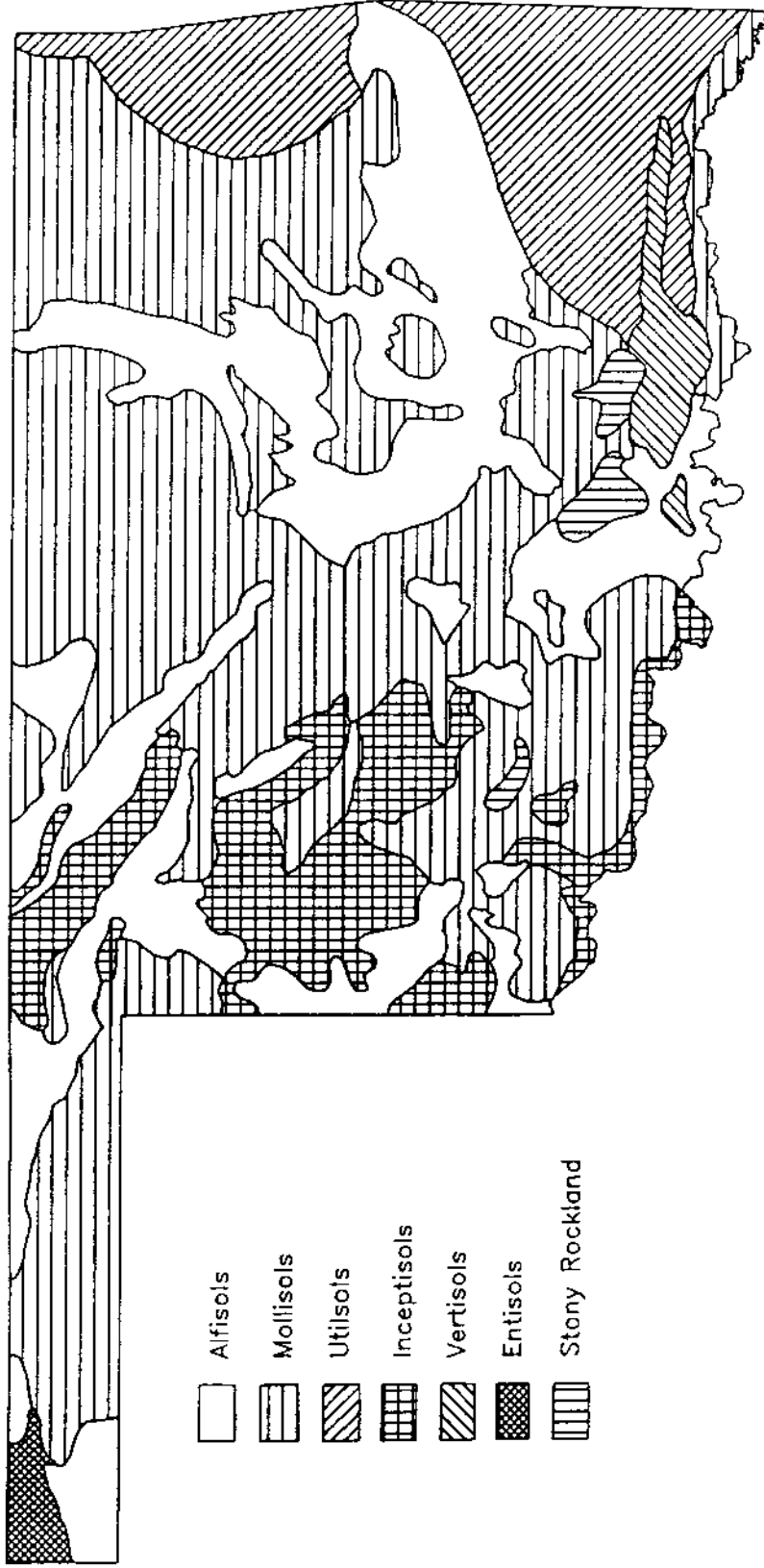
Natural Vegetation



Source: Oklahoma in Maps 1979

Figure 7.

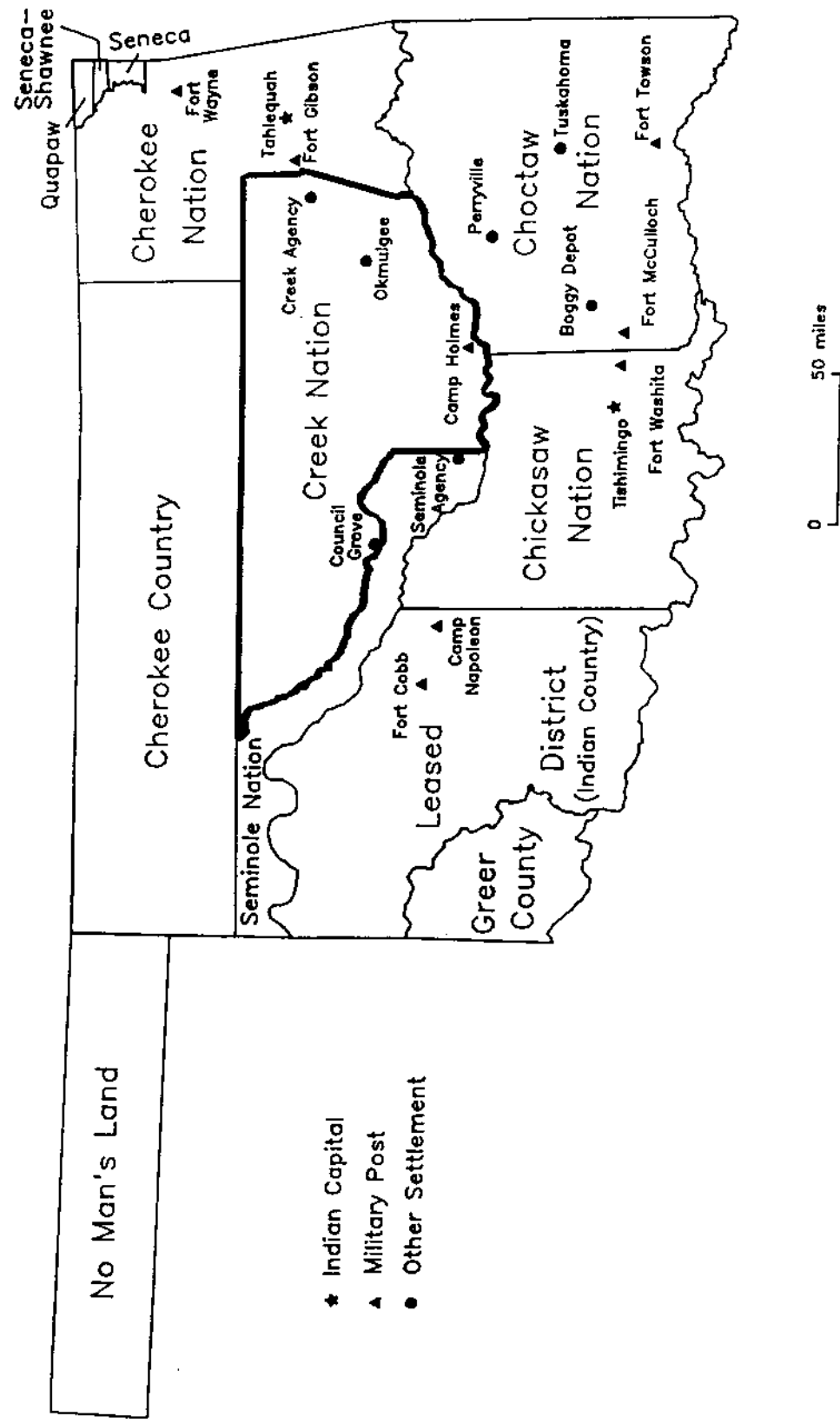
Generalized Soils



Source: Oklahoma in Maps 1979

Figure 8.
1-4

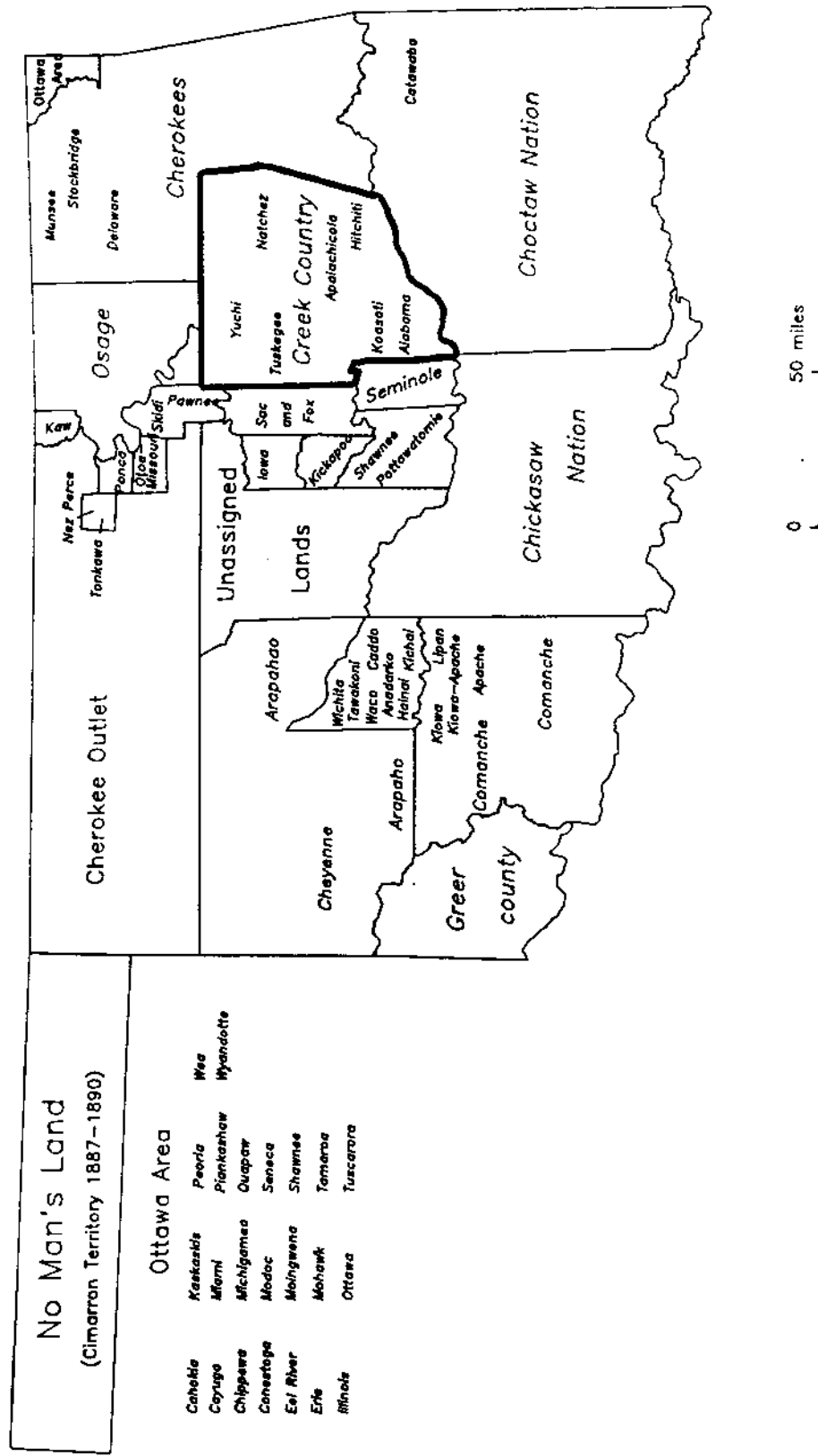
Indian Lands 1866



Source: History of Oklahoma 1925

Figure 9.

Indian Lands 1889



Sources: U.S. Indian Bureau 1889, Oklahoma: A History of the Sooner State 1964, History of Oklahoma 1925

Figure 10.

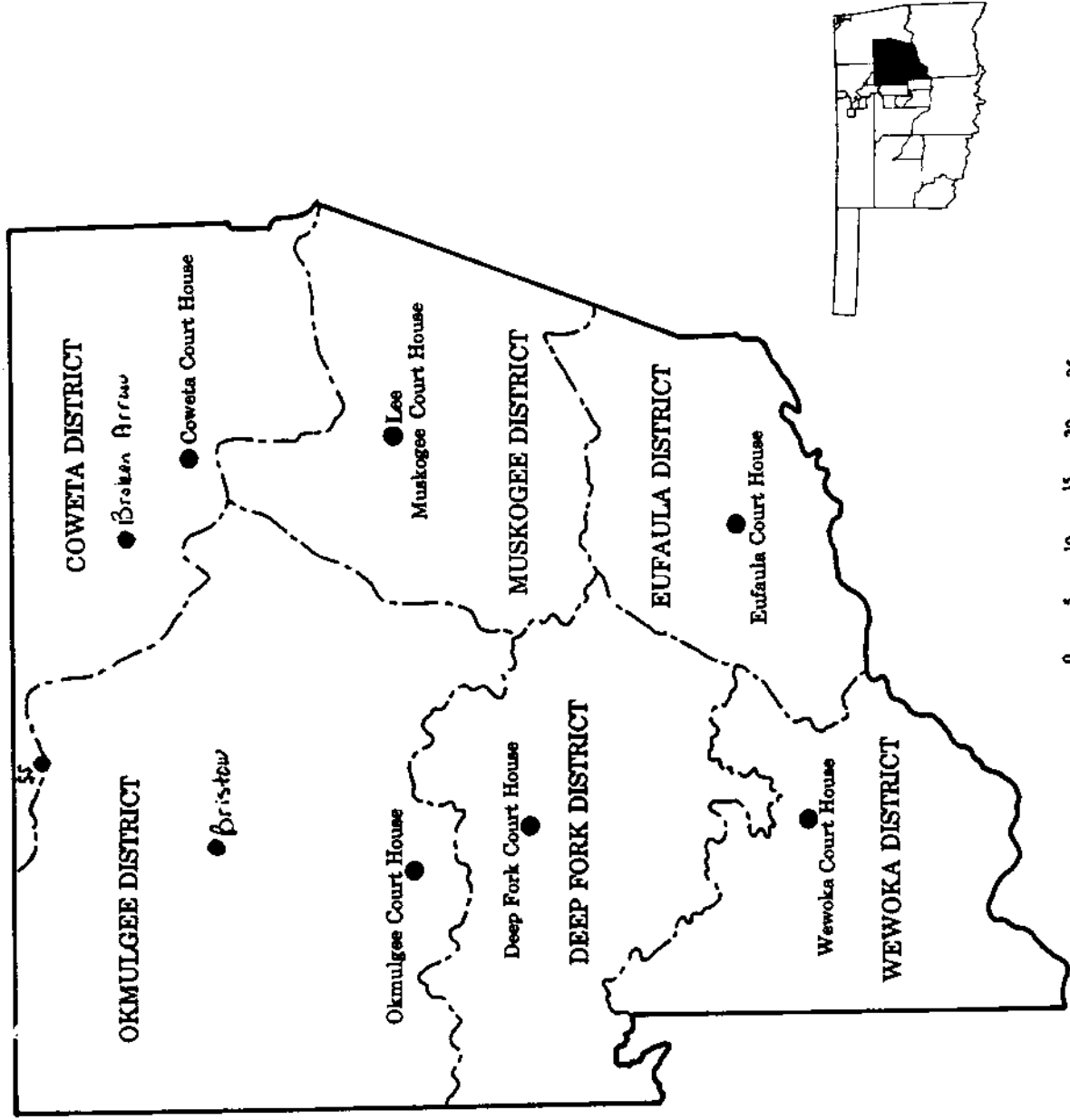


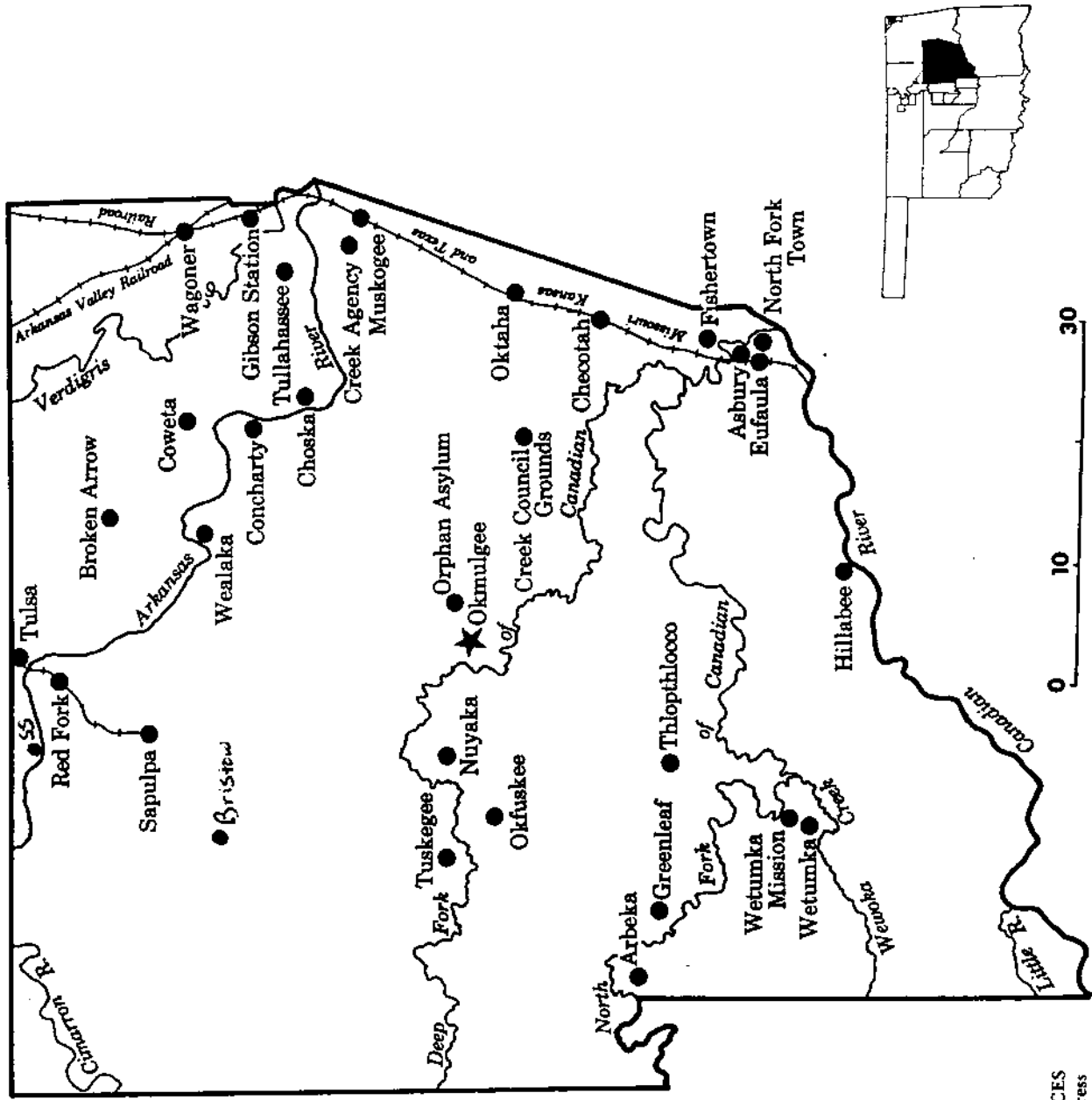
Figure 11.

CREEK NATION: POLITICAL DIVISIONS
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Since the war emancipated Creek-owned black slaves, some of the first permanent settlers to the region were of Creek freedmen, who migrated to isolated lowland areas in the 1870s. The three study areas were located within this sparsely-populated, frontier region, which was peripheral to the more important places in the Creek Nation (Figure 12). In the last decades of the nineteenth century white and Creek cattle ranchers laid claim to the excellent prairie uplands to the west, bringing to the region the Texas cattle culture and permanent, albeit extralegal, settlement beyond the old Creek riparian homeland. Creek Nation ranchers, however, retained hold of these lands only as long as they were able to keep the railroads out, until the mid-1880s. When Congress reduced restrictions on Indian Territory railroad development, the open range began to give way to farm settlement. By 1900, the regional railroad network had crystalized, favoring a few existing settlements, creating many new towns, and dooming many more to isolation and eventual abandonment (Figure 13).

The most significant event preceding settlement in the region of the three study towns was the allotment of Creek lands—the division of individual parcels from the whole—which occurred during the late 1890s and early 1900s. Most of the land that made up the western Creek Nation was unoccupied until the 1890s, when large numbers of non-Indians settled in the region, mostly illegally. Despite measures to avoid large scale individual Indian land losses, a considerable amount of the property allotted to Creek citizens found its way to non-Indian ownership shortly after the turn of the century.

The railroad towns of Bristow and Broken Arrow were established during the allotment period and approved for town settlement by the federal government. Both



CREEK NATION: IMPORTANT PLACES
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Figure 12

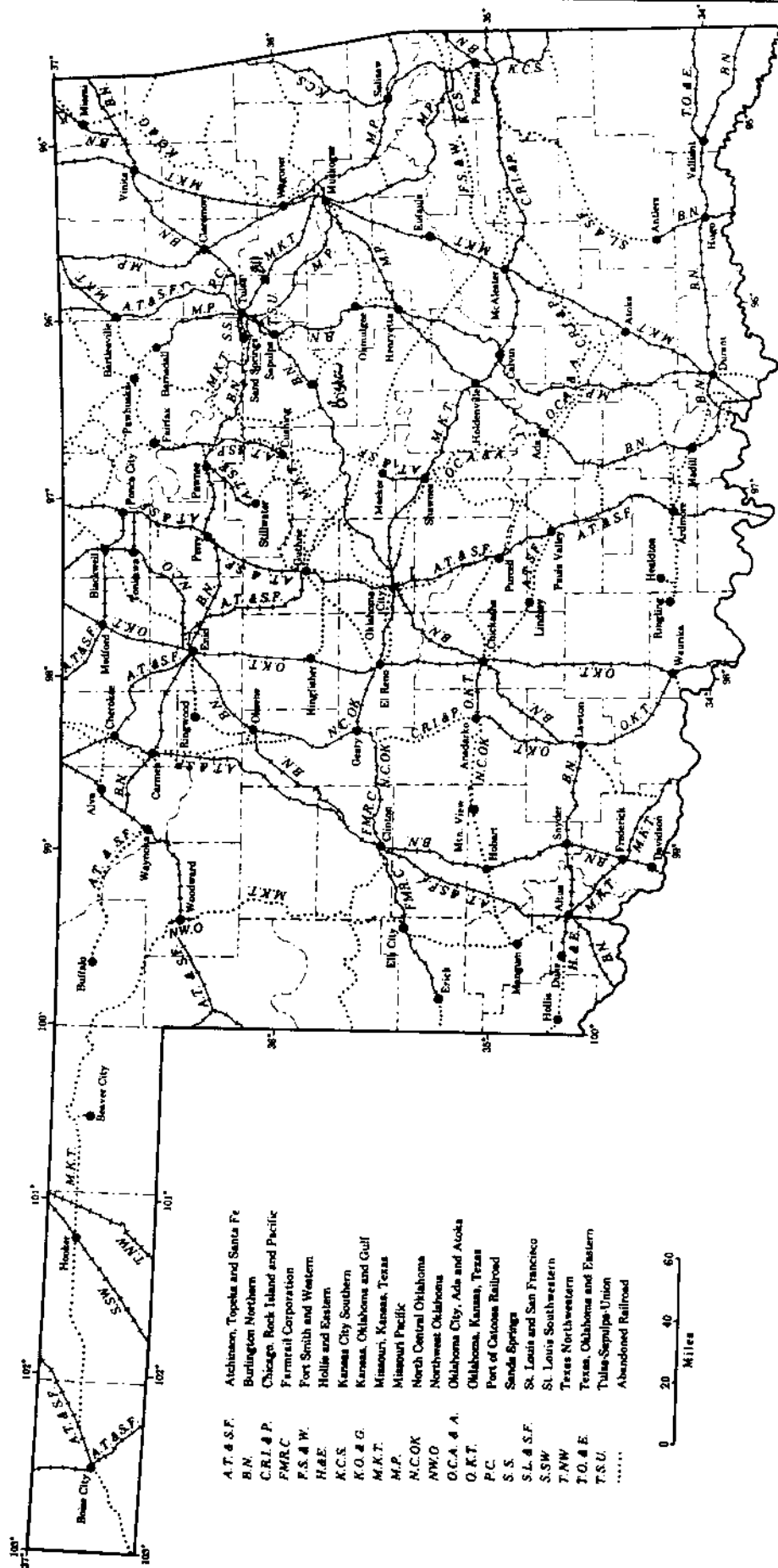


Figure 13.

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA, 1870-1985
 © 1986 by the University of Oklahoma Press

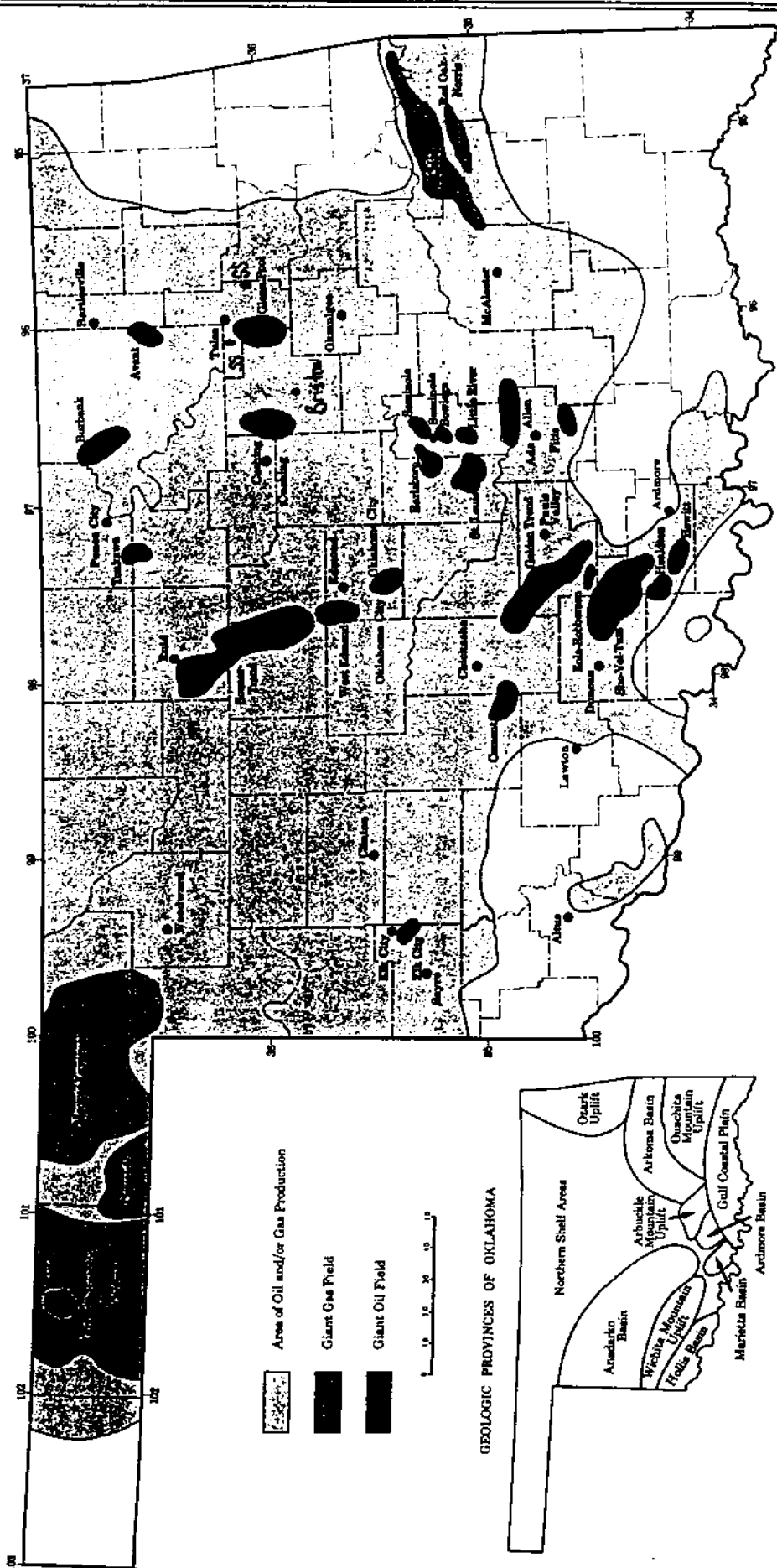
townsites had existed earlier as small, rural hamlets. As “government” towns, they were segregated from the allotted domain of the Creek Nation. Sand Springs, which was established after the Creek allotment process had been completed, was platted on allotted land purchased by Charles Page.

Natural Resources

Mineral and other natural resources also attracted settlers to the three study towns. In the 1910s and 1920s, Bristow boomed due to its service activities associated with the giant Cushing oil field (Figure 14). Sand Springs was founded by an oil magnate, and Broken Arrow was also affected by Tulsa’s rapid growth as an oil and gas center. Prior to petroleum, low quality coal was dug near Broken Arrow (Figure 15). Natural gas (for power generation), fresh spring water (supplied to Tulsa), and Arkansas River sand (for the glass industry) were also important to the industrial growth of Sand Springs.

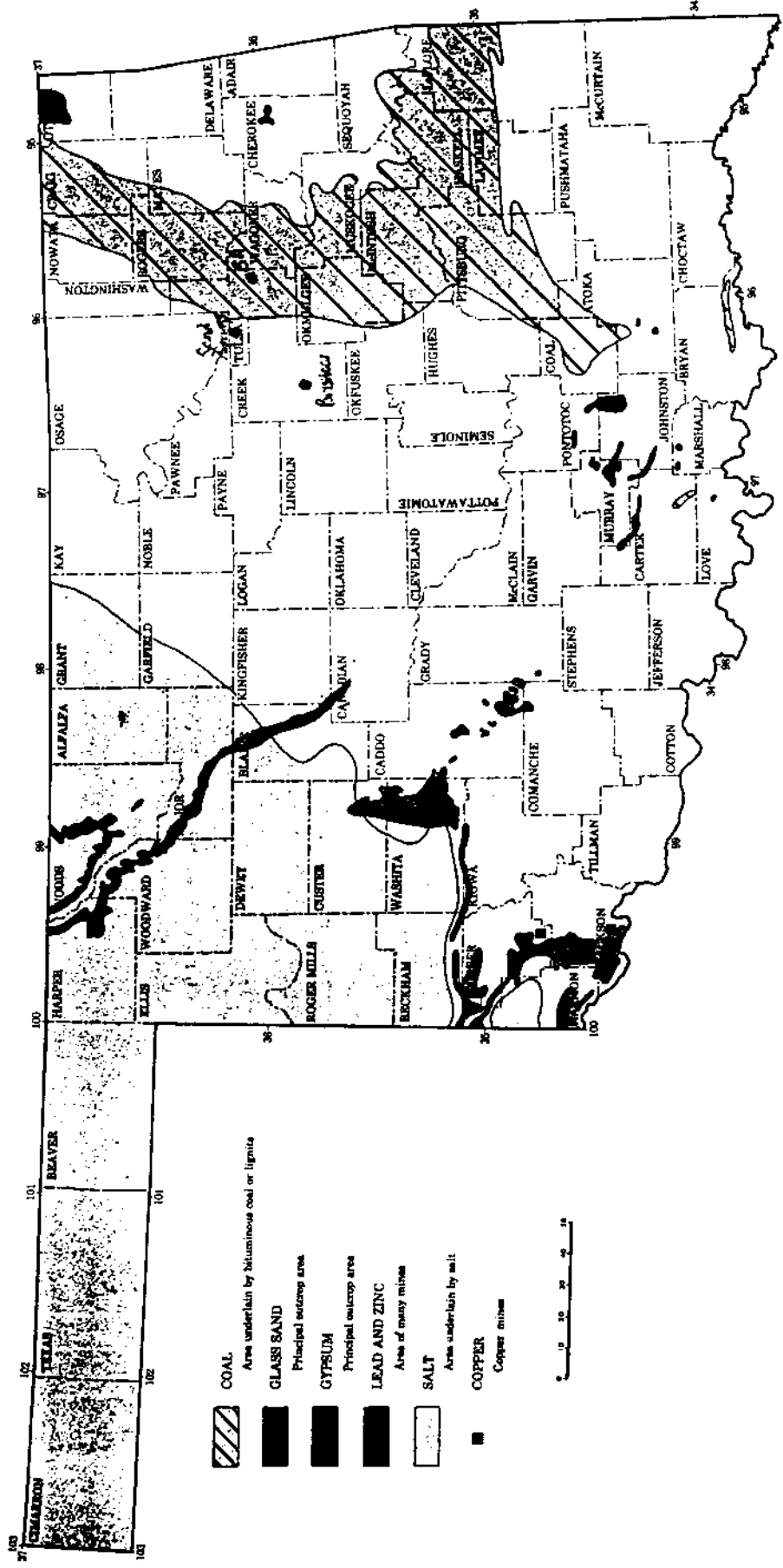
Agriculture

Agriculture has been important to each of the three towns. Although agricultural production in the region at the end of the twentieth century is classified as one of mixed farming and livestock production (Figure 16), it should be noted that the region was much more intensively farmed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cotton and corn dominated until the mid 1900s, when the federal government made it feasible for landowners, long indebted by environmental degradation (soil erosion) and falling commodity prices, allowed farmers to withdraw land from cultivation.



PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
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Figure 14.



MINERAL RESOURCES OTHER THAN PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
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Figure 15.

