

**RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
OF FOUR NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS**

Submitted by:

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To:

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I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and two Research Assistants Steve Buchholz and Mark Weeks, all from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns during the 1994-95 fiscal years. That survey included portions of Cushing, Fairfax, Nowata, and Ralston as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations (pp. 11-13). 168 properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes an historic context for each of the four study areas, maps that illustrate the four areas surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study areas, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet National Register age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of these portions of the study areas that fail to meet the criteria

for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in the four study towns are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with later amendments. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection which accompanies inclusion. Should the owner of a listed property seek available investment tax credits, the results of the comprehensive plan are incorporated in the treatment procedure. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further attention and study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the

future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

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

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

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

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns, including their historic contexts, demonstrates the cyclical implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. The contexts provide the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the four study areas. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study areas knowledgeable of the community's history and with an understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends, e.g., agriculture, railroads, and petroleum. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts which (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2)

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

Completion of the project was a collaborative effort. Dr. George Carney, Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistants Steve Buchholz and Mark Weeks, graduate students at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyors and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-94-90063.018) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

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

Included were:

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

(2) Evaluate previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #3 in which the four towns were located, e.g., Energy, Agricultural, and Industrial.

(3) Identified existing local histories, especially city and county materials, that were used in the preparation of the historic context. Materials, such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports, were located in the local library in Cushing and Fairfax.

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

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by the principal investigator and research assistants. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A list of approximately 165 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

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

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

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

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included specified portions of the four study towns (Ralston, Fairfax, Cushing, and Nowata):

(1) Ralston-Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Walnut Avenue and First Street, proceed east on Walnut Avenue to Third Street, south to Oak Avenue, east to Fourth Street, south to Main Avenue, east to Eighth Street, south to McKinley Avenue, west to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way, north along the railroad right-of-way to Lincoln Avenue, west to First Street, north to the initial point.

(2) Fairfax-Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Fourth Street and Oak Avenue, east along Oak Avenue to Louisiana Street, south to Walnut Avenue, west to Second Street, south across the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way to Elm Avenue, east and southeast to First Street, south to Taft Avenue, west to Sixth Street, southwest then south to Bellair Drive, west to Eighth Street, north to Mulberry Avenue, west to Eighth Street, north to Mulberry Avenue, west to Shaw Street, north to Walnut Avenue, east to Eighth Street, north to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way, southeast along the right-of-way to Oak Avenue, east to initial point.

(3) Cushing-Starting at the initial point at Depot Avenue and Cypress Street, proceed east on Cypress Street to Cleveland Avenue, south to Vine Street, east to Highway 18, south to North Street, east to Wilson Avenue, north to Vince

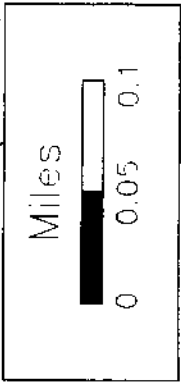
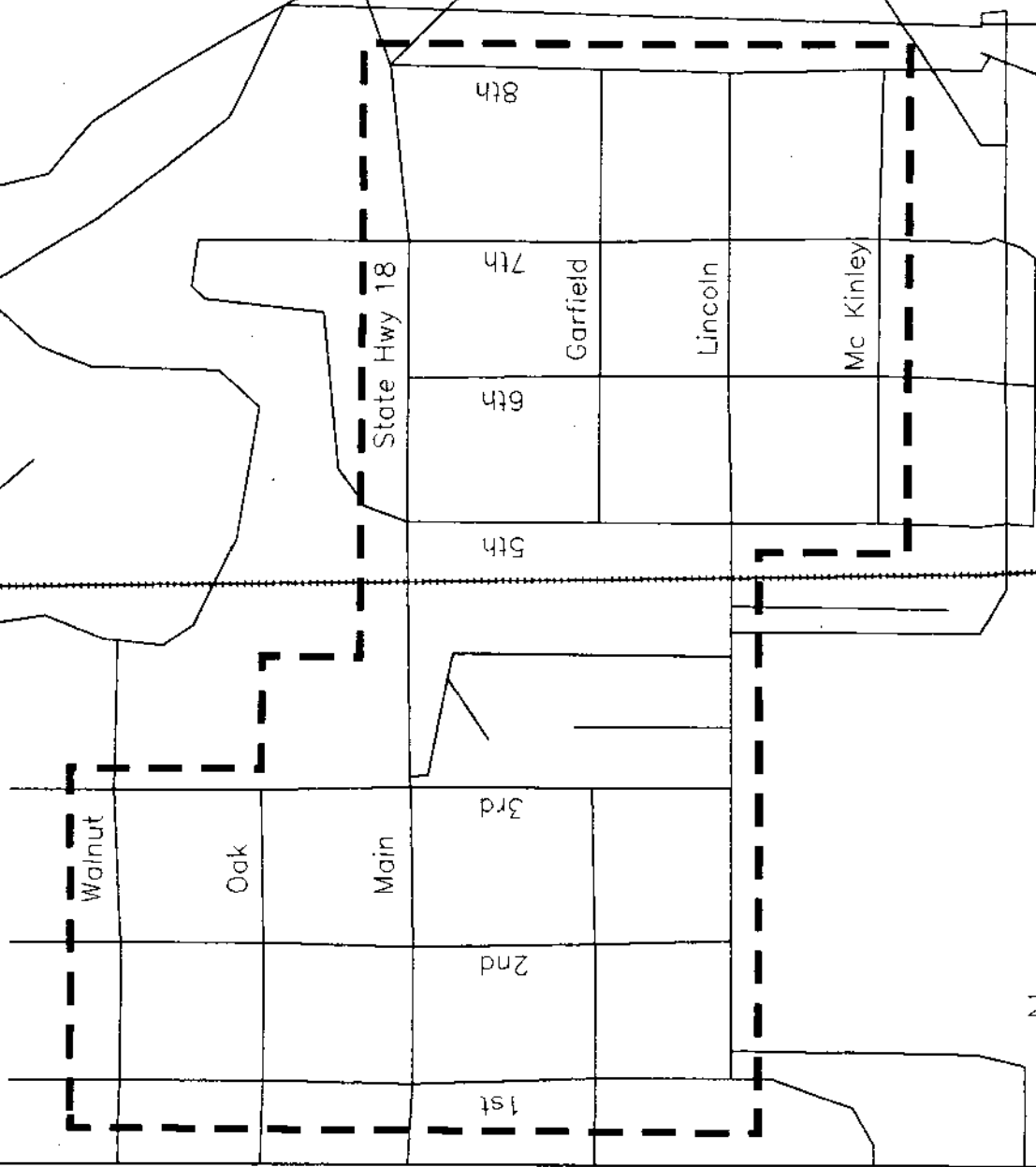
Street, east to Howerton Avenue, south to Greenlee Street, east to Linwood Avenue, south to North Street, east to Jones Avenue, south to Broadway Street, west to Linwood Avenue, south to Ninth Street, west to the railroad right-of-way, north along the railroad right-of-way to Cherry Street, west to Violet Avenue, north to Broadway Street, west to Wade Street, north to North Street, east to Depot Avenue, north to initial point.

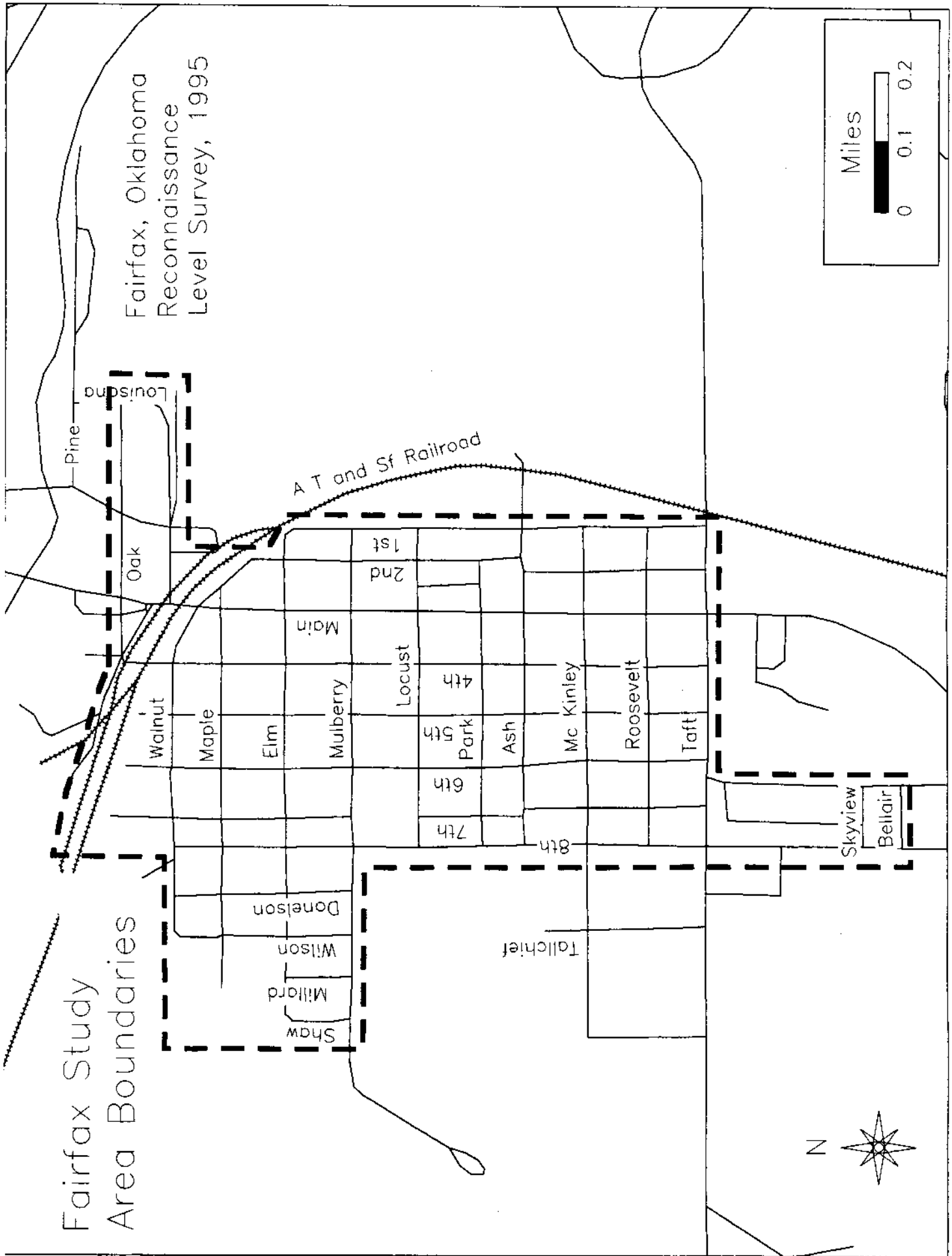
(4) Nowata-Starting at initial point at the intersection of Mississippi Street and Seminole Avenue, proceed east on Seminole Avenue to Sycamore Street, south to Choctaw Avenue, east to Chase Street, south to Shawnee Avenue, east to Houglan Street, south to Fairview Avenue, west to Ash Street, south to Galer Avenue, west to Mississippi Street, north to the initial point.

NOTE: Boundaries indicated include properties on both sides of streets except as otherwise described.

Ralston Study Area Boundaries

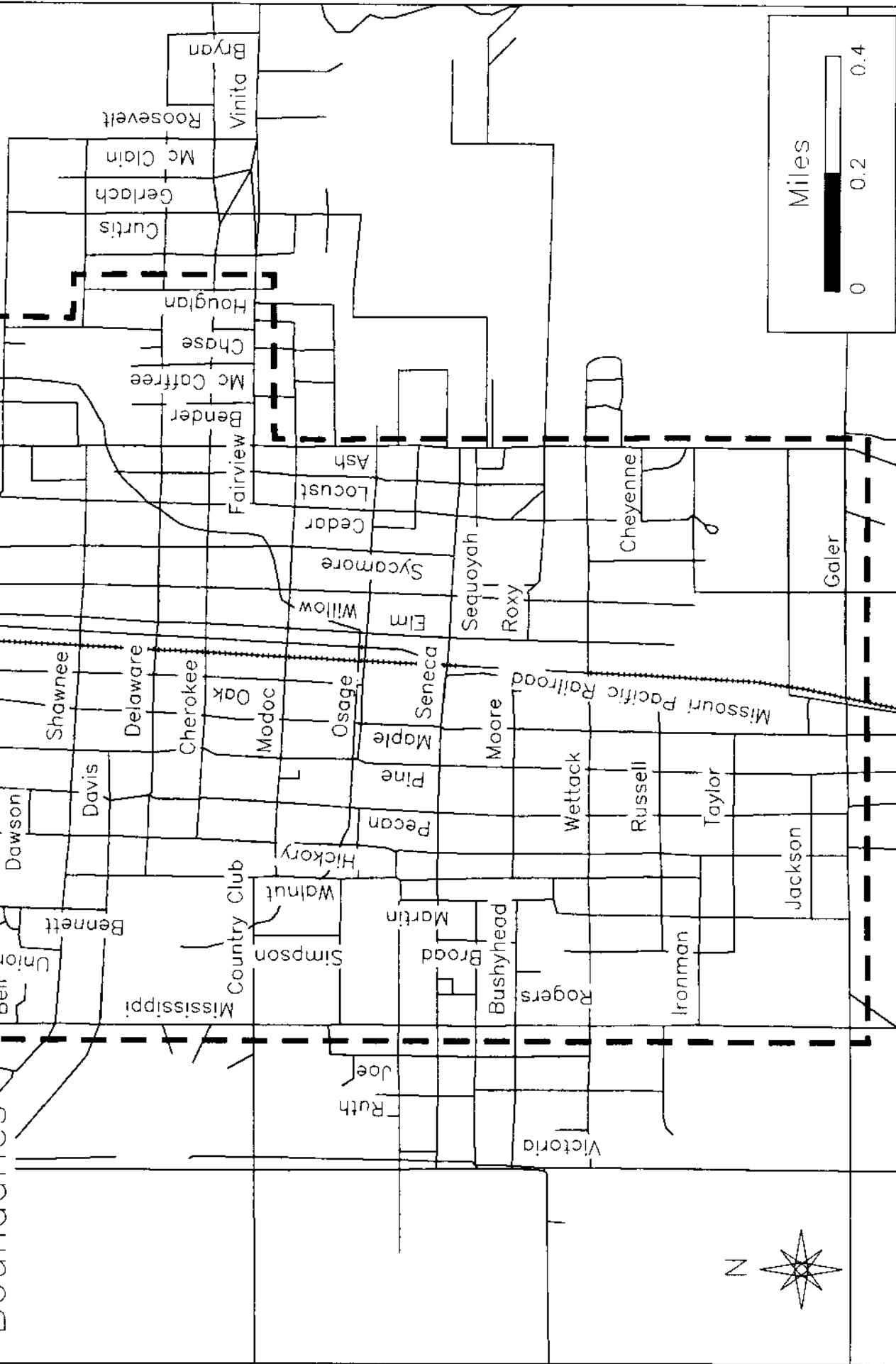
Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995





Nowata, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995

Nowata
Study Area
Boundaries



Cushing, Oklahoma
 Reconnaissance
 Level Survey, 1995

Cushing Study Area Boundaries



VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Ralston, Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata as well as the counties in which each is located. Materials were gathered from the Fairfax, Cushing, and Nowata Public Libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmond Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

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

Field work began during the fall of 1994 during times when the principal investigator and two research assistants were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the police departments of each town to make them aware of the

reconnaissance level survey; local newspapers in Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata (Ralston lacks a newspaper) to make them familiar with the project--Cushing and Nowata newspapers ran short features outlining the goals of the survey and that project staff would be in the area; local officials and library staff were contacted; and county assessors and county clerks in the respective counties were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the four study towns (Ralston-1924, Fairfax-1943, Cushing-1938, and Nowata-1944) were mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1994, two windshield surveys of each town were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the four study towns that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a list of 168

properties (Nowata-72, Cushing-67, Fairfax-20, and Ralston-9) compiled by the principal investigator and research assistants to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and two research assistants devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the two research assistants photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5X7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1995.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties and districts in each of the four study areas. At the same time, information for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized into National Register potential, warranting further study, and areas eliminated was gathered. Principal

investigator prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the 168 properties.

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

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

VII. RESULTS

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

Ralston:

- (1) Much of the built environment in Ralston is more than fifty years old and is representative of two time periods in the city's history--the 1900-1910 era encompassing the pre-and-post statehood period when the more substantial native sandstone structures replaced the earlier wood-framed buildings and the 1920-1930 period when a second group of buildings, primarily residential, were erected in association with the oil boom.
- (2) The extant commercial buildings on Main Street (1900-1910) were influenced by the agricultural/railroad economies and are constructed of locally-quarried native sandstone of one to two stories high with little ornamental detailing.
- (3) A total of eight (8) individual properties warranted further study:
 - a. Seven of the eight were constructed in the first time period.
 - b. All but one (city jail) were built of locally-quarried native sandstone.
 - c. Five of the eight were located on Main Street.

- d. Four of the eight were commercial buildings with the remaining four representing different kinds of properties (church, jail, residence, and gas station).
- (3) One property (Bank of Ralston) is listed on the O.L.I. and merits intensive study and a possible nomination to the National Register.
 - (4) One property is listed in the National Register (Ralston Opera House in 1987).
 - (5) Three Thumbnail Sketches were Developed:
 - a. Central Business District of Ralston (Area #1) deserves an intensive level survey as a potential district because it contains one National Register property, one O.L.I., and five that warrant further study.
 - b. South Ralston Residential (Area #2) does not meet qualifications for further study, although it does include one individual property warranting additional examination. The area is characterized by vacant lots, inferior housing stock, and lacks an overall cohesiveness.
 - c. North Ralston Residential (Area #3) fails to meet qualifications for an intensive level survey because of vacant lots, housing stock of poor condition, and contains no individual properties that merit further investigation.

Fairfax:

- (1) The extant historic properties in Fairfax represent three time periods in the city's history--the pre-and-post statehood era related to the railroad and agricultural economies from 1900 to 1910, the oil boom period of the 1920s, and the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- (2) Eighteen properties were identified as warranting further study, two of which were listed on the O.L.I. (Osage County Garage and the Fairfax School Stadium/Athletic Field). One O.L.I. property (Wismeyer Building) was not included because of extensive alterations.
 - a. Of the eighteen, several types of properties were present including four churches, three residences, three commercial buildings; and one gas station, bridge, city hall, county maintenance garage, school auditorium, school stadium, apartment building, and hotel. Thus, commercial, educational, government, religious, transportation, and residential (single-and-multiple dwelling) kinds of properties were represented.
 - b. Fifteen of the eighteen properties were built in the 1920s, a period when Fairfax experienced most of its oil and gas boom activity.
 - c. The only property of the eighteen constructed during the 1900-1910 era was the B.F. Wilson

Building (1907), a commercial structure and oldest of the group.

- d. The remaining two properties were W.P.A. buildings of the 1930s (county garage and school stadium/athletic field).
 - e. Five of the eighteen properties were located on Main Street.
- (3) Two properties are listed in the National Register, both located on Main Street (First National Bank and Masonic Lodge [1984] and the Osage Bank [1984]).
- (4) Three Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:
- a. Central Business District of Fairfax (Area #1) merits an intensive level survey because it contains two National Register properties and four individual properties that deserve further study.
 - b. Residential Area of West Fairfax (Area #2) deserves additional study because of good to excellent housing stock and contains five properties of historic and architectural significance worthy of further examination.
 - c. Southwest Residential Area of Fairfax (Area #3) does not qualify for further research because of loss of integrity of the housing stock, numerous unoccupied residences, lacks a visual cohesiveness, and contains no individual properties that merit further analysis.

Cushing:

- (1) Cushing's commercial built environment is somewhat unique in that it represents two different time periods as well as separated in a spatial sense. The so-called "Old Jericho" commercial area was centered along Main Street near the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad facilities, while the so-called "New Jerusalem" commercial area was located near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway tracks and depot to the east along Broadway Street. The "Old Jericho" area was developed in the 1890s soon after the original townsite was platted, whereas the "New Jerusalem" area emerged in the early 1900s with the coming of the Santa Fe and was included in the first addition (South Cushing) to the original townsite plat.
- (2) The extant built environment of Cushing's residential areas is comprised of a group of first generation houses constructed to the south and north of Main Street, built in the 1890-1910 era. These two early residential areas were segregated by race--to the north of the Katy tracks was the black neighborhood and to the south was white.
- (3) A second generation group of houses was built in the 1920s and 1930s following the oil boom of the 1912-1920 era. These homes were constructed to the east of the downtown Broadway Street commercial district and

located primarily along East Broadway and East Moses Streets.

- (4) Sixteen individual properties and proposed districts were listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in the 1980s; however, none were ever nominated to the National Register (Included were four residences, three commercial buildings, a railroad depot, a thematic group of shotgun houses, two proposed districts, and five W.P.A. buildings).
- (5) Thirty-seven individual properties were identified in the reconnaissance level survey that merit further examination. Among these are a diversity of properties including residences, hotels, industrial and commercial buildings, churches, schools, parks, and a library.
 - a. The residences were primarily constructed during the 1920s, a period of local economic prosperity, and reflected a variety of architectural styles ranging from Bungalows to Italian Renaissance.
 - b. Three extant buildings were located in the "Old Jericho" commercial district (Katy Hotel [1905], Katy Freight Depot [1905], and Cushing Ice Company [1910]).
 - c. Six historic religious properties were present, three of which are associated with the African-American community.

- d. Seven commercial buildings are included in the "New Jerusalem" commercial area along Broadway Street.
 - e. Two hotels were identified--one representing the 1890-1910 period (Katy Hotel) and the other from the oil boom period (Hotel Cushing) of the 1920s.
- (6) Because of the lack of National Register properties in Cushing, the survey proposes that six individual properties be intensively surveyed and nominated to the National Register:
- a. The First State Bank/Cushing State Bank (1902)
 - b. R.C. Jones Mansion (1927-29)
 - c. Dunkin Theater (1926)
 - d. Cushing Hotel (1928-29)
 - e. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Depot (1910)
 - f. Cushing Coal Loading Chute (1910)
- These six properties represent a diversity of uses ranging from social history (Dunkin Theater) to transportation history (Santa Fe Depot).
- (7) Five Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:
- a. Broadway Street Area (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because it contains three individual properties proposed for National Register nominations (Cushing Hotel, Dunkin Theater, and First State Bank) as well as nine commercial buildings that merit further study. It

also contains the "Stone" and "Brick" blocks placed on the O.L.I. in the 1980s.

- b. East Broadway/East Moses Residential Area (Area #2) should be considered for an intensive level survey because of the architectural integrity of the homes and the vocabulary employed. Thirteen residences, ranging from Bungalow to Italian Renaissance, are classic examples of these styles and merit further examination.
- c. South Cushing Residential (Area #3) does not qualify for further investigation because the housing stock is in relatively poor condition, vacant lots abound, mobile homes are present, and overgrown vegetation is found. The area contains no individual properties for further study.
- d. North Cushing Residential Area (Area #4) does not meet qualifications for an intensive level survey. Although three potentially eligible properties are present, the area is characterized by deteriorated housing, mobile homes, and vacant lots.
- e. Multiple Property Nomination for Shotgun Houses
It is recommended that approximately twenty shotgun houses be included in a multiple property nomination to the National Register. This type of vernacular housing is scattered throughout the city's study area. The best examples are located on East Cherry and East Walnut Streets.

Nowata:

- (1) The residential areas of Nowata represent a diversity of architecture ranging from National Folk to Eclectic Movement styles with Colonial Revival the most common among academic styles. The best-preserved housing stock in a concentrated area is immediately to the west of the central business district. The dwellings range in construction dates from 1905 to 1930.
- (2) In terms of commercial buildings, the most intact examples are located in the 100 blocks of East and West Delaware Avenue, the 100 block of East Cherokee Avenue, the 100 block of North Maple, and the 100 block of South Pine. Nowata does not possess a Main Street per se. A majority of these buildings were constructed in the period between 1895 and 1910 and are representative of the more permanent brick structures which replaced the earlier wood-framed buildings of the early 1890s.
- (3) Three individual properties were listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (First Presbyterian Church, First National Bank, and Nowata School Bus Garage).
- (4) Only one National Register property (Nowata County Courthouse-NR listed in 1984) exists in the study area.
- (5) Fifty-one individual properties were identified in the reconnaissance level survey that deserve further study. Among these are a wide range of property types including residences, schools, churches, commercial

buildings, a gas station, a depot, a post office, a theater, and a medical clinic.

- a. Twenty-five single family dwellings merit further study because most were built during the statehood era (1907) and reflect excellent examples of styles ranging from National Folk to Classical Revival.
 - b. Five religious properties are worthy of additional study because of their architectural or historic significance. Three of these are historically associated with the ethnic-related African-American community.
 - c. More than a dozen commercial buildings were surveyed that are deemed worthy of further evaluation. They are primarily one to two story, red brick structures with minimal detailing at the second story level. Occupants ranged from banks to furniture stores to funeral homes.
- (6) Two individual properties are recommended for an intensive level survey and possible National Register nominations (Savoy Hotel [1911] and Campbell Hotel [1912]).
- (7) Four Thumbnail Sketches Were Developed:
- a. The Central Business District of Nowata (Area #1) warrants an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register property (Nowata County Courthouse-1984), two properties which

deserve National Register consideration (Savoy and Campbell Hotels), and approximately fifteen individual properties that warrant further study including the First National Bank already listed on the O.L.I.

- b. West Nowata Residential Area (Area #2) merits an intensive level survey because it is a well-maintained intact group of twenty-four residences and two churches in a visually-cohesive area with outstanding examples of the Eclectic Movement period houses.
- c. Northeast Residential Area of Nowata (Area #3) does not qualify for further study because of poor housing stock and numerous vacant lots. It does, however, contain three ethnic-related religious properties.
- d. Southeastern Nowata (Area #4) does not qualify for further examination because it contains no historic properties, sites, objects, or districts.

General Results:

- (1) The 168 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.
- (2) The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

(3) The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and eventual registration process at the state (O.L.I.) and federal levels (National Register). Furthermore, it has identified properties and districts that should be excluded from additional investigation.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE
SURVEYED AREAS

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study areas of Cushing, Nowata, Fairfax, and Ralston.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in each of the four towns were built around the turn of the century, shortly after the towns were founded. Most were located on the town's main street and situated near the earliest railroad depots. Generally, these were small, one-story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fires or later replaced with more permanent structures of native sandstone and brick. Native sandstone was a readily available material in the local areas, and the Hopkins Brothers quarry supplied and constructed a number of the commercial buildings of this material in Cushing and Ralston.

The sandstone and brick commercial buildings were usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing usually in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. Occasionally, these early buildings reflected a distinctive architecture style such as the First National Bank of Fairfax (Georgian Revival) and the

Osage Bank of Fairfax (Richardsonian Romanesque), constructed in 1906 and 1904, respectively. Both were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. Cushing's commercial district moved from Main Street to Broadway (five blocks to the south) in the early 1900s because of the construction of the Santa Fe railroad to the south of the original townsite. The 100 block of West Broadway, built in 1903-04, is an example of native sandstone (south side) and brick (north side), although the native sandstone buildings with the exception of one have been brick veneered over the years. These are representative examples of the one-and-two story buildings constructed during the railroad era in Cushing. Additional turn of the century commercial buildings that remain intact are the Bank of Ralston (1900) at 520 Main Street and the First National Bank of Nowata (c. 1908) at 101-05 North Maple.

As a result of petroleum booms that affected all four towns, a later set of commercial buildings were constructed to meet the demand for goods and services of a growing population. Chronologically, these buildings were erected from around 1915 to 1930. A majority of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from three to five stories. These properties generally included more ornamentation than the earlier groups, e.g., bracketed

cornices, arched window treatments, and stepped parapets; which reflected a more prosperous economy. Examples of the boom era commercial buildings constructed in the later period include the Johnson Building (1926) at 155 North Main in Fairfax, Bowen Building (c. 1920) at 601 Main Street in Ralston, and the Cushing Grocery Company Warehouse (flat iron building) near the Santa Fe Depot (1915). Only one of the extant commercial buildings in the four communities reaches skyscraper proportions, Hotel Cushing at 206-214 East Broadway Street.

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

The entrance of railway activity into the Twin Territories prior to statehood greatly affected each of the four towns. The decision by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company to build a line connecting Arkansas City, Kansas to Pawnee, Oklahoma in 1902 resulted in the establishment of Ralston and Fairfax. The Santa Fe was forced to build a bridge across the Arkansas River which was a deciding factor in the founding of both Ralston and Fairfax. The coming of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad (later the Missouri Pacific) through Nowata in 1889 contributed to its importance as a trading and shipping center in the Cherokee Nation. Finally, Cushing was blessed with two railroads (Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe), both of which laid trackage and

established freight and passenger depots before statehood in 1907. These railway lines were used primarily for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment up to around 1915-1920 when the petroleum boom years were experienced. Although agriculture remained a segment of the railroad business, all the railway lines achieved greater significance after the discovery of oil and gas when each town assumed importance as shipping/receiving centers for the surrounding petroleum fields. Examples of transportation properties that are associated with early railroad history are the Katy Freight Depot (c. 1902) and the Santa Fe Passenger Depot (c. 1910), both in Cushing; and the Missouri Pacific Depot in Nowata.

Two other examples located in the study areas that reflect different needs and changing eras in the transportation history of the four towns are the Salt Creek Bridge (1916) which connected the north side of Fairfax to the central business district and allowed rural residents from the north better access to the town's retail district; and the Cushing Airport Hangar, a 1941 Works Progress Administration project on South Little Street, which provided employment for Depression-plagued residents as well as air service facilities to and from the Cushing pipeline and refinery companies.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Industrial properties related to agriculture were the most common in the early periods of economic history of the four towns. Broom factories, cheese plants, creameries, cotton gins, grain elevators, and cotton-processing plants were constructed between 1900 and 1930 because of the broom corn, wheat, corn, cotton, and milk production. Most of these industries waned as agricultural production declined by the 1930s. Industries associated with petroleum were prominent in Cushing and Nowata after around 1915. Some of these are still extant, but fall outside the study area such as the large tank farm on South Linwood in Cushing. During the early years, each of the four towns had an industrial base; however, only two of these have survived in the study area. Both are located in Cushing--Cushing Ice Factory (1901) at 207 East Katy and the Burkey Creamery (1927) at 205 West Cherry.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government's recognition of its stability and prosperity. All four towns retain at least one such property, all of which were associated with city or county government with the exception of the United States Post Office in Nowata at 109 North Pine, constructed in 1938. The Nowata County Courthouse at 229 North Maple in Nowata

(NR listed in 1984) reflects the town's position as the seat of county government for Nowata County, the only one of the four towns to claim such a distinction. The Fairfax City Hall at 257 North Main is the only remaining municipal government building in any of the four towns. It housed local government operations and the site of local government decisions affecting the community. The Cushing Municipal Light and Power Plant (1936) has provided utilities services for the local residents for almost sixty years. Finally, the Ralston City Jail (c. 1900) at 41 Fifth Street (behind the Opera House building) is a classic example of the early so-called "chicken coop jails" that provided law enforcement protection for its residents. It is a one-room, one-story, solid concrete wall historic jail no longer in use.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

One of the first priorities in the settlement of early Oklahoma towns was education. Classes were often held in homes and vacant buildings until a permanent school facility could be erected. Most of these were wood-frame structures that were eventually destroyed by fire, became dilapidated due to weathering, or more often, were replaced with brick or sandstone buildings. Local residents often had to raise funds for the construction of school buildings such as in Fairfax where lot owners were assessed an education tax for their first school. Generally, local citizens in the four towns passed bond issues to construct new buildings such as Fairfax did in the statehood era to build a \$45,000 brick

building, one of the finest educational facilities in the state at that time. Unfortunately, few examples remain intact of education-related properties. Among these are Wilson Elementary School (1928) and the Cushing Public Library (1939) in Cushing, the Fairfax School Auditorium (1921) in Fairfax, and the old Nowata High School (now the junior high) built ca. 1914.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in each of the four communities, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in all four towns were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings which were eventually replaced with brick or sandstone structures of more elaborate architecture. The church building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of religious-related properties have remained intact in the four towns, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have significant additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs. The best examples are the First Baptist and First Presbyterian of Cushing (1920s), First Baptist and First Christian in Fairfax (1920s), and the Ralston church

(1920s). The oldest remaining religious property is the First Presbyterian of Nowata at 202 West Delaware, built c. 1908. A significant African-American population in Cushing resulted in three religious-related buildings with ethnic association: First Baptist North (1920) at 1001 North Central, Mt. Olive Baptist (1914) at 1019 North Central, and the Macedonia Methodist Colored Episcopal (c. 1915) at 301 West Pine.

RECREATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT PROPERTIES

The four towns needed recreational and amusement facilities for their growing populations in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities for children. Historical records indicate that all four towns provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, there were buildings which housed motion picture theaters, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration provided employment during the New Deal era by constructing stadiums for high school athletic teams and adult-oriented town teams. Four WPA recreational facilities remain intact-- Cushing (1935) and Fairfax (1936) High School stadiums used for both school and community activities; and the Rotary (1935) and Memorial (1935) Parks in Cushing. Cushing, for example, boasted four theaters during the oil boom period. The best remaining examples of this kind of facility are the Dunkin Theater (1926) at 207 East Broadway in Cushing (one

of the four boom era theaters) and the Rex Theater (c. 1920) at 202 North Maple in Nowata.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in the four towns. Each community maintained active fraternal orders such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, and Rebekahs. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings, such as the Greyhorse Masonic Lodge of Fairfax which built an addition on the west side of the First National Bank in 1926 in a similar style of architecture (NR listed 1984). Additional examples that remain intact are the I.O.O.F. Lodge Building at 603 Main in Ralston and the Masonic Hall at 114-116 Cleveland in Cushing.

Cultural events were staged in a variety of buildings. Cushing and Ralston had opera houses, both of which were located in second stories of downtown buildings. The Ralston Opera House (NR listed 1987) is a classic example of such a facility. Built in 1902-03 by the Harry Brothers, who operated a clothing/hardware store in the first floor, this ornate sandstone building was the focal point for cultural activities in Ralston and surrounding towns.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

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

A. Single Dwellings

Within the four communities, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger Prairie School and Italian Renaissance Revival style homes of prominent business, petroleum, and civic leaders to the modest Bungalow and Shotgun styles of the working class. Examples include the R.C. Jones Mansion (1927-29) at 100 Jones Avenue and the Hiram Dunkin Home (ca. 1923) at 309 East Broadway in Cushing, and the Tallchief Home (1925) on Eighth Street in Fairfax for the larger, more ornate single dwellings. These were individual properties historically associated with significant local, state, and national figures. Jones was a petroleum and banking entrepreneur, Dunkin a local businessman (Dunkin Theater), and the Tallchief family were active in the arts (ballet) on the national level. Groups of homes that are worthy of consideration as historic districts include the Victorian dwellings in the 300 block of Second Street in Ralston, Colonial Revival houses in the 800-1000 blocks of East Broadway and East Moses in Cushing, and the mixture of styles in the 300-400 blocks of West Delaware and the 200-400 blocks of West Cherokee in Nowata.

Examples of the smaller, more modest single family homes include the Shotgun houses in the 300-400 blocks of East Cherry, Maple, and Walnut, 300 block of South Cleveland, and the 500 block of South Harrison in Cushing,

and the Bungalow style dwellings along Sixth Street in Fairfax.

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments

Apartments were constructed during the oil boom years in the four towns primarily to accommodate those persons, single or married, who embraced a transient lifestyle, i.e., they followed the oil discoveries. These residential properties were often located near the central business district for easy accessibility to shopping or the work place. Few examples remain of this type of dwelling in the four study areas. The best is the Parker Apartments in Fairfax on Mulberry Avenue.

C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Three of the four towns have retained these types of dwellings--Cushing, Fairfax, and Nowata. They are located on or near the main transportation arteries and were constructed during the railroad eras (c. 1900) or during the petroleum boom period (c. 1915 to 1930). Examples of the railroad era hotels are the Katy Hotel at 300 East Main in Cushing and the Smith-Williams Hotel at 201-209 Main Street in Fairfax. Later hotels associated with petroleum activity are the Hotel Cushing at 206 East Broadway in Cushing and the Savoy and Campbell Hotels at 24 West Delaware and 104 South Pine, respectively, in Nowata.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns, 168 properties were identified in the four study areas. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and county clerk files, and on-site property surveys.

Types of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

The most dominant style of commercial building found in the four towns is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is usually one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is frequently used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center).

Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the Johnson Building at 153-161 North

Main in Fairfax, the Campbell and Cook Building at 104 East Cherokee in Nowata, and the Walters Building at 201 East Broadway in Cushing.

(2) Romanesque Commercial

These commercial buildings, constructed from 1890 to 1920, were designed in brick and stone, or entirely with stone. The characteristic feature of this type was the round arched opening. Often applied to banks and public buildings, storefronts and corner business blocks were also Romanesque. Decorative features include elaborately corbelled cornices, belt courses, and decorative friezes. Examples include the Bank of Ralston at 520 Main in Ralston and the First State Bank Building at 123 West Broadway in Cushing.

(3) Chicago School Skyscrapers

By the 1920s, tall commercial buildings of five to twenty stories were constructed. Rectangular in dimensions, these flat-roofed buildings featured a terminating cornice and a grid of intersecting vertical piers and horizontal spandrels. Large display windows are present at the ground floor level with windows filling a great proportion of the wall space in the upper levels. Many Chicago School style skyscrapers are given a Sullivanesque treatment with more elaborate and boldly projecting cornices often with foliated and linear enrichments. The only example of this type is the Hotel Cushing at 206-214 East Broadway in Cushing.

Types of Dwellings:

(1) Classic Bungalow

The classic Bungalow, popular from about 1905 to 1930, includes a variety of features that are characteristic of all the variations:

- a. one story
- b. low horizontal lines
- c. exposed rafters/purlins
- d. wide projecting eaves
- e. porch that extends across facade
- f. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. An example of the classic Bungalow is at 106 South Hickory Street in Nowata.

(2) Airplane Bungalow

This 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical. Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. An Airplane Bungalow example is located at 422 West Delaware Avenue in Nowata.

(3) Queen Anne

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation which occurs in porch balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures, patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. A Queen Anne example is at 350 South Cedar Street in Nowata.

(4) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. The most common subtype found in the four study towns is the full-height entry porch with multiple columns topped by Ionic capitals. Examples are at 140 South Pecan Street in Nowata and 904 East Broadway Street in Cushing.

(5) Colonial Revival

The major characteristics of this style (1880-1955) are an accentuated front door with decorative pediment,

doors with overhead fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced facade, and windows with double-hung sashes. Nine principal substyles can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The most common in the residential areas of the four study towns are the hipped roof with full-width porch (sometimes called the Classic Box), side-gabled roof (simple, two-story rectangular blocks), and the gambrel roof, or Dutch Colonial Revival subtype. Examples include the Mathias House at 745 East Moses Street in Cushing and at 608 South Pine Street in Nowata.

(6) Prairie School

Features of this style, fashionable from 1900 to 1920, consist of a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; massive, square porch supports; eaves and cornices which emphasize horizontal lines; and two stories in height. The most common subtype found in the four study areas is the hipped roof symmetrical with front entry, often referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. It has a simple square or rectangular floor plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Hipped roof dormers and full-width single-story front porches are also common. Examples of the Prairie School are located at 235 North Pecan Street in Nowata and 945 East Moses Street in Cushing.

(7) Italian Renaissance

This style, popularized from 1890 to 1935, is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, an entry area accentuated by small classical columns or pilasters, and round arches over doors, windows, or porches. Examples of Italian Renaissance dwellings include the Jones Mansion at 100 Jones Avenue in Cushing, 201 South Sixth Street in Fairfax, and the Tallchief Home at 135 North Eighth in Fairfax.

(8) Shotgun

These narrow, gable front dwellings, common from 1880 to 1930, are one-room wide, three to four rooms deep, and one-story in height. Gabled roofs are most common with typical wall cladding of clapboard or board-and-batten. Generally they have a small front porch with a raised elevation setting on brick, stone, or blocks. Several examples are found in Cushing along the 300 and 500 blocks of East Cherry Street and at 106 South Hickory Street in Nowata.

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern
Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Ralston

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Ralston City Jail 41 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Ralston Christian Church 201 S. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Yarber Tire Repair 103 S. Seventh St.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. 501 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 518 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. Bank of Ralston 520 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. IOOF Lodge 601-603 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. Frank Bowen Building 605 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 607 Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern
Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Fairfax

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Osage County Garage 100 N. First St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Salt Creek Bridge 700 N. First St.	U	Warrants Further Study
3. 101 S. Second St.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. First Christian Church 150 N. Fourth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. First United Methodist Church 101 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. First Presbyterian Church 161 N. Fifth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. 160 N. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. Fairfax School Auditorium 161 N. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 201 S. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Tallchief House 135 N. Eighth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Fairfax City Hall 154-158 E. Elm Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Parker Apartments 161 E. Mulberry Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
13. Johnson Building 153-161 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
14. Smith-Williams Hotel 201-209 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. Big Hill Trading Company 224-240 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
16. Osage Bank of Fairfax 250 N. Main St.	B	Listed on National Register
17. B.F. Wilson Building 320 N. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. First Osage Baptist Church 232 S. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
19. Service Station 300 S. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. Fairfax School Stadium State Hwy. 18, North of Fairfax	U	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Nowata

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
01. Campbell and Cook Building 104 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
02 106 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
03 Virginia Building 109-111 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
04 113-115A E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
05 116 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
06 Martin's 118-120 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
07. 126-128 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
08. The Ranch Supply 225 E. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
09. Burns Building 108-110 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Benjamin Funeral Service 114 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. 215 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. 221-223 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
13. 307 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
14. 311 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. 315 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
16. Cobb House 321 W. Cherokee Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
17. 116 E. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. Savoy Hotel 124 W. Delaware Ave.	B	National Register Eligible
19. First Presbyterian Church 202 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. 224 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
21. W. A. Davis House 227-229 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
22. 305 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
23. 313 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
24. 321 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
25. Glass House 324 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
26. 405 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
27. 407 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
28. 408 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
29. 413 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
30. 414 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
31. 418 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
32. 419 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
33. 422 W. Delaware Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
34. Church of Christ 513 E. Osage Ave.	B	Merits No Further Study
35. Holiness Church 236 N. Cedar St.	B	Warrants Further Study
36. 350 S. Cedar St.	B	Warrants Further Study
37. 721 S. Elm St.	B	Warrants Further Study
38. 100 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
39. 107 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study

40.	115 N. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
41.	106 S. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
42.	110 S. Hickory St.	B	Warrants Further Study
43.	House of Prayer 548 S. Hickory St.	B	Merits No Further Study
44.	First National Bank 105 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	McGill Furniture 115 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Rex Theatre 202 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	307 N. Maple St.	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	133 S. Maple St.	B	Merits No Further Study
49.	217 S. Maple St.	B	Merits No Further Study
50.	Missouri Pacific Depot 127 S. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	235 N. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
52.	337 N. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	114 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
54.	120 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
55.	Episcopal Church 121 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	126 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
57.	127 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
58.	130 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
59.	134 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
60.	140 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	146 S. Pecan St.	B	Merits No Further Study
62.	150 S. Pecan St.	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	U.S. Post Office 109 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	Rivers Oil Company 125 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	447 N. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	Campbell Hotel 104 S. Pine St.	B	National Register Eligible
67.	Osteopathic Clinic 121 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
68.	Old Nowata High School 300 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
69.	608 S. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
70.	A.M.E. Church 303 N. Sycamore St.	B	Warrants Further Study
71.	High School Bus Garage S. Walnut St. & W. Osage Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
72.	First Baptist Church 252 N. Willow St.	B	Warrants Further Study

"Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Northeastern Oklahoma Towns" Report of All Properties Surveyed-Cushing

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. 323 E. Sixth St.	B	Warrants Further Study
2. First Baptist Church North 1001 N. Central Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Mount Olive Baptist Church 1019 N. Central Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Masonic Building 114-116 N. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 305 S. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
6. 307-309 S. Cleveland Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
7. Cushing Grocery Company 105-123 N. Depot Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
8. 204 N. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 518 S. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
10. 520 S. Harrison Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
11. 113 S. Hough Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
12. R.C. Jones Mansion 100 Jones Ave.	B	National Register Eligible
13. 217 N. Linwood Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
14. 223 N. Linwood Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
15. Cushing Armory 218 S. Little Ave.	B	Listed on National Register
16. Memorial Park S. Little Ave. and E. Second St.	S	Warrants Further Study
17. American Legion Hall 212 S. Noble Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
18. Cushing Municipal Light and Power Plant 301 N. Seay Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
19. Cushing Public Library 215 N. Steele Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
20. Katy Freight Depot 626 N. Steele Ave.	B	Warrants Further Study
21. 1207 E. Ash St.	B	Warrants Further Study
22. 1318 E. Ash St.	B	Warrants Further Study
23. A.L. Treese Building 102 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
24. C.R. Anthony Store 118 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
25. C.C. Walter Building 201 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
26. Dunkin Theater 205 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
27. Cushing Hotel 206-214 E. Broadway St.	B	National Register Eligible
28. Jeske Building 217 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
29. Glenn Building 219 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
30. Hancock Building 221 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
31. Hiram Dunkin Home 309 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
32. 513 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study

33.	621 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
34.	833 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
35.	904 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
36.	1019 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
37.	1035 E. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
38.	Cushing State Bank 123 W. Broadway St.	B	Warrants Further Study
39.	Santa Fe Depot 400 W. Broadway St.	B	National Register Eligible
40.	Salvation Army Hall 101 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
41.	308 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
42.	310 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
43.	312 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
44.	502 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	504 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Wilson Elementary School 1141 E. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	Burkey Creamery 205 W. Cherry St.	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	Cushing Ice Company Ice Factory 207 E. Katy St.	B	National Register Eligible
49.	Katy Hotel 330 E. Main St.	B	Warrants Further Study
50.	123 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	First Presbyterian Church 301 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
52.	321 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	First Baptist Church 424 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
54.	Mathias House 745 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
55.	807 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	945 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
57.	1004 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
58.	1038 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
59.	1101 E. Moses St.	B	Warrants Further Study
60.	1030 E. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	1116 E. Oak St.	B	Warrants Further Study
62.	Macedonia C.M.E. Church 301 W. Pine St.	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	411-413 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	415 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	511 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	513 E. Walnut St.	B	Warrants Further Study
67.	Cushing Coal Loading Chute NE4 of SE4, Sec 4, T17N, R5E	U	National Register Eligible

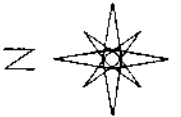
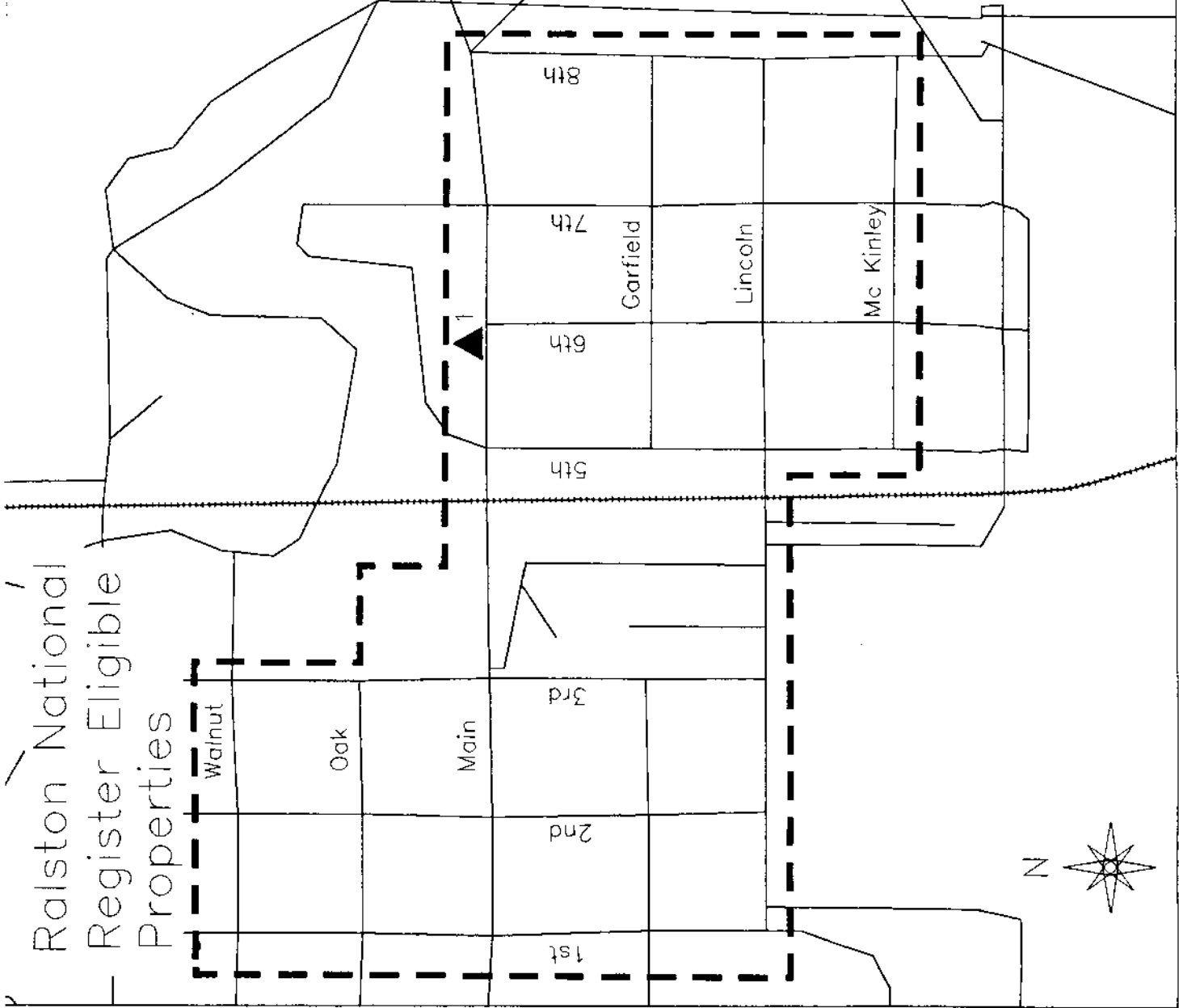
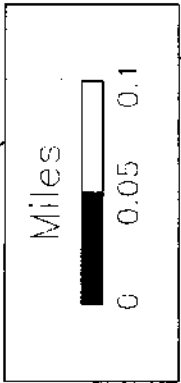
X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT
WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATION

RALSTON

- (1) Bank of Ralston (520 Main Avenue)-Built in 1902.

This two-story, Territorial Era commercial building is constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar wall finish. Architectural features include Richardsonian Romanesque elements such as a round-arched entryway in canted (cutaway) corner detailed with a pediment, voisoirs, and scrolled ornamentation; a semielliptical arch with stone voisoirs (Main Avenue wall); embattled molding, dentiled cornice, nameplate ("BANK"), and string course at upper level; flat arches over openings in the first story of the east wall; and stone lintels and sills in the upper story. This bank is similar in style to the Richardsonian Romanesque Banks of Osage County Thematic Nomination (N.R. listed in 1984) located in Barnsdall, Burbank, Fairfax, and Hominy. If it meets National Register criteria, the bank could possibly be listed with that group with expansion of the geographic area by including Pawnee County. Historically, the Bank of Ralston stands in the original townsite and has anchored the four-corner section of the central business district for 93 years. This historic property deserves an intensive-level survey and nomination to the National Register because of its architectural and historic integrity.

Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995



Ralston National
Register Eligible
Properties

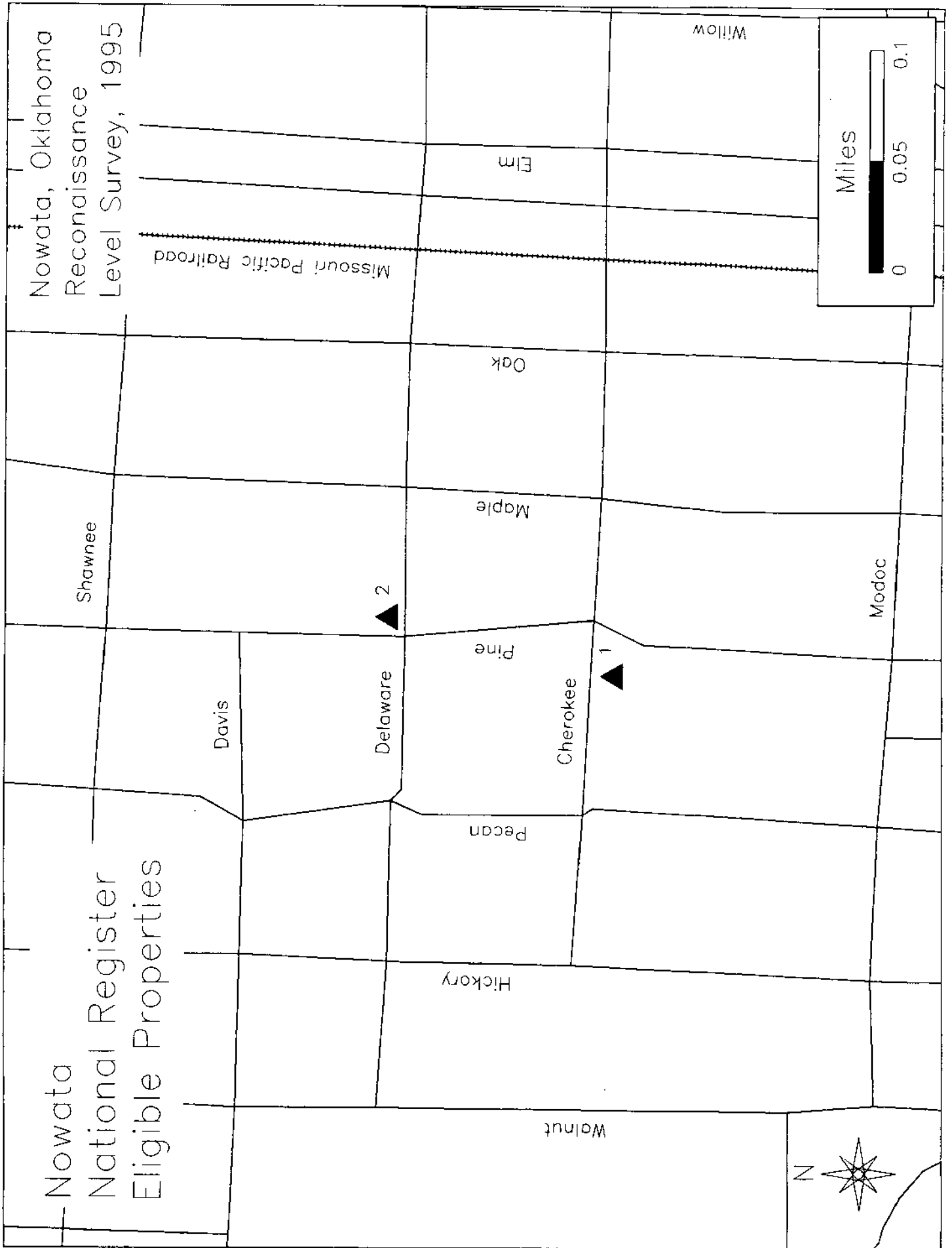
NOWATA

- (1) Campbell Hotel (104 South Pine Street)-Built in c. 1912.

This Commercial style building is comprised of two three-story wings with a one-story entrance separating the side wings. Built during the post-statehood era of Oklahoma, the Campbell Hotel includes several decorative features such as pilasters capped with floriated stone that separate windows in facade of two wings, pedimented parapets in two outer wings, stone belt course on three sides that separate the stories, stone cornice, continuous stone sills interrupted by pilasters, nameplate "The Campbell" in entrance, and stone columns on sidewalk with decorative caps. Because of its architectural and historic integrity, the Campbell Hotel is eligible for National Register listing.

- (2) Savoy Hotel (124 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in 1911.

This three-story brick Commercial style building is one of two post-statehood era hotels in Nowata having been constructed approximately four years after statehood. It stands on the original townsite of Nowata and anchored the central business district of the community as Nowata's largest hotel. It includes several decorative elements such as pilasters with stone caps, round arched openings with brick voissoirs in south and west walls, a belt course that divides first and second



Nowata, Oklahoma
 Reconnaissance
 Level Survey, 1995

Nowata
 National Register
 Eligible Properties

Shawnee

Davis

Delaware

2

Pecan

Hickory

Pine

Cherokee

Maple

Oak

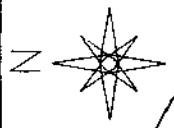
Elm

Willow

Modoc

Miles

0 0.05 0.1



stories in the west wall, stone lintels and sills, a one-story balcony with iron railings and square brick columns for support, and a one-story portico with embattled moldings. Radium water baths were featured in the hotel and the painted lettering remains on the west wall. It also included a basement for shops. Because of its historic significance to Nowata's commercial history and its architectural detailing, the Savoy Hotel should be intensively surveyed for a possible National Register nomination.

CUSHING

- (1) The First State Bank/Cushing State Bank (123 West Broadway Street)-Built in 1902.

This Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building is both historically and architecturally significant. Architecturally, this two-story building is constructed of locally-quarried native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. It features a canted/battered corner with round arched entrance accentuated by a stone voissair and key. Additional elements include a stepped parapet with date in stone at the top of the canted corner, corbeled parapet, and straight-headed openings with stone lintels and sills. The locally-quarried sandstone was shipped to Cushing from the nearby Hopkins Brothers Quarry. John and Tom Hopkins supervised the construction of the building at no cost. It is the only remaining intact building in the "New

Jerusalem" business district, built in 1901-03, with the coming of the Santa Fe railroad. This new business district, comprised of eleven commercial buildings on the south side of the street and nine on the north side, constituted the central business district of Cushing which was essentially moved from Main Street, five blocks to the north, near the Katy Depot.

Broadway Street was Cushing's first paved street. The eleven native sandstone buildings on the south side of the 100 block of West Broadway have been veneered with brick with the exception of The First State Bank building. Because of its architectural significance and historic importance, the 93-year old First State Bank building warrants an intensive level survey for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

- (2) R. C. Jones Mansion (100 Jones Avenue)-Built in 1927-1929.

Built during the years, 1927-1929, the R.C. Jones Mansion reflects the high-style architecture featured in many residences resulting from the accumulation of Cushing Oil Field wealth. Constructed by Bill Montgomery, a local builder, the Jones Mansion is a three story, grey stone and buff brick dwelling of Italian Renaissance and vernacular style architecture. The front entrance on the west side features two-story columns of the Ionic Order (characterized by capitals

with volutes), an entablature with simple brackets, and a balustrade adorning the porch roof. Dormers and corbelled-chimneys are located on all four sides of the green-shingled hipped roof with three eyebrow dormers on the west roof. Balustrades are also found on the second floor above the service entrance on the northeast side and on the second and third floors on the south side. Each of the three stories and basement contain 4,000 square feet in floor space. The window trim and several exterior decorative elements, such as the four pilasters on the west side, are constructed of Arkansas limestone.

Robert Courtney Jones, who came to Cushing in the early 1900s, was involved in several local business enterprises including cotton ginning, banking, and oil/gas. Jones, Thomas N. Berry, and Erd Mullendore formed the Mulberry Oil Company, and later purchased the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company. He was co-founder of the New State Refining Company, one of the first built in Cushing during the oil boom period.

In 1963, the home and 55-acre estate was purchased by the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church. For eleven years, it was used as a private retreat for the Order. Interior modifications included conversion of the first floor living room into a chapel, combination of the kitchen and breakfast rooms into a larger kitchen, and an extension of the south porch into the

formal dining room to be used as a large dining hall. A new wing was added to the southeast side which was used for 50 boarding rooms. The architecture of the addition blends with the original dwelling because of the use of similar materials and colors.

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

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

- (3) Dunkin Theatre (205 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1926.

The Dunkin Theatre has provided entertainment for the residents of the Cushing area for almost 70 years. It opened in 1926 as one of four theatres in Cushing and

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

- (4) Cushing Hotel (206-214 East Broadway Street)-Built in 1928-29.

A seven-story commercial building with Art Deco characteristics that features a series of setbacks on sides, towers above the roofline that give vertical emphasis, and stylized figure sculptures. Additional Art Deco elements include zig-zag brick patterns in second setback, lozenges in concrete inlay in third setback, scalloped trim at roofline, masonry belt

courses on setbacks, and lantern ornamentation at roofline. Although brick was atypical of the Art Deco style, this hotel provides an exception. Historically, it was a hotel constructed during the latter years of the Cushing Oil Field boom to accommodate out-of-town business personnel, lease buyers, and production workers. It was also the only high-rise commercial building of skyscraper proportions in the central business district of Cushing, and on numerous occasions was the social center for the community with ballroom dances and other functions. Because of its architectural integrity and historic significance to the Cushing community, the Cushing Hotel warrants an intensive level survey for possible listing in the National Register.

- (5) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Depot (400 West Broadway Street)-Built in 1910.

Historically, the coming of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway resulted in the restructuring of Cushing. The central business district was moved from Main Street to Broadway Street when the Santa Fe laid track at the west end of Broadway, Cushing's first paved street. Because of the Santa Fe, the central business district located on Main Street, five blocks to the north, developed along Broadway Street after 1901-1903. Architecturally, the depot is constructed in red brick with Mission style features including the

Mission style parapet with the Santa Fe symbol set in stone, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, arcaded side wings with stepped parapets, masonry sills, and round arched brickwork over windows. Because of the Santa Fe depot's 85-year historic association with the transportation and commercial history of Cushing as well as its intact architectural features, it deserves an intensive level survey and possible inclusion in the National Register.

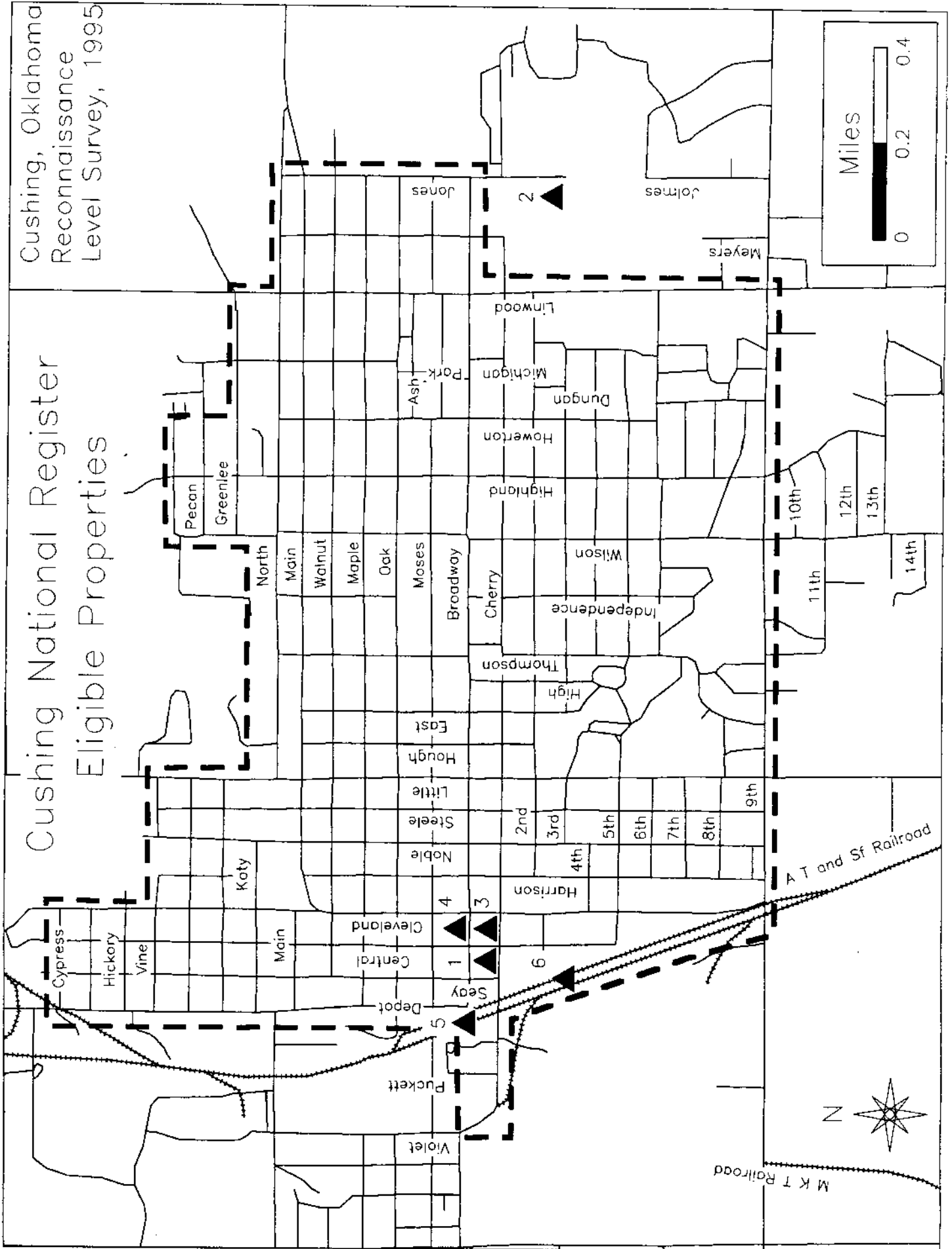
- (6) Cushing Coal Loading Chute (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T 17 N, R 5 E)-Built in 1910.

Although outside the study area in Cushing, the Cushing Coal Loading Chute deserves intensive study as a unique industrial structure. As one of the few remaining facilities of this type in Oklahoma, the Santa Fe railroad used the chute in transporting coal. The purpose of the chute was to load coal cars that passed by on the tracks below the chute. The main house has a hipped roof and the chute tower has a gabled roof.

Located approximately 1/4 mile south of the 1910 Santa Fe Depot at 400 West Broadway Street, the chute is no longer in use. Because of its 85-year association with the transportation and commercial history of Cushing and as one of the few remaining examples of this type of industrial structure, the Cushing Coal Loading Chute is deemed important for an intensive level survey for potential National Register nomination.

Cushing, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995

Cushing National Register Eligible Properties



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

RALSTON

- (1) Yarber Tire Repair (103 7th Street)-Built in 1930
This one-story 65-year old service station is constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. It features a half-hipped red tile roof with flashing along roofline and exposed rafters. According to Jakle (The Gas Station in America-1994, pp. 141-42), this station is representative of the 1920s proto-type design--"house with canopy" form. The red tile roofing material exemplifies the "Mission style" (minus stucco walls) initiated in California by the Ventura Refining Company in Los Angeles and later used by the Texas Company (Texaco) in the Midwest. A metal addition to the rear of building detracts from architectural integrity.
- (2) Ralston Tag Agency (607 Main Avenue)-Built in 1910.
Constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish, this one-story, 85-year old building stands in the original townsite of Ralston and is one of the few remaining commercial buildings in the central business district along Main Avenue. Decorative elements include pilaster strips at facade corners, belt course of vertical stone in upper level, and multi-paned display windows flanking recessed entrance with paneled wood door. Wood-covered clerestory compromises the

architectural integrity of the building. Included in Thumbnail Sketch Area #1.

- (3) Frank Bowen Building (605 Main Avenue)-Built in 1903. A one-story Territorial Era (1903) false-front commercial building constructed of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Ornamentation includes pilaster strips at facade corners, false-front parapet cornice with scrolled dentils, a name plate flanked by embattled moldings, a third battlement at facade corner, and recessed entrance. This 92-year old building is located on Main Avenue in Ralston's central business district in the original townsite. The building has wood paneling over display windows and nonoriginal wall finish around and below windows. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Ralston.

- (4) I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 154 (601-603 Main Avenue)-Built in 1908. This two-story Romanesque Commercial style building (Gottfried and Jennings-American Vernacular Design 1870-1940, p. 246) is of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Decorative features include four Richardsonian round-arched windows in upper story facade with sandstone voisoirs and keys, pilaster strips at facade corners, arched parapet with embattled moldings, dentils and name plate at cornice level, and a checkerboard belt course below upper story windows in lodge side. This 87-year old lodge hall is the only

remaining building associated with a fraternal group in Ralston. Clerestory has been paneled, upper window openings boarded, brick wall finish covers original around and below display windows of part of the building, and rear windows boarded over. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(5) 518 Main Avenue-Built in 1910.

A two-story commercial building of native sandstone with coursed ashlar finish. Decorative elements consist of pilaster strips at facade corners capped with embattled moldings, cornice line dentils, stringcourse in upper story, stone-faced lintels and sills, five decorative tie rods, and display windows with recessed entrance. Located on the original townsite, this 85-year old building is one of the few remaining commercial facilities in Ralston's central business district. Rear portion of building open to the elements (possible fire damage) and wood paneling over display windows. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 in Ralston.

(6) 501 Main Avenue-Built in 1910.

This center-gabled dwelling is of uncoursed rubble native sandstone with mixed roofline of intersecting gable and hip. The three bays consist of symmetrical fenestration. It is 1 1/2 stories high and has boxed cornices. This 85-year old residence is the only remaining building of its type along Main Avenue in

Ralston. Block addition to the rear of the dwelling compromises integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(7) Ralston City Jail (41 5th Street)-Built in 1903.

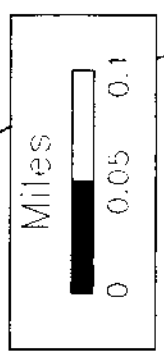
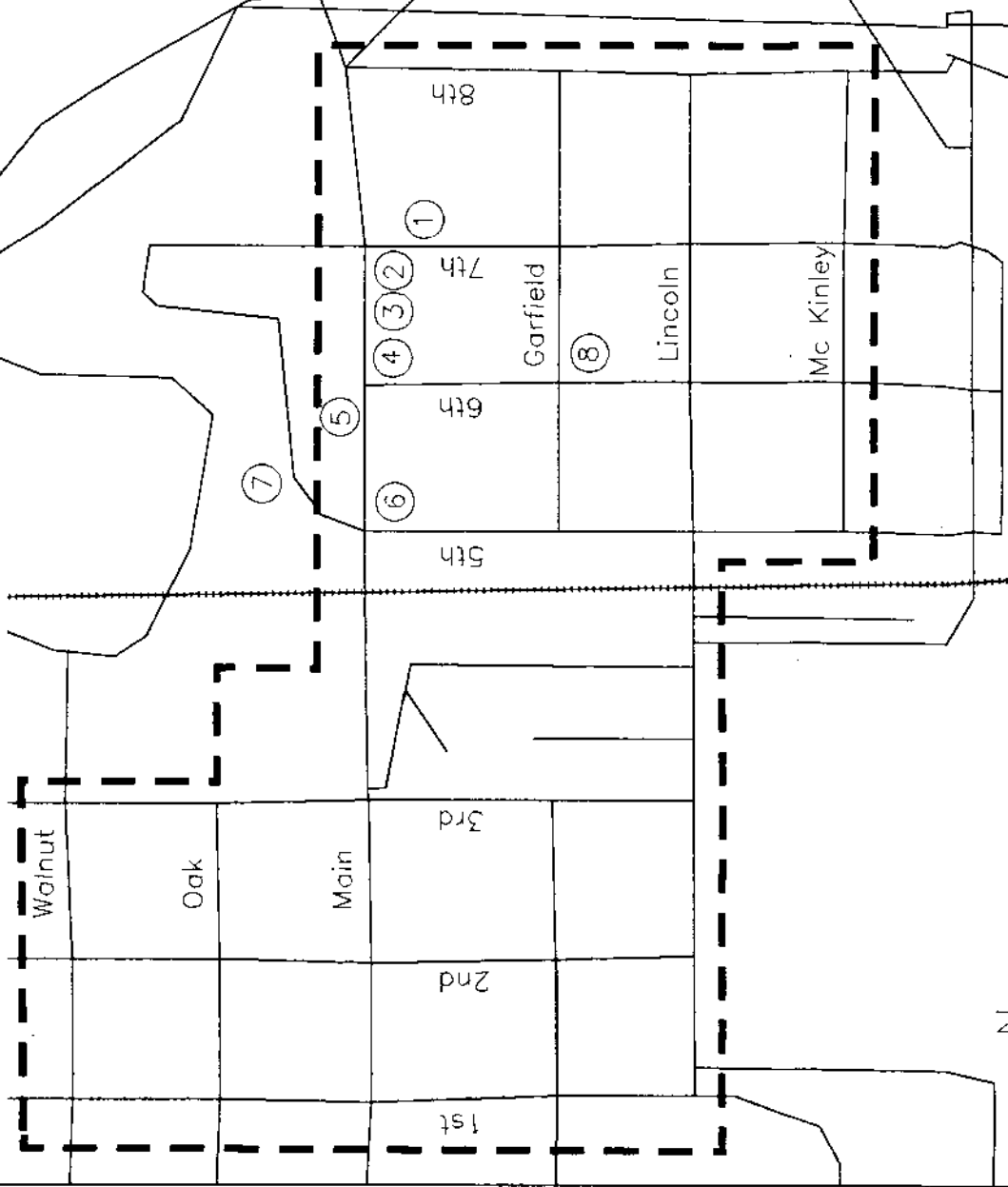
This Territorial Era jail is the only remaining facility of its type in the four study towns of northeastern Oklahoma. Built four years before Oklahoma statehood, the Ralston City Jail stands as a historic reminder of the lawless and vice-ridden territorial communities where law enforcement was an important issue. These solid walled stucco facilities were locally-referred to as "chicken coop clinks" where criminals were contained to preserve the social structure and make law enforcement more stringent in the small towns of Oklahoma. Openings are in disrepair. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Ralston.

(8) Ralston Christian Church (201 6th Street)-Built in 1913.

This gable-roofed, side towered, Romanesque religious building is of native sandstone with coursed ashlar wall finish. The tower and gable are integrated in the southeast corner of the building. Smooth-faced stone belt courses divide the church into three horizontal divisions. The tower features a stepped parapet, embattled moldings, and pilastered corners. The double door entryway, flanked by smooth-faced columns, has

Ralston Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study

Ralston, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995



round arches with smooth-faced voissoirs. Additional features include circle-shaped miniature windows with voissoirs in north and east walls of the upper story. It is the oldest remaining religious building in Ralston. A one-story addition extends to the rear of the building, a small wood addition extends from the front of the tower, and two entrance openings have been altered (fill-in and new door). Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Ralston.

FAIRFAX

- (1) Service Station (300 South Main Street)-Built in 1920. A seventy-five year old service station in the "house with bay" design and Tudor style. According to Jakle (The Gas Station in America-1994, p. 142), the Pure Oil Company adopted the English Cottage style with its steeply-pitched gable roofs, stucco wall finish, intersecting gables, and half-timbering in gable ends. By the 1920s, most gasoline stations were equipped with grease pits and car-washing floors. The "house with bay" form was developed to accommodate the washing and lubricating floors. This facility warrants further study because of its architectural integrity and unique form.
- (2) First Presbyterian Church (161 North Fifth Street)-Built in 1928. This religious building is a two-story, red brick church in the Tudor style including a facade dominated

by prominent cross gable, Tudor arches over entry doors and stained glass window in projecting facade, steeply-pitched intersecting gables, slate roofing material, cast stone trim around entry door with transom, fluted spire with finial, contrasting white trim (louvered vents above entrance and projecting cross gable), flared roof in rear, and round arch over side entry. Designed by architect Edward L. Cahl, the First Presbyterian Church is a 67-year old religious building that warrants further study because of its architectural integrity.

- (3) Osage County Garage (100 North First Street)-Built in 1939.

A Works Progress Administration facility, the garage is a one-story building constructed of native sandstone in uncoursed rubble finish with gable roof. Decorative features include stepped parapets at either end, overhanging eaves with cornice returns, lunette openings with stone voissiors (air vents), and cast stone lintels and sills. Fenestration includes ribbon banding in north wall. Because of its historic importance to the community and the emphasis on W.P.A. projects in Oklahoma, this building deserves further study. This property is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

- (4) Parker Apartments (161 East Mulberry Avenue)-Built in 1925.

This two-story, red brick apartment building features several Italian Renaissance characteristics including low-pitched hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, round arch over entry accentuated by pilasters with contrasting stone caps, cast iron railings around second floor balconies, and cartouche above entry on Mulberry side. It deserves further study because of its historic and architectural integrity.

- (5) Fairfax School Auditorium (161 North Sixth Street)-
Built in 1921.

This two-story, red brick educational facility has served the Fairfax community for almost 75 years. It features a number of Classical Revival elements including pilaster strips crowned with miniature Doric capitals, a modest entablature, a segmented arched opening above entrance with soldiered-brick voisoirs and smooth-faced stone sill, a pedimented parapet over entrance, and soldier-brick lintels over side windows. Because of its architectural integrity and historic importance to the community, the auditorium warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

- (6) Salt Creek Bridge (700 North First Street)-Built in
1916.

An eighty-year old Pratt-type truss bridge supported by concrete piers is historically significant to Fairfax because it once served as the major artery over Salt

Creek for traffic from the north. Although a new bridge was constructed over Salt Creek, the 1916 facility still serves as a secondary route. It warrants further study in relation to the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's survey of historic bridges in the state.

- (7) Fairfax School Stadium and Athletic Field (State Highway 18-North of Fairfax)-Built in 1936.

This Works Progress Administration project is a 60-year old athletic facility still used by the Fairfax school district for football and baseball practices and events. The fields are surrounded by a rusticated concrete block wall punctuated by supporting piers capped with pyramids of smooth-faced ashlar. The cast iron entry gate is flanked with stone piers with W.P.A. nameplate. The bleacher walls feature the same material and include pilasters. The facility is worthy of further study because of other W.P.A. surveys in Oklahoma and is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

- (8) 201 South Sixth Street-Built in 1920.

A two-story dwelling in the Italian Renaissance style which features elements of the "projecting wings from front facade" subtype (McAlester and McAlester-A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 397). It is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof with tile covering, widely overhanging eaves supported by

decorative brackets, entry area accentuated by small classical columns of the Corinthian Order, round arches in the portico accented by brick-soldier voisoirs, and round arched openings in the north wall. Its architectural integrity and stylistic significance merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

- (9) Big Hill Trading Company (224-232-240 North Main Street)-Built in 1924.

A two-story, brick-front commercial building divided into five bays with pilaster strips separating the bays and capped with floriated stone moldings. The upper portion of the facade is highlighted with a decorative frieze, corbeling, geometric brickwork, and continuous stone lintels and sills. Additional features include a decorative canopy with shield ornamentation over first story and black/white ceramic tile inlaid in floor of entryway with "Big Hill Trading Company" name. The building has a flat roof with parapet. Although second floor fenestration has been modified, the building merits further study because of its historic association with the commerce of the community and its architectural detailing. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

- (10) Fairfax City Hall (154-158 East Elm Avenue)-Built in 1920.

A two-story, red brick government building that is characterized by several Georgian Revival features including three triangular pedimented smooth-faced ashlar entrances, two central pilasters crowned by an oval cartouche flanked by smooth-faced embattled moldings, four pilasters in facade capped with triangular pediment masonry, stepped parapet, continuous smooth-faced masonry lintels and sills interrupted by pilasters, decorative brickwork in soldier style, and window transoms. Alterations are visible in east and west walls of the building which detracts from overall integrity of the architecture. This historic property is worthy of further study because of its historical significance to Fairfax for more than 75 years as the seat of municipal government.

- (11) Smith-Williams Hotel (201-209 North Main Street)-Built in 1925.

This two-story, red brick Commercial style building has served the Fairfax central business district for almost 70 years. Architectural detailing is minimal including pilaster strips, minor decorative brickwork, transomed windows, and stepped parapet on south wall. The building's first floor wall cladding is nonoriginal and basement/roof are in a state of disrepair. Warrants further study because of its historic association with the commercial history of the community. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

(12) 160 North Sixth Street-Built in 1926.

This Airplane Bungalow style dwelling is characterized by several features of this form of architecture including low-pitched gable roofs, one-story and partial second story, wide overhanging eaves, large deep porch on two sides, exposed rafters and purloins, intersecting gables, massive concrete stone porch piers, door and window in front porch flanked by sidelights, and canoe motif in gable end of front porch. As a seventy year old example of this vernacular architectural style, this house deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

(13) 101 South Second Street-Built in 1927.

A classic example of the hipped roof with projecting wing subtype of the Italian Renaissance style (McAlester and McAlester-A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 397). It is composed of several features that make the two-story, brown brick dwelling reflect the style including low-pitched hipped roof with tile roof covering, projecting wings on north and east walls, round arched openings, wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, pedimented entry porch accentuated by small classical columns, soldier-style brick voisoirs over windows, and a pierced exterior chimney in front facade. Because of

its architectural integrity for almost 70 years, the dwelling merits further study.

- (14) First Methodist Church (101 North Fifth Street)-Built in 1927.

A Tudor style religious building consisting of a facade dominated by projecting gable wing, steeply-pitched roof, and false half-timbering in decorative patterns on stucco clad upper story. Additional elements include segmental arch of cast stone trim over stained glass window in projecting wing; segmental arch, quoins, and transom above and around double door entry; intersecting gables; and plain widely overhanging eaves. It has served the religious community of Fairfax for almost 70 years and remains in excellent condition. It thus warrants additional study for architectural significance. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Fairfax.

- (15) First Christian Church (150 North Fourth Street)-Built in 1925.

A temple-front religious building with Classical Revival detailing including the two-story portico supported by brick columns of soldier brickwork and featuring a modest entablature, walls accented by full-height pilasters capped with white stone, geometric brickwork panels between windows in each story, crenelation along roof line, and a one-story stairwell leading to the solid wood double-door entry flanked by

brick handrails with white stone covers. The church has maintained its historic function and architectural integrity for 70 years and, therefore, merits further study.

- (16) First Osage Baptist Church (232 South Main Street)-
Built in 1924.

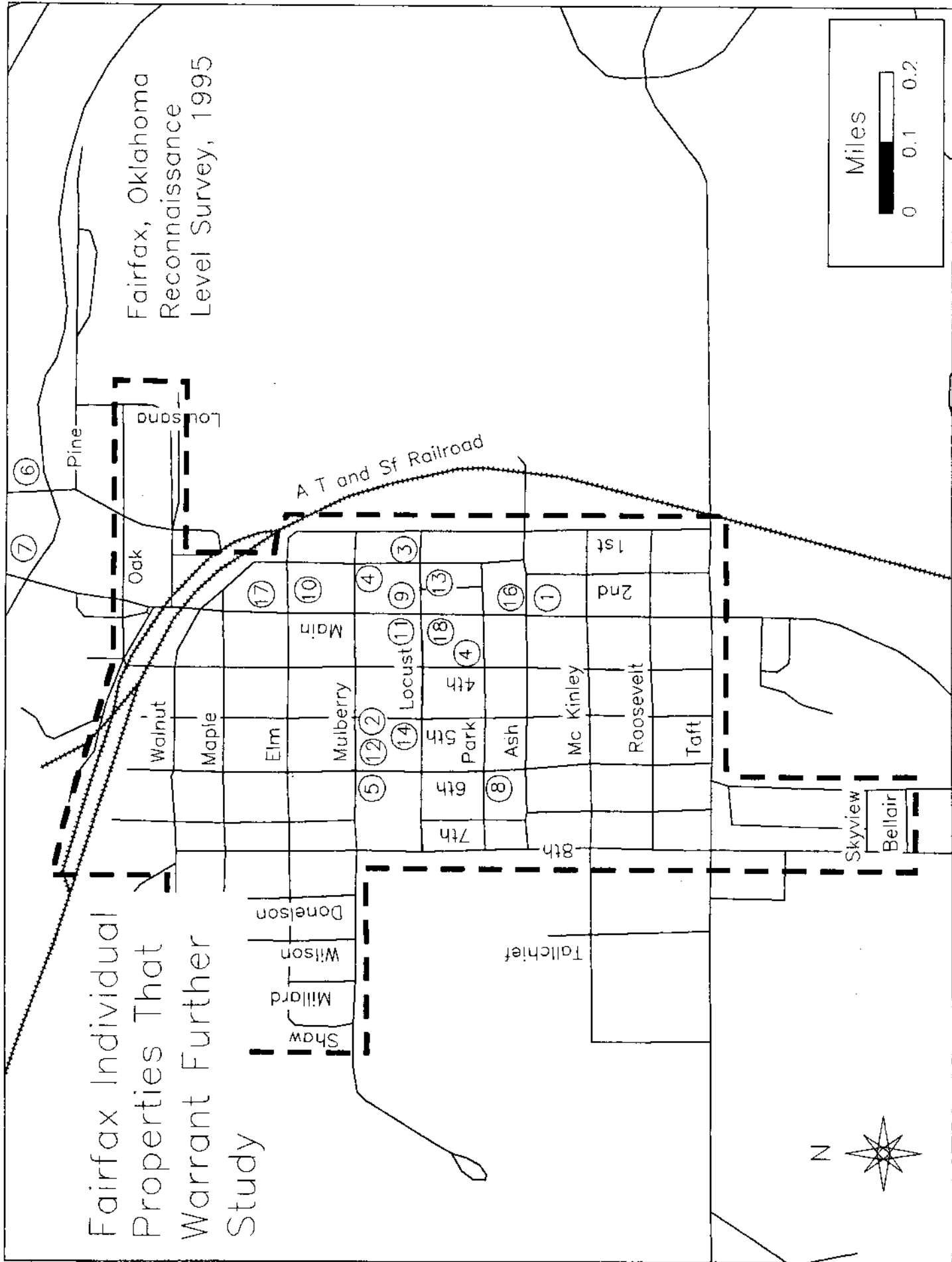
A 70-year old religious building that exhibits extensive Classical Revival style vocabulary including a projecting full-height portico supported by four classical columns of the Ionic Order with scrolled volutes and attic base; an entablature that consists of a stone cast architrave, brick frieze, and stone cast cornice; a triangular pedimented parapet that crowns the facade; stone hood molds over entry door and side windows with a stone cartouche above entry; round arched openings in upper story in south wall with brick voisoirs and stone keys; cast stone quoins at corners; and cast stone belt course. These architectural features as well as its continuous role as a church for more than 70 years make the First Osage Baptist worthy of additional study.

- (17) B. F. Wilson Building (320 North Main Street)-Built in
1907.

This two-story Commercial style building is the oldest remaining commercial building in Fairfax. Although the first story has been altered, the second floor facade consists of several decorative elements. Included are

Fairfax Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study

Fairfax, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1995



pilasters at the corners of the facade, twin embattled moldings flanking name plate, battlements at corners, corbeled brick at cornice level, and stone lintels and sills accentuating the second story openings in facade. The first story facade has been altered, however, this historic property deserves additional study because of its historic role in the commercial district of Fairfax. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

- (18) Johnson Building (153-161 North Main Street)-Built in 1926.

A block size, two-story red brick Commercial style building with six bays in the east wall and eleven bays in the south wall. It embraces a number of decorative details including pedimented stepped gable parapets centered in east and west walls with stone nameplate below, paired sash windows in upper story, multipaned display windows with recessed entrances in east and west wall and a canopy above display windows, crenelation at roofline, fixed glass block windows above canopy, and rustication at window corners and bay divisions in the form of stone squares. Because of its historical significance to the commercial district of Fairfax and its architectural detailing, the Johnson Building merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairfax.

NOWATA

- (1) Episcopal Church (121 South Pecan Street)-Built in 1912.

This 83-year old religious building has Tudor Revival vocabulary with a steeply-pitched gabled roof and widely overhanging eaves, plain vergeboards, fixed block window in the facade, and Gothic arches over gabled entryway and side windows. Because of its architectural significance, the Episcopal Church merits further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

- (2) First Presbyterian Church (202 West Delaware Avenue)-Built in 1908.

A religious building with brick wall cladding, this is the oldest remaining church in Nowata. No distinctive architectural style is evident. It is dominated by a prominent cross gable of an intersecting gable roofline. Within the projecting gable is a large circular opening with stained glass window. Additional decorative elements include gables with flared eaves, tall narrow windows, and a steeple with six-sided spire and louvered square lantern. This historic property warrants further study because of its architectural significance. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata. This property is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

- (3) Holiness Church (236 North Cedar Street)-Built in c. 1915.

This vernacular style wood church is a center-towered religious building with weatherboard wall finish. The square-shaped tower is built into the gable end and has a pyramidal roof with diamond-shaped opening in the front. Paired doors are located in center of the tower. Because of its historic association with the African-American religious heritage for 80 years and its vernacular styling, the Holiness Church of Nowata warrants additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #3 in Nowata.

- (4) First Baptist Church (252 North Willow Street)-Built in 1925.

Because of its association with the African-American community of Nowata for almost 70 years, the church is worthy of further study. It is a one-story, brick, hipped roof vernacular style church with a tower in the center of the roof. The tower has a pyramidal roof. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #3 in Nowata.

- (5) Visitor's Chapel A.M.E. Church (303 North Sycamore Street)-Built in 1936.

Representing one of the mainline African-American denominations (African Methodist Episcopal), this vernacular style church has a gable roof over sanctuary and a gabled roof vestibule with a stucco wall finish. It has been associated with the African-American community of Nowata for almost 60 years and is thus

worthy of further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch in Area #3 of Nowata.

- (6) Campbell and Cook Building (104 East Cherokee Avenue)-
Built in 1894.

This two-story brick Commercial style building is the oldest facility of its type in Nowata. Decorative elements include a pedimented hood over window opening in the facade, polychromatic brickwork around openings, decorative brackets at corners of facade, brackets under cornice, tooth-like dentils in side wall, and semielliptical hood molds in side wall. The building merits further study, despite its loss of architectural integrity, because of its historic association with the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

- (7) First National Bank (105 North Maple Street)-Built in 1909.

This Classical Revival style bank building is 86 years old. Decorative features include columns of the Ionic Order with scrolled volutes on east side, pilasters with Ionic Order capitals on north side, entablatures with dentils on north and east sides, crenelation at roofline on east side, round arch over entry on east side, and corbeling under windows. It merits further study because of its architectural significance as well as its historic association with the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of

Nowata. It is listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

- (8) Swim-Right (106 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900. A two-story Commercial style building that is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Nowata. A Territorial Era building, it features segmental arched openings, corbeling at cornice level, decorative brickwork panel between and below windows, and battlements on side roofline. In spite of first floor alterations, this historic property deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

- (9) Burns Building (108-110 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in 1936. This two-story Commercial style building merits further study because of its historic significance to the commercial history of Nowata and its architectural detailing. Decorative elements include pedimented parapet in center of the facade, stepped parapet at facade corners, stepped parapet on side wall, nameplate in center of the facade, and a belt course dividing stories. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

- (10) Virginia Building (109-111 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900. A two-story red brick mixed Commercial and Classical Revival building features classical detailing including

pilaster strips (second story) with Ionic Order capitals/scrollled volutes, round arched opening with brick voissior and keys, modest entablature over entry flanked by miniature pilasters, belt course of masonry both above and below pilasters, continuous sill below second story windows, paired double sash windows, and fixed glass transoms. The building is worthy of further study because of its 95-year history with the commercial district of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

- (11) United States Post Office of Nowata (109 North Pine Street)-Built in 1938.

This 57-year old government building has light brick wall cladding with minimal decoration, reflecting no particular style. Pilasters flank entryway and a stone belt course runs above entrance. Additional features include plain stone cornice, stone lintels, and decorative brickwork around windows and entry. Because of date of construction and its continuous function as post office, the property deserves further study.

- (12) 113-115 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story Commercial style building which stands in the original central business district of Nowata. Decorative features include three pilasters that extend above roofline, dentiled cornice, stepped parapet on side walls, and stone lintels over six sets of paired windows. Extensive alterations to first floor facade

and brick is painted white. Because of historical significance to commercial history of Nowata, the building warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 of Nowata.

- (13) McGill Furniture (115 North Maple Street)-Built in c. 1900.

A 95-year old two-story, brick Commercial style building with several ornamental features including pilasters with Ionic Order capitals/scrolled volutes that separate windows in facade, a stone entablature cornice, stepped parapet, a stone belt course with entablature detailing which divides stories, four sets of paired windows with stone sills in facade and eight sets of paired windows in side wall. First floor facade is altered. This historic property merits further study because of its role in the commercial history of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

- (14) Benjamin Funeral Service (114 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

This is a two-story brick Commercial style building. Decorative elements include decorative brickwork belt course dividing the stories, modestly projecting cornices, stepped parapet, and corbelling at the upper facade roofline. Deserves further study because of its architectural integrity and historic association with

the central business district of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

- (15) 116 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story red brick Commercial style building with segmental arches over windows in facade and side wall, corbeling of brick, stepped parapet on side walls, and stone sills. The first floor is altered and windows boarded. It deserves further study because of historic significance to the Nowata community. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

- (16) 116 East Delaware Avenue-Built in c. 1950.

This two-story brick commercial building possesses minimal Georgian Revival vocabulary with a modest stone entablature over entry and transom over double-door entrance, stone keys over first floor facade windows, multipaned windows, stone belt course, and plain brick cornice. Deserves further study because of its architectural integrity, although should be intensively surveyed at a later date. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

- (17) Martin's Building (118-120 East Cherokee Avenue)-Built in c. 1900.

A brick two-story Commercial style building that housed Nowata's largest department store. It possesses minimal decorative elements including eight segmental arched openings in facade and corbeled cornice. Significant alterations to first floor, windows filled

in, and brick painted; however, merits further study because of its historic role in the commercial history of the community.

- (18) Rivers Oil Company (125 North Pine Street)-Built in c. 1920.

The design of this 75 year old service station is "house with canopy" as described by Jakle (The Gasoline Station in America -1994, pp. 142-44). According to Jakle, this service station form often possessed bays in separate building and was called a "super service station" which were advertised as "one-stop automotive services." The Nowata station reflects this form with the adjacent three bays. The station retains its original function associated with the transportation history of Nowata and includes several exterior features. Among these are the overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, belt course of brick over stucco finish, and the multipaned side windows. It merits further study because of the building's form, excellent condition, and historic integrity.

- (19) 126-128 East Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1900.

A two-story brick Commercial style building with significant decorative features including pilasters with stone caps and bases, a stepped gable parapet, entablature-like stone cornice, segmental arches over first floor side windows, crenelation at roofline of east wall, and diamond-work transoms over second-story

windows that are unfilled. Despite alterations to display window area, the property merits further study because of its association with the early commercial history of Nowata. Included in Area #1 in Nowata.

- (20) Missouri Pacific Depot (127 South Oak Street)-Built in c. 1910.

The only remaining depot in Nowata associated with the transportation history of the community. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain railway first built through Nowata in 1889 with a line running from Coffeyville, Kansas to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. The Missouri Pacific railway assumed the trackage of the Iron Mountain c. 1900 and built the depot which currently stands. It is a one-story, hipped roof, brick building with canopies at both ends. Architectural elements include widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, a stone belt course, and stone sills and lintels. The depot merits further study because of its historic association with the transportation history of Nowata.

- (21) Rex Theatre (202 North Maple Street)-Built in c. 1920. This three-story brick Commercial style entertainment-related building is the only facility of its type that remains in Nowata. Ornamentation includes a pedimented parapet, segmental arches with dentils, cornice featuring decorative brackets, a stone entablature over first and second story facade, stone keys over third floor windows, hood molds over openings, and a stone

belt course. Alterations have been made to the box office space in the first floor and windows in third floor are filled in. Because of its 75-year association with the social history of Nowata and its architectural detailing, the Rex Theatre warrants further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Nowata.

- (22) Nowata High School (300 South Pine Street)-Built in 1918.

A two-story, brick educational facility that has retained its historic function for 77 years (now the Nowata Junior High Building). Its Colonial Revival features remain intact with a stone entablature over entrance accentuated with stone brackets, a pedimented parapet in center of roofline, stepped parapets at the corners, stone pendants in decorative brickwork panels in the east wall, quoins at the corners, stone sills, and ribbon-like banding of windows with pilasters framing the bands. Because of its historic association with the educational history of Nowata and its architectural integrity, the Nowata High School building deserves further study.

- (23) Nowata High School Bus Garage (Intersection of South Walnut Street and Osage Avenue)-Built in c. 1936.

A one-story, native sandstone transportation/educational building of coursed ashlar wall finish. Minimal decorative elements include a

stepped parapet and stone lintels over doors. Because of its possible construction as a Works Progress Administration project, the property warrants further survey work. This property is on the O.L.I.

(24) 133 South Maple Street-Built in c. 1905.

A one-story hipped roof Bungalow of stucco and brick wall finish. The pyramidal-shaped roof covers house and porch with an exterior wall chimney. Additional features include widely overhanging eaves and tapered porch posts on pedestals. Historically, the dwelling is associated with the first medical physician who practiced in Nowata. Because of its Bungalow style and association with the early history of Nowata, the property deserves further analysis.

(25) 235 North Pecan Street-Built c. 1905.

A classic Prairie School style dwelling with stucco wall finish, low-pitched hipped roof, and widely overhanging eaves and decorative brackets. Additional features include massive tapered porch supports, hipped dormer, and arcaded porte cochere. The characteristic horizontal emphasis gives this house a distinct Prairie School treatment which deserves further study for its architectural integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(26) 307 North Maple Street-Built in c. 1905.

A National Folk style dwelling with front gable and wing. It possesses a one-story porch supported by

plain wood columns with a balustraded balcony over the porch. Exterior features also include a massive end wall chimney in front gable and cornice returns. Because of its architectural integrity, this vernacular style house merits further study.

(27) 350 South Cedar Street-Built c. 1905.

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style. As a subtype it reflects a cross-gabled with tower embraced in L as outlined by McAlester and McAlester (A Field Guide to American Houses-1984, p. 263). It has plain wood columns that support a one-story full width porch, Queen Anne windows in upper story portion of the conical-shaped tower, and gable and tower ornamentations above windows. Although in poor condition, the dwelling is worthy of further study because of its architectural vocabulary of the Queen Anne style.

(28) 721 South Elm Street-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story dwelling exhibits a number of Colonial Revival features with an accentuated front door in the unique canted corner, an enclosed side wing sun porch, symmetrical balance of fenestration in front wall, plank shutters, and gabled dormers with fish scale shingles. Because of its unique design and its 90-year integrity, the property justifies additional study.

(29) 447 North Pine Street-Built in early 1900s.

This Territorial Era two-story dwelling reflects a vernacular National Folk gable front and wing composition. It features a cross-gabled roof, enclosed sun porch that extends the full width of the facade, a one-story wing on rear with balustraded wood balcony, and fish scale shingles in gabled portion of the porch. The historic property merits further study because of its architectural integrity and association with the earliest residential section of Nowata.

(30) 608 South Pine Street-Built in c. 1920

An excellent example of a Colonial Revival dwelling with side-gabled subtype features. The facade is symmetrically balanced with a centered front door flanked by sidelights and a centered window in second story with sidelights. The two-story house has a shed roof porch supported by square brick columns, an end wall chimney with corbelled cap, a pedimented dormer, and bay window in the north wall. Because of its architectural features in the Colonial Revival style, the house justifies further study.

(31) 337 North Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story turn-of-the century dwelling contains several Bungalow style exterior features. It is a side-gabled house with hipped roof second story projecting over open air porch. It features two hipped roof dormers in center of roof in facade and side, square brick porch supports, widely overhanging eaves, and two

chimneys (one an end wall and the other interior) with corbelled caps. This house deserves further study because of its historic character and architectural integrity.

(32) 150 South Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.

This center-gabled Colonial Revival subtype has an accentuated front door with pediment supported by pilasters. Additional elements include overhanging eaves, multipaned windows, exterior chimney projecting above roofline, and an off-centered front door. This historic property deserves additional study because of its association with Nowata's early residential area and its stylistic elements.

(33) 140 South Pecan Street-Built in c. 1905.

An outstanding example of a Classical Revival style dwelling with facade dominated by full height porch with porch supported by classical columns (McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, p. 343). It has the classical triangular pediment over the full facade porch, a classical entablature with dentiled cornice and plain frieze, and a decorative crown over front door flanked by columned pilasters. This property merits further study because of its architectural integrity. Included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(34) 215 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.

This two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling consists of several architectural features including triangular pedimented dormer, bay window in second story of the west wall, wraparound porch below second story that is supported by stone columns connected by wood balustrade, and Queen Anne windows. Recent siding has been added, but the overall design and detailing remain intact and deserves further study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(35) 311 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.

A front gable with wings Colonial Revival style house with a flat roof porch supported by piers on pedestals, exposed rafters in overhanging eaves, brackets in the front gable, a one-story balcony with lattice-work railing, fish scale shingles in front gable, and a terraced front yard with brick wall. Because of its architectural integrity and excellent detail, the property rates additional study. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

(36) 315 West Cherokee Avenue-Built in c. 1905.

This is a Colonial Revival style two-story dwelling with a front-facing gambrel roof (Dutch Colonial subtype according to McAlester and McAlester, p. 322). It has a pedimented entry porch with slender columns, pedimented dormers, and corbelled chimney. Recent siding has been added, however, the overall design and detail has not been compromised. It thus warrants

further study because of the property's historic integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

- (37) Turner House (321 West Cherokee Avenue)-Built in 1920. Featured in Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present (Goins and Morris-1980, p. 197), the Turner House is the only representative dwelling from Nowata in the book. It is an exceptional example of a Colonial Revival style house that features a one-story full width porch supported by columns connected by wood balustrade, hipped dormer, bay windows in first and second story facade, triangular knee braces, corbelled interior chimney, garland motif in pedimented entry to porch, and finials that adorn the dormer, entry, and cross gable. The historic property deserves further research because of its prominence in the oldest residential section of Nowata. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Nowata.

- (38) 110 South Hickory Street-Built in c. 1905. This is a two-story Colonial Revival style dwelling with a second story overhang (McAlester and McAlester, p. 322). It features porch columns, hipped dormers, multipaned windows, and bay window in north wall. Vinyl siding has been added, but the property retains its overall design and character; therefore, it deserves additional study. Included in Area #2 in Nowata.