

- (12) United Methodist Church (108 South Flynn Street)-Built in 1923.

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick religious property. Built in the Tudor Revival style, the building features a two-story, crenellated center tower with louvered lantern.

Additional elements include a stepped parapet, continuous soldier brick belt course, and diamond/square masonry pendants. The building warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (13) James and Mattie Hale Home (306 East Cecil Street)-Built c. 1907.

A 2 1/2 story, side gable, Queen Anne style residence with clapboard siding and one-story full porch. Decorative elements include porch support columns in the classic style grouped together in units of two or three resting on stonework pedestals with a porch balustrade; an oriel window with scrolled brackets in the west wall; three bay windows with one in the facade, one in the east wall, and one in west wall; decorative brackets under the eaves in the facade; gingerbread trim around the porch columns; a roof dormer with flared the eaves; and a rear open porch with classic columns. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Waynoka.

FAIRVIEW

- (1) 205 North Seventh Avenue-Built in c. 1920.

This Prairie School dwelling is a two-story, hipped roof property with widely overhanging eaves, typical of the style's horizontal lines. The wall cladding is stucco and features one-story projecting wings creating a hipped carport and rear extension. The massive square carport columns are representative of this style. Additional features include arcaded

openings in east wall and paired windows in south wall. This residence deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(2) 310 East Cecil Street-Built in c. 1920.

This two-story Tudor Revival style house has clapboard siding. The facade is dominated by two steeply pitched gables and a steeply pitched gabled entry. Also characteristic of the style are the tall, narrow windows and a massive chimney in the facade. Additional decorative elements include patterned shingles in the west gable of the facade. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and integrity.

(3) Union Block (104-112 North Main Street)-Built in 1908.

This is a two-story Commercial style block with arcaded design. It has a flat roof with parapet and constructed with red brick cladding. Decorative elements include a semicircular pediment in the center of the facade roof framed with brick pilasters. Within this centerpiece is a nameplate with "Union Block" and "1908" inscription. Additional features include a continuous concrete belt course with keyed arches over second story openings, arcaded stairwell with concrete key, and concrete window surrounds in the second story of north end. The first floor storefronts and display windows have been altered along with the addition of new signs and awnings; however, the Union Block warrants further study because of its historic association with the central business district of Fairview for the past 88 years. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Fairview.

(4) Montgomery Oil Company (201 East Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1929.

Montgomery Oil Company is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick building of Commercial style architecture. It features a stepped parapet, brick pilasters separating bays and at the corners of the facade, soldier brick course and decorative stonework above openings, and

Greek masonry crosses on corner pilasters of the facade. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and integrity. Included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(5) Community National Bank (101 North Main Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, Commercial style, flat-roofed, brick building. Decorative elements include a modest concrete cornice, brick pilasters with concrete caps and bases, a roof balustrade, continuous concrete belt course marking floors, and brick lantern-type ornamentation on pilasters. Although new thermal windows and awnings have been added and the integrity of the wall cladding on first story of east wall has been compromised, the property deserves additional study because of its commercial significance to the central business district of Fairview. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(6) Fairview Fire Station (111 South Sixth Street)-Built in 1941.

This Works Progress Administration building is a two-story, flat-roofed property with smooth stucco finish. The linear, angular composition of the building reflects an Art Deco vocabulary. The stepped parapet with low relief ornamentation and the stucco pilasters emphasizing the verticality of the building add further characteristics of the Art Deco treatment. The straight-headed casement windows are also representative of the Art Deco style. This property warrants further study because of its significance as a W.P.A. building as well as its architectural integrity.

(7) Fairview Light and Water (424 South Main Street)-Built in 1934.

A one-story, brick, Commercial style, flat-roofed building with minimal decorative features. It includes a false front facade with stepped parapet, soldier brick lintels, and 56-pane casement windows in the facade and 32-pane casement windows in the north and

south walls. This property deserves further study because of its historic significance to the residents of Fairview for over 62 years.

(8) Royal Theater (107-109 North Main Street)-Built in 1922.

A two-story Commercial style red brick building with flat roof. Decorative elements are minimal, but it does include pilasters at the facade corners, concrete lintels, and decorative masonry diamonds above the second story windows and on the pilasters. Original sign and awning are anchored to the facade wall. The property merits additional study because of its architectural significance as well as its historic importance to the commercial history of Fairview. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

(9) 316 South Main-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story Prairie School dwelling with a low-pitched hipped roof and widely overhanging eaves. It has a one-story hipped roof porch and carport with massive square brick porch and carport supports. According to McAlester and McAlester (p. 439), the property is the hipped roof asymmetrical subtype of the Prairie School style. With strong horizontal lines, the wall cladding is of polychromatic brick and features paired double-hung windows in both stories. This home deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(10) First United Methodist Church (202 North Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1939.

This is a Late Gothic Revival religious property constructed with brick and masonry materials and has a gently pitched gabled nave. The west wall is dominated by a triangular gable front with a large round arched stained glass window that is keyed. The window is framed with brick pilasters capped with concrete. Above the window is a cartouche and the gabled front features a finial. The one-story projecting cross gable wings also have

pedimented gables with corner buttresses capped with concrete. The property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(11) Farmers and Merchants Bank (102 South Main Street)-Built in 1937.

This is a two-story brick and masonry Classical Revival commercial building. The facade is dominated by two Corinthian Order engaged columns with capitals enriched with acanthus leaves, fluted shafts, and square bases. The plain entablature features a projecting cornice and above it is a gently pitched pedimented parapet. The front entry is highlighted with a plain entablature supported by scroll-shaped brackets. Originally a bank building, the property was converted to an insurance agency in 1970. This building merits further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the commercial history of Fairview. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview.

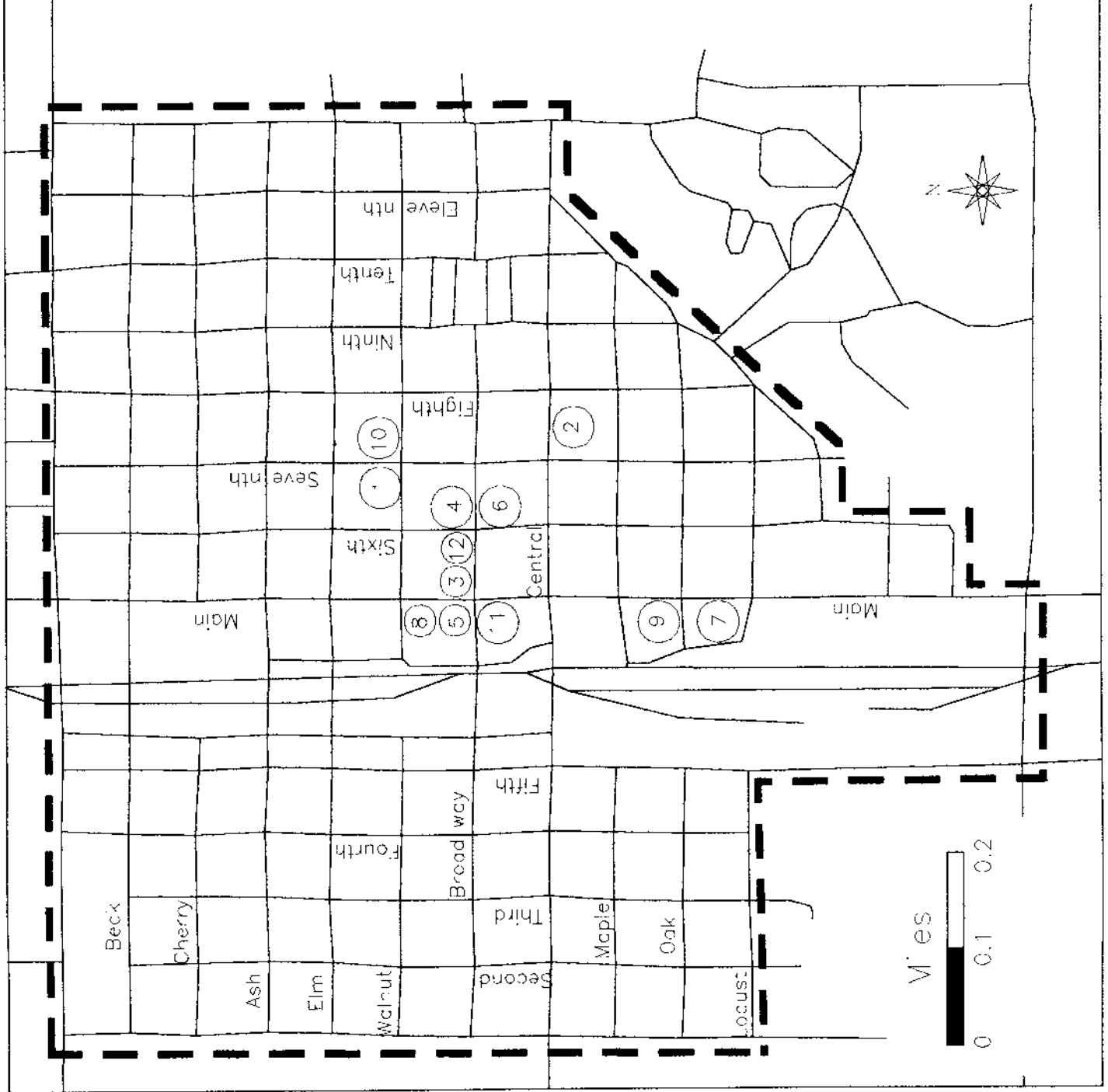
(12) Cornelsen Hotel (121 East Broadway Avenue) - Built c. 1925.

This is a four-story Commercial style hotel with an attic story. The building features a distinctive ground story. Decorative features include the stylized low-relief ornamentation in the facade of the attic story with six urns topping the elements, a continuous double belt course of masonry marking the division between the first and second stories, round stone arches over the second and third story windows in the east wall, and keys over the openings of the fourth story windows in the east wall. The Cornelsen Hotel warrants further study because of its architectural integrity which remains virtually intact except for replacement of original windows. Historically, it stands on the original townsite of Fairview and anchored the central business district of the community as Fairview's largest

Fairview

Individual Properties
Warranting Further
Study

Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



hotel from the 1920s when it was constructed. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Fairview (Central Business District of Fairview).

CLEO SPRINGS

- (1) **Cleo Springs United Methodist Church** (123 North Third Street)-Built in 1902.

This Territorial Era religious property is of Carpenter Gothic style. It has a steeply-pitched gable roof with a side square-shaped, pyramidal roof tower. The tower features louvered lanterns in three sides of the upper portion as well as a pointed arch window and Christian cross in lower portion. There are nine pointed arch (Gothic) windows in the sanctuary walls. A one-story rear extension with hipped roof was added in the 1950s. The original building has been covered with weatherboard siding at an unknown date. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (2) **Grimes Lumber Yard** (301 North Second Street)-Built c. 1926.

The Grimes Lumber Yard is a Commercial style building constructed in the vernacular tradition. The two-story gabled center section forms a monitor-like structure which is flanked by adjoining one-story false front sections, each with a shed roof loading dock covered with original tin roofing material. The original part of the complex is covered with clapboard siding. New sliding doors have been cut in the facade and additions have been extended to the side and rear. Because of its historic association with the commerce of Cleo Springs, the property merits further study.

- (3) **Warren McDowell Home** (719 North Fourth Street)-Built c. 1910.

This is a one-story, side-gabled National Folk house in the Hall-and-Parlor subtype category (McAlester and McAlester, pp. 94-95). Its floor plan of two rooms wide and one room deep follows the Hall-and-Parlor substyle. A rearward extension was added

some time later for additional space as was often the case for Hall-and-Parlor houses. It has a centered chimney and clapboard siding. Because of its architectural significance in the vernacular tradition, the McDowell house deserves further study.

(4) 223 North Second Street-Built c. 1935.

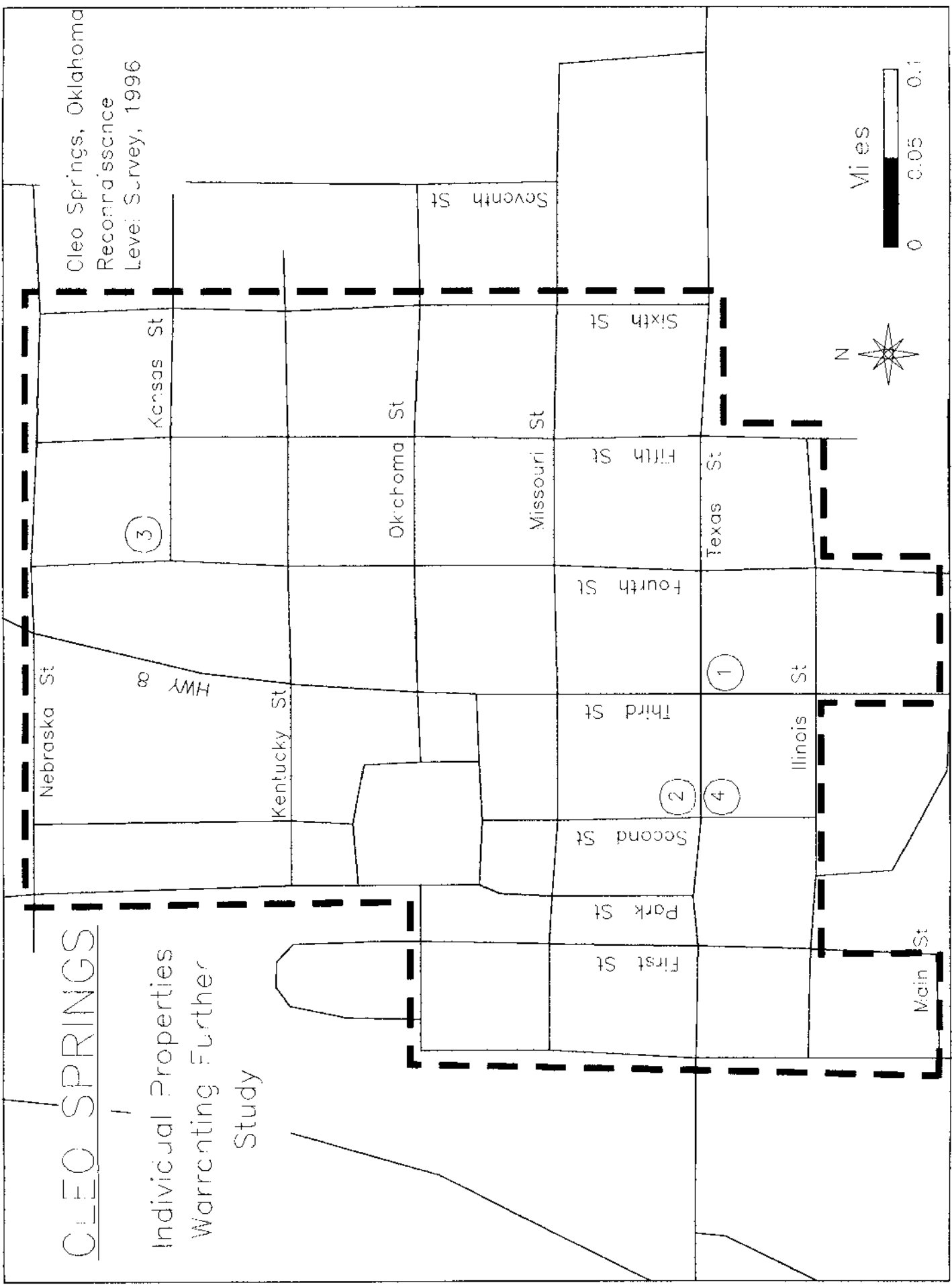
This is a Bungalow/Craftsman style house with two front-facing gables with the lower gable covering an open porch. There is a cross-gabled carport and rear room.

Characteristic of this style, the house has exposed roof beams, widely projecting eaves, and wooden porch and carport posts resting on brick pedestals. The open porch has a brick railing with brick piers flanking its entryway. Entries in the front and north walls are highlighted with decorative globes on brick piers. Additional elements include the widespread use of the clipped gable feature at both front and cross gables as well as a clipped gablet over porch on the north side. Finally, two brick interior chimneys are present. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance as the best example of a classic Bungalow/Craftsman house in Cleo Springs.

CLEO SPRINGS

Individual Properties
Warranting Further
Study

Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF CHEROKEE - AREA # 1

History:

Cherokee was platted and incorporated as a town in 1901. The commercial district began with the sale of the first two business lots at the southeast and southwest corners of the intersection of South Grand Avenue and Second Street; one occupied by a mercantile and the other by a drug store. By statehood in 1907, these two lots were occupied by banks that remain extant (Alfalfa County and Farmers National). From 1900-1905, twenty-two businesses moved from the nearby community of Erwin which provided growth for the Central Business District of Cherokee. The “four corners” intersection at South Grand and Second Street was occupied by the Alfalfa County Bank and the Farmers National Bank as well as the Brick Block at the northwest corner and Baker’s Dry Goods Store at the northeast corner. All these properties remain extant. As Cherokee emerged as a “central place” for the surrounding commercial wheat growing area, growth in the central business district extended west along Main Street to the Santa Fe railroad spur. This growth included the construction of the Hotel Cherokee at 117 West Main and the five grain elevators, approximately two blocks west of the central business district. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) provided long haul freight service for the grain elevators.

In 1907, Cherokee was selected as county seat for Alfalfa County which was carved out of Old Woods County. County government activities operated out of the two banks, and the Baker Building served as the county court room. Thus, the central business district played a vital role in the early political history of Cherokee. A new Alfalfa County Courthouse was completed in 1924 and is located on South Grand Avenue in Area # 1 (NR listed 1984).

All the area in the Central Business District of Cherokee Area #1 is located in the Original Townsite.

Description :

Area #1 in Cherokee is located along both east and west sides of South Grand Avenue from Main Street to Fourth Street. The areas outside the Central Business District are characterized by recently-constructed commercial development to the north and residences to the east, west, and south. South Grand Avenue is a wide thoroughfare and the major north-south artery (U.S. 64 and Oklahoma 8 and 58 Highways) through the Central Business District-Area #1. Parking in the area is on both sides of the street in front of the stores with no parking lots present. Sidewalks line the front of the businesses on both sides of the street. The area contains approximately 40-45 commercial-oriented buildings with brick wall cladding, mostly red in color. Approximately 75 percent of the buildings are one-story, while the remainder are two-stories. Party walls are common from Main to Third Street. The “four corners” intersection at South Grand and Second retains the four historic buildings that have anchored the central business district for more than 90 years -- Farmer’s National Bank, Alfalfa County Bank, Brick Block, and Baker’s Building. Within the area are two fraternal lodge buildings (I.O.O.F. #219 [N.R. listed 1984] at 203 South Grand and the Masonic Lodge #307 at 221 South Grand), and the Alfalfa County Courthouse [N.R. listed 1984] at 310 South Grand.

Architecture:

The architecture of the Central Business District Area #1 is dominated by one-and-two-story Commercial style buildings constructed from 1905 to 1930, although Art Deco, Romanesque, and Classical Revival styles are each represented in at least one building in the area. Decorative elements in the Commercial style properties are found in second story treatments, especially

around windows and at the roofline. Common features include corbelling of brick, pilasters at facade corners, semielliptical arches, and roof parapets. Display windows and recessed entrances are common at the first floor levels.

Noncontributing Properties:

Major intrusions in Area # 1 include the Plains Motel (several additions) at 317 South Grand, a physician's office at 305 South Grand, and the Department of Human Services Building at 101 South Grand. Alterations include new brick veneer, often of different color and style than the original, at lower levels in and around display windows, metal and wood paneling applied to clearstories, and various awnings and canopies that detract from the historic appearance of the properties.

Recommendations:

It is strongly recommended that the Central Business District of Cherokee Area #1 be intensively surveyed in the near future with a National Register nomination as a historic district at a later date. Additionally, it is suggested that several of the historic buildings be rehabilitated to their original appearance, e.g., removal of the nonoriginal canopy from the Alfalfa County Bank. The area includes two National Register properties, both listed in 1984 -- Alfalfa County Courthouse at 310 South Grand Avenue and the I.O.O.F. Building at 203 South Grand Avenue. Moreover, Area #1 contains one property deemed National Register eligible - - Farmer's National Bank at 201 South Grand Avenue. Finally, Area #1 has four buildings that warrant further study, including the Baker's Building at 122 South Grand Avenue, Brick Block at 117-123 South Grand Avenue, Masonic Lodge #307 Building at 221 South Grand Avenue, and the Alfalfa County Bank at 200 South Grand Avenue.

SOUTH GRAND RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE -AREA #2

History:

Cherokee was platted and incorporated in 1901. The townsite land was originally owned by J.P. Sneary, who had secured it when the Cherokee Outlet was opened in 1893. Sneary eventually sold the land to J.F. Millspough, who, in turn, sold it to a group of investors known as the Cherokee Investment Company. The latter divided the land into town lots and sales began. The first residences were located along Main Street to the west of the downtown commercial district which developed from Main Street to Second Street along South Grand Avenue. The South Grand Residential Area became the second and largest residential area in Cherokee as commercial development growth extended southward from Main Street to Fourth Street. Thus, it was located immediately to the south of the central business district. The homes of the area were built and occupied by business-related families and civic leaders who played an important role in the development of the town in terms of education and church-related activities. Because of its location near the central business district and later the Alfalfa County Courthouse, the area was within easy walking distance to and from work and shopping. The residences in Area #2 are representative of a 1900-1940 era middle-class neighborhood with some commercial development at the north and south ends of South Grand Avenue. All of Area #2 is included in the Original Townsite of Cherokee.

Description:

Area #2 is located along South Grand Avenue (east and west sides) from Fourth Street to Cherry Street. The area outside the boundaries of the South Grand Residential District are characterized by commercial development to the north and south and more recent residential development to the east and west. South Grand Avenue is the major north-south thoroughfare through Cherokee

(U.S. Highway 64 and Oklahoma Highways 8 and 58). The northern boundary is one block south of the Central Business District Area #1 in Cherokee. The southern boundary terminates at Cherry Street because new commercial development has occurred to the south along the highway (e.g., Pizza Hut). Oklahoma Avenue to the west and Kansas Avenue to the east run parallel to South Grand. Area #2 is west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks and to the east of a spur of that railroad.

Area #2 is characterized by relatively flat terrain, shady streets, and well-maintained residences. Sidewalks are prevalent throughout the area. Most of the homes are constructed on deep lots and set back from the street with well-landscaped lawns. Approximately 95 percent of the area is comprised of single-family dwellings with the remainder consisting of a church (First Baptist), a flower shop, a bank, a library, a small park (Ira H. Hill Memorial), an abandoned service station, and the former Masonic Hospital (now a crafts shop).

The area is visually cohesive and the homes retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Approximately 75 homes are located in Area #2.

Architecture:

Area #2 is the best preserved historic housing stock in Cherokee. It is representative of a 1900-1940 residential neighborhood with a mixture of architectural styles typical of the Eclectic Movement from the 1880-1940 period, and the Victorian House Era from 1860 to 1890. A broad spectrum of period styles from Anglo-American/English (Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival), Mediterranean (Mission/Spanish Eclectic), and Modern (Bungalow/Craftsman) houses are represented in the area. More than one-half of the dwellings possess Bungalow/Craftsman detailing, making it the dominant style. Several variations of this style are present, including several Airplane Bungalows. An example of the latter style is located at 509 South Grand

Avenue, built in c. 1920. Located at 821 South Grand Avenue is an excellent example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. Examples from the Victorian Era include several Queen Anne and Folk Victorian types with two intact Queen Anne houses at 501 and 803 South Grand Avenue. Among the nonresidential buildings in the area are the Commercial style Masonic Hospital at 1100 South Grand Avenue and the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style gasoline station at 720 South Grand Avenue.

Noncontributing Properties:

The South Grand Avenue Residential Area Area #2 contains few noncontributing properties; approximately seven out of a total of roughly 75 properties. These include the recently-constructed First Baptist Church and Parsonage, Farmer's Exchange Bank, a flower shop, and three Ranch style homes. Only one vacant lot is present; nor are there any mobile homes. Recent siding and additions are evident in several of the homes; however, they do not detract from the overall scale and architectural detailing of the properties. Rehabilitation of some homes are needed, but this process is apparent among several of these.

Recommendations:

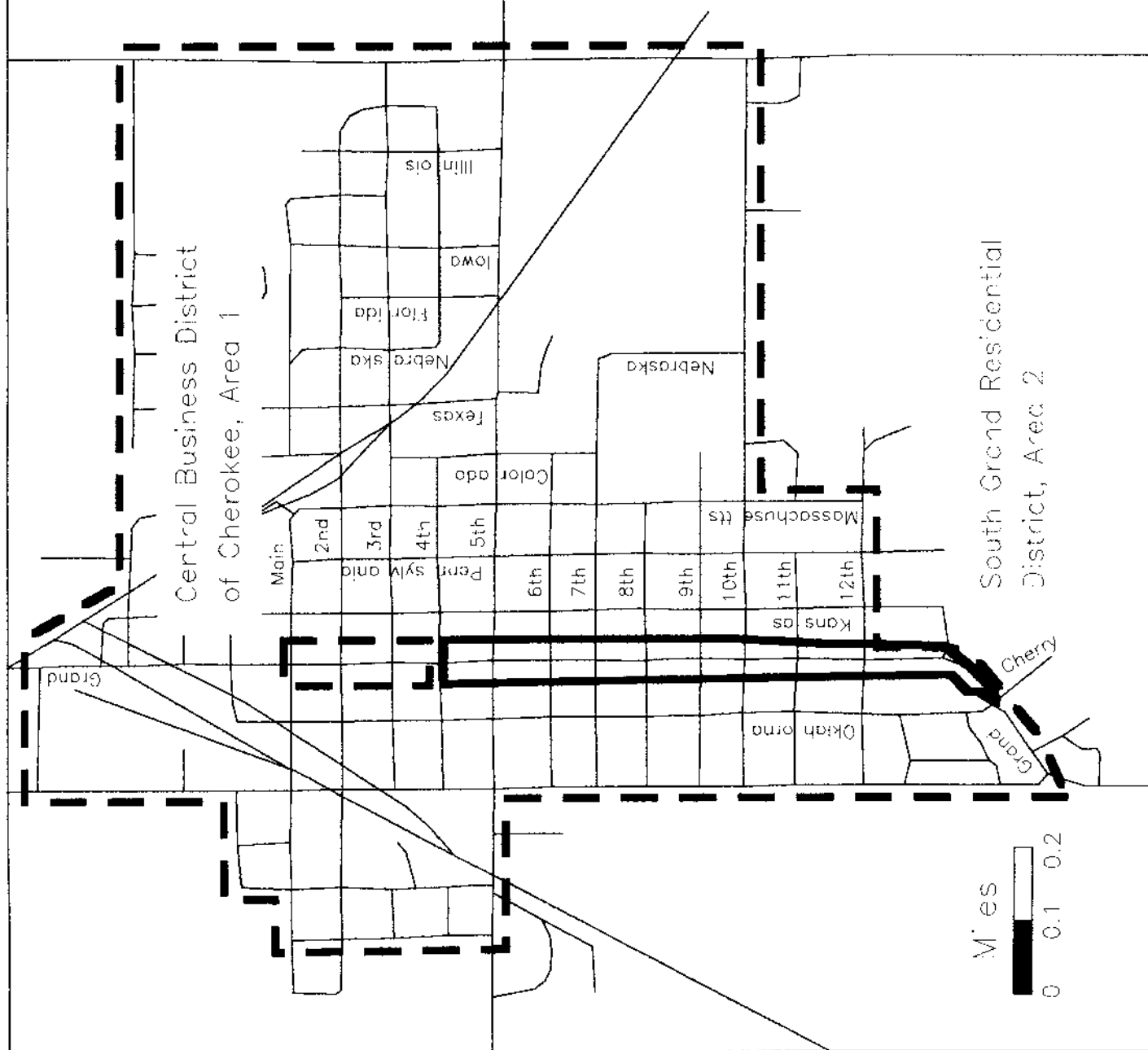
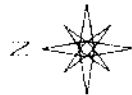
Area #2 deserves an intensive level survey in the near future. It definitely has National Register potential because of the high density of intact historic homes and an estimated contributing resources rate of more than 90 percent. Finally, Area #2 contains one property that is National Register eligible (First United Methodist Episcopal Church) at 402 South Grand Avenue as well as several properties deemed worthy of additional study, including the Masonic Hospital at 1100 South Grand Avenue, Cherokee Public Library at 602 South Grand Avenue, the Mission-style gasoline station at 720 South Grand Avenue, and four homes at 501, 509, 803, and 821 South Grand Avenue.

Cherokee

Areas That

Warrant Further Study

Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF WAYNOKA - AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District of Waynoka Area #1 warrants further study as a commercial district because of its significance to the commercial and architectural history of the community during its important years as a railroad center (1893-1950) and its emergence as a farm-to-market, or "central place," for the surrounding agricultural hinterland (1893 - 1930). George Nickerson and W.H. Olmsted, two of the townsite planners, constructed the first commercial establishments. Nickerson built the first general store and Olmsted established a lumber yard and farm implements store, the latter reflecting the growth of agriculture around Waynoka. Olmsted later owned the Olmsted Department Store, an extant property at 120 North Main Street.

Most of the early businesses provided goods and services for the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) employees and their families. At the peak of railroad activity from 1910 to 1930, Santa Fe employed more than 100 workers. It established Waynoka as a division point for freight, constructed a Harvey House Restaurant, and built the Santa Fe Reading Room which housed a library, gymnasium, and pool hall for employees. Moreover, the Santa Fe erected a round house, repair shops, and pumping station in Waynoka. The Kansas Ice Company completed the largest facility of its type in the state in Waynoka.. It was used to produce ice for railroad car refrigeration. Thus, Waynoka became the railroad hub for northwest Oklahoma. For railroad passengers and transient workers, Waynoka had six hotels at one time or another. Shortly after statehood in 1907, Waynoka experienced a phenomenal construction of buildings in the central business district including two banks, an ice cream plant, and nine commercial buildings, three of which are extant - - Olmsted, Phillips, and Lahr Buildings.

The “four corners” intersection was at Main and East Cecil anchored by the First National Bank at the southwest corner of the intersection, the Olmsted Department Store at the southeast corner, and the Phillips Building (later the U.S. Post Office) at the northwest corner. All three of these properties remain extant.

All of Area # 1 in Waynoka is included in the Original Townsite plan platted in 1894.

Description:

The Central Business District of Waynoka Area # 1 contains approximately 50 buildings; all either one or two stories. The area consists of relatively flat terrain with paved streets and sidewalks. Other than one parking lot for the First State Bank, parking is on the street in front of the buildings. The area outside the boundaries for the Central Business District is characterized by residential development to the east, north, and south; and by industrial development to the west.

Area # 1 includes the north and south sides of East Cecil Street from Flynn Street (U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 45 Highways) to the Santa Fe tracks, the east and west sides of Missouri Street (N-S) from East Cecil Street to Santa Fe Street, the north and south sides of Santa Fe Street (E-W) from Missouri to Main, and the east and west sides of Main Street (N-S) from Santa Fe to East Cecil.

Area # 1 has roughly 6-8 vacant lots and approximately 8-10 vacant buildings. Two small parks have been created on lots where buildings have been razed. They are the Rock Park on the north side of East Cecil and the Gazebo Park on the west side of Main.

In addition to the commercial - oriented properties, the Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil is located in the area.

Architecture:

Of the approximately 50 buildings in the area, roughly 90 percent are of the Commercial style, featuring one to two stories with brick and stone wall cladding. The best remaining intact examples of the Commercial style are the Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil and the Olmsted Building at 120 North Main. The Commercial style architecture of the buildings emphasize second story treatments, especially around windows and at the roofline. Common elements include stepped parapets, pilasters at the facade corners, belt courses, and canted corners. The major exception to the Commercial style is the Romanesque-style Phillips Building at 133 East Cecil. Display windows with recessed entrances are common at first floor levels.

Noncontributing Properties:

Most of the noncontributing properties in Area #1 are due to changes and alterations that have compromised their architectural integrity, such as Frank's Clothing and Albert's General Store; both of which are buildings that are more than 50 years old, but have added aluminum and wood paneling to the facades. Some new construction after 1950 is visible, such as the U.S. Post Office Building on Santa Fe and the First State Bank on Missouri. Vacant lots and one parking area decrease the cohesion of the area. Based on a rough block-by-block walking estimate, approximately 50 percent of the buildings in the area would be contributing properties. This figure could range higher if rehabilitation was completed by removing the contemporary commercial store facades which cover the historic appearance of the buildings.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Central Business District of Waynoka - Area # 1 be intensively surveyed in the near future with a possible nomination as a historic district to the National Register at a later date. It appears that a genuine interest among local officials for historic

preservation is present. Several of the original buildings could be rehabilitated to their historic appearance. The area includes five properties that warrant further study: Waynoka City Hall at 201 East Cecil, Seaman Building at 108 East Cecil, Olmsted Building at 120 North Main, Phillips Building at 133 East Cecil, and First National Bank Building at 121 North Main.

EAST CECIL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF WAYNOKA - AREA # 2

History:

Immediately after the Land Run of 1893, the town of Waynoka was platted on land offered by John Keifer, who had filed on the land as a homesteader. George Nickerson, Charles Cecil, and W.H. Olmsted joined with Keifer in the townsite planning process. One of the first residential areas to be developed was East Cecil Street, named after Charles Cecil. It was located immediately to the east of the Waynoka Central Business District and, therefore, was in easy walking distance to and from work and/or shopping. It was also located approximately three blocks east of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) tracks. By 1893, the Santa Fe had established a shipping station, section house, and siding in Waynoka, and the town quickly developed as a railroad center. Homes in Area # 2 were built and occupied by the business and civic leaders of Waynoka, such as W.H. Olmsted, one of the townsite developers and owner of Olmsted's Department Store. The Olmsted home is at 310 East Cecil (1907). Olmsted was the first mayor of Waynoka from 1907 to 1934. Later, it was the residence of two other mayors of Waynoka, Russell Floyd and Jerry Marshall; hence, it is referred to locally as the "mayor's home."

A second period of growth for Waynoka occurred in the 1920's as its status as a railroad center for northwest Oklahoma increased. During that period, the First Congregational Church was constructed at 311 East Cecil in 1925 and the Eastman/Campbell Hotel and Campbell Hotel

Apartments were built at 302 and 304 East Cecil in 1929. The latter two commercial developments were erected to house the more than 100 railroad workers who migrated in and out of the town.

The residential area # 2 is included in the following plats: Nickerson-Olmsted Addition (1900), Nickerson's First Addition (1904), Nickerson's Second Addition (1907), and Nickerson's Third Addition (1922). Because of its status as a residential area in Waynoka, Area # 2 became known as the "silk stocking" district of Waynoka.

Description:

Area # 2 is bounded on the north by Broadway Street, on the east by High Street, on the south by Waynoka Street, and on the west by Flynn Street (U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 45 Highways). The northern boundary is part of the Waynoka study area boundary as designated by OK/SHPO. The western boundary is one block east of Main Street (N-S) and approximately three blocks east of the Santa Fe tracks. The area outside of the district is characterized by commercial development to the west, open space to the north, and residential development to the east and south that lacks architectural integrity. Area # 2 is characterized by a relatively flat terrain, shaded streets, and sidewalks. Most of the homes are single-family dwellings constructed on deep lots and set back from the street with well - landscaped lawns. The area contains approximately 100 homes, one church, one hotel, an apartment building, and a gasoline station. Most of this commercial development was located at the west end of the street toward the downtown of Waynoka.

Architecture:

Area # 2 is representative of a 1905 to 1930 residential neighborhood with a mixture of architectural styles. Approximately 40 percent of the homes are of the Bungalow/Craftsman style from the Eclectic Movement Era (1880-1940). An exceptional example of a restored

Bungalow/Craftsman home in Area # 2 is at 502 East Cecil. Also from the Eclectic Period are examples of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style including the First Congregational Church at 311 East Cecil. The Victorian Era is also well-represented in Area # 2 with the best examples of the Queen Anne style at 306 and 310 East Cecil as well as several Folk Victorian homes. Finally, representatives of the National Folk family include several Pyramidal, Hall-and-Parlor, and Front-Gabled types. In terms of the three commercial properties in the area, the Commercial style examples include the Middleton Chevrolet/Oldsmobile Garage at 301 East Cecil and the Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil.

Noncontributing Properties:

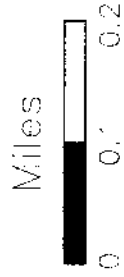
More than 90 percent of the homes in Area # 2 are owner-occupied and a large percentage are more than 50 years old. Approximately 6-8 of the older homes require extensive rehabilitation, especially on the north side of East Cecil in the 300 block. Five vacant lots are present; however, they have been well-maintained by the owners. No mobile homes are found in the area. The major intrusions are at 504, 505, and 406 East Cecil; all of which have either been significantly altered or newly-constructed.

Recommendations:

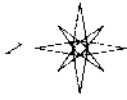
Area # 2 of Waynoka is a distinctive historic neighborhood and perceived so by its residents. A majority of the homeowners take pride in their properties and many have undertaken extensive rehabilitation. The area retains much of its historic character and visual cohesiveness. There are few intrusions. Some of the housing stock in the 300 block (north side) requires rehabilitation. It is recommended that Area # 2 qualifies for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are noted for either National Register consideration or warrant further study. The National Register eligible properties are the W.H. Olmsted/Mayor's Home at 310

Waynoka

Areas That Warrant
Further Study

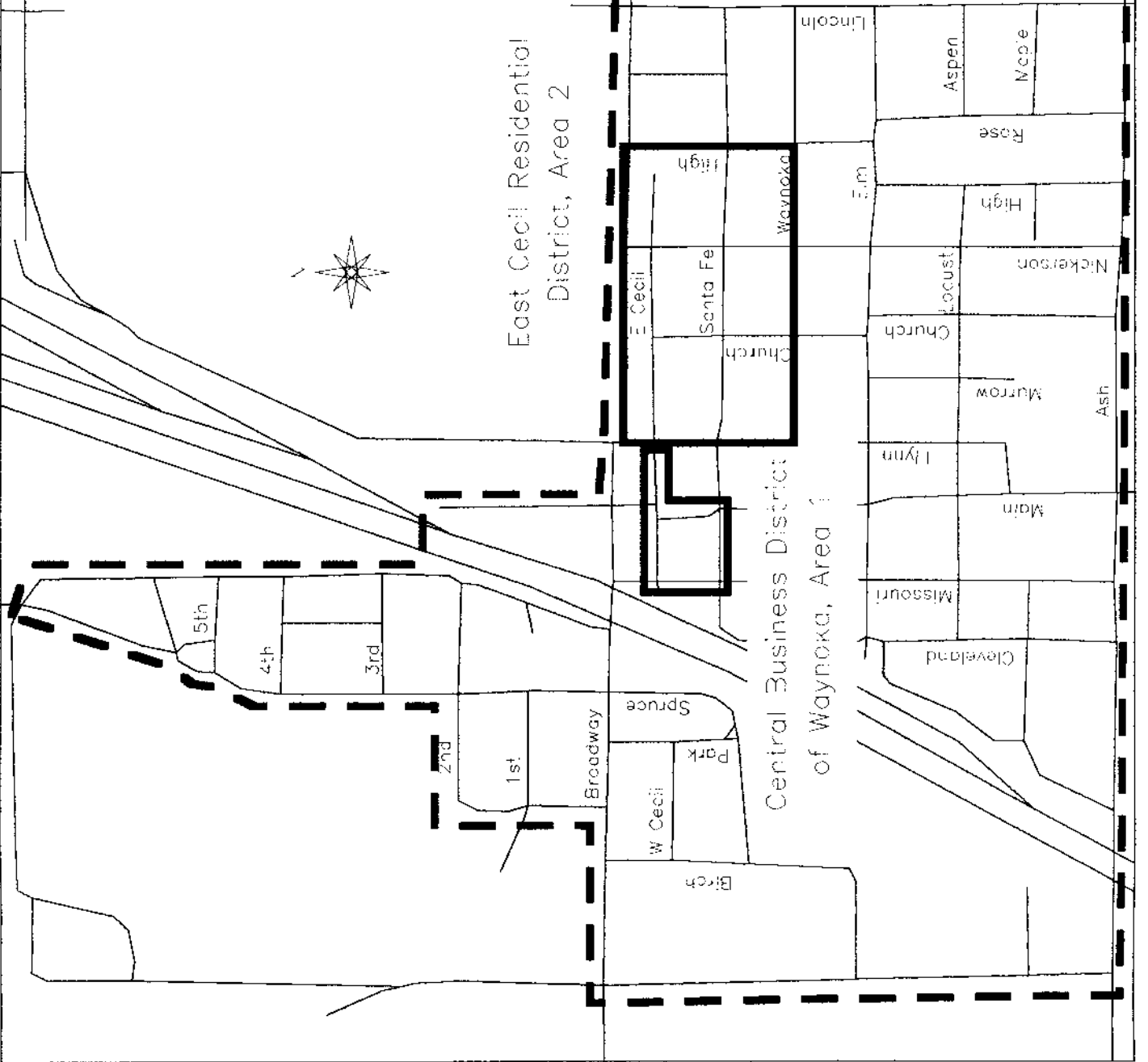


Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



East Cecil Residential
District, Area 2

Central Business District
of Waynoka, Area 1



East Cecil and the First Congregational Church at 311 East Cecil. Those meriting further study are the Eastman/Campbell Hotel at 302 East Cecil, the Campbell Hotel Apartments at 304 East Cecil, and the Middleton Chevrolet/Oldsmobile Garage at 301 East Cecil.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #1

History:

The Central Business District Area #1 in Fairview warrants further study as a commercial district because of its significance to the commercial and architectural history of the community during its early years as a railroad center (1903-1910), its later emergence as a county seat town (1907-Present), and as an agricultural farm-to-market focal point during the 1920s. The area was part of the original townsite staked by four homesteaders who made the Land Run of 1893--John Floyd, Clifford and Henry Bower, and A.J. Decker. In 1894, the United States Post Office was established on the Bower homestead and commercial establishments began lining Main Street in the late 1890s with the Hubbel House, a hotel owned and operated by Ernest Hubbel; Bower Brothers Mercantile, operated by Clifford and Henry Bower; and John Floyd's General Store.

In 1903, the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (KC, M, and O) railroad laid tracks into Fairview. The tracks and depot were located one block west of Main Street, situated between Santa Fe and Railroad Streets. "The Orient" (KC, M, and O) soon merged with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) railroad, and Fairview became a "division point." A "division point" is a central point in a railroad network where railway crews change shifts and additional facilities, such as roundhouses (engines are serviced and stored) and maintenance shops, are located. The Santa Fe provided both passenger and long haul freight service to the town. Because of its importance as a "division point" and depot for passenger and freight service, Fairview experienced a period of population growth from 1903 to 1910. During this time, the

central business district grew along Main Street, the major north-south artery through town, which eventually became U.S. Highway 60, the primary route from Enid to Seiling. One of the extant buildings on Main Street that represents this era of growth is the Union Block, a 1908 property, located at 104-112 North Main.

In 1907, Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as the 46th state. The new state constitution divided Old Woods County into two parts. The southernmost section was designated as Major County with Fairview selected as the constitutionally-mandated county seat. This added a governmental function to the town and resulted in continued population growth.

With the loss of the Santa Fe railroad shop to fire in 1910 and the rebuilding of these facilities in Wichita rather than Fairview, the population of Fairview stabilized. The central business district during the pre-1920 period boasted three hardwares, three drug stores, a newspaper, a dry goods store, a milling company, barber shop, a bank, and a hotel.

A third period of growth in the central business district occurred in the 1920s because of the role that the community played in serving as a “central place” for the surrounding hinterland consisting of wheat farms. The largest town in a thirty-mile radius, Fairview was the center for the shipping of agricultural produce, primarily wheat and cattle. Its railroad connection, despite the loss of the railroad maintenance shops, established Fairview as the key hub for the storage and shipment of commercially-grown wheat. The central business district provided mercantile services for the rural populace by serving as a center for both raw and finished products necessary for both farming and home use. Moreover, Fairview’s role as a county government center was enhanced by bringing county residents to transact county business as well as other legal and court proceedings. Finally, Fairview’s theatres, social clubs, and other recreational activities attracted residents from the surrounding countryside. Representative of the 1920s growth period on Main

Street is the extant Royal Theater Building at 107-109 North Main (1922). Thus, the 1920s reflected the prosperity of that decade prior to the “Great Crash of 1929.”

Also reflecting the growth of that period was a series of buildings constructed along East Broadway, primarily financed and built by the Cornelsen Family. Extant buildings representing this period include the 1925 Cornelsen Hotel, a four-story building at 121 East Broadway, the 1925 two-story Cornelsen Building on East Broadway across the street from the hotel, and the 1929 Montgomery Oil Building at 201 East Broadway.

During the “Dust Bowl” days of the 1930s, the Central Business District of Fairview experienced the hard times of small towns throughout western Oklahoma. Coupled with this drought period affecting the wheat farmers was the Great Depression which influenced the national economy. The East Broadway section of the Central Business District Area #1 was further enhanced by the construction of the Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway, built in 1939 as a Public Works Administration project during the New Deal Era. With a return to agricultural prosperity in the 1940s and 1950s, Fairview returned to its traditional role as an agricultural center and county seat town.

Description:

The Central Business District of Fairview Area #1 includes the east and west sides of Main Street from Walnut Avenue (northern boundary) to Central Avenue (southern boundary) and extends east from Main Street along both sides of East Broadway to Seventh Street; thus forming a T-shaped pattern with no interior streets. The entire area is included in the Original Townsite of Fairview. The boundaries for Area #1 were based on industrial development to the west, recently constructed retail establishments to the north and south, and residential development and county government facilities to the east.

Main Street is the major north-south artery (U.S. Highway 60) through the central business district, while East Broadway Avenue is the major east-west lateral intersecting with Main Street. Broadway Avenue serves as the dividing line for north/south addresses in Fairview and extends four blocks eastward from Main Street to the Major County Courthouse circle.

The terrain of the area is flat. Parking along Main Street and East Broadway is provided on the streets in front of the retail stores, office buildings, and government facilities with no parking lots in the area. Sidewalks line the front of the buildings on both sides of North and South Main and East Broadway. The area is comprised primarily of one-to-two-story Commercial style buildings with brick wall cladding.

The traditional “four corners” intersection is located within the area at Main Street and Broadway Avenue. It was historically anchored by two banks at the southwest and northwest corners of the intersection, both of which remain extant and merit further study as historic properties--Farmers and Merchants Bank (now the Eitzen Agency) at 102 South Main and the Community National Bank (which retains its historic function) at 101 North Main. The Floyd Hotel at 101-103 South Main, once occupied the southeast corner of the intersection, was razed in 1976.

Approximately fifty buildings are contained in the area with only one vacant lot present. It is located on the north side of East Broadway. All the buildings are in reasonably good condition and are occupied.

Architecture:

The Central Business District of Fairview Area #1 is representative of the one-part and two-part commercial block type of composition used in small and medium-sized buildings in the United States. The two-part commercial block is generally limited to buildings of two to four stories and

is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones which reflect the differences in interior functions. The lower zone at street level includes public space such as retail stores, bank lobbies, and hotel lobbies; whereas the upper zone suggests more private space such as professional offices (physicians, attorneys, and dentists), apartments, or meeting halls. The one-part commercial block has only a single story treated in much the same manner as the lower zone of the two-part commercial block. The facades consist of glass display windows and an entry surmounted by a modest cornice or parapet. In both the one-and-two part commercial block composition, street frontage is narrow with the most common dimensions being 25' x 100'. The most dominant architecture found in the Central Business District of Fairview is the Commercial style. The lone exception is the Art Deco Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway Avenue.

The Commercial style buildings are one to four stories, rectangular in shape, 3-5 bays wide, and possess a flat roof with parapet. All the buildings along North and South Main have party walls as well as those along East Broadway from Main to Sixth Street. In the block between Sixth and Seventh, the Fairview Municipal Building occupies the entire block on the south side, while the Fairview Christian Church occupies the north side.

The Commercial style buildings feature large display windows and recessed entryways in the first floor. Decorative elements are confined to second story treatments including a moderately projecting cornice, often with corbelling of brick; pilaster strips separating bays; and various types of arches over windows.

Noncontributing Properties:

Most of the noncontributing properties in the area are due to changes and alterations that have compromised their architectural integrity. Brick veneering at lower levels and the application of

various forms of awnings, ranging from shake shingles to metal, detract from the historic visual appearance and character of the buildings. Some new construction during the 1950 to 1970 period is visible. Representative intrusions include the Kidd Drug at 102 North Main, built in c. 1955; Marten's House of Fashion at 101 South Main, constructed in the late 1970s; and the Curtis, McCue, and Hallren Attorneys Building at 114 East Broadway, built in the 1960s. Based on a block-by-block walking estimate of the approximately 50 buildings in the area, roughly 70 percent of the properties would be contributing resources to the area. The overall cohesion of the area is strong with only one vacant lot along East Broadway and no identified parking lots in the proposed district.

Recommendations:

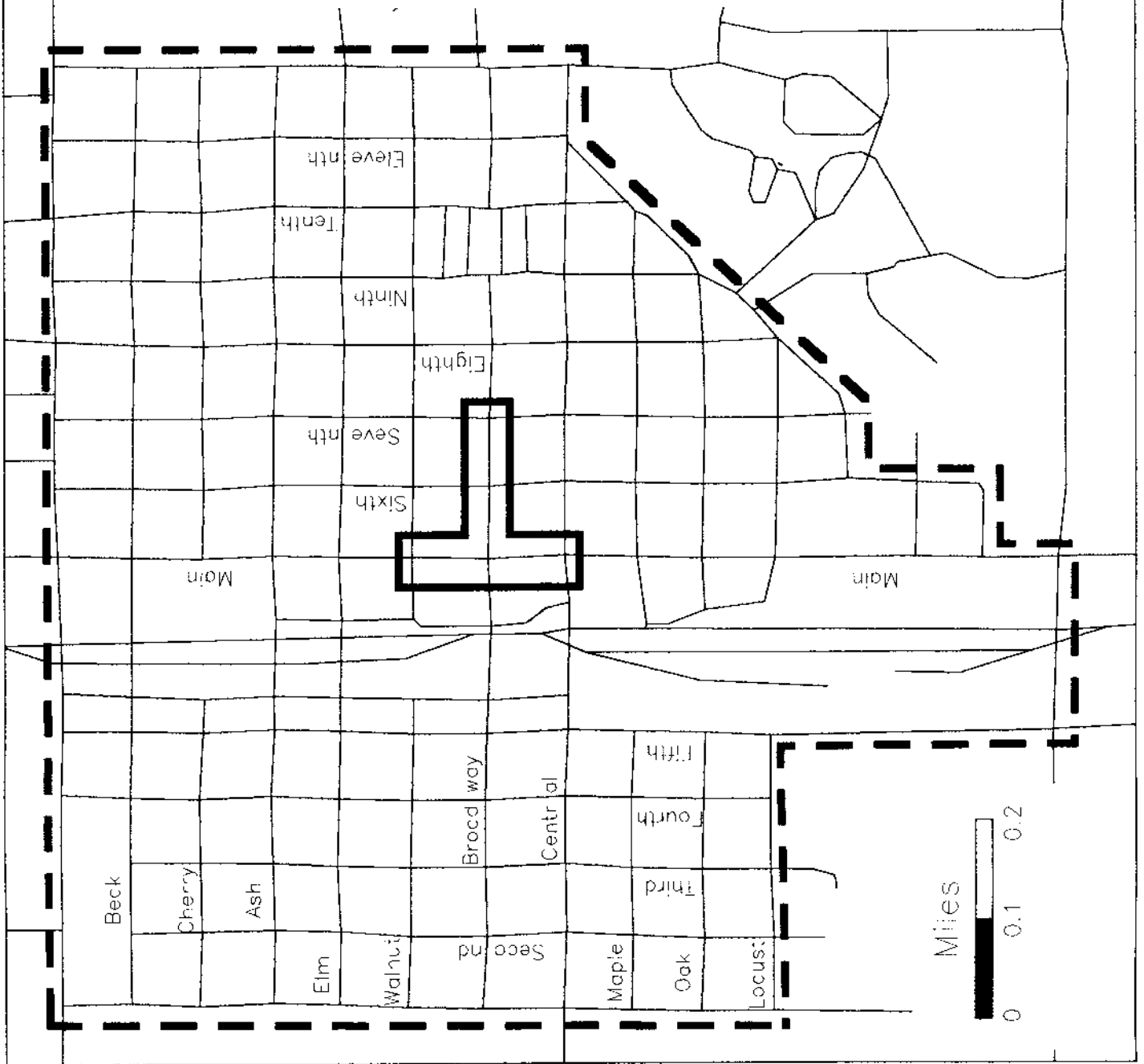
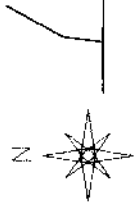
The Central Business District of Fairview was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982; however, the nomination was not completed. The 1982 district has been expanded to include East Broadway to Seventh by the reconnaissance level survey staff. It is recommended that this expanded area be intensively surveyed for a determination of eligibility for National Register district status. Several of the original buildings could be rehabilitated to their historic appearance by removal of awnings and signs that detract from their visual character. Finally, the area includes one property deemed worthy of National Register consideration-- Fairview Municipal Building at 206 East Broadway (1939) as well as six buildings that warrant further study including the Union Block at 104-112 North Main (1908), Community National Bank at 101 North Main (c. 1920), Farmers and Merchants Bank at 102 South Main (1937), Royal Theater Building at 107-109 North Main (1922), Montgomery Oil Company Building at 201 East Broadway (1929), and the Cornelson Hotel at 121 East Broadway (1925).

Fairview

Areas That Do
Warrant Further Study

Central Business
District of Fairview
Area 1

Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY

HELENA MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL AREA - AREA #1

Description:

Area #1 is located on both sides of Main Street and is bounded on the north by Second Street and on the south by Third Street. All nineteen buildings in the area are used for commercial purposes, except the United States Post Office building on the west side of Main Street. The area has paved streets and sidewalks with parking on the street in front of the buildings. Party walls exist for the original buildings on the west side of Main Street. Major gaps are present on the east side of Main Street with two large vacant lots. The area is relatively flat terrain with a slight downgrade from north the south. Area #1 is included in the Original Townsite of Helena.

Architecture:

All of the original buildings are one to two story and of Commercial style architecture with the exception of the Farmer's State Bank building which is Classical Revival. Decorative elements for the Commercial style buildings are minimal with stepped parapets, pilasters at facade corners, and some brickwork paneling and corbelling at the upper facade levels. First floors feature display windows and recessed entrances.

Noncontributing Properties:

Most of the original buildings in Area #1 have been altered, primarily facades, and include brick and concrete infill of first floor display windows as well as wood panel covering over display windows and clearstories. Three major gaps exist because of building demolition on the east side of Main Street. Recent construction in the 1960s and 1970s include a new brick bank building and six to eight prefabricated metal buildings.

Recommendations:

The visual continuity and historic character of Area #1 is affected by the overwhelming demolition of buildings and subsequent new construction, significant alterations to the original buildings, and major gaps. The area does not contain any National Register properties or any buildings worthy of National Register consideration. It does contain three properties that warrant further study-- Farmer's State Bank, Dettle Implement, and Dettle Garage. Area #1, however, does not merit further study at the intensive level.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HELENA-AREA #2

Description:

Area #2 in Helena is bounded on the north by Seventh Street and on the east by Pioneer Road (Oklahoma Highway No. 58), both parts of the northern and eastern boundaries of the OK/SHPO study area boundaries. The southern boundary is Fourth Street and the western boundary is Hinkley Street. Its southern boundary is one block north of the Main Street Commercial Area #1. The southern boundary is five blocks north of the old Frisco railroad tracks and the western boundary is approximately six blocks east of the Crabtree Correctional Center. The area is primarily residential, but includes some commercial development such as an auto parts store, a used implement dealership, and a funeral home; three relatively new churches (Methodist, Baptist, and Nazarene); Hunter Green Public Housing Units; and several educational facilities--West Timberline Elementary School and the Helena High School gymnasium, baseball and football fields, bus barn, and F.F.A. barn. All the area is in the Original Townsite of Helena (1894).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #2 is dominated by relatively new (1960s) Ranch style homes. More than one-half of the residences in the area are of this style with the typical cross-gabled or hipped versions, and wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. Vernacular types of architecture represented in the area include several from the National Folk family, including Hall-and-Parlor, Pyramidal, and Front-Gabled, as well as a few Bungalow/Craftsman style. Finally, mobile homes are present and are of the traditional linear plan with prefabricated materials. No forms of high style architecture are present. Thus, the area is characterized by a mixed combination of vernacular and folk housing.

Noncontributing Properties:

The housing stock of recent vintage (Ranch style homes) which fails to meet age eligibility requirements, but may qualify in the future. Much of the older vernacular housing of the National Folk group requires rehabilitation. The presence of the new churches constructed in the 1980s and new educational facilities (elementary school and high school gymnasium) also compromise the visual cohesiveness and historic character of the area.

Recommendations:

Although it appears that a high percentage of the residences are occupied and the area has only a few vacant lots, it is recommended at this time that the Northeast Residential Area of Helena-Area #2 does not qualify for further study. The area does not contain any individual historic properties worthy of further study. It fails to stand as a distinctive historic district because of the dissimilarity in architectural style as well as any styles that represent any one particular time

period. Finally, the commercial intrusions and recent construction detract from its overall visual cohesiveness.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF HELENA - AREA #3

Description:

Area #3 in Helena is bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the west by Elva Street, on the south by Railroad Street, and on the east by Hinkley Street. The southern boundary of Area #3 is a part of the designated study area boundary and runs parallel to the Northern Railroad tracks. The eastern boundary is one block west of Main Street and the western boundary is one block east of the Crabtree Correctional Center. The only interior street is 2nd Street which runs east-west. The entire area is located in the Original Townsite of Helena.

Architecture:

Area #3 in Helena contains approximately 15-20 homes with National Folk, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Ranch styles present. No forms of high style architecture were identified. The area is further characterized by numerous vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, several prefabricated metal buildings, and presence of mobile homes.

Noncontributing Properties:

A majority of the housing stock in Area #3 is more than fifty years old, but has been poorly maintained or altered. Two major commercial developments exist in the area--a nursing home on the north side of 3rd Street and the grain elevator along Railroad Street. The overwhelming amount of vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, unused automobiles and presence of unused heavy machinery, abandoned homes, and half a dozen mobile homes detract from the visual cohesiveness of the area. The area contains no individual properties warranting further study.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Area #3 in Helena fails to meet qualifications for further study because of the deteriorated and unoccupied extant housing, vacant space with overgrown vegetation, presence of mobile homes, and unused automobiles and heavy machinery. Thus, it lacks the necessary qualities for it to be considered as a historic district.

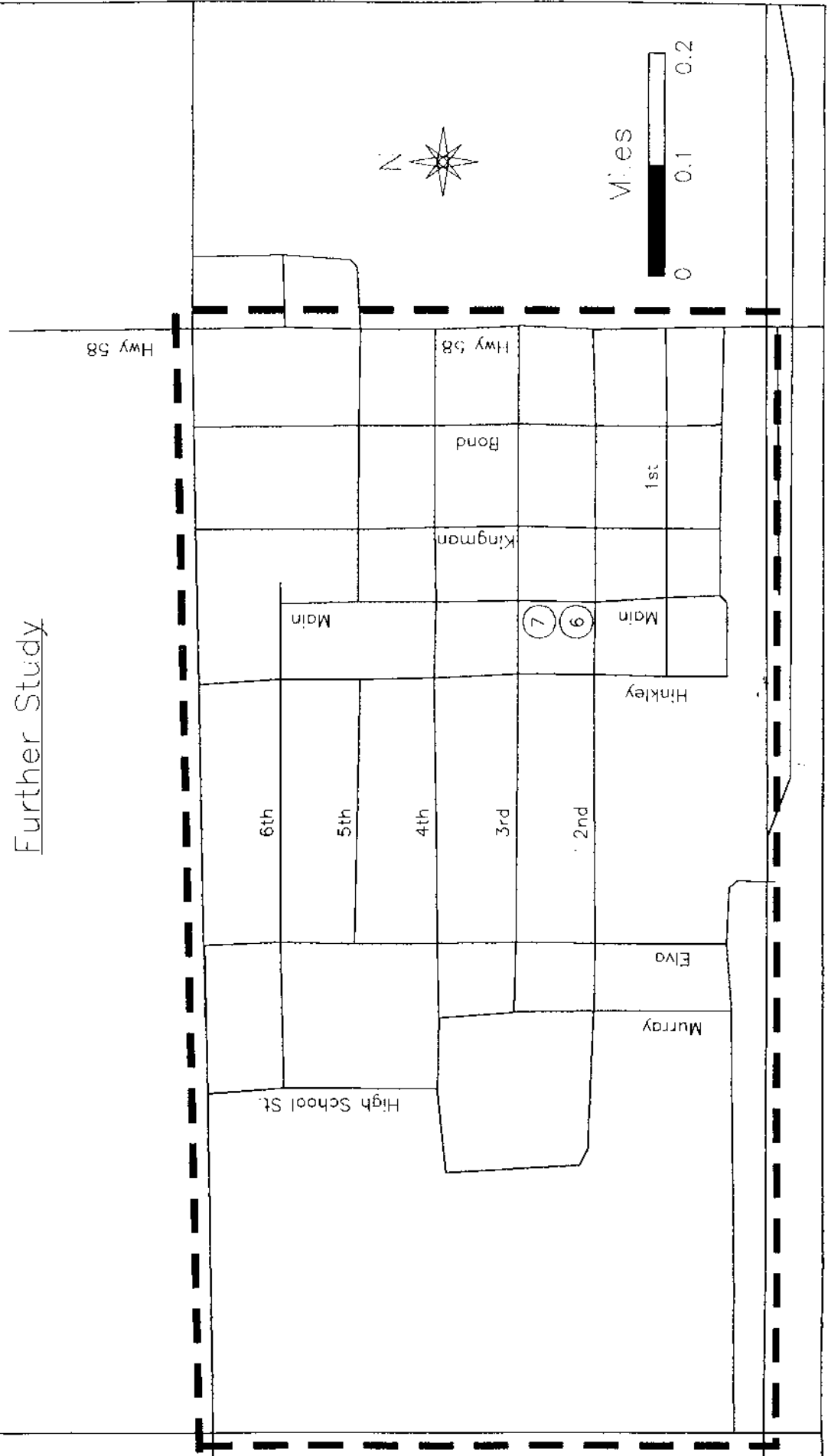
Helena

Helena, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996

Individual Properties

That Do Not Warrant

Further Study



SOUTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE - AREA # 3

Description:

The Southeast Residential Area of Cherokee - Area #3 is bounded on the north by Fifth Street, on the west by Massachusetts Avenue, on the south by Tenth Street (a segment of the southern OK/SHPO designated study area boundary), and on the east by an unpaved section line road dividing sections 11 and 12 (a portion of the eastern OK/SHPO specified study area boundary). The northern boundary of the area is four blocks south of Main Street and the western boundary is three blocks east of South Grand Avenue (U.S. 64 and Oklahoma 8 and 58 Highways). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks cut diagonally in a northwest-southeast route across the northeastern corner of Area # 3. Interior streets include the eastern limits of 7th, 8th, and 9th Streets (east-west arteries), all of Nebraska Avenue (north-south street), and the southern two blocks of Colorado Avenue (north - south artery). All of the area is in the Original Townsite of Cherokee (1901). The focal points of the area are the Cherokee High School and its ancillary buildings and playing fields, and the Cherokee Elementary School.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area # 3 is characterized by mixed styles consisting of housing stock more than 50 years old and recently constructed homes. The most prevalent architectural style is Ranch with the typical hipped or cross-gabled examples and combination of wooden and brick wall cladding. Roughly 65 percent of the single-family dwellings in the area are of this style. The remaining 35 percent are either vernacular or contemporary folk styles including Hall-and-Parlor, Pyramidal, Folk Victorian, and Front-Gabled. More than a dozen mobile homes are found in the area.

A majority of the Ranch style homes are located near the Cherokee High School at Massachusetts Avenue and Fifth Street in the northwest quadrant of the area and near the Cherokee Elementary School on Nebraska Avenue in the south central portion of the area. No forms of high style architecture are present. The area is further characterized by numerous vacant lots, agricultural development, and open space for the Cherokee High School football and baseball fields.

Noncontributing Properties:

Roughly the western one-half of the area contains single-family dwellings, whereas the eastern one-half is comprised of agricultural development including hog lots, feeding pens, silos and other storage facilities, horse and cattle pasture, and wheat fields (both sides of the section line road). Commercial development is scattered throughout the area including a junkyard, pipeline yard, nursing home, and automotive repair garage. The area contains no individual properties warranting further study because of age eligibility requirements.

Recommendations:

The Southeastern Residential Area of Cherokee- Area # 3 warrants no further study at this time. Portions of the area in the western one-half might be considered for an intensive level survey once Ranch style homes meet age eligibility requirements. Major gaps, agricultural and commercial development, and recent construction contribute to the lack of cohesion in the area.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CHEROKEE - AREA #4

Description:

Area #4 in Cherokee is bounded on the north by Jefferson Street (part of the northern boundary of the Cherokee study area designated by OK/SHPO), on the west by Massachusetts Avenue, on the south by 3rd Street, and on the east by Daniels Terrace (section line road and part of the

eastern boundary of the OK/SHPO study area). The western boundary is three blocks east of Grand Avenue (U.S. Highway 64), the main north-south thoroughfare through Cherokee. The interior east-west streets include Adams, Washington, Main, and 2nd Streets, whereas the north-south interior streets consist of Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Florida, Nebraska, Texas, and Colorado Avenues. The focal point of the area is Cherokee Park, located between Nebraska and Iowa Avenues (N-S) and 2nd and Washington Streets (E-W). It contains a tennis court, playground, and swimming pool. The area is primarily residential, although it contains considerable agricultural development in the form of cattle and horse pasture and cattle and horse pens and outbuildings. The area is included in the East Addition (1901) and the Park Addition (1906). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railroad tracks run from northwest to southeast diagonally through the southwest corner of the area.

Architecture:

The approximately 40-50 homes in Area #4 are primarily from the National Folk family, including more than a dozen Pyramidal style. Other forms of architectural styles represented in the area include Bungalow/Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Ranch, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. An estimated 12-15 mobile homes are present. No forms of high style architecture were identified. The area is further characterized by several vacant homes and prefabricated metal buildings.

Noncontributing Properties:

The abundance of agricultural development detracts from the visual cohesiveness of this area, including horse lots and pens as well as cattle pasture on the north and south sides of 2nd Street, cattle pasture on both sides of 3rd Street, horse pasture and pens on both sides of Nebraska Avenue, and cattle pasture on the west side of Daniels Terrace and a wheat field on the east side of the same street. Moreover, the area contains several vacant deteriorated houses, more than a

dozen mobile homes, and occupied housing stock that needs rehabilitation. Finally, much of the area is characterized with unpaved streets.

Recommendations:

Extensive agricultural development, deteriorated and unoccupied housing stock, and presence of numerous mobile homes detract from the visual distinctiveness of this area as a residential district.

Moreover, no individual properties that warrant further study were identified. For these reasons,

Area #4 in Cherokee fails to meet the criteria for additional study.

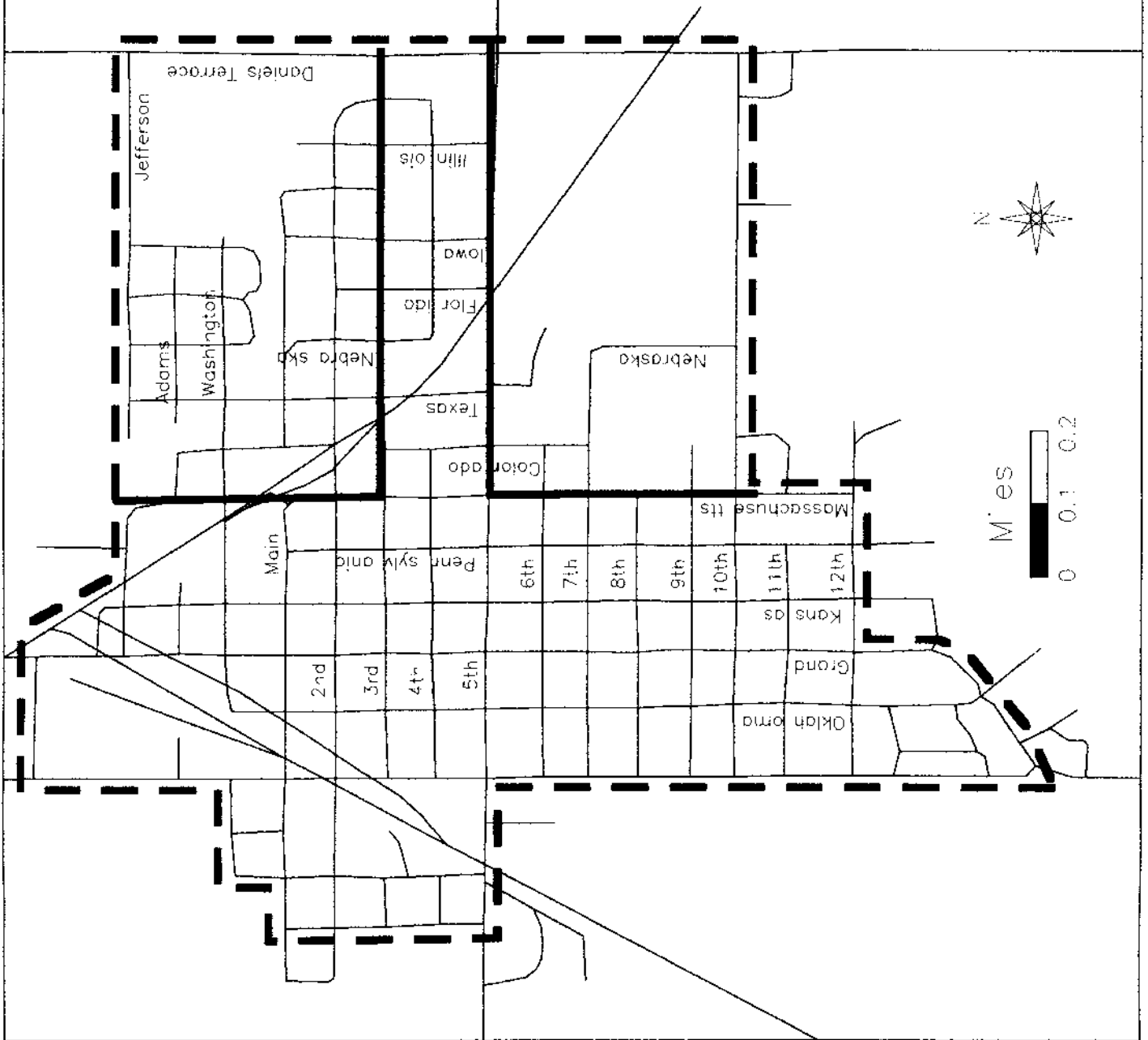
Northeast Residential Area
of Cherokee, Area 4

Cherokee

Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further Study

Southeast Residential Area
of Cherokee, Area 3

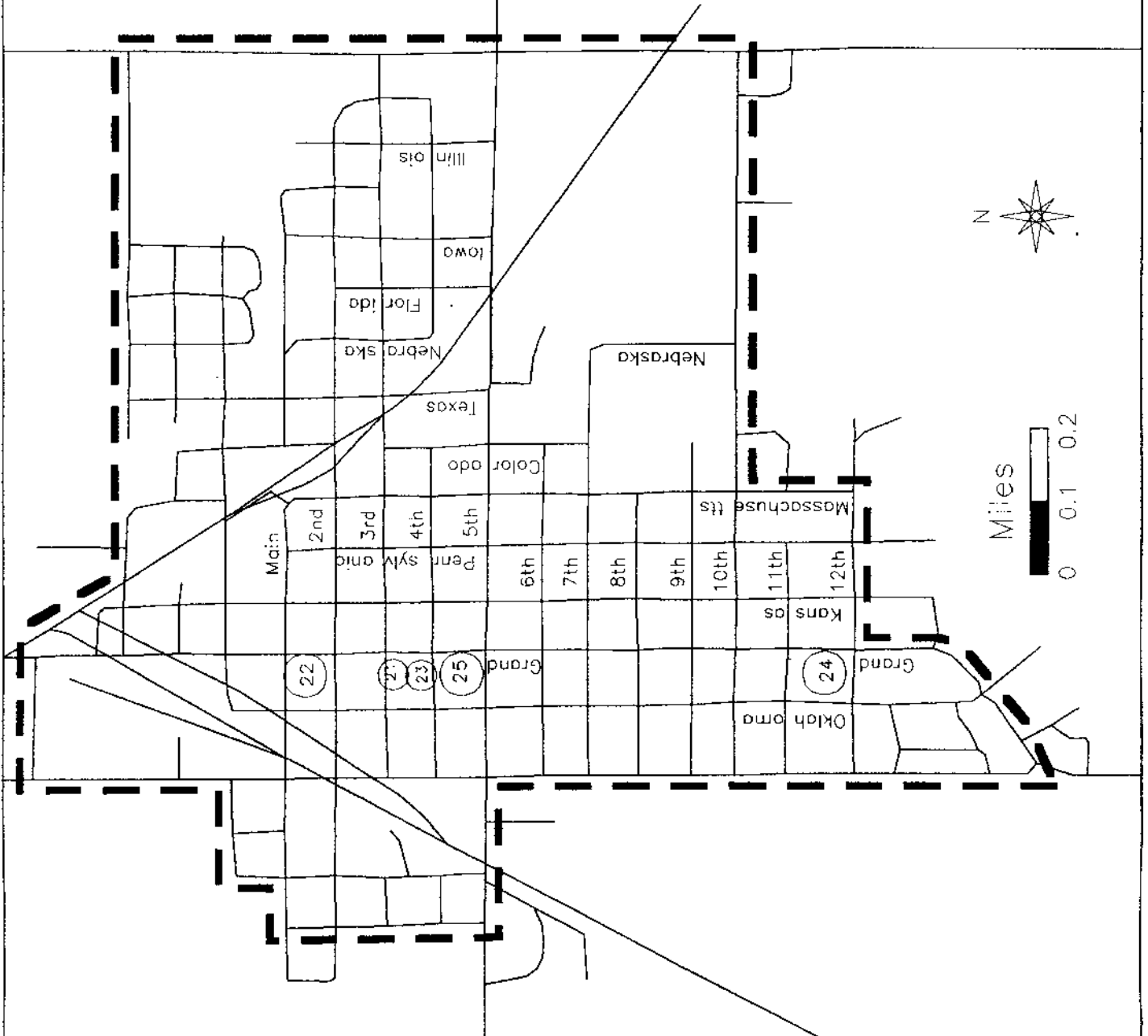
Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, ~ 1996



Cherokee

Individual Properties
That Do Not Warrant
Further Study

Cherokee, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



SOUTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF WAYNOKA - AREA # 3

Description:

Located southeast of the Central Business District of Waynoka, Area # 3 is one of the most recent residential areas in the town. It is bounded on the north by Elm Street, on the west by Rose Street, on the south by Ash Street (a portion of the OK/SHPO study area southern boundary), and on the east by Lincoln Street (a segment of the OK/SHPO eastern study area boundary).

Interior streets include Aspen and Maple, both east - west arteries. Approximately 55 residences are found in the area with no visible commercial development. One church (Church of God) is located in the 500 block of East Rose Street. The south side of Ash Street and the east side of Lincoln Street are devoted to agricultural land, primarily pasture and wheat, with no homes present. All the area is included in the Trekell-Sharp Addition platted in 1968.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area # 3 is dominated by Ranch style homes with a few scattered Bungalows and mobile homes present. The Ranch style architecture is characterized by the asymmetrical one-story shapes and low-pitched roofs with either hipped or cross-gabled as the most common. Decorative shutters and large picture windows are found in this style. No forms of ornate high style architecture are present. The area contains some 20 vacant lots.

Noncontributing Properties:

Because the addition was platted in 1968, the vast majority of the homes in Area # 3 were constructed after that date. This recent construction prohibits most of residences from consideration for age eligibility. In addition, the 20 vacant lots contributes to the lack of visual cohesiveness for the area. Finally, agricultural development along the eastern and southern boundaries of Area # 3 detract from the area as a historic neighborhood.

Recommendations:

Waynoka Area # 3 does not meet qualifications for further study at this time because of the recent construction and the numerous vacant lots. It does not contain any individual properties that warrant further study.

WAYNOKA NORTH CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL AREA - AREA # 4

Description:

Area # 4 in Waynoka is located northwest of the Central Business District and west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks. It is bounded on the north by 6th Street, on the east by Cedar Street (a segment of the OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the south by 2nd Street, and on the west by Spruce Street (a portion of the OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior streets of 3rd, 4th, 5th, and Pine are unpaved. Only about 20-25 homes are in Area # 4 with Spruce and Cedar (N-S) Streets paved. The area is characterized by sparsely scattered residences, numerous gaps and vacant lots overgrown with dense vegetation, and agricultural development in the form of animal-containing lots and pasture land for grazing. No churches or schools are present in the area. All of Area # 4 is included in Davidson's Second Addition platted in 1934.

Architecture:

Of the 20-25 homes in Area # 4, the Pyramidal and Hall-and-Parlor member of the National Folk style family are dominant. Other styles represented in the area include Bungalow/Craftsman and Folk Victorian with approximately six to eight mobile homes (Contemporary Folk) present. No forms of high style architecture were found. Although a vast majority of the housing stock is more than fifty years old, it is in relatively poor condition. Finally, Area # 4 contains numerous vacant lots and gaps overgrown with dense vegetation.

Noncontributing Properties:

A significant percentage of the properties in Area # 4 in Waynoka are poorly maintained and roughly one-half are unoccupied. The condition of several residences requires rehabilitation. Considerable agricultural development is present in the area in the form of horse and cattle lots as

well as pasture for grazing these animals. Heavy dense vegetation is visible in the gaps and vacant lots of the area. Finally, the number of mobile homes and vacant lots indicate the area was probably never developed for housing.

Recommendations:

Although the scattered housing stock in the area appears to be more than 50 years old, Area # 4 does not stand as a distinctive historic neighborhood because of the loss of integrity of the homes due to deterioration. Moreover, it lacks any sense of visual cohesiveness based on the numerous vacant lots and agricultural development. It is, therefore, recommended that Area # 4 in Waynoka not be considered for further study.

WAYNOKA SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA - AREA #5

Description:

Area #5 in Waynoka is bounded on the north by Broadway Street, on the east by Dog Creek which runs parallel to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railroad tracks (northeast to southwest diagonally), on the south by Ash Street, and on the west by the section line road (western boundary of Waynoka study area designated by OK/SHPO). The interior east/west streets include West Cecil, "B" Street, and "C" Street. The interior north/south streets are Park Avenue and Birch Street. The area is primarily residential in the northern portion, while considerable agricultural development is present in the southern part of the area. The area contains one of the two city-owned parks (Elm Park), located east of Park Avenue, in the northern sector of the area. No commercial or industrial buildings were identified. Area #5 is included in the Park Addition (1908), Barrick Addition (1909), and Hanes Addition (1925).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #5 is dominated by vernacular and folk housing primarily from the National Folk families, especially the Pyramidal and Hall-and-Parlor types. The housing stock of approximately 30-40 residences is deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. The area is characterized by numerous vacant lots, unoccupied homes, and presence of a few mobile homes. No forms of high style architecture are present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties are more than 50 years old as the three additions in the area were platted in 1908, 1909, and 1925. Most of the homes have been poorly maintained or altered. The condition of several homes require rehabilitation. The presence of vacant lots, abandoned housing, cultivated ground, and open fields overgrown with heavy vegetation further characterize the area.

Recommendations:

Area #5 contains one individual property worthy of further study--Windell Home at 100 North Park Avenue. The area, however, lacks visual cohesiveness because of deteriorated extant housing, vacant lots, unoccupied residences, and cultivated ground. It is, therefore, recommended that Area #5 does not justify additional study.

NORTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #2

Description:

Area #2 in Fairview is bounded on the north by State Avenue (northern boundary of the Fairview study area designated by SHPO), on the west by First Street (western boundary of SHPO study area), on the south by Ash Avenue, and on the east by Fifth Street. The eastern boundary is one

Waynoka

Areas That Do Not

Warrant Further

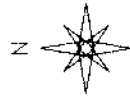
Study

Waynoka, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level: Survey, 1996

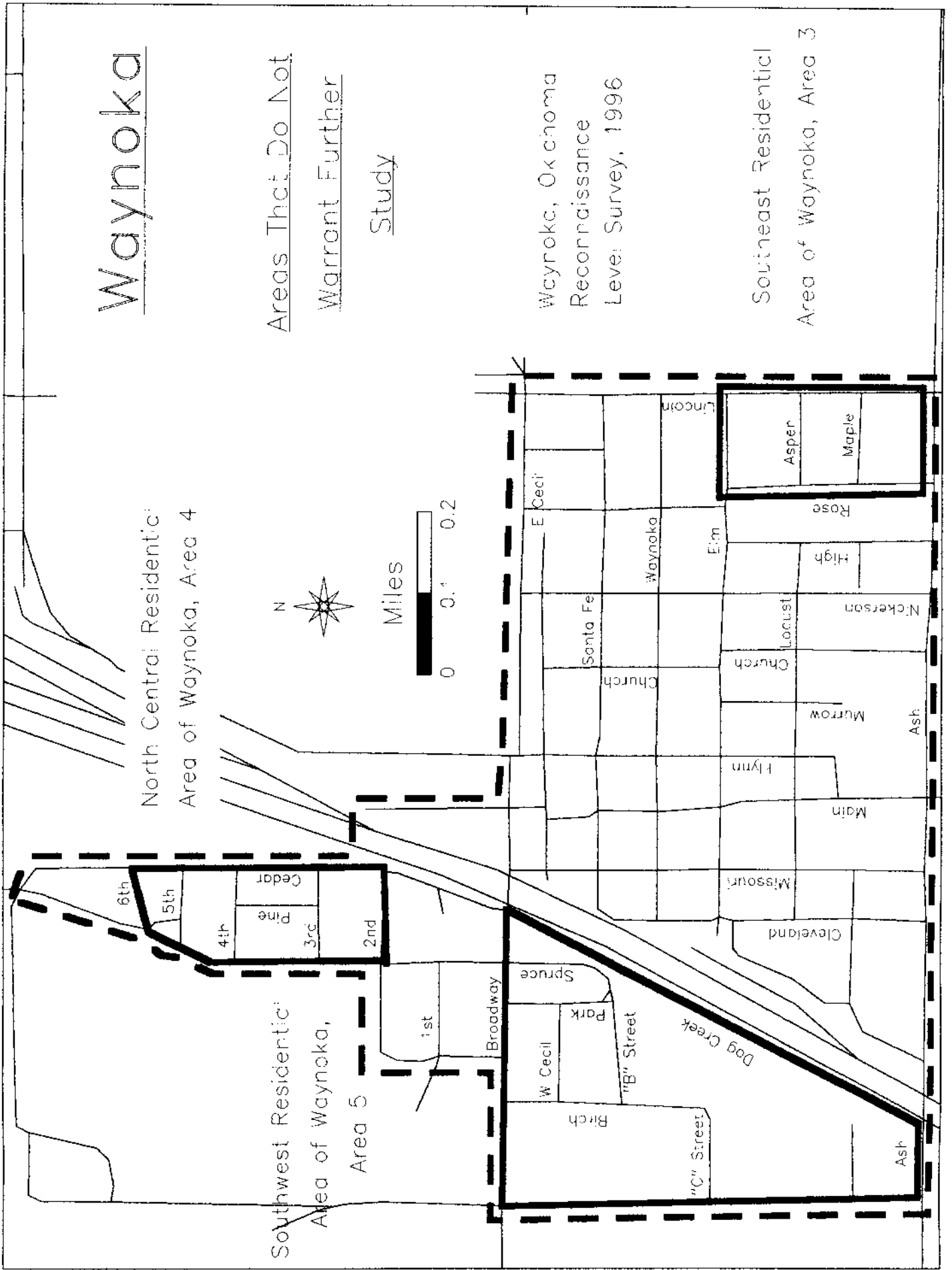
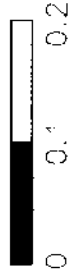
Southeast Residential
Area of Waynoka, Area 3

North Central Residential
Area of Waynoka, Area 4

Southwest Residential
Area of Waynoka,
Area 5



Miles



block west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks, and three blocks west of Main Street. The interior east-west streets include West Beck and West Cherry as well as one block of the northern limits of North Second, North Third, and North Fourth Streets. The area is primarily residential, although several industrial structures are located along Fifth Street near the railroad tracks. The northwest section is included in the Walch-Bower-Prigmore Addition, platted in 1970 as a result of the HUD project (Red Carpet Village), and the remainder in the Original Townsite.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #2 is mixed with Ranch style homes built in the 1960s as the dominant vernacular style. Approximately 40 homes of this style are present and are the typical asymmetrical one story shape with low-pitched roofs and wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. The second most prevalent architecture is the mobile home, or contemporary folk house. Finally, the uniform public housing of the Red Carpet Village, a HUD project, is dominant in the northwestern three blocks of the area; bounded on the north by State, on the south by Beck, on the west by First, and on the east by Fourth. Prefabricated metal buildings are also evident along Fifth Street. No forms of high style architecture are present. The focal point of the area is Evans Park, a playground and open space bounded on the north by Cherry, on the south by Ash, on the west by Second, and on the east by Third. The area is further characterized by vacant spaces and parking lots.

Noncontributing Properties:

A majority of the properties in this area fail to meet age eligibility requirements because of their construction within the last 40 years. A significant number of mobile homes, prefabricated metal industrial structures, and the uniform nature of the public housing residences detract from the overall cohesion as a study area warranting further study.

Recommendations:

Area #2 in Fairview does not qualify for further study at this time nor does it presently contain any individually eligible historic properties for the National Register or any that warrant further study. If the Ranch style homes located along the south side of Beck and north side of Cherry should become an architectural style worthy of further study and they meet age and integrity requirements, this section of Area #2 should be considered for additional study in the future. In conclusion, the overall architecture of the area lacks the qualities necessary to make it a visually cohesive district.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW-AREA #3

Description:

Area #3 in Fairview is bounded on the north by West Central Avenue, to the east by South Fifth Street, on the west by South First Street (part of the OK/SHPO study area boundary), and on the south by West Locust Avenue (also a segment of the OK/SHPO study area boundary). South Fifth Street, the eastern area boundary, is located immediately to the west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks and three blocks west of South Main Street. Central Avenue (northern boundary of Area #3) is one of the major east-west arteries in Fairview. The area is predominantly residential, although two churches are present--Fairview Church of the Nazarene, a relatively new building located on West Central Avenue between Third and Fourth Streets, and an unmarked religious building located at the northeast corner of the intersection of West Locust Avenue and South Second Street. The entire area is in the Original Townsite of Fairview (1893).

Architecture:

The architecture of Area #3 is dominated by vernacular and folk housing primarily from the National Folk families, especially the Pyramidal, I-House, and Hall-and-Parlor types. No examples of other types, such as Shotguns, were identified. The housing stock in this area has deteriorated and is in relatively poor condition. The area is also characterized by numerous vacant lots (at least a dozen) and mobile homes. No forms of high style architecture are present, although a couple of Bungalows were present.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the properties are more than 50 years old, but have been poorly maintained or altered. The overwhelming number of vacant lots indicate either removal or razing of properties. The condition of several homes in the area require rehabilitation.

Recommendations:

Area #3 lacks visual cohesiveness because of its numerous vacant lots, mobile homes, and deteriorated extant housing. Moreover, the area lacks any individual properties that warrant further study. It is, therefore, recommended that the area does not justify additional study.

NORTHEAST RESIDENTIAL AREA OF FAIRVIEW - AREA #4

Description:

Area #4 in Fairview is bounded on the north by State Avenue (part of the northern boundary of OK/SHPO study area), on the west by Seventh Street, on the south by Elm Avenue, and on the east by 12th Avenue (part of the eastern boundary of OK/SHPO study area). The western boundary is two blocks east of Main Street. The interior east-west streets include East Beck, East Cherry, and East Ash Avenues, while the interior north-south streets consist of Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Streets. Although the area is primarily residential, it does contain the Fairview High School, Fairview Hospital, Fellowship Home and Apartments, Latter Day Saint's Church, Church of Christ, and Church of God. The entire area is located in the Original Townsite of Fairview.

Architecture:

The architecture of Area # 4 is mixed with a combination of 1960s Ranch style homes (approximately 50), Craftsman/Bungalow (approximately 30), National Folk (an estimated 15), Tudor Revival (approximately ten), and a few Folk Victorian and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival homes. Approximately 150 residences are located in the area. The focal point of the area is the Fairview High School, auxiliary buildings, and parking lot. It is located in the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets (N-S) and Ash and Elm Avenues (E-W). Commercial development in the area includes a dentist's office and a retirement center. Three religious buildings are present in the area (Church of Christ at Seventh and Beck, Church of God at Seventh and Ash, and Latter Day Saint's Church on Elm). No buildings of high style architecture are present.

Noncontributing Properties:

The Ranch style homes, about one-third of the residences, in the area fail to meet age eligibility requirements because of their construction within the last 40 years. Much of the older housing stock is deteriorated or has been significantly altered. A large parking lot on Tenth Street, cultivated fields along Twelfth Street from Cherry to State, commercial development on State Avenue (north and south sides), and numerous vacant lots detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

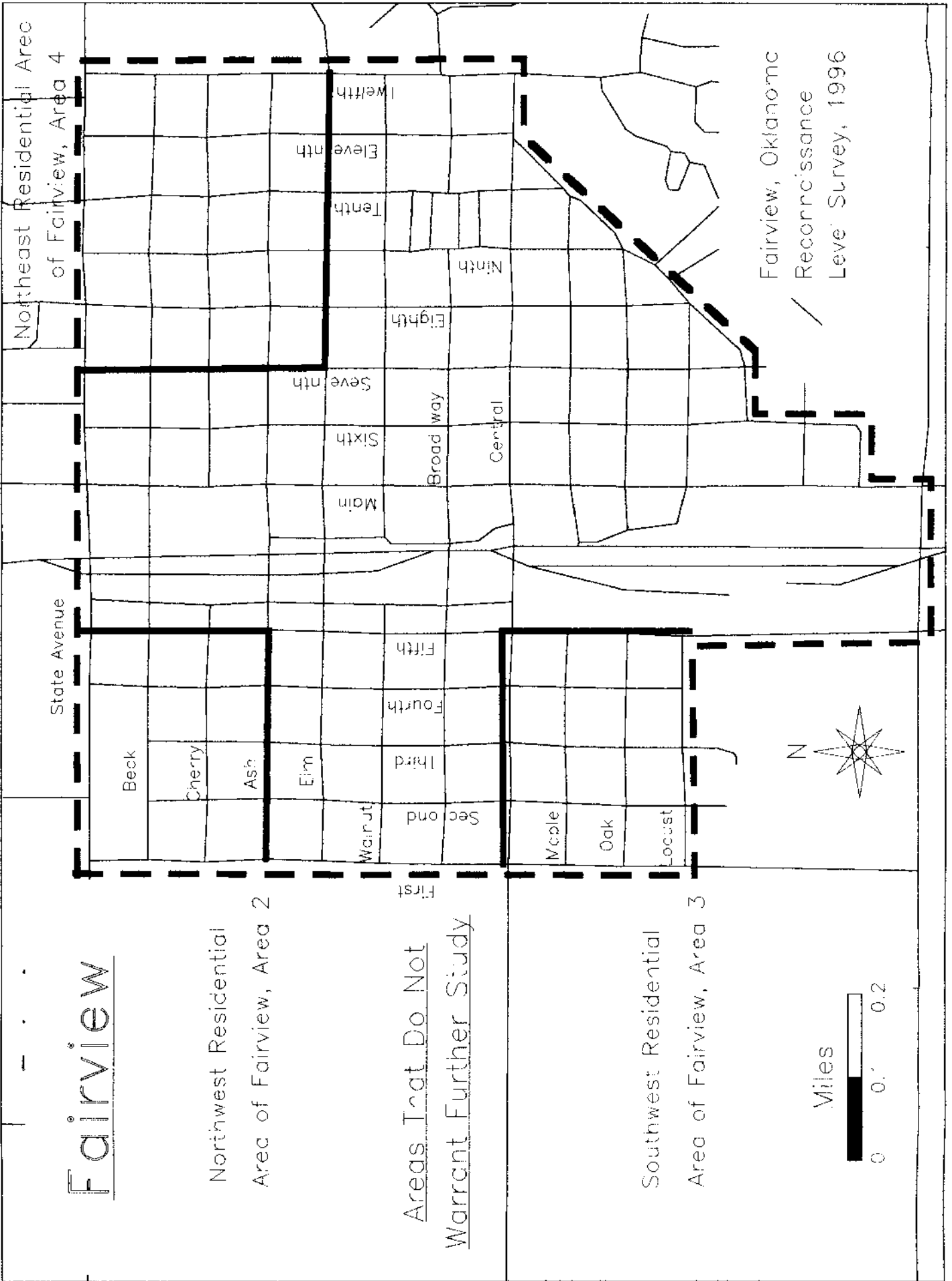
Area #4 in Fairview does not qualify for further study at the intensive level. It does not contain any individually eligible historic properties for the National Register or any that warrant further study. It fails to stand as a distinctive historic residential area because of the dissimilarity in architectural styles, recently constructed homes, and commercial and agricultural development.

Fairview

Northwest Residential
Area of Fairview, Area 2

Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further Study

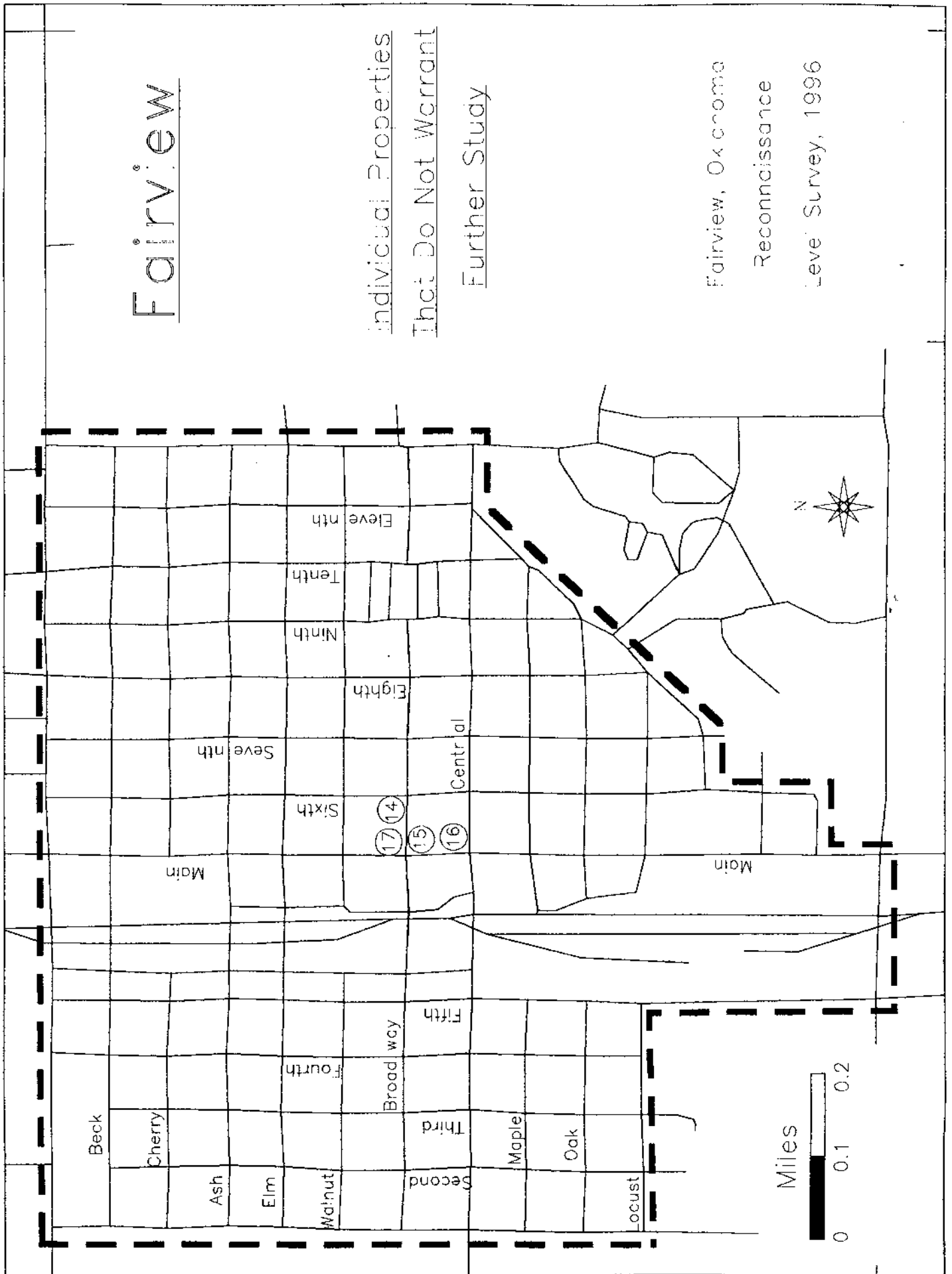
Southwest Residential
Area of Fairview, Area 3



Fairview

Individual Properties
That Do Not Warrant
Further Study

Fairview, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



CLEO SPRINGS

Description:

The entire study area as designated by OKSHPO warrants no further study. The commercial business district is located around the town square in the western portion of the town and one-half block west of Third Street (Oklahoma Highway No. 8), the major north-south thoroughfare through the community. The west side of the square is characterized by altered store fronts, especially display window infill; vacant lots; and a quonset. Most of the original retail stores are located on the south side of the square; however, their architectural integrity has been compromised by alterations, e.g., cement over brick and a wooden bell tower over facade in one case. The new Cleo State Bank is located on the south side. The east side of the square is comprised of vacant lots and one residence. The north side of the square contains the new Mission-style United States Post Office and the Cleo Springs Baptist Church, while the remainder is devoted to parking lots. The "square" consists of the city water tower and a prefabricated metal building which houses the fire station.

The residential areas are located to the northeast, east, and south of the town square with Nebraska Street to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Western Street to the west, and Main Street on the south. Oklahoma Street is the major east-west artery running through the residential area leading to the town square. The residential area is a mixture of homes, churches, and some commercial and agricultural development. The homes are all one-story dwellings with the exception of one two-story I-House moved from the rural area into town. The commercial development in the residential area consists of a welding shop, a veterinarian's office, a cafe, and an insurance agency. Agricultural development in the residential area includes cattle pens and a

horse barn, both with animals. All of the area described is in the Original Townsite of Cleo Springs (1895), Christy's Addition (1900), and Gambill's First Addition (1899).

Architecture:

The OKSHPO study area is dominated by mixed vernacular and contemporary folk house styles with the National Folk family most well represented including primarily Hall-and-Parlor and Pyramidal types. The Hall-and-Parlor houses are the typical side-gabled forms with two rooms wide and one room deep as the floor plan. The Pyramidal houses have a rectangular shape with equilateral hipped roofs. The contemporary folk houses are mobile homes with the traditional linear plan and constructed of prefabricated materials. The second most visible architectural style is the Ranch style house. These homes follow the cross-gabled tradition with wooden and brick wall cladding used in combination. Additional architectural styles represented in the Cleo Springs study area are the Bungalow/Craftsman and I-House.

The commercial district around the square consists of Commercial style buildings from one to two stories, brick wall cladding, and minimal decorative elements.

Noncontributing Properties:

Vacant lots overgrown with vegetation, deteriorated older housing stock, and mobile homes characterize the residential area of Cleo Springs. Altered facades, vacant lots, and new construction typify the commercial area around the town square. Much of the older housing stock needs rehabilitation and some of it is altered with room additions. Other noncontributing properties in the study area include horse barns and cattle pens, especially in the southeastern part of town.

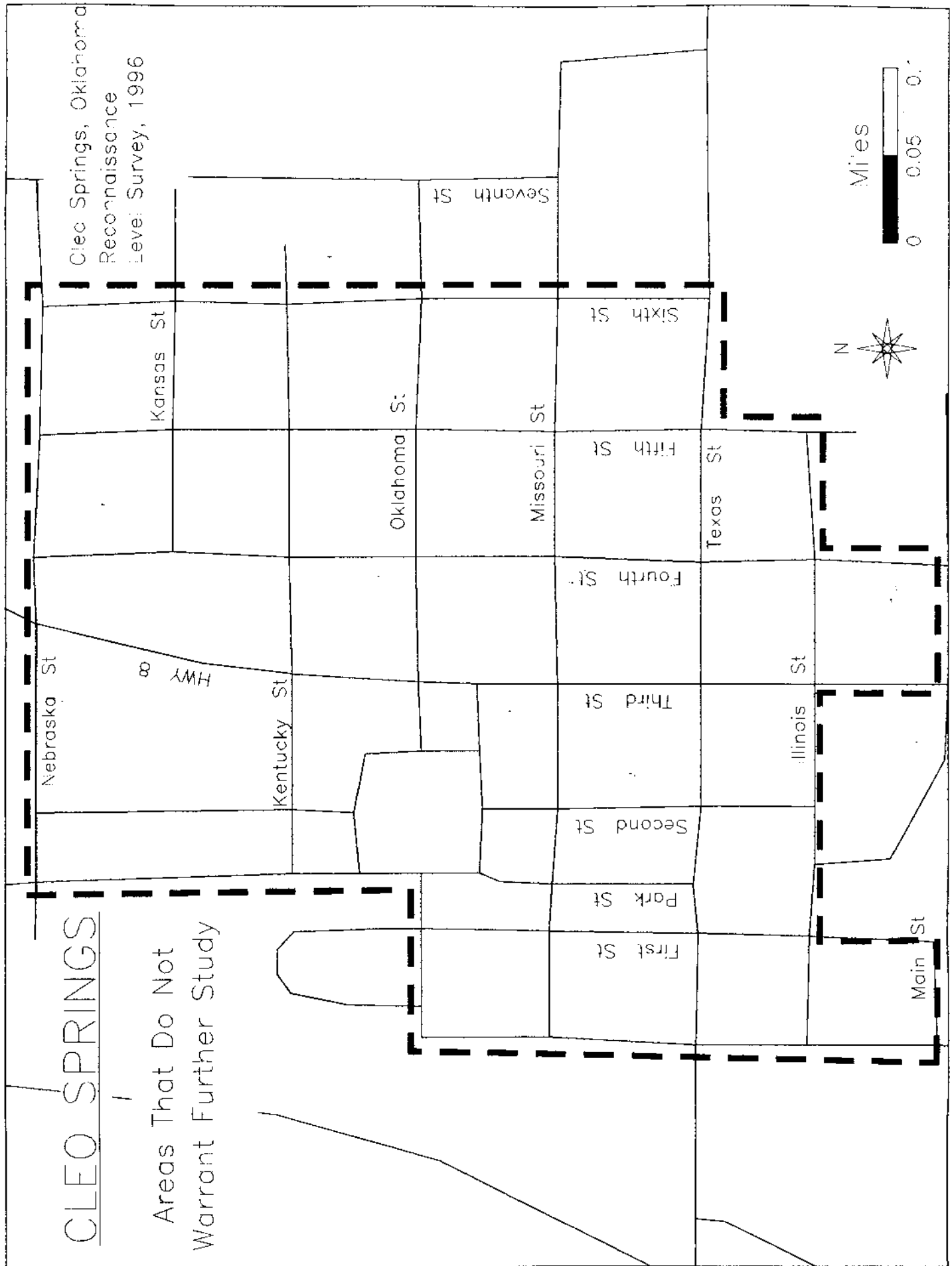
Recommendations:

It is recommended that the entire study area designated by OKSHPO warrants no further study. Although much of the housing stock in the residential area and the commercial buildings around the square are more than 50 years old, the study area does not possess any distinctive historic districts deemed worthy of further analysis. The OKSHPO study area does contain four individual properties that warrant further study: Bungalow/Craftsman House at 223 North Second Street (c. 1935), the Warren McDowell National Folk House at 719 North Fourth Street (c. 1910), the Grimes Lumber Company Building at 301 North Second Street (c. 1926), and the Cleo Springs United Methodist Church at 123 North Third Street (1902). No historic properties were identified as meeting National Register criteria. In conclusion, project staff recommends that the entire study area as outlined by OKSHPO be excluded from any further consideration for an intensive level survey.

CLEO SPRINGS

Areas That Do Not
Warrant Further Study

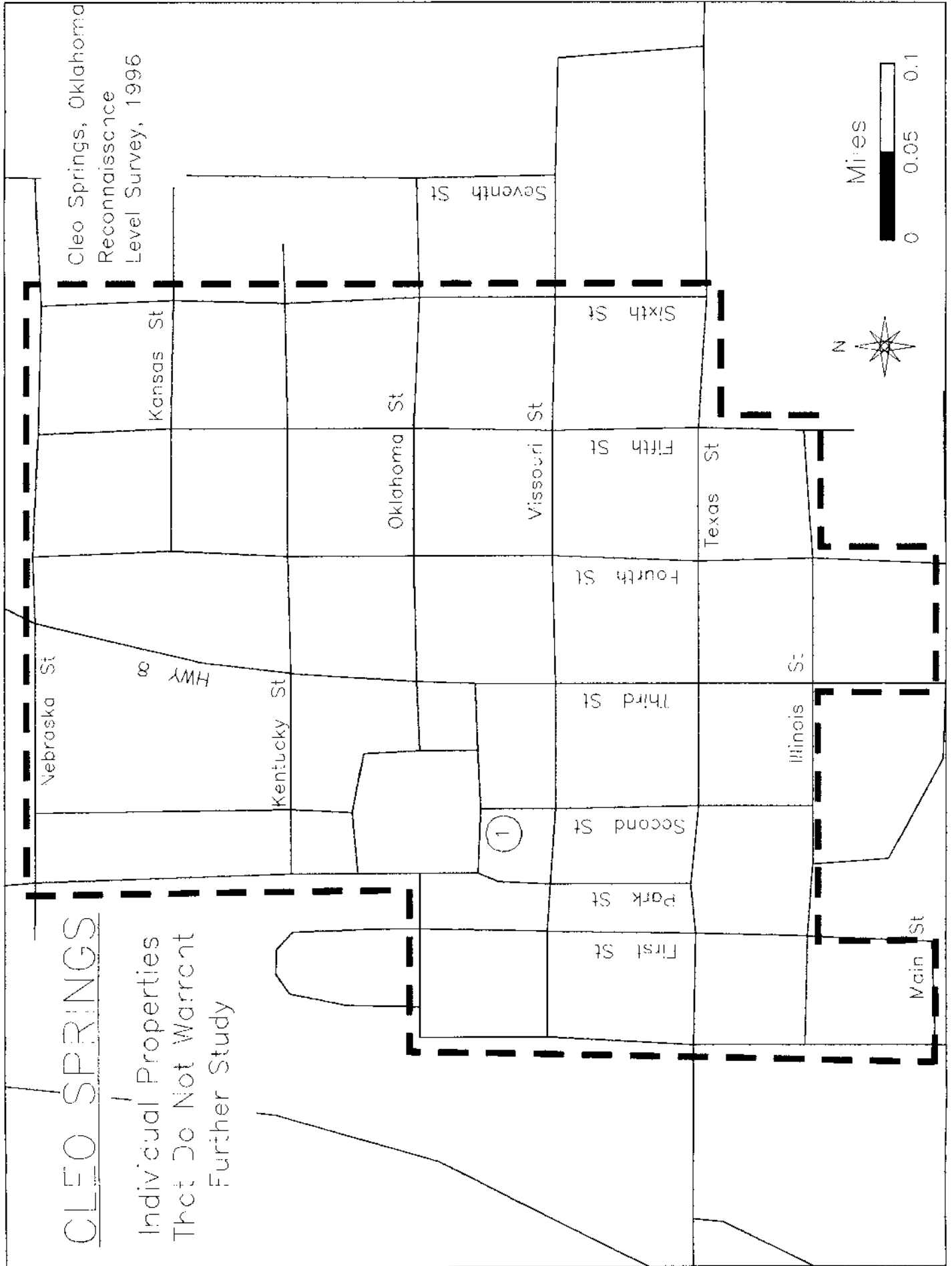
Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level: Survey, 1996



CLEO SPRINGS

Individual Properties
That Do Not Warrant
Further Study

Cleo Springs, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1996



XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The five towns in the project (Fairview, Cleo Springs, Helena, Cherokee, and Waynoka) share several common characteristics that are categorized under various themes. In terms of location, all five are in the northwest quadrant of the state even though in three different counties (Cherokee and Helena in Alfalfa County, Cleo Springs and Fairview in Major County, and Waynoka in Woods County) [Fig. 1]. In regard to historic preservation planning purposes, all five are located in Management Region 2.

As to physical geography, all five towns are found in the Red Bed Plains, although Fairview, Cleo Springs, and Waynoka fall near the transition zone between the Red Bed Plains and the Gypsum Hills. The elevation of each community is between 1000 ft. and 1500 ft. above sea level, e.g., Cherokee (the lowest) is 1180 ft. ASL while Fairview (the highest) is 1300 ft. ASL. All five are in the 200 days or longer growing season area—a long enough period for the chief cereal crops of wheat and corn to mature. Average annual rainfall for each community ranges from 26 to 28 inches while the average January temperature ranges from 34 to 36°F and the July average is from roughly 80 to 82°F. The length of the frost-free period, amount of rainfall, and temperature patterns greatly influenced the farming activities of the pioneer settlers surrounding the five towns. All five towns lie in the drainage basin of either the Cimarron or Salt Fork of the Arkansas which likewise played an important role in the settlement patterns and agricultural productivity around each town.

In regard to natural resources, all five towns lie in areas of oil and gas production; however, none were in the giant oil and gas fields found in central and eastern Oklahoma.

The two principal mineral resources in areas surrounding the five towns are gypsum and salt. Although the three-county area is underlain by salt, little has been done to develop the mineral. On the other hand, Oklahoma ranks fifth among the states in the production of gypsum with principal outcroppings in Major and Woods Counties [Fig. 2].

Agriculture has been the major segment of the local economies. All three counties lie in the wheat belt of Oklahoma with cattle and grain sorghum as other contributors. The five towns were all considered as farm-to-market centers where agriculturalists traded produce for ready-made goods and served as storage/milling/shipping points for grain, especially wheat. During their early histories, each was acknowledged as a “central place” for the surrounding region in an era before super highways and faster automobiles. The cattle industry had its antecedents in the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association organized in 1880. From 1880 to 1883, approximately 100 cattlemen leased more than six million acres for grazing cattle in the unoccupied Cherokee Nation land west of the 96th meridian. The legal right of the Cherokees to lease their western lands was denied by the Cleveland and Harrison presidential administrations as the federal government moved toward a policy of opening up the Cherokee Outlet to non-Native American settlement. Several cattle companies surveyed leases, erected fencing, built corrals, and built shelters for line-riders, but to no avail as the Cherokee Strip Association was curtailed by the federal government in 1883 [Fig. 3].

All five towns were located in the Cherokee Outlet, a region of more than 6,000,000 acres to the west of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory [Fig. 4]. There were no permanent Native American settlements in the western sector of the Outlet. The

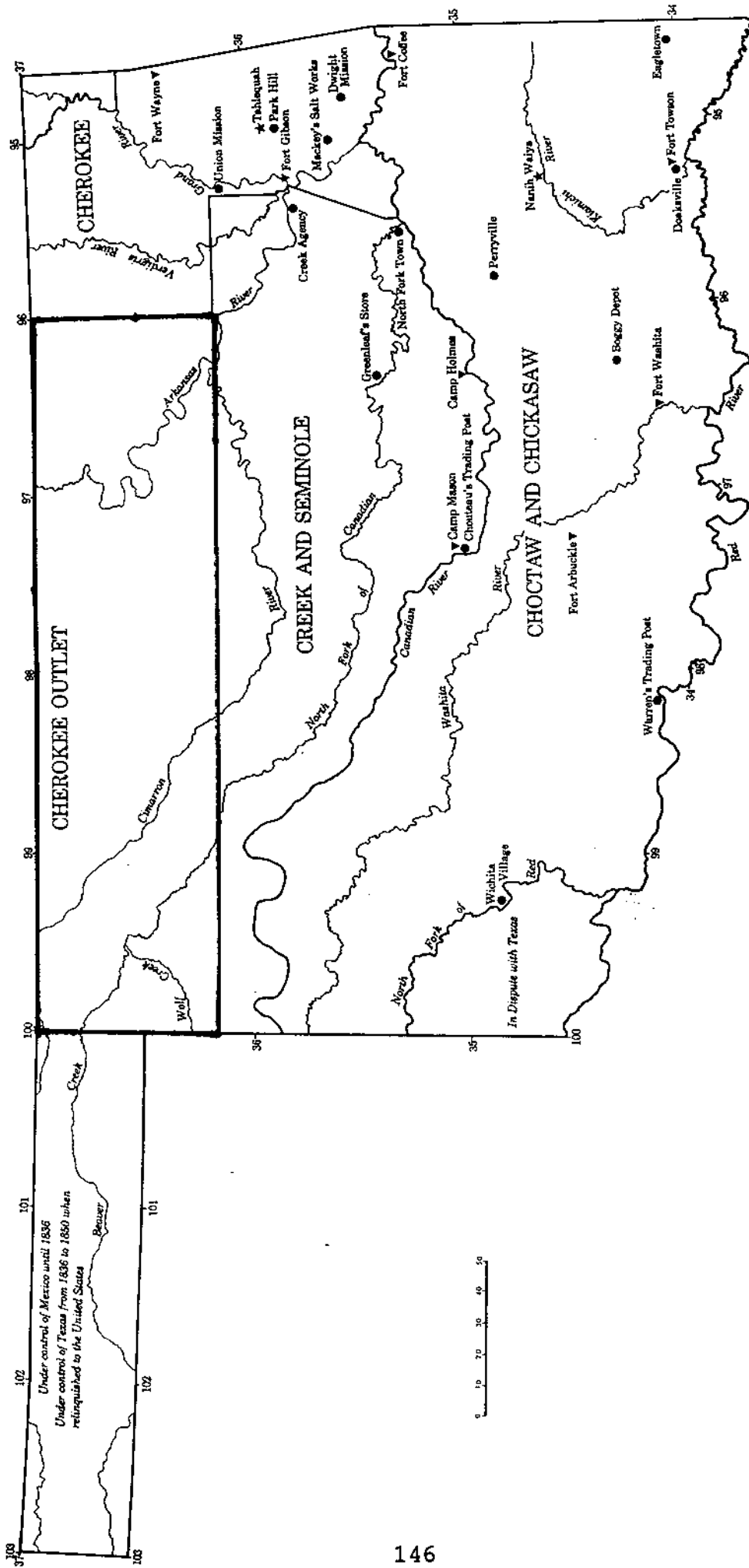


FIG. 4 CHEROKEE OUTLET
 Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 23.

Outlet was eventually opened to non-Native American settlement in the Land Run of 1893 [Fig. 5].

At the outset each of the five towns was heavily dependent on one or more railroad lines. This form of transportation provided major impetus for development of the communities during their early stages, especially Waynoka. Originally founded as Keystone in 1886, it became a railroad division point for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad when it built a line through the Cherokee Outlet in the 1880s from Kiowa, Kansas to Canadian, Texas [Fig. 6]. Helena was served by the St. Louis and San Francisco, Fairview by the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient (K.C.M.O.), Cleo Springs by the Oklahoma, Choctaw, and Gulf, and Cherokee by the K.C.M.O. as well as the Denver, Enid, and Gulf. Additional transportation arteries affected the five towns with the coming of paved roads and the emergence of a state and national highway network. All five towns are located on one or more state or national highways including Fairview and Cleo Springs on U.S. 60 and south of U.S. 412, Cherokee on U.S. 64, Waynoka on U.S. 281 and Oklahoma 14, and Helena at the intersection of Oklahoma highways 58 and 45.

The five towns each developed its own local industrial base consisting of railroad and agricultural-related plants, warehouses, and factories. Representative of the agricultural industry were grain milling and elevator companies in all five towns and cotton ginning facilities in Fairview. Waynoka, during its railroad heyday, had the largest ice plant in Oklahoma which served approximately 400 refrigerator cars on a daily basis during the summer months. Additional industries associated with agriculture included broom factories, creameries, and milk depots.

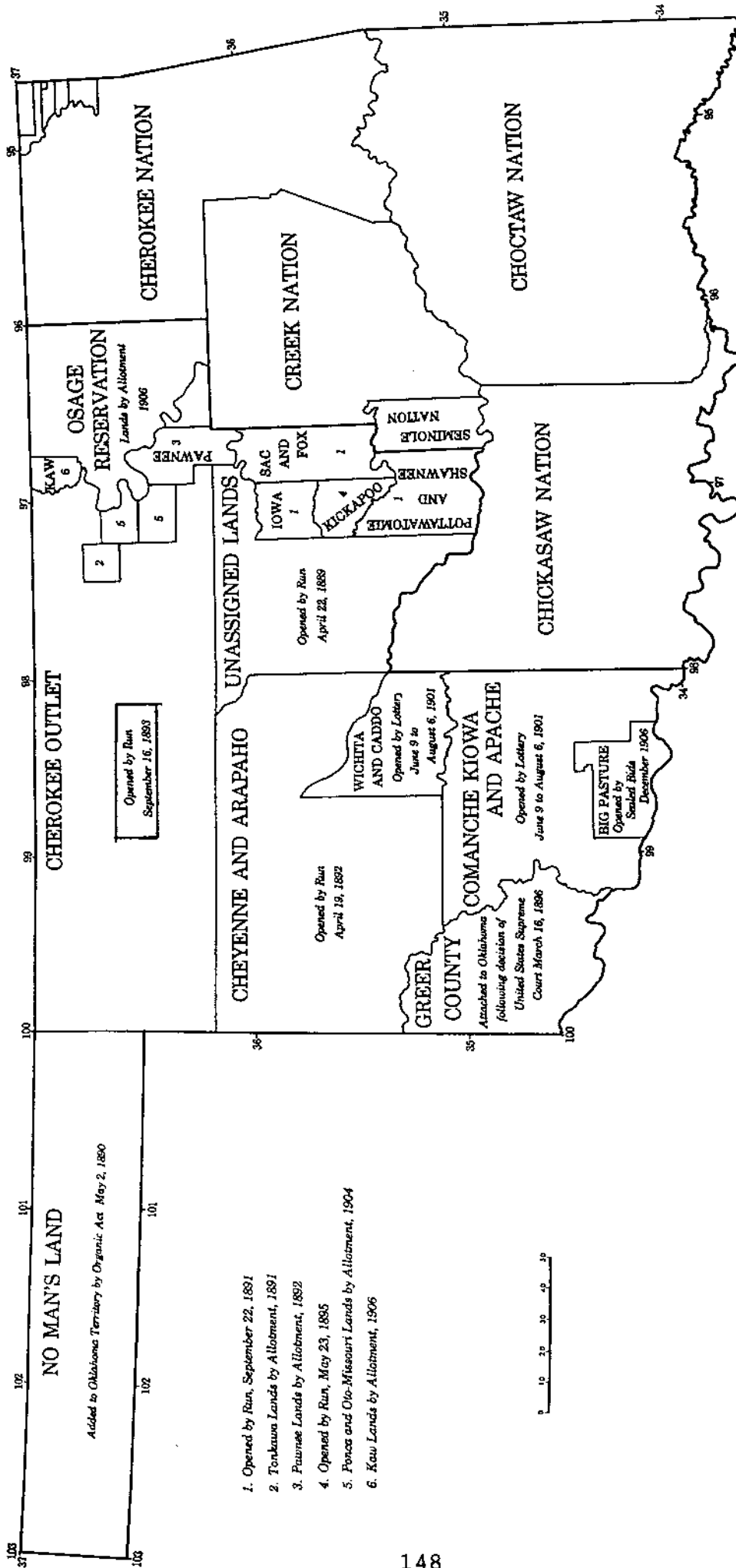


FIG. 5 LAND RUN OF 1893-CHEROKEE OUTLET
 Source: Morris et al., *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* (1986), 48.

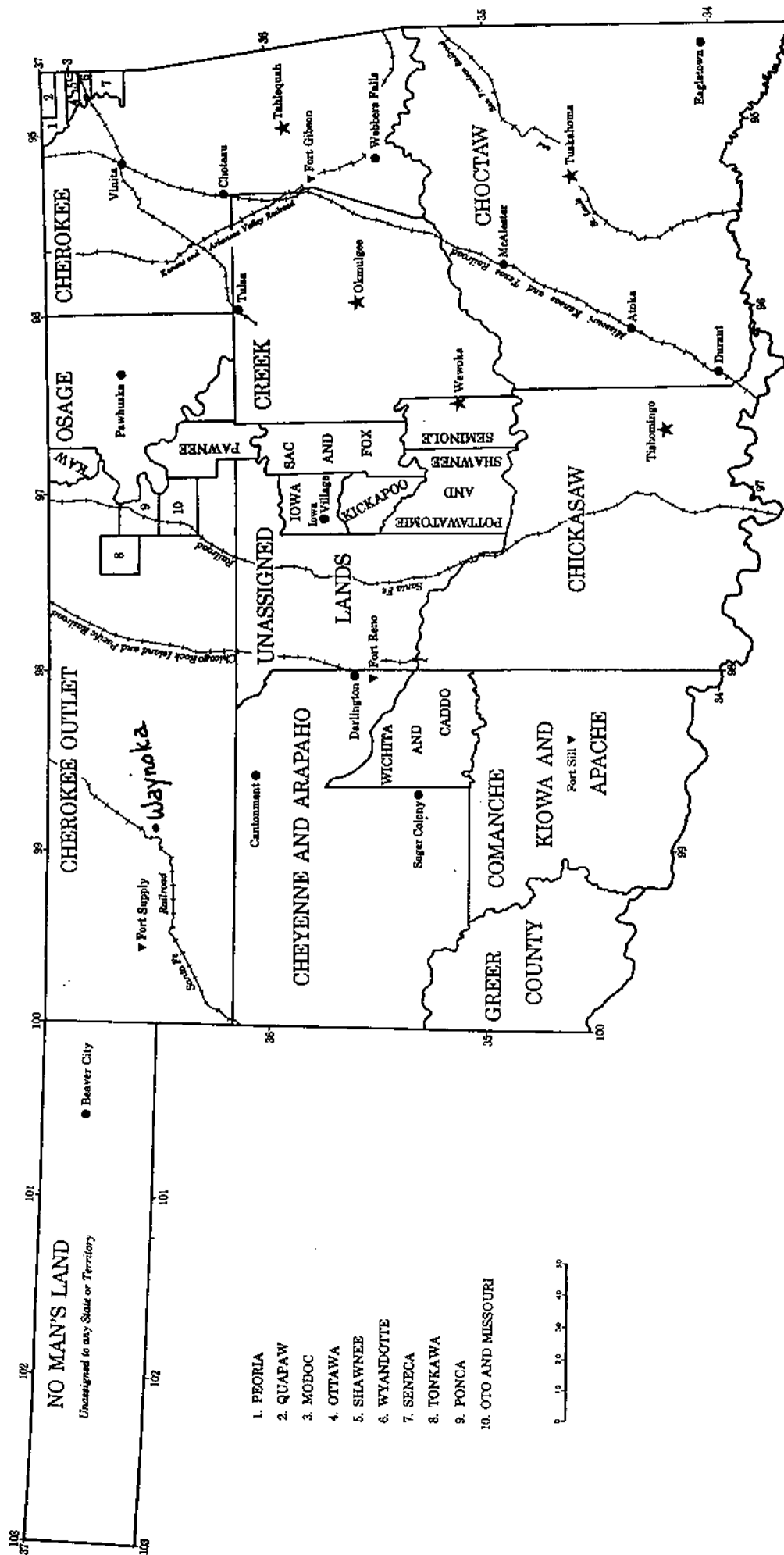


FIG. 6 SANTA FE RAILROAD IN CHEROKEE OUTLET
 Source: Morris et al., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (1986), 33.

Each town maintained a vibrant commercial and professional business district. Physicians, dentists, attorneys, and teachers were among the first professional groups represented in each town. Businesses which flourished included meat markets, grocery stores, drug stores, cafes and restaurants, bakeries, dry goods, hardwares, furniture stores, garages and auto agencies, lumber yards, funeral parlors, millenaries and haberdasheries, and banks. Cherokee, for example, boasted five banks including the State Bank of Cherokee, Winne State Bank, Alfalfa County National Bank, Farmers National Bank, and Farmers Exchange Bank. Moreover, each town supported at least one newspaper (weekly or daily). For example, Helena had three newspapers: Helena Star, Helena Herald, and Helena Free Press.

Each town took great pride in the public services provided to their residents. Funds were raised and accommodations were made for paved streets and sidewalks, telephone exchanges, water plants, sewage systems, fire and police protection, and schools. Cherokee and Fairview, for example, each had their own utility companies represented by the Cherokee Water and Gas Company (1910) and the Fairview Light and Water Company (1934), both extant historic properties.

Socially, the five towns demonstrated early on that they were interested in more than work. A variety of social and cultural events occurred in the early phases of these communities including the formulation of community bands, town baseball teams, and organization of civic and fraternal groups. Of the latter, Cherokee, for example, boasted Masons and Odd Fellows Lodges, both of which remain intact. Finally, all mainline religious denominations were found in the five towns including Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians, Lutherans, Catholics, and Cherokee had a Friends Church. In

each community, religious groups were among the first to organize, hold services, and construct buildings to house congregations.

Politically speaking, the five study towns, from 1893 to 1907, were all located in Old Woods County (County “M”) [Fig. 7]. This political configuration was divided in 1907 at the Constitutional Convention (Guthrie) into three new counties: Alfalfa (Cherokee as county seat), Major (Fairview as county seat), and new Woods (Alva as county seat).

These themes are given more in-depth analysis in the following examination of each town’s historical background. All five towns were platted in the early 1890s, therefore, no particular order is placed on the foregoing sections.

HELENA

Founding and Naming

Helena is located in the south central section of Alfalfa County, about twenty miles southeast of Cherokee, the county seat. One of the early homesteaders who made the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet was Hart Monroe, who proved up a claim east of the future townsite of Helena. When the post office at Helena was established on June 13, 1894, Monroe's wife, Helen S. Monroe became the first postmistress, and the town was named after her (1).

The St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) railroad planned a new route from Tulsa to Avard (south of Alva) in about 1900. When the line was staked out in the summer of 1903, settlers in the area raised the sum of \$5,000 by public subscription, purchased a quarter-section of land, and donated the land to the Frisco railroad. The railway company then laid out the town site and proposed free sites to the businesses of Carwile, a community approximately two miles south and one mile west of Helena, if they would move to the new location. According to historical records, Carwile moved almost entirely to the new town of Helena (2).

In January, 1904 the Frisco track was laid through Helena and the new town began to grow. One of the first businesses was operated by Edmonds and Halor at the intersection in the northeast corner; however, they soon moved to the center of the townsite. Here they erected a building that was the beginning of the central business district.

On December 12, 1903, a petition for incorporation of Helena was filed with the Woods County Commissioners and an election was held on December 29, 1903. On January 4, 1904, the town of Helena was incorporated (3).

Agriculture

A combination of tough prairie grasses with deep root systems and substandard plows caused initial problems for farmers around Helena. It took up to two years to prepare the land for crops after the Land Run of 1893 into the Cherokee Outlet. A farmer could break about three acres of ground per day. The sod was turned to a depth of about four inches so that row crops such as corn and kaffir could be planted. These were the crops that Midwestern migrants had planted before coming to the Cherokee Outlet. Germans from Russia were among those who made the Cherokee Outlet run [Fig. 8] As part of their cultural baggage, they brought a variety of hard wheat that had been successful in the dry Russian steppes--Turkey Red. Thus, wheat was added to the small grain system of cropping for farmers in the Helena area (4).

Many of the homesteaders in the area survived the first year or two by leaving their farms to work elsewhere. The federal government allowed homesteaders to vacate their claims for up to six months, during which time they could try to find jobs to earn enough money to remain on their farms the other six months. Some joined railroad construction crews, while others toiled for more prosperous farmers who could pay hired hands (5).

By 1894, farmers in the Helena area had cleared sufficient land to plant their crops. Hard times, however, persisted through the early 1890s because of drought, low market prices, and an economic recession. During this period, the railroad companies provided wheat seed to farmers on a loan basis. The drought was broken in 1895-96 and, by 1900,

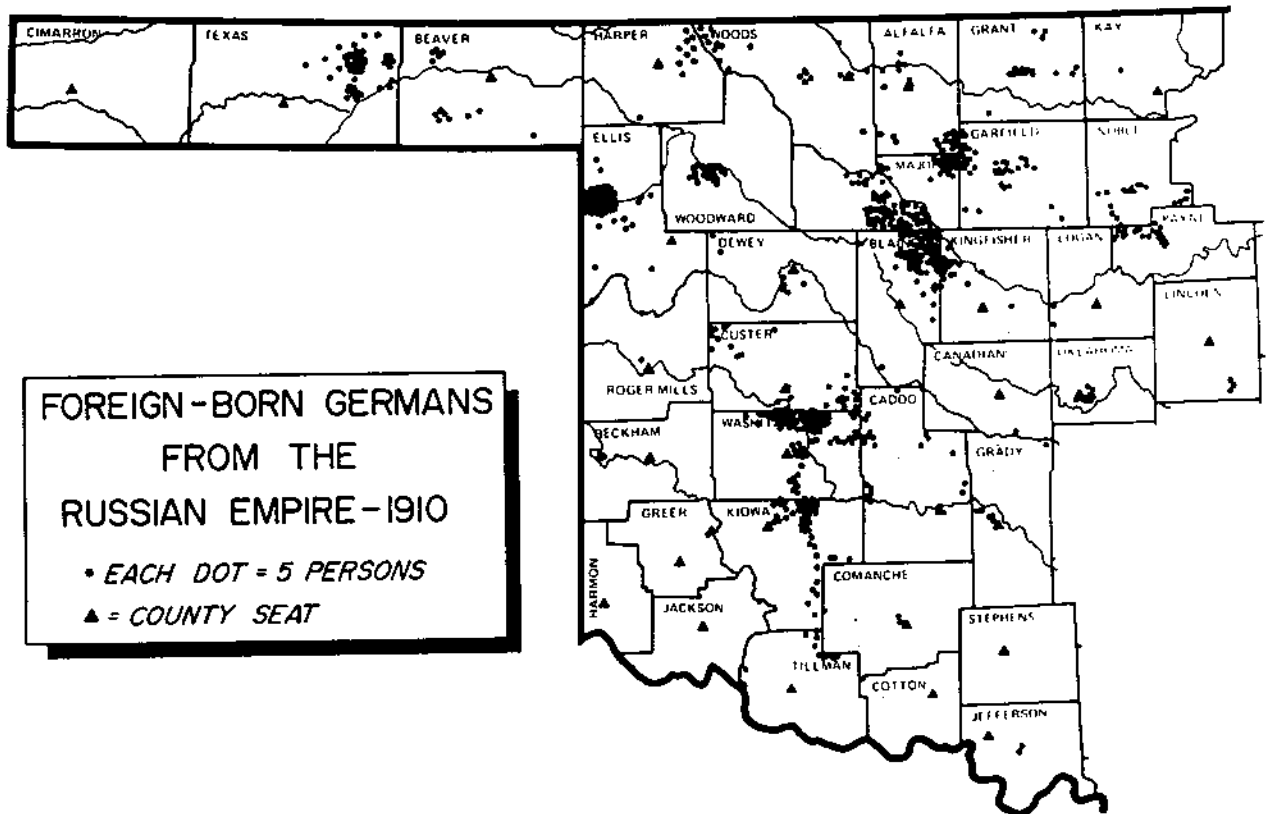


FIG. 8 GERMANS FROM RUSSIA IN NORTHWEST OKLAHOMA
 Source: Hale, The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma (1980), 75.