

ENERGY NORTH WEST OKLAHOMA 1910-1930

Editor: George O. Carney

Assistant Editors: Bryan C. Brown
Debra K. Brown
John S. Colburn
Judy M. Hettich
Margaret C. Lemke

Funded By: Oklahoma State University (College of Arts and Sciences)

Oklahoma Historical Society (State Historic
Preservation Division)

National Park Service (U.S. Department of Interior)

Acknowledgement of Support

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many residents of the ten counties in Northwest Oklahoma (Study Unit II) made this research report possible through their support and cooperation. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all those individuals and organizations who provided vital information concerning historic properties and who contributed their time to my efforts. These Oklahomans have been cited in Appendix C.

Several members of the faculty, staff, and administration at Oklahoma State University deserve recognition because of their contributions to my research during the past year.

Frances Hays (Geography)
Susan Shaul (Geography)
Richard Hecock (Geography)
Gayle Maxwell (Cartographic Services)
Debbie Hickman (Arts and Sciences Business Office)
Jan Madole (Arts and Sciences Business Office)
Anne Schneider (Research Director - College of Arts and Sciences)
Neil Hackett (Associate Dean - College of Arts and Sciences)
Smith Holt (Dean - College of Arts and Sciences)

I am deeply indebted to the Historic Preservation Division of the Oklahoma Historical Society for their advice, cooperation, and guidance.

Earle Metcalf (State Historic Preservation Officer)
Melvena Heisch (Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer)

Finally, a special note of gratitude to five geography department graduate students who, through their untiring work, made this a successful project.

Deb Brown
Judy Hettich
Bryan Brown
John Colburn
Margaret Lemke

I sincerely hope that the results of this project will prove useful in historic preservation planning and provide a framework for resource management decisions in Study Unit II. Furthermore, I hope that suitable measures will be taken to protect the historic properties which have been identified and evaluated in Study Unit II.

George O. Carney, Ph.D.
Project Director
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078
May, 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

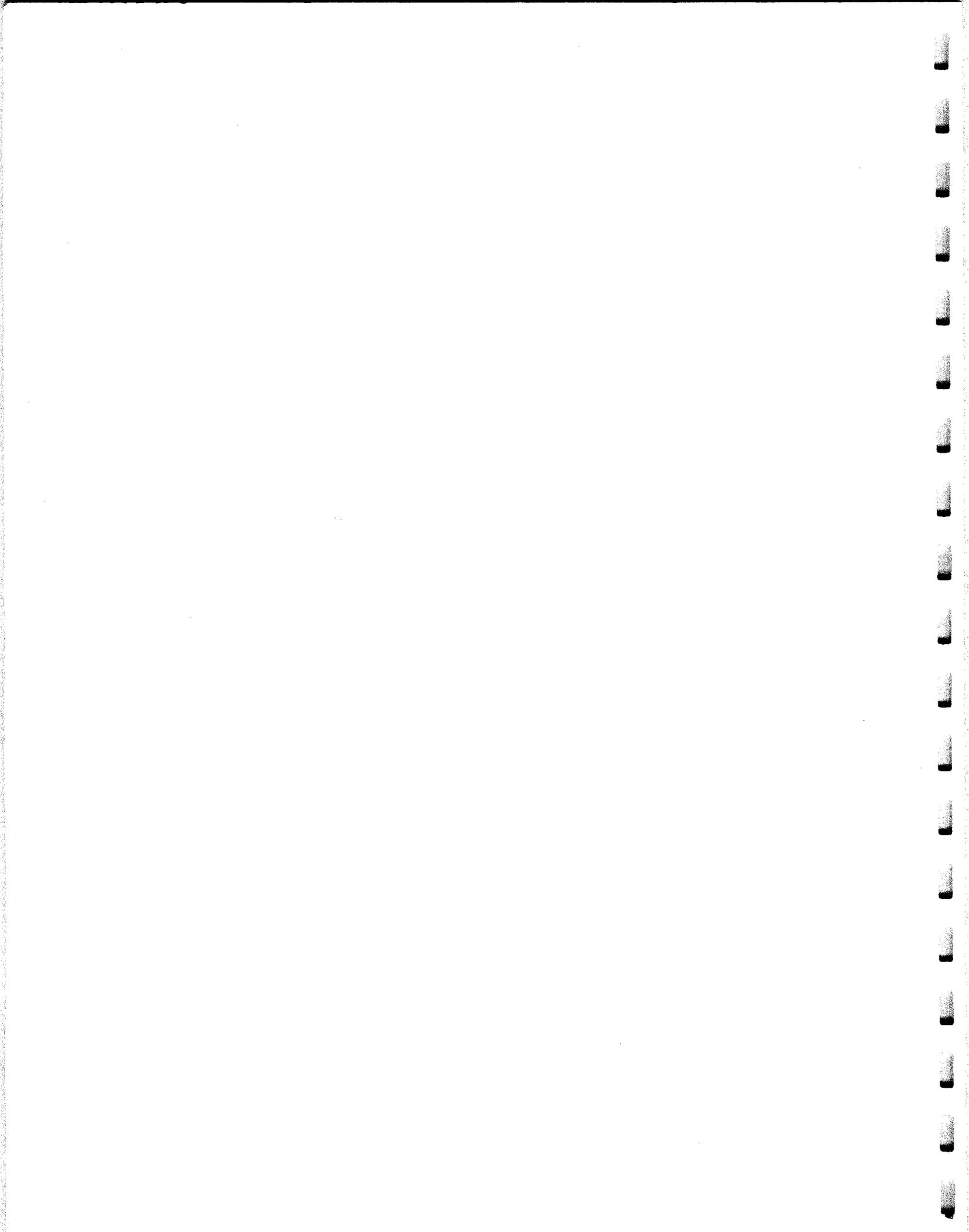
Chapter	Page
I. RESEARCH DESIGN	1
II. HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR STUDY UNIT II	13
III. OKLAHOMA LANDMARKS INVENTORY NOMINATIONS	27
IV. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS	37
V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	85
APPENDIX A - BIBLIOGRAPHY	103
APPENDIX B - REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF STUDY UNIT II AND RECENT U.S. CENSUS DATA	111
APPENDIX C - LOCAL INFORMANTS	127

LIST OF FIGURES

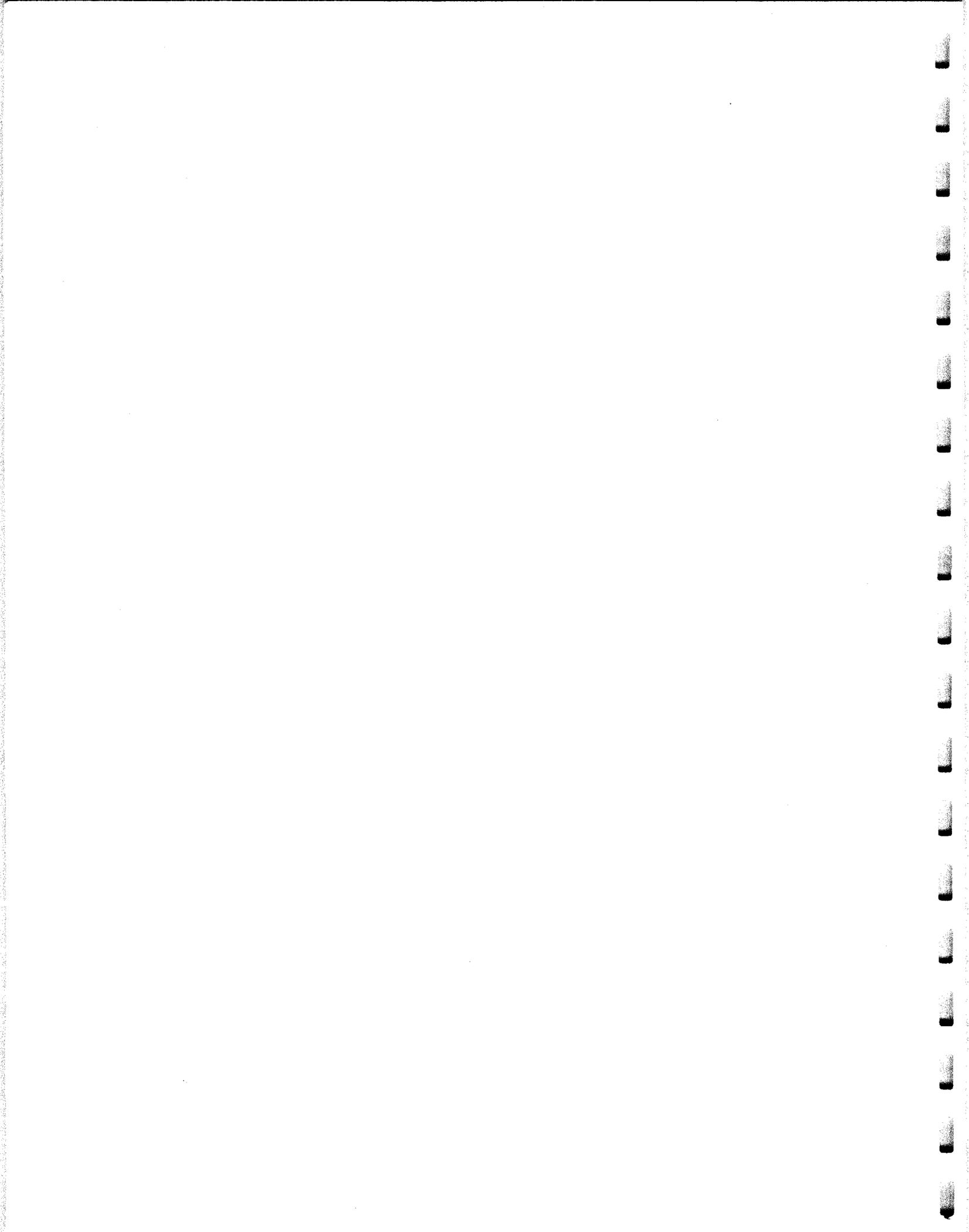
Figures	Page
1. RP3 STUDY UNITS IN OKLAHOMA	4
2. STUDY UNIT II IN OKLAHOMA	5
3. OIL POOLS IN STUDY UNIT II (1910-1930)	16
4. PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL OIL PRODUCING STATES: 1910-1930	25
5. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS IN STUDY UNIT II	92
6. RELATIONSHIP OF STUDY UNIT II TO SUB-STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. PRIOR IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN STUDY UNIT II	8
2. STATISTICAL RESULTS OF RP3 SURVEY: STUDY UNIT II	89
3. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS BY COUNTY: STUDY UNIT II	91



**Research Design:
Objectives and Methods**



RESEARCH DESIGN

After successful completion of the RP3 plan for Study Unit V in 1984, the Department of Geography at Oklahoma State University continued to use the energy theme for 1985. After careful examination of RP3 Study Units (Figure 1), two proposals were developed for Study Units II and III. The State Historic Preservation Office approved the proposal for Study Unit II, a group of ten counties in northwest Oklahoma (Figure 2). Study Unit II was selected because:

- (1) It contained thirteen major petroleum-producing pools opened and developed prior to 1930. Among the largest were Tonkawa, Blackwell, Garber, Billings, Ponca, Newkirk-Mervine, Deer Creek, and Thomas (Figure 3).
- (2) Based on archival research, Study Unit II included a significant number of energy-related resources. Attention would be given to industrial properties (production camps, pipeline stations, gas processing plants, oil refineries, and oil and gas wells), commercial buildings associated with energy development, and dwellings resided in by petroleum executives.
- (3) Although the emergence of boom towns was not as prevalent in Study Unit II as in other areas of the state, there was phenomenal growth in the existing communities during the time period, 1910-1930. For example, Ponca City, more than doubled its population from 1920 to 1930.

Chronological limits for the project were based on historical evidence which indicated the peak production years for the thirteen petroleum fields in Study Unit II occurred during the time frame of 1910 to 1930. Although some exploration took place prior to 1910 and production activity continued after

OKLAHOMA RP3 STUDY UNITS

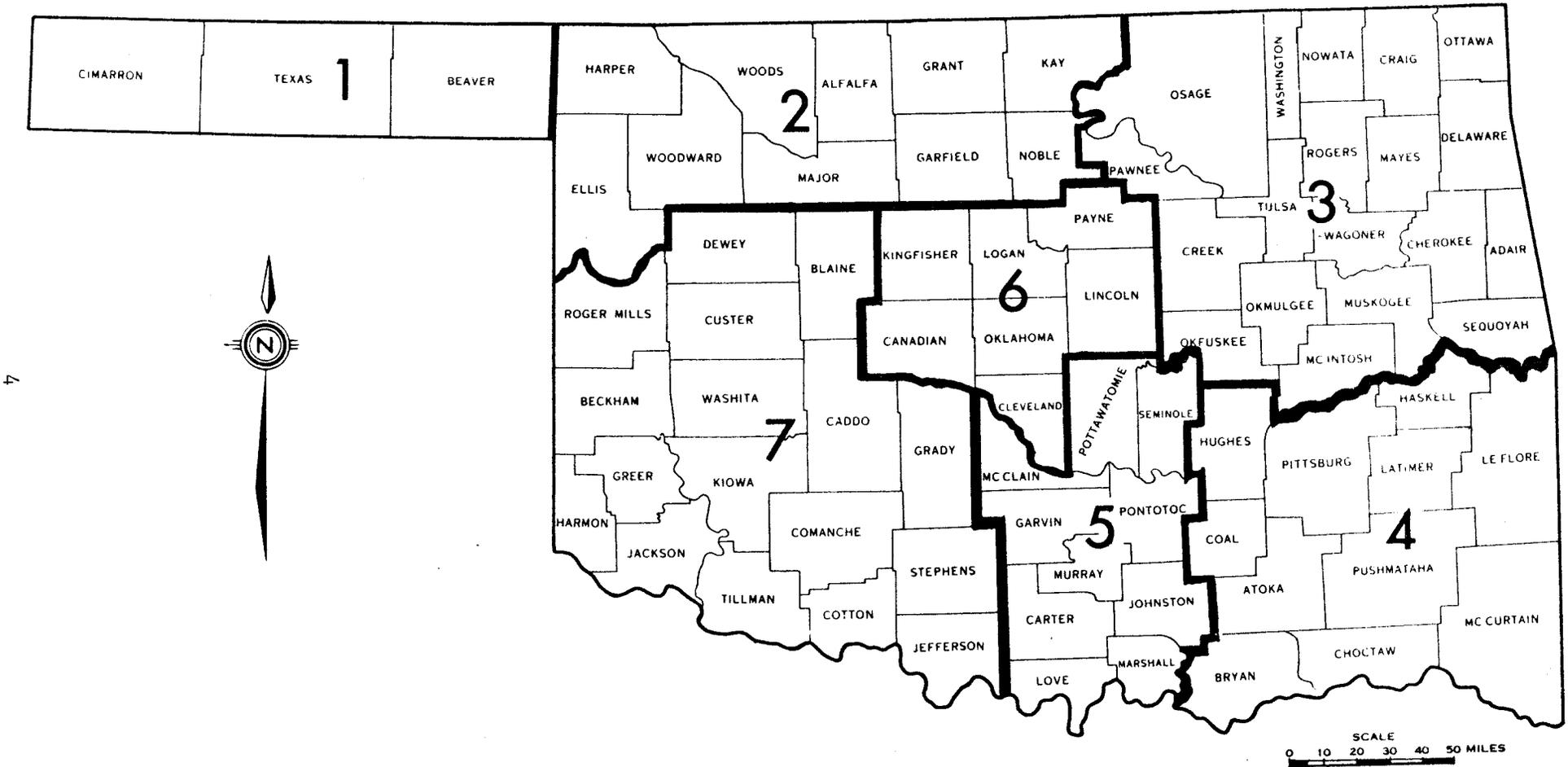
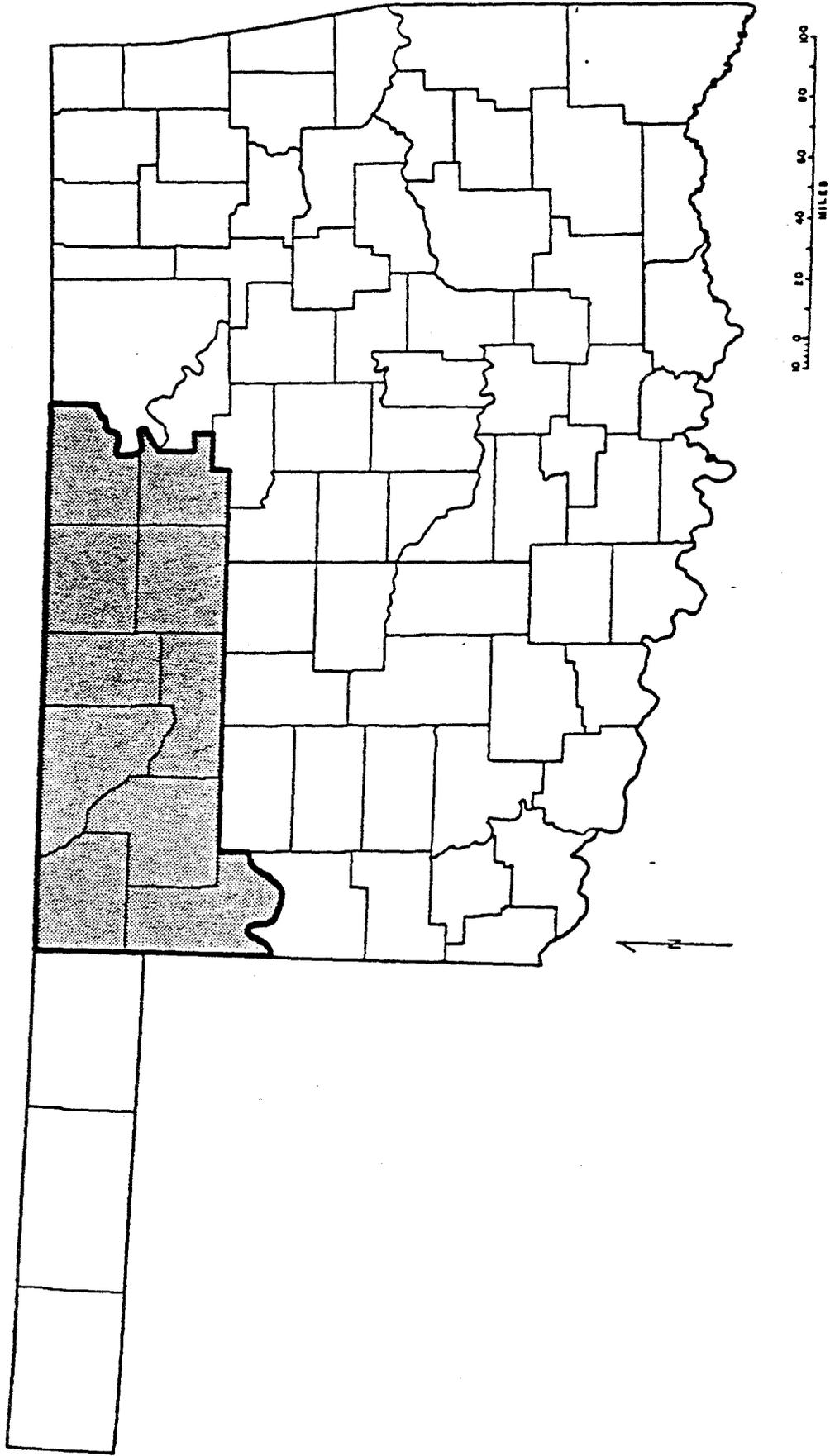


Figure 1.

Energy Development in Northwest Oklahoma (Region 2) :

1910-1930



1930, the 1910-1930 period spanned the opening of the major fields to the early stages of declining production. The Ponca Field was opened in 1910. It was followed by Newkirk-Mervine (1913), Blackwell (1914), Billings and Garber (1917), Deer Creek (1920), Tonkawa (1921), Thomas and Braman (1924), and Vernon (1925). More than sixty years had elapsed since the discovery of the Vernon Field, the last of the major pools to be opened in Study Unit II.

In developing the research design for the 1985 project, we again adhered to the state plan as close as possible. As in 1984, we found the state plan provided a great deal of flexibility. The energy theme was flexible enough to allow emphasis on petroleum (oil and gas) and no guidelines were imposed on extending the energy theme to include all metallic and non-metallic minerals. Nor were there any preconceived definitions presented on the types of historic resources that were to be included under the energy theme. Chronological limits of the study were established by the subgrantee based on historic context research. Approval without question was given by the state office.

Study unit boundary problems, which were experienced in the 1984 South Central Study Unit, were not evident in Study Unit II. None of the petroleum fields overlapped into other study units.

Objectives and Methods of Project:

- (1) Project director prepared timetable for project beginning June 1, 1985 through May 31, 1986.
- (2) A training workshop was held May 30, 1985 for project staff (project director and three research assistants). Agenda items included use of cameras and development of prints, distribution of survey forms, explanation of filing system, travel itineraries for field workers, press release handouts, and procedure for establishing local contacts.

- (3) A list of historic and cultural resources associated with the energy theme was compiled from archival research findings and distributed to each field worker. Included were:
- a. Industrial structures related to petroleum such as drilling equipment and derricks, production units, storage facilities and tank farms, refineries and processing plants, and transportation facilities such as pipelines and loading racks.
 - b. Industrial buildings related to petroleum including company offices, company camps, maintenance garages, well service facilities, and company housing.
 - c. Petroleum boomtowns including working class housing, e.g., shotguns and pyramids; residence of families in the petroleum business; commercial buildings such as hotels/boarding houses, banks, and other buildings resulting from boomtown development; social institutions such as churches, schools, and lodges which were constructed to accommodate boomtown growth; and transportation facilities constructed during boomtown development, e.g., railroad depots.
- (4) Project director reviewed existing survey material completed at the local and state level for Study Unit II. A list of Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and National Register nominations was distributed to each field worker for their respective counties. Workshop discussion focussed on an analysis of these previously identified historic resources. A total of 220 properties had been placed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Of these, 63 were National

Table 1

PRIOR IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN STUDY UNIT II

Name of County	O.L.I.	N.R.	Energy Theme
Alfalpa	18	9	0
Ellis	31	9	1
Garfield	37	5	3
Grant	13	2	0
Harper	23	9	1
Kay	45	19	3
Major	8	1	0
Noble	19	4	0
Woods	13	3	0
Woodward	13	2	0
Totals	220	63	8

Energy-related properties included:

Kay County (E. W. Marland Mansion,* Marland Estate Stables, and Three Sands Site)

Garfield County (H. H. Champlin Home, Champlin Refining Properties, and Knox Building)

Ellis County (Flight Service Station)

Harper County (George's Oil Supply Station)

* National Register of Historic Places

SOURCE: State Historic Preservation Office, 1985

Register Properties. Eight of the 220 properties previously identified in Study Unit II were related to energy (Table 1).

- (5) Project director compiled bibliography on the ten study unit counties, especially those sources dealing with energy theme and 1910-1930 time frame. Several general works on the history of petroleum in Oklahoma were also included to place petroleum history of Study Unit II in the context of statewide energy development history (Appendix A). Bibliographical sources included theses and dissertations, books and journal articles, and government documents. This preliminary archival research was conducted in the Oklahoma State University Library. Bibliographical materials were distributed and discussed during workshop.
- (6) Recent U.S. Census data were collected from the 1983 City-County Data Book in order to obtain an overall picture of the ten county study unit. Data were organized in tabular form according to population characteristics, per capita and median family income, housing, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture, and mineral industries. The latter statistic gave some indication of current levels of petroleum activity in the study unit. Tables in Appendix B were distributed to field workers at the workshop.
- (7) Further archival research was conducted by field workers in each county during the period of June 3-14, 1985. Focus of this research was on sources unavailable in the preliminary university library search such as city and county histories, industrial and business records, city commercial directories, back issues of local newspapers, and historic plat maps of study unit towns.

- (8) A reconnaissance survey of the ten counties was conducted by the three field workers from June 17-28 in order to gain an overall perspective of the study unit. The list of expected historic and cultural resources associated with the energy theme (No. 3 of this outline) was checked to determine the need and type of further identification work in the study unit counties. Based on this initial "windshield" survey, a set of priority counties was developed based on the absence or presence of expected property types. Those counties deemed worthy of intensive surveying included Garfield, Kay, Noble, and Grant. Alfalfa, Ellis, Harper, Major, Woods, and Woodward were given low priority for additional resurveying. In addition to setting priorities for the counties, field workers established a list of local informants including local history buffs, county and city historical societies, and petroleum workers and industries (Appendix C). Press releases were submitted to county seat newspapers in each of the priority counties in order to explain purpose of survey, sponsoring agencies, names of field workers and project director, and types of historic and cultural resources being surveyed. This technique proved immensely valuable because local agencies such as Chambers of Commerce and county historical society offices offered their services in obtaining information. Furthermore, the newspaper stories aroused public interest in the project and made local citizens aware of the presence of field workers in their communities.
- (9) Intensive surveys of the four priority counties were conducted from July 1 - August 16, 1985. One field worker was reassigned from six

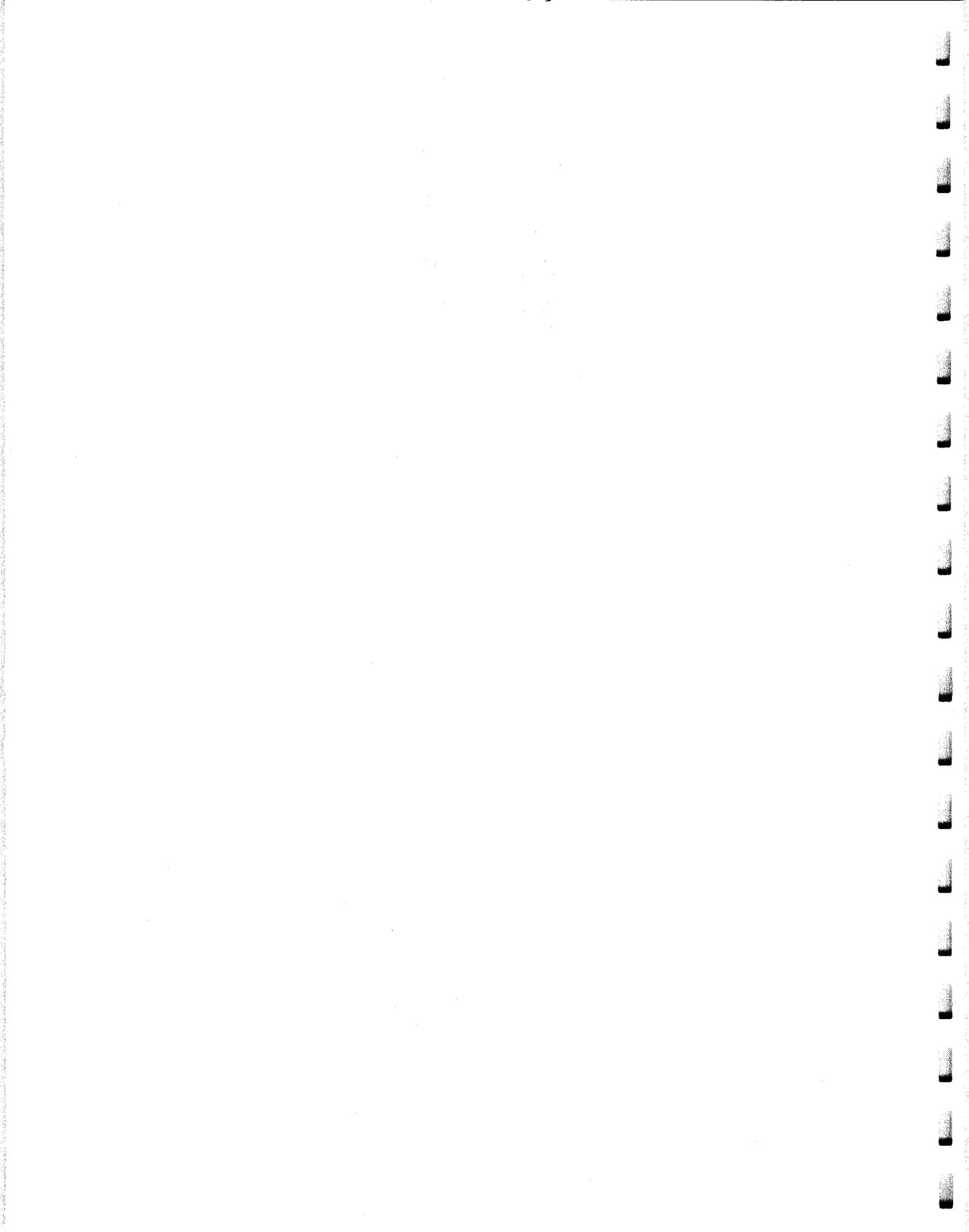
low priority counties to one high priority county -- Noble. During the period, identification and evaluation of specific historic properties related to the energy theme was conducted. Twenty-one historic properties were deemed eligible for National Register consideration and 58 properties met qualifications for listing on Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (Chapters V and VI). Documentation for historic properties was collected including legal descriptions, sketches and measurements, verbal boundaries, photographs, construction dates, and other information on the significance and integrity. A file for each property was prepared.

- (10) From September 3 to December 31, 1985, project staff reviewed files on all O.L.I. and National Register properties. O.L.I. forms were completed and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for consideration. Several steps were followed in completing files on the National Register properties:
- a. Topographic maps were ordered and labeled.
 - b. UTM's were computed.
 - c. Photograph negatives/contact sheets were reviewed and decisions made on development of B/W prints.
 - d. More formal sketch maps, if necessary, were prepared in cartography lab (thematic and district nominations).
 - e. Several photos were taken because of vegetation problems during summer field work.
 - f. Lack of historical documentation on several properties required further archival research and some additional field work.
- (11) From January 2 to March 31, 1986, final drafts of description and significance statements for National Register properties were

written. All National Register forms were typed and submitted to State Historic Preservation Office. Analyzed new identification information and placed it into historic context of project, categorized property types to determine if preliminary list was correct, and evaluated survey techniques to see if adequate coverage of study unit was given.

- (12) From April 1 to May 31, preparation and completion of final RP3 report was undertaken. Staff reviewed entire procedure of RP3 project. A set of recommendations was compiled for integration of results into overall preservation plan for Oklahoma. Results to be printed and disseminated to various local, regional, and state agencies for future planning activities.

Historical Context for Study Unit II



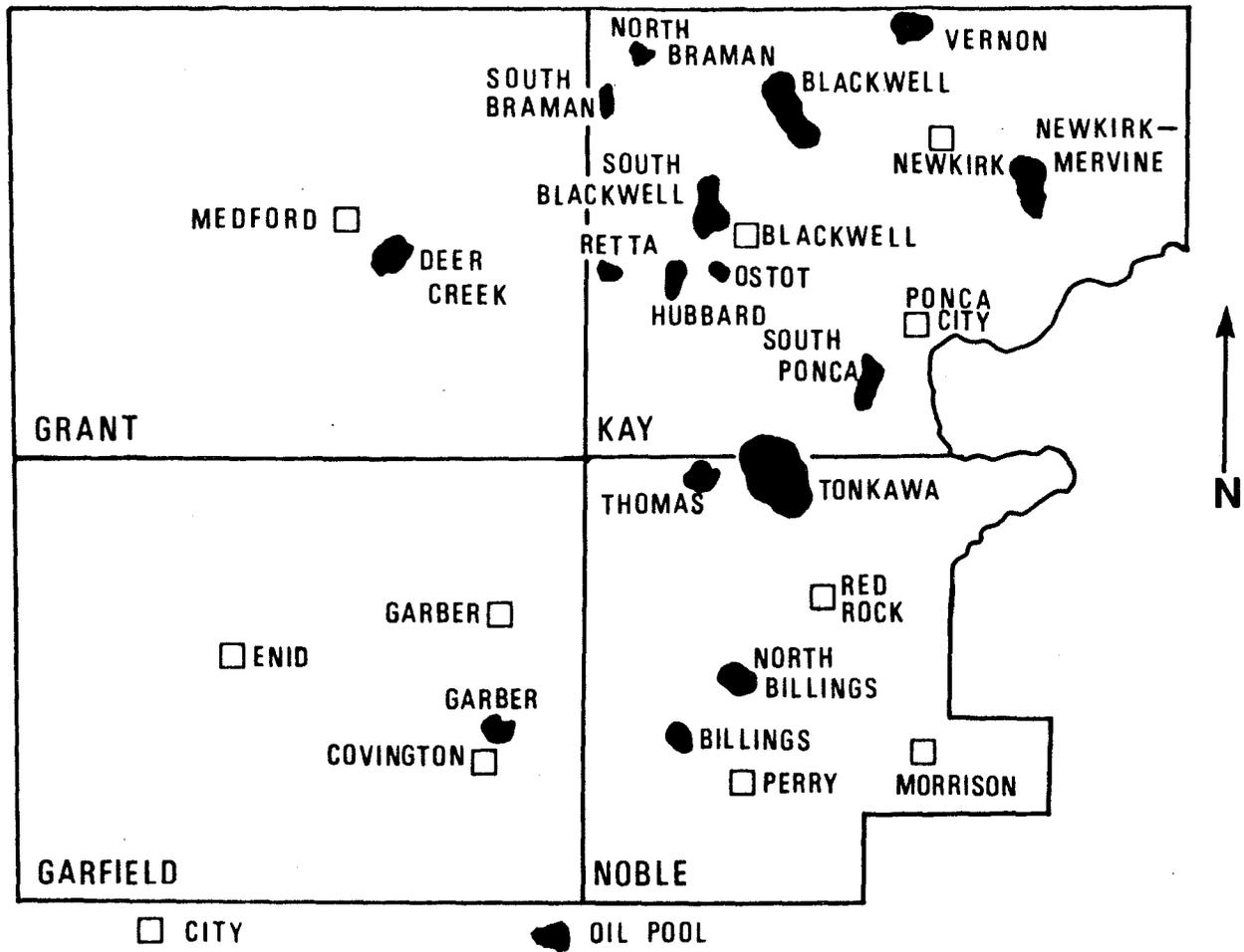
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN STUDY UNIT II: HISTORIC CONTEXT

Petroleum history in the northwest/north central regions of Oklahoma began in late 1907, the year of statehood. In December of that year, E. W. Marland, a Pennsylvania oil operator, brought an interested group to visit Kay County to investigate the potential for oil. Impressed with the Ponca area, he secured a lease from the Miller Brothers and started a well in February, 1909. This was the first well west of the Osage and a variety of problems were encountered. Moving equipment and materials was a primary concern because the nearest supply house was located at Tulsa, 120 miles to the southeast.

The initial well never reached the producing sand, was abandoned, and another started five miles away. This second well, a gasser, started producing in the spring of 1910. At this time, Marland organized the 101 Ranch Oil Company which continued operations until 1917. This company developed the 1,500' sand formation, drilling eight gas wells before oil was struck. The first oil well was the Willie Cry No. 1 located in the SE 1/4, Section 8, T25N, R2E. This became known as the Ponca Field and it expanded into Sections 4, 5, 7, 9, 17, 18, and 19, T25N, R2E in Kay County.

In 1917 Marland reorganized the 101 Ranch Oil Company and it was thereafter known as the Marland Oil and Gas Company with headquarters centered in Ponca City. Marland Oil leased all the acreage in the Ponca Field and developed two more sand formations by 1918. These were at depths of 1,800' and 2,100' (See Figure 3 for location of Ponca Field).

The next field to be opened in Study Unit II was the Newkirk-Mervine pool located in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T27N. R3E and Section 35, T28N, R3E in Kay County. The first important oil well was drilled in 1913 on the Murdock Farm in the NE corner of SE 1/4, Section 2, T27N, R3E. It had an



OIL POOLS IN STUDY UNIT II : 1910-1930

initial production of 100 barrels per day and resulted in the discovery of several additional wells which produced 500-1,000 barrels per day.

The Murdock No. 1 Well was the first oil well to be drilled on a published structure made by the Oklahoma Geological Survey in 1913. These early wells, however, were not big producers and interest in the area lagged until 1918 when the Carter Oil Company and the Southwestern Petroleum Company drilled a well on the McClasky Farm in the NW corner, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 15, T27N, R3E. In December of 1918, the Carter-Hays No. 3 in Section 15 came in with an initial production of 2,000 barrels per day. These two wells were drilled at a depth of 3,100-3,200'.

Late in 1916, Marland Oil opened the North Newkirk Field with a 28 million feet gas well on the McMichael Farm in Section 17, T28N. R3E. The gas from this well was used to supply the towns of Ponca City, Newkirk, Kildare, and Tonkawa for about three years. The discovery of gas resulted in further drilling and two major oil wells were discovered in 1919 in the Chilocco area. There were eventually five producing horizons in the Newkirk-Mervine Field: Newkirk, Hoover, Endicott, Stalnaker, and Burbank (See Figure 3 for location of Newkirk-Mervine Field).

Although some drilling had occurred as early as 1912, the first real interest in the Blackwell Field started in 1914. Marland and others developed the north end of the field which resulted in 21 gas wells out of 37 completions. The first oil well was drilled in NE corner, Section 29, T29N, R1E and made 600 barrels per day. It is not known who discovered the Blackwell Field, however, it created expansion five miles to the south of the first well. The most productive well was drilled by the Duluth-Oklahoma Company which produced a half million barrels within a year. It was located in Section 1, T28N, R1W. There were eight producing horizons in the Blackwell Field (See Figure 3 for location of Blackwell Field).

One of the smallest and slowest developing fields in the study unit was Billings. It was located in Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, T23N. R2W, Noble County. The first well was drilled in 1917 and produced 250 barrels at a depth of 2,136'. Most of the oil and gas wells in this field had a large initial production, but quickly declined. The producing area was limited to about one square mile. In 1922, the field's daily output was 1,158 barrels from 73 wells (See Figure 3).

One of the major fields in the study unit was opened in September of 1917. Because of its location midway between the communities of Covington and Garber, it became known as the Covington-Garber Field. The discovery well was brought in on the R. E. Hoy Farm in the NE corner, Section 25, T22N, R4W, Garfield County. The Garber Brothers, general store operators in the town of Garber, hired a California geologist by the name of Dorsey Hager to explore leases they held on several farms between Garber and Covington. Hager convinced Harry Sinclair that potential for petroleum existed in the area and the Hoy No. 1 Well was brought in with an initial 100 barrels per day. This first well was drilled to a depth of 1,130-56' and produced from the "Hoy Sand," so named because of its location on the Hoy Farm.

The development of the field proceeded rapidly following completion of the Sinclair Well. Several major companies immediately started drilling including Roxana Petroleum, Healdton Oil and Gas, Cosden Oil and Gas, Marland Oil, and Atlantic Petroleum. The largest initial production of any well in Oklahoma to that date was recorded by the Hartley No. 27 drilled by Sinclair Oil and Gas. Located in the NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 18, T12N. R3W, it produced up to 27,000 barrels per day at a depth of 3,085'. Eventually, the Garber-Covington Field produced from eighteen different sands and cumulative production reached almost 19 million barrels by 1925.

During the latter part of 1917, the Garber-Covington Field reached a daily output of 2,000 barrels and quadrupled its yield two years later. By the end of 1918 the field had 760 producing wells in a relatively small area located in Sections 18 and 19, T22N, R3W and Sections 13 and 24, T22N, R4W, Garfield County. The field became one of the most profitable in Oklahoma petroleum history because of the shallowness of the sands and the large number of producing horizons (See Figure 3 for location of the Garber-Covington Field).

The Deer Creek Field was opened in July of 1920 when a gas well, drilled to a depth of 2,440', produced 18 million feet of gas. This well was later deepened to 3,350' and produced 10 barrels of oil. The first major oil well was drilled by Western States Land and Development Company in the SW corner, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 15. Its initial production was 450 barrels per day. The field was located in Sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27, T27N, R3W, Grant County. Because of the geological structure of Deer Creek, its main production was gas with small amounts of oil (See Figure 3 for location of the Deer Creek Field).

The Tonkawa Field was the next field in the study unit to assume major proportions. This area had been explored in the early 1880s by a Professor Bowers of the Department of Interior. During the Osage boom, "Spot" Geyer, one of Marland's geologists, determined that the Tonkawa anticline was an ideal location to drill. Marland encountered problems selling leases in the area because several dry holes had already been drilled and other geologists disagreed with Geyer's analysis.

Marland was joined by Cosden Oil and a test was made in the NE corner, Section 16, T24N, R1W. On June 29, 1921 the well came in, flowing initially 850-1,000 barrels a day from a sand at 2,661'. The second well was drilled

three months later with an initial production of 3,300 barrels. Marland had drilled eight previous wells in the area with no luck. As usual, Marland's determination paid dividends. The J. H. Smith School Land Well No. 1 proved to be the beginning of the Tonkawa Field.

The Tonkawa Field was a profitable field from the outset. By April of 1922 enough oil had been produced to pay for all operating costs, the total output having reached 675,000 barrels. Although the first well was in the southernmost part of the field, the northern section was to become the major producer. There were three main producing sands (Upper Hoover at 1,900-2,000', the lower Hoover at 2,100', and the Tonkawa at 2,625') giving the field its popular name of "Three Sands." Later several other oil sands were found.

Development of the deeper sands in the Tonkawa Field began with the completion of Slick No. 1A in the SW corner of Section 35, T25N, R1W in April of 1924. The Wilcox Sand at 4,100' was a significant producer. Total Wilcox Sand production to January 1, 1926 was 28,305,000 barrels, an average of 21,443 barrels per acre over the 1,320 acres that produced oil from this horizon. Similar production from shallow sands to the same date was 49,258,000 barrels, an average of 18,729 barrels over 2,630 acres (See Figure 3 for location of Tonkawa Field).

The Thomas Field is located in the center of T25N, R2W of Kay County, about 6 miles northwest of the Tonkawa Field. Marland Oil Company's Thomas No. 1, the discovery well, was completed in May, 1924 as a 250 barrel well in sand encountered at a depth of 2,055', which was thereafter called the Thomas Sand.

Following this initial discovery, drilling was limited. Only two additional wells, Twin State Oil Company's Siler No. 1 and Carter Oil Company's

Turk No. 1, were found at the Thomas Sand. Marland's Thomas No. 2 well, however, was drilled deeper, and in May of 1925, was completed as a 3,600' well in the Wilcox Sand. A second drilling campaign was begun. It resulted in the discovery of eleven producing wells in the Wilcox Sand, and three more producing horizons.

The major production from the Thomas Field came from the Wilcox Sand. Initial production of the wells from this horizon ranged as high as 6,500 barrels per day. By 1927 the field had produced 3 million barrels of oil and averaged approximately 7,000 barrels per day (See Figure 3 for location of Thomas Field).

Several other minor pools were discovered in Kay County during the mid-1920s. The Otstot Field, located just north of the center of T27N, R1W, produced large quantities of gas. Average production for the oil wells was 100-500 barrels and for the gas wells about 50 million cubic feet. The Retta Field, located in Sections 1 and 12, T26N, R2W, produced at four horizons with the Wilcox Sand being the most prolific. In January, 1927, eight wells in the Wilcox Sand produced an aggregate of 4,000 barrels per day. The Vernon Field discovery wells came in during 1925 and were primarily gas producers at a depth of 2,000'. Later wells averaged 100-300 barrels of oil from the Stalnaker Sand at 2,300'. It was located in Sections 16 and 17, T29N, R1E. The North and South Braman Fields were opened in 1924. North Braman was located in Section 21, T29N, R1W and South Braman in Sections 5 and 8, T28N, R1W. North Braman covered approximately 600 acres with deeper production confined to an area of about 80 acres. Initial production from the North Braman wells averaged about 1,800 barrels. The discovery well in South Braman produced over 5,000 barrels of oil in the Stalnaker Sand at 2,387'. The excitement caused by this discovery resulted in 33 locations on the Braman

townsite of which only three were producers. Thousands of dollars were lost and much property destruction occurred due to drilling activities.

By the mid-1920s, attention of the oil world was shifted to a different section of Oklahoma, the Greater Seminole Oil Field. In terms of historic significance, the following summary outlines key contributions of the Study Unit II petroleum fields during the chronological limits of this study (1910-1930):

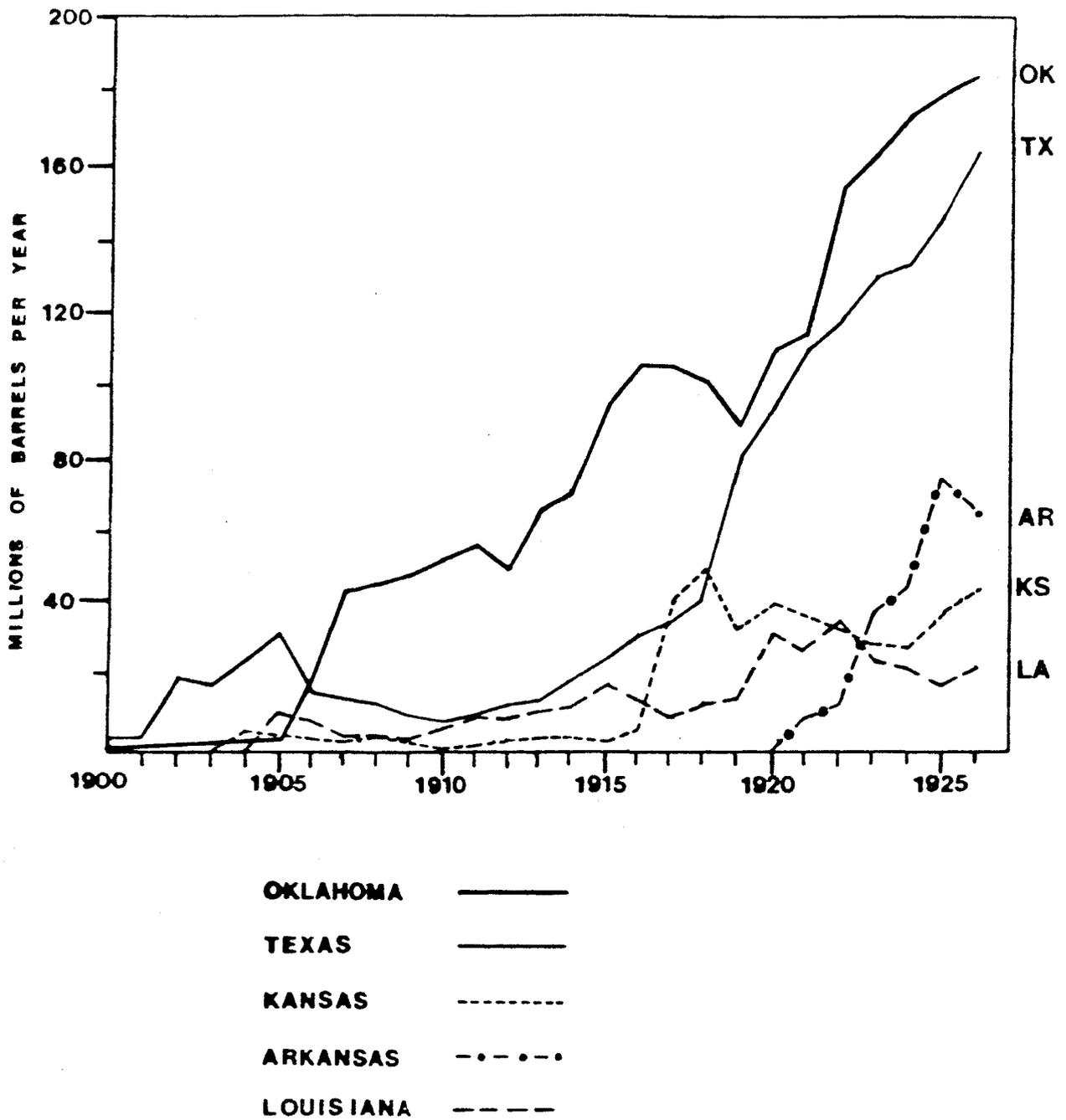
- (1) Several major petroleum firms were formed including:
 - a. E. W. Marland Oil in Ponca City
 - b. Lew Wentz Oil Company in Ponca City
 - c. Victor Bolene Refining Company in Enid
 - d. Charles E. Knox Refining Company in Enid
 - e. Thomas T. Eason Oil Company in Enid
 - f. H. H. Champlin Petroleum Company in Enid
- (2) One of the important mergers in Oklahoma petroleum history occurred in 1929 when Marland Oil and Continental Oil combined to become CONOCO with headquarters in Ponca City.
- (3) The huge gas wells discovered in the area resulted in it becoming one of the greatest casinghead gasoline manufacturing centers in the U.S. By 1923 there were eight such plants in the Tonkawa Field and one in the Garber Field. During the period from July, 1921 to September, 1923, 525,000,000 cubic feet of gas had been mudded off and 112,000,000 shut in.
- (4) The introduction of rotary drilling rigs was necessary in mudding off the gas in drilling oil wells and conserving gas in others. The Southwestern Petroleum Company used the first rotary rigs at Tonkawa to solve the problem of gas interference, after which other com-

panies followed suit until they were universally used.

- (5) Northwest and north central Oklahoma fields were the first to develop adequate pipelines and storage facilities. Twenty-six pipelines carried Tonkawa crude by 1925 and could handle 185,000 barrels per day. The fields were also dotted with 55,000 barrel storage tanks, capable of storing approximately one million barrels of oil.
- (6) Leases in the Study Unit II fields commanded high prices, especially Tonkawa because of its high gravity oil. Enormous prices were paid for 40-acre, 80-acre, and 160-acre leases. In 1923, the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company sold its interest in the northern part of the Tonkawa Field for \$2,000,000, or at a rate of \$7.00 per share for approximately 300,000 shares. By June, 1923, Tonkawa royalty interests were estimated at \$100,000,000.
- (7) The diamond core drill was first used by Marland in the Tonkawa Field. Its success there led to increased use throughout the industry.
- (8) Geologists were used extensively in the Tonkawa and Garber Fields. "Spot" Geyer, head of Marland's geological staff, was the first to recognize the potential of the Tonkawa anticline. Dorsey Hager, a California geologist working in Tulsa, was hired by the Garber Brothers to explore the area midway between Covington and Garber. Hager convinced Harry Sinclair to drill the Hoy No. 1, the discovery well of the Garber Field.
- (9) Dr. Waterschoot von der Gracht, famous Dutch geologist who had worked for the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, was hired by E. W. Marland to head his geology division. He became Vice-President for Exploration with Marland Oil and brought the seismograph into use in the

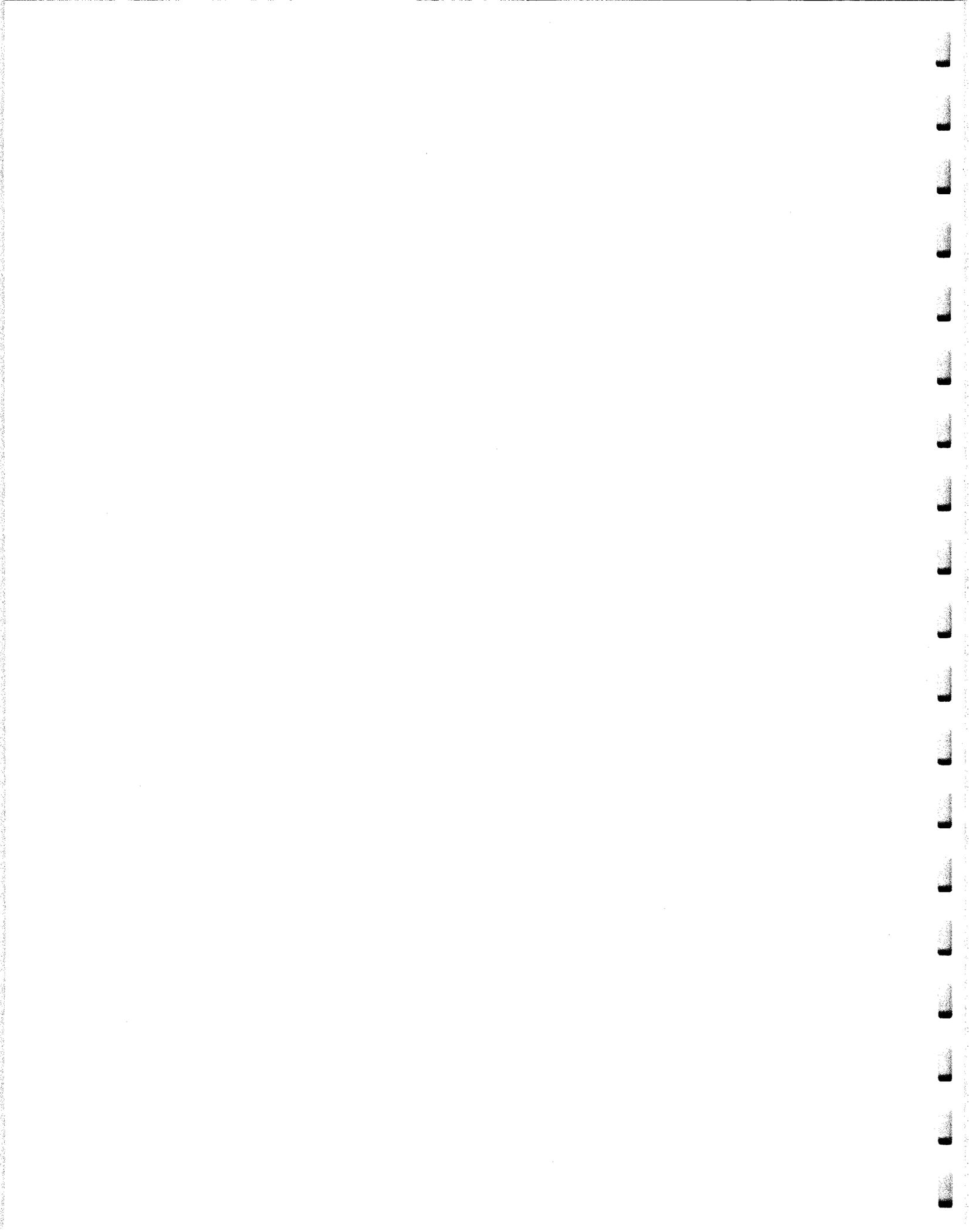
Oklahoma oil fields.

- (10) The Tonkawa and Garber Fields were unique because of so many producing horizons of oil and gas. Tonkawa, for example, began production at a depth of 1,150' and extended to 4,330'. Horizons included the Hoy, Hotson, Newkirk, Upper Hoover, Lower Hoover, Carmichael, Endicott, Tonkawa, Layton, Oswego, Mississippi, Chattanooga, and Wilcox.
- (11) Tonkawa became the wonder of the oil world at the time of its discovery and development. Despite its comparatively small size, it became one of the most significant producers in Oklahoma petroleum history. Although the field covered only about eight square miles, as many as five derricks might be clustered around one location producing oil from several different horizons.
- (12) The highest daily production in the Tonkawa Field was 112, 112 barrels of oil, and by the end of 1927, the field had produced an average of 30,000 barrels of oil per acre.
- (13) The oil fields in northwest/north central Oklahoma combined with the Healdton and Seminole Oil Fields helped continue Oklahoma's dominant position in the nation in petroleum production during the 1920s (Figure 4).

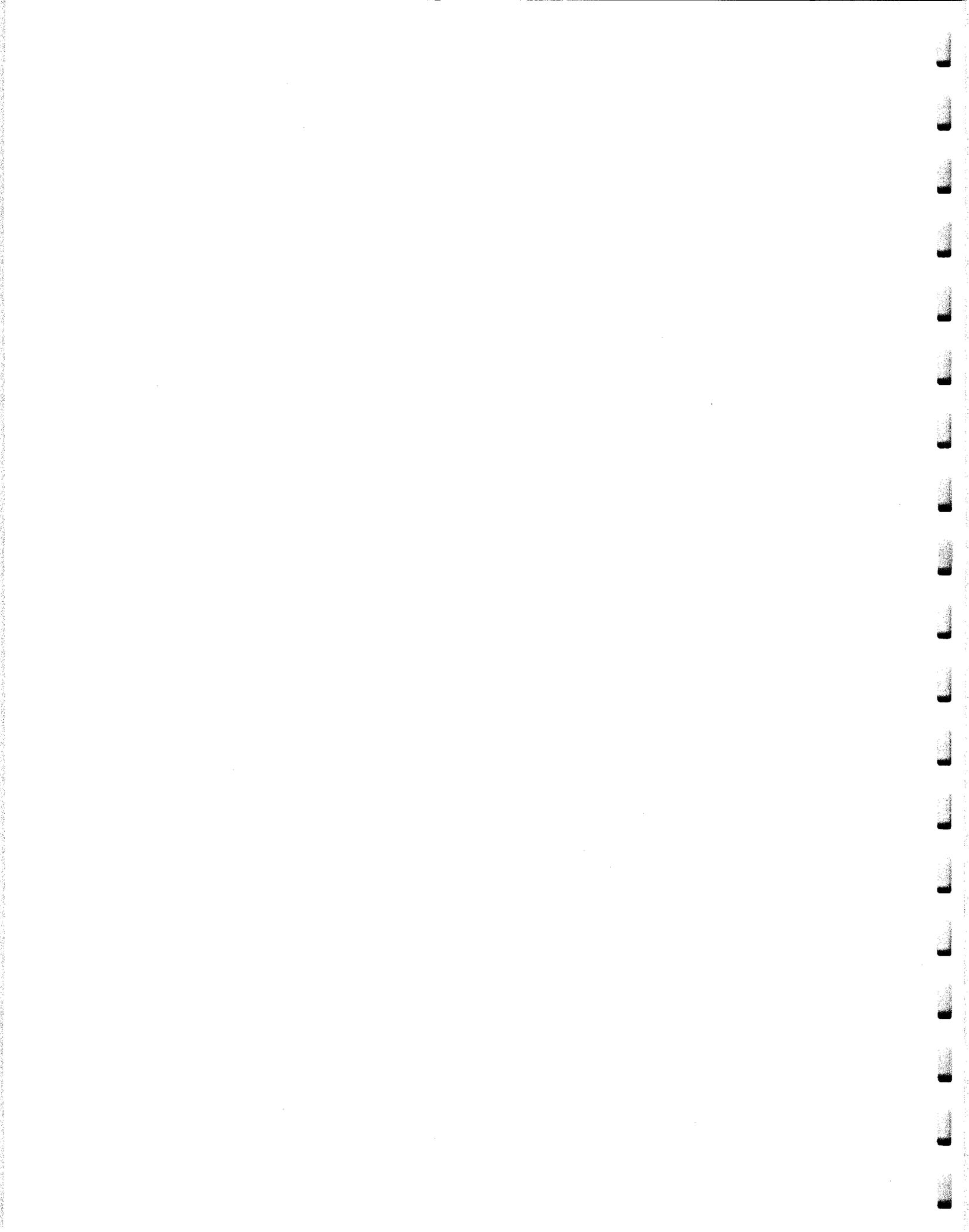


Source: Oklahoma Geological Survey

Figure 4. OIL PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OIL-PRODUCING STATES, 1900-1926



**List of Oklahoma Landmark
Inventory Nominations**



I. BUILDINGS

A. Dwellings

(1.) H. H. Champlin Home

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-9 and Lots 13-15, Block 2, Kisner Heights Addition

Date: 1938

Significance: H. H. Champlin built his home with income generated from his oil business. Both Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Champlin and Mr. Joe N. Champlin, the next Champlin Oil Company owner, resided in the house.

(2.) T. T. Eason Mansion

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-6, Block 12, Waverly Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: T. T. Eason was President of the Bolene Refining Company from 1921 to 1928 and began operating the Eason Oil Company in 1925.

(3.) McChristy-Knox Mansion

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 9-12, Block 12, Waverly Addition

Date: 1904

Significance: J. E. McChristy, a pioneer businessman in Enid, built the mansion. The home is the oldest remaining and best preserved example of Neo-Classical architectural style in Enid.

(4.) John Alcorn Home

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 17, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: John Alcorn was Vice-President of Marland Oil Company in the 1920s. The home is one of the best remaining examples of Colonial Revival architecture in Ponca City.

(5.) Jack Cleary Mansion

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 4, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: Jack Cleary was Vice-President of Land Acquisition at Marland Oil Company in the 1920s.

(6.) Frank and Blanche Lucas Home

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 6, Number 11, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: Frank Lucas served as E. W. Marland's private secretary. Lucas and his wife, Blanche, were one of the most politically powerful husband and wife teams in Ponca City during the 1920s and early 1930s. The house is one of the best preserved Tudor Period Homes in Ponca City.

(7.) Sam McKee Home

Location: Tonkawa, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-7, Block 27, Original Townsite

Date: 1923

Significance: Sam McKee attained considerable wealth from the McKee Lease, one of the most prolific oil leases in the Tonkawa Field. The house is the oldest and best preserved example of Prairie Box architecture in Tonkawa.

(8.) George Shalenberger Mansion

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 3, Number 5, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: George Shalenberger was the Vice-President of Gas Processing at Marland Oil Company. The home is one of best preserved examples of Tudor Period architecture in Ponca City.

(9.) Seward Sheldon Mansion

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 5, Number 9, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: Seward Sheldon was Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of Marland Oil Company in the 1920s. The house is one of the best remaining examples of Tudor Period Homes in Ponca City.

(10.) W.A.J.M. Van Waterschoot van der Gracht Mansion

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tract 18, Number 6, Hillcrest Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: Waterschoot van der Gracht was a Dutch geologist who served as Vice-President of Exploration for Marland Oil Company during the 1920s. The house is one of the best remaining examples of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Ponca City.

B. Churches

(1.) Community Church of Christ

Location: Garber, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-8, Block 13, Original Townsite

Date: 1923

Significance: George Failing and the Garber family were instrumental in building the Community Church of Christ.

C. Commercial

(1.) Cherokee Water and Gas Company

Location: Cherokee, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 11, Township 2 North, Range 26 West

Date: 1910

Significance: The Cherokee Water and Gas Company has been in continuous operation for over 75 years.

(2.) Eason Gas Station

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 30-32, Block 5, South Side Addition

Date: 1920

Significance: This is the only remaining building associated with the Eason Oil Company in Enid.

(3.) Covington Lumber Yard

Location: Covington, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 13-20, Block 20, Original Townsite

Date: 1923

Significance: This is the only remaining lumber yard constructed during the oil boom in Covington.

(4.) Garber Hotel

Location: Garber, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-3, Block 11, Original Townsite

Date: 1920

Significance: The Garber Hotel was used as a permanent residence by oil executives during the 1920s and 1940s oil booms.

(5.) Fairview Light and Water Department

Location: Fairview, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: 424 South Main Street

Date: 1934

Significance: This utility company has provided energy to the city of Fairview for over 50 years.

(6.) Royalty Building

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 13-16, Block 41, Hartman Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: The Royalty Building is one of two commercial buildings financed by E. W. Marland, founder and president of Marland Oil Company, and one of only two commercial buildings designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Ponca City. It is the only remaining building in the central business district of Ponca City which housed offices for petroleum companies during the boom period of 1923 to 1929.

(7.) Paris Furniture Building

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 13-16, Block 41, Hartman Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: The Paris Furniture Building is one of only two commercial buildings financed by E. W. Marland and designed by John Duncan Forsythe in Ponca City, Oklahoma. It is one of only two commercial buildings of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Ponca City.

D. Industrial

(1.) Conoco Pipeline Station: Cherokee Terminal

Location: Cherokee, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 28, Township 27 North, Range 10 West

Date: 1945

Significance: This is the oldest remaining pipeline station in Alfalfa County.

(2.) Champlin Warehouse

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: 1009 South Grand Avenue

Date: 1925

Significance: This is the only remaining unaltered warehouse associated with the Champlin Refinery Company in Enid.

(3.) Sinclair Production Camp Company House Garage

Location: Covington, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Tracts 1-3, NE 1/4, Section 25, Township 22 North, Range 4 West

Date: 1925

Significance: This is the only remaining building associated with the Sinclair Oil Company housing units at or near the Sinclair Production Camp.

(4.) Sinclair Production Camp Machine Shop

Location: Covington, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25, Township 22 North, Range 4 West

Date: 1920

Significance: This is the only remaining property still intact from the Sinclair Production Camp, the first such operation in the Garber-Covington Field and the oldest remaining oil field production camp structure in Garfield County.

(5.) Wilcox Oil Company Building

Location: Garber, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-2, Block 15, Garber's Addition

Date: 1927

Significance: This is the only remaining early oil boom company office in Garber.

(6.) Antelope Booster Station

Location: Billings, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, Section 31, Township 23 North, Range 2 West

Date: 1927

Significance: The Antelope Station is one of the oldest booster stations built by the Sinclair Oil Company in Noble County.

(7.) Sinclair Oil Company Pipeline Station and Tank Farm

Location: Three Sands, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: SW 1/4, Section 19, Township 24 North, Range 1 West

Date: 1925

Significance: Constructed by the Sinclair Oil Company, the pipeline station and tank farm have operated for over 70 years.

(8.) Empire Gas and Fuel Company Compressor Station

Location: Mooreland, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 35, Township 24 North, Range 19 West

Date: 1927

Significance: The engine room, auxiliary room, and water tower represent the oldest and best remaining examples of a natural gas camp in Woodward County. These three properties represent the oldest existing pipeline facilities constructed by Empire Gas and Fuel Company before it merged with Cities Service Gas Company in 1929.

(9.) Phillips Pipeline Trunkline Station

Location: Laverne, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: SE 1/4, Section 9, Township 25 North, Range 25 West

Date: 1928

Significance: This is the only remaining Phillips Petroleum Company pipeline terminal complex in Oklahoma built when Phillips Petroleum Company constructed its first major long distance, multi-purpose pipeline from Borger, Texas to Chicago, Illinois, a distance of more than 1,000 miles.

E. Lodges

(1.) Knox Building/Masonic Temple

Location: Enid, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 1-4 and East 1/2 of Lot 5, Block 8, Weatherly Addition

Date: 1923

Significance: This building is one of the best remaining examples of Sullivanesque high rise style architecture in north central Oklahoma. It was the first Masonic Temple in Garfield County, housing activities of all Masonic Lodges in Garfield County from 1928 to 1945.

(2.) Oddfellows Lodge and Rooming House

Location: Covington, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 17-20, Block 32, Original Townsite

Date: 1920

Significance: The building served as a hotel, rooming house and I.O.O.F. meeting hall during the 1920s oil boom in Covington.

F. Government

(1.) Garber City Hall

Location: Garber, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 11-12, Block 11, Original Townsite

Date: 1920

Significance: The Garber City Hall was constructed during the early 1920s oil boom in Garber.

(2.) Tonkawa City Hall

Location: Tonkawa, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: Lots 15-16, Block 43, Original Townsite

Date: 1923

Significance: This is the only local government building in Tonkawa constructed during the oil boom era of the early 1920s and is the best example of Gothic Revival architecture applied to a public building in Tonkawa.

II. STRUCTURES

(1.) Lew Wentz Camp

Location: Ponca City, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: N 1/2, NE 1/4, Section 18, Township 26 North, Range 3 East

Date: 1934

Significance: Lew Wentz, a wealthy oil businessman, constructed the Lew Wentz Educational Camp at a cost of \$400,000 and donated the property to Ponca City in 1934. The property includes 33.45 acres. Consists of seventeen historic properties.

III. SITES

(1.) First Oil Drilling Venture in the Oklahoma Panhandle

Location: Gate, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: SE 1/4, Section 5, Township 34 North, Range 28 West

Date: 1918

Significance: Gate area residents formed the Gate Valley Drilling Corporation, hoping to strike oil; however, the venture failed when funds expired and drilling ceased at a depth of 3,400 feet.

(2.) First Oil Well Drilled in Ellis County

Location: Arnett, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 21, Township 20 North, Range 24 West

Date: 1932

Significance: L. V. Hivick and the Algiers Oil Company attempted to drill for oil on the J. R. Roper farm in 1932. The venture failed and it was not until the 1940s that oil exploration was reinstated in Ellis County.

(3.) "Lizzie Howell" Natural Gas Well

Location: Laverne, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 30, Township 27 North, Range 24 West

Date: 1929

Significance: The Sinclair Oil drilled the "Lizzie Howell" well, the discovery well for the Mocane-Laverne Gas Field in Harper County. Since 1932, this well has supplied natural gas for the cities of Buffalo and Laverne.

(4.) R. E. Hoy #1 Oil Well

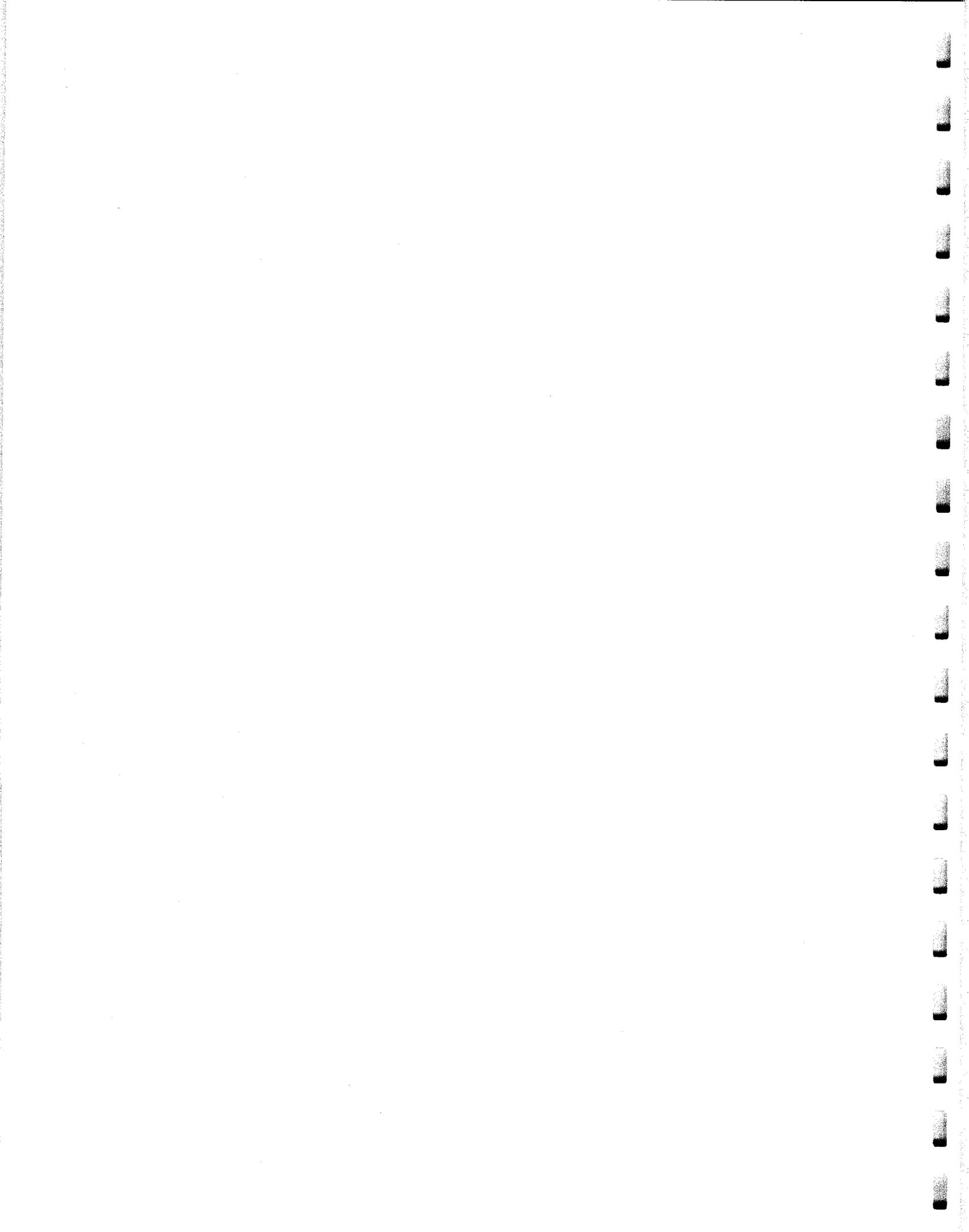
Location: Covington, Oklahoma

Legal or Address: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25, Township 25 North, Range 4 West

Date: 1916

Significance: The R. E. Hoy #1 Oil Well was the discovery well for the Garber Field and was the first well drilled in Oklahoma based on findings by a geologist. Its drilling resulted in a production horizon being discovered which was thereafter known as the "Hoy Sand."

**List of National Register of
Historic Places Nominations**



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

John Alcorn Home

Location: Number 8 Hillcrest, Ponca City, OK 74601

Owner: Dr. Jerry Trotter, Number 8 Hillcrest, Ponca City,
OK 74601

Description: Condition: Excellent

The John Alcorn Home is a detached dwelling with an ell-shaped floor plan consisting of a 2 1/2 story side-gabled main mass, a rear-facing 2 1/2 story gabled wing attached to northwest corner of main block, and a one-story side-gabled wing attached to south wall of the main mass. It has a red brick wall finish laid in the Flemish bond and features matching end wall chimneys with corbelled caps.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1929
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial/Architecture

John Alcorn began his ventures in the petroleum business in the Burbank Oil Field during the period from 1915 to early 1920s. The Alcorn Oil Company leased acreage and drilled numerous wells, however, it was purchased by the Marland Oil Company in the early 1920s and John Alcorn was made a Vice-President with Marland Oil. E. W. Marland's organizational plan was to surround himself with bright, young talent to form a "brain trust" in order to expand his operations. Alcorn became one of Marland's "lieutenants", as he called them.

Marland and his lieutenants continued to extend their operations during the 1920s by acquiring interests in the Garber, Billings, and Blackwell Oil Fields in Oklahoma, constructing additional storage banks to accommodate the Tonkawa Field production, and expanding the Marland Refinery in Ponca City.

Alcorn was financially able to construct a luxurious home in Ponca City in 1923 as a result of his position with the Marland Oil Company. He continued to serve as Vice-President with Marland Oil until 1929 when the company merged with Continental Oil Company, or CONOCO. During Alcorn's tenure as Vice-President, Marland Oil sold products in every state of the Union and seventeen foreign countries.

John Alcorn was a powerful figure in the Marland Oil Company during his residency in the nominated property. He remained loyal to Marland until 1929 when the company merged with CONOCO and Marland turned to politics. No other extant properties associated with John Alcorn remain intact.

Colonial Revival stylization is featured in the Alcorn Home. Most prominent elements are the pedimented front entryway highlighted with keyed fanlight and modest entablature supported by slender wood columns and pilasters, Palladian-type openings in one-story wing and rear of main wall plane, matching end wall chimneys with corbelled caps, numerous 12/12 double-hung wood windows flanked by wood plank exterior shutters, quarter and half-round openings in gable ends, flat arches of brick over first and second story windows, and Flemish bond brick wall finish. The Alcorn Home exhibits an overall formal arrangement of parts employing a symmetrical composition, especially the front facade with its symmetrically balanced windows and centrally-located entry door with classical detailing.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: R. L. Bosworth, July, 1985.
Audrey Vance, November, 1985.

Matthews, John Joseph, The Life and Death of an Oilman: Career of E. W. Marland, University of Oklahoma Press, 1951, pp. 115, 157, 162, 179, & 192.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/673100/4063670
Verbal Boundary: At a point beginning 423' southwest of the center of the intersection of Cleary Drive and Hillcrest, proceed due east 72', then due south 68', then due west 72', then due north 68' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these delineated boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Frank and Blanche Lucas Home

Location: Number 11 Hillcrest, Ponca City, OK 74601

Owner: Claudine Baughman-Birt, Number 11 Hillcrest,
Ponca City, OK 74601

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Frank and Blanche Lucas Home is a two-story, detached dwelling of rock-faced coursed ashlar wall finish. It is approximately 40' x 40' with a sideward facing gabled roof and cross gables in front and rear. There is a 12' x 16' patio located near southwest corner and it is bounded by a 3' stone wall railing of similar finish as exterior walls. A massive two-story rock-faced eave wall chimney dominates the front facade and an interior rock chimney is located to the rear.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1932
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial/Architecture

Frank Lucas was one of E. W. Marland's "lieutenants" when Marland founded the Marland Oil Company (later Continental Oil Company, or CONOCO), in 1917. During the 1920s, it was one of Oklahoma's most prosperous petroleum firms having been involved in the Blackwell, Garber, Billings, Burbank, and Tonkawa Oil Fields. Lucas was Marland's private secretary from 1917 until Marland's death in 1941. During that 24 year period, he managed the personal affairs of Marland, who not only headed one of the state's most important oil companies, but also was United States Congressman from Oklahoma's Eighth District and Governor of Oklahoma.

Blanche Lucas was a Democratic Party official in Kay County during the teens and then served as the Democratic Party National Committeewoman from Oklahoma during the 1920s and early 1930s. She took an active role in Marland's election to the United States Congress in 1932 and was a strong campaigner for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President also in 1932. Both were later appointed as Postmaster for Ponca City.

Frank and Blanche Lucas spent the most productive years living in the nominated property, especially from 1923 to 1932 when both rose to power with the Marland Oil Company and the Democratic Party, respectively. No other extant properties associated with Frank and Blanche Lucas remain intact.

The Lucas Home embodies Tudor qualities characteristic of the English Period Houses being constructed in the United States during the Eclectic Movement from 1880 to 1940. Distinguishing Tudor features consist of the prominent steeply-pitched cross gables in front and rear; steeply-pitched side-gabled main section; massive chimney which dominates the front facade; rock-faced coursed ashlar wall finish; tall, narrow metal casement windows arranged in bands; and scalloped wood shingles covering dormer sides.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: R. L. Bosworth, July, 1985.
Audrey Vance, November, 1985.

Matthews, John Joseph, The Life and Death of an Oilman: The Career of E. W. Marland. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

Geographical Data:

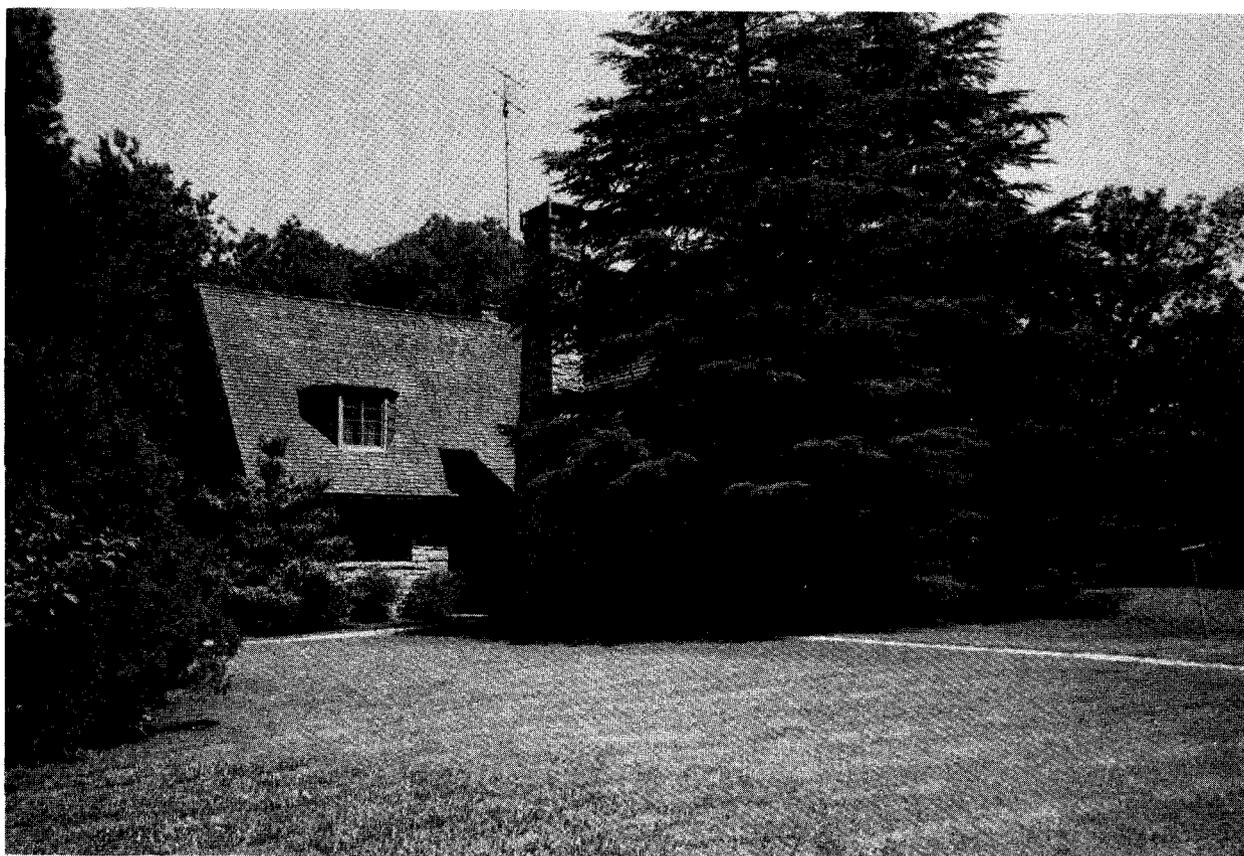
Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/673010/4064620

Verbal Boundary: At a point beginning 471' southeast of the center of the intersection of Cleary Drive and Hillcrest, proceed due east 34', then due south 125', then due west 34', then due north 125' to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

W. A. J. M. Van Waterschoot van der Gracht Mansion

Location: Number 6 Hillcrest, Ponca City, OK 74647

Owner: Mike Koster, Number 6 Hillcrest, Ponca City,
OK 74647

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Waterschoot van der Gracht Home is a one-story, detached dwelling with brick wall finish covered with water-proof white paint. It has a U-shaped floor plan consisting of a central block with high ceiling of approximately 20' giving it the appearance of two floors; two wings, each of which are approximately 20' x 50', attached to north and south walls of central block; a 10' x 20' front entry porch; a 30' x 35' covered atrium to the rear of central block; and a 15' x 15' carriage porch and 25' x 30' two-car garage attached to north wing. It has a flat roof covered with Spanish-style tile. There are two separate basements, one under north wing and the other under south wing. There are two interior chimneys, one located along south wall of central block and the other near southeast corner.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1929
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Industrial/Architecture

Dr. W. A. J. M. van Waterschoot van der Gracht, well-known Dutch geologist and chief engineer for the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, was hired by E. W. Marland in the early 1920s to head the Exploration Division of the Marland Oil Company based in Ponca City. Marland's purpose of employing Dr. van der Gracht was twofold: (1) it would provide a link with Europe where Marland Oil planned to market its petroleum products, and (2) Marland was among the first companies to use geologists for exploration and Dr. van der Gracht was familiar with the seismograph, a new method for exploration of potential petroleum-producing lands.

During his early career with Marland Oil, Dr. van der Gracht made extensive reports for Marland on the value of his producing properties and his oil reserves. By 1922, van der Gracht reported the value of Marland Oil to be \$109,750,000 based on value of 1922 dollar. At this time, Marland appointed van der Gracht as a Vice-President and became one of E.W.'s trusted advisors and members of the inner social circle.

Marland knew of the seismograph and Dr. van der Gracht was knowledgeable of its use in determining the structure of the Alps. Marland was the first to put it to commercial use in 1924-25 when he and Dr. van der Gracht brought a seismograph crew from Germany to use in the Oklahoma, Texas, and Gulf Coast Oil Fields.

Dr. van der Gracht lived for a time in a house on North Fourteenth in Ponca City, however, he spent his most productive years with Marland Oil, 1923-1929, residing in the nominated property which was constructed in ca. 1923. He continued as Vice-President of Exploration until 1929 when Marland Oil merged with Continental Oil Company (CONOCO). During the period from 1925 until 1929, van der Gracht oversaw Marland's operations in East Texas and remained a loyal member of Marland's "lieutenants", as he called them. He was also a privileged member of the Marland social group accompanying Marland on his private railroad car to California and hosting parties for the top Marland executives in the home at Number 6 Hillcrest.

The van der Gracht Home displays numerous Spanish Colonial Revival features. Distinctive elements of the front facade include the arcaded entry porch supported by twisted columns with enriched scrolled capitals and featuring a curvilinear gable as well as the curvilinear gabled carriage porch with large round arched driveway. The central block possesses a curvilinear gable along north roofline, decorative cornice with dentil-like elements crowning the other three walls, tall pierced chimney stack with elaborate pot consisting of gable roof covered with Spanish-style tile and adorned with decorative niches, and circular niches in walls above porches and wings. Additional Spanish Colonial Revival vocabulary includes the round arched doorway and window openings in rear, Spanish-style tile roof cover, and heavy, square porch piers in carriage porch.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Mrs. Mike Koster, November, 1985.
R. L. Bosworth, July, 1985.

Matthews, John Joseph, The Life and Death of an Oilman: The Career of E. W. Marland. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951, pp. 133-134, 162 and 184.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/672600/4063525

Verbal Boundary: At a point beginning approximately 195' northwest of the center of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Hillcrest, proceed due east 130' then due south 60', then due west 130', then due north 60', to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Sam McKee Home

Location: 609 East Grand Avenue, Tonkawa, OK 74653

Owner: R. E. McKee, 609 East Grand Avenue, Tonkawa,
OK 74653

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Sam McKee Home is a two-story, hipped roof, detached dwelling with red brick wall finish laid in the common bond featuring a header/stretcher course every fifth layer. The residence is approximately 40' x 45' and has a one-story, 12' x 12' centered entry porch, a 15' x 25' one-story, hipped roof wing on east side, and one-story hipped roof wing on rear which extends full-width of main wall plane. The rear wing is a combination of open porch and enclosed room. There is a raised basement and two chimneys, one interior type located on west side and one end wall type on east side.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1933
Builder/Architect: L. S. Fisher (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Architecture

Sam McKee migrated to Oklahoma Territory from Kansas in 1893 when the Cherokee Strip was opened for white settlement in the Land Run. He settled on a farm southwest of Tonkawa where he resided until 1923 when oil was discovered on his 160-acre farm by the Lew Wentz Oil Company. It became one of the richest discoveries in the Tonkawa Oil Field producing almost 7,000,000 barrels of crude oil during the next decade. It was such a prolific lease that one source reported that McKee "refused an offer of two million dollars for the royalty on a quarter-section farm." (Franks, The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry, p. 111).

As was the case for many farmers upon whose land oil was discovered, McKee moved to the nearby town of Tonkawa and built a luxurious home with the money derived from oil field royalties. McKee lived in the nominated property from 1923 until the time of his death in 1933. During this period, McKee became one of the wealthiest oil men in the Tonkawa Field as he continued to draw royalties from his 160-acre tract that was producing 8,000 barrels of oil per day (Rister, Oil! Titan of the Southwest, p. 204). No other extant properties associated with McKee remain intact.

The McKee Home is the oldest and best preserved example of the Prairie Box style in Tonkawa. This was the earliest Prairie form and developed into the most common vernacular version. The McKee Home is representative of the Prairie Box style because it displays the characteristic low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, two-story mass with one-story centered front porch and one-story wings to the side and rear, and massive square porch posts in front. Horizontal lines characteristic of the Prairie Box are achieved by the use of contrasting limestone caps on porch and stoop railings, limestone lug sills, limestone water table, and contrasting white wood trim used in eaves. Further enhancement of the horizontality of the property is produced by the brick railing with limestone caps which surrounds the raised lot. Although Prairie Box elements are most prevalent, eclecticism is displayed via the use of the Spanish-style tiled roof cover and the twin scrolled brackets at cornice level.

Major Bibliographical References:

- The Tonkawa News, November 30, 1933, p. 1.
Interview: Clark McKee, July, 1985.
Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, p. 111.
Rister, Carl Coke, Oil! Titan of the Southwest, Norman:
University of Oklahoma Press.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Tonkawa, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/651020/4060530
Verbal Boundary: Lots 1-7, Block 27, Original Townsite
of Tonkawa, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Seward Sheldon Mansion

Location: Number 9 Hillcrest, Ponca City, OK 74601

Owner: Dr. Tom Carter, Number 9 Hillcrest, Ponca City,
OK 74601

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Seward Sheldon Home is a 2 1/2 stories, detached, dwelling with red brick wall finish laid in the running bond. It has a steeply-pitched gabled roof and is approximately 30' x 60'. There is a one-story, flat-roofed porch on the southwest corner, a small one-story shed roofed porch on northwest corner, and a two-car garage built into northeast corner. A massive, eave wall brick chimney dominates the front facade and one interior brick chimney is located near ridge of the rear part of cross gable.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1929
Builder/Architect: E. W. Marland (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Architecture

Seward Sheldon graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1917 with a degree in business. This was the same year that E. W. Marland founded the Marland Oil Company after striking oil on the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch in the north central Oklahoma. Marland's organizational plan was to surround himself with young, talented, and well-educated men to form a "brain trust" to help expand his operations. One of the men chosen as Marland's "lieutenants", as he called them, was Sheldon who became assistant treasurer at the outset.

By the early 1920s, the Marland Oil Company had opened the rich Tonkawa Field in Oklahoma; held leases in Kansas, California, Texas, and New Mexico; constructed its own refinery in Ponca City; and established a retail operation consisting of more than 600 service stations throughout the Midwest. Marland's estimated wealth was \$85,000,000 by 1923 when Sheldon became Treasurer of the Marland holdings. Marland and his lieutenants continued to extend their operations during the 1920s by acquiring interest in the Blackwell, Garber, Billings, and Burbank Oil Fields in Oklahoma, constructing additional storage tanks to accommodate the Tonkawa Field production, and expanding the Marland Refinery in Ponca City.

Sheldon was financially able to construct a new home in Ponca City in 1923 as a result of his position with the Marland Oil Company. He continued to serve as Treasurer with Marland until 1929 when the company merged with Continental Oil Company which became CONOCO. During Sheldon's period as Treasurer, Marland Oil Company sold products in every state of the union and seventeen foreign countries.

The Sheldon Home displays several Tudor qualities including the side-gabled roof, facade dominated by prominent cross gable and massive chimney, gabled roof dormers in front and rear, keyed fanlight over entry door, wood shutters, brick wall finish, groups of 6/6 double-hung wood windows, and wood pilasters framing screened porch openings. Built in 1923 during the peak of the Eclectic Movement in the United States, the Sheldon Home followed the English Tudor model used in the period stylization of the post-World War I era.

Major Bibliographical References:

- Personal Interviews: Audrey Vance, November, 1985.
R. L. Bosworth, July, 1985.
Matthews, John Joseph. Life and Death of an Oilman:
The Career of E. W. Marland. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951, pp. 131, 150, 187, & 192.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/673020/4063530
Verbal Boundary: At a point beginning approximately 390' northeast of the middle of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Hillcrest, proceed due east 33' then due south 124', then due west 33', then due north 124' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these delineated boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

T. T. Eason Mansion

Location: 1305 West Broadway, Enid, OK 73702

Owner: Dr. Bob Herlihy, 1305 West Broadway, Enid, OK 73702

Description: Condition: Excellent

The T. T. Eason Home is a 2 1/2 story, hipped roof, detached residence with red brick wall finish laid in the common bond. The dwelling has a one-story enclosed sun porch on east, a two story carport on the west, and a one-story rear porch with flat roof and deck. The rectangular-shaped property possesses three interior brick chimneys, two on the west side and one on the east. It also has a raised basement.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1935
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Industry/Architecture

Eason began his career in petroleum in the Healdton Oil Field of south central Oklahoma in 1913 when he became manager of the Healdton Oil and Gas Company. Living at Marlow, northwest of the Healdton Field, he later acquired controlling interest of the Oil State Petroleum Company. When new discoveries were made in north central and northwest Oklahoma in the early 1920s, Eason moved to Enid in 1923 and constructed the nominated property at 1305 West Broadway. Through a series of corporate mergers, the Healdton Oil and Gas Company and the Oil State Petroleum Company were combined in 1924 to form the Eason Oil Company based in Enid.

In 1929 Eason acquired the Bolene Refining Company of Enid. With this purchase, he was able to control all aspects of the petroleum industry including exploration, production, refining, and marketing. Eason Oil developed into one of the state's most successful independent operations and one of the Midwest's most active companies offering its products throughout the region from Texas to Wisconsin. When the Great Depression struck the country, Eason was forced to sell a portion of his holdings. By the mid-1930s, Eason Oil divested itself of the refining and marketing branches of its operations and concentrated only on the exploration and production phases. During the most productive years of Eason's career as President of the Eason Oil Company from 1924 to 1935, he resided in the nominated property. No other extant property associated with T. T. Eason, either in Marlow or

Enid, remains intact.

The Eason Home is one of the best preserved examples of the Prairie Box Style in Enid. This was the earliest Prairie form and developed into the most common vernacular version. Popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Prairie Box diffused throughout the Midwest primarily through the publication of pattern books. The Eason Home is representative of the Prairie Box vernacular form because it displays the characteristic low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, two-story mass with hipped roof dormers, double-hung wood windows, and massive square porch posts.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Bill Edson, July, 1985.

Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, p. 88.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Enid West, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/599250/4028320

Verbal Boundary: Lots 1-6, Block 12, Waverly Addition to Enid, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

McChristy-Knox Mansion

Location: 1323 West Broadway, Enid, OK 73702

Owner: Dr. and Mrs. Cleo S. Zambon, 1323 West Broadway,
Post Office Box 3908, Enid, OK 73702

Description: Condition: Excellent

The McChristy-Knox Mansion is a three-story, detached residence with raised basement. The rectangular-shaped dwelling has a hipped roof with deck and a buff brick wall finish laid in the common bond. It has two-story projecting portico with a lower one-story veranda porch which extends full width of front (north) side and wraps around to approximately half way on east and west walls. There are two brick chimneys, both of which have pierced stacks and corbelled caps. One is an end wall type on west side and the other is an interior type located toward the rear, or south side.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1904
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Architecture

The McChristy-Knox Mansion is architecturally significant because it is the oldest remaining and best preserved example of the Neo-Classical style in Enid, Oklahoma having been constructed in 1904, three years prior to Oklahoma statehood.

According to the McAlesters' A Field Guide to American Houses (p. 343), the nominated property can be categorized as one of the five principal Neo-Classical subtypes: full-height entry porch with lower full-width porch. Considered as the most uncommon of the Neo-Classical subtypes, the McChristy-Knox Mansion was constructed in 1904 during the peak of popularity for the subtype which lasted from 1895 to 1915.

Built by J. E. McChristy, one of Enid's pioneer businessmen, the mansion embodies numerous major and minor elements of the Neo-Classical style. The major elements include a dominant two-story portico with roof supported by four wood classical columns featuring Ionic capitals, unfluted shafts, and attic bases; the symmetrically balanced windows and doors of the facade; the eleven wood porch columns topped with Ionic capitals and resting on wood pedestals; dentiled cornices and scrolled bracketing in widely overhanging eaves;

wood pilaster strips flanking front and rear porch doors; balustraded decks above two story front portico, two-story bay on east side, and hipped portion of main roof; and multi-paned upper sash and single-pane lower sash windows enhanced by limestone flat arches with pronounced keys and limestone lug sills. Minor elements include the limestone water table, limestone quoiring at corners, pedimented dormer in rear with fish-scale shingles, pierced chimney stacks with corbelled caps, Spanish tile roof covering, two-story three-sided bay on east side, ornamental cornice returns of the facade's center gable, raised brick platform of veranda-style porch, and short brick columns topped with globe-type ornamentation which flank stoop leading to the raised porch.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Fran Nulph, July, 1983.

Geographical Data:

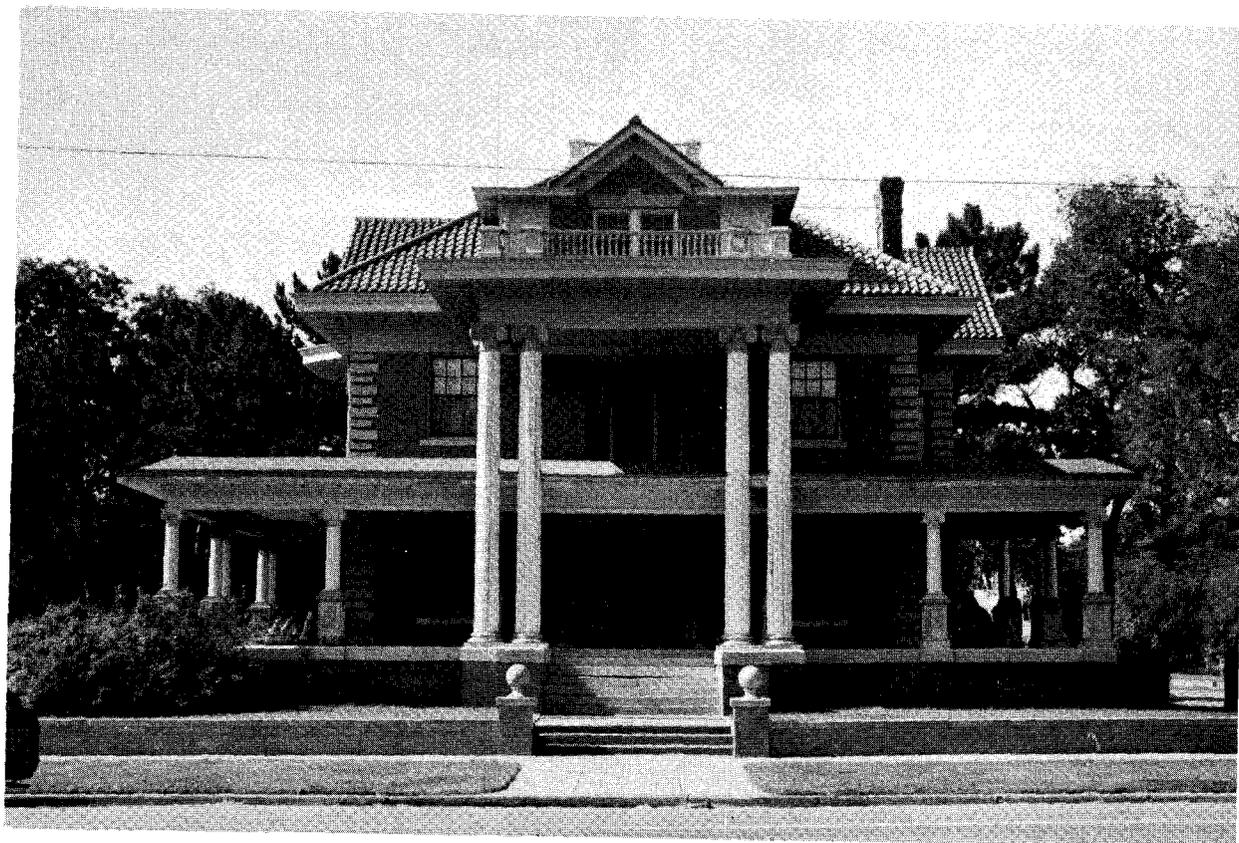
Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Enid West, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/599145/4028290

Verbal Boundary: Lots 9-12, Block 12, Waverly Addition to Enid, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

COMMERCIAL

Royalty Building

Location: Corner of Fourth Street and Grand Avenue,
Ponca City, OK 74601

Owner: Donahoe Company, % Virgil Grimm, Post Office Box 151,
Ponca City, OK 74601

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Royalty Building is a two-story, rectangular-shaped commercial building with stucco wall finish and brick trim on west and south sides, brick wall finish on north side, and adjoined to Paris Building on east side. It has a flat roof with approximately a 2' parapet on south and west walls. An alley runs along north side of the building.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1929
Builder/Architect: E. W. Marland (Builder)
Areas: Commercial

Because of its close proximity to the north central Oklahoma oil fields, Ponca City's population more than doubled during the 1920s from 7,051 to 16,136. Marland was concerned about the city's growth. He was a philanthropic millionaire who contributed more to the city than jobs. He was a visionary who saw "his" town as a place of beauty, a place where workers would enjoy living and shopping. Marland's contributions to the city were numerous--he purchased land to be cleared for the Ponca City municipal golf course, financed the construction of a new municipal building, and provided homes for his employees.

Marland encouraged the development of Ponca City's downtown area. He saw a need for new business buildings to accommodate increased commercial activity due to the petroleum boom and related business. In the early 1920s, he asked his architect friend, John Duncan Forsyth, who had become enamored with the Spanish Colonial architecture of California and New Mexico while traveling with Marland to his oil leases in those states, to design two new commercial buildings for lots that Marland owned in the central business district, the Royalty Building being one of those two.

The Royalty Building was completed in 1923 with the financing of Marland. From 1923 to 1929, it housed several petroleum company offices, including Marland Oil, as well as a variety of commercial enterprises on the first floor. In

1929 Marland Oil merged with Continental Oil Company (CONOCO) and Marland sold the property to the Donahoe Family which still remains ownership.

The Royalty Building is one of two commercial buildings in Ponca City designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Characteristic of the style is the round, compound arched, quoined entryway in the west side. The entryway is highlighted with decorative tile surround and tympanum. Above entryway is opening covered with the typical iron window grille and features a balconet-type ornamentation at base. Crowning the entryway is a curvilinear gable. Additional Spanish Colonial Revival elements include the numerous straight-topped windows set in blind round arches, balconet-type projections at base of windows, white stucco wall finish, and a decorative tile belt course above second floor openings. Other decorative features include the hood (label) molds over bands of second floor windows, each of which is divided by ornate pilaster strips with miniature capitals and bases.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Herman Smith, July, 1985; Glen Paris, July, 1985; and James Paris, December, 1985.

Mathews, John Joseph. Life and Death of an Oilman: The Career of E. W. Marland. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/671530/4063515

Verbal Boundary: Lots 13-16, Block 41, Hartman Addition to Ponca City, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

COMMERCIAL

Paris Furniture

Location: 409 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, OK 74601

Owner: James M. and Glen E. Paris, Jr., 409 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, OK 74601

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Paris Furniture Building is a commercial building with white stucco wall finish and flat roof. The rectangular-shaped structure is composed of two-story and three-story sections which share a common wall and are adjoined in the interior as a large furniture display area.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1929
Builder/Architect: E. W. Marland (Builder)
Areas: Commercial

E. W. Marland, who resided in Ponca City, was a visionary who wanted "his" town to be a liveable community and, through his many financial contributions, provided cultural and social amenities for the residents including the Ponca City municipal golf course, municipal building, Pioneer Woman Statue, and housing for employees.

In addition, Marland assumed an active role in the development of Ponca City's commercial district. Because of the town's growth during the oil boom of the 1920s, he saw a need for additional business buildings. In the early 1920s, Marland asked his architect friend John Duncan Forsyth to design two new commercial buildings for which he would provide construction financing, the Paris Building being one of the two.

The Paris Building was completed in 1923 and has housed the Paris Family Furniture Company since it opened its doors. The original owner and tenant was J. G. Paris, a friend of Marland. Both sections (two-story and three-story) have served as furniture display areas as well as offices for more than 61 years. The two sections give the exterior appearance of being two separate buildings, however, they are connected on the interior and contain one large display facility. There are no entrance doors in front facade of two-story section. J. G. Paris' wife, Jesse, operated the store following her husband's death and then it was sold to Glen Paris, J. G.'s brother. It is currently owned and operated by Glen's sons, James and Glen, Jr.

Spanish Colonial Revival architecture dominates the Paris Building. Decorative elements include the blind round arches over third story windows, twisted columns dividing the window band of third story, massive columns with ornate capitals dividing windows in second story, cast iron balconets supported by scrolled brackets, decorative brick cornice of scalloped design, decorative niches of medallions and coats of arms, compound round arches over second story of two-story section, fanlights with radiating glazing bars, decorative tile surrounds of round arches in two-story section, and unfluted Ionic-type pilasters dividing casement windows in two-story section.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Glen Paris, July, 1985; and James Paris, December 1985.

Mathews, John Joseph. Life and Death of an Oilman: The Career of E. W. Marland. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Ponca City, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/671600/4063515

Verbal Boundary: Lots 17-20, Block 41, Hartman Addition to Ponca City, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Phillips Pipeline Trunkline Station

Location: Vicinity of Laverne, OK

Owner: Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, OK 74002

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Phillips Pipeline Trunkline Station nomination consists of two red brick, flat roofed, industrial buildings: (1) the pipeline station house, sometimes referred to as the "engine room", and (2) the graphometer building. The station house is approximately 50' x 65' and the graphometer building is approximately 8' x 8'. The brick on the station house is laid in the common bond with a stretcher/header course every seventh layer. The brick on the graphometer building is laid in the common bond with no stretcher/header courses. The graphometer building sets approximately 12' from the southwest corner of the station house. Both buildings are one story even though the station house appears to be two story. Sufficient headroom must be provided in the station house for operation of chain hoists which are necessary at times in disassembling the pumping units when repairs or replacement of parts are needed.

Significance:

The Phillips Pipeline Company Trunkline Station at Laverne is historically significant because it is the only remaining Phillips pipeline terminal complex in Oklahoma built when Phillips Petroleum Company constructed its first major long distance, multi-purpose pipeline from the Phillips Refinery at Borger, Texas to Chicago, Illinois, a distance of more than 1,000 miles.

Phillips Petroleum Company, although an original partner in the Great Lakes Pipeline Company along with five other firms, began work on its own major long distance pipeline in the late 1920s. The Great Lakes pipeline system of which Phillips owned five percent stretched from Okmulgee, Oklahoma to Minneapolis, Minnesota, a distance of 1,500 miles. Recognizing a need for its own pipeline system, Phillips ran its first long distance operations from their refinery at Borger, Texas to their marketing terminal in Chicago, Illinois. This gave Phillips its own outlet and greatly increased the market potential for their products throughout the Midwest.

The Laverne Trunkline Station complex (station house and graphometer building) was completed in ca. 1928. It served as the Number 5 booster station on the main Phillips Trunkline in order to maintain or increase the pressure of fluids so that they could be pumped on to the next booster station.

The small graphometer building houses instruments to measure and record density, temperature, specific gravity and pressure needed to calculate flow. These data are sent to the main Phillips office in Bartlesville, Oklahoma for analysis. Originally the graphometer building also housed control valves and meters to control flow of the liquids. That part of the process is now housed in the small concrete block building located near the northeast corner of the engine room.

The Phillips Pipeline station at Laverne now serves two pipelines. The original 8" pipeline carries propane and butane and a larger, newer 26" pipeline carries heavy products such as regular, unleaded, and diesel fuel for automobiles as well as aviation fuel.

The Laverne Terminal from the outset has been used to pump refined products from the Phillips Refinery at Borger, Texas to the Phillips Marketing Terminal in Chicago, Illinois. The original 8" pipeline was one of the first multi-purpose facilities in the United States having carried a variety of finished products from kerosene to refined gasoline ready for automobile use. The carrying capacity was approximately 1,800-1,900 barrels per hour (42 gallons per barrel).

The station house, or engine room, contains a series of centrifugal pumps powered by the two original Chicago Pre-matic Interval combustion engines; all of which are bolted to a reinforced concrete foundation. The pumps are positioned so that each one handles the total flow of the liquid imparting its share of pressure to the product. Attached to the station house exterior walls are breather/muffler facilities connected to the engines on the inside. This equipment serves the same purpose as those found in an automobile exhaust system.

Major Bibliographical References:

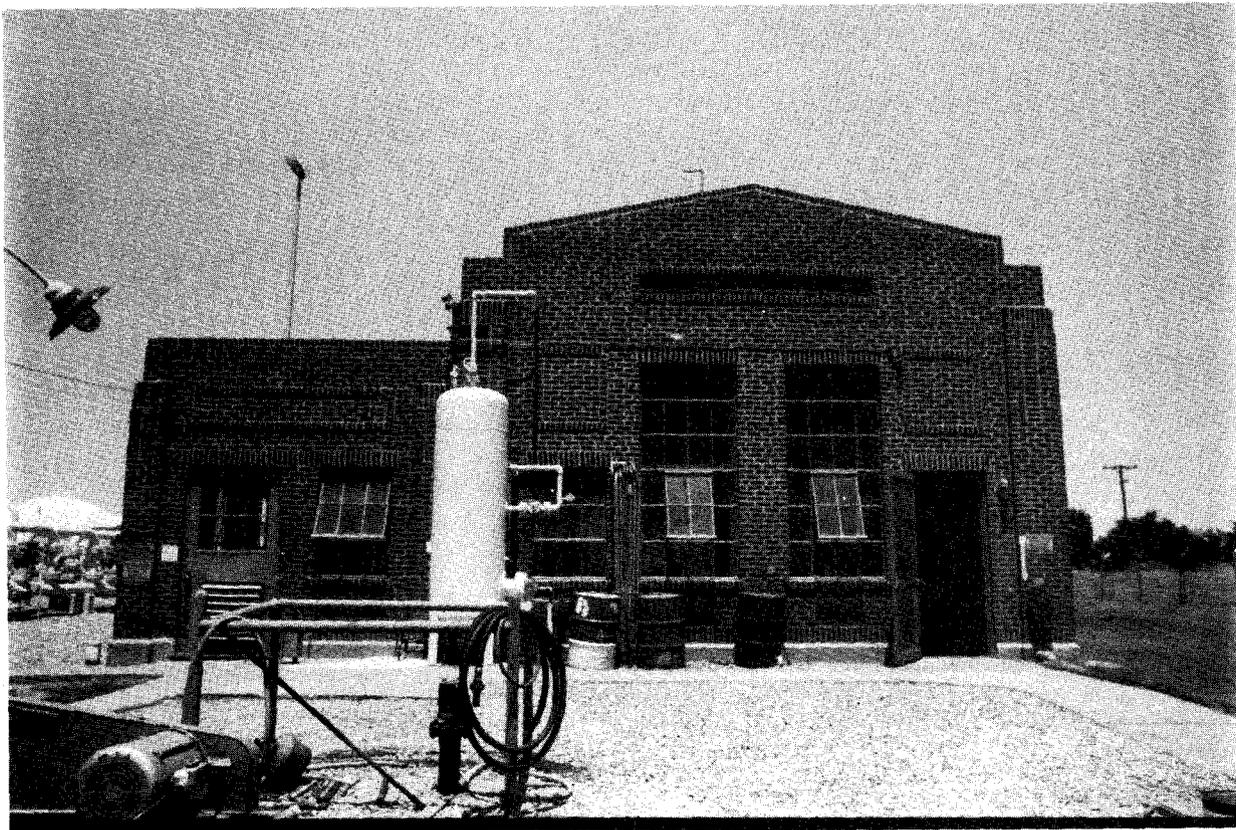
- Personal Interviews: Roy Moore, July, 1985.
Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, p. 126.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Each property less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Laverne, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/420320/4057270
Verbal Boundary:

Station House - At a point beginning approximately 2300' south and 75' west of the center of the intersection of U.S. Highway No. 283 and the northern section line road of Section 9, T25N, R25W, proceed due south 70', then due west 50', then due north 70', then due east 50' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.

Graphometer Building - At a point beginning approximately 2350' south and 140' west of the center of the intersection of U.S. Highway No. 283 and the northern section line road of Section 9, T25N, R25W, proceed due south 10', then due west 10', then due north 10', then due east 10' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Sinclair Gasoline Plant No. 6

Location: Vicinity of Covington, OK

Owner: ARCO Oil and Gas Company-Covington Plant,
Rural Route #1, P.O. Box 74, Covington, OK 73730

Description: Condition: Good

The Sinclair Covington Gasoline Plant No. 6 nomination consists of four industrial buildings: engine room, boiler house, generator room, and tool and work shop. The original 1921 buildings are all one-story and have rectangular floor plans. Use of similar materials (corrugated metal), roof type (gable), and color (silver) give the four buildings an overall sense of cohesiveness. One of the striking features of all four buildings is the amount of ventilation provided because of the extreme heat and humidity produced by the various equipment. Each building contains ample roof vents, flexivent windows, and either sliding or double door openings.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1921-1935
Builder/Architect: Harry Sinclair (Builder)
Areas: Industry

The Garber Field was opened by the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company in 1917 when it drilled the R. E. Hoy No. 1 Oil Well. During peak production years of 1917 to 1935, the field produced from eleven different horizons and daily output was approximately 10,000 barrels. There were approximately 500 wells located in the field which encompassed an area of 50 square miles. Cumulative production for the Garber Field was almost 17 million barrels of crude oil by the end of 1925.

Sinclair built a series of these gas processing plants in Oklahoma in order to extract "natural" gasoline from wet gas. Sinclair, a pioneer in Oklahoma petroleum history, began his career in Oklahoma's first major field, Glenn Pool near Tulsa, in 1904. He started by selling lumber for wood derricks and dealing in leases. His success was phenomenal. By 1913 he headed 62 independent oil companies and owned eight drilling rigs. Three years later, Sinclair was the largest independent oilman in the Mid-Continent Region and was engaged in all phases of the industry including drilling, production, pipelines, refining, and marketing. On May 1916 he formed the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company and joined the major powers in the petroleum industry. By the end of 1916,

the Sinclair marketing area stretched from Oklahoma west to Denver, north to Chicago, and east to Albany, New York. In late 1917, Sinclair built his first series of gas processing plants in the Cushing Field. They were numbered from one through five. Only Plant Number 2 at Drumright remains in operation from these first five gas processing facilities.

The Sinclair Gas Plant No. 6 complex originally consisted of four buildings: engine room, generator room, boiler room, and office and supply/work building. The engine room and generator room contain five of the original 4-cylinder vertical design Foos Gas Engine (165 h.p.) installed in 1921. These engines powered the natural gas compressors. The boiler room housed five gas-fired boilers, control valves, and pumps which provided steam for the compression/refrigeration method. The office/work and supply building housed company staff, records, lunch room, and testing facilities.

The original office/supply/work building is now used only as a supply/work area because a new office building was constructed in the early 1970s. The latter is the only non-historic building in the complex. The tool and supply building is currently used for repair of equipment both on the plant site and in the field gathering system including fabrication of new pipelines, repair of existing pipelines and field meters, fitting pipes, and storage for tools, vices, parts, and fire extinguishers. The engine and generator rooms are still used for the same functions as when they were constructed. The boiler room no longer contains boilers because the compression/refrigeration method was discontinued. It now serves as a storage center.

In 1967 Sinclair Oil and Gas Company merged with Atlantic Richfield which currently owns and operates the plant. The plant presently produces approximately 50,000 gallons of liquid products per day.

The Sinclair Gas Plant No. 6 maintains a strong link to the past not only through its building types but also through its functions and processes which are still carried on in much the same manner as when the complex was constructed in 1921. Although new methods of gas processing have been introduced over time, the original buildings are still used.

Major Bibliographical References:

- Personal Interviews: Harold Johnson, December, 1985.
R. C. Wilmot, December, 1985. Ken Paddick, January, 1986.
Sinclair Oil Corporation, A Great Name in Oil: Sinclair Through Fifty Years. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Each property is less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Garber, OK
Scale: 1:62,500
UTM: 14/628160/4025270
Verbal Boundary:

Tool and Work Shop

At a point beginning approximately 2,000' north and 500' east of the center of the intersection of the south and west section line roads for Section 9, T21N, R4W, proceed due east 25', then due south 175', then due west 25', then due north 175' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.

Engine Room

At a point beginning approximately 2,075' north and 615' east of the center of the intersection of the south and west section line roads for Section 9, T21N, R4W, proceed due east 55', then due south 310', then due west 55', then due north 310' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.

Generator Room

At a point beginning approximately 1,785' north and 615' east of the center of the intersection of the south and west section line roads for Section 9, T21N, R4W, proceed due west 30', then due south 125', then due east 30', then due north 125' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.

Boiler House

At a point beginning approximately 1,695' north and 645' east of the center of the intersection of the south and west section line roads for Section 9, T21N, R4W, proceed due west 130', then due south 30', then due east 130', then due north 30' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Sinclair Production Camp Machine Shop

Location: Vicinity of Covington, OK

Owner: ARCO Oil and Gas Company, P.O. Box 86,
Covington, OK 73730

Description: Condition: Good

The Sinclair Production Camp Machine Shop is a detached, industrial building approximately 50' x 50'. It has a gently sloping gable roof, corrugated metal siding, and poured concrete foundation.

Significance:

Oil was first discovered in Garfield County in 1917 by the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company with the first well being drilled on the R. E. Hoy farm, approximately five miles south of Garber in the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25-T22N-R4W. During the peak production era from 1917-1930, the Garber-Covington Field produced from 17 different horizons and daily output was approximately 10,000 barrels. Producing formations ranged in depth from 1,100' to 4,400' and approximately 500 wells were located in the area.

After Sinclair's initial discovery, the Garber-Covington Field was developed rapidly by several major firms including Roxana Petroleum, Healdton Oil and Gas, Cosden Oil and Gas, Marland Oil, and Atlantic Petroleum. One well brought in by Sinclair Oil and Gas in Section 18 flowed 27,000 barrels, the largest initial potential of any Oklahoma well to that date.

Because of Sinclair's large holdings and initial production, a Sinclair production camp was built in ca. 1920 to serve the wells owned by Sinclair Oil and Gas. It was located on the R. E. Hoy farm approximately 200' from the Hoy No. 1 Well, the first well in the Garber-Covington Field.

The original camp complex included the machine shop (nominated property), supply house and office, two doghouses, and company housing and garages for Sinclair employees. All buildings and structures other than the machine shop have either been significantly altered or razed.

The machine shop was the focal point for the Sinclair production camp. The camp crews were in charge of bringing oil and gas to the surface and preparing them for their trip through the pipeline to the refinery. More specifically, the Sinclair employees performed maintenance operations on the wells and pumping units as well as treating, measuring, and

testing the oil and gas before they were run to the pipeline.

The machine shop housed a variety of functions and served as a storage center for tools, parts, and equipment needed to service the Sinclair wells. Activities carried out in the machine shop included welding and forging, cleaning and straightening pipes, and general repair of malfunctioning equipment and well-head machinery.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Hanna Long, July, 1985.

Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

Clark, G. C. and C. L. Cooper. "Kay, Grant, Garfield, and Noble Counties," Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin No. 40, Vol. 2 (July, 1930).

Geographical Data:

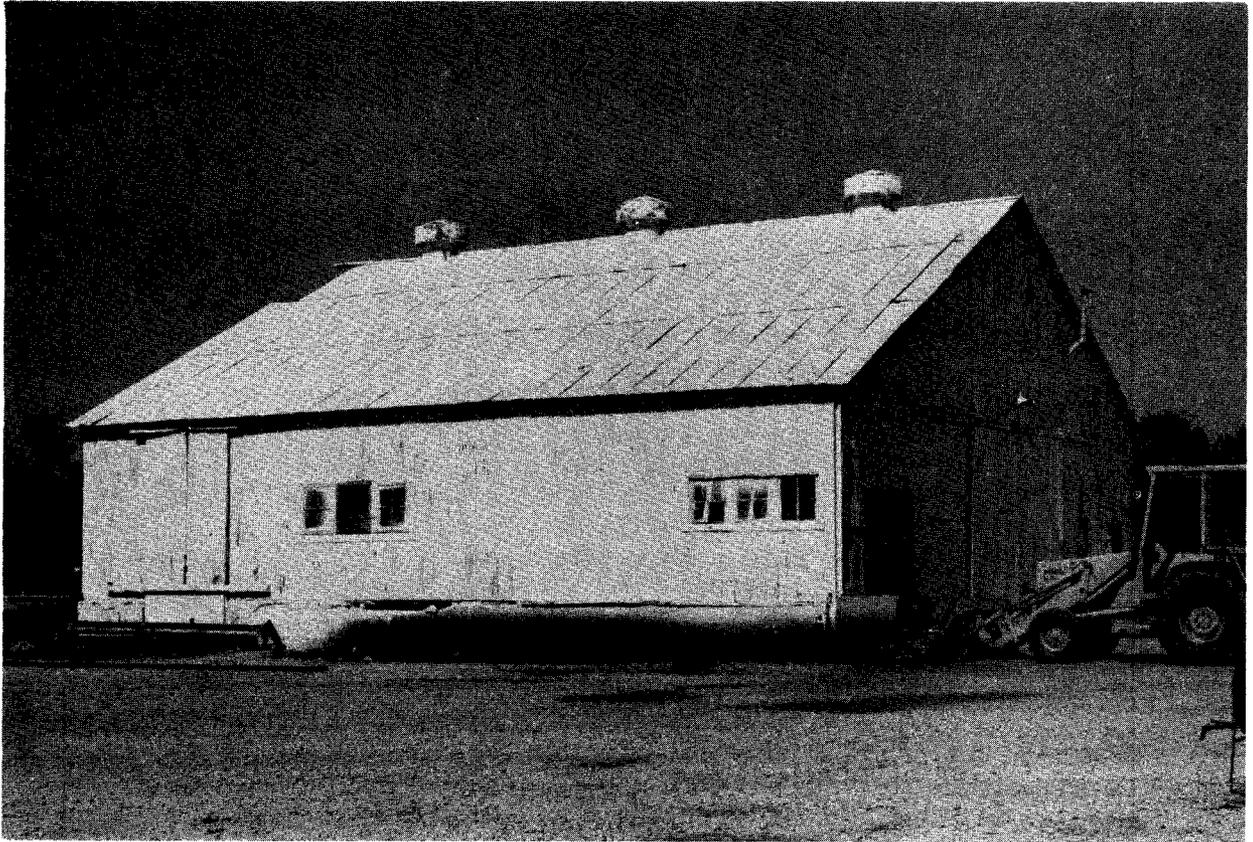
Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Garber, OK

Scale: 1:62,500

UTM: 14/628130/4024180

Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point approximately 600' south and 250' west of the center of the intersection of the north and east section line roads for Section 25, T22N, R4W, proceed due south 55', then due west 55', then due north 55', then due east 55' to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Empire Gas and Fuel Company Compressor Station

Location: Vicinity of Mooreland, OK

Owner: Northwest Central Pipeline Corporation,
No. 1 Williams Center, Tulsa, OK 74172

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Empire Gas and Fuel Company Gas Compressor Station Complex nomination consists of two buildings and one structure: engine room, auxiliary room, and water tower.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1927-1935
Builder/Architect: Empire Gas & Fuel Company
Areas: Industry/Transportation

In 1912 the Empire Gas and Fuel Company was formed as a result of the consolidation of Barnsdall Oil and Indian Territory Illuminating Oil, two of the oldest petroleum firms in Oklahoma at that time. Empire Gas and Fuel became one of the pioneers in the Oklahoma petroleum industry during the next 25 years because it was one of the first companies to establish a geology department for exploration in 1913 and it developed the first petrochemical division based on natural gas in 1927. Empire Gas and Fuel merged with Cities Service in 1929 shortly after it constructed the natural gas compressor station at Mooreland for their trunkline which ran from Pampa, Texas to Kansas City, Missouri.

Because of plummeting petroleum prices in the late 1920s, Empire Gas and Fuel recognized a need to construct long distance pipelines to expand their marketing potential throughout the Midwest. It began work on its 20" natural gas pipeline in 1927 and completed it in 1928. The trunkline ran from Empire's natural gas fields in the Texas Panhandle near Pampa to a refinery in Kansas City, Missouri. The only trunkline booster station to be erected in Oklahoma at that time was at Mooreland. The other gas compressor stations on the Empire pipeline were at Pampa and Higgin, Texas and Ottawa, Kansas. The 20" pipeline was one of the largest carriers of natural gas across northwest Oklahoma during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The original pipeline compressor station complex at Mooreland consisted of an engine room, auxiliary room, water tower, cooling towers, a hotel, and nine shotgun houses. The engine room contained four 8-cylinder Cooper-Bessemer No. 133 piston driven compressor engines each with 1,000 horsepower. The auxiliary room housed two 8-cylinder Cooper-Bessemer Type 80 compressor engines used as back-up for the four main engines.

All but the three nominated properties have been razed or moved from the original complex. The hotel and houses were razed in 1978 and the cooling towers were removed in 1972.

Empire Gas and Fuel merged with Cities Service Gas in 1929. The Mooreland station remained under Cities Service ownership until 1983 when it was purchased by Northwest Central Pipeline Company of Tulsa.

The Empire Gas and Fuel Compressor Station Complex provides a vital educational resource concerning early industrial complexes built during the oil boom periods including design of buildings, use of construction materials, arrangement of buildings and structures, and positioning of the station in relation to pipeline systems.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Pete Alley, December, 1985.

Dolly Robbing, July, 1985.

Uren, Lester Charles. Petroleum Production Engineering. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1939.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Fairvalley SW, OK

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM: 14/482700/4040780--Engine Room

14/482690/4040695--Auxiliary Room

14/482660/4040720--Water Tower

Verbal Boundary:

Engine Room

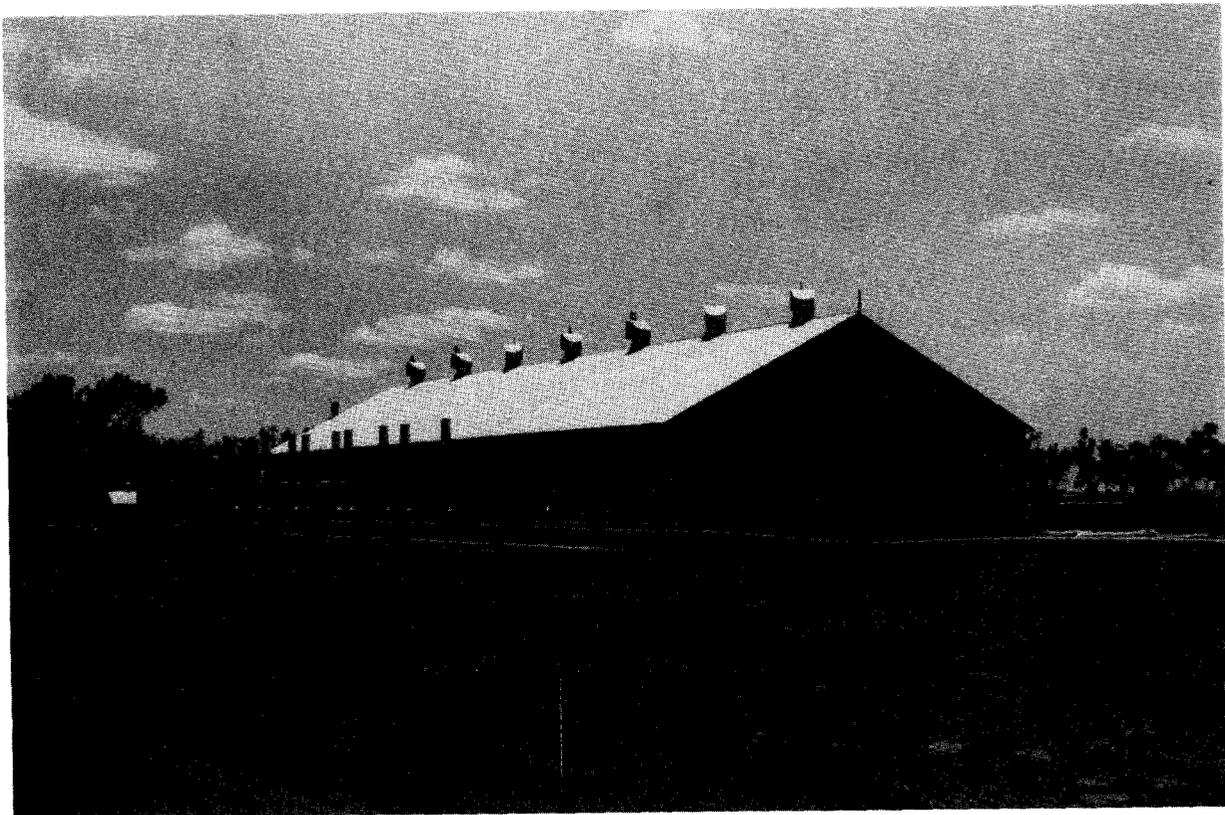
At a point beginning approximately 500' NW of the center of the intersection of Oklahoma Highway No. 50 and the Cities Service Gas Compressor Station Access Road, proceed due north 180', then due west 55', then due south 180', then due east 55' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these said boundaries.

Auxiliary Room

At a point beginning approximately 250' NW of the center of the intersection of Oklahoma Highway No. 50 and the Cities Service Gas Compressor Station Access Road, proceed due east 135', then due north 40', then due west 135', then due south 40' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these said boundaries.

Water Tower

At a point beginning approximately 750' NW of the center of the intersection of Oklahoma Highway No. 50 and the Cities Service Gas Compressor Station Access Road, proceed due north 55', then due east 55', then due south 55', then due west 55' to point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these said boundaries.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

GOVERNMENTAL

Tonkawa City Hall

Location: 117 South Seventh Street, Tonkawa, OK 74653

Owner: City of Tonkawa, 117 South Seventh Street,
Tonkawa, OK 74653

Description: Condition: Excellent

The City Hall of Tonkawa is a two-story, public building with flat roof which is parapeted on all sides except rear. This rectangular-shaped property is approximately 45' x 70' and has a red brick wall finish laid in the running bond with limestone trim painted white. It rests on a concrete block foundation also painted white.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1930
Builder/Architect: Ellis Charles & Co.
(Architects)
L. S. Fisher (Builder)
Areas: Politics/Government/Architecture

Tonkawa was founded in 1894, one year after the Cherokee Outlet was opened for white settlement by the Land Run of 1893. By 1910 its population had reached 1,776 and served primarily as a rural market center for the surrounding agricultural area. During the next decade, Tonkawa's population decreased to 1,448, however, the opening of the Tonkawa Oil Field, approximately three miles south of the town, in 1921 changed the economic, social, and political structure of the small agrarian-oriented community.

The Tonkawa Field was one of the most productive pools in Oklahoma's petroleum history averaging 30,000 barrels of crude oil per acre over a producing area which covered eight square miles. During the period between 1920 and 1930, Tonkawa's population more than doubled to 3,311.

Community services of the small agricultural town were sorely lacking as the oil boom transients and "boomchasers" poured into the area. Housing, water supplies, health care facilities, and law enforcement were of the utmost importance to serve the burgeoning population. Illegal activities such as gambling, prostitution, robbery, and other forms of vice ran rampant during the boom era. It was reported that crime was so prevalent in the Tonkawa Oil Field that prisoners were often chained to telephone poles because no other facilities were available (Franks, The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry, pp. 97-98).

The City Hall of Tonkawa was the first government building erected in the town as a result of the oil boom. It played a vital role in the political and social history of the community because of the need for law enforcement during an era when crime and violence flourished and was a way of life in the boomtowns. As the boom subsided by the late 1920s and early 1930s, a more stable population replaced the earlier transients. The City Hall of Tonkawa has remained a significant part of the Tonkawa community for more than 62 years making it the oldest continuously operating local government building in the Tonkawa Oil Field region.

The City Hall of Tonkawa displays several Gothic Revival features including the polychromatic appearance produced by the use of contrasting brick and limestone materials, Tudor arched entryway with stepped wall buttresses and battlemented crowns, stepped parapet in front and crenellated parapets on sides, decorative bands of limestone on facade which feature miniature trefoils and finial-like elements, and limestone hood molds with corbel stops crowning openings in all sides except rear. Additional decoration is provided by the limestone lug sills, rowlock brick course surrounding Tudor arch, soldier brick course above first story rear openings, and a modest limestone cornice and water table.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Dr. William Corbett, July, 1985.
Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, pp. 97-98.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Tonkawa, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/651155/4060210
Verbal Boundary: Lots 15-16, Block 43, Original
Townsite of Tonkawa, Oklahoma.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

SITES

R. E. Hoy #1 Oil Well

Location: Vicinity of Covington, OK

Owner: ARCO Oil and Gas Company, Rural Route #1,
P.O. Box 86, Covington, OK 73730

Description: Condition: Excellent

The R. E. Hoy No. 1 Oil Well was drilled in September of 1916 on the R. E. Hoy Farm approximately five miles south of Garber and fourteen miles east of Enid. It is located in the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25, Township 22 North, Range 4 West. The well was completed in the Hoy sand in the interval from 1138-50' for an initial production of 90 barrels of crude oil per day. The Hoy No. 1 was drilled by cable tools and completion was open hole with casing set at the top of the producing formation. It had four sets of casing which were not cemented. The well was cleaned out in 1928 and again in 1941.

The Hoy No. 1 continued under primary production until 1940 when secondary methods were employed including gas injection from 1941 to 1948 and waterflooding since 1948.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1916-1928
Builder/Architect: Harry Sinclair (Driller)
Areas: Industrial

M. C. and Bert Garber, general store operators in the town of Garber, obtained some leases in 1915 in the Billings area and drilled a well that became a small producer. Stimulated by their initial success, the Garber Brothers hired Dorsey Hager, a California geologist, who had come to Tulsa seeking work in the Oklahoma oil fields. Hager began exploration work on a block of leases owned by the Garbers, one of which was on the R. E. Hoy farm, approximately midway between Garber and Covington.

Based on his geological research, Hager was certain that oil existed in the area and suggested a drilling site to Harry Sinclair in the Northeast corner of Section 25, Township 22 North, Range 4 West. Sinclair was pessimistic about the potential of the site, but was under contract to the Garber Brothers to do their drilling.

The Hoy well test came in on Sunday, September 10, 1916. About 4:00 a.m. it began flowing at ten minute intervals. From approximately 1,150' down, the oil forced its way to the surface in spouts that almost reached the top of the wooden

derrick. The well was completed in a new producing horizon with an initial production of 90 barrels of crude per day. That new horizon was to become one of the eleven sand formations that eventually produced in the Garber Field and was thereafter known as the "Hoy Sand" because of its discovery on the Hoy farm. According to two sources (Clark and Franks), the Hoy No. 1 Well was the first to be discovered based on geological findings which lent considerable credibility to the geology profession and resulted in petroleum companies establishing geology divisions within their corporate structure.

The Hoy No. 1 Well ushered in the Garber Field which by late 1917 had a daily output averaging 2,000 barrels. By 1918 there were 760 producing wells in the Garber Field and in 1919 daily production averaged 8,000 barrels. The Garber Field production peaked in November of 1925 with 71,875 barrels of crude oil per day. Cumulative production by the end of 1925 had reached 16.8 million barrels.

Because of Sinclair Oil and Gas Company's success with the Hoy No. 1 Well, the Garber Field attracted several of the major companies and independent operators including Roxana Petroleum, Healdton Oil and Gas, Cosden Oil and Gas, Marland Oil, and Atlantic Petroleum. Furthermore, the Garber Field led to the establishment of the Champlin Oil Company, which was to become one of Oklahoma's most successful petroleum operations.

Major Bibliographical References:

Clark, James A. The Chronological History of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries. Houston: Clark Book Co., 1963, p. 112.

Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, pp. 108-109.

"Field Description and History," Unpublished ms., ARCO Oil and Gas Company, n.d.

Rister, Carl Coke. Oil! Titan of the Southwest. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949, p. 139.

Clark, G. C. and C. L. Cooper. "Kay, Grant, Garfield and Noble Counties." Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin 40 (March, 1927), pp. 89-90.

Personal Interview: Hanna Long, July, 1985.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: Less than one acre

Quadrangle Name: Garber, OK

Scale: 1:62,500

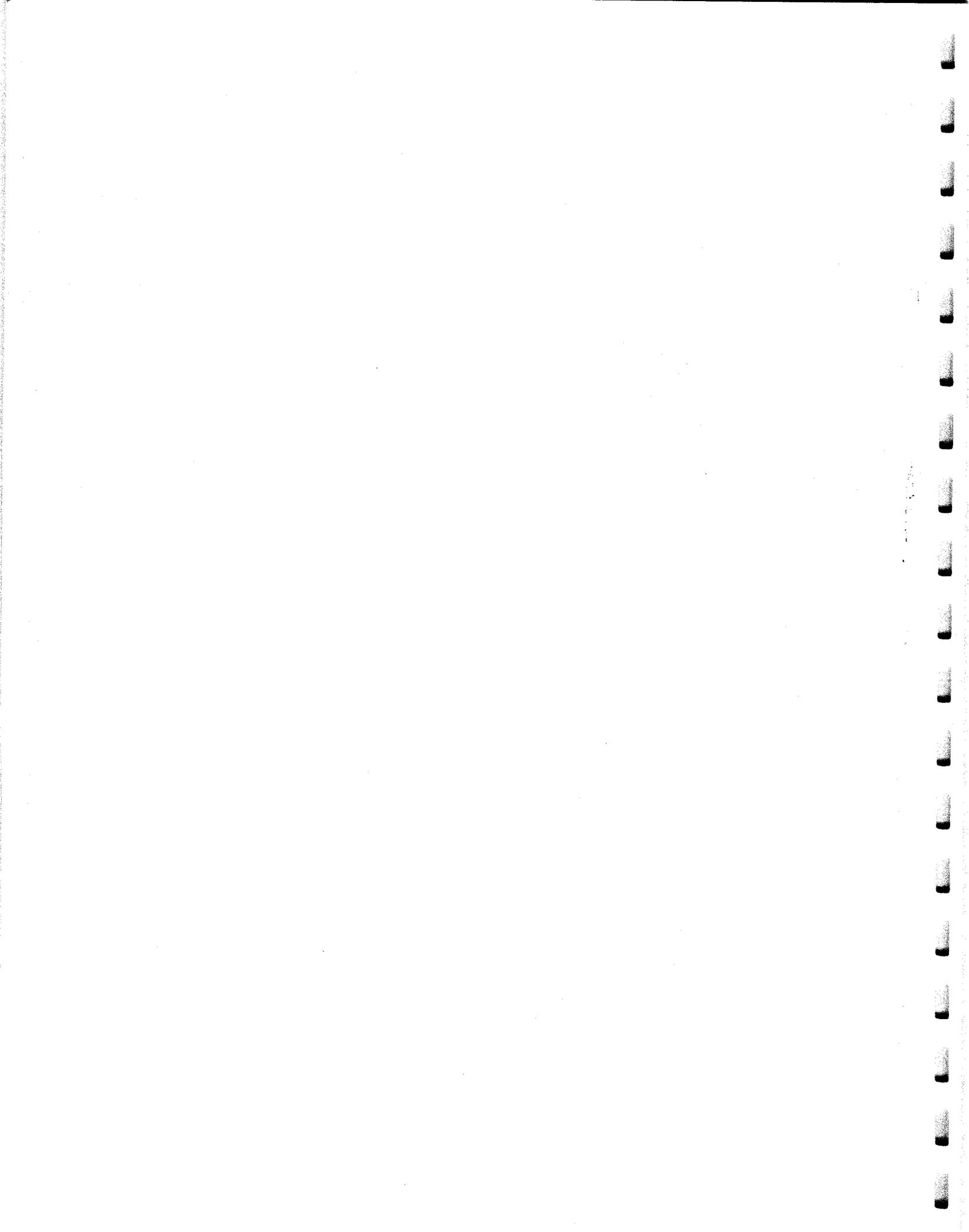
UTM: 14/628060/4024240

Verbal Boundary:

At a point beginning approximately 100' south and 100' west of the center of the intersection of the north and east section line roads for Section 25, T22N, R4W, proceed due south 30', then due west 30', then due north 30', then due east 30' to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.



Summary and Recommendations



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior survey work in Study Unit II had uncovered eight historic properties related to the energy theme, one of which had received National Register designation --E. W. Marland Mansion in Ponca City (Table 1 in Chapter 1). The Marland Mansion was the residence of E. W. Marland, pioneer petroleum industrialist, who founded the Marland Refining Company and opened several oil fields in north central Oklahoma. The remaining seven properties listed on the O.L.I. were a mixture of types located in four counties. They included another property associated with E. W. Marland (Marland Estate Stables in Ponca City); two properties in Enid associated with H. H. Champlin, founder of Champlin Petroleum Company (Champlin Home and Champlin Refinery); a third property in Enid associated with Charles Knox, founder of Knox Refining Company (Knox Building); a site of an oil field in Kay County near Tonkawa (Three Sands); a historic service station in Ellis County (Flight Service Station); and an oil supply station in Harper County. This preliminary search gave the project staff some initial indication of the types of historic resources they might expect to find in Study Unit II. Six of the eight previously identified resources were located in two counties in the eastern part of the study unit where a majority of the historic petroleum fields were opened (Kay and Garfield). The other two energy-related properties were located in Harper and Ellis Counties, two of the westernmost counties in the study unit, where little petroleum activity occurred during the chronological limits of the project.

In classifying the 58 O.L.I. properties identified and evaluated in Study Unit II, buildings ranked first with a total of 36, or 62%; structures with 18, or 31%; and sites with 4, or 7%, ranked second and third. No historic

objects were listed on the O.L.I. In regard to property types, almost one-third (32.8%) were industrial-related buildings, structures, and sites. Recreational/educational properties (Lew Wentz Camp) were second (29.3%) followed by dwellings (17.2%) and commercial (12.1%). The remaining properties were related to government (two city halls), fraternal orders (one Masonic Temple and one Oddfellows Lodge) and schools (one boom era school) for a total of five, or 8.6%. Over one-half of the O.L.I. properties were constructed during the 1920-1929 period (57%). The 1930-1939 era produced 36.2%. The remainder of the properties were built during the period immediately following statehood, 1907-1919 (7%). There were no nominations from the pre-statehood time frame (Table 2).

From the O.L.I. list, 21 properties were determined eligible for National Register nomination. This figure represented slightly more than one-third of the O.L.I. total (36.2%). Approximately 90% of the properties nominated to the National Register were classified as buildings. The other 10% were either structures or sites. Industrial-related properties accounted for slightly more than one-half of the National Register nominations (52.4%). The next highest property type was dwellings (33.3%), followed by commercial (9.5%) and government (4.8%). The 1920-1929 period yielded 90% of National Register nominations. The only other time period represented was the 1907-1919 era with two, or 10% (Table 2).

Statistical analysis of survey results indicate that substantial numbers of historic resources associated with the petroleum industry had retained their historic and/or architectural integrity. Furthermore, those historic properties related to the petroleum industry consisted of a wide variety of buildings, structures, and sites. Included were a gas processing plant, a production camp machine shop, a natural gas compressor station, a multi-

Table 2
 Statistical Results of RP3 Survey
 STUDY UNIT II

Classification	O.L.I.	N.R.H.P.
Buildings	36	19
Structures	18	1
Sites	4	1
Objects	0	0
Property Types	O.L.I.	N.R.H.P.
Industrial	19	11
Commercial	7	2
Dwellings	10	7
Churches	1	0
Schools	0	0
Fraternal Lodges	2	0
Government	2	1
Recreational/Educational	17	0
Period of Construction	O.L.I.	N.R.H.P.
Pre-Statehood	0	0
1907 - 1919	4	2
1920 - 1929	33	19
1930 - 1939	21	0

purpose pipeline pumping terminal, and the first oil well in the Garber Field. The overwhelming number of properties (19/21) identified from the 1920-1929 era can be attributed to the Garber and Tonkawa booms which reached their peak during the 1920s. It is somewhat surprising that only two properties originated in the 1907-1919 time frame because that was when several fields in the study unit were opened including Ponca (1910), Newkirk-Mervine (1913), Blackwell (1914), and Billings (1917). These fields, however, were much smaller both in areal coverage and total production.

In examining the National Register nominations from a spatial perspective, four counties were designated as high priority counties after completion of the reconnaissance survey. Selection of these counties was based on the location of the thirteen producing pools in the four easternmost counties (Kay, Garfield, Grant, and Noble). Sixteen of the twenty-one National Register nominations were found in the high priority counties. Kay, where a majority of the north central Oklahoma oil pools were located; and Garfield, where the Garber Field was discovered, were the most productive. Woodward and Harper, two of the low priority counties, generated the other five nominations. These five properties were related to the pipeline companies which built booster stations in western Oklahoma to help transport petroleum products from Texas to refineries or marketing outlets in Missouri and Illinois. Grant and Noble, two of the four high priority counties, produced no National Register nominations. This was surprising because considerable petroleum activity occurred in each of these counties during the 1920s (Table 3).

Six of the eight Kay County properties were located in Ponca City, the center of oil field activity for north central Oklahoma and the base for several oil field companies including Marland Oil. The other two were identified in Tonkawa, also a node of boom development because of its close proximity to

Table 3

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY COUNTY

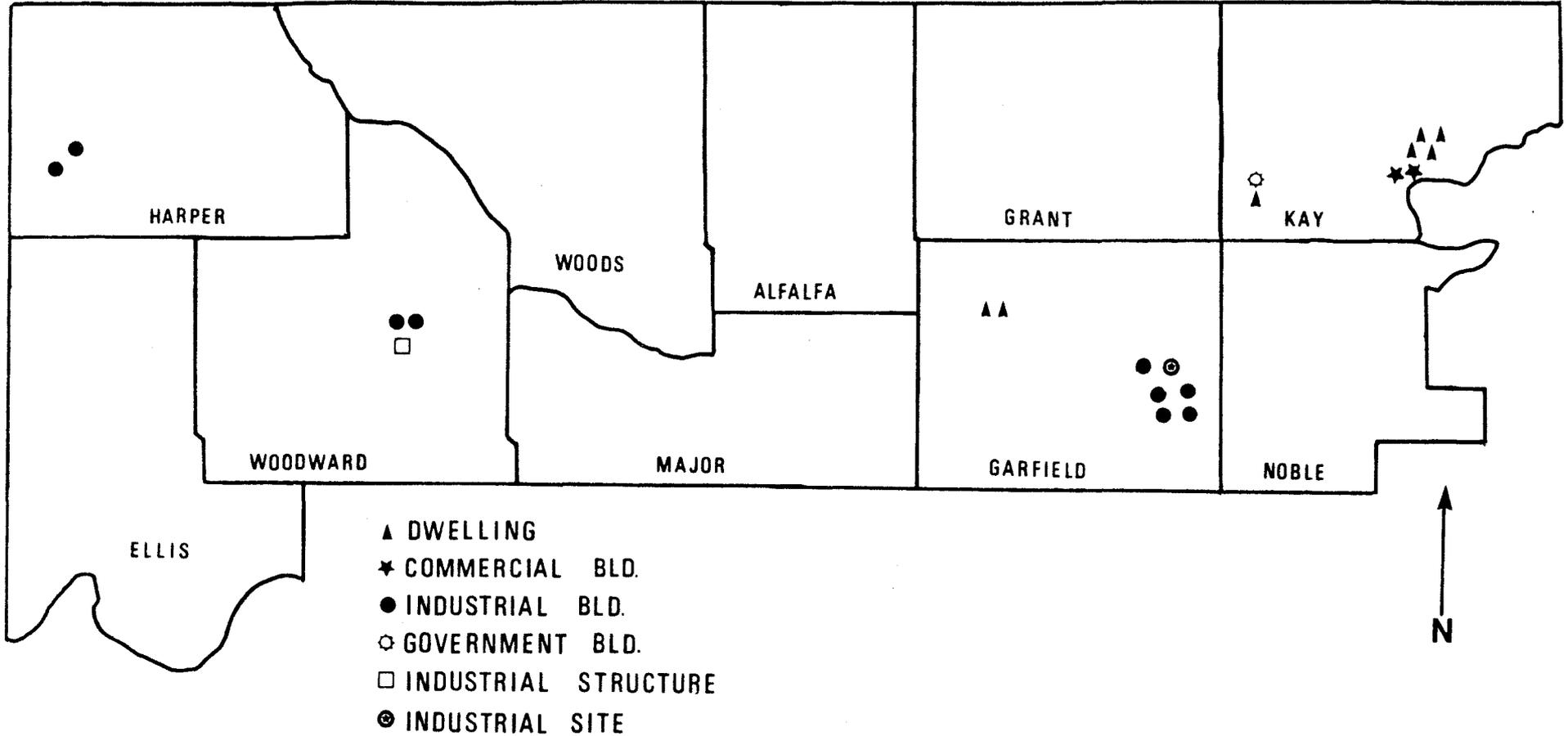
STUDY UNIT II

Name	Number	Property Type
Kay	8	5 Dwellings 2 Commercial Buildings 1 Government Building
Garfield	8	5 Industrial Buildings 2 Dwellings 1 Industrial Site
Woodward	3	2 Industrial Buildings 1 Industrial Structure
Harper	2	2 Industrial Buildings
Alfalpa	0	
Grant	0	
Woods	0	
Ellis	0	
Noble	0	
Major	0	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

RP3

STUDY UNIT II



the Tonkawa, or Three Sands Field.

All Garfield County nominations were found in either Enid (2) or in the heart of the Garber Field (6), approximately halfway between the communities of Garber and Covington (Figure 5).

Areal coverage of Study Unit II included 6,663 square miles at the reconnaissance level and 3,754 square miles at the intensive level for a total of 10,417 square miles.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

As was the case with Study Unit V in 1984, one of the major problems faced by the project staff was the extensive area of Study Unit II. The thematic and chronological elements of the RP3 plan does provide limits on the type of properties and time frame of properties to be surveyed. On the other hand, the magnitude of a ten county study unit is overwhelming when one begins to examine the archival materials as well as surveying the area even on a reconnaissance basis.

As in 1984, there was a certain degree of overlap between energy and the other RP3 themes, especially industrial. The latter theme was being studied by the Department of History at Oklahoma State University. Because of frequent contact with the coordinator of the industrial project, I was able to keep him informed of the industrial properties identified under the energy theme.

A problem encountered in Study Unit II which we did not experience in Study Unit V was that two major oil boomtowns which emerged in the 1920s were now "ghost towns." Kaw City in Kay County was flooded with the construction of the Kaw Dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the 1960s. And Three Sands, located on the county line between Kay and Noble Counties, had

deteriorated to nothing more than a few building foundations. According to Morris' Ghost Towns of Oklahoma, these two oil field communities once boasted of extensive commercial districts, social institutions such as schools and churches, and several industrial properties. These two communities could have proven to be rich in energy-related historic resources had they survived into the 1980s.

One field worker appeared frustrated during the latter part of the survey because such few energy-related properties existed in two of the high priority counties (Grant and Garfield). In contrast, the field worker assigned to Kay and Noble Counties, the other two top priority counties, was somewhat overwhelmed by the number and quality of resources found. Consequently, the field worker, who was assigned to the six low priority counties, was shifted to Kay and Noble Counties once the reconnaissance survey was completed.

Minor problems resulted from lack of attention to detail while in the field. A few properties required additional archival research, field work, and telephone interviews. Heavy vegetation during the summer months as well as muddy roads prevented field workers from covering some of the area. These problems were resolved by further field work during the fall months after freezing and drying conditions occurred.

In conclusion, the Study Unit II project was generally a much smoother operation than Study Unit V. The project staff profitted from our first RP3 program experience in 1984. Field workers were more familiar with the RP3 plan and had a better sense of how to identify and evaluate energy-related resources. We also became more selective in our resource evaluation process. Local informants were more enthusiastic and cooperative than in 1984 and we received more input from local groups such as county and city historical societies.

Several of these matters will be addressed in the section on recommendations.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Kay and Garfield Counties proved to be an unusually fruitful areas for historic buildings, structures, and sites related to the petroleum industry of the 1920's boom era. A noteworthy aspect of the survey was the number of properties representative of the different stages of the petroleum industry. A few examples demonstrate the broad spectrum of property types:

- a. The discovery well in the Garber Field (R. E. Hoy No. 1) which was also recorded as the first well in Oklahoma to be drilled based on findings by a professional geologist.
- b. The only gas processing plant in the Garber Field (Sinclair Gas Plant No. 6). It performs much the same function today as it did when first opened in 1921.
- c. The first production company camp in the Garber Field constructed by Sinclair Oil and Gas Company. Unfortunately, only one building retained its historic/architectural integrity (Sinclair Machine Shop).
- d. The only natural gas compressor station operated by Empire Gas and Fuel Company, one of the pioneer petroleum firms in Oklahoma.
- e. The only Phillips Pipeline Booster Station in northwest Oklahoma. It served the multi-purpose pipeline which ran from Borger, Texas to Kansas City, Missouri.

Equally outstanding were the residences associated with petroleum executives, especially those who worked for Marland Oil during its heyday in the 1920s. All of these individuals played important roles in the various divisions of the Marland Company, some served as Vice-Presidents. Examples includ-

ed the Sheldon, Lucas, Cleary, Alcorn, and von der Gracht Homes in Ponca City. Additional dwellings associated with petroleum families were the McKee Home in Tonkawa and the Eason Home in Enid.

Boom town development spawned more buildings to cope with increased economic, commercial, and political activity. The number of boom town buildings surveyed was substantial, but due to alterations and deterioration, only three retained their integrity -- two 1920s commercial structures financed by E. W. Marland in Ponca City and the Tonkawa City Hall erected as a result of boom town evolution. Only a few boom town churches and schools were identified, especially when compared to the number and quality nominated from Study Unit V. Perhaps the lack of historic boom town properties can be attributed, in part, to the fact that several of the boom towns no longer exist, e.g., Kaw City and Three Sands.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RP3 PROJECT ON ENERGY

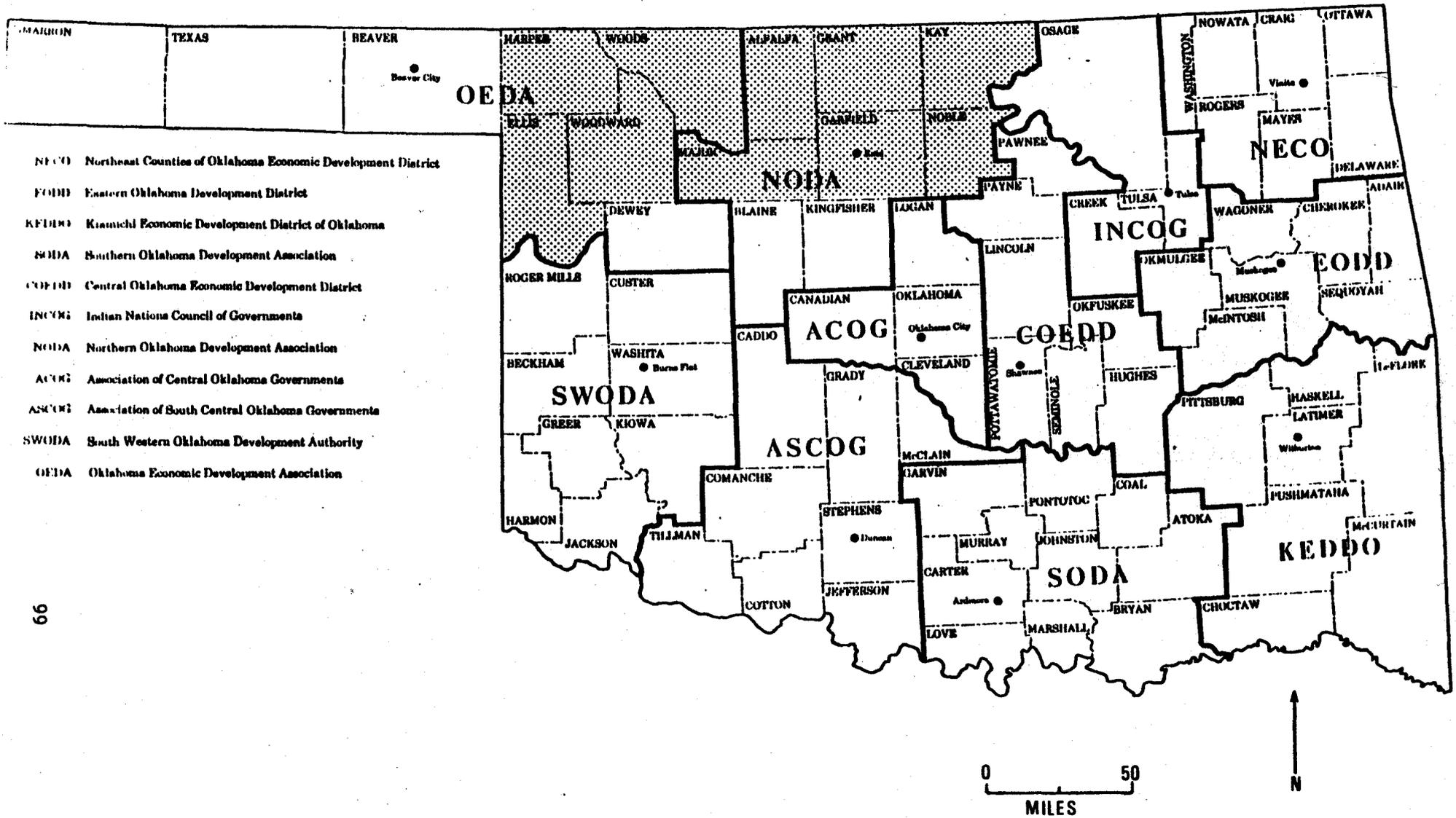
Based on the results of the "Historic Resources Associated With Energy Development in Northwest Oklahoma: 1910-1930" RP3 project, the following recommendations are offered:

- (1) Continuation of the energy theme to other study units in Oklahoma, especially Study Units III, IV, and VI. This recommendation is based on historic context background material gathered for Oklahoma energy development in other areas of the state beyond Study Unit II. Study Units III and VI contain significant petroleum fields and Study Unit IV contains significant coal mines. Furthermore, the evaluation process has strengthened the credibility of energy as a viable theme because it has played such an important role in the economic, industrial, and social history of the state.

- (2) In the analysis of historic resources in Study Unit II, the energy theme included only petroleum-related properties because petroleum was the dominant form of energy in south central Oklahoma. It is recommended that additional non-renewable resources pertinent to energy in Oklahoma will need to be incorporated in Study Units III and IV where coal production has been a historically significant energy source. This recommendation is also based on historic context background data on Oklahoma energy resources.
- (3) More involvement in the energy theme by petroleum companies, petroleum-related organizations, and interested individuals in identifying the kinds of historic properties associated with energy and suitable protective measures to be taken. One example of a petroleum company to be encouraged in preservation planning is Atlantic-Richfield Corporation (ARCO) which has an excellent record in Oklahoma in terms of preservation interest and cooperative relationships. Their Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 was placed on the National Register in 1980 and they take great pride in the historic value of this industrial complex as well as maintaining its historic integrity. ARCO owns two properties (Sinclair Gas Plant No. 6 and R. E. Hoy No. 1 Well) which were nominated to the National Register from Study Unit II. They should be encouraged to follow protective measures for these properties similar to those they practiced for the Drumright plant. One organization which has assumed an active role in the petroleum heritage of Oklahoma is the Oklahoma-Kansas Oil and Gas Association. It should likewise be contacted to help in the planning process concerning energy resources in Oklahoma.

- (4) Integration of the results of the RP3 project into the overall comprehensive plans of city and regional agencies located in Study Unit II as well as state and federal agencies which have activities in the area under consideration. Copies of this report should be disseminated to city planning departments in Ponca City, Enid, and Tonkawa. Reports should also be distributed to the sub-state planning agencies represented in Study Unit II. These agencies serve as coordination points and clearinghouses for federal, state, and local issues, programs, and activities. Two have counties located in Study Unit II (Figure 6). Six of the ten counties are in NODA (Northern Oklahoma Development Association) and four in OEDA (Oklahoma Economic Development Association). Finally, the Oklahoma Department of Economic and Community Affairs (DECA) should be apprised of the results of the RP3 program on energy development, especially the Oklahoma Main Street Program Coordinator.
- (5) Results should be reported to local historical societies, local preservation commissions, and any other private organization interested in preservation planning. This type of information would be valuable for coordination of local preservation planning, especially in setting priorities and goals.
- (6) Reports should be made available to property owners, realtor associations, and real estate developers in the affected study unit to make them aware of preservation efforts at the local level and the number and types of historic resources in their respective communities.
- (7) Development of educational programs in Study Unit II to create a regional awareness of the historic significance of petroleum. This

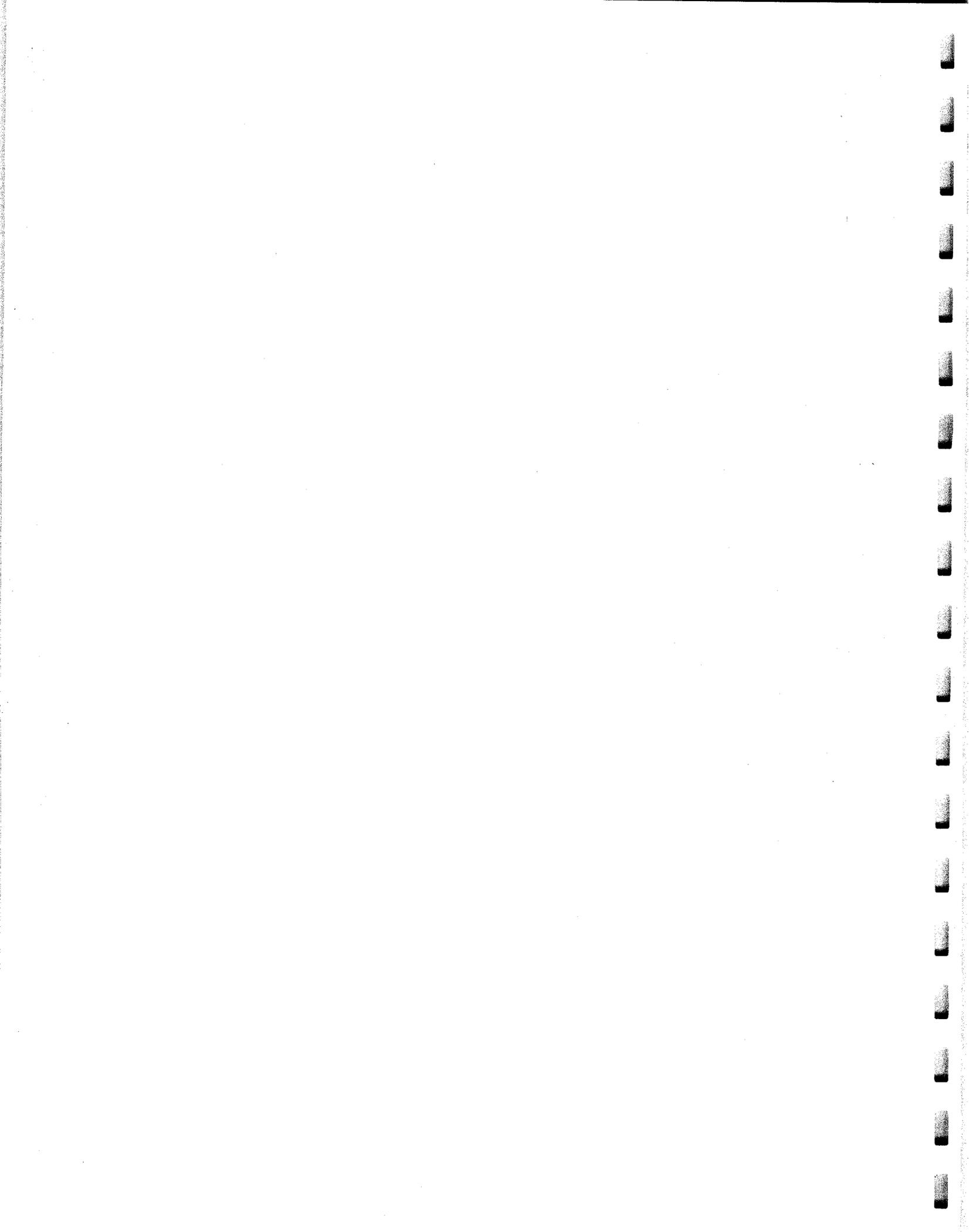
RELATIONSHIP OF RP-3 STUDY UNIT TO SUB-STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS



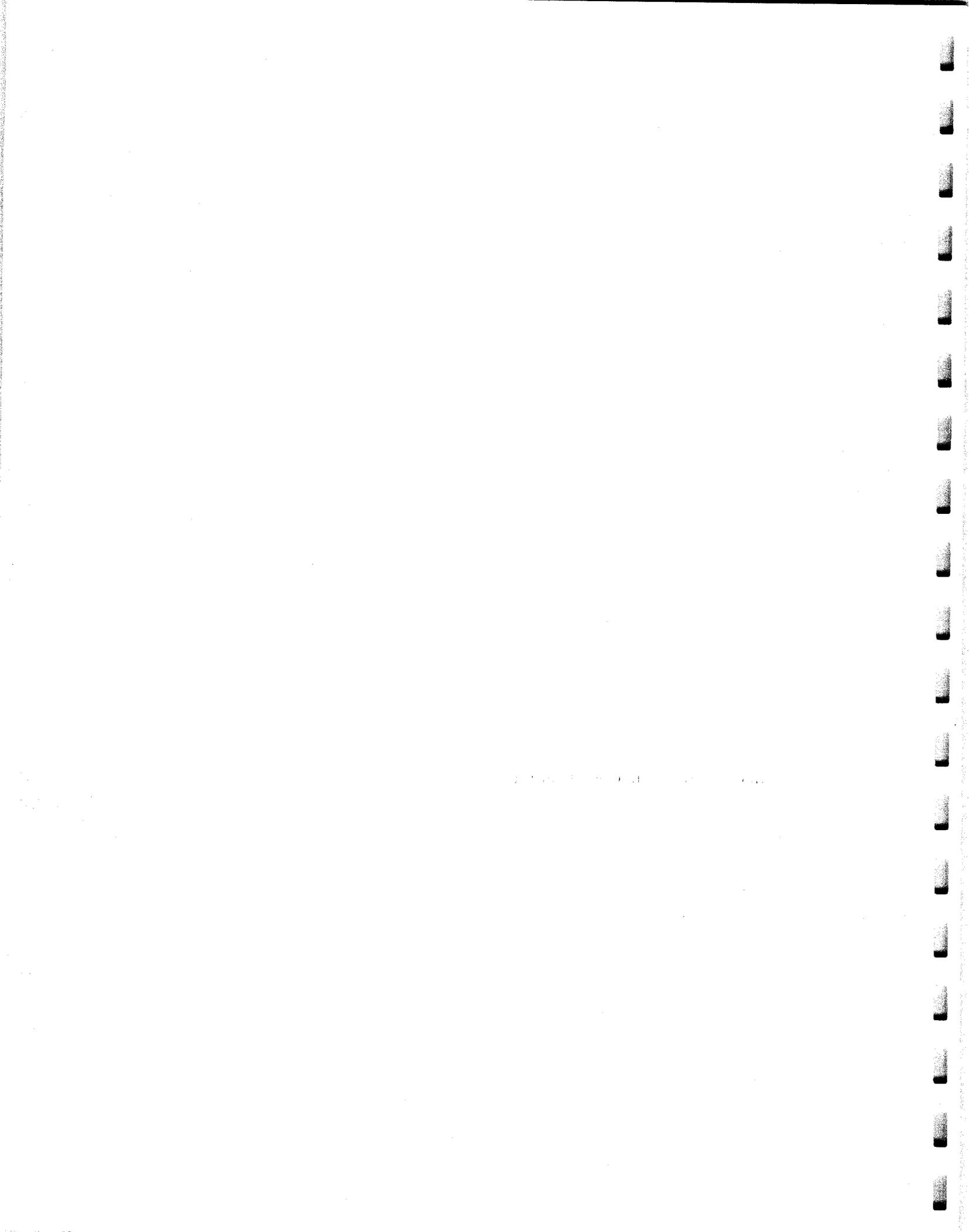
type of activity was completed in 1981 as a follow-up to a preservation planning project in the Cushing Oil Field. Funded by public agencies (National Endowment for the Humanities and the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities) and private monies from two energy companies (Williams Brothers and Sun Industries), a series of interpretive programs was produced and presented in four oil field communities. Slide/tape packages and a walking/driving tour map and text were presented and distributed to public schools, municipal libraries, and senior citizen's centers. This type of program is valuable in placing the significance of petroleum into the historic context of Oklahoma and the important part a particular study unit played in the petroleum history of Oklahoma.

- (8) Evaluate the interrelationships between energy and the other ten themes designated by the State Historic Preservation Office. It is apparent that energy is closely related to the industrial, commercial, and urban themes. Some type of coordination is needed in order to determine the historical relationships between these related themes and how RP3 projects covering individual themes fit into the overall comprehensive preservation plan for Oklahoma which includes all eleven themes.
- (9) Promote interdisciplinary research for the development of historic contexts for the energy theme. Disciplines should include historians (urban/social/economic), geographers (cultural/historical/urban), petroleum geologists, and industrial archeologists. This recommendation would provide fresh perspectives and new insights to the theme.

(10) Finally, Oklahoma with its large reserves of crude oil and natural gas must be considered as a major energy producing state for many decades to come. Petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids have always and continue to dominate the energy industry in Oklahoma. These minerals account for more than 90 percent of both the value of the state's mineral wealth and its mining employment. Oklahoma's energy history is so closely interwoven into its entire past that this theme must be given continued consideration in the formulation of a comprehensive preservation plan for the state. If this second RP3 project on energy is to serve as a predictive model, it is recommended that energy be made a permanent part of resource protection planning in the future because so many historic resources, directly or indirectly, are related to energy development in the state. How to deal with this theme now will provide future generations of Oklahomans an opportunity to plan more effectively in regard to the preservation of historic and cultural resources associated with energy development.



Bibliography



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Those sources found to be most helpful are marked with an asterisk.

Theses and Dissertations

- *DeBerry, Drue Lemuel. "The Ethos of the Oklahoma Oil Boom Frontier, 1905-1929." Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1970.
- *Forbes, Charles G. "The Origin and Early Development of the Oil Industry in Oklahoma." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1939.
- *Gilbert, James L. "Three Sands: Oklahoma Oil Field and Community of the 1920s." Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1967.
- Parker, Albert Raymond. "Life and Labor in the Mid-Continent Oil Fields, 1859-1954." Ph.D. Disertation, University of Oklahoma, 1951.
- Pratt, Ernest S. "The Tonkawa Field of North Central Oklahoma." Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1923.
- *Turner, Alvin O. "The Regulation of the Oklahoma Oil Industry." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1977.

Newspapers

Blackwell Morning Tribune.

Ponca City News.

Tonkawa News.

Published Material

American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Trek of the Oil Finders: A History of Exploration for Petroleum. Tulsa: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1975.

. Structure of Typical American Oil Fields. Vol. I, London: Thomas Murby and Co., 1929.

- Anderson, Robert O. Fundamentals of the Petroleum Industry. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984.
- Ball, Max. This Fascinating Oil Business. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1940.
- Baker, Ron. A Primer of Oilwell Drilling. Austin: Petroleum Extension Service, University of Texas, 1979.
- Bass, Henry B. "Herbert Hiram Champlin." Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 33 (No. 1), Spring, 1955, pp. 43-48.
- Clark, J. Stanley. The Oil Century: From the Drake Well to the Conservation Era. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.
- *Clark, James A. The Chronological History of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries. Houston: Clark Book Company, 1963.
- *Clark, G. C. and Cooper, C. L. "Kay, Grant, Garfield, and Noble Counties." Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin No. 40, Vol. 2 (July, 1930), pp. 67-105.
- Clark, G. C. and Aurin, F. L. "The Tonkawa Field, Oklahoma," Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Vol. X (1926), pp. 885-91.
- Craighead, David. "Treasure in the Redbeds," Oklahoma Today, XVI (1966), pp. 22-25.
- Continental Oil Company. Conoco: The First One Hundred Years. New York: Dell Publishing Company, 1975.
- Crumley, Russell W. Roughneck. Evanston: Row Peterson and Company, 1941.
- Ezell, John Samuel. Innovations in Energy: The Story of Kerr-McGee. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979.
- Finney, Frank F., Sr. "The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company." Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Summer, 1959), pp. 149-61.
- *Forbes, Gerald. Flush Production: The Epic of Oil in the Gulf-Southwest. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

- _____. "Southwestern Oil Boom Towns." Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 18, No. 4 (1939), pp. 393-400.
- *Franks, Kenny A. The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.
- _____. Early Oklahoma Oil: A Photographic History. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1981.
- _____. The Rush Begins: A History of the Red Fork, Cleveland and Glenn Pool Oil Fields. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1984.
- *Fundamentals of Petroleum. Austin: Petroleum Extension Service, University of Texas, 1981.
- Garvin, C.C., Jr. "New Directions in the Energy Industry." Exxon, Vol. 20, No. 2, 1981.
- *Glasscock, Carl B. Then Came Oil: The Story of the Last Frontier. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1938.
- Gregory, Robert. Oil in Oklahoma. Muskogee: Leake Industries, 1976.
- Hasterman, J. F. "The Tonkawa Oil and Gas Field, Oklahoma," Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, VIII (1924), pp. 284-300.
- *Johnson, Kenneth S., et. al. Geology and Earth Resources of Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1972.
- Keso, Edward E. "The Old and New Oil Field Community." Journal of Geography, Vol. 38 (No. 4), 1939, pp. 156-163.
- Knowles, Ruth Sheldon. The Greatest Gamblers: The Epic of American Oil Exploration. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1959.
- *Lage, Gerald M., Ronald L. Moomaw, and Larkin Warner. A Profile of Oklahoma: Economic Development 1950-1975. Oklahoma City: Frontiers of Science Foundation, 1977.
- *Lagenkamp, Robert D. The Illustrated Petroleum Reference Dictionary. Tulsa: Petroleum Publishing Company, 1980.

- Lambert, Paul F. and Kenny A. Franks, eds., Voices from the Oil Fields. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984.
- Litton, Gaston. History of Oklahoma. 4 Vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1957.
- McCaslin, Leigh S., Jr. "Southwest Quickly Dominated Nation's Petroleum Supply," The Oil and Gas Journal, L (May Supplement 1951), pp. 258-305.
- _____. "Southwest, U.S.A.--Birthplace of Rotary Drilling," The Oil and Gas Journal, L (May Supplement 1951), pp. 222-251.
- *Mills-Bullard, Bess, ed., "Digest of Oklahoma Oil and Gas Fields." Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin No. 40, Vol. 1 (July, 1928), pp. 101-276.
- Minerals in the Economy of Oklahoma. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Mines, United States Department of the Interior, 1978.
- *Morris, John W. Ghost Towns of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.
- *_____, ed. Drill Bits, Picks, and Shovels: A History of Mineral Resources in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1982.
- *_____, ed. Cities of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.
- *Morris, John W., et.al. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.
- "Oil and Gas in Oklahoma." Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin No. 40, Vol. 2 (July, 1930).
- Peattie, Roderick. "Hunting Oil in Oklahoma." Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 129 (No. 5), 1922, pp. 630-641.
- Redfield, John S. Mineral Resources in Oklahoma. Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1927.

Rinehart, Ira. "Survey of Northern Oklahoma Fields," The Oil and Gas Journal, XXI (September 21, 1922), pp. 94-102.

*Rister, Carl Coke. Oil! Titan of the Southwest. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949.

*Sinclair Oil and Gas Company. A Great Name in Oil: Sinclair Through Fifty Years. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966.

Tait, Samuel W. The Wildcatters: An Informal History of Oil-Hunting In America. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1946.

Uren, Lester Charles. Petroleum Production Engineering: Oil Field Exploration. New York: McGraw-Hill Company, 1939.

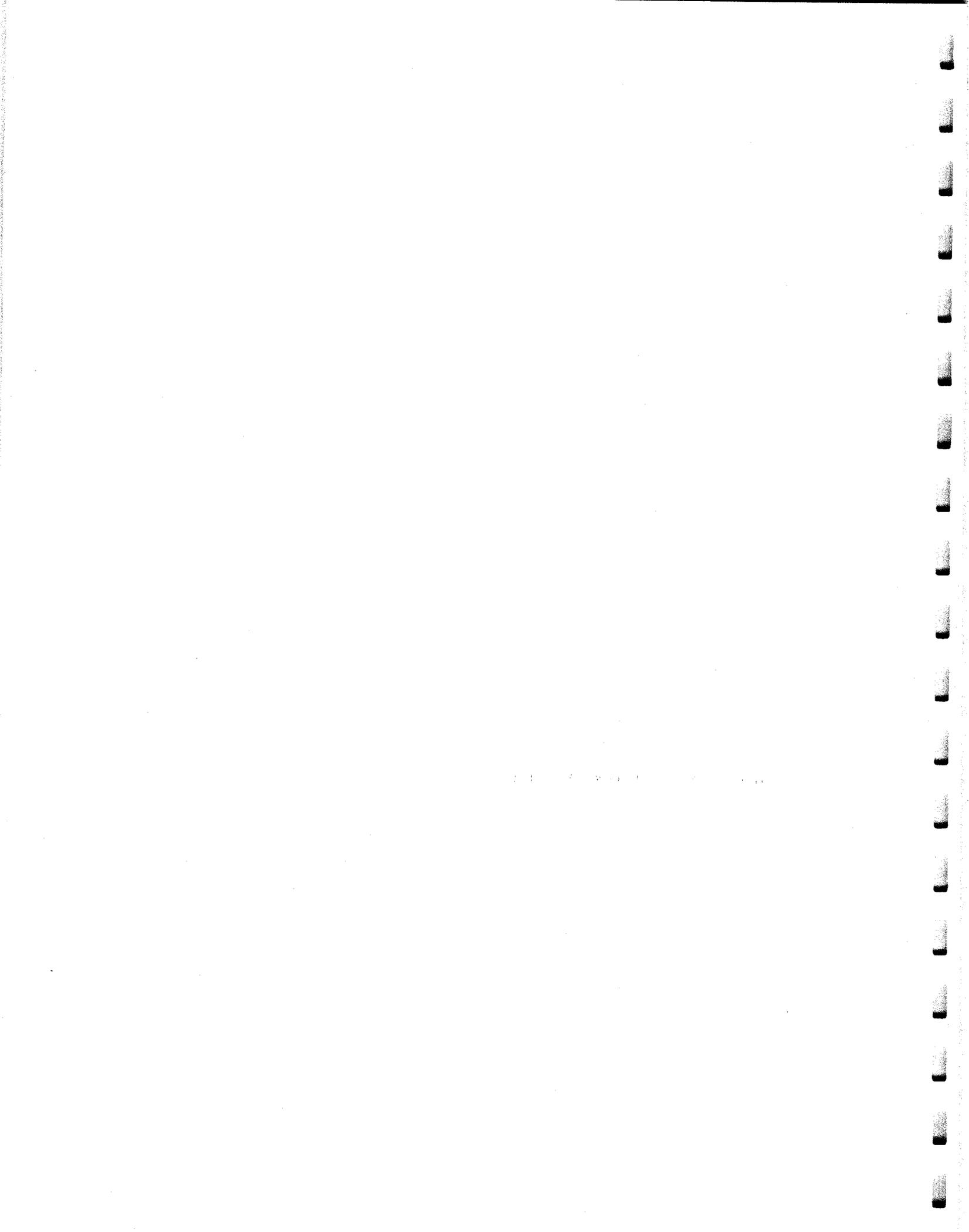
*_____. Petroleum Production Engineering: Oil Field Development. New York: McGraw-Hill Company, 1946.

Williamson, Harold F., et. al. The American Petroleum Industry: The Age of Energy 1899-1959. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1963.

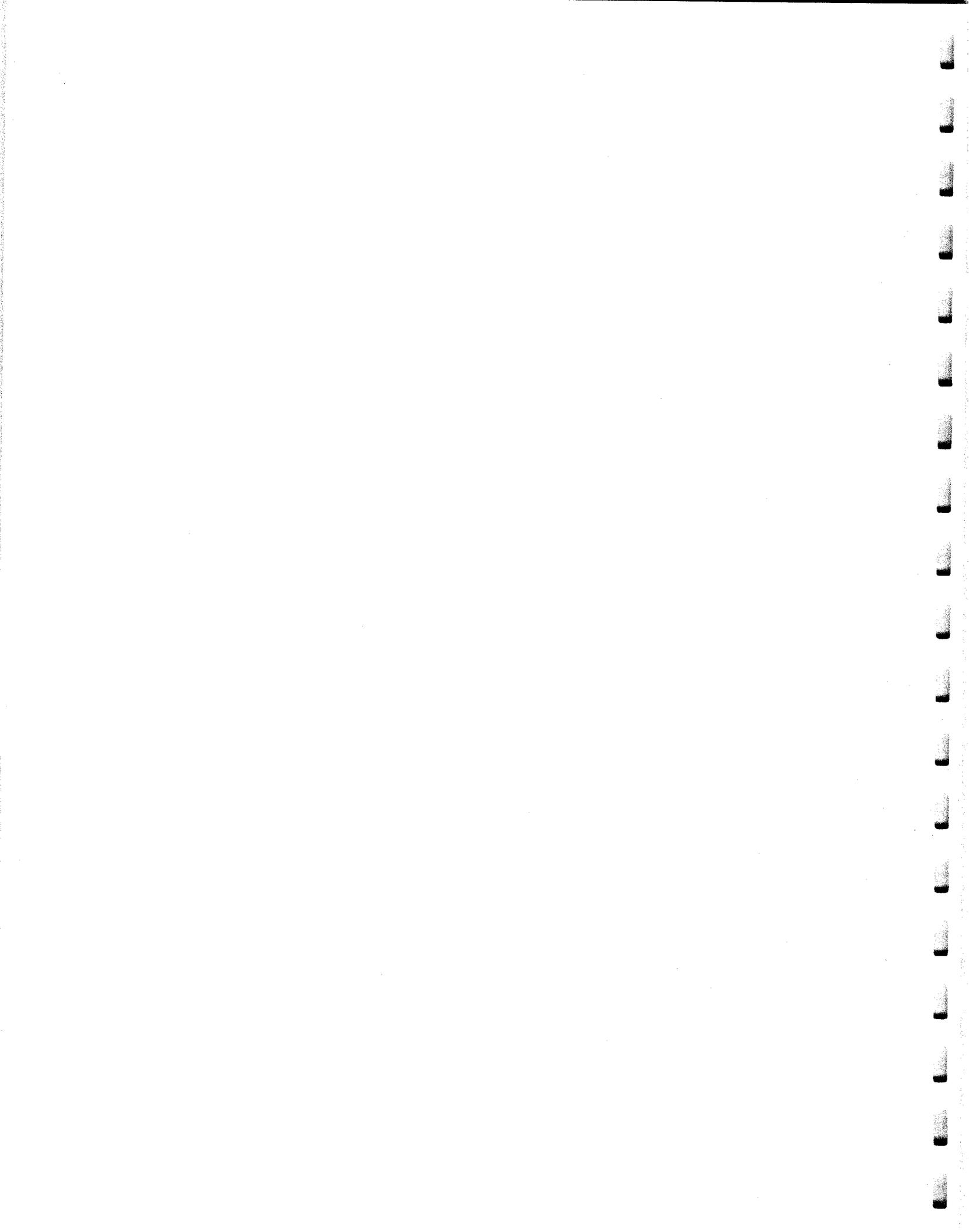
Wilson, C.O. "Phenomenal Growth Marks Natural-Gasoline Expansion in Southwest," The Oil and Gas Journal, L (May Supplement 1951), pp. 374-392.

_____. "Southwest is Hub of the Pipe-Line Industry," The Oil and Gas Journal, L (May Supplement 1951), pp. 400-450.

_____. "Journal-log of Southwestern Oil," The Oil and Gas Journal, L (May Supplement 1951), pp. 164-185.



**Recent United States Census Data
for Study Unit II**



REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Northwest Oklahoma (Study Unit II) is composed of ten counties with a combined population of 189,018 (1980 U.S. Census) and a total area of 10,417 square miles. The region roughly corresponds with the historic Cherokee Outlet which was provided in Article 2 of the New Echota Treaty, an agreement reached at New Echota, Georgia on December 29, 1835 between the United States government and representatives of the Eastern Cherokees. In 1866, the Treaty of Washington provided for the settlement of several tribes in the Cherokee Outlet. The Osage and Kaw tribes were settled in the portion of the Cherokee Outlet lying between the Arkansas River and the 96th meridian. Other tribes settled in the Cherokee Outlet were the Ponca, Nez Perce, Otoe-Missouri, and Tonkawa. The Cherokee Outlet was opened for white settlement by the Land Run of September 16, 1893. In 1904 and 1906 the lands of the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri, and Kaw tribes were distributed among the tribal citizens and were not opened to white settlement. In terms of land area, Woods is the largest county with 1,298 square miles, whereas Noble is the smallest with 743.

The 1980 census indicates that Garfield has 62,820 inhabitants ranking it first in total population while Harper has only 4,715 people which is the least of all ten counties. Comparative data show that four counties have experienced a decrease in total population from 1970 to 1980: Alfalfa, Grant, Harper, and Woods. The most urbanized county is Garfield with over 80 per cent of its population living in cities of 2,500 or more. Four counties (Alfalfa, Ellis, Grant, and Harper) contain no urban population. Three counties (Alfalfa, Grant, and Woods) have a population of approximately 20 per cent which is 65 years of age or over while Garfield has the least percentage (13.1) of people 65 or over. All ten counties contain less than 4 per cent black population (Table III).

Economic statistics based on 1980 census show that Garfield has the highest per capita income (\$7,744) and Woodward has highest median family income (\$20,715). Noble has the lowest per capita income (\$6,476) and Ellis has the lowest median family income (\$16,591). Garfield and Kay rank as the top two counties in the region in terms of value added by manufacture with 152.2 million and 100.8 million, respectively (Table VIII). Mineral industry data for 1977 show that Major, Garfield, and Woodward rank well above the other seven counties in both number of employees and value added in mining (Table IX).

Garfield and Kay rank as the top two counties in both wholesale and retail trade based on 1977 figures (Table X). Ellis has the most acreage devoted to agriculture as of 1978. The 1978 agriculture census shows that Alfalfa, Harper, and Garfield are the top three counties in terms of value of farm products (Table XI).

More detailed information on the socioeconomic characteristics of Study Unit 2 is provided in Tables I-XI.

STUDY UNIT-REGION 2
TABLE I

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION OF COUNTY SEAT
Alfalfa	Cherokee	2,105
Ellis	Arnett	714
Garfield	Enid	50,363
Grant	Medford	1,419
Harper	Buffalo	1,381
Kay	Newkirk	2,413
Major	Fairview	3,370
Noble	Perry	5,796
Woods	Alva	6,416
Woodward	Woodward	13,610

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE II

COUNTY	LAND AREA (SQ.MI.)	POPULATION						PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (DOLLARS)
		TOTAL	PER SQ.MI.	% 65 & OVER	URBAN %	BLACK %	FOREIGN STOCK %		
Alfalfa	868	7,224	8	22.7	0	.7	5.9	4,239	6,508
Ellis	1,242	5,129	4	19.6	0	0	9.3	3,886	6,571
Garfield	1,054	56,343	55	13.5	80.5	3.7	5.8	4,262	8,063
Grant	1,007	7,117	7	21.4	0	>.05	7.3	3,812	6,289
Harper	1,041	9,578	5	15.4	0	1.0	1.0	3,681	7,357
Kay	950	48,791	50	16.2	77.7	1.5	4.0	4,351	8,271
Major	963	7,529	8	16.6	37.6	.1	7.7	3,662	6,681
Noble	743	10,043	14	16.5	55.7	2.7	6.3	3,832	6,702
Woods	1,298	11,920	8	19.4	63.0	.6	6.1	4,273	7,037
Woodward	1,251	15,537	13	12.5	56.1	.3	4.3	4,285	8,258

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE III

COUNTY	LAND AREA (SQ.MI.)	POPULATION						PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (DOLLARS)
		TOTAL	PER SQ.MI.	% 65 & OVER	URBAN %	BLACK %	FOREIGN STOCK %		
Alfalfa	864	7,077	8.2	21.7	0	.65	DATA NOT AVAIL- ABLE.	7,175	17,537
Ellis	1,232	5,596	4.5	18.7	0	0		6,817	16,591
Garfield	1,060	62,820	59.3	13.1	80.5	3.23	DATA NOT AVAIL- ABLE.	7,744	19,692
Grant	1,004	6,518	6.5	22.8	0	0		7,092	16,965
Harper	1,039	4,715	4.5	18.3	0	.13	DATA NOT AVAIL- ABLE.	7,646	20,045
Kay	921	49,852	54.1	16.2	76.6	1.89		7,333	18,862
Major	958	8,772	9.2	16.7	38.4	0	DATA NOT AVAIL- ABLE.	7,120	17,200
Noble	236	11,573	15.7	16.6	50.1	2.03		6,476	17,212
Woods	1,291	10,923	8.5	20.4	58.7	.49	DATA NOT AVAIL- ABLE.	7,441	17,532
Woodward	1,242	21,172	17.0	11.1	64.3	.25		7,601	20,715

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE IV

COUNTY	HOUSING, 1970			MANUFACTURES, 1972			
	TOTAL UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED	NEW UNITS 1976	TOTAL EST.	20 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	3,246	2,724	18	3	0	0	.1
Ellis	2,192	1,918	(NA)	5	0	0	.1
Garfield	20,747	19,062	782	65	21.5	9.2	47.1
Grant	3,126	2,703	(NA)	7	0	0	.4
Harper	2,039	1,768	29	3	0	0	.1
Kay	19,065	17,111	212	60	30.0	6.7	56.0
Major	3,030	2,655	62	7	28.6	0	2.6
Noble	3,954	3,489	94	8	12.5	12.5	(D)
Woods	4,747	4,165	33	17	5.9	0	2.8
Woodward	5,760	5,178	440	13	15.4	7.7	3.8
(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosure							

SOURCES: 1972 Census of Manufactures
1970 Census of Housing

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE V

COUNTY	WHOLESALE TRADE, 1972		RETAIL TRADE, 1972	TOP THREE RETAIL TYPES		
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL SALES MIL. DOL.	TOTAL	GAS STATIONS	EATING & DRINKING PLACES	FOOD STORES
Alfalpa	21	(D)	131	20	28	18
Ellis	15	4.8	88	14	18	6
Garfield	163	349.0	659	82	146	50
Grant	35	20.1	94	18	20	11
Harper	13	4.5	80	13	10	9
Kay	104	63.4	602	76	106	61
Major	21	19.5	100	21	16	10
Noble	23	23.1	143	19	28	12
Woods	28	8.9	186	25	35	15
Woodward	61	55.3	241	23	44	19

(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosure

SOURCES: 1972 Census of Wholesale Trade
1972 Census of Retail Trade

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE VI

COUNTY	MINERAL INDUSTRIES, 1972			
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	VALUE OF SHIPMENTS & RECEIPTS (MIL. DOL.)	VALUE ADDED IN MINING (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	57	.1	10.9	10.0
Ellis	48	.2	10.5	8.4
Garfield	127	.6	45.8	31.9
Grant	55	.1	6.9	3.7
Harper	76	.1	37.7	19.0
Kay	65	.2	29.4	11.1
Major	109	.5	56.2	42.2
Noble	67	.2	5.8	5.0
Woods	55	.1	13.6	12.3
Woodward	95	.7	49.4	26.7

SOURCE: 1972 Census of Minerals

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE VII

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE, 1974			
	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE (1,000)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES)	VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS WITH SALES OF 2,510 & OVER (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	974	489	502	45.2
Ellis	702	705	1,004	20.4
Garfield	1,434	657	458	44.6
Grant	1,584	595	546	39.5
Harper	545	634	1,164	37.6
Kay	1,125	486	432	37.6
Major	1,004	550	548	24.0
Noble	866	407	470	19.7
Woods	861	771	895	36.8
Woodward	802	760	948	26.2

SOURCE: 1974 Census of Agriculture

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE VIII

COUNTY	HOUSING			MANUFACTURES			
	TOTAL UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED %	NEW UNITS	TOTAL EST.	20 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	3,254	80.6	0	7	0	N/A	.6
Ellis	25,582	79.1	X	5	20.0	N/A	D
Garfield	11,377	73.3	542	78	23.1	N/A	152.2
Grant	3,303	81.8	X	8	0	N/A	1.0
Harper	2,138	79.1	6	3	0	N/A	D
Kay	21,266	74.5	117	78	35.9	N/A	100.8
Major	3,567	80.1	31	8	25.0	N/A	5.4
Noble	4,870	76.1	25	8	25.0	N/A	D
Wood	4,922	72.9	26	14	7.1	N/A	2.4
Woodward	817	73.7	184	17	17.6	N/A	8.6

N/A = Not Available
(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosure

SOURCES: 1977 Census of Manufactures
1980 Census of Housing

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE IX

COUNTY	MINERAL INDUSTRIES, 1977			
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES (1,000)	VALUE OF SHIPMENTS & RECEIPTS (MIL. DOL.)	VALUE ADDED IN MINING (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	47	.2	44.6	39.5
Ellis	74	.1	38.2	34.9
Garfield	143	1.1	165.8	127.2
Grant	55	.1	11.6	27.3
Harper	75	.1	110.4	67.1
Kay	0	0	0	0
Major	125	.5	121.3	185.6
Noble	69	.3	17.8	22.4
Woods	74	.3	35.0	37.9
Woodward	126	.9	100.6	155.5

SOURCE: 1977 Census of Mineral Industries

STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE X

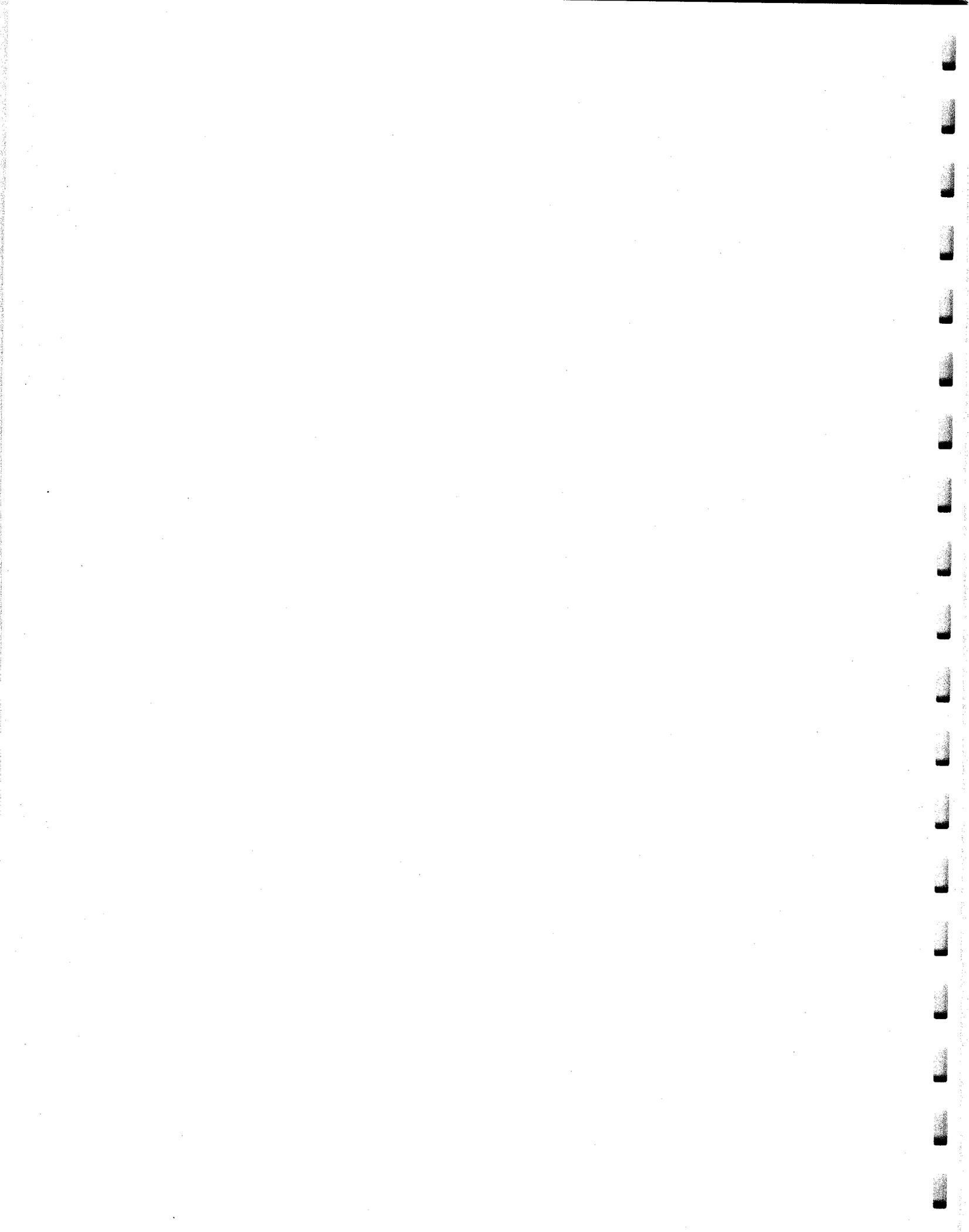
COUNTY	WHOLESALE TRADE		RETAIL TRADE	TOP THREE RETAIL TYPES %		
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL SALES MIL. DOL.	TOTAL	AUTO. REPAIR, SERVICES GARAGES	EATING & DRINKING PLACES	GENERAL MERCH. GROUP STORES
Alfalfa	20	36.3	112	30.3	7.0	D
Ellis	13	8.3	81	32.0	4.5	D
Garfield	160	724.7	645	20.0	9.0	10.5
Grant	33	31.8	76	14.9	10.1	1.4
Harper	10	D	70	28.7	6.3	D
Kay	105	122.7	569	17.5	7.9	D
Major	26	28.5	95	23.2	5.2	D
Noble	20	27.9	132	22.0	7.5	D
Woods	25	22.6	164	34.1	7.1	8.4
Woodward	62	97.8	240	7.0	5.9	11.7

SOURCES: 1972 Census of Wholesale Trade
1972 Census of Retail Trade

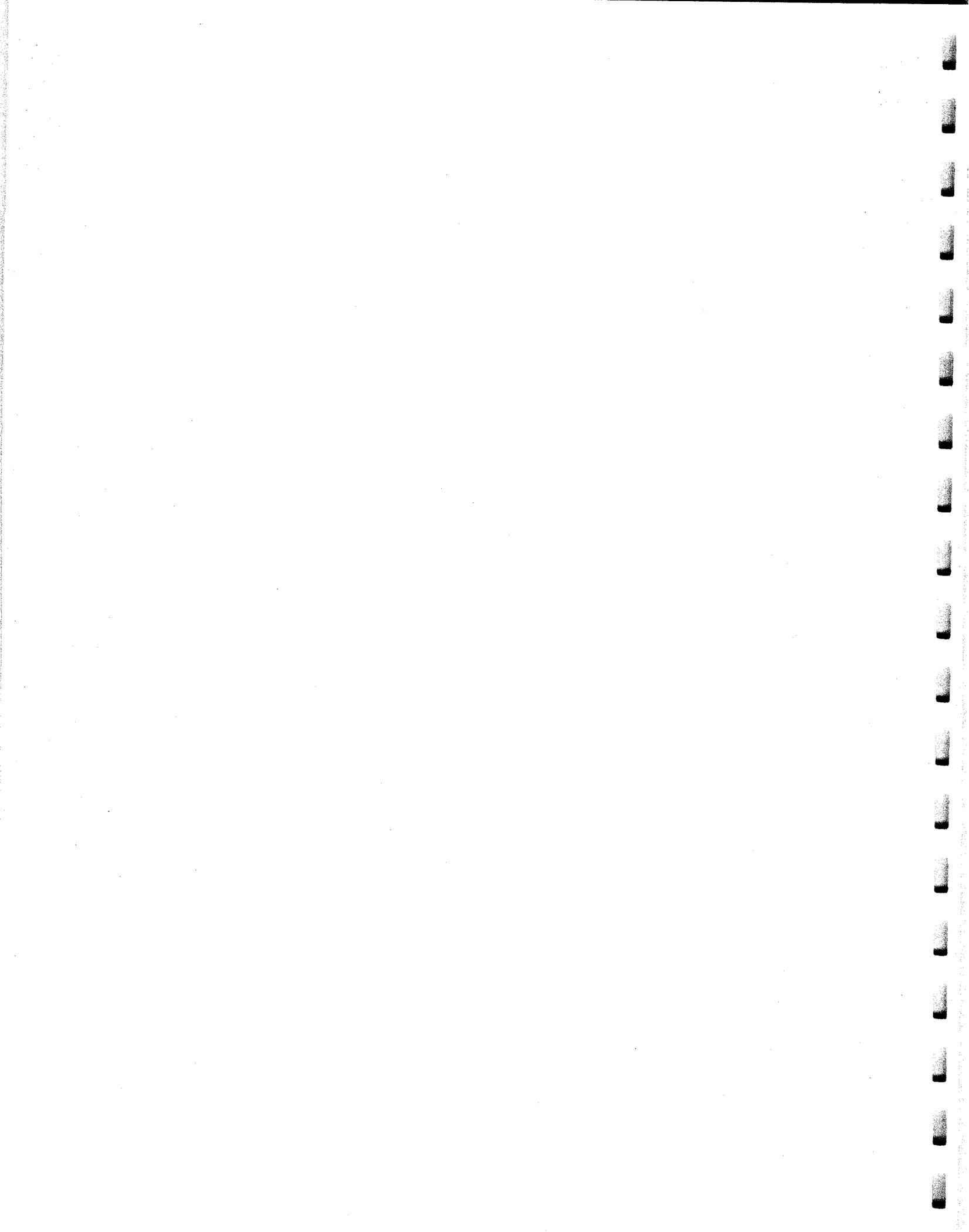
STUDY UNIT - REGION 2
TABLE XI

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE, 1978			
	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE (1,000)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES)	VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS WITH SALES OF 2,510 & OVER (MIL. DOL.)
Alfalfa	888	512	577	54.4
Ellis	685	710	1,036	20.2
Garfield	1,327	662	499	52.0
Grant	1,004	627	625	45.9
Harper	530	611	1,153	52.9
Kay	1,086	486	448	38.3
Major	896	532	594	28.0
Noble	775	399	514	24.0
Woods	849	806	949	41.2
Woodward	772	750	971	25.4

SOURCE: 1978 Census of Agriculture



Local Informants for Study Unit II



LOCAL CONTACTS IN STUDY UNIT II

All phone numbers have 405 Area Code

GARFIELD COUNTY

Dr. Bob Herlihy
1305 West Broadway
Enid, OK 73702

Jane Edwards Champlin
612 South Tyler
Enid, OK 73702

Dr. and Mrs. Cleo S. Zambon
1323 West Broadway
Post Office Box 3908
Enid, OK 73702

Fran Nulph, Curator
Cherokee Strip Museum
Enid, OK 73701

Hanna Long
ARCO Oil and Gas
Post Office Box 86
Covington, OK 73730

Ken Paddick
ARCO Oil and Gas
Rural Route 1
Post Office Box 74
Covington, OK 73730

Harold Johnson
730 Seneca
Garber, OK 73738
863-2701

R. C. Wilmot
Rural Route
Covington, OK 73730
864-7684

Bill Edson
4209 Rampart
Enid, OK 73702

David Frickenschmidt
Rural Route 1
Covington, OK 73730
864-7626

GARFIELD COUNTY CONTINUED

Phil Snyder
% Covington Grain Elevator
Covington, OK 73730
864-7684

Carl Ebert
407 East Ponca
Garber, OK 73738

Fred Neundorf
702 Canary Lane
Enid, OK 73701
233-7249

Brent Cecil
Post Office Box 455
Garber, OK 73738

Thelma Grogan
501 Cheyenne
Garber, OK 73738

Ted Rogers
720 South Independence
Enid, OK 73701

KAY COUNTY

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Alworth
Number 5 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601

R. L. Bosworth
Number 13 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-6290

Wallace H. Edwards
Number 13 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601

Claudine Baughman-Birt
Number 11 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601

Frank Searcy
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-7189

KAY COUNTY CONTINUED

Alma Mooney
General Delivery
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-8776

Audrey Vance
General Delivery
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-5611

R. E. McKee
609 East Grand Avenue
Tonkawa, OK 74653

Dr. Jerry Trotter
Number 8 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601

Dr. William Corbett
Department of History
Northern Oklahoma College
Tonkawa, OK 74653

Dr. Tom Carter
Number 9 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601

James M. Paris
409 East Grand
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-3303

Glenn E. Paris, Jr.
409 East Grand
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-3303

Glenn E. Paris, Sr.
1001 North 14th Street
Ponca City, OK 74601
762-1033

Virgil Grimm
Post Office Box 151
Ponca City, OK 74601
762-6757

Mike Koster
Number 6 Hillcrest
Ponca City, OK 74601
765-6837

KAY COUNTY CONTINUED

Jim Sinderlar
Post Office Box 1450
Ponca City, OK 74601

ELLIS COUNTY

Fred Roper
Rural Route
Arnett, OK 73832
885-2194

Pauline Herber
Shattuck City Library
101 South Main Street
Shattuck, OK 73858

Beulah Hagen
701 South Cedar
Shattuck, OK 73858
938-2137

Levene Spady
General Delivery
Shattuck, OK 73858
938-2347

HARPER COUNTY

Roy Moore
818 West Main
Box 417
Laverne, OK 73848
921-3380 or 921-3901

Hazel Roberts, Curator
Buffalo Museum
203 Northeast Fourth Street
Buffalo, OK 73834
735-2371

Carolyn B. Leonard (Editor of Buffalo Journal)
Post Office Box 470
Buffalo, OK 73834
735-2396

HARPER COUNTY CONTINUED

Terry Aldrich
710 Klinger Street
Laverne, OK 73848
921-5290

David Gresinger
ARCO Oil and Gas
Laverne, OK 73848
921-3602

WOODWARD COUNTY

Dolly Robbing
General Delivery
Mooreland, OK 73852

Pete Alley
422 North Elm Street
Mooreland, OK 73852
994-5611

NOBLE COUNTY

Sonny Wheatley
Rural Route
Lucien, OK 73757

MAJOR COUNTY

Jerry Guffey
Rural Route
Fairview, OK 73737
227-3459

ALFALFA COUNTY

City of Cherokee
119 North Grand Avenue
Cherokee, OK 73728

