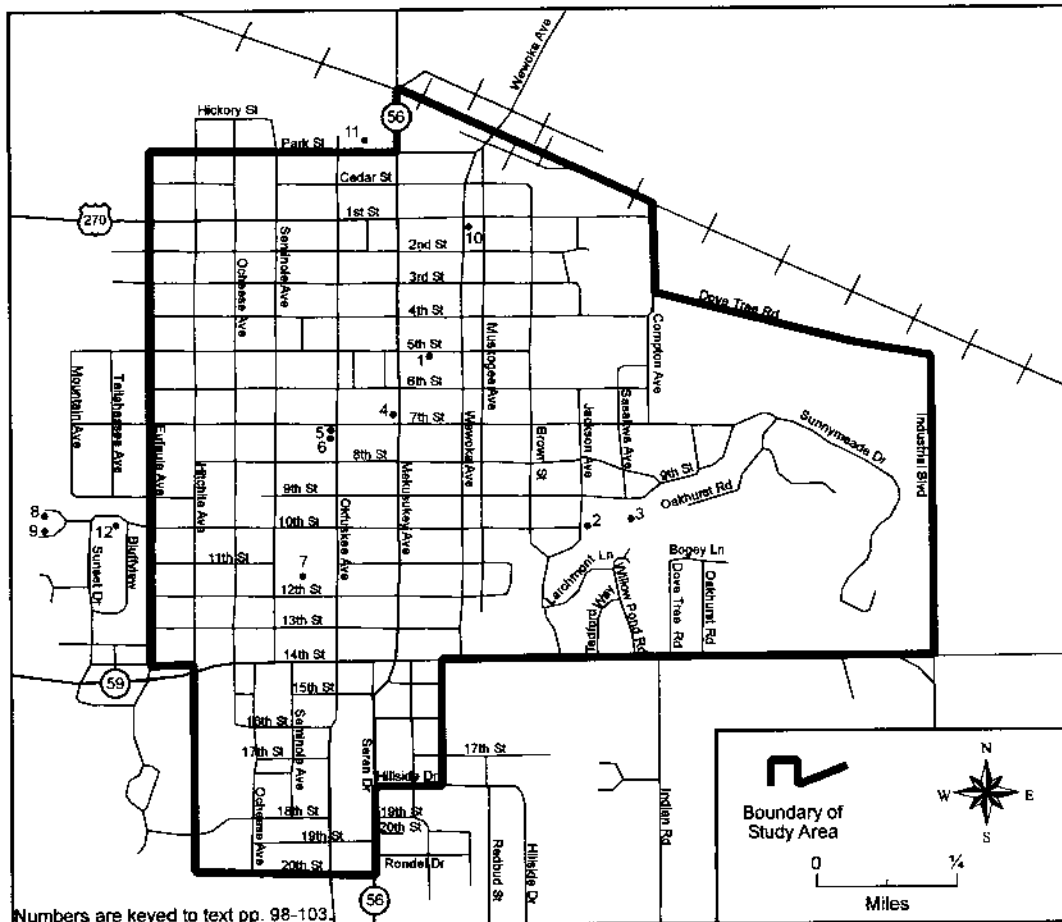


# National Register Eligible Properties

## Wewoka, Oklahoma



## **XI. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND SITES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY**

### **Henryetta**

#### Name (if available) and Address

1. Boerstler Brothers Wholesale Grocery  
North First Street at Trudgeon
2. Truss Bridge  
South Second Street at Corporation
3. Harr Apartments  
406-414 North Fourth Street
4. First Christian Church  
North Fifth Street at Cummings
5. Old Public Library  
301 North Sixth Street
6. H. E. Whipps House  
401 North Sixth Street
7. W. Y. Switzer House  
207 South Sixth Street
8. Hammon and Powell House  
311 South Sixth Street
9. O. W. Meacham House  
401 South Sixth Street
10. W. E. Thomas House  
1311 South Seventh Street
11. First Church of God  
307 West Barclay Street
12. Clayton and J. H. Lincoln House  
302 West Broadway Street
13. H. D. Jones House  
503 West Broadway Street
14. O. J. Pharoah House  
711 West Broadway Street
15. 1202 West Broadway Street
16. Cameron Field  
South C Street at Jack Gibson Drive
17. Jack Deskin House  
111 West Clegern Street

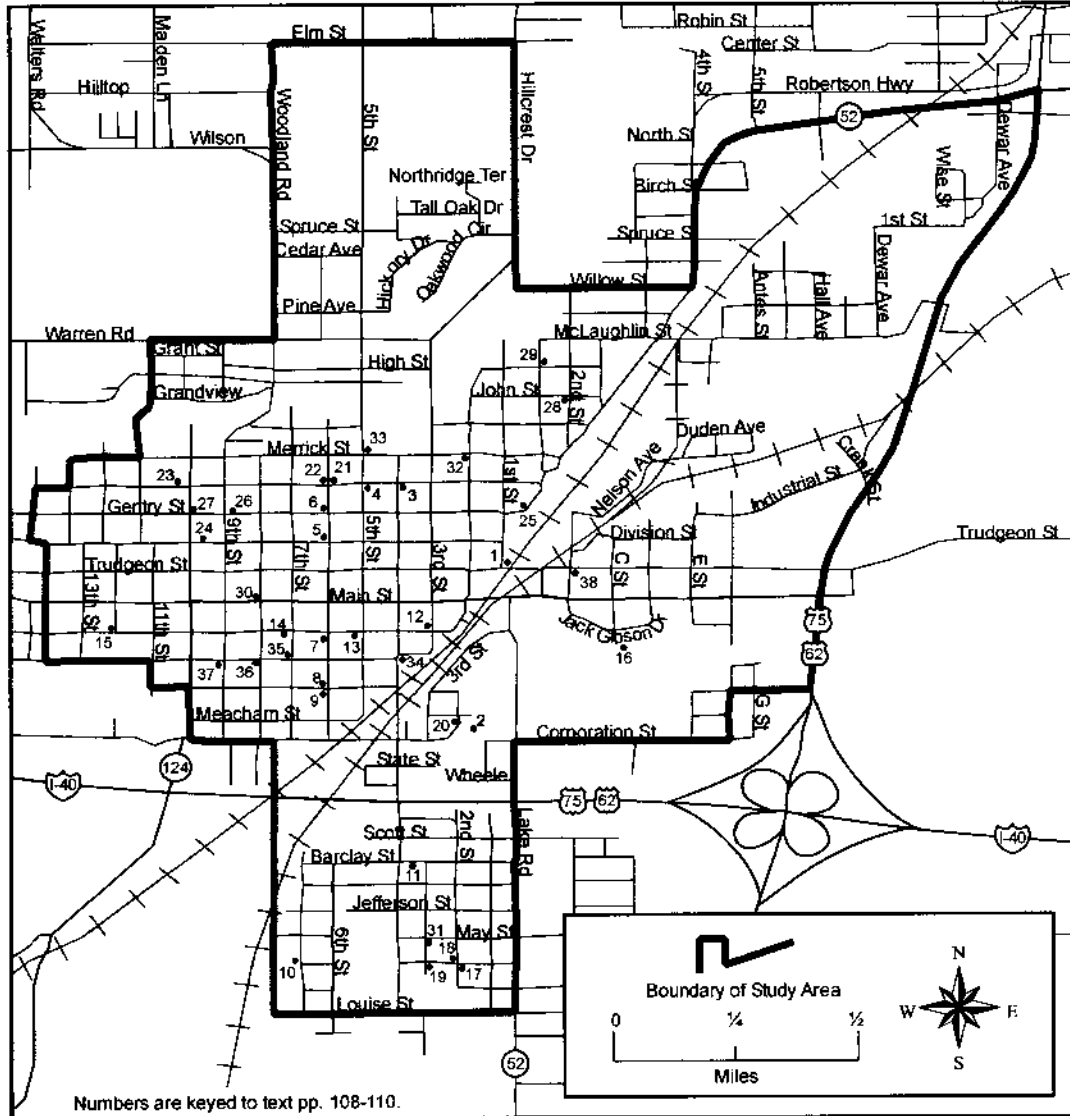
Name (if available) and Address

18. J. G. Hamilton House  
202 West Clegern Street
19. W. S. Harmon House  
211 West Clegern Street
20. E. H. Edwards House  
206 West Corporation Street
21. Grace Episcopal Church  
510(?) West Cummings Street
22. J. E. Kincaid House  
602 West Cummings Street
23. T. J. Barkley House  
1006 West Cummings Street
24. E. D. Brown House  
908 West Division Street
25. George McClearg House  
112 East Gentry Street
26. B. C. Rogers House  
810 West Gentry Street
27. Duncan McKay House  
912 West Gentry Street
28. Steve Kacynski House  
209 East John Street
29. Frank Qutter House  
202 East Lewis Street
30. Walt's DX Service Station  
802 West Main Street
31. J. P. Swann House  
209 West May Street
32. J. S. Holcombe House  
201 West Merrick Street
33. E. W. Smith House  
412 West Merrick Street
34. R. L. Cox House  
311 West Moore Street
35. L. D. Everly House  
702 West Moore Street
36. Barney Fields House  
801 West Moore Street

Name (if available) and Address

37. S. F. Francis House  
1005 West Moore Street
38. G. B. Johnston House  
301 East Trudgeon Street

# Properties Warranting Further Study Henryetta, Oklahoma



## **Holdenville**

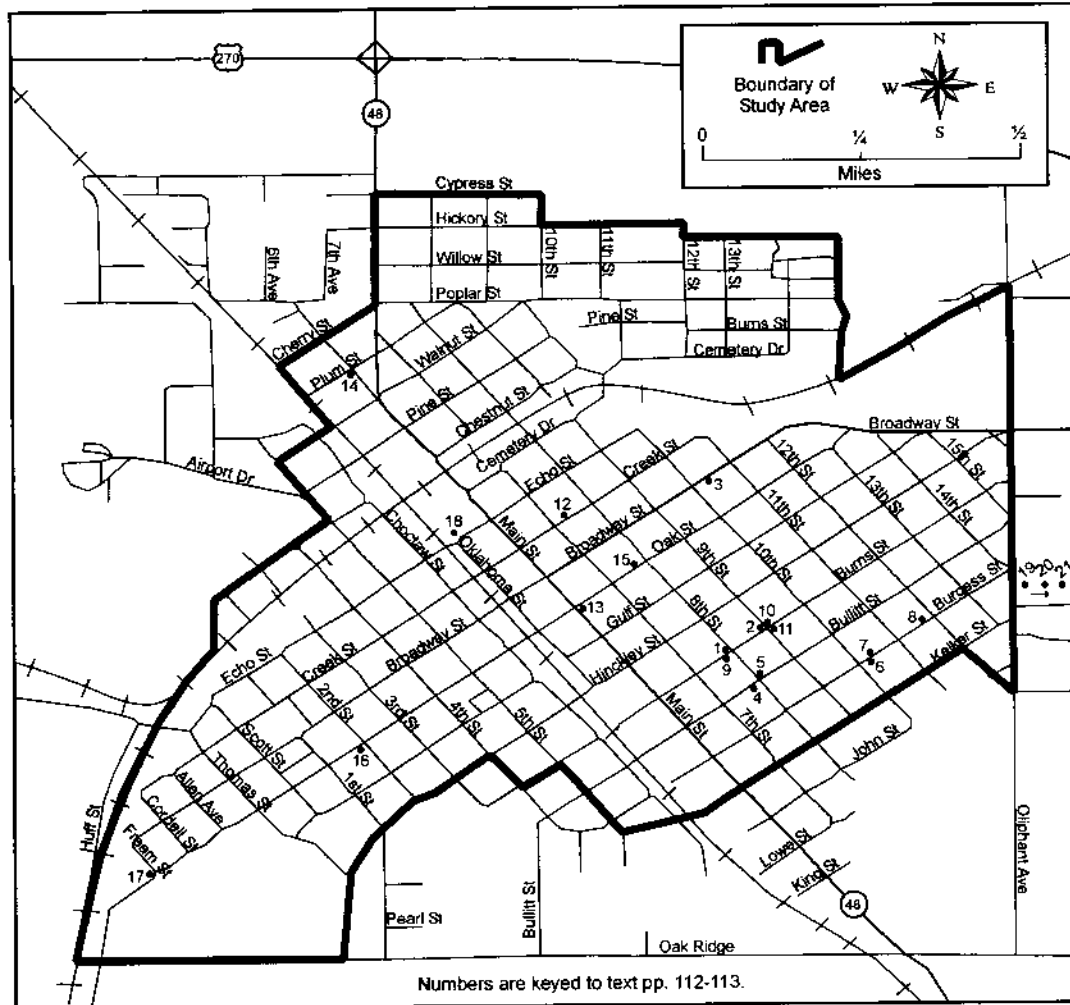
### Name (if available) and Address

1. J. O. Elliston House  
421 East Eighth Street
2. F. R. Howell House  
423 East Ninth Street
3. 513(?) North Broadway Street
4. B. Rixleben House  
209 North Bullitt Street
5. Jimmie Allen House  
300 North Bullitt Street
6. Jim Harmon House  
503 North Burgess Street
7. G. A. Robinson House  
506 North Burgess Street
8. John Kirk House  
616 North Burgess Street
9. R. D. Starbuck House  
215 North Burns Street
10. Madge McClain House  
400 North Burns Street
11. R. D. Howell House  
401 North Burns Street
12. F. F. Morris House  
216 North Creek Street
13. G. L. Benson Building  
200-212 East Main Street
14. Bessie Terry House  
626 West Main Street
15. Minnie Arnold House  
220 North Oak Street
16. Oliver Mathis House  
602 South Oak Street
17. H. I. Sunderland House  
1124 South Oak Street
18. A. L. Pallmer Building  
309 West Oklahoma Avenue

Name (if available) and Address

19. Letta Williams House  
307 Country Club Drive
20. F. L. Warren House  
308 Country Club Drive
21. Frank Crane House  
408 Country Club Drive

# Properties Warranting Further Study Holdenville, Oklahoma



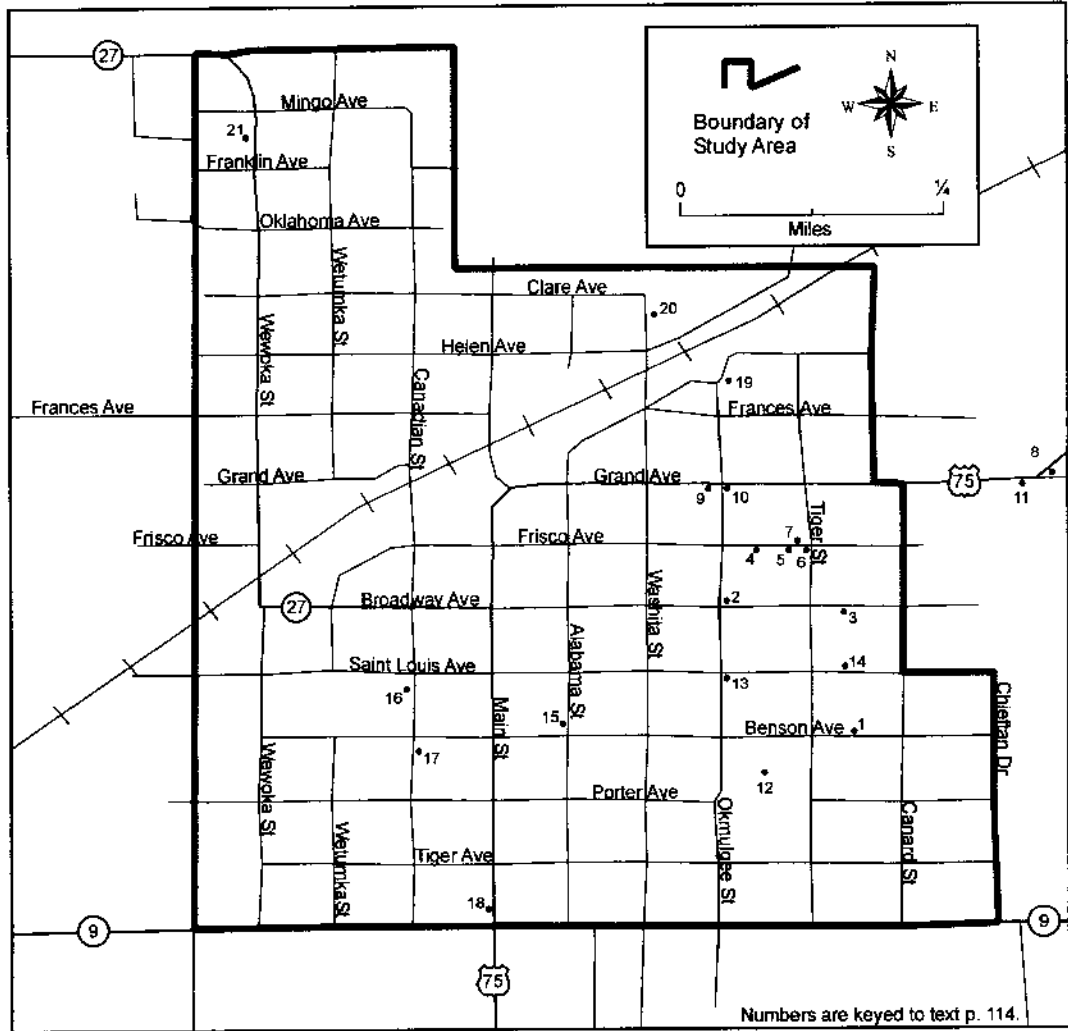


## **Wetumka**

### Name (if available) and Address

1. 515 East Benson Avenue
2. 401 East Broadway Avenue
3. 508 East Broadway Avenue
4. 412 East Frisco Avenue
5. 424 East Frisco Avenue
6. 426 East Frisco Avenue
7. 429 East Frisco Avenue
8. East Grand Avenue at Highway 75
9. Jack Herring House  
312 East Grand Avenue
10. 400 East Grand Avenue
11. 606 East Grand Avenue
12. Home Economics Building  
400 Block East Porter Avenue
13. 402 East Saint Louis Avenue
14. 523 East Saint Louis Avenue
15. 214 South Alabama Street
16. Central Public School  
South Canadian Street at Saint Louis Avenue
17. 309 South Canadian Street
18. 510 South Main Street
19. Grain Storage Tanks  
North Frances Avenue at Okmulgee Street
20. Wetumka Light and Water Plant  
500 Block North Washita Street
21. Douglass School/Masterbilt Motors of Wetumka  
802-812 North Wewoka Street

# Properties Warranting Further Study Wetumka, Oklahoma



## **Wewoka**

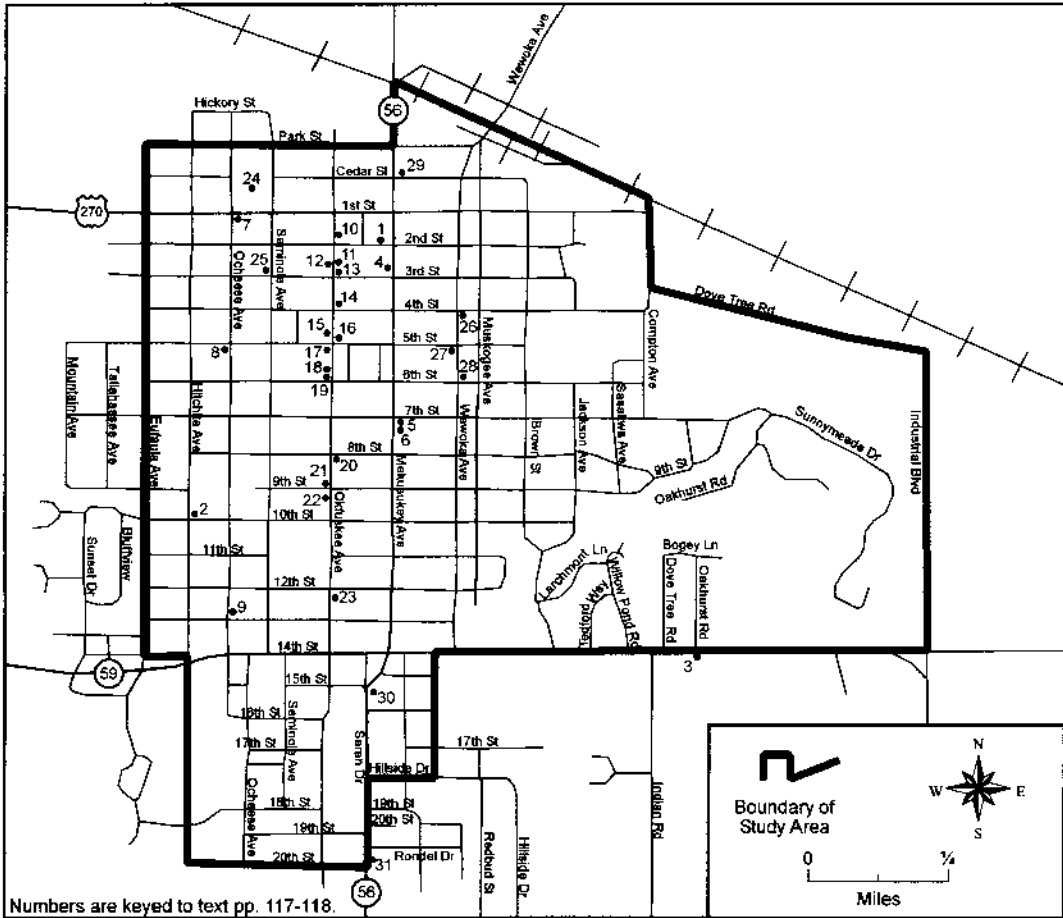
### Name (if available) and Address

1. Knight Hospital  
213 West Second Street
2. H. J. Hoff House  
515 West Tenth Street
3. 520 East Fourteenth Street
4. C. C. Vance House  
207 South Mekusukey Avenue
5. First Presbyterian Church  
700-702 South Mekusukey Avenue
6. T. E. Burch House  
708 South Mekusukey Avenue
7. Jones Temple C.M.E.  
108 South Ocheese Avenue
8. D. A. Jackson House  
501 South Ocheese Avenue
9. J. D. Sneed House  
1220 South Ocheese Avenue
10. Cutlip Apartments  
118 South Okfuskee Avenue
11. First United Methodist Church  
202 South Okfuskee Avenue
12. J. E. Howard House  
215 South Okfuskee Avenue
13. A. C. Fisher House  
216 South Okfuskee Avenue
14. Belford Bats House  
324 South Okfuskee Avenue
15. D. H. Petty House  
419 South Okfuskee Avenue
16. First Christian Church  
419 South Okfuskee Avenue
17. 501 South Okfuskee Avenue
18. G. D. Malloy House  
515 South Okfuskee Avenue

Name (if available) and Address

19. F. G. Alex House  
523 South Okfuskee Avenue
20. V. L. Kiker House  
800 South Okfuskee Avenue
21. G. B. Van Sandt House  
825 South Okfuskee Avenue
22. A. B. S. Bontty House  
907 South Okfuskee Avenue
23. F. W. Crider House  
1204 South Okfuskee Avenue
24. Wewoka Gymnasium  
South Seminole Avenue at Cedar Street
25. Hattie B. Jones House  
219 South Seminole Avenue
26. Liberty Missionary Baptist Church  
400-402 South Wewoka Avenue
27. 501 South Wewoka Avenue
28. Wewoka Community Building  
524 South Wewoka Avenue
29. 135 West Cedar Street
30. 1430 South Seran Drive
31. 2012 South Seran Drive

# Properties Warranting Further Study Wewoka, Oklahoma



Numbers are keyed to text pp. 117-118.

## **XII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS**

### **Henryetta**

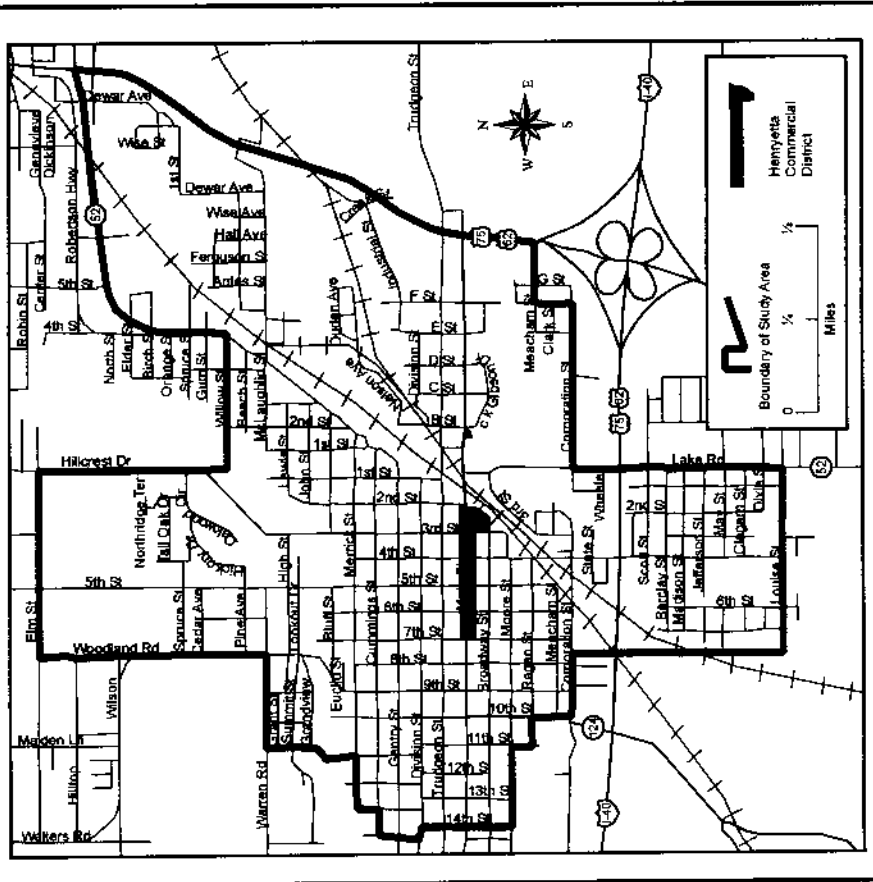
#### Henryetta Commercial District:

The Henryetta Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because it has functioned as the town's business district for more than a century. Indeed, many of the buildings date to the first and second decades of the town's existence, creating a notable concentration of historic properties. Several of the properties have been altered, namely by the addition of awnings or newer doors and windows. However, the overall historic fabric of "old Henryetta" is still discernable amid the mixture of Commercial style, Romanesque Revival, and more recent Art Deco influences.

The Henryetta Commercial District spans all or portions of nine city blocks along Main Street from Second to Seventh Street. Beginning at Second Street, the district includes the north side of Main Street to Sixth Street, the south side of Main Street between Second and Seventh streets, and the north side of Broadway between Second and Third streets. Within this district, the business hub centered on that portion of Main Street between Third and Sixth streets. To this day, this area still possesses the greatest concentration of historic properties.

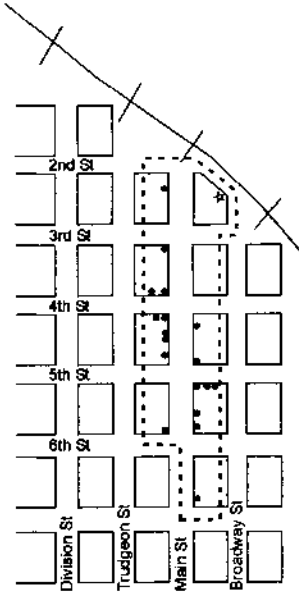
Banks, hotels, hardware stores, an opera house, and, later, movie theaters were constructed in this commercial district. Three of the oldest properties include the Citizen's Bank Building (412-414 West Main Street), the Francis Hotel (324(?) West Main Street), and the Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building (403-405 West Main Street). These properties date to the 1904-1907 period. With the exception of the Henryetta Public Library, Masonic Hall, and Purity Bakery Building, all of the surveyed properties

# Henryetta Study Area Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



## Henryetta Commercial District

- Contributing Resource
- ★ National Register Eligible Property
- Boundary of Commercial District



were constructed prior to 1925. Just one property in the Henryetta Commercial District was deemed to be National Register eligible. It is the H. M. Beasley Building/Ruby Hotel at 200 West Broadway Street. This unadorned Commercial style building stands adjacent to the old St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad tracks; an architectural testimony to the pragmatism and simple functionality of many of the early buildings as well as to the past importance of the railroad. In contrast, the Italian Renaissance influences visible in the design of the Henryetta Opera House and the Romanesque Revival detailing on the Francis Hotel and Citizen's Bank Building point to the wealth generated by Henryetta's rail connection and its coal. These and other facets of Henryetta's variegated past are captured in this historic district.

The Henryetta Commercial District includes approximately 70 properties about half of which have maintained their architectural integrity, though in varying degrees. As noted above, the primary architectural style in the district is the Commercial style. Intrusions in the district include a few examples of newer construction and some vacant lots. The eighteen properties described below have been identified as contributing resources to the Henryetta Commercial District. It is quite possible that any number of these could be restored to National Register eligibility.

(1) **Garner Block** (115-117 North Fourth Street). Built circa 1917.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The building has a symmetrical façade. Brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases flank the entrance. Double-hung windows, in triples and pairs, mark the second and third floors. These windows have wide stone lintels and



narrow stone sills. Alterations to the first floor include new windows, modified brickwork, and wood and metal infill.

(2) **I.O.O.F. Building** (116 North Fourth Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The lower front façade has been extensively altered with wood infill and large glass block windows. The original round-arched entrance does remain, however. It has a recessed door with the arch intrados recessed from the building face. The façade windows are one over one double-hung with projecting stone sills and no lintels, except for the outer third story windows which have decorative brick surrounds. The cornice of the building is very attractive, with patterned brickwork surrounding small diamond-shaped stones. A gently curved parapet decorates the top of the façade.

(3) **Masonic Hall** (115 South Fifth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two story Commercial style building with Art Deco influences. The cladding consists of brick, and the entire wall space between the second story windows and cornice contains decorative basket weave brickwork. Of the four windows on the second story façade, two have glass block windows while the other two have wood infill. Large glass block windows also mark the first floor façade, but the brick below them is not original. These windows are topped with uncommon multi-pane clerestories. Decorative stonework along the cornice creates the effect that the three front pilasters are topped with Christian crosses.

- (4) **Purity Bakery Building** (117-119 South Fifth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a one story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. Large glass block windows mark the first story while basket weave brickwork decorates the wall space above the windows. An attractive, corbeled cornice spans the top of the building. Alterations include the addition of new signage, a cloth awning, and metal infill over the clerestory.

- (5) **Saul's Cut Rate Store/Star Rooms** (214 West Main Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Paired, double-hung windows topped with a stone drip molding mark the second story. A corbeled cornice provides additional decoration to the building façade. The first story has been significantly altered by the addition of a metal awning across the front and a type of board and batten siding below the display windows.

- (6) **Williford Auto Parts Building** (300 West Main Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Decoration is very modest and includes the embattled parapet and the attractive brickwork at the cornice line. The building has been altered with the addition of a large wrap-around awning with asphalt or composition shingles which covers the display windows on the front and side. The untooled stone below the display windows reflects another alteration, as does the lighter-colored brick used at the corner of the building.

(7) **Francis Hotel** (324(?) West Main Street). Built in 1907.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick and stone cladding, and Romanesque detailing. The first floor has been extensively altered, but the second floor retains a decorative mix of rough-faced stone and brick. For example, there are keyed round arches and the keystone and imposts consist of stone while the voussoirs are brick. The original windows in the arches have been replaced with double-hung windows now surrounded by wood infill. Decorative brickwork, including corbeling and bricks placed to resemble dentils, marks the cornice. On the west elevation the round arches give way to four large rectangular windows that have wood infill. Five merlons in various degrees of deterioration rise above the roof top on the west elevation, creating the impression of battlements. It appears that other merlons were present but have been removed because of deterioration. Alterations to the first floor include the complete removal and replacement of the original cladding with ceramic tile, and the infilling of the clerestory with wood or plywood. A mosaic tile business sign was built into the wall space on the front part of the side of the building, near the entrance.

(8) **Henryetta Opera House/Morgan Building** (400 West Main Street).

Built in 1910.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Italian Renaissance influences. The first floor has been extensively altered by the piecemeal addition of different façades on smaller businesses.

However, one of the original entrances to the building has been retained. It is marked by an attractive, keyed round arch. Round arched triple windows which resemble ribbon windows distinguish the second story. On the east elevation these round arches give way to semi-elliptical arches. Windows on the third floor are flat topped. All of the windows on the second and third floors have wood infill. Seven pilasters divide the wall space on the second story east elevation. The building façade includes a simple corbeled cornice, and is "textured" by slightly raising or offsetting every fourth course of brick.

(9) **Piggly Wiggly/Grand Leader Building** (403-405 West Main Street).

Built circa 1907.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and modest Romanesque detailing. Three round arched windows outlined by a stone drip molding dominate the second story. There is also a simple but attractive corbeled cornice. The first floor has been altered to the extent that little of the original façade is visible. A metal awning with shed roof extends across the width of the façade.

(10) **Central Drug Store** (410(?) West Main Street). Built circa 1908.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Art Deco detailing. The first floor has been significantly altered by the subdivision of floor space into separate businesses. The most striking feature of the building is the inset rectangle on the façade, above the awnings, which contains numerous small multi-colored stones set in

decorative geometric patterns. A brick parapet carrying the date "1919" rises above a projecting stone cornice. Dentils mark, and are almost obscured by, the cornice. The contrasting colors, shades, and patterns of brick make the building especially attractive. Judging from the Sanborn maps, this building appears to have been constructed about 1908. The 1919 date on the building probably indicates the year the present façade was completed.

- (11) **Citizen's Bank Building** (412-414 West Main Street). Built in 1904. This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque detailing. Three large round arched ribbon windows dominate the second story façade. A visually prominent projecting drip molding of smooth stone outlines the round arches. The arches themselves consist of four courses of small (brick-sized) rough-faced stones. Multi-pane casement windows fill the arches. A stepped and corbeled cornice topped with stone coping also decorates the façade. The words "Citizens Bank" are inscribed over the central window in a brick framed rectangle with pointed ends. Alterations to the first floor have been extensive and include the addition of metal infill across the clerestory, new signage, and awnings, one of which is gabled. The brickwork and business fronts have been remodeled.

- (12) **Burnett and Moore Hardware Building** (420 West Main Street). Built in 1909.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque detailing. Two large round compound arches with recessed imposts decorate the second story. The use of a darker-colored brick for the voussoirs of the arches enhances their appearance. A corbeled cornice and recessed rectangles mark the top of the building, and a small round arch with soldier brick voussoirs rises above and outlines the date "1909." Alterations to the first floor include metal infill over the clerestory, new signage, an awning, and different brickwork and windows.

- (13) **Clark-Darland Hardware Building** (421-423 West Main Street). Built circa 1921.

This is a three story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. The use of lighter-colored stone for the cornice, lintels, and other decorative details provides an attractive contrast. Triple windows mark the third story façade, while paired and triple windows occur on the second and third stories of the west elevation. All of these windows appear to have been double-hung, but the side windows now have metal infill. Brick pilasters divide the wall space on the second and third floors. Five large windows outlined by brick pilasters with stone edges mark the first floor on the west elevation and continue across the façade. However, the side windows have stone infill and newer fixed pane display windows have

been added to the front. Metal infill covers the second floor of the façade, and a newer shed roof awning now spans the first floor façade.

- (14) **J. R. Reynolds Building** (505 West Main Street). Built in 1916.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by the addition of a long rectangular sign above the display windows. The windows on the second story have stone sills and lintels, and appear to have been paired double-hung windows but now have wood infill. A corbeled cornice decorated with bricks made to resemble dentils marks the top of building. There is also a slightly embattled parapet topped with stone coping.

- (15) **515 West Main Street**. Built in 1917.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It has very little applied ornamentation other than simple stonework. The two original windows of the second floor have concrete block infill, and wood or plaster infill now covers the clerestory.

- (16) **Henryetta Public Library** (518 West Main Street). Built in 1935.

This one story building with brick cladding and a basement displays a mixture of Neoclassical and Art Deco styles. A belt course of light stonework marks the level of the first floor. Four brick pilasters with stone capitals dominate the façade and support a stone cornice. Tall and recessed flat-topped windows flank the central entrance. Two smaller windows with projecting stone sills and projecting brick surrounds mark the ends of the building. This alternating use of raised and recessed windows makes

for a simple but attractive design for the building façade. The present windows were added in the 1980s. This building housed the post office until 1966, when it was acquired for use by the library.

- (17) **Gallamore and Champion Building** (521(?) West Main Street). Built in 1914.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by changes to the display windows and entry door. The clerestory has metal infill and a metal awning with shed roof extends across the front of this and an adjacent building. Brick pilasters mark the corners of the building. The two second story windows have wide stone lintels and share a narrow stone sill. Both windows have wood infill. Raised and patterned brickwork decorates the cornice and front corners of the building.

- (18) **Black and Dicus Building** (621 West Main Street). Built circa 1910.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The building has very minimal decoration. The second story windows are double-hung, one over one, with plain block sills and lintels of stone. The building has experienced considerable deterioration with the wood of these windows distressed. Also, the general condition of the mortar appears poor. The first floor has been extensively altered by the addition of a cladding of ashlar stone (possibly a cast product) in irregular courses, and replacement of the original doors and windows.



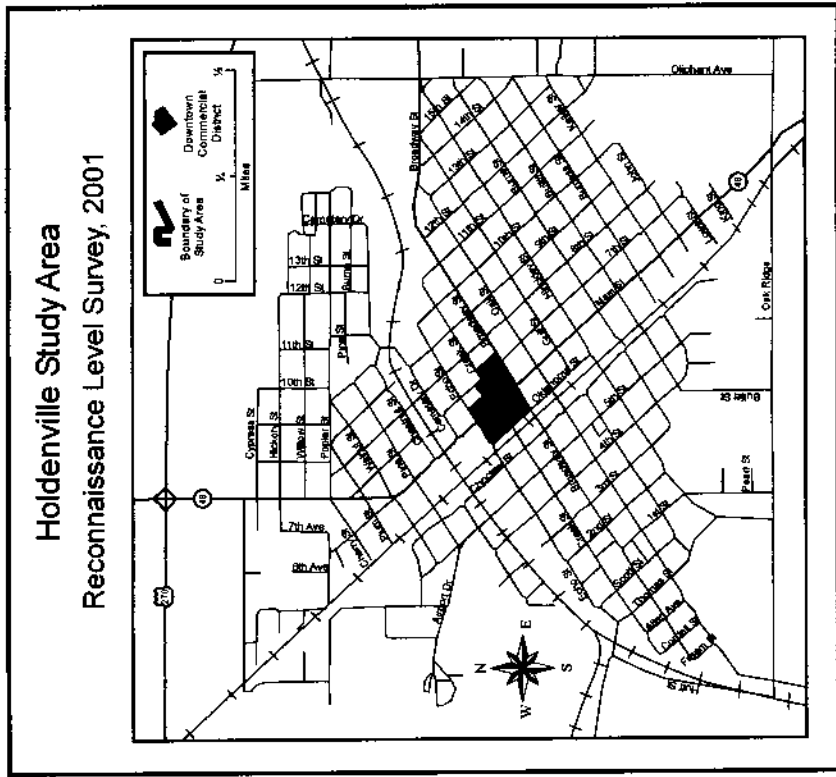
## **Holdenville**

### **Downtown Commercial District**

Holdenville's Downtown Commercial District includes all or portions of just five city blocks. The boundaries of the district consist of the north side of Broadway between Oklahoma and Seventh streets, the north side of Oklahoma Street between Echo and Broadway, the south side of Seventh between Echo and Creek streets, and both sides of Seventh Street between Creek and Broadway.

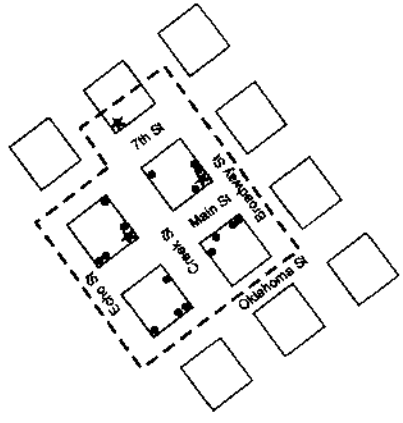
As delimited, this district is very compact and each block possesses one or more historic properties. Furthermore, the intersection of Main and Broadway constitutes the initial nucleus of Holdenville's business district which was already in its formative stages by the close of the nineteenth century. The centerpiece and landmark of the Downtown Commercial District is unquestionably the First National Bank building/Amos Drug Store on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Broadway. This beautiful Romanesque Revival style building, still distinguished by its second story round tower, dates to 1901 and constitutes one of the oldest surviving buildings in the Downtown Commercial District. For these reasons the First National Bank building is National Register eligible.

One block away from the First National Bank building stands the Holdenville City Hall. This elegant Greek Revival style structure was listed in the National Register in 1981. Built in 1910, the Holdenville City Hall remains in excellent condition and continues to serve as an important node for the city's municipal functions. A third property that helps to anchor the Downtown Commercial District is the Holdenville Post Office (123 West Seventh Street). This building dates to 1935 and reflects another facet



**Downtown Commercial District**

- ★ National Register-listed or eligible property
- Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Downtown Commercial District



of Holdenville's importance as a center of government activity. In short, the Downtown Commercial District of Holdenville warrants an intensive-level study because of the presence of three properties that either are listed in the National Register or have potential for being listed in it. The concentration of other contributing resources, most of them built during the first three decades of the town's existence, is also noteworthy and provide a visual index to the endurance of the town's historic fabric.

The Downtown Commercial District includes about 50 properties. Roughly two-thirds or more of those properties have retained their architectural integrity. Most of the buildings in the district reflect the dominance of the Commercial style. Intrusions are relatively few, but include some newer buildings. The following sixteen properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Downtown Commercial District:

- (1) **C. M. Hamilton Building** (102 North Broadway Street). Built in 1903.

This two story building with stone cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style and suggests Richardsonian Romanesque influences, including the rough-faced masonry walls and the band of round arched windows that spans the second story. Closely spaced modillions create an attractive bracketed cornice that is topped with finials. A triangular-shaped parapet with diamond patterned infill rises above the roof top. Alterations to the first floor include the addition of large fixed-pane display windows, a metal awning, and wood or metal infill in the clerestory above the awning.

- (2) **Hamilton Building** (104 North Broadway Street). Built in 1903.

This is a two story brick clad building in the Commercial style. The first

story has been considerably altered. Beneath the display windows brickwork of a different color has been added, the clerestory has wood or metal infill, and a metal awning has been added. Fewer alterations have affected the second floor which has four windows with continuous stone lintels and sills. Above the lintel course four star braces reinforce the façade. Stone coping marks the roofline, below which stretches a dentilled cornice. A nearly triangular parapet rises above the roofline and carries the building's nameplate. Only one of the two stone finials still stands. Below the cornice alternating bands of decorative brickwork and stonework are displayed in separate courses.

(3) **R. D. Howell Building** (104-106 North Creek Street). Built in 1902.

This is a two story brick clad Commercial style building. The first floor has been altered as indicated by the darker brickwork at the entrances, and the metal infill above the fixed pane display windows. This building possesses an unusual cornice created by the placement of bricks in "dog-tooth" pattern. Four sets of paired metal awning-style windows mark the second floor, and the wall surface above each of the windows is decorated with basket weave brickwork that carries a small diamond-shaped stone in the center. On the first floor soldier brick lintels punctuated with small stone squares provide modest decoration for the windows. By 1913 this building housed the Empress Theater, and in the 1940s became the Grand Theater.

- (4) **Dalton of Barnard Building** (111-113 North Creek Street). Built in 1923.

This single story building with brick cladding is an example of the commercial style. Decorative details are few but include a corbeled cornice. A full- width awning has been added to the front.

- (5) **Civic Center** (124 North Creek Street). Built circa 1925.

This two story building has brick cladding and a barrel roof, but displays no distinctive architectural style. This building originally functioned as the first armory in the city. It presently serves as a senior citizen's center. As a result, the entryway as been altered by the addition of sloped walkways or ramps to provide wheelchair access and by the addition of handrails of steel pipe. A large cloth awning has also been added above the entrance. Four murals of early Holdenville painted on plywood partially cover the original windows. The windows on the east elevation now have wood infill. A raised and stepped parapet dominates the façade, and gives way to an embattled parapet on the front corners of the building creating the impression of a tower. Five brick buttresses mark the side elevations.

- (6) **A. B. Enos Building** (111 South Creek Street). Built circa 1910.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is simple with a central pedestrian door topped with a blind round arch. A large vehicle door stands adjacent to the entrance while boarded up display windows are adjacent to the door on the other side. Two single story pilasters immediately flank the door, and a very unusual "dog-tooth"

cornice spans the façade. Four large windows on the second story have wood infill. This building housed a Ford dealership in the 1920s.

- (7) **C. R. Cordell Building** (112 South Creek Street). Built in 1925.

This one story building with brick cladding is a very modest example of the Art Deco style. The façade has been altered so that the large areas flanking the door now have brick infill. A slight stepped parapet rises above the roofline. The date stone is high on the parapet and centrally located. The wall surface below the parapet is decorated with a basket weave pattern, punctuated by lighter-colored stones placed to create a geometric motif of diamonds and squares.

- (8) **C. W. Miller Building** (117-125 South Creek Street). Built in 1922.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is generally symmetrical except for minor variations in the ground floor display windows and entries, in some cases because of alterations. The cornice is corbeled, and seven sets of paired double-hung windows with lug sills span the second story and flank a set of four double-hung windows. A full-width flat awning in two sections and suspended from the façade by steel rods stretches across the first story.

- (9) **Elks Lodge** (114 South Echo Street). Built circa 1955.

This is a single story building in the Moderne style. The building possesses considerable asymmetry. For example, the cladding utilizes dark-colored brick for the bases of the walls and buff bricks for the top portion of the walls. In addition, the side wings do not match; one is

rectangular while the other has a large rounded corner distinguished by a prominent glass block window. Entry is through a vestibule with one side dominated by rectangular panes of glass in a grille pattern. The other exposed side of the vestibule is brick and is marked by three tall, narrow multi-pane fixed windows. The vestibule is taller than the adjacent roofs of the wings, and the brick wall extends beyond the vestibule and projects up to form a tall wing wall pierced by three decorative circles.

(10) **Stanford Drug Store** (100 West Main Street). Built circa 1900.

This two story building is an example of the Commercial style. The entire façade has been extensively altered by the addition of polychrome brick cladding, large fixed-pane display windows, and the use of two different types of awnings. In contrast, the east side of the building displays the original stone construction materials and style, with suggestions of a Romanesque influence.

(11) **H. Johnson Building** (103 West Main Street). Built in 1903.

This two story building with stone cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style, and somewhat suggestive of Richardsonian Romanesque. Characteristics of that style displayed here include rough-faced masonry walls and large one over one windows with round arches. Closely spaced modillions form a decorative, bracketed cornice that is topped with four stone finials. A triangular-shaped parapet rises above the nameplate and is filled with stones laid in or etched with a diamond

pattern. Modifications to the first floor include the addition of large fixed pane display windows and a cloth awning.

(12) **Eubank Building** (108-110 West Main Street). Built in 1903.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Romanesque Revival style. Simple brick pilasters form the visual and practical horizontal boundaries of the three separate businesses that now occupy the building. The first story has been altered by the addition of large fixed-pane display windows as well as metal and wood shingled awnings. Keyed round arches and continuous sills, both of rough-cut stone, decorate the second story. Alternating courses of stone, brick dentils, and corbeled brick form an attractive and unusual cornice. Triangularly shaped pieces of stone that rise from the roofline support decorative finials or carry the building name and date of construction.

(13) **Lloyd Thomas Building** (114 West Main Street). Built circa 1915.

This is a brick clad, two and a half story building in the Commercial style. The first floor has been extensively altered and now has a wide expanse of plate glass windows. The second floor retains the original double-hung six over six windows with stone sills and unusually wide concrete lintels that are topped with a partial course of rowlock brick. A decorative cornice is formed by a course of stone which stretches above two courses of dentils separated by three courses of corbeled brick. Decorative stone brackets mark the ends of the cornice.



- (14) **Turner and Lucas Building** (215 West Main Street). Built in 1927.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has large fixed-pane display windows and two pedestrian doors each with a different type of transom. Eight identical one over one double-hung windows with concrete or stone lug sills and lintels of soldier brick with decorative stone squares mark the second story. Above the lintels and below the white stone coping of the parapet is a large area of brick set in a basket weave pattern.

- (15) **Main Service Station** (223 West Main Street). Built circa 1930.

This one story brick clad building reflects the Art Deco style. It was built as a service station, for selling gasoline and servicing cars. It has a drive-through bay where the gas was pumped, and two garage bays for servicing cars. The brick columns which support the drive-through bay have decorative brickwork which creates the effect of striations. This emphasis on verticality, so characteristic of the Art Deco style, is repeated in the pilasters that decorate the garage bays. The stone caps of these pilasters project above the roofline and point skyward.

- (16) **Cope Hotel/C. W. Miller Building** (207-209 West Oklahoma Avenue).  
Built in 1925.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style and originally functioned as a hotel. The building has long been abandoned, and while the external condition is fair to poor the interior may be in ruins. The wooden awning across the front has

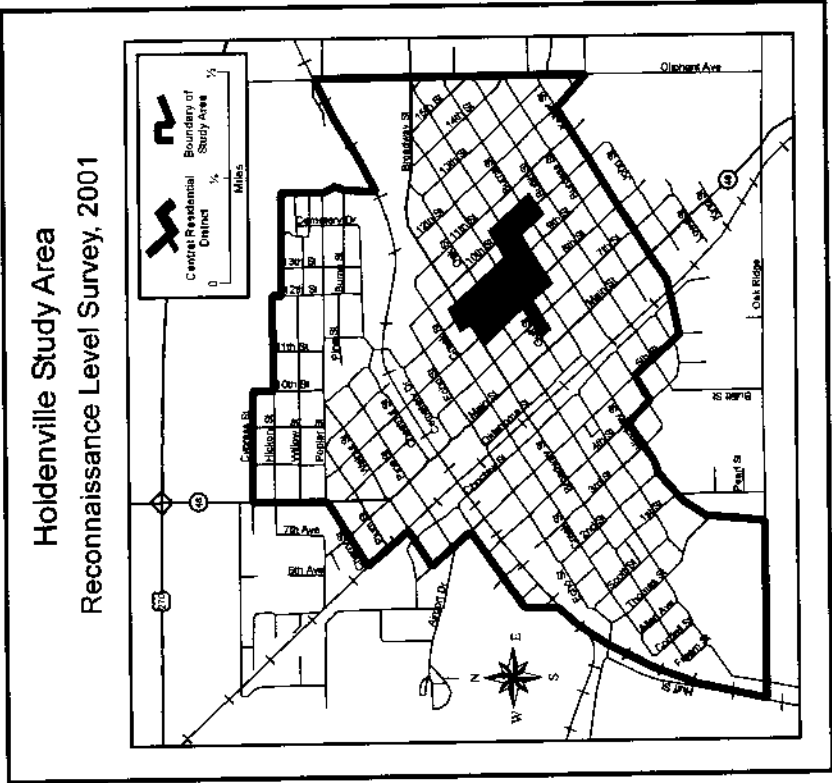
deteriorated to a weathered framework. All the large windows on the first floor and several of the windows on the second floor have been boarded up. Decorative details are minimal but include a stone cornice, paired double-hung windows topped with a continuous soldier brick lintel, and clerestories above the first floor windows.

### Central Residential District

The Central Residential District in Holdenville also warrants an intensive level survey because of its association with Holdenville's oil boom and because of the concentration of properties that have a high degree of architectural integrity.

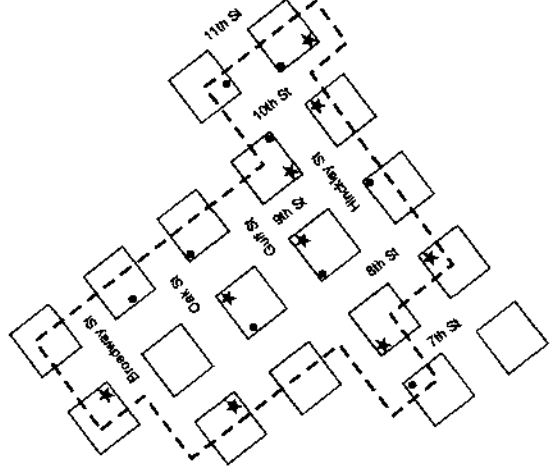
The Central Residential District includes both sides of Hinckley Street between Eighth and Tenth streets, the north side of Tenth Street between Hinckley and Burns streets, the east side of Gulf Street between Seventh and Ninth streets, both sides of Eighth Street between Hinckley and Oak Streets, and both sides of Ninth Street between Hinckley and Broadway.

This part of Holdenville emerged as one of the town's more distinctive single-family residential neighborhoods during the 1920s and 1930s and is largely a reflection of the oil boom that Holdenville experienced during that time. In fact, nearly all of the properties in this area that were surveyed as part of this project date to this very period. It is expected that many of the homes were the residences of locally successful businesspeople and oil company operators, although additional research is needed to substantiate this. One very important exception to this is the Thomas H. Scales House



**Central Residential District**

- ★ National Register-listed or eligible property
- Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Central Residential District



(224 North Oak Street). This National Register eligible property dates to 1896 and has the distinction of being one of Holdenville's oldest residential dwellings. The association of this house with Thomas Scales is also significant because he was one of the first businessmen in Holdenville. He operated a mercantile store on Main Street.

One property in the Central Residential District has been listed in the National Register since 1983. It is the John E. Turner House at 401 East Tenth Street. However, a total of seven other properties in the district are eligible for listing in the National Register. This includes a mixture of residential, educational, religious, and commercial properties. The one commercial property is the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company building at 210 North Gulf Street. The building is a very elegant example of the Art Deco style and it enhances the architectural caliber and integrity of the residential district. Likewise, the First Baptist Church (306 North Broadway) and the Grace M. Pickens Public Library (209 East Ninth Street) also contribute to the character of the Central Residential District even though they are not residential properties. The residential properties in the district include a mix of Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles. The most architecturally distinctive and prominent homes—those that are National Register eligible—all occupy corner lots.

The Central Residential District includes some 50 properties, two-thirds of which have maintained their architectural integrity. Perhaps the most significant challenge to the integrity of properties in the district today is the addition of vinyl siding. In addition to the properties discussed above, the following eight properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Central Residential District:

- (1) **Barnard United Methodist Church** (300 East Eighth Street). Built in 1925.

This is a three story brick clad Late Gothic Revival style church with raised basement. Brick buttresses with concrete shoulders and caps mark the corners and sides of the building. The façade is dominated by a large pointed arch which frames a stained glass window decorated with extensive tracery. Double batten doors are slightly recessed beneath another pointed arch. Two tall square brick towers topped with battlements flank the entrance. The east and west elevations are decorated with three tall pointed arch windows.

- (2) **Children's Hospital/Boyce Convalescent Home** (210 East Eighth Street). Built in 1934.

This is a two and a half story brick clad building that is a very modest example of the Italianate style. The façade has a recessed round arch entry that is marked by four cherub sculptures that stand on brick pedestals on either side of the steps. Basket weave brickwork decorates the façade between the first and second story windows as well as along the center portion of the wall below the roofline. First story windows have soldier brick lintels while second story windows are topped by a nearly continuous sill course of soldier brick. There have been some alterations to the building, including a new roof as well as new windows.

- (3) **Holdenville Junior High School** (100 Block East Ninth Street). Built in 1928-1930.

This one story brick clad building is a modest example of the Art Deco style of architecture. The central section of the building is two stories in height, and the side wings one story. The entrances to the building have the most decoration. Simple geometric forms decorate the stonework at the tops of the brick pilasters on either side of the doors. Above the entrances the coping rises into a slight parapet. Originally these buildings were separate. The building facing Oak Street was the junior high and was built in 1928. The building facing Ninth Street was constructed in 1930 and appears to have been used as the high school. In the 1940s an NYA workshop (for woodworks and auto repair) had been built on the northwest corner of the lot, although it no longer exists.

- (4) **First Christian Church** (200 East Ninth Street). Built in 1925.

This two story church with raised basement and brick cladding reflects the Neoclassical style. A pedimented portico dominates the façade. Dentils decorate the pediment and the parapet that rises above the pediment has a band of stone carved with a decorative scroll pattern. Two full-height Ionic columns and two square brick columns support the portico. Stone cartouches decorate the brick columns. The façade is symmetrical with a central entry door and three pairs of stained glass windows above. A lintel course of rowlock and soldier brick encircles the building. The back corners of the church have plain brick chimneys.

- (5) **Everett Gammill House** (401 East Ninth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two and a half story house that displays a mixture of the Prairie School and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The house has vinyl siding, and one of its porch supports has been replaced. The façade is symmetrical and dominated by a large gabled element over the porch. The porch extends on two sides of the house and is supported by four large brick columns.

Sidelights that are half panel, half glass flank the door, and crown molding tops the windows and doors on the first story. Roof beams decorate the eaves on the house and on the dormers.

- (6) **Dol-Bar Apartments** (123 North Gulf Street). Built in 1930.

This two story apartment building with flat roof and brick cladding has no distinctive style of architecture. The façade and both sides are symmetrical with each side having four pairs of double-hung windows on each floor.

The front has a central entry with a five step stoop and a small landing.

The door is flanked with ten-pane sidelights and the entrance is covered by a metal awning, with a pair of double-hung windows above. All windows have stone lug sills and soldier brick lintels. Inset stone squares mark the ends of the lintels and "frame" the top corners of the windows. The parapet is plain with smooth stone coping, stepped up only for the area above the central entry. On this raised portion is a stone with the inscription "Dol - Bar Apts".

- (7) **T. E. Thetford House** (424 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1918.

This is a one and a half story Queen Anne style house with shiplap siding.

Machine cut wood shingles decorate the gable peaks and there is a cut-away bay window on the north elevation. Crown molding decorates the tops of the doors, windows, and corner boards. Seven slender classical columns, probably not original, support the wrap-around porch, and the chimney stacks have decorative brickwork. There is a second bay window adjacent to the front door, and a large, horizontal sliding window has replaced the original window.

- (8) **Anna Haskett House** (501 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a two and a half story Prairie School style house with basement.

The house has stucco cladding, boxed eaves, and a tile roof. An l-shaped porch supported by three battered piers set on brick pedestals extends on two sides of the house. A tiled pent roof covers the first story window on the south elevation. One major alteration is that all of the windows have recently been replaced.

- (9) **C. C. Stanford House** (506 North Hinckley Street). Built circa 1930.

This is a one and a half story brick clad Tudor Revival style house. A compound round arch marks the entrance, and the vertical supports of the arch are enhanced by the use of buff brick placed to resemble quoins. Blind semi-elliptical arches decorate the front windows, and a blind round arch decorates the chimney. Buttresses with flared tops and of varying height give definition to the chimney. Basket weave brickwork forms a sill course around the house, and has been used to "fill" the blind arches.



### Stroup Park Recreation District

Holdenville possesses a collection of historic properties built as a result of WPA projects during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Three of these are located in an oval-shaped area adjacent to Broadway Street between Eleventh and Fifteenth Streets. These properties form a select group of notable historic resources and are part of or adjacent to one of Holdenville's city parks, Stroup Park. This assemblage of properties, each with a link to the construction of public works as a result of Depression-era projects, makes the Stroup Park Recreation District significant and worthy of an intensive level survey.

Two of the properties in the district are eligible for listing in the National Register. These include the Holdenville Athletic Park/Football Stadium and the Stroup Park Pool and Bath House. The third property, technically a historic structure, is a drainage channel that was constructed through Stroup Park. It is a contributing resource to the Stroup Park Recreation District and is described below.

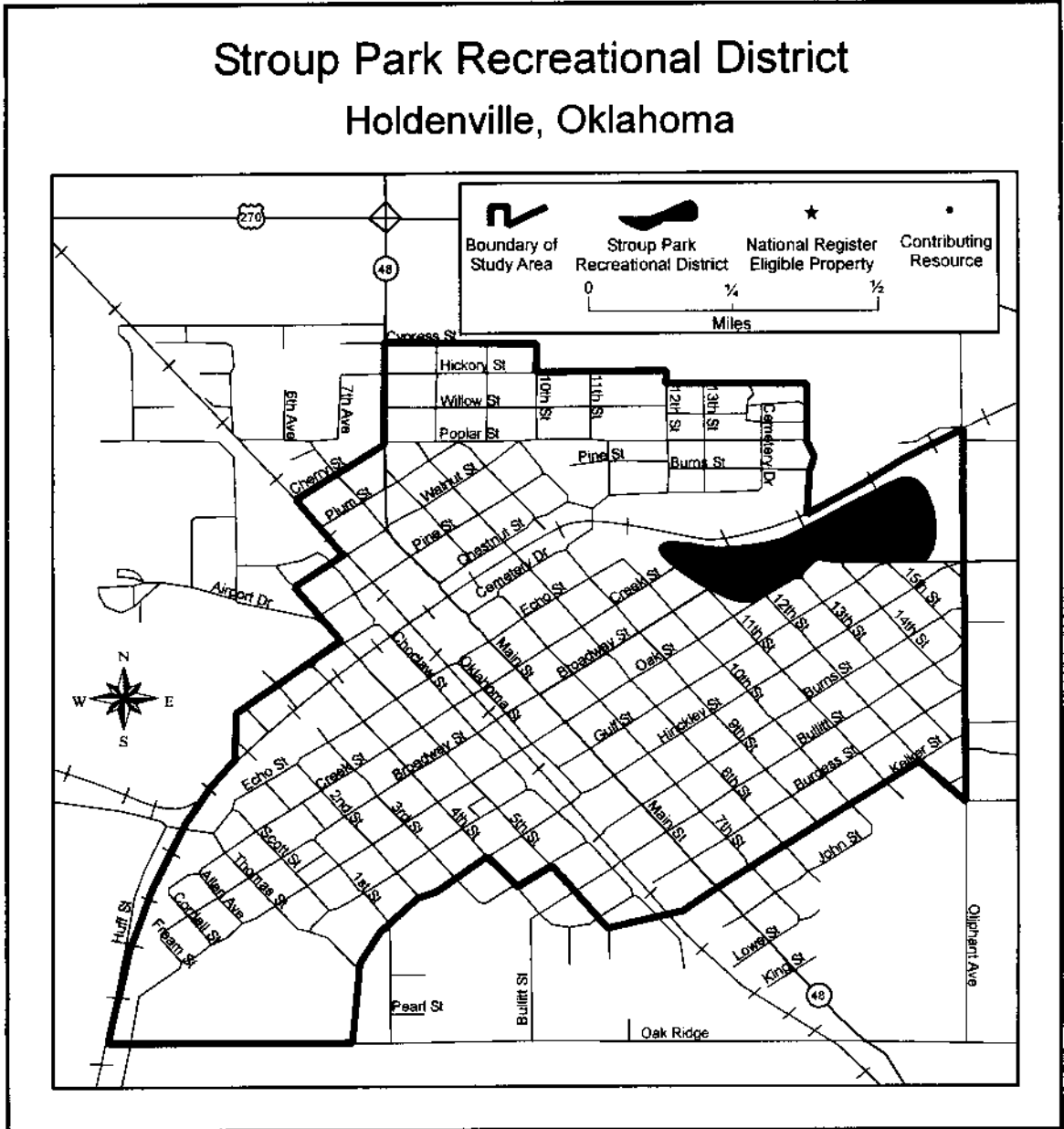
- (1) **Stone-lined drainage channel** (East Twelfth Street at Broadway). Built circa 1940.

This is a stone-lined drainage channel in the WPA standardized style. The photographed portion is located across from Stroup Park. The channel is shallow and relatively wide, with courses of rectangular cut stone on sidewalls and irregular shaped flat-faced stone on the drainage channel bed. The wall on the north side is stepped in three tiers while the opposite wall is flush. The channel bed or floor forms a very shallow "v" profile. The sidewall mortar appears to be generally in good shape, but little or no

mortar is apparent on the stone floor and there has been some shifting of the stones.

# Stroup Park Recreational District

## Holdenville, Oklahoma



## **Wetumka**

### Wetumka Commercial District:

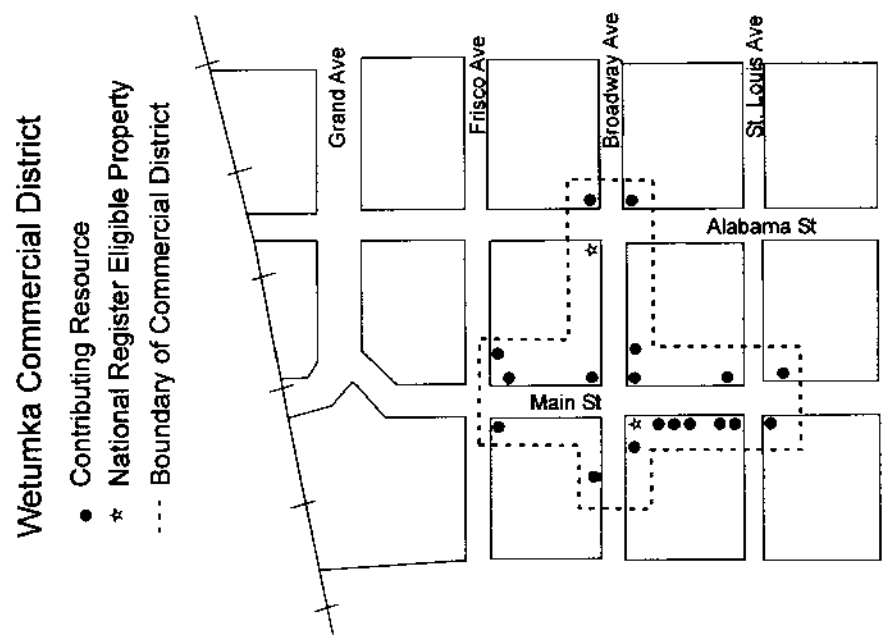
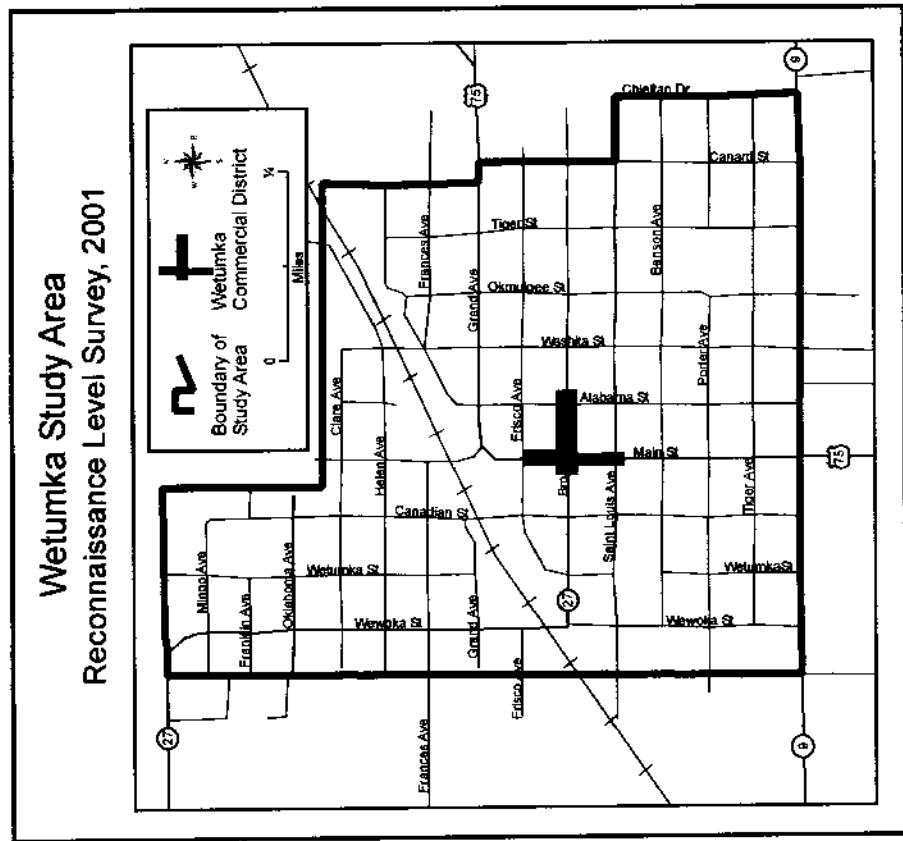
The Wetumka Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey. This district includes about 40 properties, most of which reflect the Commercial style of architecture. These properties illustrate the two main surges in Wetumka's growth, and consequently, construction. In other words, the dates of the buildings tend to cluster in two time periods: the early 1900s when Wetumka was founded, and the 1920s, when Wetumka experienced its oil boom.

Twenty properties were surveyed in the district. Two of these were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register. They include the American National Bank Building (100 South Main Street) and the First Christian Church (123 East Broadway Avenue). Respectively, they provide examples of the Romanesque Revival and Tudor Revival styles and symbolize two dimensions of Wetumka's urban functions: commerce and religion.

Eighteen other properties were surveyed as contributing resources to the Wetumka Commercial District. They are described in the list below. On another note, the historic Meadors Hotel was destroyed by fire in August 2002. The loss of this major resource created a significant void in this historic district. The Meadors Hotel is described below primarily for the purpose of recording this historic property.

- (1) **112-114 East Broadway Avenue.** Built in 1928.

This one story, stand-alone building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. Decoration is minimal and consists



of decorative brickwork near the top of the front façade where a long narrow rectangle of brick is formed between four corners of concrete squares inset in the brick façade. The top of the façade wall is capped with a single continuous course of rowlock brick which stretches across the front façade and turns and continues to the back of the side of the building. The remaining windows are fixed, with a wide vehicle door on the east side and a typical small store-front with a recessed pedestrian entry on the west. The wood, windows, and doors of the front façade are mostly missing or damaged and the fronting sidewalk is in poor shape, but the integrity of the original brickwork appears to be good. This building was originally constructed to be a car showroom.

(2) **First Baptist Church** (202 East Broadway Avenue). Built in 1927.

This two and a half story church with brick cladding is an example of the Neoclassical style. The symmetrical entry façade is dominated by a full-height porch with simple round columns behind which stand pilasters with concrete capitals. Decorative brickwork in the shape of tall rectangles marks the walls on either side of the entry. Wood or metal infill has been added between the pilasters around the entrance. On the lower level, flat arches with keystones top the windows. A belt course of soldier brick encircles the main building at the level of the sanctuary floor, and there is a second course of soldier brick under the roof eaves. On the sides of the church large windows of stained or cut glass are topped with a keyed round arch with double rows of soldier brick voussoirs.

- (3) **First Methodist Church** (205 East Broadway Avenue). Built in 1951.

This brick-clad one and a half story church is an example of the Modern Movement style. The roof has a steep pitch with minimal eaves.

Decorative details are limited but include a steeple topped with a cross. On the south side decorative use of stretcher and header bricks forms the shape of a cross. The three upper tips of this cross are touched by rowlock brick set in a circle whose center is the intersection of the vertical and horizontal members of the cross.

- (4) **110-118 West Broadway Avenue**. Built circa 1920.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It was originally an apartment building. The entry on the first floor has been modified, and the four entry doors are dissimilar. The windows on the lower floor of the façade are mixed, with fixed windows and two over two double-hung windows which do not match the apparently unmodified one over one windows of the second story. Six brick pilasters spaced evenly on the first story are flush with the upper floor but project from recesses of the lower floor. The pilasters have brick columns with concrete capitals and bases. The second story windows have decorative concrete sills. Decorative dentil-like brick elements mark the cornice.

- (5) **Farmer's Exchange Building** (115-117 West Broadway Avenue). Built circa 1910.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical except that one entry door is recessed while the

other is flush with the façade front. Decorative details include pilasters in the center and corners of the facade. These pilasters extend downward to grade without a separate base, but are topped with a capital in the form of a pyramid of stretcher brick. Two courses of stretcher brick form the top of the cornice, and directly below this is a course of soldier brick. This cornice is supported by numerous corbeled brick elements. Under this the name "Farmers Exchange" is painted on the façade. A wood awning extends across the first floor, is braced below by four vertical supports of two-inch pipe, and suspended from above by eight rods.

- (6) **E. S. Billington Lumber Company** (112 East Frisco Avenue). Built circa 1935.

This two story building with pedimented entry and wooden clapboard cladding is an example of the Commercial style. The windows are double-hung one over one. A separate gable element, which is a more recent addition, marks the entrance. Near the top of the front façade a narrow framework of boards outlines the spot where the business sign once hung. The east side of the building is distinguished by prominent roof overhangs braced on approximately forty-five degree angles. These are common on many past and some present lumberyard buildings which would store the lumber in a building connected to an office or store.

- (7) **Buck Building** (101 North Main Street). Built in 1916.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Extensive modifications have been made to the building, most noticeably



in the addition of a cladding of lighter-colored brick on the first story, extending roughly half the length of the front façade and wrapping around the building corner to extend one-third the length of the side. This added brick is wider than the standard brick, and unlike the original brick laid in the stretcher bond pattern the newer brick is laid in the garden wall pattern. This new façade is topped with a coping course of concrete with beveled top. Other modifications include the opening of wide expanses of window glass, and cloth awnings on each side of the building. Decorative details are mostly in the original brick and stonework on the second story and include decorative brickwork made to resemble a dentiled cornice line. The cornice is topped with a belt course of header brick, and immediately below the dentils four alternating courses of brick project slightly from the flush wall behind. Additional decoration on the roof line includes a few widely spaced battlements or merlons separated by corresponding crenellations of great width. This parapet is capped with concrete coping set on a belt of rowlock brick. The second story windows are double-hung one over one, closely spaced and recessed nearly one foot.

(8) **Meadors Hotel** (101-103 South Main Street). Built in 1925.

This three story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. The façade is symmetrical with the wall surface slightly recessed for modest decoration. The two store front entries are also recessed. At the corner of the building by the intersection there is

another display window. Near the back of the building on the north side there is a tall porte-cochere of brick. The windows on the second and third floor have projecting sills of rowlock brick. These windows have been covered with wood. The façade displays much ornamental brickwork, with a belt course of soldier brick which tops the windows on the second and third floor, and encircles the building. The façade has a corbeled cornice and ornamental brickwork in the shape a diamond or lozenge pattern, and shield patterns. This building was destroyed by fire on August 24, 2002.

(9) **121 North Main Street.** Built circa 1903.

This two story brick building is an example of the Commercial style. The wall surfaces have been covered with a thin plaster. The entry façade is symmetrical with a single door flanked by two large fixed pane windows. Centered above these windows on the floor above are two window openings covered by plywood. The height of the building roof line decreases from front to back with a regular decrease of height occurring by a continuing series of downward steps in the side walls. Alterations to the building include the addition of stone around the front windows, and a new door. When originally constructed this building was a feed and baled hay store.

(10) **122 North Main Street.** Built circa 1915.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The door and windows of the façade have been altered and are now plate glass set in metal frames. The partial-height pilasters are connected by

horizontal courses of soldier brick at their top and bottom so that window and door areas are enclosed in shallow rectangular areas recessed slightly from the pilaster faces. The building has a coping of stone which is slightly rough. Below this coping diamond-shaped stone or concrete insets are bordered by a surrounding course of rowlock brick. Wood infill has been added above the windows and doors.

(11) **110 South Main Street.** Built circa 1905.

This is a single story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical, and features a corbeled cornice. The entry is shielded by a flat awning over the windows and door and held in place by four supporting rods tied to a horizontal "I" beam which supports the weight of the brickwork above. The wall space above the awning has metal infill.

(12) **112-114 South Main Street.** Built circa 1950.

This building is an example of the Commercial style with very modest Art Deco influences. It was originally constructed as a theater and still possesses a typical theater marquee. As seen from the front, the building is visually divided into thirds. In the central section multi-pane casement windows are present. The central section is also marked by a parapet. Extensive alterations have been made to the first floor below the marquee. The doors are a mix of glazed panel in wood, and fixed plate glass set in metal. A thin cladding of smooth plaster or concrete was used to cover the core brick, but this is now coming off. The sidewalk in front of the

building still carries tiles once placed in a semicircular pattern, radiating out from the building. The tiles match those used along the bottom of the front walls.

(13) **116 South Main Street.** Built circa 1920.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Decoration is minimal, consisting of a corbeled cornice. The stepped and recessed display windows on the front are similar to the display windows of many clothing stores of the early to middle of the last century. The windows rest on a short brick wall having modest decoration in its brickwork. Below the cornice a large recessed panel is formed by inset brick. A sizable amount of (stucco?) infill has been added above the display windows.

(14) **119 South Main Street.** Built circa 1900.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The three windows on the upper story were originally double-hung, and two now have wood infill. These windows have semi-elliptical arches with two courses of rowlock brick forming a voussoir. Brickwork above the windows forms a decorative drip molding. The building has a corbeled cornice that is topped with coping of rough faced sandstone blocks. On the ground floor a large awning with asphalt shingles has been added, and additional alterations have been made to the façade on this level.

- (15) **120 South Main Street.** Built circa 1900.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered by the addition of several large horizontal windows. Above the windows and entry door a thin awning is suspended by steel rods from the face of the façade. Alterations include the addition of wood infill with a chevron pattern above the awning and below the windows. The corbeled cornice is topped by a coping of a light, rougher stone. Below this the wall surface carries the nameplate "Times."

- (16) **Bank of Commerce Building (122 South Main Street).** Built circa 1900.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style with some Italianate influences. The façade is nearly symmetrical as is the south elevation. A very prominent feature is the use of segmental arches over the windows and doors. The windows are inset slightly. On the first floor of the façade simple pilasters project slightly. A band of corbeled brick marks the tops of the first and second floors. The building has a corbeled cornice, and below it a full-width recessed rectangle designed for a business nameplate. The parapet, which rises from a base of corbeled brick, has a coping that consists of one course of stone that is set on top of two slightly recessed courses of stone.

- (17) **Ford Filling Station/Lee Motors Building (200-206 South Main Street).**

Built circa 1930.

This one story brick clad building with attached two-bay garage or service center is an example of the Commercial style of architecture. Four

pilasters add slight decoration to the façade on what is otherwise a very plain structure. A different type of brick distinguishes the cornice line of the building from the rest of the brickwork on the facade. The front pedestrian door has the trademark "I" within an "H" sign of the International Harvester implement company, and the garage or service bays have "super service" written above them. The service bays have been altered by the addition of wood infill and the addition of pedestrian doors.

(18) **I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall** (207-209 South Main Street). Built in 1921.

This two and a half story building was the meeting hall for Wetumka Lodge number 189. The building has stone cladding but no distinctive architectural style. The stonework consists of rough-faced sandstone with irregular courses. Originally the front façade appears to have been symmetrical and is now nearly so except for the addition of an off-center pedestrian door. The top floor windows of the front façade have wood infill, while those on the sides appear to be double hung two over one, and are set in pairs. One of the large garage bays has wood infill.

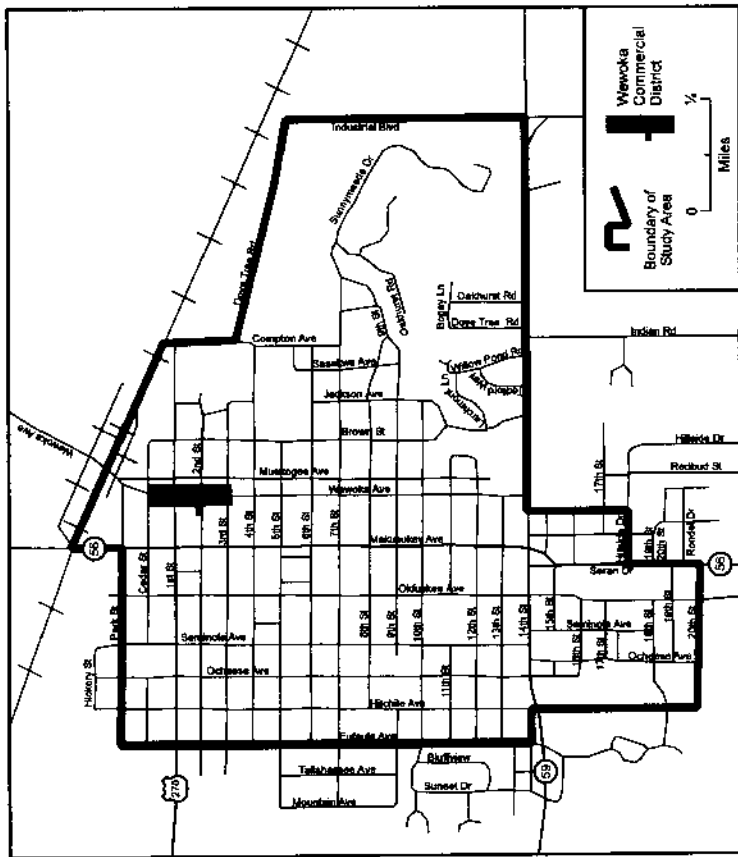
## **Wewoka**

### Downtown Commercial District:

Both sides of Wewoka Avenue, between Cedar and Third streets, constitute the core of the Downtown Commercial District. The north side of Second Street west to the post office is also recommended as part of the Downtown Commercial District. As bounded, this district includes approximately 45 properties. About 85 percent of those have maintained their architectural integrity in varying degrees. In general, the second floors of the properties in the Downtown Commercial District have been less susceptible to modifications and alterations. Most of the properties reflect the Commercial style of architecture, but some examples of the Greek Revival and Art Deco styles also exist. With a few exceptions, the overall historic atmosphere and association of the properties is intact. One significant intrusion in the Downtown Commercial District is the First National Bank Building at 200 South Wewoka Avenue. However, no more than 15 percent of the properties in the Downtown Commercial District constitute noncontributing properties.

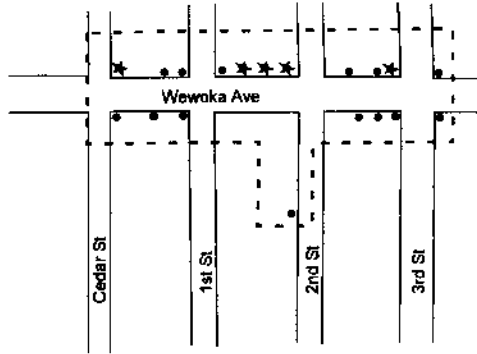
The Downtown Commercial District warrants an intensive level study because it constitutes the historic commercial, political, industrial, civic, and cultural nucleus of Wewoka. The town's first commercial and political properties were built here in the late 1860s, beginning with the construction of the Wewoka Trading Company on the northwest corner of Wewoka and First streets. Before the close of the 1860s, the Seminole Council House had been constructed and stood one block east of the Wewoka Trading Company. By 1904 a two and one-half story federal courthouse occupied part of the block on Wewoka Avenue between First and Second streets.

# Wewoka, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2001



## Wewoka Commercial District

- ★ National Register-listed or eligible property
- Contributing Resource
- - - Boundary of Commercial District





The construction of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad through Wewoka in the 1890s helped anchor the town's growing business district. During the first two decades of the twentieth century Wewoka gained prominence not only as an important rail hub and transshipment center, but also as a center for cotton processing and trading. Several industries also established operations in Wewoka, including cotton ginning, grain milling, and lumber cutting and processing.

The oil boom which began in Wewoka in 1923 greatly expanded the area of Wewoka's business district, led to considerable in-filling of the business blocks, and also endowed the downtown with a more substantial and enduring architectural legacy. It is the oil boom that enabled the creation of most of the buildings located in the Wewoka Commercial District today. In fact, twelve of the fourteen contributing resources identified in the district date to the mid to late 1920s, when Wewoka's oil boom was at its peak. Moreover, four of the properties in the Wewoka Commercial District are already listed in the National Register. These include the J. Coody Johnson Building (122 North Wewoka Avenue), the Seminole County Courthouse (122? South Wewoka Avenue), the Seminole Whipping Tree (on the courthouse lawn), and the Aldridge Hotel (218-220 South Wewoka Avenue). This survey identified a fifth property that is eligible for listing in the National Register. It is the Wewoka City Hall and Armory (104 South Wewoka Avenue) located just north of the courthouse.

The following fourteen properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Downtown Commercial District in Wewoka:

- (1) **J. C. Jones Company Building** (121-123 North Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1905.

This is a two story Commercial style building with stone cladding. The building has been significantly altered by the addition of a metal façade, stretching from above the display windows to just beneath the cornice. The building has a pressed tin cornice, though judging from the poor fit with the stone elements that are still visible on the side of the building, it is probably not original. Another band of decorative pressed tin stretches below the cornice. It too is probably not original; on the north elevation it has been clipped so as to just touch and not obscure the stone segmental arches above the second story windows. A full-width horizontal awning on the building front shields the display windows and front walk. The original stone cladding, visible on the north and south elevations, is somewhat rough cut, with irregular courses.

- (2) **W. S. Key Building** (111-113 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1926.

This building is named for William Key who helped establish Wewoka's National Guard unit about the time of the First World War, and then went on to become the administrator of the WPA program in Oklahoma. The building is a two story commercial style building with brick cladding. Decorative details are minimal but include a span of 15 double-hung windows across the second story, a shaped stone cornice, and raised parapet. Alterations to the first floor include the addition of a cloth awning

over one of the entrances on the south end of the building, and modification of the second entrance into the old Key Theater.

(3) **Deibler Building** (100-104 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1906.

This is a two story commercial style building with brick cladding and Romanesque influences. On the front, the band of 12 round arched windows topped with drip molding recalls the Romanesque style, as do the segmental arched windows below the continuous drip molding on the south elevation. The brickwork on the upper corner of the building is an uncommon example of bull nose brick, where the face and ends are shaped so that the building corner is rounded. A corbeled cornice decorates the top of the building, and additional decoration is provided by two continuous courses of stretcher brick that are slightly raised from the wall surface and enhanced with dentils. The first story has been altered with the addition of two awnings and extensive modifications to the storefronts.

(4) **C. Guy Cutlip Building/Security State Bank Building** (101-103 North Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1926.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Originally a bank, the building has an entrance like a Greek revival style porch, but with flat pilasters, base, and capital. Decorative brickwork is common around the windows. On the first floor, slightly projecting brick furnishes window surrounds on the sides, sills, and lintels. On the upper floor there is patterned brickwork in large squares below each window and

a tall band of stone encircles the building above the windows, forming a prominent lintel. Above this lintel course and below the cornice more brickwork decorates the wall surface. The addition of glass doors, display windows, and a large awning has altered the façade on the first floor.

- (5) **Aldridge Building** (100-102 South Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1925.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The façade is symmetrical, with a slightly recessed central section. The brick walls rest on a base of concrete or stone. A continuous stone sill course stretches below the windows on the second floor and projects slightly creating a "lower cornice." The plain windows of the second floor were originally double-hung, one over one, and have no lintel. The third story windows, one over one double-hung, have stone sills and are capped with an encircling lintel. Most of the second and third story windows have wood infill. On the first floor of the north elevation multi-pane fixed windows decorate the space above the display windows. The clerestory on the west elevation has wood infill, and awnings have been added on the north and west sides.

- (6) **Wewoka Post Office** (115 West Second Street). Built circa 1932.

This is a one story Art Deco style building with brick cladding and a basement. The brick cladding is laid in courses of stretcher bond, except for every sixth course which consists of header brick. Brick pilasters flank the entry door and rise to a simple course of stone that encircles the building at about cornice level. The pilasters accent the verticality of the

building, as do the tall windows that flank the entry. Stylized cartouches decorate the lintels of these windows. The other windows have simple stone sills and the wall surface above them is marked by large rectangles where the brick is recessed.

(7) **Masonic Lodge Hall (211 South Wewoka Avenue).** Built circa 1928.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. It was originally built as a Masonic lodge and the facade still carries the stone Masonic symbol. A Masonic sign above the corner door indicates that at least a portion of the upper floor may still be used for Masonic purposes. Decorative details include the eight 1/1 windows on the second story. These windows have a continuous stone sill and are enframed by decorative stonework somewhat resembling a drip molding. Alterations to the first story include the addition of air conditioning units in the clerestory, and the painting or replacement of the original brick cladding.

(8) **213 South Wewoka Avenue.** Built circa 1927.

This two story building with brick cladding is an example of the Commercial style of architecture, with art deco detailing. Six 8/1 double-hung windows topped with basket weave brickwork and enclosed by prominent band of stone dominate the second story and are flanked by two blind round-topped windows with brick infill placed to create a zigzag pattern. Unlike most commercial buildings which have one central parapet, this building has two stepped parapets which rise above the ends of the building. Alterations to the building include the addition of large

fixed-pane display windows, infill in the clerestory, and corrugated metal to cover the pilasters.

(9) **Annex Hotel (212-216 South Wewoka Avenue).** Built circa 1927.

This is a two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Its decorative details resemble those applied to the adjacent Aldridge Hotel: contrasting use of red and buff brick, brick made to resemble quoins on the upper floors, and a diamond pattern in red brick below the cornice.

This building was constructed about a year after the Aldridge Hotel, and appears to have served as restaurant and hotel. Awnings and wood infill have considerably altered the first story. Note: the smaller building located immediately north of the main three-story portion of the Aldridge Hotel was a drug store in 1930.

(10) **Hill and Banta Building (210 South Wewoka Avenue).** Built circa 1928.

This is a two story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding and few decorative details. Small raised elements of horizontal and vertical ornamentation mark the walls on the second story, and there is a raised parapet which carries the inscription "Hill and Banta." There are four pairs of double hung one over one windows on the second floor, three of which are covered by awnings of the same style and material as the large awning over the display windows. Alterations to the first floor have resulted in the addition of wall surfaces with a different, unmatching brick and brick infill where a display window once was.

- (11) **OTASCO Building** (215 South Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1928.

The Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company (OTASCO) is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. On the east elevation the upper floors are supported on large piers, and the display windows are recessed. There is also a canted corner for pedestrian entrance on the first floor. Large 24-pane awning windows mark the upper floors, and have stone sills and soldier brick lintels. The parapet has a very slight rise especially on the north end of the building, and is topped with stone coping. Between the coping and window lintels are six large geometric decorations of metal, which have patterned brick interiors. Extensive alterations including the addition of nearly continuous plate glass windows and modifications to the supporting piers, have affected the first floor.

- (12) **Dodd and Smith Building** (301-305 South Wewoka Avenue). Built in 1929.

This is a two story Commercial style building with buff brick cladding. Decorative details include six paired double-hung windows which span the second story. A continuous sill course of a darker stone or concrete underlines and enhances these windows. A very slightly stepped parapet rises above the central portion of the building. All of the windows have soldier brick lintels. The first floor has been altered with the addition of three awnings of different styles and materials, and by considerable infill in the clerestories and around the entrances.

- (13) **300-302 South Wewoka Avenue.** Built circa 1928.

This is a one story Commercial style building with brick cladding and some hints of art deco detailing. Stylized stone ornaments drape over the ends of the building, and decorate the wall below the parapet. A wrap-around metal awning extends on the north and west elevations, and there is a large addition adjacent to the building on the east. As this was once an auto dealership, it appears that the addition afforded vehicles entrance.

- (14) **Reed Hotel** (106 North Wewoka Avenue). Built circa 1920.

This is a three story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Four segmental-arched 1/1 double-hung windows mark the third floor. Similar windows occur on the second floor, except that a door occupies one of the window spaces, and no evidence of a former second story balcony remains today. The first floor has been extensively altered by the addition of wood infill, a business sign, and awning. The entire building façade has also been painted white.



### **XIII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY**

#### **Henryetta**

##### Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area

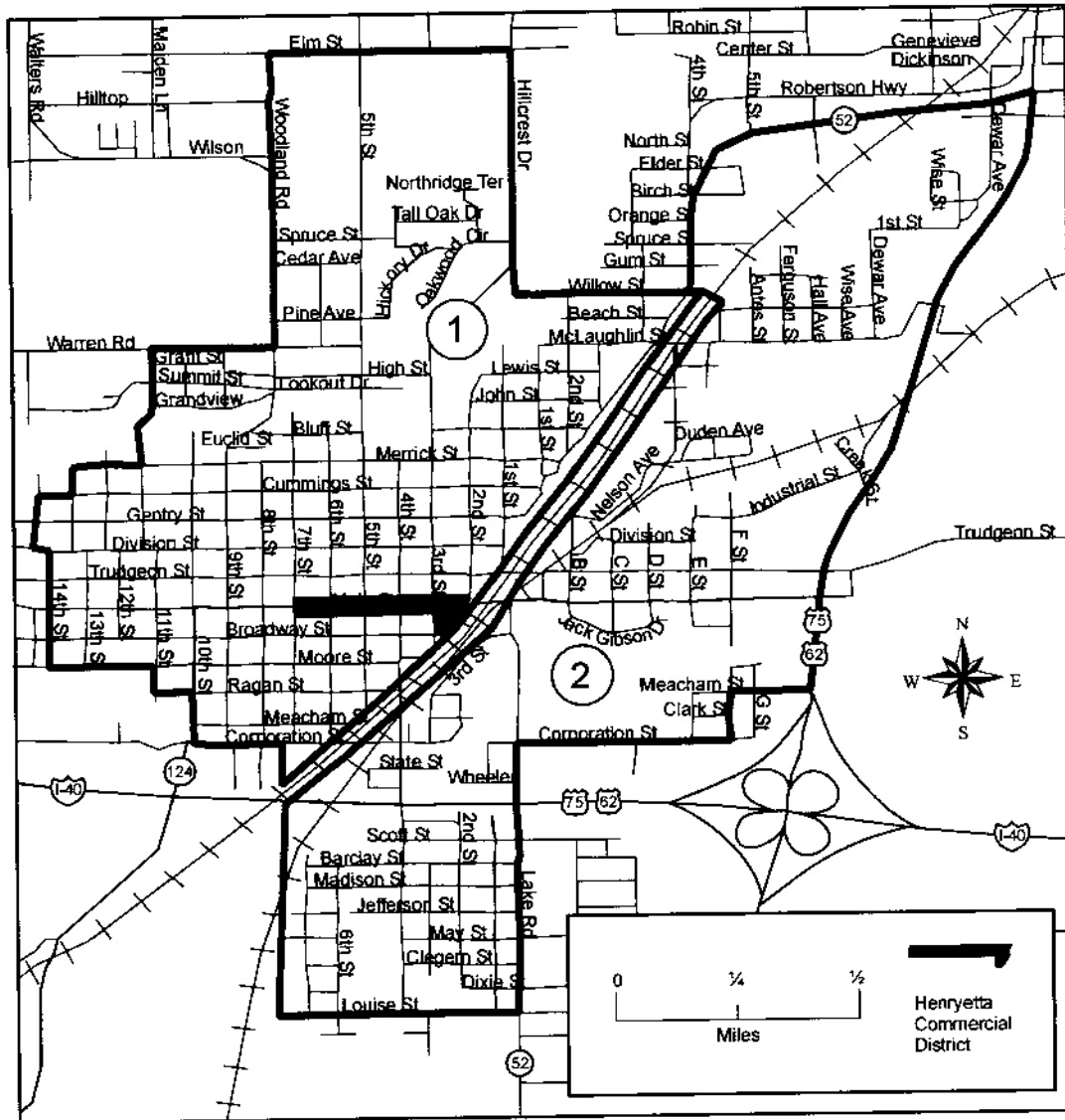
The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area surrounds but does not include the Henryetta Commercial District. As delimited this area consists of part of the Original Townsite of Henryetta as well as several of the town's earliest platted additions. A visual survey of the properties in this area indicates that low-density single family neighborhoods prevail, with a few exceptions. One exception involves the eastern and westernmost stretches of Main Street, where commercial development dominates. Another exception involves those properties adjacent to the railroad where more industrial land use and development has occurred. The primary justification for classifying the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area as a part of Henryetta that does not warrant further study stems from the fact that many of the properties have been modified or altered in ways that conflict with the ideals of historic preservation. For example, the majority of residential dwellings in this area now have siding. Many other homes have had their porches renovated or removed, or have had their one-car garages converted into interior rooms. The net result of these changes is that the area, as a whole, lacks historic and architectural cohesiveness.

##### East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area

A sizable portion of land in the East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area is or has been associated with Henryetta's industrial past. In

particular, coal was removed from numerous underground mines along the eastern side of the railroad tracks from Corporation Street to places north. This area of Henryetta also includes the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company as well as the most southwestern extension of the Henryetta Townsite Company platted addition. This represents a small portion of lands used by the Eagle-Picher Lead Company's zinc operations. Some residential dwellings are interspersed throughout the East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area, but the largest contiguous collection of residences is found south of Interstate 40. Most of the platted additions in this area date to the nineteen teens and twenties. To judge from the housing stock, however, many of the dwellings appear to have been built about the time of the Second World War. The East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time because of its variegated land use and housing stock. Vacant and overgrown lots are common, and alterations to many of the dwellings have diminished their architectural and historic integrity.

# Areas Not Warranting Further Study Henryetta, Oklahoma



1. Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area  
(Excluding the Henryetta Commercial District)
2. East and South Mixed Industrial, Commercial,  
and Residential Area

## **Holdenville**

### **North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area**

The North Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes that portion of the study area north of the old Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad and west of the tracks of the St. Louis and San Francisco. State Highway 48, the northernmost extension of Main Street, cuts across the western edge of this area and has brought with it low-density commercial development. This area does include the Holdenville Cemetery, however, alterations and modifications to the housing stock in this area have been numerous and extensive, and have affected the area's historic fabric. Additionally, some properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation.

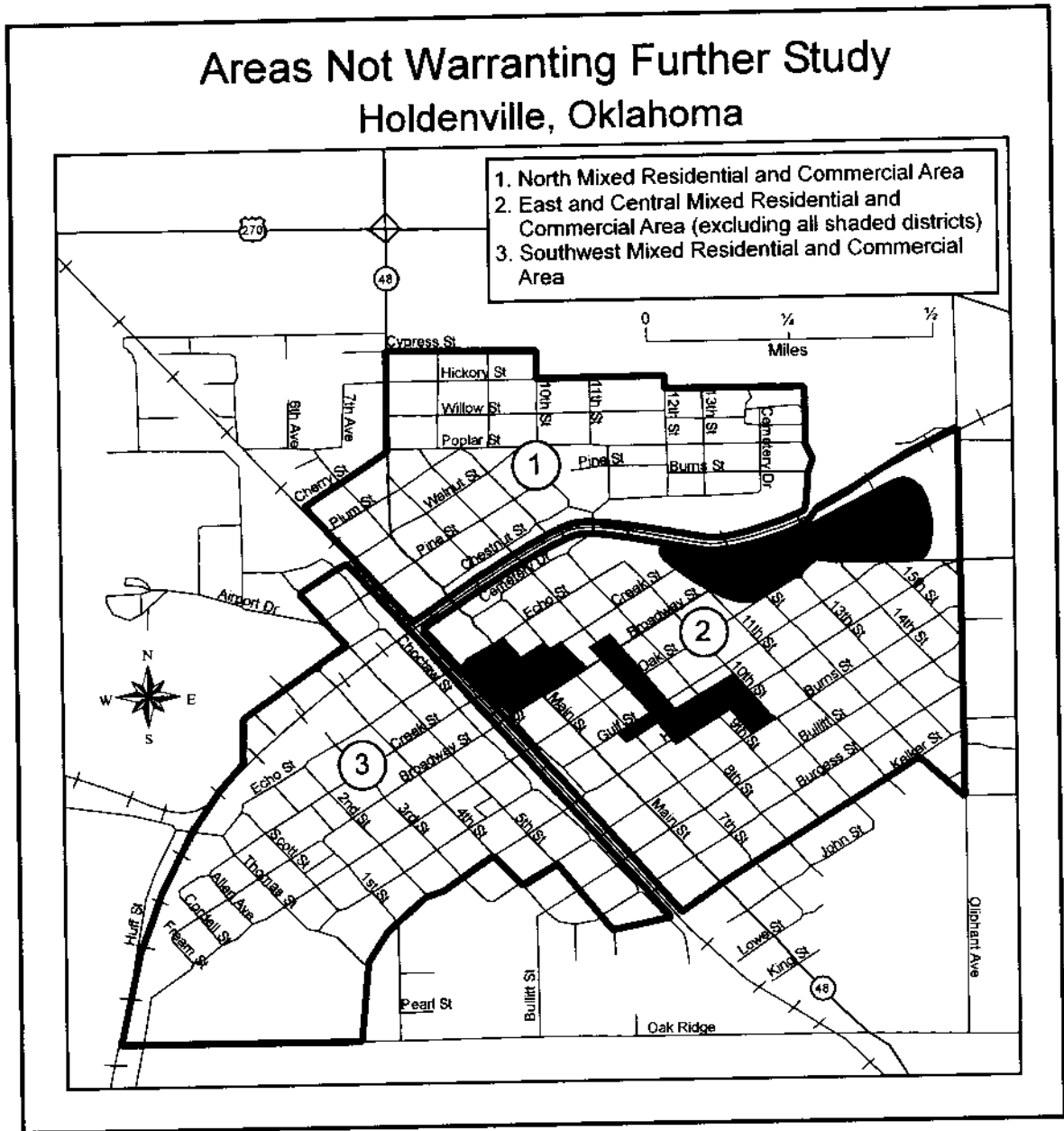
### **East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area**

The East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area surrounds but does not include the three historic districts identified in Holdenville. With the exception of a few platted additions to the east and south, much of this area overlaps with the Original Townsite. Most of the dwellings in this area are single-family residences. Commercial development has primarily affected properties and land use along Main Street and Broadway, while some decaying industrial properties still stand along portions of the railroad right of way. Although there are several properties in this area that are architecturally significant and warrant further study on an individual basis, as a whole the East and Central Mixed Residential and Commercial Area lacks historical and architectural unity.

### Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes the entire portion of the study area located to the south of the old Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. Residential properties dominate the area although commercial development extends along portions of South Broadway. Most of this area was platted as part of the Original Townsite. The Southwest Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not warrant further study at this time. Reasons for this include the intrusion of numerous vacant lots, and loss of architectural integrity through modifications such as the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding.

# Areas Not Warranting Further Study Holdenville, Oklahoma



## **Wetumka**

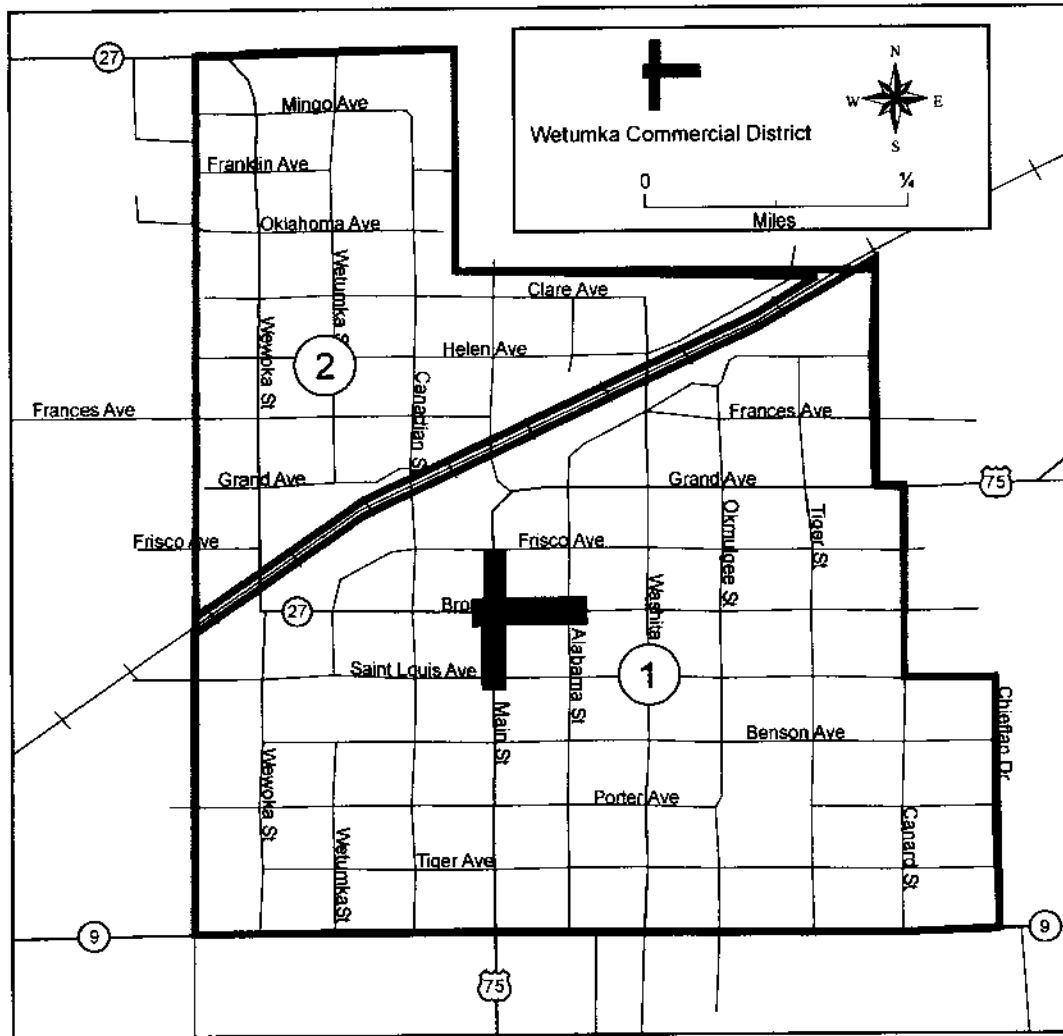
### Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area

The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area includes that portion of the study area south of the railroad tracks except for the Wetumka Commercial District. While primarily a residential area, newer commercial development intrudes along U.S. 75, and State Highways 27 and 9. The Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area spans part of the Original Townsite and the Belleview, Benson, Hall-Williams, and Tiger additions. Each of these additions had been platted by 1920. Despite the historic nature of this area, the properties in the Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area lack a strong historic association and many have lost integrity as a result of alterations.

### Northwest Residential Area

The Northwest Residential Area coincides with the northwest portion of the Original Townsite and the Mingo Addition. The Mingo Addition was platted in 1906. The density of properties is lighter here and vacant lots are numerous. More recently constructed public housing pods constitute one type of intrusion in this area and, while necessary, detract from the historic fabric of this part of Wetumka. A number of other properties in the area have fallen into a state of ruins or have been substantially altered. For these reasons the Northwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time.

# Areas Not Warranting Further Study Wetumka, Oklahoma



- 1. Central Mixed Residential/Commercial Area (Excluding the Wetumka Commercial District)
- 2. Northwest Residential Area



## **Wewoka**

### East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

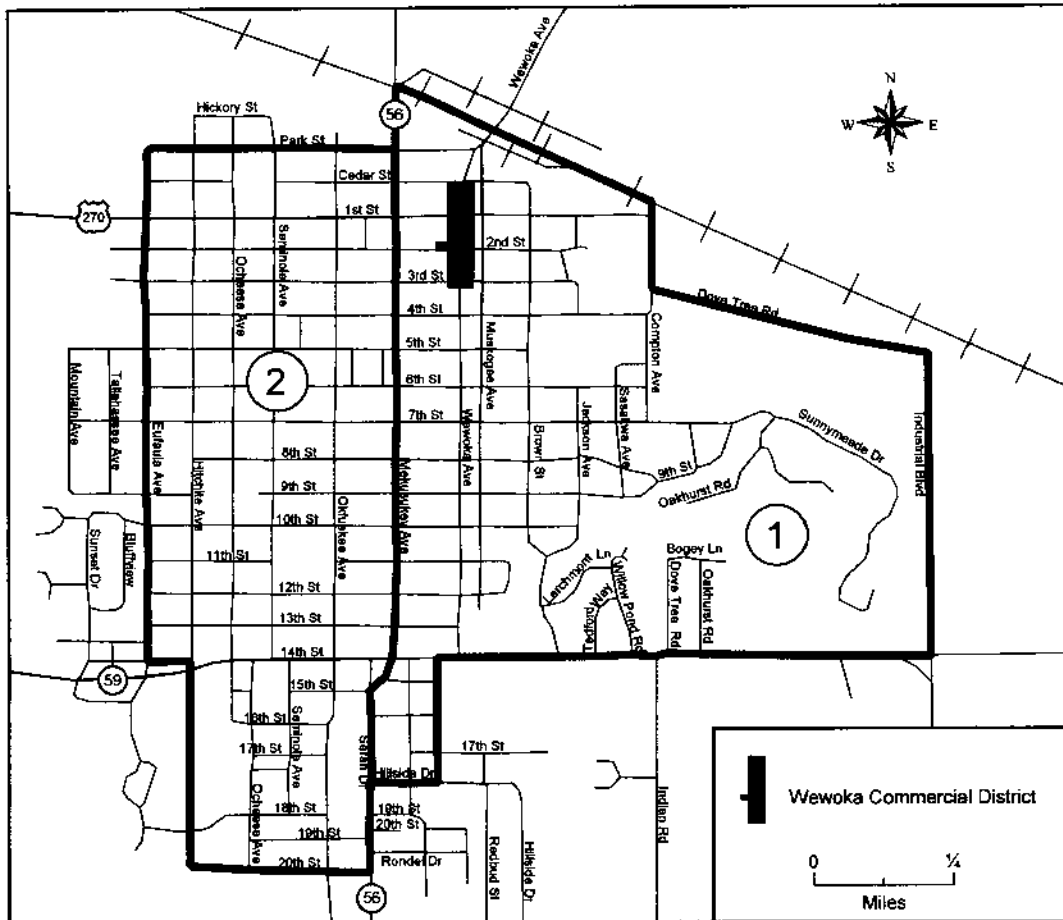
The East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area excludes the Wewoka Commercial District but includes the rest of the study area from the east side of Mekusukey Avenue. The historic unity of the East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area has been impacted by newer commercial construction and development along Mekusukey Avenue. In addition, some of the housing stock is of more recent vintage and does not meet the necessary age criteria for historic purposes. This is particularly the case along the southern boundary of the East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area where newer housing subdivisions have been created. For these reasons, this area is not recommended for further study.

### West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

A number of historically and architecturally significant properties exist in the West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area of Wewoka and merit additional study. A concern for the area as a whole, however, is that the number and concentration of such properties is generally low. Intrusions of housing stock of insufficient age and alterations to older properties—especially the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding as well as new windows—have worked to weaken the historic quality of this part of Wewoka.

# Areas Not Warranting Further Study

## Wewoka, Oklahoma



1. East Mixed Residential and Commercial Area  
(Excluding Wewoka Commercial District)
2. West Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

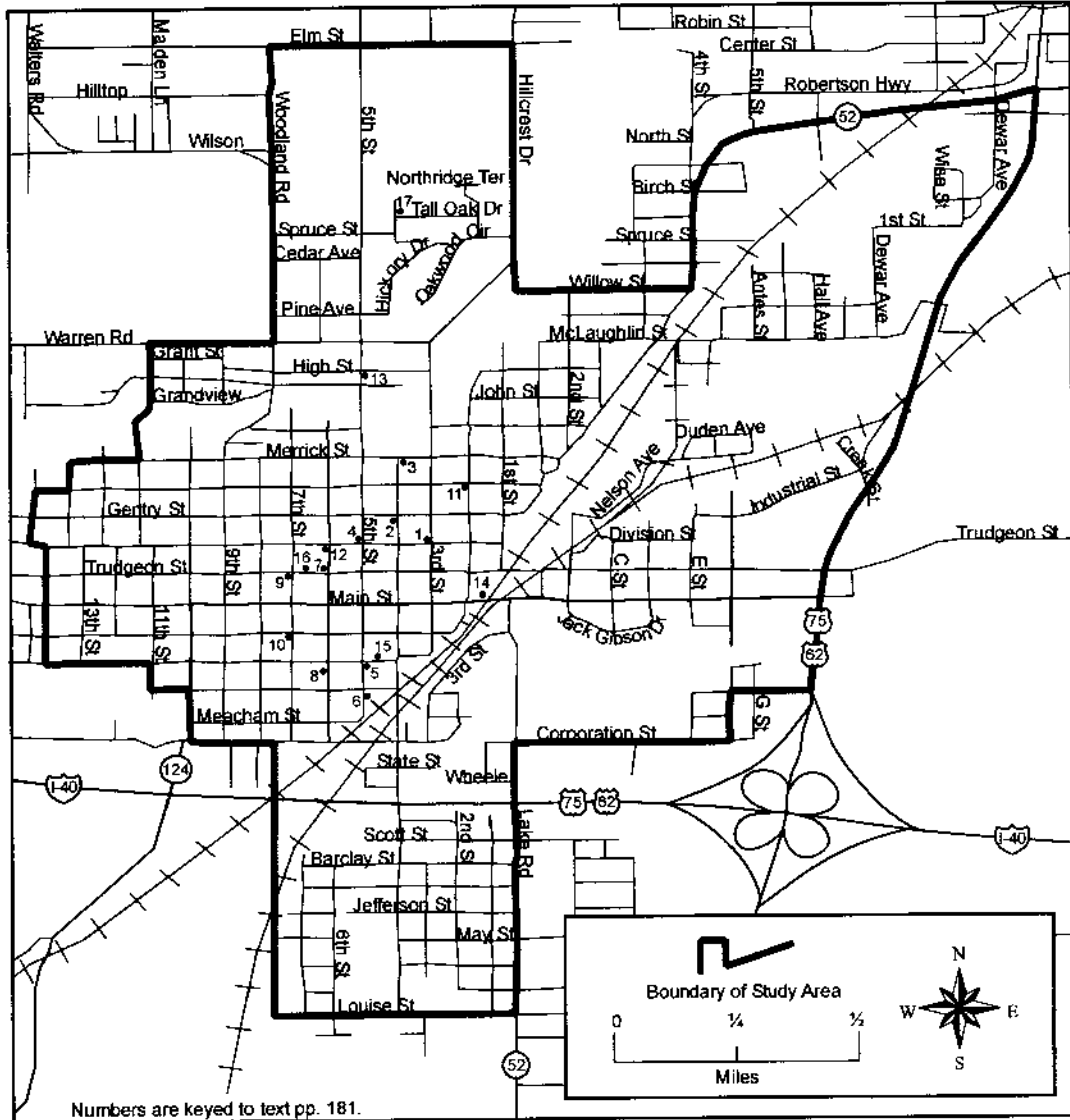
#### **XIV. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY**

##### **Henryetta**

##### Name (if available) and Address

1. Pauline Cuttler House  
301 North Third Street
2. James Reid House  
311 North Fourth Street
3. E. O. Shaw House  
512 North Fourth Street
4. J. B. Sullins House  
301 North Fifth Street
5. Edna Reynolds House  
304 South Fifth Street
6. Octavia Embry House  
404 South Fifth Street
7. W. B. Hudson House  
205 North Sixth Street
8. J. N. Hockstein House  
305 South Sixth Street
9. Snow Building  
123(?) North Seventh Street
10. G. W. Burnett House  
703 West Broadway Street
11. J. H. Raker House  
201 West Cummings Street
12. Cunningham House  
601 West Division Street
13. R. E. Thompson, Jr. House  
412 West High Street
14. Cotton Hotel  
114 West Main Street
15. Old Henryetta School  
400 Block of West Moore Street
16. M. K. McElhannon House  
618 West Trudgeon Street
17. 1501 Tall Oak Drive

# Properties Not Warranting Further Henryetta, Oklahoma

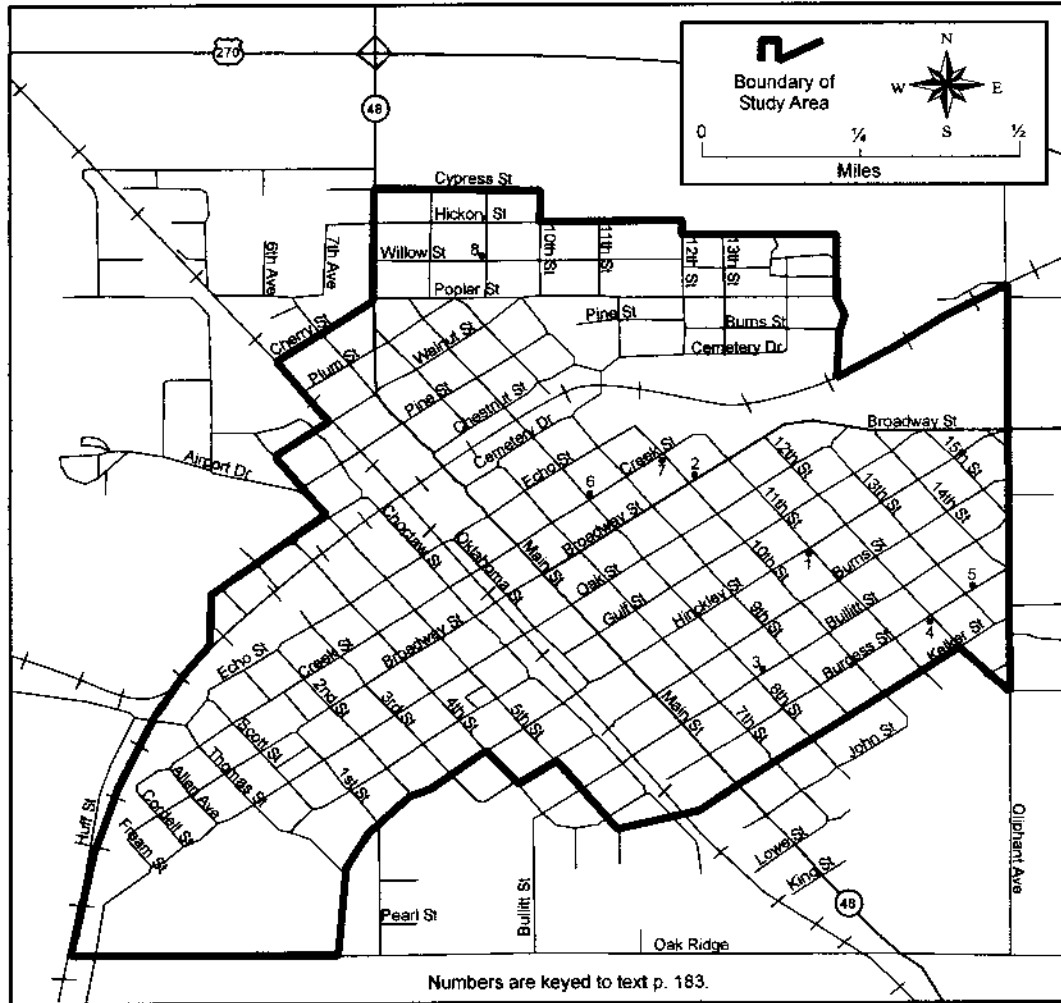


## **Holdenville**

### Name (if available) and Address

1. Viola Holmes House  
401 East Eleventh Street
2. Robert Lucas House  
506 North Broadway Street
3. G. H. Harper House  
306 North Bullitt Street
4. M. R. McCollum House  
623 North Burgess Street
5. B. C. Bartlett House  
810 North Burgess Street
6. J. V. Bidy House  
306 North Creek Street
7. Velta Jackson House  
423 North Creek Street
8. T. M. Adair House  
224 East Willow Street

# Properties Not Warranting Further Study Holdenville, Oklahoma

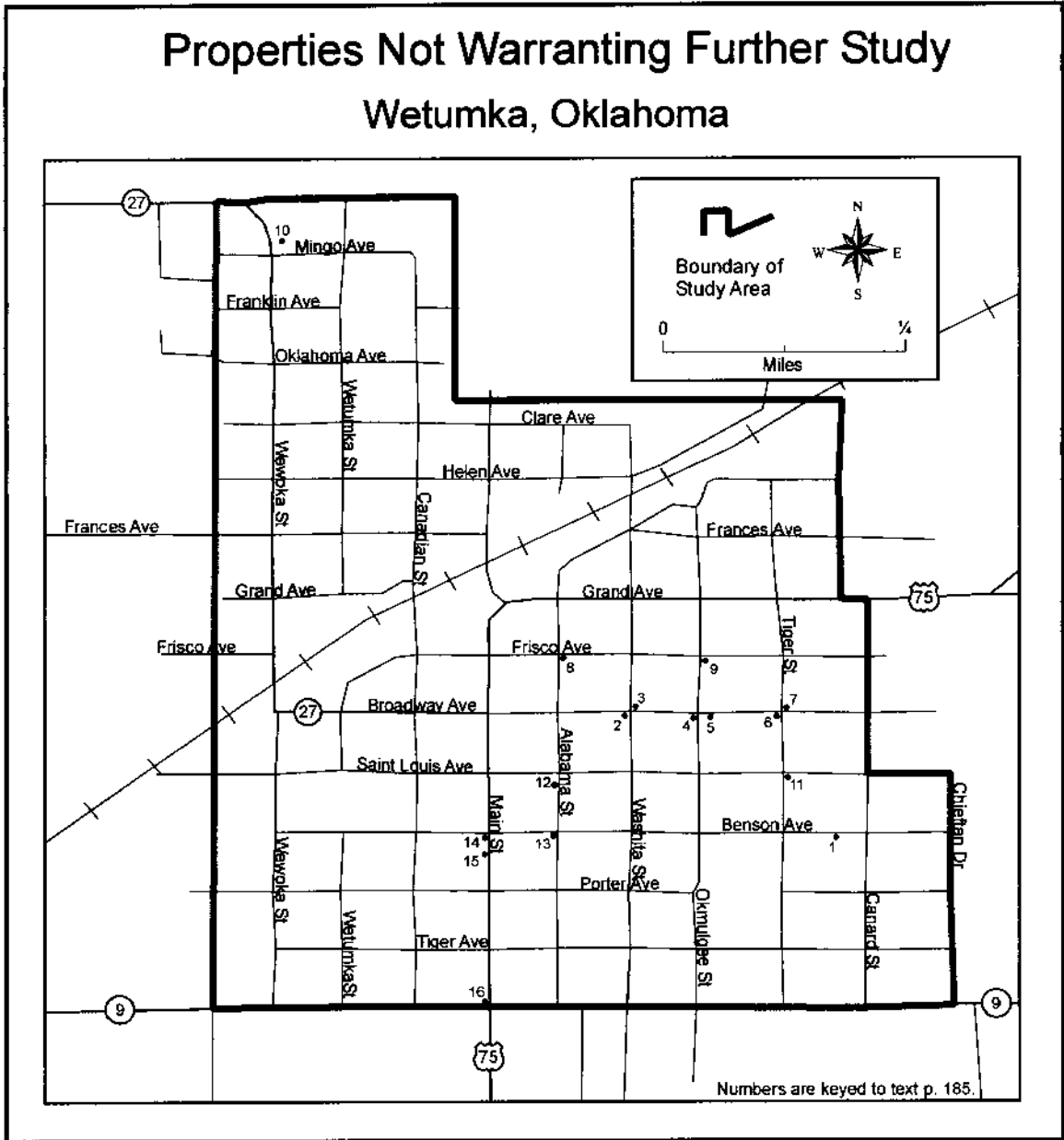


## **Wetumka**

### Name (if available) and Address

1. 518 East Benson Avenue
2. 220 East Broadway Avenue
3. 301 East Broadway Avenue
4. 318 East Broadway Avenue
5. 406 East Broadway Avenue
6. 426 East Broadway Avenue
7. H. H. Darks House  
501 East Broadway Avenue
8. 200 East Frisco Avenue
9. 400 East Frisco Avenue
10. 315 West Mingo Avenue
11. 504 East Saint Louis Avenue
12. 208 South Alabama Street
13. 302 South Alabama Street
14. 300 South Main Street
15. 308 South Main Street
16. 520 South Main Street

# Properties Not Warranting Further Study Wetumka, Oklahoma



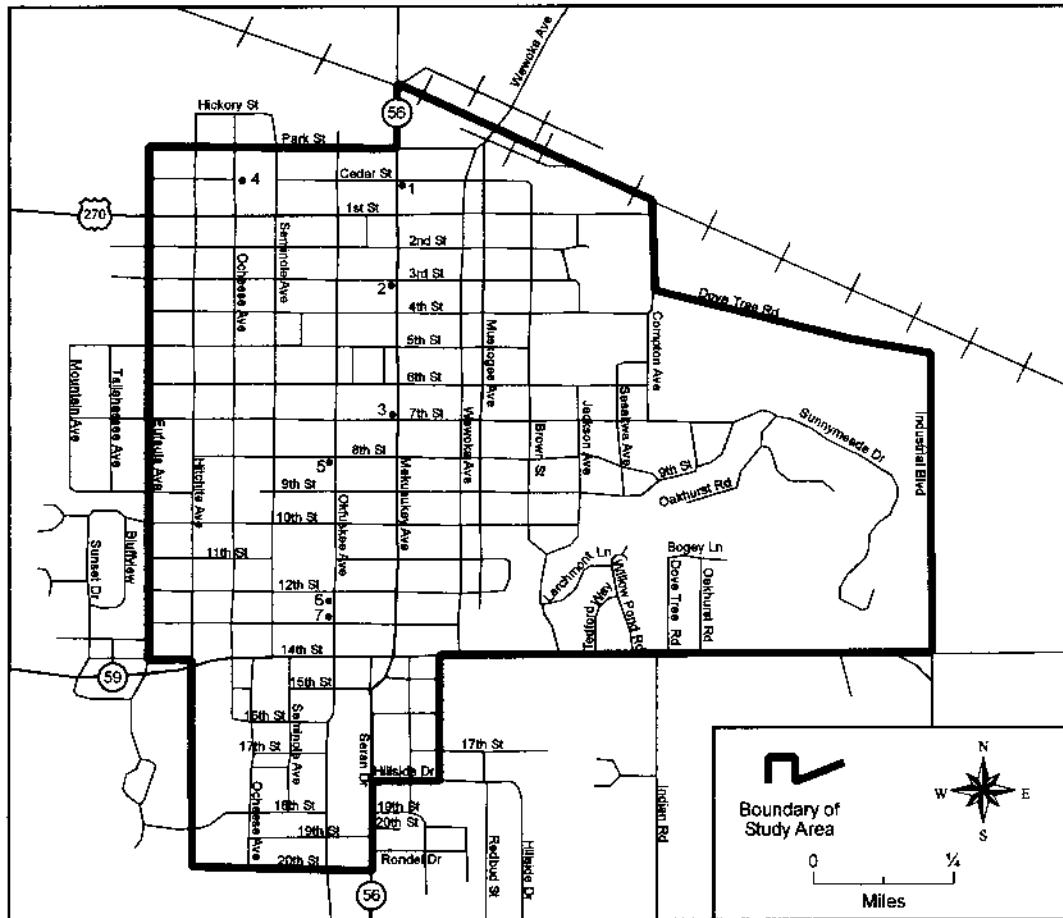


## **Wewoka**

### Name (if available) and Address

1. Frazier and Hampton Building  
122 North Mekusukey Avenue
2. First Baptist Church  
301-311 South Mekusukey Avenue
3. Carrie B. Smith House  
627 South Mekusukey Avenue
4. Wewoka Swimming Pool  
South Ocheese Avenue at Cedar Street
5. 801 South Okfuskee Avenue
6. Penny E. Harrison House  
1207 South Okfuskee Avenue
7. Alma S. Norwell House  
1209 South Okfuskee Avenue

# Properties Not Warranting Further Study Wewoka, Oklahoma



## XV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

For planning and preservation purposes it is essential to understand how a town came to be established, what forces, groups, and individuals have shaped its growth, and what significant architectural resources it possesses. The purpose of a historic context is to provide a scholarly presentation and analysis of the history of a particular place or area. The following discussion examines the development of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wetumka, and Wewoka.

### Location

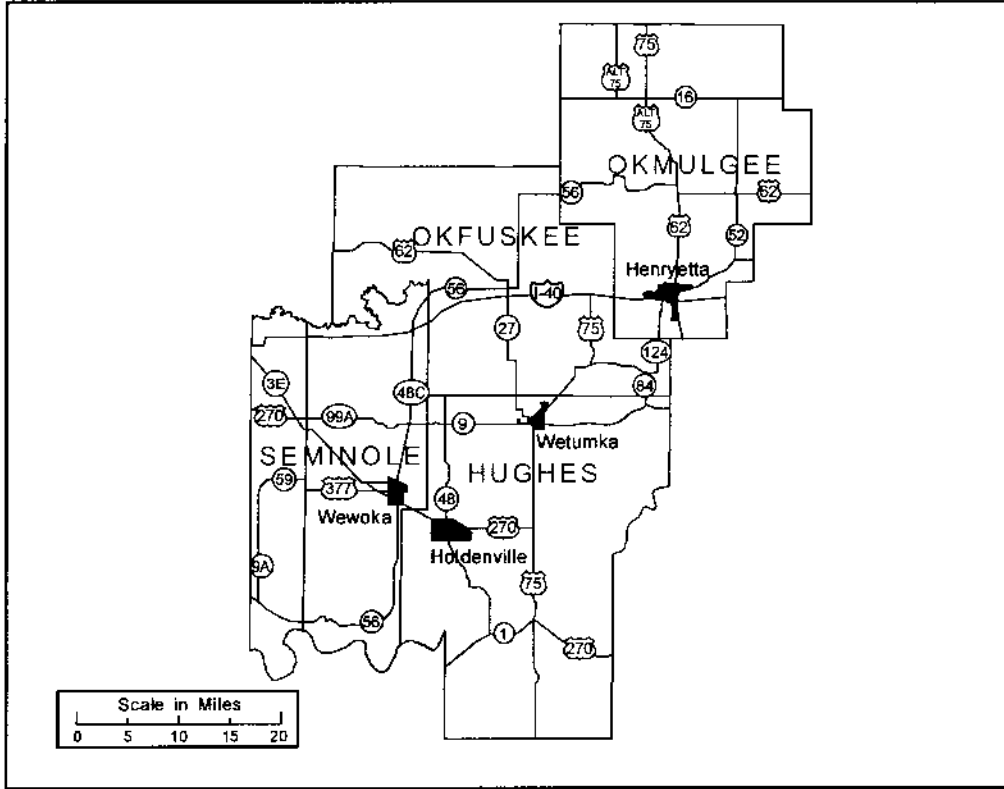
Henryetta (35.44° N, 95.98° W) is situated in eastern Oklahoma and in the south central portion of Okmulgee County. Three major highways, Interstate 40, U.S. Highway 62, and the Indian Nation Turnpike, intersect in Henryetta (figure 1). As the crow flies, Henryetta is about 80 miles (128 kilometers) east of Oklahoma City, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Tulsa, and 80 miles (128 kilometers) west of the border with Arkansas.<sup>1</sup> Henryetta is the second largest city in the county, after Okmulgee, and in 2000 the population of Henryetta numbered 6,096.

The city of Holdenville (35.08° N, 96.39° W) is located near the western edge of Hughes County where U.S. Highway 270 crosses State Highway 48. Holdenville is about 65 miles (104 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City, 70 miles (112 kilometers) southwest of Tulsa, and 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Interstate 40. Holdenville is the county seat and in 2000 the population of Holdenville stood at 4,732.

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<sup>1</sup> All distances provided in the next three paragraphs are "as the crow flies."

# EAST CENTRAL OKLAHOMA STUDY COMMUNITIES



# MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS

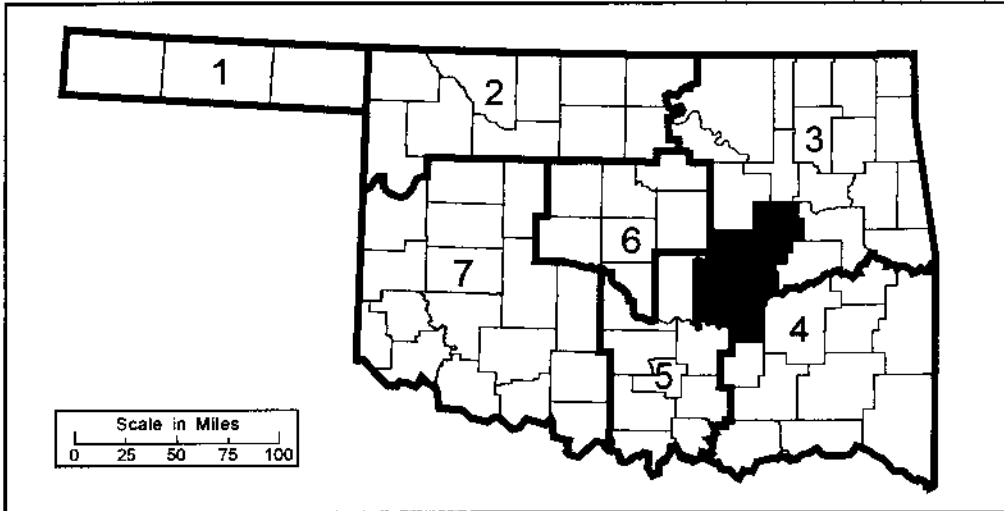


Figure 1

The town of Wetumka (35.23° N, 96.24° W) is also located in Hughes County. Wetumka is about 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Holdenville, and about 2 miles (3 kilometers) southwest of the North Canadian River. In 2000 the population of Wetumka was 1,451.

The city of Wewoka (35.15° N, 96.49° W) is located in the eastern part of Seminole County just 4 miles (6 kilometers) northwest of Holdenville. In relation to Oklahoma's largest cities, Wewoka is about 48 miles (77 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City and 65 miles (104 kilometers) southwest of Tulsa. Wewoka is approximately 7 miles (11 kilometers) south of Interstate 40. Wewoka serves as the county seat for Seminole County and in 2000 had a population of 3,562.

### Physical Geography

The four study sites are located in the Sandstone Hills physiographic region and the savanna and woodlands vegetation region (figures 2 and 3). This is part of the Cross Timbers, and steep slopes marked by blackjack oak trees alternate with grassy valleys. In places, rock outcroppings and escarpments give the terrain a rough, weathered appearance. The soil characteristics of this part of Oklahoma tend to vary in conjunction with the local hill and valley topography such that sandier soils tend to be associated with the uplands while shale-derived soils dominate the lowlands. Three of the study towns are located on the strip of land in between the North Canadian and Canadian rivers. Henryetta is the exception here; the North Canadian River lies just a few miles to its south.

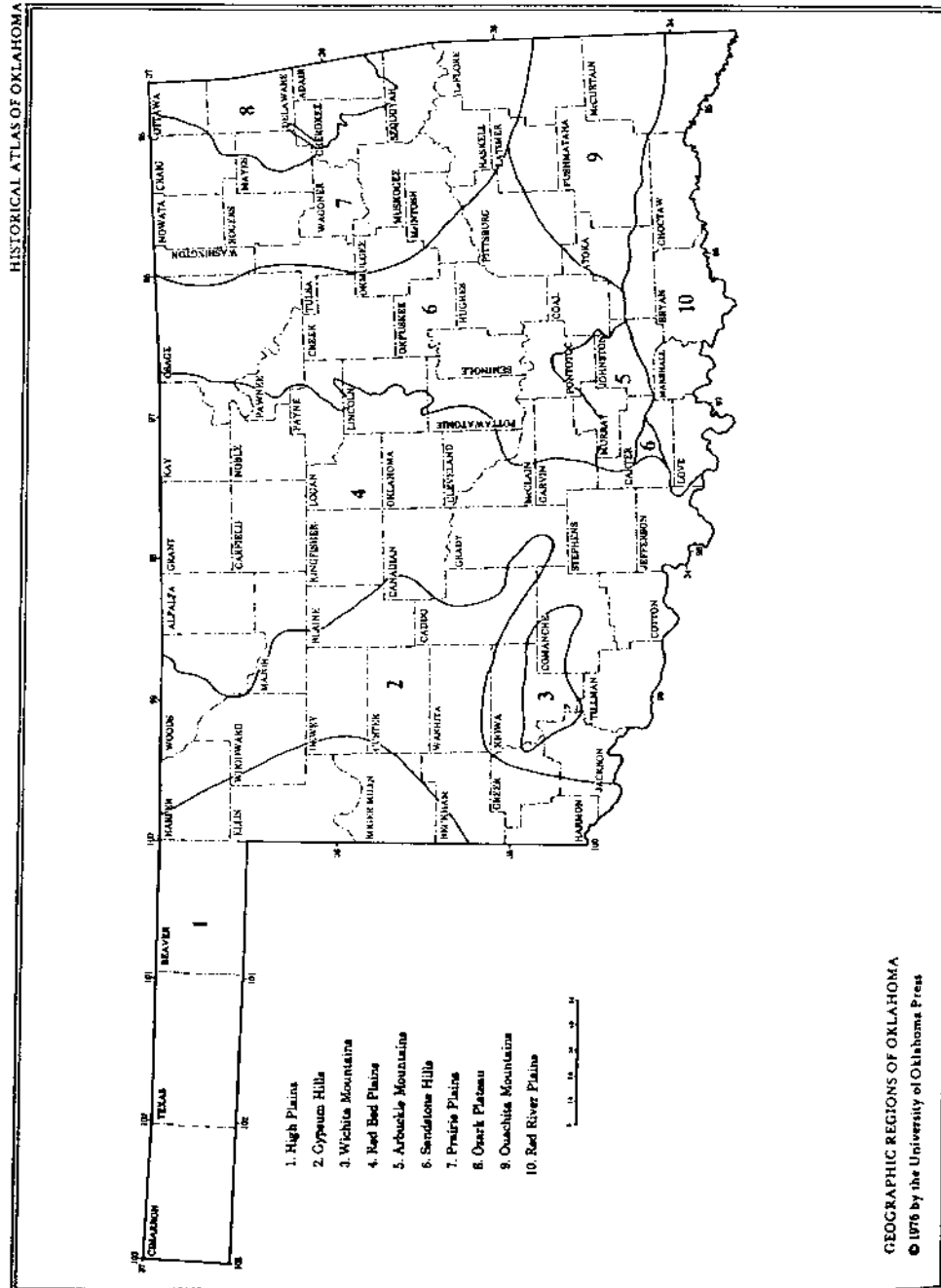
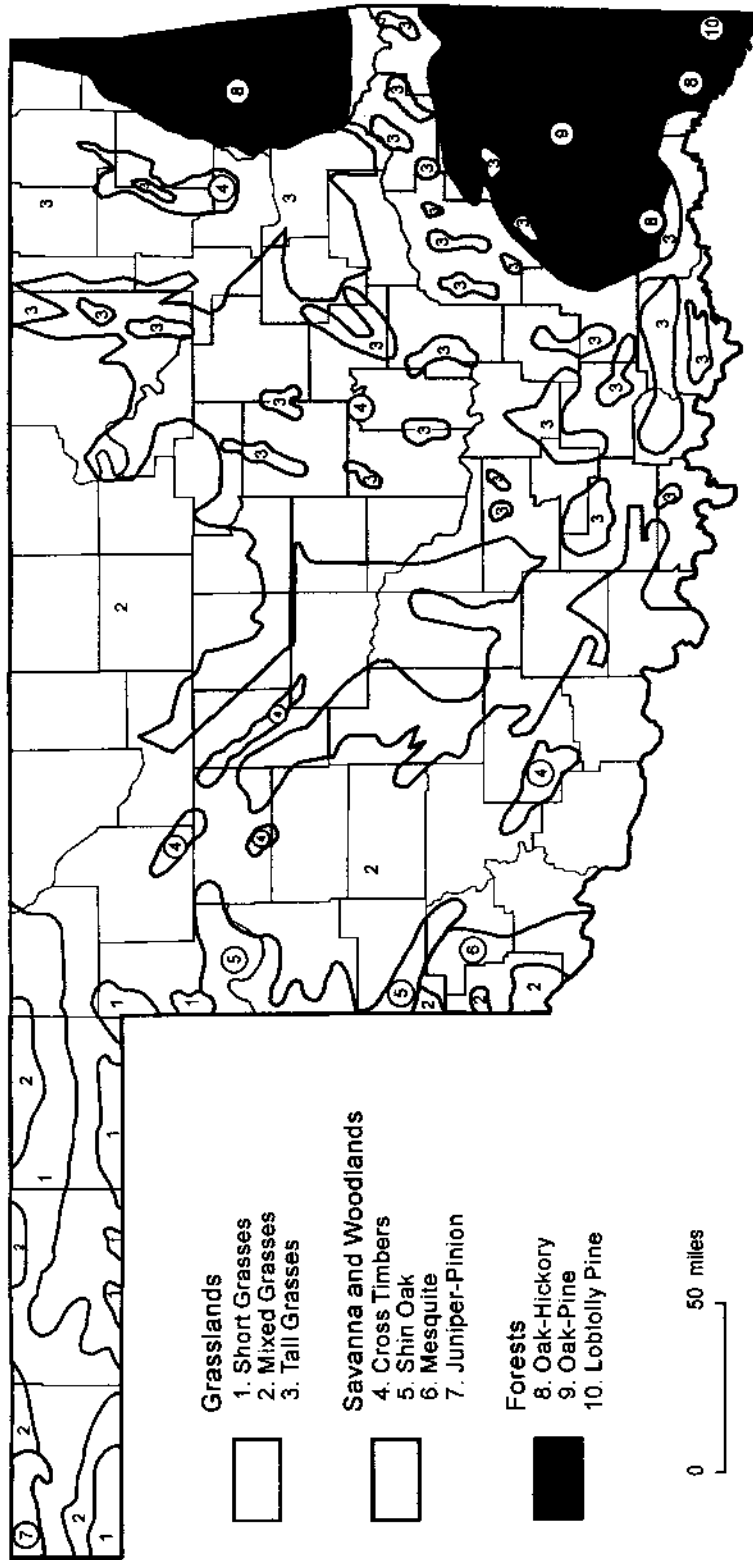


Figure 2

# Generalized Vegetation Types



Source: Tom Wikle, ed., *Atlas of Oklahoma* (Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1991), 10.

Figure 3

The Sandstone Hills region possesses a mild climate that is classified as a humid subtropical type with characteristically mild winters and hot, humid summers. On average, the four study towns receive between 36 and 40 inches of rainfall per year. Winters are generally short, giving this part of the state a growing season that typically approaches 220 to 230 days.

### Native Americans

With the signing of the Treaty of Washington in 1832 the Creeks ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River. The following year the Seminoles signed a treaty by which they forfeited their lands in Florida and agreed to resettlement on a separate tract of Indian Territory between the North Canadian and Canadian rivers. Removal of some 15,000 Creeks from Alabama to Indian Territory occurred in 1836. Beginning that same year and continuing for six years after it, more than 3,000 Seminoles were removed from Florida to the Fort Gibson area.<sup>2</sup> Once the Seminoles arrived in Indian Territory confusion and disagreement developed concerning the exact location of Seminole lands. The Seminoles did not favor settling on lands within the Creek Nation and believed that the removal treaty they had signed promised them a clearly defined region that was both geographically and politically separate and distinct from that of the Creeks. The conclusion of two additional treaties, one in 1845 and another in 1856 would ultimately

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<sup>2</sup> Baird, W. David and Danney Goble. *The Story of Oklahoma*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994), 138-139.



make this a reality, but did so by having the Creeks agree to cede a portion of their lands to the Seminoles.<sup>3</sup>

The movement of Seminoles from the Fort Gibson area to their lands west of the Creek Nation proceeded very slowly and was interrupted by the Civil War. Although Seminole slaves had settled in the Wewoka area as early as 1849, the relocation of Seminoles continued until 1868. As a result of the Reconstruction Treaties following the Civil War, the Seminoles essentially had to re-acquire and validate their claims to land in Indian Territory. First, they were made to cede all of their lands to the federal government, for which they were paid at a rate of fifteen cents per acre. The government then stipulated that they must use proceeds from that sale to purchase 200,000 acres from the Creeks at a cost of 50 cents per acre. In 1881, the discovery of a surveyor's mistake revealed that the boundary separating the Creek and Seminole nations was placed too far east. As a consequence of this and because some Seminoles had settled and built homes in Creek territory, the Seminoles were obligated to purchase additional land from the Creeks. The acreage the Seminoles purchased in order to correct for the misplaced boundary nearly doubled their holdings.<sup>4</sup> Muskogee Avenue in Wewoka marks this relic boundary.

In the Creek Nation Indian settlements largely followed the Texas Road, which cut across the easternmost portion of the Creek Nation, and the valleys of the Arkansas, Canadian, and North Canadian rivers. As in other parts of Indian Territory, some of the earliest and most substantial buildings in the Creek Nation were schools. Indeed, as early

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<sup>3</sup> Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951), 234.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 234; Gibson, Arrell M. *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981), 137-138.

as 1848, Presbyterians had built a mission school a few miles south of Holdenville. Within another twenty years they had also established the Wewoka Mission. Designed for girls, this boarding school was located a short distance north of Wewoka.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, a Creek boarding school was built near present-day Wetumka in the last decade of the nineteenth century.<sup>6</sup>

Although Creek settlement in the vicinity of Wetumka predates Seminole settlement in Wewoka, the latter emerged as a significant settled place and mercantile center several decades earlier than the other study towns. Prior to the 1870s Wewoka had become the center of government for the Seminoles and had grown into a locally recognizable commercial center as a result of the establishment of the Wewoka Trading Company.

### Natural Resources

The extraction, marketing, and processing of natural resources played a major part in the economic development and growth of each of the study towns. Three of the towns—Wewoka, Holdenville, and Wetumka—experienced oil booms during the 1920s. These booms not only transformed the towns, but also contributed to Oklahoma's emergence as a chief oil-producing state. By contrast, Henryetta's economic expansion predates statehood by several years and was driven by the presence of accessible and relatively clean-burning coal reserves. A period of economic decline was underway in Wewoka by the 1940s and in the other towns by the 1950s. Once the most accessible oil

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<sup>5</sup> Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*, 236.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 139.

and coal resources had been extracted, the costs of extracting the more remote or lower quality reserves proved prohibitive.

### Agriculture

Prior to the Civil War, agriculture in the study area consisted mainly of subsistence farming involving a mixture of livestock management and crop cultivation centered on cattle, hogs, cotton, corn, and other vegetables. The construction of the railroads across Indian Territory created new markets for goods while the process of allotment paved the way for the arrival of white settlers in greater numbers. Indeed, these settlers greatly expanded Oklahoma's commercial agriculture. In the first part of the twentieth century, cotton emerged as the leading cash crop. Cotton's ascendancy is reflected in the fact that each of the study towns possessed several cotton gins or cotton oil mills through the 1920s.

By this time, problems associated with cotton cultivation, including soil exhaustion and erosion, had developed across the cotton belt of eastern Oklahoma. Because of the oil boom and the continued importance of coal to the economies of Henryetta, Holdenville, Wewoka, and Wetumka these towns were slightly better-equipped to weather the problems confronting the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the demise of cotton brought changes to the region's agriculture including a greater reliance on peanut production and livestock ranching.

### Transportation

The arrival of the railroad expedited the formal organization of each of the study towns and reshaped the geography of townsite selection and development in Oklahoma. The towns of Henryetta and Holdenville, for example, originated with the construction of railroads across the Creek Nation. Moreover, these towns also benefited from the fact that they were served by two different railroads. Henryetta initially grew as a townsite associated with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, but the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad also built through the town. Likewise, Holdenville was served by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad until the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was built. The arrival of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad also affected Wewoka's development by setting in motion a gradual shift of businesses and residences to the south side of the tracks. Still more dramatically, the entire settlement in Wetumka moved a short distance in order to guarantee access to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad when it built through the area.

### Industrial

One important component of industrial development in these towns involves their emergence as agricultural processing hubs, and especially milling centers. Many of the early mills were multipurpose facilities that could process both corn and cotton. In addition to agricultural processing, these towns possessed numerous lumber mills. Lumber yards and sawmills were, therefore, very much a part of the initial industrial landscapes of the four study towns. One of the industrial spin-offs associated with the petroleum industry was the development, near Wetumka, of a gasoline plant.

Henryetta emerged as an industrial town very early in its history. One of the earliest forms of heavy industry to develop in and around Henryetta was zinc smelting. This industry, which has long been associated with the Eagle-Picher Company, lasted more than 50 years in Henryetta. Besides zinc smelting, the manufacture of glass is one of the most enduring industries in Henryetta and dates to the establishment of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company there in the 1920s.

### Population

In terms of population, Wetumka is the smallest of the four study towns today (figure 4). However, at the time of the first decennial census in Oklahoma in 1910 Wewoka was the smallest town with slightly more than 1,000 people (figure 5). At that time, Holdenville was the largest town with more than 2,200 people. Between 1910 and 1920 Henryetta surpassed Holdenville and remained the largest of the four places until Wewoka's oil boom in the 1920s. By the 1950 census Henryetta had regained its position as the largest of the four cities, a rank it has held ever since (figure 6).

In the case of Wetumka, the decennial census disguises the magnitude of the town's oil boom during the 1920s. Because Wetumka's boom was very sudden and not as long-lived, the ten-year period between censuses is too long to capture in meaningful detail the demographic flux of the town.

**City / County Population Data (1890-2000)  
Holdenville and Wetumka, Hughes County**

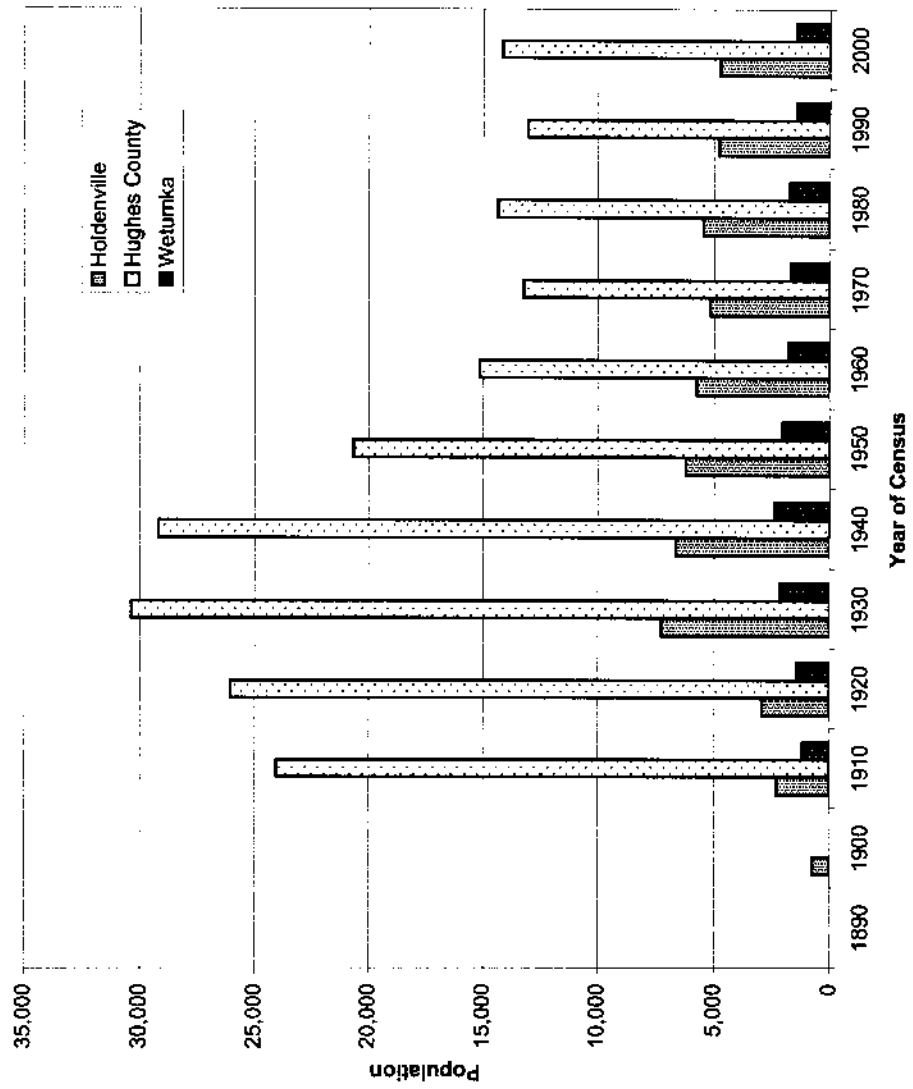


Figure 4

City / County Population Data (1890-2000)  
Wewoka, Seminole County

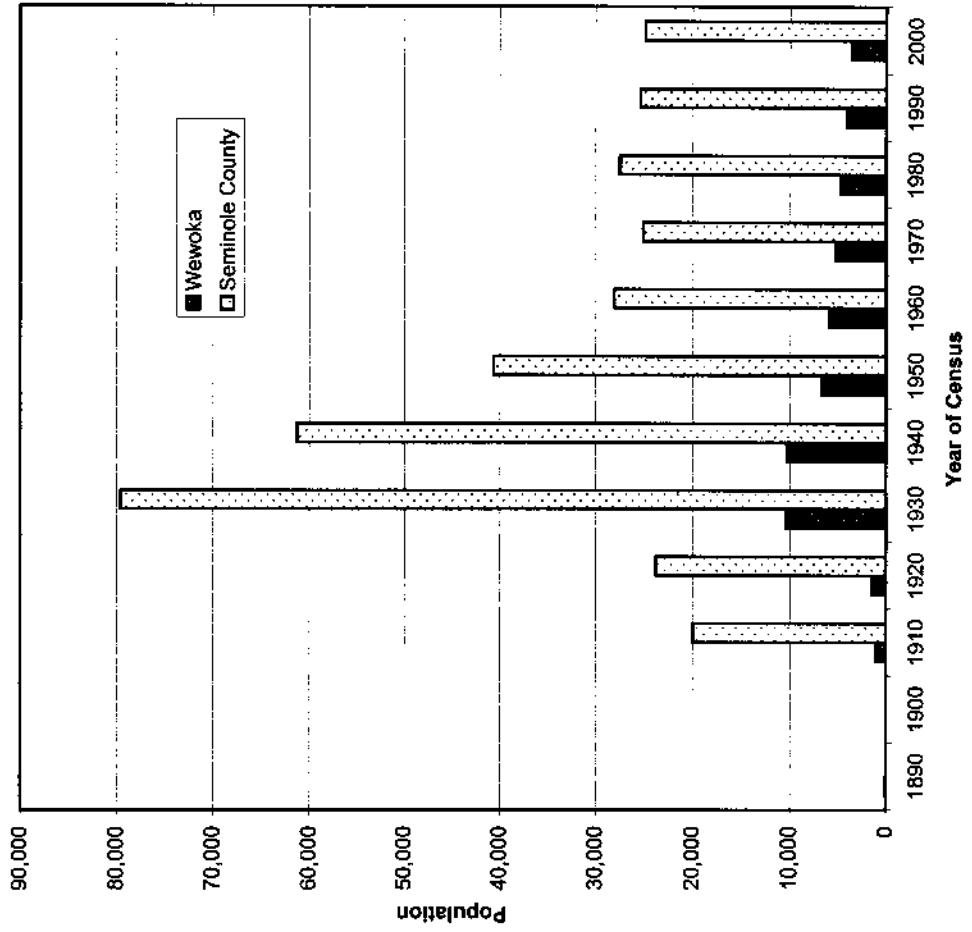


Figure 5

**City / County Population Data (1890-2000)**  
**Henryetta, Okmulgee County**

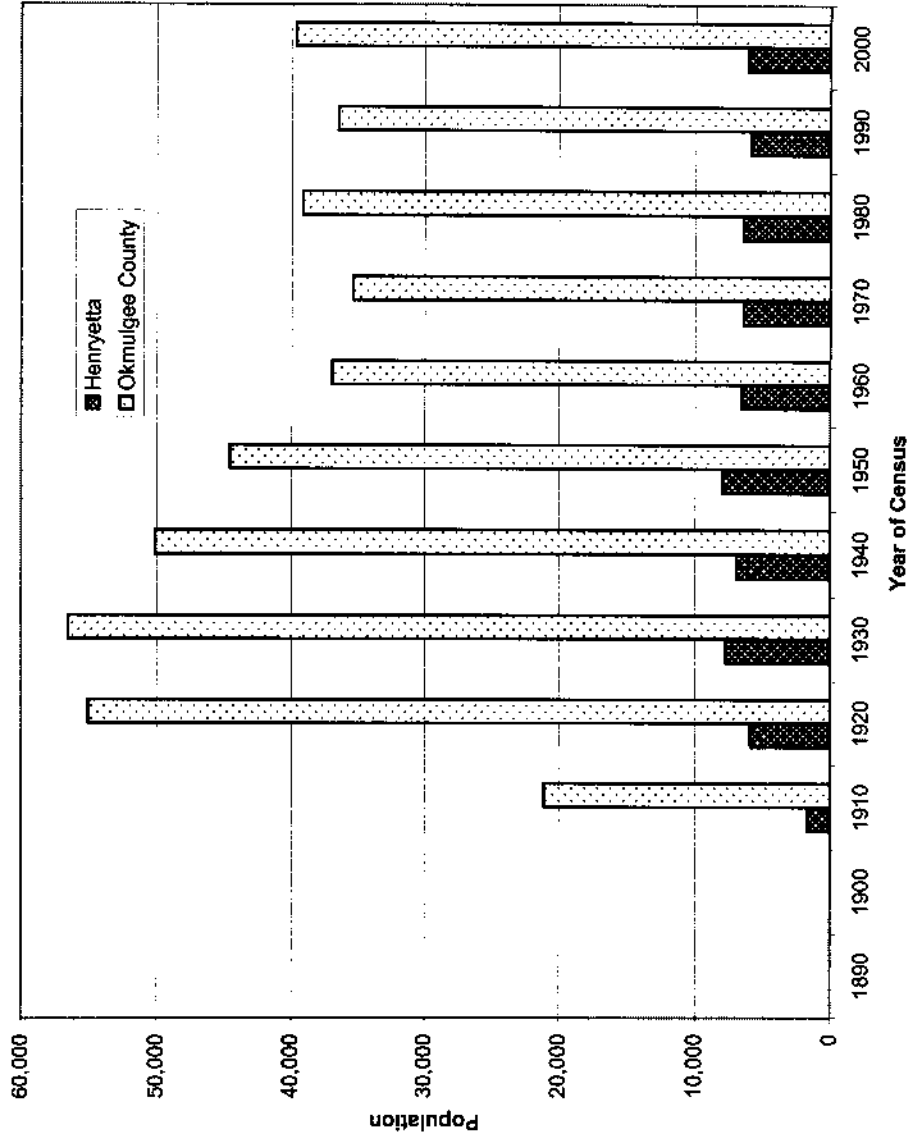


Figure 6