**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. **Name of Property**
   
   Historic name: Bank of Drummond
   
   Other names/site number: Drummond Post Office, Drummond Museum
   
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
   
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. **Location**
   
   Street & number: 402 Main Street
   
   City or town: Drummond State: Oklahoma County: Garfield
   
   Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [ ]

3. **State/Federal Agency Certification**
   
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [ ] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

   In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   ___national ___statewide ___local

   Applicable National Register Criteria:

   ___A ___B ___C ___D

   ______________________________
   Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

   ______________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.

   ______________________________
   Signature of commenting official: Date

   ______________________________
   Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:) _______________________

________________________________________
Signature of the Keeper

________________________________________
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: □

Public – Local  □

Public – State □

Public – Federal □

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)  □

District □

Site □

Structure □

Object □
Bank of Drummond
Garfield County, Oklahoma
Name of Property

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Number of contributing resources previously in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

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**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bank of Drummond is a one-story (plus basement) building located at the corner of Main Street and Cherokee Street in Drummond, Garfield County. Built in 1908, the bank has a flat roof and a parapet with metal coping. Visible elevations are clad in red brick. A continuous series of semicircular arched bays line the north and east elevations, while the interior features two historic bank vaults. The building retains integrity of location and setting thanks to its prominent place within Drummond’s central business district. Although there are some notable exterior modifications, specifically the replacement of the building’s original window openings with steel-framed multi-light windows and buff brick infill, such changes reflect the historic evolution of the property during the mid-twentieth century in response to a devastating 1930 fire and several attempted robberies. As such, the building retains sufficient integrity of feeling and association to convey its economic significance to the town.
**Narrative Description**

The Bank of Drummond, now the Drummond Museum, is set on the southwest corner of Main Street and Cherokee Street in Drummond, Garfield County, Oklahoma. The Grainbelt Railroad (formerly a branch of the Burlington Northern/St. Louis-San Francisco) is one block east.¹ One- and two-story brick commercial buildings of varied age, condition, and integrity line Main Street to the south of the nominated property (Photograph 1).

**Exterior**

The building is one-story (plus basement) with a flat roof. The parapet along the north and east elevations has metal coping. The south and west property lines align to party walls shared with a neighboring commercial building and are not visible from public rights-of-way. The visible north and east elevations are clad in red brick. There is corbeled brick just below the metal coping. Roughly two-and-one-half feet below the roofline is a course of sawtooth brick extending the full length of the east and north elevations. A course of rowlock brick is set roughly one-and-one-half feet below the sawtooth brick.

Visible elevations are notable for a continuous series of semicircular arched bays (Photograph 2). Each arch springs from red brick pilasters and is topped by a quadruple course of rowlock brick. Each arch features an elongated keystone comprised of soldier brick that extends to the roofline. Originally, the typical arched bay contained a large storefront window. Sometime after 1930, the original windows were replaced with painted, multi-light steel-framed windows. Each window is six lights wide by five lights tall and contains a pair of casement sashes. Each sash is two lights wide and four lights tall. The remainder of the original window opening is infilled with buff brick. Three soldier brick with two rowlock brick both above and below are centered directly above each window opening. These brick are a slightly darker color than the surrounding buff brick, and together roughly resemble a diamond-shaped motif. Each window has a rowlock sill of buff brick.

The building’s northeast corner is chamfered and consists of a single arched bay (Photograph 5). The main entrance comprises of a single, glazed, aluminum-frame door with steel-framed, multi-light sidelights and transom. Each sidelight is one light wide by six lights tall. The transom is subdivided into four lights. The entrance is accessed via two curved, painted concrete steps. A vertical, painted wood signboard is set to each side of the entrance. The signboard to the left of the entrance reads “DRUMMOND”, and the signboard to the right of the entrance reads “MUSEUM.”

The east elevation consists of two arched bays, each containing a typical window and buff brick infill (Photograph 4).

The north elevation consists of four arched bays (Photographs 2 – 3). The easternmost bay (Bay 1) contains a typical window and buff brick infill. The next two bays to the right (west, Bay 2 and Bay 3) do not contain windows. Bay 2 appears to have never contained a window, as it retains original red brick. Bay 3 may have contained a window at one time but is currently infilled with buff brick. The westernmost arched bay (Bay 4), which originally contained a secondary entrance, resembles a Palladian motif. The former entrance opening, which may have subsequently been replaced with a window, is infilled with buff brick and contains an in-wall air conditioning unit. The area to the left of the former entrance contains red brick, while to the right is a painted, steel-framed, multi-light window that is four lights wide by five lights tall.

There is a secondary entrance to the west of Bay 4, at the westernmost end of the building. This entrance is comprised of a painted, wood slab door. The entrance opening appears to have been modified at one point, as evidenced by the courses of buff brick above the door. A porch with a metal-clad, flat roof supported by two metal columns covers the entrance. Surface-mounted conduit and a meter hang from the wall to the left of the door. A scupper is visible above and to the right of the porch roof.

**Interior**

The bank building has a relatively simple floorplan consisting of a large, main room that would have historically contained a service counter for patrons and a smaller storage room/office and bathroom towards the rear of the building accessible through an interior door or via the secondary (north) entrance (Photograph 6). The layout and volume of interior spaces appears to be largely unchanged from when the building functioned as a bank. Existing finishes in the main room consist of a dropped, painted drywall ceiling, painted perimeter walls, and a parquet wood tile floor. The basement is unfinished, consisting of a concrete floor and poured concrete and brick stem walls (Photograph 7).

The building retains two historic bank vaults. One is set in the southwest corner of the main room (Photograph 6). The other is set in the basement (Photograph 7).

**Integrity**

The nominated property retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significant association with the economic development of Drummond. Prominently located at the corner of Main Street and Cherokee Street, the Bank of Drummond is typically the first building one encounters upon entering the town’s central business district. The building maintains its distinct red brick exterior and semi-circular arched window bays. The existing windows and buff brick infills appear to have been installed sometime after 1930, when a devastating fire destroyed much of downtown Drummond. Several attempted robberies impacted the bank during the 1950s and 1960s, and
newspaper photographs following one incident in 1967 shows the windows in their existing configuration. Existing interior finishes most likely date to the late 1960s or early 1970s, when the building was converted to a post office. Based on conversations with the present owner, the historic pressed metal ceiling is extant above the existing dropped ceiling. Minimal interior alterations, the presence of both bank vaults, and the property’s prominent location on the corner of Main and Cherokee streets effectively convey integrity of feeling and association.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐ B. Removed from its original location

☐ C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Bank of Drummond

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ECONOMICS

Period of Significance
1908-1969

Significant Dates
1908
1918
1930

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Crowell, A. A., Architect
Myers, C. H., Builder
The Bank of Drummond, located at 402 Main Street in Drummond, Garfield County, Oklahoma, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance for Economics. The bank building was designed by architect A. A. Crowell of Enid and built by contractor C. H. Myers of Enid in 1908. The bank was an institution in downtown Drummond, operating at its historic location at the north end of Main Street from 1908 to 1969. Local newspapers capture the important role that the Bank of Drummond played throughout its period of significance (1908 – 1969). The bank was incorporated in April 1902 with capital stock amounting to $5,000 and moved to the nominated property in 1908. During the next six decades, the bank steadily increased its financial resources. By December 1965, for example, the bank reported over $1.3 million in assets. Additionally, the bank’s advertisements in local newspapers reflected the needs and concerns of citizens whose economic wellbeing were tied up in the successful development of Drummond. Such advertisements and bank records make clear that the Bank of Drummond served as the economic anchor from which the town survived and thrived.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT
From the Land Run to Railroad Hub: 1902-1907

Drummond is 7.5 miles southwest of Enid, the Garfield County seat. In 1893, the fourth and largest land run in present-day Oklahoma occurred in the Cherokee Outlet. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, settlers could claim 160 acres of public land and receive title to the property after five years if they lived on and improved the plot. The run began at noon on September 16, with an estimated 100,000 participants hoping to stake claim to part of the 6 million acres and 40,000 homesteads on lands formerly claimed by the Cherokee Nation.2 This was the land run from which the town of Drummond would begin.

As with many of the small rural towns in Oklahoma, the railroad was the impetus for Drummond’s development. The Frisco Town Company, owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway and represented by Ed Peckham, purchased 100 acres in 1893, filed a plat in 1901, and began selling lots. Simultaneously, the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railroad (BES) “built a railroad line from Blackwell in Kay County through Enid and Drummond to Darrow in Blaine County in 1900-1901.”3 A postal designation was given to the townsite in July

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1901, with Rodman F. Bennett as Postmaster. According to *Oklahoma Place Names*, Drummond was named for Harry Drummond, an official of the Blackwell, Enid, and Southwestern Railroad. In the microfilm from the National Archives, there were four names that were submitted for approval: Drummond, Prattecenter, Dodson and Cary. There is no record why Drummond was chosen over the other three. However, early newspaper records indicate that H. I. Drummond from St. Louis was the first president of the Bank of Drummond. Ed Peckham is listed as the bank’s first vice president. By 1909, Drummond had a population of about 300. The population increased to 350 by 1918 as the town became an important commercial and economic center for nearby wheat farmers.

The importance of the railroad to the town and bank is evidenced by a 1902 article in the *Enid Eagle*. The article reported that “The Bank of Drummond suspended payment Monday because cashier Roberts got left by an excursion train Sunday. It opened Tuesday.” With few available houses in Drummond, bank officials lived elsewhere. This would become a point of contention in later years.

In 1903 the president of the bank changed hands with no specific account of the reason. Bank records indicate that D. M. Carey became president of the bank in May 1905. However, in October 1905, Carey and vice president J. A. Hill were indicted by a grand jury on the charge of conspiring to steal $1,712,587 from the Denver Savings Bank. Hill was convicted of the crime but Carey was exonerated. On November 2, 1905, controlling stock of the bank was purchased by American State Bank of Enid. A. B. Light served as president for a month until Nov. 30, 1905, when new officers took over. In September 1906, the bank again changed hands when the Butler brothers of the First National Bank of Waukomis took control. In February 1908 the bank reorganized yet again, increased capital stock by $5,000, and A. B. Light became president for a second time. At this point the resources of the bank were recorded as $58,131.

**CRITERION A: ECONOMICS**

**The Construction of the Bank of Drummond: 1908**

By 1908, wheat had been established as a lucrative crop and Drummond was well on its way to becoming an important service center. Wheat production on the large 160 acre plots was plentiful enough to support the Blackwell Milling and Elevator, Enid Mill and Elevator, and

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4 *Enid Eagle*, 26 June 1902.
5 Everett, “Drummond.”
6 *Enid Eagle*, 14 Aug. 1902.
8 *Drummond Herald*, 2 Nov. 1905.
12 Everett, “Drummond.”
Farmers Elevator as well as the Patent Gleaner Company. At the center of the town’s growth was the Bank of Drummond. In order to showcase the potential of the town and the bank, the directors hired architect A. A. Crowell of Enid to design a new building that would symbolize the financial stability and prosperity of the town. The new bank was to be the “finest in our city when completed and one of which the people will be proud.” The townspeople were excited about the new building and weekly updates were in the newspaper concerning the progress of the new bank. By September 3, the new Bank of Drummond was open with the promise of better service to the customers than was ever had.

A. A. Crowell was a well-respected architect in Enid at the time of the Bank of Drummond’s construction. He designed the Administration Building for the Oklahoma State Home for the Feeble Minded in Enid as well as Enid’s Carnegie Library (no longer extant). He also designed the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Guthrie. According to the Enid Daily Morning News, Crowell was elected the first president of the Oklahoma State Association of Architects in 1907. C. H. Meyers, the contractor, was the owner of The Builders’ Supply company in Enid. He was an important builder during this time. He built the John Deere Plow company’s building on East Broadway in Enid, a three-story structure. He built a one-story brick garage on West Maine Street in Enid as well as other buildings in downtown Enid.

The Bank of Drummond handled the financial affairs of the citizens of the town as well as the businesses. Statement of Condition (SoC) reports indicate that by December 1908, bank resources were listed at $69,602 compared to $14,472 in 1902. The Bank of Drummond purchased large front page newspaper space for most of their advertisements. Early ads focused on a variety of issues from what services the bank could provide to important personal financial practices. Examples of advertisements included information on farm loans money orders, paying taxes, insurance and notary work, managing prosperity from the wheat crop, managing money in a savings account, and several advertisements thanking the citizens for their support. (see Figures 1 – 4). The Bank of Drummond gave away calendars to patrons as early as 1903 and continued the practice of giving free gifts throughout their history. The early motto of the bank was “Security, Safety and Service” (Figure 5). By 1907 oil was mentioned in ads, such as “Don’t wait until the Big Oil Well Comes in to open a bank account with us.” By April 1908 the ads indicate that the bank is a hometown bank run by people whose interests are entirely in Drummond and the vicinity. This was a point of pride since previous officers did not reside or have interest in the town of Drummond, as noted by the Drummond Herald: “Since its

organization, the bank has been held either by bank speckulators [sic], plungers, or neighboring towns.”

After the new bank building was constructed, advertisements shifted slightly to inform the public of what the bank could do. “Accuracy in business transactions insures success. With the assistance of this bank’s clerical force, you are given every means to keep your financial matters with exactness.” By April 1909 ads informed the public about advantages of a “Check Account.” Throughout this time all bank examiner reports were published and no discrepancies were ever reported.

A Secure Bank: 1915

By 1915, the resources of the bank were reported at $109,662, reflecting the continued economic growth and development of the town. Early day businesses in Drummond included a train depot, two grocery stores, lumber yard, barber shop, restaurant, newspaper, general merchandise store, photography business, hardware stores, three mills, two-story hotel, jewelry store, doctor, church, school and later a Ford dealership.

The Bank of Drummond did some remodeling in 1915 to make the bank more modern. In April, the Messenger reported, “The Bank of Drummond has had its building papered and painted and is ready for their new fixtures which they are looking for about the 15th of this month.”

Most of the bank advertisements in this period focused on building trust. Advertisements included statements that deposits were guaranteed, citizens were invited to investigate the bank, security of check accounts and the bank’s commitment to meeting customer needs. In 1916 many ads tied societal issues with bank issues. On Sept. 28, 1916 the heading of the ad was “Swat the Fly Germ” (Figure 6). This ad informed the public about how germs can be passed by handling coins and paper money. This ad was encouraging citizens to “write a clean, sanitary check.” While many kinds of sickness were the result of germs passing within a community, the ad was particularly important because influenza would become a major pandemic less than two years later.

The Bank of Drummond Becomes a Community Institution: 1918

In November of 1918, the resources of the bank reached a high mark of $370,788 but did not reach those levels again until 1941. The Bank of Drummond made some additional improvements that year. In January 1918 the Bank of Drummond increased its stock to $25,000.

21 Drummond Herald, 30 Apr. 1908.
22 Drummond Messenger, 15 Oct. 1908.
23 Drummond Messenger, 22 April. 1909.
24 Drummond Messenger, 2 Dec. 1915.
26 Drummond Messenger, 15 Oct. 1908.
27 Drummond Messenger, 28 Nov. 1918.
and planned some changes in the building. According to an Enid newspaper, “A new basement will be put in and a new furnace will be installed. A large vault will be built and a new Burroughs posting machine has been purchased.”\textsuperscript{28} In September 1918, the \textit{Drummond Messenger} reported, “The Bank of Drummond is getting its furnace ready for winter. A new register and piping has been installed.”\textsuperscript{29}

Advertisements in 1917 and 1918 reflected U.S. military involvement in World War I (Figure 7). Other ads emphasized the importance of the banks to the community. The war advertisements emphasized patriotism, Liberty Bonds, and preparedness. Community advertisements included ads that thanked the community for patronage, ads that tied the bank and church to the community and an ad that discussed the role of the banker by stating, “The banker is generally supposed to keep pretty well posted on the conditions in his community and all bankers make it a point to co-operate in the exchange of information.”\textsuperscript{30} The Bank of Drummond also began showing up as a sponsor for community events around 1917, as indicated by campaigns to raise funds for the war effort.\textsuperscript{31} The bank also sponsored school events and academic achievement awards by this time.\textsuperscript{32} Tickets for community events could be purchased at the bank.\textsuperscript{33} By 1920, the Bank of Drummond was financially solid and a permanent anchor for all community endeavors.\textsuperscript{34}

**Bank of Drummond as Community Leader: 1920-1929**

After a period of tremendous growth in the previous decade, the 1920s were plagued by several unfortunate events. In January 1921 the new Drummond School burned down.\textsuperscript{35} In December 1924 a blizzard was reported, followed by extreme heat that summer.\textsuperscript{36} In July 1925, almost the entire east side of Main Street was destroyed by fire. The west side of Main (where the bank is located) was only saved from “catching on fire by being kept wet by men on the roofs.”\textsuperscript{37} None of the destroyed buildings on the east side of Main were replaced. Grasshoppers threatened to destroy the 1925 hay crop.\textsuperscript{38} In 1926, there was a late snowstorm that threatened the crops.\textsuperscript{39} In addition to the disasters that befell the town, news of bank failures in nearby communities were being reported as well as investigations of bankers.\textsuperscript{40} Black Tuesday and the start of The Great Depression marked a difficult time for the community.

\textsuperscript{28} \textit{Enid Events}, 10 Jan. 1918.  
\textsuperscript{29} \textit{Drummond Messenger}, 19 Sept. 1918.  
\textsuperscript{30} \textit{Drummond Messenger}, 28 March 1918.  
\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Enid Events}, 8 Nov. 1917.  
\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Enid Events}, 19 Sept. 1918.  
\textsuperscript{33} \textit{Enid Events}, 16 Sept. 1920.  
\textsuperscript{34} In 1924, for example, the bank’s resources were valued at $221,235. \textit{Drummond Times}, 9 Jan. 1925.  
\textsuperscript{37} “A Destructive Fire.” \textit{Drummond Times}, 18 June 1925.  
\textsuperscript{38} “Grasshoppers Threaten Crops.” \textit{Drummond Times}, 26 June 1925.  
\textsuperscript{39} “Record Breaking Storm.” \textit{Drummond Times}, 2 Apr. 1926.  
\textsuperscript{40} “Former Bank Head to Get 2 Year Term.” \textit{Drummond Times}, 13 Mar. 1925; “Failed Banks to Pay Dividends.” \textit{Drummond Times}, 5 June 1925.
Depression was only a few years away. The bank’s resources declined from $221,235 in 1924 to $213,965 by 1929.41

Nevertheless, newspaper articles continued to capture the participation and leadership of the bank in the community despite hard times. The Bank of Drummond sponsored “Trade Days” for the community as well as broadcasting the World Series in 1923 for the community.42 The Bank was also at the forefront in promoting better crop rotation practices and soil conservation. For example, the bank gave way grass seed to area farmers and the *Enid Events* newspaper reported on a conservation talk by a bank official in December 1929:

> [Charles] Watson, Drummond Banker and land-owner, discussed the subject of soil conservation from the standpoint of the landlord. It is his expressed idea that owners should co-operate to the fullest extent with tenants by every possible means to improve the productive power of the land. This according to Mr. Watson, can be done by cropping to grasses, particularly sweet clover and by intelligent terracing.43

The advertisements during this time emphasized farm loans and insurance needs, bank and community partnerships, and the definition of bank robbers. There were thank you ads to the community and assurances that business was good. The mottos “Safety, Strength and Service” and “A Safety-First Bank” were found at the bottom of most of the advertisements. Such constant assurance the constant assurance of the bank’s security was necessary as the town faced increased adversity. After the mid-1920s, such detailed advertisements and community information for Drummond is no longer available because the town lost its newspaper amid the decade’s hardships. The last Drummond newspaper was published in November 1926.

**Supporting the Community through Adversity: 1930**

The 1930s started with a terrible fire that destroyed most of the west side of Drummond, including Main Street. The *Enid Daily Eagle* reported, “Practically every business house on the west side of Main Street except the bank was a total loss.”44 The *Enid Morning News* reported that the fire did $125,000 worth of damage. Damage to the bank was listed as $1000. As the paper reported, “Although the building occupied by the Bank of Drummond was near the fire and was considerably smoked, the bank opened for business and remained open throughout the day. Records, fixtures, and supplies which were carried from the bank to the street to escape damage were returned to the building in good condition.”45

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44 “$125,000 Fire Sweeps Drummond.” *Enid Daily Eagle*, 26 Apr. 1930.
The only Statement of Condition report for the decade in an area newspaper indicated that the resources for the Bank of Drummond were valued at $218,648.46. Nevertheless, the national banking crisis during the Great Depression affected the Bank of Drummond as well as every other bank. It was reported that 1933 was the lowest part of the Depression, with nearly half of the banks in the United States having failed. However, on March 15, 1933, “More than 70% of the state banks in Oklahoma (that had not failed) were authorized by state bank commissioner W.J. Barnett to open without restrictions on withdrawals.” The Bank of Drummond was among the 70% of banks to re-open without restrictions. From available records, it appears that the cashier missing the train in 1902 and the nationwide banking holiday in 1933 were the only two closures of the Bank of Drummond.

The 1930s, like the preceding decade, were fraught with many hardships. The Great Depression caused a significant drop in wheat prices. A flood along Turkey Creek in 1932 further impacted wheat fields. Most notably, a drought starting in 1933 brought crop failures, dust storms, and the migration of families west. One of the worst dust storms reported occurred on April 14, 1935 and became known as Black Sunday. Then, on August 29, 1935, an elevator fire in Drummond destroyed almost 11,000 bushels of wheat.

It would have been difficult to overcome these setbacks without the cooperation of the bank and the determination of citizens. However, the records clearly show that the Bank of Drummond worked cooperatively with the community and how the success of both were intricately interwoven. Throughout its first four decades, the Bank of Drummond was the anchor from which the town could survey and thrive through these adversities.

**Attempted Robberies: 1953, 1966, and 1967**

Based on available Statement of Conditions reports, subsequent decades saw continued growth and maturation of the bank’s economic assets. By 1948, the bank’s resources were valued at $1,460,124. In 1945, F. A. Horrall purchased the bank and became president, serving in this capacity until 1974. This 29-year period with uninterrupted leadership provided much-needed stability for the bank. By 1964, the bank’s resources were valued at $1,374,187.

Although the 1930s and 1940s saw an increase in bank robberies from gangsters like Bonnie and Clyde and Charles Arthur “Pretty Boy” Floyd, the Bank of Drummond did not experience any attempted robberies until August 1953. A citizen heard the noise at 2:00 a.m. and contacted the

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sheriff, who arrived around thirty minutes later with deputies. A gun fight ensued, but the robbers were able to escape. Fortunately, authorities interrupted the robbery before anything could be stolen.54 Another early morning attempted robbery occurred in March 1967, when individuals attempted to enter the building through one of the front windows. As the *Enid Daily Eagle* reported, “The attempt was foiled when the bank’s alarm system was accidentally set off and the burglars fled through the windows empty-handed.”55

CONCLUSION

**From Bank to Post Office to Museum: 1969-Present**

The final year that the building served as the Bank of Drummond was 1969, at which time a new bank building was constructed directly north and across the street from the nominated property. By this time, the bank’s charter had been extended and the term of incorporation was perpetual. The new building hosted an open house on Sunday, April 27, 1969.56 By the early 1970s, the bank’s resources were listed at $3,347,335.57 This valuation continued to increase throughout the 1980s and 1990s, indicative of the continued growth of the area’s petroleum and agricultural industries.58 In 1998, the bank merged with the Bank of Kremlin.59

Upon construction of the new bank building, the Bank of Drummond was converted to the Drummond Post Office. The building served in that capacity until 1985, when a new post office building was constructed. The Bank of Drummond was vacant until 1996, when four local women established the Drummond Historical Society and longtime banker Fred Horrall deeded the building to the society for use as a museum. Over time, the society ran out of money and the original founders were unable to maintain the museum. Additionally, a roof leak caused water damage. With the city unable to cover repair costs, the building was turned over to a new Drummond Historical Society board and the process of repairing and renovating the museum began.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

*A Note on Sources:* Three local newspapers captured the role that the Bank of Drummond played during most of the first three decades of the town’s development: *Drummond Herald* from 1904-1907, *The Drummond Messenger* from 1908-1919, and *The Drummond Times* from June 1924-December 1926. The information from 1926 until 1969 was reported in Enid newspapers and surviving bank documents.


*Drummond Herald.* Various issues between 1904 and 1907.

*Drummond Messenger.* Various issues between 1908 and 1919.

*Drummond Times.* Various issues between 1924-1926.

*Enid Eagle.* Various issues between 1902 and 1908.

*Enid Events.* Various issues between 1918 and 1936.

*Enid Daily Eagle.* Various issues between 1908 through 1967.


Bank of Drummond

Garfield County,
Oklahoma

Name of Property


Moratorium Lid Is Off; Banks Busy.” Sapulpa Herald, 15 Mar. 1933.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  #__________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #__________
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #__________

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other

    Name of repository: Drummond Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Exchange than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.300040   Longitude: -98.036868
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A part of Lot Twenty-eight (28) in Block Seventeen (17), Town of Drummond, Oklahoma, more specifically described as follows: Commencing at the Northeast corner of said Lot Twenty-eight (28), Block Seventeen (17), Town of Drummond, Oklahoma, thence running West along the North line of said Lot a distance of Fifty (50) feet, thence South Twenty-one and one-half (21 1/2) feet, thence east Fifty (50) feet, thence North Twenty-one and one-half (21 ½) feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The current boundary is the extent of the associated building. The boundary was selected because it was the space originally deeded to The Drummond Historical Society from the Fred A. Horrall Trust on April 20, 1995. This was the building occupied by the Bank of Drummond until 1969, when it was then used for the Drummond Post Office. On May 13, 1996, the property was deeded from the Historical Society to the Town of Drummond. This information is recorded in the Clerk/Registrar of Deeds Office, Garfield County, Oklahoma.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brenda Sherbourne, President of the Drummond Historical Society (edits by OK/SHPO)
organization: Drummond Historical Society
street & number: 6200 South Highway 132
city or town: Drummond state: Oklahoma zip code: 73735
e-mail brenda.sherbourne@gmail.com
telephone: (580) 310-4170
date: February 18, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Bank of Drummond

Garfield County, Oklahoma

Name of Property: Bank of Drummond
City or Vicinity: Drummond
County: Garfield County  State: Oklahoma
Photographer: M. Pearce, OK/SHPO
Date Photographed: March 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Main Street, Drummond. Bank of Drummond in foreground.</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>Bank of Drummond.</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>North elevation.</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>East elevation.</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>Main entrance.</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>Interior. Bank vault, left.</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>Basement. Bank vault, right.</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management at 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Drummond is located in Garfield County, Oklahoma, approximately ten miles southwest of Enid. The Grainbelt Railroad (formerly a branch of the Burlington Northern/St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad) generally runs northeast-to-southwest through the townsite. Drummond’s central business district is one block west of the railroad.
The Bank of Drummond (approximate property boundaries outlined in white) is at the southwest corner of Main Street and Cherokee Street. The south and west property boundaries align to a party wall that the bank shares with a neighboring commercial building.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number  Maps  Page  3

Map 3: Photo Key

Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 4

Figure Log
- Figure 1: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the Nov. 16, 1905 Drummond Herald.
- Figure 2: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the Feb. 2, 1905 Drummond Herald.
- Figure 3: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the Aug. 15, 1907 Drummond Herald.
- Figure 4: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the March 5, 1908 Drummond Messenger.
- Figure 5: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the March 21, 1907 Drummond Herald.
- Figure 6: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the Sept. 28, 1916 Drummond Messenger.
- Figure 7: Black and white advertisement for the Bank of Drummond in the August 23, 1917 Drummond Messenger.
- Figure 8: The Bank of Drummond, 1902. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
- Figure 9: The Bank of Drummond sometime after its construction in 1908. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
- Figure 10: The Bank of Drummond, c. 1918. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
- Figure 11: 1930 fire. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
- Figure 12: 1967 robbery showing existing windows from Enid Daily Eagle, March 9, 1967.
Bank of Drummond

Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Services provided by the bank.
United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 6

Bank of Drummond
Name of Property Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2: Preparing for prosperity.
Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: The importance of saving money.
Figure 4: Thank you to the community for supporting the bank.
Figure 5: Security, Safety and Service.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number  Figures  Page  10

Figure 6: Germs can be avoided by writing checks.
Figure 7: Patriotism because of U.S. entry to World War I.
Bank of Drummond

Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8: The Bank of Drummond, 1902. Provided by the Drummond Museum.
Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9: The Bank of Drummond sometime after its construction in 1908. Picture provided by Nobel Long Estate by Winston and Helen Long. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
Figure 10: The Bank of Drummond, c. 1918. Note the pressed tin ceiling. Lula Allen is to the right. The cashier to the left is probably Henry Beese. Photograph provided by Bill and Anna Bell Austin Allen. Courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
Figure 11: A devastating fire in 1930 destroyed much of the west side of Main Street, leaving only the Bank of Drummond standing. Photograph provided by Carmenita Donnelly and Ramona (Barrows) Buchanan. Provided courtesy of the Drummond Museum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Photographs</th>
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Name of Property: Bank of Drummond
County and State: Garfield County, Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable): N/A
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property: Bank of Drummond
County and State: Garfield County, Oklahoma
State: Oklahoma

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): N/A
Bank of Drummond

Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 20

0004 East elevation. Northwest

Sections 9-end page 20
United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 21

0005 Main entrance. Southwest

Sections 9-end page 21
<table>
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<tbody>
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Name of Property: Bank of Drummond
Garfield County, Oklahoma
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 0006

Sections 9-end page 22
Bank of Drummond
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
Here
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 23

0007 Basement. Bank vault, right. East

Sections 9-end page 23