# RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

# OF FOUR WESTERN OKLAHOMA TOWNS

Submitted by:

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To:

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## I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Co-Principal Investigators George O. Carney and Brad Bays and two Research Assistants, Jim Davis and Melinda Hoskin, all from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Western Oklahoma Towns during the 1996-97 fiscal years. That survey included portions of Clinton, Elk City, Watonga, and Weatherford as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. 166 properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes an historic context for each of the four study areas, maps that illustrate the four areas surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study areas, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet National Register age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of those portions of the study areas that fail to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in the four study towns are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and those that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual

properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection which accompanies inclusion. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

At the core of the comprehensive planning process is the historic context. This document groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. It provides the necessary background which,

when applied with the National Register criteria, makes possible a meaningful determination of a property's significance to the broad patterns of our historical, architectural, and archaeological past. The context thus serves as a vital link between the property as it is today and the past which gives it special meaning.

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

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

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Four Western Oklahoma Towns, including their historic contexts, demonstrates the cyclical implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. The contexts provide the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the four study areas. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study areas knowledgeable of the community's history and with an

understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends, e.g., agriculture and railroads. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts which (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. In accomplishing these tasks, this project exemplified the comprehensive planning process at its best. It furthers the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. It identifies and evaluates historic resources in the four study towns which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal laws and regulations, and establishes a solid foundation for the registration and treatment of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of the project was a collaborative effort. Drs. George Carney and Brad Bays, Professors of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigators for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistants Jim Davis and Melinda Hoskin, graduate students at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyors and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (40-96-11110.014) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

## III. RESEARCH DESIGN

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

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

(2) Evaluated previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #7 where the four towns are located, e.g., Energy and Agriculture.

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

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

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by the principal investigators and research assistants. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A list of more than 150 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

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

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

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

## IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included specified portions of the four study towns (Clinton, Elk City, Watonga, and Weatherford):

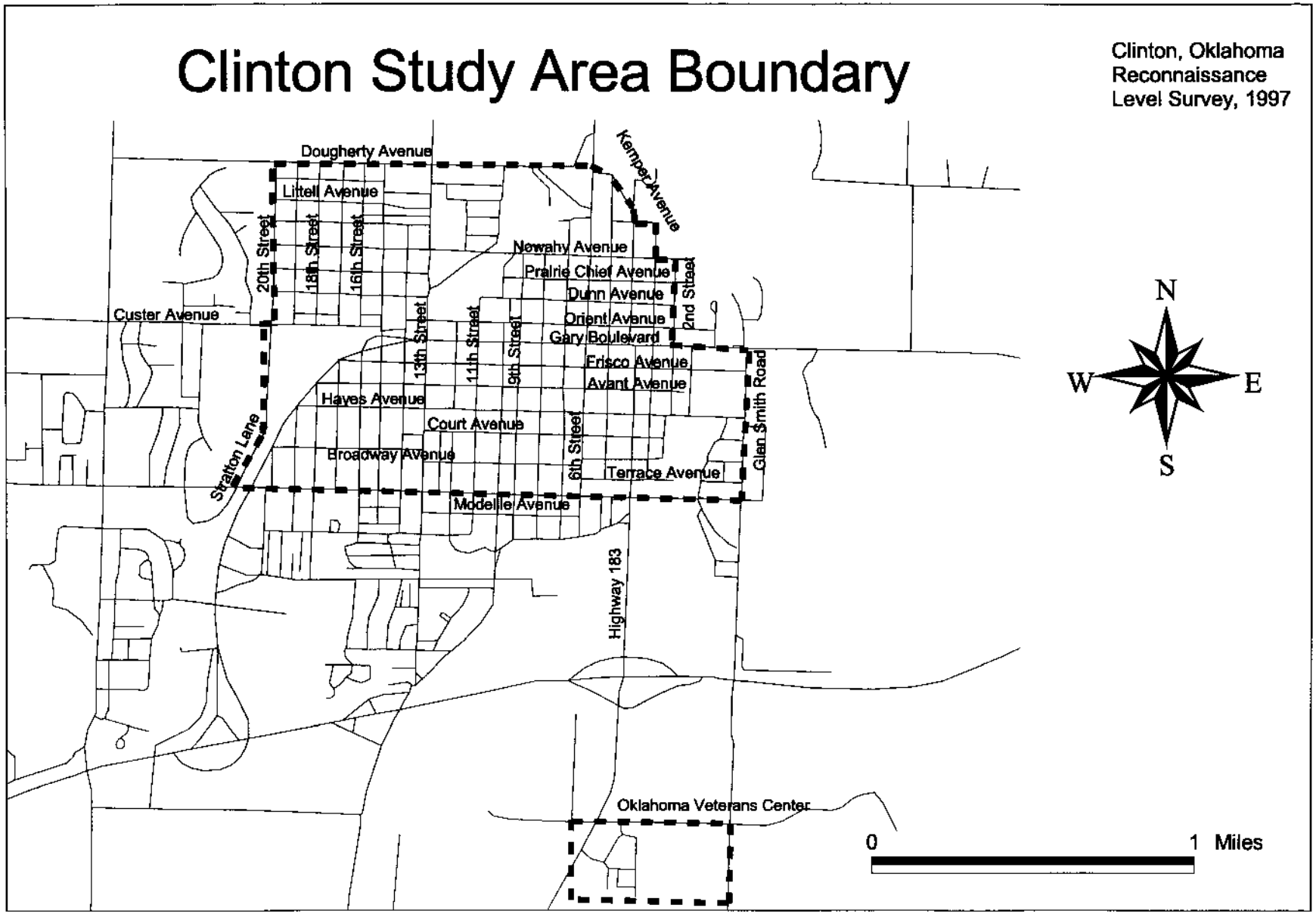
(1) Clinton: Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Doughtery Avenue and 20th Street, proceed east on Doughtery Avenue to Kemper Avenue, then southeast to 4th Street, then south to Littel Avenue, east to 3rd Street, south to Nowahy Avenue, east to 2nd Street, south to Choctaw Avenue (Gary Boulevard-new name on study area boundary map), east to Eastside Street, (Glen Smith Road-new name on study area boundary map) south to Modelle Avenue, west to Stratton Lane, northeast and north to Custer Avenue, east to 20th Street, north to point of beginning. Also included in this survey is the Oklahoma Veterans Center located along Highway 183 south of Meacham Road. NOTE: Boundary includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

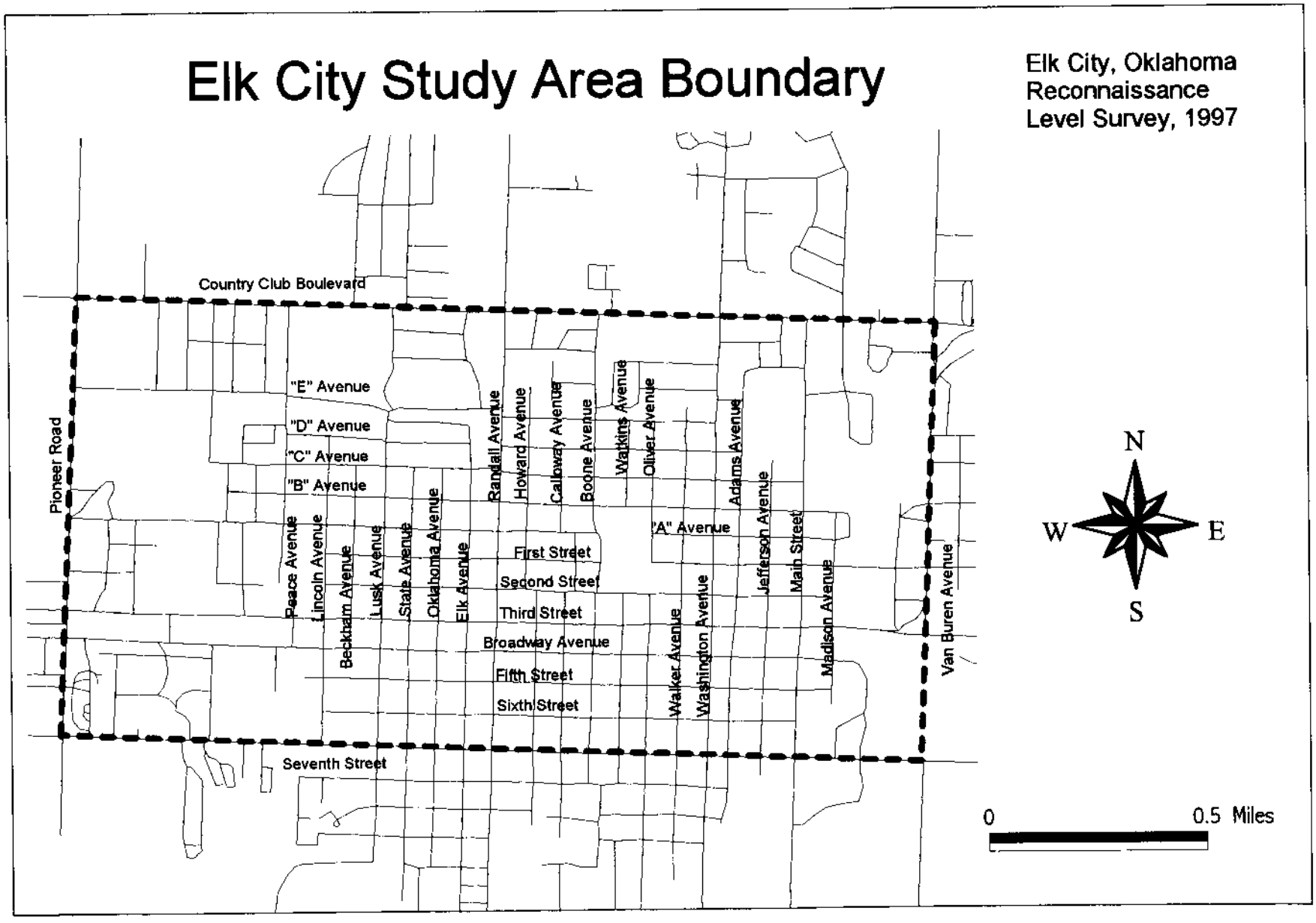
(2) Elk City: Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Pioneer Road and 7th Street, north to Country Club Boulevard, east to Van Buren Avenue, south to 7th Street, then west to the point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

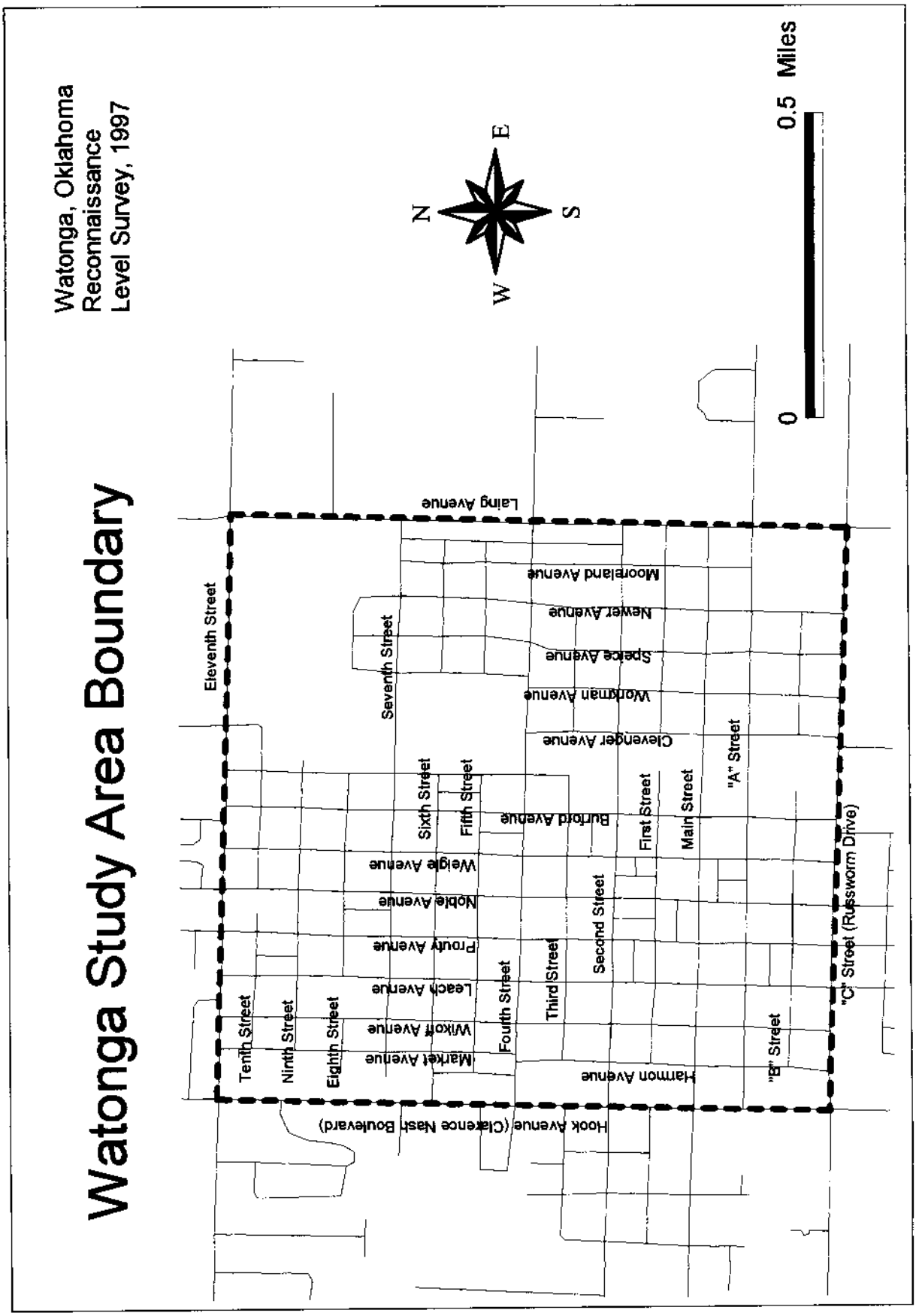
(3) Watonga: Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Hook Avenue (now Clarence Nash Boulevard) and the section line road between sections 18 and 19 (Eleventh Street on study area boundary map), proceed east to Laing Avenue, south to "C" Street (Russworm Drive), west to Hook Avenue (Clarence Nash

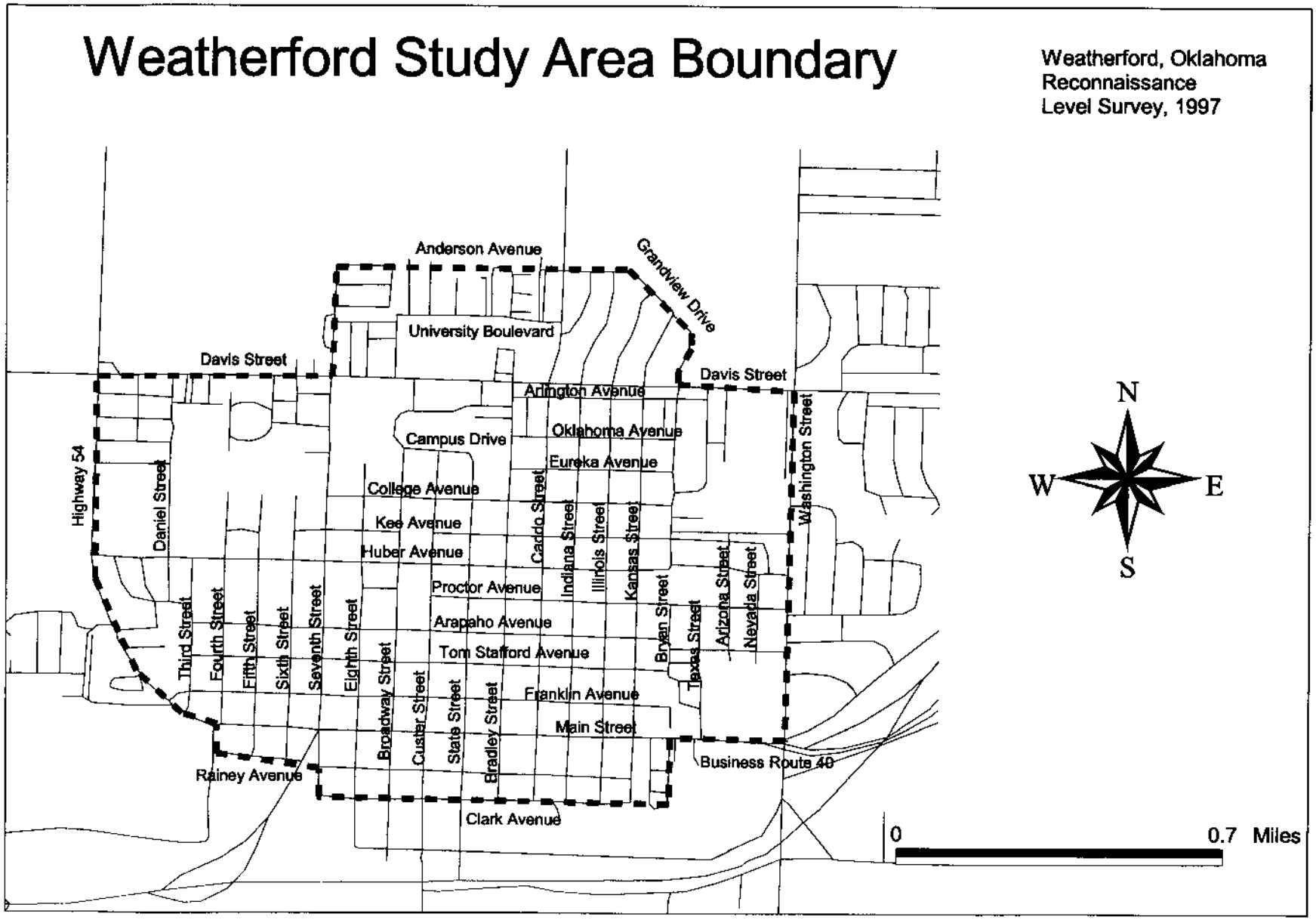
Boulevard), and north to the point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

(4) Weatherford: Starting at the initial point at the intersection of Davis Street and Washington Avenue, south to Business Route 40, west to Bryan Street, south to Clark Avenue, west to 7th Street, north to Rainey Street, west to 4th Street, north to Main Street, west and northwest along Highway 54 to Davis Street, east to 7th Street, north to Anderson Avenue, east to Grandview Drive, southwest and south to Davis Street, then east to the point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.


Clinton Study Area Boundary
Clinton, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997
Dougherty Avenue
Littell Avenue
Kemper Avenue
Newahy Avenue
Prairie Chief Avenue
Dunn Avenue
Orient Avenue
Gary Boulevard
Frisco Avenue
Avant Avenue
Haves Avenue
Court Avenue
Broadway Avenue
Modelle Avenue
Terrace Avenue
Custer Avenue
Stratton Lane
20th Street
18th Street
16th Street
13th Street
11th Street
9th Street
6th Street
2nd Street
Glen Smith Road
Highway 183
Oklahoma Veterans Center
N
W
E
S
0
1 Miles


Elk City Study Area Boundary
Elk City, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997
Country Club Boulevard
"E" Avenue
"D" Avenue
"C" Avenue
"B" Avenue
"A" Avenue
Pioneer Road
Peace Avenue
Lincoln Avenue
Beckham Avenue
Lusk Avenue
State Avenue
Oklahoma Avenue
Elk Avenue
Randall Avenue
Howard Avenue
Calloway Avenue
Boone Avenue
Watkins Avenue
Oliver Avenue
Adams Avenue
Jefferson Avenue
Main Street
Madison Avenue
Van Buren Avenue
Walker Avenue
Washington Avenue
First Street
Second Street
Third Street
Broadway Avenue
Fifth Street
Sixth Street
Seventh Street
N
W
E
S
0
0.5 Miles


Watonga Study Area Boundary
Watonga, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997
N
S
E
W
0
0.5 Miles
Laing Avenue
Moonland Avenue
Newer Avenue
Spence Avenue
Wortman Avenue
Clevenger Avenue
Burford Avenue
Weigle Avenue
Noble Avenue
Prouty Avenue
Leach Avenue
Wikoff Avenue
Market Avenue
Hamon Avenue
Hook Avenue (Clarence Nash Boulevard)
Eleventh Street
Tenth Street
Ninth Street
Eighth Street
Seventh Street
Sixth Street
Fifth Street
Fourth Street
Third Street
Second Street
First Street
Main Street
"A" Street
"B" Street
"C" Street (Russworm Drive)


Weatherford Study Area Boundary
Weatherford, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997
Anderson Avenue
Grandview Drive
University Boulevard
Davis Street
Davis Street
Arlington Avenue
Campus Drive
Oklahoma Avenue
Eureka Avenue
College Avenue
Kee Avenue
Huber Avenue
Proctor Avenue
Arapaho Avenue
Tom Stafford Avenue
Franklin Avenue
Main Street
Rainey Avenue
Clark Avenue
Business Route 40
Highway 54
Daniel Street
Third Street
Fourth Street
Fifth Street
Sixth Street
Seventh Street
Eighth Street
Broadway Street
Custer Street
State Street
Bradley Street
Caddo Street
Indiana Street
Illinois Street
Kansas Street
Bryan Street
Texas Street
Arizona Street
Nevada Street
Washington Street
N
W
E
S
0
0.7 Miles

## VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigators compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Clinton, Elk City, Watonga, and Weatherford as well as the counties in which each is located. Materials were gathered from the Elk City, Clinton, Weatherford, and Watonga Libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

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

Field work began during the fall of 1996 during times when the principal investigators and two research assistants were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the police departments of each town to make them aware of the reconnaissance level survey; local newspapers in Clinton, Elk City, Weatherford, and Watonga to make them familiar with the project; local officials and library staff were contacted; and county assessors and county clerks in the respective counties were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the four study towns (Clinton-1932, Elk City-1931, Watonga-1930, and Weatherford-1929) were mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1996, two windshield surveys of each town were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the four study towns that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a list of 166 properties (Clinton-56, Elk City-50, Watonga-33, and Weatherford-27) compiled by the principal investigators and research assistants to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigators and research assistants devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on the two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the research assistants photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset

of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1997.

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

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the 166 properties.

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

At the conclusion of field work and organization of files, the completed file folders and rough draft of the final report were shared with the architectural consultant,

Professor Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

## VII. RESULTS

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

CLINTON:

1. Much of the historic built environment in Clinton represents three time periods in the city's history: the 1903-1915 era encompassing the pre-and-post statehood period when Clinton emerged as a railroad hub for western Oklahoma and when the more substantial brick buildings replaced the earlier wood-framed versions; the 1916-1935 period when a second group of buildings were erected in association with Clinton's importance as a regional health care center and as an agricultural market and trading point for the surrounding farming and ranching communities; and the 1936-1945 decade when a third set of properties were constructed during the New Deal era and post-World War II era.

2. A total of 56 properties were surveyed, including six noncontributing resources to the two proposed historic districts.

3. Two National Register properties (Crawford House) [N. R. listed 1984] and (Clinton Armory) [N. R. listed 1994] exist in the study area.

4. Three individual properties are included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files (Littel-Goodwin House/T. J. Nance House/Calmez Hotel). The Calmez Hotel is National Register eligible, the Littel-Goodwin House warrants further study, and the T. J. Nance does not warrant further study because of significant alterations.

5. Four individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance, including the aforementioned Calmez Hotel, Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium Nurses Building, Exhibit Auction Building, and the Meyers House.

6. Thirty-seven individual properties were selected as warranting further study.

a. Of the thirty-seven, several types of properties were present, including twenty-two residences, five commercial buildings, three health care-related buildings, two churches, two theaters, and one hotel, school, and fire station. Thus, commercial, religious, educational, health care, government, recreational, and residential (single and multiple dwellings) types of properties were represented.

b. Only five of the thirty-seven properties were built in the pre-and-post statehood era ranging from 1903 to 1915. A vast majority were constructed from 1916 to 1935, and the remainder in the 1936-1945 period.

c. Three W. P. A. buildings/structures are included: W. P. A. Wall (c. 1935), Clinton Fire Station (1935), and Exhibit Auction Building (1941).

d. Twenty-two of the thirty-seven (approximately 60%) were located in the residential area south of Frisco Avenue, especially along Eighth through Fifteenth Streets. Nine were located along Frisco Avenue, the main east-west street that includes the central business district.

7. Thirteen architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study groups, including Commercial Style, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk, W. P. A. Standardized

Style, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Art Deco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival, and Skyscraper.

8. Three of the properties surveyed were outside the OK/SHPO designated study area boundaries (the three buildings associated with the Clinton Indian Hospital).

9. Six Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

a. Clinton Commercial District (Area #1) merits an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register eligible property and eight properties that deserve further study.

b. South Clinton Residential District (Area #2) warrants additional study as a historic 1920-1940 period neighborhood because of its visually cohesive housing stock of approximately 160 residences with only a few noncontributing resources. The proposed district contains several exceptional examples of high style architecture including nineteen houses and one church that are worthy of further examination.

c. Northwest Clinton Residential Area (Area #3) does not qualify for further study because of recent construction, a clustering of mobile homes, and numerous vacant lots; all of which contribute to a lack of cohesion in the area. Moreover, it does not contain any individual properties that are National Register eligible or warrant further study.

d. Northeast Clinton Residential Area (Area #4) does not justify further study because the housing stock is in relatively poor condition and it contains numerous vacant lots and mobile homes.

e. Southwest Clinton Residential Area (Area #5) fails to warrant further study because of alterations to the older housing stock, recent construction, and the presence of numerous mobile homes and vacant lots; all of which detract from the visual cohesiveness of the area.

f. Southeast Clinton Residential Area (Area #6) fails to meet requirements for an intensive level survey because of the overwhelming number of mobile homes and vacant lots, recent construction, older housing stock that is in poor condition, and the presence of industrial and commercial development, especially along the eastern part of the area.

ELK CITY:

1. A majority of Elk City's historic properties are associated with two periods of growth in the community's history: the pre-and-post statehood period from 1901 to 1915 when many of the early wood-framed buildings were replaced with more permanent brick and stone buildings and it began to emerge as a railroad center with two major lines (Katy and Rock Island), and the 1916 to 1930 time frame when the town experienced a boom related to its development as a farm-to-market agricultural center, especially cotton, wheat, and cattle.

2. A total of 50 properties were surveyed, including three National Register listed buildings (Casa Grande Hotel/Storm House/Hedlund Motor Company) and seven noncontributing resources to the two proposed historic districts.

3. Four National Register listed properties exist in the study area, including the Whited Grist Mill (1976), Storm House (1983), Hedlund Motor Company (1983), and Casa Grande Hotel (1995).

4. Seven individual properties and one district were included in the Oklahoma Landmark Inventory materials: Old Town Museum Building (1982), Hedlund House (no date), Herring/Young Building (no date), Johnson Home (no date), German State Bank (1978), Ackley Park (1991), Carnegie Library (1978), and Broadway Street Historic District (1978). The Old Town Museum Building was moved in 1966 to outside the study area and does not qualify for additional study. The Hedlund House, Carnegie Library, German State Bank (originally the Commercial Club Building), and Herring/Young Building warrant further study. The Ackley Park Stadium is recommended for National Register eligibility and the Broadway Street Historic District was expanded to include Third Street for a proposed West End Residential District.

5. Six National Register eligible properties were identified including the aforementioned Ackley Park Stadium as well as the Longfellow Elementary School, U. S. Post Office Building, M. K. & T. (Katy) Depot, Herring House, and Garnett House.

6. Twenty-nine properties were deemed worthy of further study.

a. Of the twenty-nine, several types of properties were present including fifteen residences, seven commercial buildings, two warehouses, two railroad depots, one library, one hospital, and one theater. Thus, residential, commercial, educational, health care, industrial, transportation, and recreational types of properties were represented.

7. One W. P. A. constructed property was identified--Ackley Park Stadium (1939).

8. More than one-half (19/35) of the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study were located on West Broadway Avenue.

9. The dominant period of construction for the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study were the years 1916-1930.

10. Eight different architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible properties and those warranting further study, including Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Commercial Style, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and W. P. A. Standardized.

11. Five Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

a. Elk City Commercial District (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because of the high contributing resources rate of about 90 percent. It contains one National Register eligible property and five properties that warrant further study.

b. Elk City West End Residential District (Area #2) merits an intensive level survey in the near future because it is the best preserved group of homes in the four study towns. Its contributing resources rate is roughly 80 percent and the residences reflect exceptional architectural integrity. Finally, Area #2 deserves additional study because it contains one National Register listed property, three National Register eligible properties, and sixteen homes that warrant further study.

c. Elk City Northeast Residential Area (Area #3) fails to meet criteria for further study because of the large percentage of vacant lots, recent construction on

the north side, and extensive commercial development on the north and south sides; all of which detract from the overall cohesiveness of the area.

d. Elk City Northwest Residential Area (Area #4) does not qualify for further study because more than 80 percent of the housing stock was constructed after the 1970s; the southwest portion of the area is dominated by a football stadium, practice fields, and bus barn; and commercial development along the east and west sides detracts from the area.

e. Elk City Southwest Residential Area (Area #5) is not recommended for further study because of recent housing stock and recent commercial development, and it contains no properties eligible for the National Register or any that warrant further study.

WATONGA

1. The historic properties in Watonga are associated with three themes in the town's historical development. First, it was selected as county seat for "C" County during the Territorial Period from 1892 to 1907, and then became the county seat for Blaine County from 1907 to present. Thus, Watonga has been a political and governmental center for the county from its inception in 1892 to present. Second, Watonga became a railway center in 1902 and maintained that position until c. 1920. Finally, Watonga became an agricultural marketing point as the development of the wheat and cattle industry evolved, especially during the 1920s.

2. A total of thirty-three properties were surveyed, including one National Register listed property (Wagner Home in 1983).

3. Four National Register properties exist in the study area: T. B. Ferguson House (N. R. listed 1973), J. H. Wagner House (N. R. listed 1983), Watonga Armory (N. R. listed 1994), and Noble Hotel (N. R. listed 1996).

4. Four properties were located in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files: W. R. Kelly House (1982), U. S. Post Office (1982), Henry Roman Nose House (no date), and McGee Building (no date). The Kelly House and U. S. Post Office Building are deemed National Register eligible. The Roman Nose House has been moved and the McGee Building is significantly altered; therefore, these two properties were evaluated as not warranting further study.

5. Five individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance and historic character: J. H. Wagner Building, U. S. Post Office Building, First Presbyterian Church, W. R. Kelly House, and the Charles Rook Home.

6. Eighteen individual properties were deemed worthy of further study; however, one was razed during the study period (Masonic Grand Lodge Hall).

a. Of the eighteen, several types of properties were present including five residences, five commercial buildings, and one each of the following: apartment building, hospital, church, school, lodge hall, recreation center, city hall, and theater. Thus, commercial, religious, educational, health care, government, social, recreational, and residential (single and multiple dwellings) types of properties were represented.

7. Two W. P. A. buildings were identified: Watonga Recreation Center (c. 1935) and Watonga High School (1936-37).

8. Twenty-two of the twenty-three National Register eligible and properties warranting further study were located on five streets--Main, First, Weigle, Noble, and Prouty.

9. A relatively even balance was found for time period of construction: eight from 1892 to 1915, seven from 1916 to 1930, and eight from 1931 to 1945.

10. Eleven different architectural styles were represented in the National Register eligible and properties warranting further study groups, including Commercial Style (11), Tudor Revival (2), W. P. A. Standardized Style (2), Romanesque (1), Prairie School (1), Classical Revival (1), Bungalow/Craftsman (1), Queen Anne (1), Colonial Revival (1), Late Gothic Revival (1), and French Eclectic (1).

11. Five Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

a. Watonga Commercial Area (Area #1) does not warrant further study because of the substantial number of buildings that have failed to retain their historic appearance. The lack of visible historic material has a significant impact on the integrity of the area and it fails to stand as a cohesive commercial district.

b. North Watonga Residential Area (Area #2) does not qualify for additional study because a substantial number of residences are covered with non-historic siding. Moreover, the area suffers from a great deal of infill construction. Given these factors, especially the prevalent use of non-original materials, the area lacks an overall level of integrity and cohesion.

c. Watonga South Mixed Residential and Commercial Area (Area #3) does not justify additional study. Although the housing stock is more than 50 years old, much of it is in relatively poor condition and many are abandoned. Moreover, the

presence of numerous vacant lots/gaps, mobile homes, and recent commercial development contribute to a lack of cohesion in the area. Finally, the area does not contain any National Register eligible or any properties that warrant further study.

d. Watonga Northwest Residential Area (Area #4) was not recommended for further study because of loss of integrity in the historic housing stock as well as numerous vacant lots, recent construction, and commercial development.

e. East Watonga Residential Area (Area #5) did not meet qualifications for additional study because approximately one-third of the area is encompassed by the Blaine County fairgrounds, land use devoted to agricultural development, and vacant and deteriorated extant housing; all of which contributes to a lack of visual cohesiveness for a residential district.

WEATHERFORD:

1. The extant historic properties in Weatherford represent three distinct themes associated with the town's historical development: the pre-and-post statehood era when it became a railroad terminus in 1901 as designated by the Choctaw, Oklahoma, & Gulf railroad; the role it played as a college town from 1903, when Southwestern Normal College began classes, to the present; and the emergence of the town as a "central place" from 1920 to 1930 to provide goods/services as well as serve as a marketing center for surrounding agriculturists.

2. A total of twenty-seven properties were surveyed, including six noncontributing resources to the two proposed historic districts.

3. Three National Register listed properties exist in the study area: Old Science Building (1984), Owl Blacksmith Shop (1983), and Weatherford Armory (1994).

4. Three properties were included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files: Cliff House Diner (no date), Tom Stafford Home (1976), and the U. S. Post Office Building (1982). The Cliff House Diner and the Tom Stafford Home are no longer extant, while the U. S. Post Office Building was recommended for further study.

5. Three properties were determined eligible for the National Register, including the Art Building, Administration Building, and the President's Home on the Southwestern Oklahoma State University campus.

6. No W. P. A. buildings were identified in the survey.

7. Of the twenty properties deemed National Register eligible or warranting further study, several property types were present including fourteen residences, one commercial building, two college buildings, one post office, one meeting hall, and one bath house. Therefore, residential, commercial, educational, social, government, and recreational kinds of properties were represented.

8. The dominant construction period was from 1916 to 1930 when fourteen of the twenty-one properties were built.

9. The recommended historic properties are located primarily on the north side of Weatherford between the central business district and the S. W. O. S. U. campus.

10. Eleven different styles of architecture were represented in the twenty-three recommended properties, including Tudor Revival (4), Queen Anne (4), Art Deco (3), Commercial Style (2), Prairie School (2), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

(2), Bungalow/Craftsman (2), Classical Revival (1), Romanesque (1), National Folk (1), and Colonial Revival (1).

11. Eight Thumbnail Sketches were developed:

a. Weatherford Commercial District (Area #1) is recommended for an intensive level survey because of a 50 percent contributing resources rate and no parking lots or unoccupied buildings are present. It contains several buildings that could be restored to their original appearance.

b. Southwestern Oklahoma State University Campus District (Area #2) qualifies for an intensive level survey because of the significant number of historic buildings in the area that have retained their architectural integrity. It contains one National Register listed property (Old Science Building) and three National Register eligible properties.

c. Weatherford College Residential Area (Area #3) does not merit further study because of numerous homes with non-original siding. In addition, the area contains a great deal of infill construction.

d. Weatherford Northwest Residential Area (Area #4) does not justify additional study because of nonresidential land use patterns, recent construction, and the presence of numerous mobile homes and vacant lots; all of which fails to make it a visually cohesive district. No National Register eligible properties or properties warranting further study were identified.

e . Weatherford Southwest Residential Area (Area #5) fails to qualify for further study because of the numerous vacant lots and mobile homes as well as

commercial and residential development that lacks sufficient age to qualify as a historic neighborhood.

f. Weatherford Southeast Residential Area (Area #6) warrants no further study because of recent construction, presence of mobile homes, and several deteriorated and unoccupied houses. Furthermore, no properties were recommended for further study.

g. Weatherford Northeast Residential Area (Area #7) does not meet the criteria for further study because more than 80 percent of the housing stock is of insufficient age. Moreover, commercial development along Washington Avenue detracts from the visual cohesiveness of the area. Finally, no individual properties were recommended for further evaluation.

h. North Weatherford Residential Area (Area #8) is not recommended for further study because mobile homes account for roughly 60 percent of the housing stock in the area, while recently constructed Ranch style houses account for the remainder. Moreover, six recent apartment complexes and several vacant lots detract from the visual cohesiveness of the area.

General Results:

1. The 166 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.

2. The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

3. The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and the eventual registration process at the federal level (National Register of Historic Places).

4. The project has identified a number of properties and districts that do not merit additional investigation.

5. The project has determined a variety of gaps in the knowledge of historic properties in the four western Oklahoma study towns.

## VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREAS

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Western Oklahoma Towns identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study areas of Clinton, Elk City, Watonga, and Weatherford.

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in each of the four towns were built shortly after the townsites were platted (Clinton in 1903, Elk City in 1901, Watonga in 1892, and Weatherford in 1898). Most of the commercial buildings were located on the town's main street, although not necessarily named Main, e.g., Clinton's main commercial street is Frisco Avenue. In most cases, the main street was situated near the earliest railroad passenger and freight depots; all four towns were served by one or more railroad lines (see TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES). Generally, the earliest commercial properties were small, one story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fire or later replaced with more permanent buildings of brick and native stone. The extant stone and brick commercial buildings are usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing generally in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. A majority of these properties could be classified as Commercial Style; however, a few of these early buildings reflect a distinctive high-style form of architecture. The best examples are the Commercial Club Building of Elk City (c. 1906) located at 201 West Broadway, a Tudor Revival style because of its prominent oriel window; the

German National Bank of Weatherford (1909) at 118 West Main, a Classical Revival style building; the Art Deco building (c. 1925) at 212-214 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City; and the First National Bank of Clinton (1903) at 400 Frisco Avenue, a Classical Revival style building. All four properties warrant further study.

The earliest permanent commercial properties in the four towns were constructed from around 1900 to 1907: Examples of the Territorial Era buildings include the First National Bank (1903) at 400 Frisco Avenue in Clinton; the 1903 Phil Koch Building at 104-106 East Main Street in Watonga; the Hooper Drug Building at 100 East Main Street in Watonga, constructed in 1904; and the Herring-Young building (1904) at 108-110 South Main Street in Elk City. All these examples warrant further study.

As a result of growth, especially in agriculture, a later set of commercial buildings was erected to meet the demand for goods and services of the increased population in and around the four communities. Chronologically, these buildings were constructed from around 1910 to 1930. Several of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from three to six stories. These properties generally included more ornamentation than the earlier groups, e.g., bracketed cornices, arched window treatments, wall pilasters, and stepped parapets, which reflected a more prosperous agricultural economy. Examples from the post-statehood period include the J.H. Wagner Building (1910) and the Rose Building (1911), both located on Main Street in Watonga; the Dawson Building at 403 Frisco Avenue in Clinton, constructed c.1908; and the German

National Bank (1909) at 118 West Main Street in Weatherford. Later examples feature the tallest buildings in the four communities, including the Casa Grande Hotel in Elk City (N.R. listed 1995), a four-story building; and the Calmez Hotel in Clinton, a six-story building which qualifies as the only skyscraper in the four study areas. Although in poor condition, the Calmez Hotel is National Register eligible because of its Sullivanesque style architecture of the 1920s.

Of the post-statehood period buildings, the J.H. Wagner Building in Watonga is National Register eligible, while the others deserve additional study.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

When compared to eastern Oklahoma, industrialization in the western half of the state came late. Almost no manufacturing took place in the four study towns until after the construction of the railroads and the opening of the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation to non-Native American settlement in 1892.

By opening new markets, the railroads contributed to a growth in the agricultural economy surrounding the four study towns. Wheat was the primary cash crop. With the opening of new markets and the introduction of improved varieties, wheat production increased. This resulted in the most important industrial activity in the four towns-- flour and feed mills and grain elevators. According to data from 1909, Beckham, Blaine, and Custer counties, where the four towns are located, all had at least one flour mill and grain elevator. The Whited Grist Mill at 306 East 7th Street in Elk City is such an extant example (N.R. listed 1976).

Early on, cotton was a cash crop in western Oklahoma. The processing of cotton became an important local industry through the 1920s. The cotton boom collapsed in the 1930s when drought, depression and soil exhaustion combined to reduce acreage and output. An example that reflects this industrial activity is the extant Chickasaw Cotton Seed Oil Company Office Building, built in 1905, and still in use at 301 East Seventh Street in Elk City. This property warrants further examination, although it is outside of the designated study area.

In the early twentieth century, numerous small industries developed in the four study towns. Representative small industries in the four towns included harness shops, bakeries, saddlery makers, carriage and blacksmith shops, planing mills, tailor shops, breweries, and creameries. Changing market conditions and the advent of the automobile contributed to the closing of dozens of these establishments by the 1930s. Remaining examples of buildings that once housed these types of small industries include the Bergman and Son Cream Station (1907) at 118 South Broadway in Weatherford; the Merrit Bakery (1926) at 213-215 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City; the Busch Brewery Warehouse, a flat iron building, at 220 South Main in Elk City; and the Owl Blacksmith Shop (N.R. listed 1983) at 208 West Rainey in Weatherford.

Wheat continued to be the main cash crop throughout this century. A 1990 survey of grain processing facilities in western Oklahoma by W. David Baird of Pepperdine University indicated this kind of industrial property was common in the four western communities. Clinton, Elk City, and Watonga each have two, while Weatherford has one. The Clinton facilities include the Farmers

Union Coop (North) and the Clinton Grain Company; Elk City's are the Roger Mills County Coop and Old Ben Martin Grain; Watonga's include the Wheeler Brothers Grain (South) and the Old Blaine County Milling; and Weatherford's is the Farmers Coop.

Baird's documentation affirmed that five properties of this kind had been razed since 1940 data--Kimbell Mills and W. B. Johnston Elevators in Clinton; and the Weatherford Milling, Wheeler Grain Company, and White Company Elevators in Weatherford.

In the 1993 Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Grain Storage and Processing Facilities in Western Oklahoma completed by George O. Carney of Oklahoma State University, forty properties were documented. The Farmers Union Coop in Clinton and the Old Blaine County Milling in Watonga were the only two nominated from the four study towns.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government recognition of its stability and prosperity. Moreover, the presence of federal, state, and county government facilities usually provided long-term employment for residents of the town and a financial investment in the local economy, thus ensuring permanence of the town. Three of the four study towns (excluding Clinton) have retained historic properties associated with city, county, state, and federal government.

An excellent example of historic municipal-owned facilities is the Watonga City Hall, built in 1930, and located at 115-123 North Weigle Avenue. This type of historic building houses local government operations including city offices and is the site for local government decisions affecting the community. The Watonga City Hall building continues to house local government operations and merits further study because of its architectural significance.

As county seat, Watonga is the only one of the four communities to retain such function. The Blaine County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Three of the four communities boast impressive historic United States Post Office buildings--Watonga, Elk City, and Weatherford. All three were built in the 1930s, and each are intact examples of Colonial Revival architecture. The Elk City and Watonga properties are National Register eligible, while the Weatherford building warrants further study.

Other government-related buildings include the Weatherford Municipal Swimming Pool Bathhouse located at 601 North Indiana, constructed in the 1930s. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

Finally, National Guard Armories are located in three of the four study towns, including the Clinton Armory (N.R. listed 1994) at 723 South 13th Street, Watonga Armory (N.R. listed 1994) at 301 West Main Street, and the Weatherford Armory (N.R. listed 1994) at 123 West Rainey Street.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

Learning was a significant matter in the minds and activities of the settlers who located in the four study towns. Schools, libraries, and literary societies were quickly formed to insure the education of school-age children and for those adults who pursued knowledge. These institutions of learning were often held in homes and temporary facilities until more permanent buildings could be erected. One of the four study towns launched an effort to secure a state normal school, or teacher's college, which became Southwestern State Teacher's College at Weatherford (now known as Southwestern Oklahoma State University).

Each of the four study towns have retained education-related historic properties. The Watonga High School, a W.P.A. building at 1012 North Noble Avenue, was constructed in 1936-37 and is currently used as the Watonga Middle School. The Longfellow Elementary School, a Tudor Revival style building, at 313-315 North Oliver Avenue in Elk City serves as an auxiliary building for the Elk City High School campus and is National Register eligible. The Clinton Middle School, constructed in 1935, is an excellent Art Deco example located at 1001 Orient Avenue. The Carnegie Library at 221 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City is an exceptional example of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architecture built in 1915. Weatherford's Southwest Oklahoma State University campus has retained four excellent intact examples of college buildings, including the Old Science Building (N.R. listed 1984), the 1942 Administration Building, the 1928

Art Deco Art Building, and the President's Home at 100 Campus Drive, a Prairie School dwelling, now used for student development and tutoring services. The Administration Building, the Art Building, and the President's Home are National Register eligible.

RECREATION PROPERTIES

The four towns needed recreational and amusement facilities for their growing populations in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities and entertainment for children. Historical records indicate that all four towns provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, all four towns erected buildings to house motion picture theaters, live dramatic and music performances, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. Three of the four towns have intact motion picture theaters constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, including the Liberty Theater at 117 East Main Street in Watonga, the Westland Theater at 220 South Main Street in Elk City, the Redland Theater at 608 Frisco Avenue in Clinton, and the Ritz Theater at 404 Frisco Avenue, also in Clinton. In addition, Clinton boasts the Exhibit Auction Building, now the Southwest Playhouse at 523 West Nowahy Avenue, a 1941 building which has served the community as a fine arts facility for several years.

Two other properties related to recreation are the Watonga Recreation Center, a 1930s W.P.A. neighborhood recreation center, at 703 North Leach Avenue in Watonga, which currently serves as a Boy Scouts meeting hall; and the Ackley Park Stadium in Elk City. Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks

Inventory in 1991, this 1939 Works Progress Administration structure is located at 2200 West Third Street. The Watonga Recreation Center warrants further study, while the Ackley Park Stadium is National Register eligible..

SOCIAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in the four towns. Each community maintained active fraternal orders and veterans organizations such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings. Examples in the four study towns include the Watonga Masonic Grand Lodge Hall at 206 North Noble Avenue and the Veterans of Foreign Wars building at 201 North Custer Street. The latter warrants further study because of its architectural significance. The Watonga Masonic Hall was razed during the survey period.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in each of the four communities, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in all four towns were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings which were eventually replaced with brick or stone structures of more elaborate architecture. The church

building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of religious-related properties have remained intact in the study towns, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs.

The best architectural examples of religious properties in the four study towns range from the original First Presbyterian Church building in Watonga, a Late Gothic Revival style property, located at 300 North Weigle Avenue and constructed in 1903, to the First Baptist Church of Watonga, a Romanesque style religious building at 301 North Noble Avenue, built in 1948-49. The First Presbyterian Church, commonly called a Carpenter Gothic building, is National Register eligible while the First Baptist is a property that merits further study. Additional religious-related properties warranting further study are the First Presbyterian and the Trinity Lutheran Churches in Clinton, both of which are Late Gothic Revival style architecture.

HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

In each of the four towns, health care was of utmost importance. Each community secured at least one physician at the outset. These pioneer physicians accommodated the sick and injured in his/her home or in a second-floor office of a downtown building. It was also common for early-day physicians to make house calls in order for the patient to recover at home during his/her convalescence period. By the 1920s, with the advent of automobiles and ambulances, many county and municipal entities saw a need for hospitals. It was

also common for religious orders, fraternal groups, and other charitable organizations to provide funds for health care and eventually construct health care facilities. The public and private agencies saw a need for long-term hospitalization, improved health care equipment, and daily attention to patients.

One of the most unique health care facilities in Oklahoma was located at Elk City. Farmers and others in Beckham and surrounding counties combined to build a cooperative hospital, the Elk City Community Hospital. Owned by its consumers, the hospital was founded by Dr. Michael Shadid, a Lebanese immigrant. In 1929, Dr. Shadid called together a group of reform-minded former members of the Socialist Party who had given up on politics and joined the Farmers' Union. The two-story brick hospital was dedicated in 1931. Unfortunately, the Elk City Community Hospital building was destroyed in the 1960s.

Two examples of health care properties that remain intact are located in Clinton. The Clinton Indian Hospital concept was launched in 1933 and three one-story brick buildings were constructed between 1935 and 1938. All three remain standing on U.S. Highway 66 East. The Adminstration Building warrants further study, while the other two do not merit further study. Established in 1917 at Supply, the Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium was moved to Clinton in 1919. Two extant buildings associated with the Sanitorium are the Nurse's Building, a two-story brick building constructed in c. 1925, and the South Apartments, a segregated housing unit for African-American patients, also built in the 1920s. These buildings remained a part of the Sanitorium operations until

1972 when the Veteran's Administration assumed ownership. Both properties now stand vacant on the grounds located south of Clinton on U.S. Highway 183. The Nurse's Building is National Register eligible while the South Apartments deserve additional study.

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

Founded after the Cheyenne-Arapaho lands were opened to non-Native American settlement in 1892, Weatherford was the first of the four towns to attract railroad lines. It was platted in 1898 because of the arrival of the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad Company. In 1903, the 1898 line was bought by the Rock Island.

The Watonga and Northwest Railroad Company was formed in 1900 to build 100 miles of track from Geary, Oklahoma. It was reorganized in 1901 as the Choctaw Northern Railroad Company and built 137 miles northward from Geary through Watonga to a connecting point with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe), at Anthony, Kansas. In 1902 the Choctaw Northern was sold to the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad Company. A second railroad line entered Watonga in 1901--the Enid and Anadarko Company. This line as well as the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf were purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific (Rock Island) in 1903.

Elk City was founded in 1901 on the basis of the coming of the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf railroad. It was absorbed by the Rock Island in 1903. A second railroad, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (M,K,& T) entered Elk City in c. 1903. In contrast to the Rock Island, an east/west route, the M,K,& T was a

north/south line which roughly paralleled the old Great Western Cattle Trail in western Oklahoma.

Clinton was platted as Washita Junction in 1903, primarily because of the intersection of Rock Island, an east/west line, and the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco), a north/south route. Frisco Avenue, the main street in Clinton, was named after the latter railway. Clinton thus became a rail hub for western Oklahoma. A third railroad, the Clinton and Oklahoma Western (COW), was built prior to statehood and later acquired by the Santa Fe, a north/south line, in 1908.

The railroads in western Oklahoma were used principally for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment.

The only three remaining properties associated with the railroad history of the four towns are located in Elk City. The three erected c. 1910 are the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (M,K,& T) Depot and the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific (Rock Island) Passenger and Freight Depots. All three depots are located in the 400 block of South Main Street near the tracks. The two Rock Island properties warrant further study because of their architectural significance, whereas the Katy Depot is National Register eligible.

One additional transportation-related historic property is the Hedland Motor Company Building at 202-206 South Main in Elk City. An outstanding example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

RESIDENTIAL (DOMESTIC) PROPERTIES

Each of the four study areas has significant residential sections composed primarily of single dwellings, whereas the commercial districts in all four towns have at least one multiple dwelling unit, i.e., apartments, boarding houses, or hotels.

A. Single Dwellings

Within the four communities, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger, ornate Late Victorian, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School architectural styles of prominent business, civic, and local political leaders to the modest, less decorative National Folk and Craftsman styles of the working class. Representative of the high-style architecture forms are a number of Queen Anne style residences in Watonga, including the T.B. Ferguson Home (N.R. listed 1973) at 521 North Weigle Avenue, the J.H. Wagner Home (N.R. listed 1983) at 521 North Prouty Avenue, and the W.R. Kelly Home, a National Register eligible property, at 603 North Prouty Avenue.

Several Prairie School style examples are found in each of the four study areas. The Garnett Home at 1006 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City is National Register eligible. Other residential examples of this style that warrant further study are located at 320 North Prouty Avenue in Watonga, and 700 North Custer in Weatherford.

Tudor Revival style examples are located in all four study towns. The best representation of this style is the F.E. Herring Home at 1000 West Third in Elk

City. It is National Register eligible. Additional examples of this style that warrant further study are located at 815 North Prouty Avenue in Watonga, 908 West Third in Elk City, 400 South Eighth Street in Clinton, and 401 North Bradley Street and 715 North Sixth in Weatherford.

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural examples include the Storm House/Martin Home (N.R. listed 1983) at 721 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City. Other examples of this style that merit additional study are located at 1221 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City and 509 North Street and 223 West Tom Stafford Avenue in Weatherford.

Additional high-style architectural examples include the Rook Home in Watonga, a French Eclectic style dwelling, and the Classical Revival home at 521 North Noble in Watonga. The Rook Home is National Register eligible.

Among the Bungalow/Craftsman style examples, Clinton boasts several, especially along South Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Streets including 500 South Eighth, 316 South Ninth, and 430 South Tenth. Additional examples of intact Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings are at 1101 North Noble Avenue in Watonga, 506 North Custer Street in Weatherford, and an Airplane Bungalow at 824 Orient Avenue in Clinton.

Finally from the National Folk style, several extant Shotgun style houses are located in Clinton and Weatherford. Representative examples are located at 311 South Eleventh Street in Clinton and 313 North Kansas and 319 North Kansas in Weatherford.

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Boarding Houses

Apartments were constructed during the railroad boom periods in the four communities, and boarding houses and apartments were built in Weatherford to accommodate those persons, single or married, to serve as temporary housing for college students. Apartments were generally located near the central business district for easy accessibility to shopping or the work place, whereas boarding houses were located near the Southwestern Oklahoma campus for walking to classes. Few examples of this kind of dwelling remain in the four study towns. The only apartment building is located at 113-115 South Noble Avenue in Watonga. Known as Smith's Apartments, it was constructed in 1928. Serving as a multiple dwelling was Whitaker's Boarding House at 611 North Custer Street in Weatherford, a large Queen Anne style dwelling, constructed in the 1920s for college student housing. Both these examples merit further study.

C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Three of the four towns have retained these kinds of properties--Clinton, Elk City, and Watonga. All are located on or near the main transportation arteries and are multistoried buildings. Examples include the Noble Hotel (N.R. listed 1996) at 112 North Noble Avenue in Watonga, the Casa Grande Hotel (N.R. listed 1995) at 103 East Third in Elk City, and the Calmez Hotel at 221-223 Frisco Avenue in Clinton. The latter is included in the

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (1987) and is National Register eligible because of its Sullivanesque style architecture.

## IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Portions of Four Western Oklahoma Towns, 166 properties were identified in the four study areas. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and country clerk files, and on-site property surveys

Types of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

The most dominant style of commercial building found in the four towns is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is usually one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is frequently used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center). Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the J. H. Wagner Building at 113 West Main in Watonga and the Dawson Building at 423 Frisco Avenue in Clinton.

(2) Chicago School Skyscrapers

By the 1920s, tall commercial buildings of five to twenty stories were constructed. Rectangular in dimensions, these flat-roofed buildings feature a terminating cornice and a grid of intersecting vertical piers and horizontal spandrels. Large display windows are present at the ground floor level with windows filling a great proportion of the wall space in the upper levels. Many Chicago School style skyscrapers are given a Sullivanesque treatment with more elaborate and boldly projecting cornices often with foliated and linear enrichments. The only example of this type is the Calmez Hotel at 221-223 Frisco Avenue in Clinton.

(3) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, this style was often applied to commercial buildings, especially banks. The most easily identified features of this style are columns and pilasters crowned by Ionic, Doric, or Corinthian capitals. Other hallmarks of this style are bold, simple moldings, pedimented gables, heavy cornices with unadorned friezes, and horizontal transoms above entrances. Examples include the German National Bank at 118 West Main in Weatherford and the First National Bank at 400 Frisco Avenue in Clinton.

Types of Dwellings:

(1) Classic Bungalow/Craftsman

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

a. low horizontal lines

b. exposed rafters/purlins

c. wide projecting eaves

d. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. Examples of the classic Bungalow/Craftsman style are at 1101 North Noble Avenue in Watonga, 701 East Arapaho in Weatherford, and 430 South Tenth Street in Clinton.

(2) Airplane Bungalow

A derivative of the Bungalow/Craftsman, this 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical. Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. Airplane Bungalow examples are located at 824 Orient Avenue in Clinton and 221 North State Street in Weatherford.

(3) Queen Anne

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation which occurs in porch balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures,

patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. Queen Anne examples are the Kelly Home at 603 North Prouty Avenue in Watonga, Grossarth Home at 619 North Custer Street in Weatherford, Van Vacter Home at 901 West Broadway in Elk City, and at 1421 Hayes Avenue in Clinton.

(4) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. Examples are located at 521 North Noble Avenue in Watonga and at 922 West Third Street in Elk City.

(5) Colonial Revival

The major characteristics of this style (1880-1955) are an accentuated front door with decorative pediment, doors with overhead fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced facade, and windows with double-hung sashes. Nine principal substyles can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The most common in the residential areas of the four study towns are the hipped roof with full-width porch (sometimes called the Classic Box), side-gabled roof (simple, two-story rectangular blocks), and the gambrel roof, or Dutch Colonial Revival subtype. An example of this style applied to a dwelling is at 340 South Thirteenth Street in Clinton. This style is also used on public buildings and examples in the four study areas include the U.S. Post Office

buildings at 121 North Noble Avenue in Watonga and at 220 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City.

(6) Prairie School

Features of this style, fashionable from 1900 to 1920, consist of a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; massive, square porch supports; eaves and cornices which emphasize horizontal lines; and two stories in height. The most common subtype found in the four study areas is the hipped roof symmetrical with front entry, often referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. It has a simple square or rectangular floor plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Hipped roof dormers and full-width single-story front porches are also common. Examples of the Prairie School are the Hoberecht Home at 703 North Prouty Avenue in Watonga, the Davis Home at 521 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City, 700 North Custer Street in Weatherford, and 115 South Fifteenth Street in Clinton.

(7) Tudor Revival

Popular from 1890 to 1940, this style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows; and facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, also steeply pitched. Wall cladding may vary, ranging from stucco to wood. Half-timbering is a common detail in about one-half of the examples. Massive chimneys with decorative pots are also a common feature. Examples include the Scherer Home at 615 North Prouty Avenue in Watonga, Herring Home at 1000 West Third in Elk City, 715 North Sixth Street in Weatherford, and 501 South Ninth Street in Clinton.

(8) Late Gothic Revival

This style was common from 1840 to 1880, but underwent a revival period in later years. Characteristics include at least one window with Gothic detailing, especially the pointed arch; steeply pitched roofs; and decorated verge boards in gables. Wood and masonry construction materials are most common, but wood frame Carpenter Gothic examples predominate; and are found in rural and small town churches (McAlester and McAlester, p. 200; Blumenson, p. 31). An example is the First Presbyterian Church at 300 North Weigle Avenue in Watonga.

(9) Art Deco

This modernistic style was popular from 1920 to 1940. It features a smooth wall surface, usually of stucco; a variety of stylistic and geometric motifs on facade; and various vertical projections on walls or above the roof line to give it vertical emphasis. It is also characterized by an angular composition with numerous setbacks highlighting the geometric form. Ornamental detailing often is executed in the same material as the building and straight-headed windows are most common. Several examples of Art Deco are located in the four study areas including the Southwestern Oklahoma State University Art Building at 100 Campus Drive in Weatherford, Clinton Middle School at 1001 Orient Avenue, and the Shadid Building at 212-214 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City.

(10) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was common from ca. 1890 to 1940, especially in the Southwest. Its most distinctive features are red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical and roof types vary. Mission style buildings include Mission-shaped dormers or roof parapets, widely overhanging eaves, arched openings, and arcaded walkways and carports. Examples of this style are the Carnegie Library at 221 West Broadway Avenue in Elk City and at 223 West Tom Stafford Avenue in Weatherford.

(11) National Folk

The National Folk Style, widespread from ca. 1850 to 1930, consists of several individual subtypes including the I-House, Pyramidal, Gable-Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Hall-and-Parlor, and Shotgun. The most common types of National Folk houses in the four study areas are the Hall-and-Parlor and Gable-Front-and-Wing. The former is side-gabled (two rooms wide and one room deep) and is often expanded by a front porch and rear addition. Variations include differing chimney placements, porch sizes, and pattern of rearward extensions. The Gable-Front-and-Wing is a gable-front house with an additional side-gable wing at right angles to the gable-front plan. The Shotgun style is characterized by its floor plan of one-room wide and three to four rooms deep. These narrow, gable front dwellings are one-story high, and clad with either clapboard or board-and-batten. Generally they have a small front porch with raised elevation setting on brick,

stone, or blocks. Examples of the Shotgun style are located at 311 South Eleventh Street in Clinton and at 313 North Kansas Street in Weatherford.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Western Oklahoma Towns
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Clinton**

| Name if Available and Address | Type | Significance |
|---|---|---|
| 1. First National Bank<br>400 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 2. Hawks Hotel<br>403 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 3. Dawson Building<br>423 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 4. Harry's Cafe<br>323 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 5. Ritz Theater<br>404 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 6. W.F. Cabiness Building<br>402 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 7. Redland Movie Theater<br>608 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 8. 419 Frisco Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 9. Clinton Fire Station<br>523 Gary Boulevard | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 10. 500 South Tenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 11. 430 South Tenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 12. Littel/Goodwin House<br>120 South Eleventh Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 13. 311 South Eleventh Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 14. 501 South Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 15. 316 South Tenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 16. 340 South Thirteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17. 316 South Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 18. 511 South Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 19. 418 South Tenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 20. 325 South Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 21. 434 South Thirteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 22. Trinity Lutheran Church<br>440 South Thirteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 23. 410 South Tenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 24. 1421 Hayes Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 25. 300 South Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 26. 400 South Fourteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 27. 117 South Fifteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 28. 824 Orient Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 29. 404 South Fourteenth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 30. 400 South Eighth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 31. 320 North Ninth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 32. 501 South Eighth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 33. 500 South Eighth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 34. W.P.A. Wall<br>13th and Court | U | Warrants Further Study |
| 35. First Presbyterian Church<br>700 Gary Boulevard | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 36. Clinton Middle School<br>1001 Orient Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |

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|---|---|---|
| 37. Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium South Apartments U.S. Highway 183 South | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 38. Calmez Hotel 221-223 Frisco Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 39. Exhibit Auction Building 523 Nowahy Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 40. Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium Nurses Building U.S. Highway 183 South | B | National Register Eligible |
| 41. Meyers House 516 South Ninth Street | B | National Register Eligible |
| 42. Anoilco Inc./Anehansley Enterprises 218-220 Frisco Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 43. Moore's Cleaners 420 Frisco Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 44. First National Bank 501-503 Frisco Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 45. The Emporium 514 Frisco Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 46. Clinton Movie and Game Rental 531 S. Tenth Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 47. 519 South Eleventh Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 48. 400 South Thirteenth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 49. 344 South Thirteenth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 50. 416 South Thirteenth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 51. 200 South Fifteenth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 52. 422 Terrace Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |

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|---|---|---|
| 53. Hill House<br>521-523 South Fifth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 54. Clinton Indian Hospital<br>U.S. Highway 66 East | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 55. Clinton Indian Hospital Nurses/<br>Physicians Apartment Building<br>U.S. Highway 66 East | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 56. Clinton Indian Hospital<br>Administration Building<br>U.S. Highway 66 East | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |

Reconnaissance Level Survey Four Western Oklahoma Towns
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Elk City**

| Name if Available and Address | Type | Significance |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Commercial Club Building<br>201 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 2. Carnegie Library<br>221 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 3. Merritt Bakery<br>213-215 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 4. Shadid Medical Building<br>212-214 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 5. 218 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 6. George F. Sisson Home<br>703 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 7. Dr. Fred Shadid Home<br>815 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 8. Ray Jones Home<br>801 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 9. J.P. Thurmond Home<br>602 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 10. 814 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 11. 1221 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 12. Frank H. Carpenter Home<br>1021 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 13. Dr. C.E. Davis Home<br>521 West Broadway Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 14. Noel Jones Home<br>610 West Third Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 15. 622 West Third Street | B | Warrants Further Study |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16. 908 West Third Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 17. 914 West Third Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 18. 613 West Fifth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 19. 522 West Sixth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 20. Hedlund House<br>821 West Fifth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 21. Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Passenger Depot<br>300 Block of South Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 22. Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Freight Depot<br>300 Block of South Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 23. Conoco Gas Station<br>126 North Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 24. Westland Theater<br>220 South Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 25. Herring-Young Building<br>108-110 South Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 26. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Warehouse<br>226-228 South Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 27. Chickasaw Cotton Seed Oil Company Building<br>301 East Seventh Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 28. Chickasaw Cotton Seed Oil Company Warehouse<br>301 East Seventh Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 29. Music Hospital<br>1020 West Seventh Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 30. Longfellow Elementary School<br>313-315 North Oliver Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |

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|---|---|---|
| 31. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) Depot<br>422 South Main Street | B | National Register Eligible |
| 32. F.E. Herring Home<br>1000 West Third Street | B | National Register Eligible |
| 33. Elk City United States Post Office<br>220 West Broadway Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 34. Garnett Home<br>1006 West Broadway Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 35. Ackley Stadium<br>2200 West Third Street | U | National Register Eligible |
| 36. Casa Grande Hotel<br>202-208 North Main Street | B | National Register Listed<br>1995 |
| 37. Hedlund Ford Agency Building<br>200-206 South Broadway Avenue | B | National Register Listed<br>1983 |
| 38. G.E. Martin Home/Storm House<br>721 West Broadway Avenue | B | National Register Listed<br>1983 |
| 39. Elk City News<br>200 West Broadway Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 40. Family Health Food Center<br>208 West Broadway Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 41. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building<br>515 West Broadway Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 42. 722 West Broadway Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 43. 821 West Broadway Avenue | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 44. Family Dollar Store<br>716 West Third Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 45. Photo Express<br>802 West Third Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |

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|---|---|---|
| 46. 922 West Third Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 47. J.N. Cook Home<br>809 West Broadway Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 48. 704 West Broadway Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 49. W.W. Hocker/Muncrief Home<br>520 West Broadway Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 50. T.L. Van Vacter Home/Johnson Home<br>901 West Broadway Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Western Oklahoma Towns
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Watonga**

| Name if Available and Address | Type | Significance |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Citizen National Bank Trust and Loan<br>100-108 North Weigle Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 2. Hooper Drug Store<br>100 East Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 3. Phil Koch Building<br>104-106 East Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 4. Watonga Municipal Hospital<br>115-117 East First Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 5. Watonga Telephone Building<br>201 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 6. Rose Building<br>103 East Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 7. Watonga Grand Masonic Lodge<br>206 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 8. Watonga City Hall<br>115-123 North Weigle Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 9. First Baptist Church<br>301 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 10. 815 North Prouty Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 11. L.P. Scherer Home<br>615 North Prouty Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 12. E.T. Hoberecht Home<br>703 North Prouty Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 13. 521 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 14. 1101 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |

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|---|---|---|
| 15. Watonga High School<br>1012 North Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 16. Smith's Apartments<br>113-115 South Noble Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 17. Watonga Recreation Center<br>703 North Leach Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 18. Liberty Theater<br>115 East Main Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 19. J.H. Wagner Building<br>113 West Main Street | B | National Register Eligible |
| 20. First Presbyterian Church<br>300 North Weigle Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 21. W.R. Kelly House<br>603 North Prouty Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 22. Watonga United States Post Office<br>121 North Noble Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 23. Charles Rook Home<br>900 North Burford Avenue | B | National Register Eligible |
| 24. J.H. Wagner House<br>521 North Prouty Avenue | B | National Register Listed<br>1983 |
| 25. Chisholm Federal Savings and Loan<br>116 North Noble Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 26. Pioneer Telephone Cooperative<br>207 North Noble Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 27. Anthony's<br>121 West Main Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 28. Woodruff C.P.A. Building<br>320 West Main Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 29. First State Bank<br>321 West Main Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30. 101 East Fifth Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 31. 704 North Prouty Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 32. 818 North Prouty Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 33. 908 North Weigle Avenue | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Western Oklahoma Towns
Report of All Properties Surveyed- **Weatherford**

| Name if Available and Address | Type | Significance |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Whitaker's Boarding House<br>611 North Custer Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 2. 700 North Custer Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 3. 504 North Custer Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 4. 221 North State Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 5. 223 West Tom Stafford Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 6. 701 East Arapaho Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 7. 313 North Kansas Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 8. 509 North Caddo Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 9. 301 North Fourth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 10. 521 North Caddo Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 11. 400 North State Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 12. 715 North Sixth Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 13. 401 North Bradley Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 14. Weatherford Swimming Pool<br>Bath House<br>601 North Indiana Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 15. United States Post Office Building<br>107 East Franklin Avenue | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 16. Veterans of Foreign Wars Building<br>201 North Custer Street | B | Warrants Further Study |
| 17. Hawk Building/Bergman and Son<br>Cream Station<br>118 South Broadway Street | B | Warrants Further Study |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18. Southwestern State Teacher's College Art Building<br>100 Campus Drive | B | National Register Eligible |
| 19. Southwestern State Teacher's College Administration Building<br>100 Campus Drive | B | National Register Eligible |
| 20. President's Home of Southwestern State Teacher's College<br>100 Campus Drive | B | National Register Eligible |
| 21. Dusty Rose Gift Shop<br>112 West Main Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 22. Frankies<br>113 West Main Street | B | Noncontributing Resource |
| 23. 506 North Custer Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 24. 712 North Custer Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 25. President's Home/Grossarth House<br>619 North Custer Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 26. 624 North State Street | B | Does Not Warrant Further Study |
| 27. German National Bank<br>118 West Main Street | B | Contributing Resource |

X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

CLINTON

(1) Calmez Hotel (221-223 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1925.

This is a six-story, flat-roofed, brick, Skyscraper style multiple dwelling (hotel). The building features a distinctive ground story with original canopy anchored to the wall, a round arch section of the canopy over the entrance, fixed glass block windows in the clearstory, and quoining in the first story corners. The upper stories are given a Sullivanesque treatment with low-relief ornamentation on the spandrels and cornice including blind arcade molding at the roofline, capped pilasters projecting above the roof, and quoining around sixth floor windows. Additional elements consist of balconets at the sixth story level, paired windows in the central bays, round arched windows in the first story of the rear section, and original signage. Standing on the Original Townsite of Clinton, the Calmez Hotel is the tallest property in the four study towns. Although some windows are missing and broken, this historic property is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and meets the age requirements having been constructed approximately 70 years ago. The Calmez Hotel is included in the Clinton Commercial District (Area #1) in Clinton.

(2) Exhibit Auction Building (523 Nowahy Avenue)-Built in 1941.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, uncoursed native stone, W.P.A. standardized style building. The facade is dominated by a stepped frontispiece containing the three entry doors and featuring a name/date plate. Further elements include a stepped parapet, concrete lugs and sills, and original decorative wall lamps flanking the

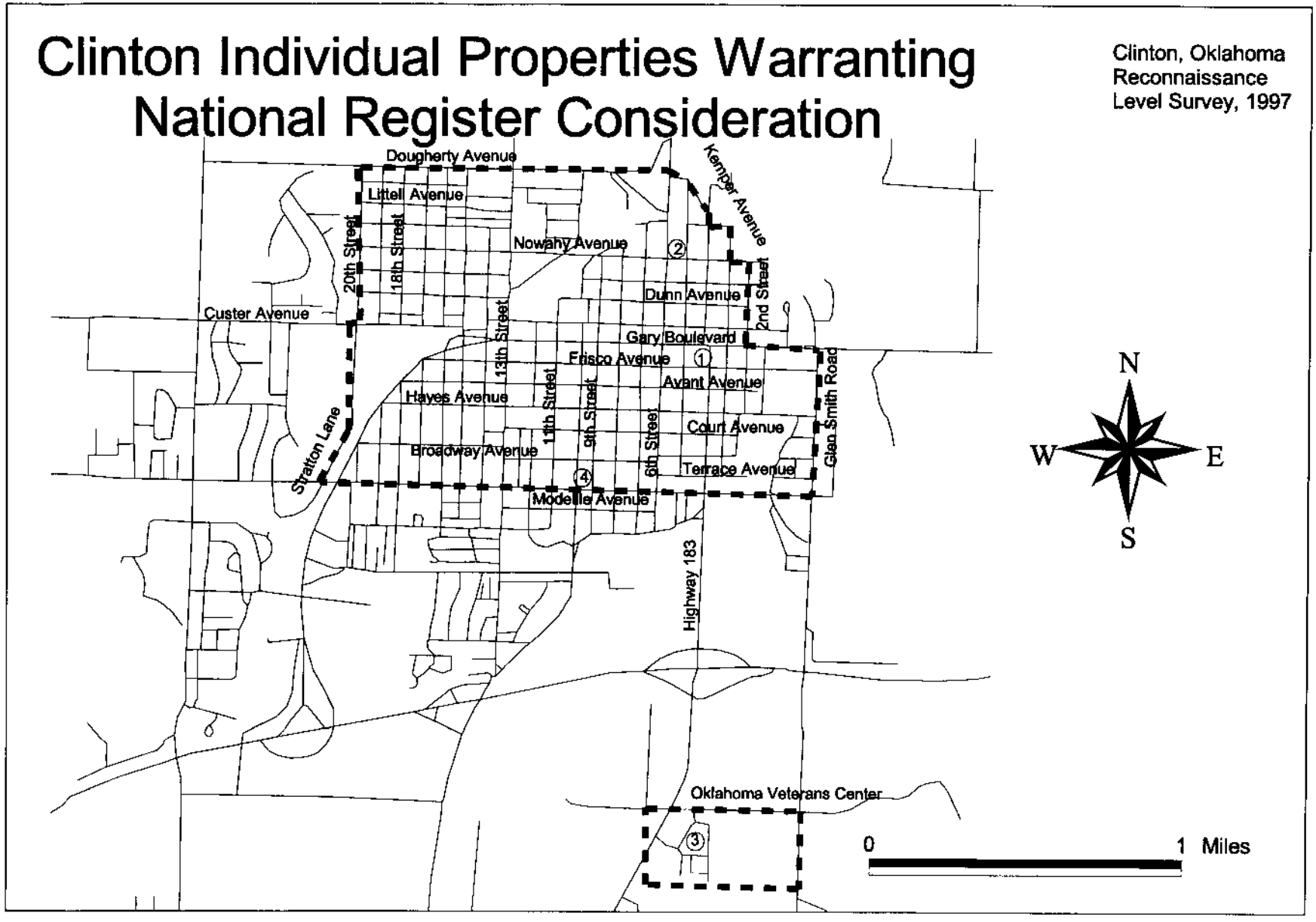
entrances. This property is National Register eligible because of its architecturance significance and as a Works Progress Administration project in Clinton. It is currently used as the Southwest Playhouse, a facility for productions of the local community theater.

(3) Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium Nurses Building (U.S. Highway 183 South)-Built in 1931.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival style health care-related building. The facade is highlighted by a one-story entry portico featuring square brick columns with concrete caps and bases and a stepped frontispiece with balcony and cast iron railing. Additional elements include a stepped parapet with concrete coping, continuous soldier brick course lintel, concrete sills and water table, and concrete cartouches above windows. This building is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and its historic association with health care in western Oklahoma for more than 60 years.

(4) Meyers House (516 South Ninth Street)-Built in 1939.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival style single dwelling that represents the best example of this style in the four study towns. The facade contains several decorative features including a prominent cross gable with arcaded porch in the first floor, paired 8/8 windows in the second story, round arched louvered windows in the attic story, a massive front wall tapered chimney with corbelled cap, an entrance door flanked by engaged pilasters and crowned with an elliptical fanlight, and a sunburst transom in an elliptical arch over first story window. Other elements include boxed cornice with dentils, concrete sills,


Clinton Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration
Clinton, Oklahoma Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1997
Dougherty Avenue
Littell Avenue
Nowahy Avenue
Dunn Avenue
Gary Boulevard
Frisco Avenue
Avant Avenue
Court Avenue
Terrace Avenue
Hayes Avenue
Broadway Avenue
Modelle Avenue
Custer Avenue
Stratton Lane
20th Street
18th Street
13th Street
11th Street
9th Street
6th Street
2nd Street
Kemper Avenue
Glen Smith Road
Highway 183
Oklahoma Veterans Center
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2
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1 Miles

and keyed round arched openings in the attic story of the gable ends. This property is worthy of a National Register nomination because its architectural integrity has remained uncompromised for almost 60 years. The Meyers House is included in the South Clinton Residential District (Area #2) in Clinton.

ELK CITY

(1) Longfellow Elementary School (313-315 North Oliver Avenue)-Built c. 1910. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick, educational building is of the Tudor Revival style. Focal point of the facade is the battlemented frontispiece with Tudor arched pilasters, stepped parapet, and flattened Tudor arch over the entrance. The north and south wings feature castellated parapets with centered cartouches and decorative brickwork marked by concrete pendants. Additional elements include Tudor arches over rear doors, quoining around front and rear windows and rear entrances, a continuous concrete lintel, and fenestration consisting of paired and triple bands of windows in the central bay. This property merits National Register eligibility because of its architectural significance as applied to an educational building and its association with the educational history of Elk City for almost 85 years. It is currently used as an auxiliary building for the Elk City High School.

(2) Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) Depot (422 South Main)-Built in 1910. This is a one-story, hipped roof, brick, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style rail-related building (depot). It features widely overhanging eaves with knee brace brackets, a red tile roof with decorative ridge flashing, a canted bay ticket booth, native wood posts set on square brick pedestals, and concrete lintels and sills.

Currently used as a restaurant, the Elk City Katy Depot warrants National Register consideration because of its architectural integrity for more than 85 years.

(3) F. E. Herring Home (1000 West Third Street)-Built c. 1927.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a flared eave cross gable featuring a Tudor arched entrance, massive front wall buttressed chimney with double flue and ornate pots, round arched triple window band in the first story, lunettes in gable ends, keyed segmental arched opening to patio, concrete quoining around windows and doors, and clipped gable ends. The Herring Home is National Register eligible as the best example of a Tudor Revival style home in Elk City and because of its historic association with Colonel F. E. Herring, businessman, civic leader, and landowner in the Elk City community. It is included in the Elk City West End Residential District (Area #1) in Elk City.

(4) Elk City United States Post Office Building (220 West Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1935.

The Elk City U.S. Post Office Building is a flat-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival style government building with 1 1/2 stories and full basement. It features a pedimented entrance with dentils, a modest concrete cornice, 8/8 windows with keyed flat arches, continuous concrete belt course, concrete sills, and soldier brick course water table. This property warrants National Register status because of its intact Colonial Revival architecture. Currently used as offices for the Elk City Board of Education, the building is included in the Elk City Commercial District (Area #1) in Elk City.

(5) Garnett Home (1006 West Broadway Avenue)-Built c. 1920.

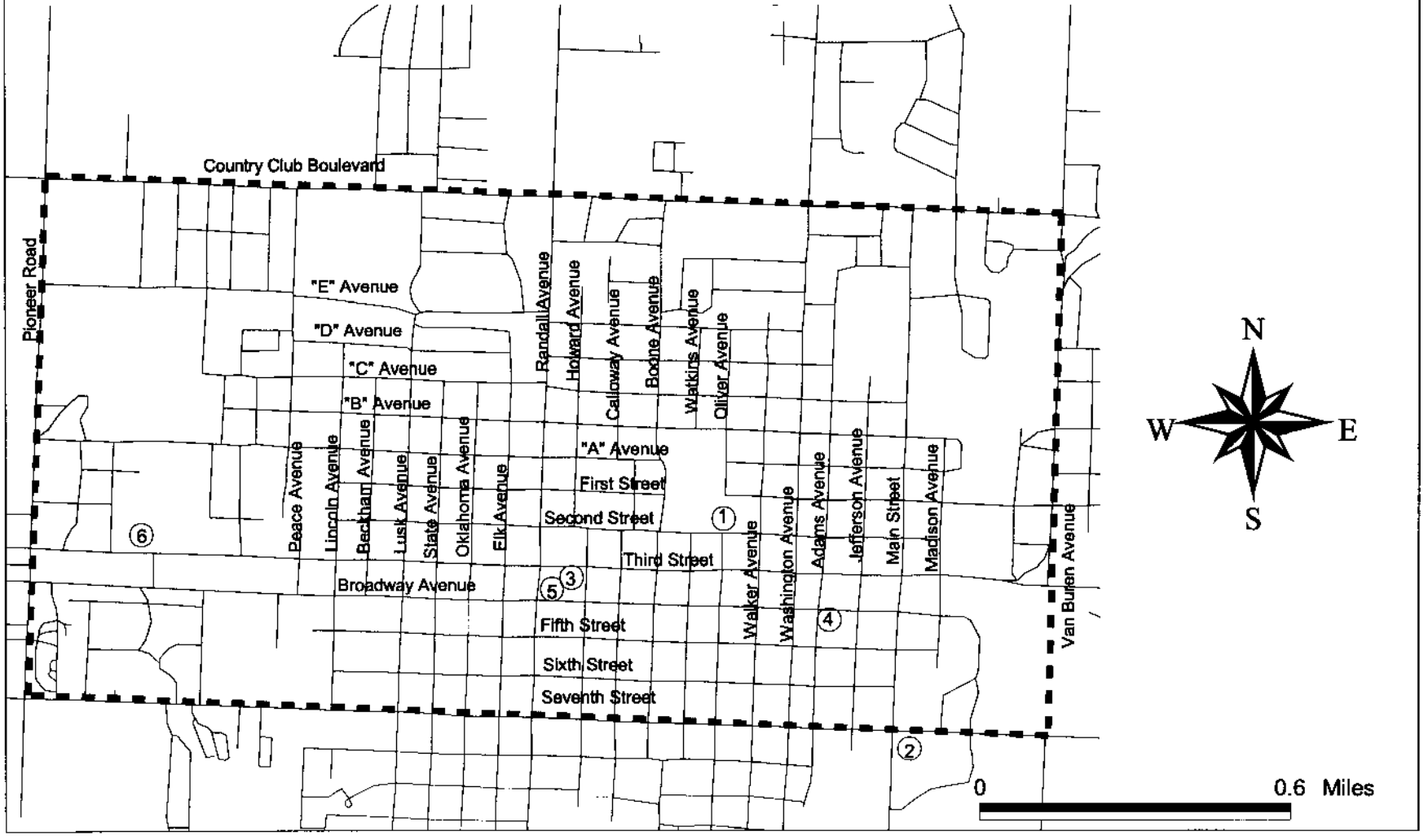
This is a two-story, hipped-roof, brick, Prairie School style single dwelling. Featuring two one-story porch wings with balconies and geometric-designed cast iron railings, the house reflects a number of Prairie School elements including a massive side wall chimney with polychromatic brickwork designs, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, false gable dormer with semielliptical underscore, massive brick porch supports, polychromatic brick quoining at corners and around windows, and fenestration consisting of tall vertical window bands. The Garnett Home is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and as a contributing resource to the Elk City West End Residential District (Area #2) in Elk City.

(6) Ackley Stadium (2200 West Third Street)-Built in 1939.

This is a uncoursed native sandstone recreational facility constructed in the Works Progress Administration standardized style. Located near the Third Street (U.S. Highway 66) entrance to Ackley Park, the stadium includes the original ticket booth, dugouts, bleachers, and wall surrounding the baseball field. This property deserves National Register status because of its unique architecture that has remained intact for almost 60 years and its historic association with Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) projects in Elk City in the 1930s. Located within the Elk City study boundaries, the stadium continues its historic function for Elk City American Legion baseball games. Known locally as the "Red Rock Stadium," the land was donated by Charles Ackley, local philanthropist.

# Elk City Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration

Elk City, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997



WATONGA

(1) J. H. Wagner Building (113 West Main Street)-Built in 1910.

A one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style building that retains its original wood around first story windows and clearstory. Decorative elements include a modest cornice, ornate brickwork frieze, tie rods, and dentils in upper story. The mosaic tile recessed entry floor features the date ("1910") and name ("Wagner") inlay. The interior pressed tin ceiling and brick walls remain intact. This 87-year old building deserves National Register status because of its architectural integrity and its continued association with the commercial history of Watonga.

(2) First Presbyterian Church (300 North Weigle Avenue)-Built in 1903.

This Territorial Period religious building is of the Late Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic) style. The church is one-story, weatherboard clad, and has a cross-gabled roof. The square tower entry possesses a flared tent roof and exposed hipped roof belfry with decorative stickwork as well as containing the original bell. Additional elements include Gothic-arched wood molding over entry and Gothic-arched windows, lunette windows with fanlights in cross gables, and segmental arched transoms in cross gable walls. The original light fixtures remain intact in the interior. This historic property merits National Register consideration because of its architectural significance and its uncompromised integrity for 87 years.

(3) W. R. Kelly House (603 North Prouty Avenue)-Built in 1900.

This is a 2 1/2 stories, cross-gabled, brick, Queen Anne style single dwelling constructed seven years before Oklahoma statehood. Characteristic of the style,

the house features a two-story wraparound porch with spindlework ornamentation of turned porch posts and balusters, a tower with tent roof and finial, canted corners with solid brackets in the eaves, and diamond patterned shingles in gable ends. Further elements include segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. The Kelly House is eligible for the National Register for its 97-year old architectural integrity and its historic association with one of the town's civic and business leaders.

(4) Watonga United States Post Office Building (121-123 North Noble Avenue)-Built in 1936-37.

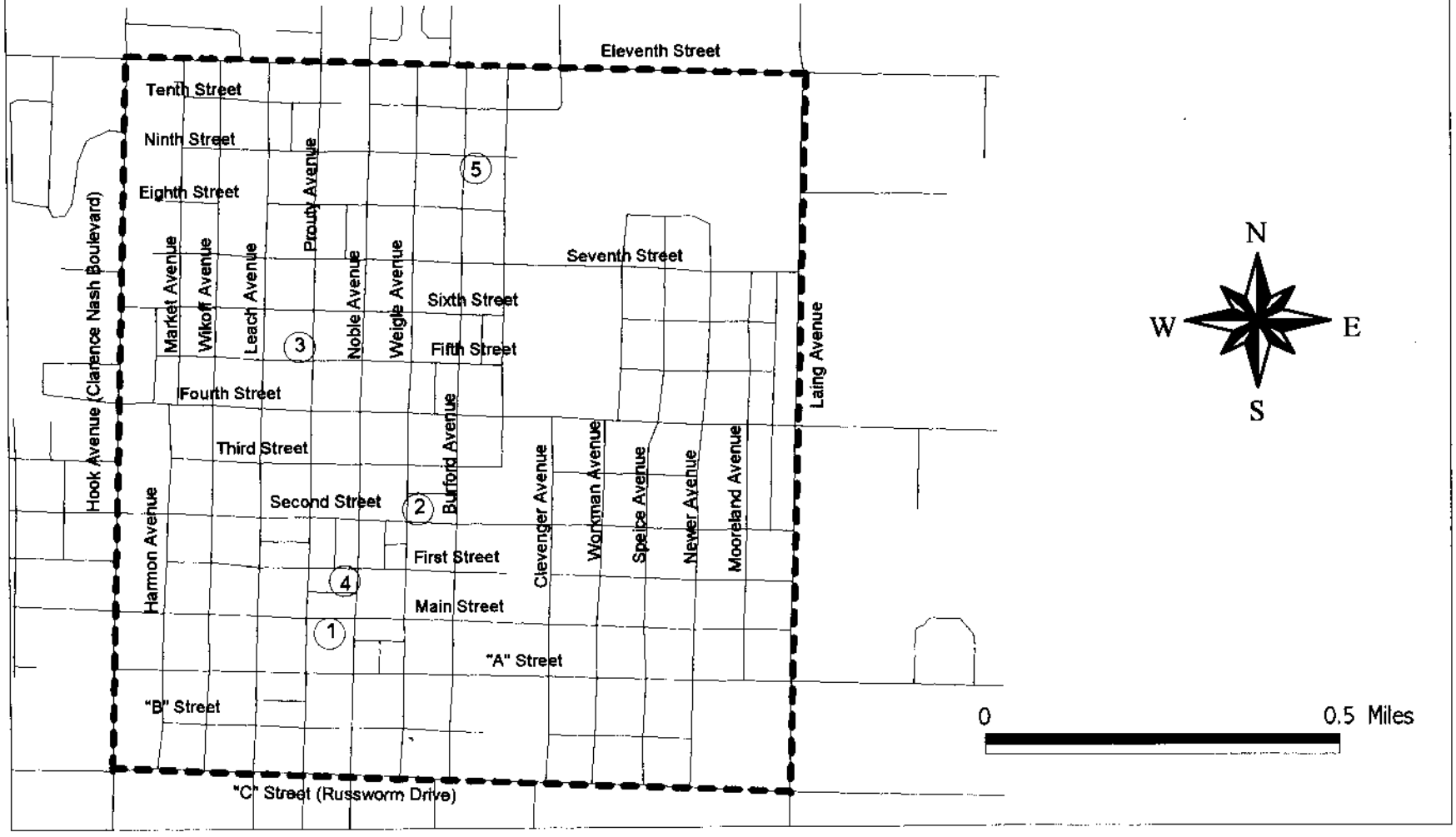
This is a one-story, side-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival style government building. It possesses a number of Colonial Revival elements including a semicircular keyed fanlight over front entry, keyed lunette windows with fanlights in gable ends, modest cornice with dentils, soldier brick course water table, and 9/9 windows with concrete sills. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and its continued historic function for the past 60 years.

(5) Charles Rook House (900 North Burford Avenue)-Built in 1935.

This is a two-story, hipped-roof, brick and stone, French Eclectic style single dwelling with attached garage. The dominant feature is the two-story round tower with conical roof. Further elements include clinkerbrick on the walls, a massive wall chimney with decorative pots, a balcony on the southeast corner, paired 6/6 windows, and slate-covered roof. A two-story concrete block addition was completed on the southeast corner in the 1980s, however, it does not compromise

# Watonga Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration

Watonga, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997



the overall architectural integrity of the property and is not visible from the front of the house. This property is National Register eligible because of its unique architectural style in the four study towns and because of its historic association with Charles and Clella Rook, civic and business leaders in Watonga, who owned the two downtown movie theaters. It is currently used as a bed and breakfast facility.

WEATHERFORD

(1) Southwestern State Teacher's College Art Building (100 Campus Drive)-Built in 1928.

This is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Art Deco style educational building with full basement. The facade is highlighted with a masonry frontispiece and columns framing the entrance. The frontispiece and columns are accentuated with low-relief floriated and fluted ornamentation. Pilaster strips divide windows and are crowned with floriated concrete moldings. The pedimented parapet trim features floriated designs and torch motif moldings. A concrete water table divides the ground story and basement. This property deserves National Register nomination because of its intact Art Deco vocabulary and its association with the educational history of Weatherford for almost 60 years. It is included in the Southwestern Oklahoma State University Campus District.

(2) Southwestern State Teacher's College Administration Building (100 Campus Drive)-Built in 1942.

This is a two-story, hipped-roof, brick, Art Deco style educational building. The pedimented stepped gable with zigzag trim is the focal point of the facade. A

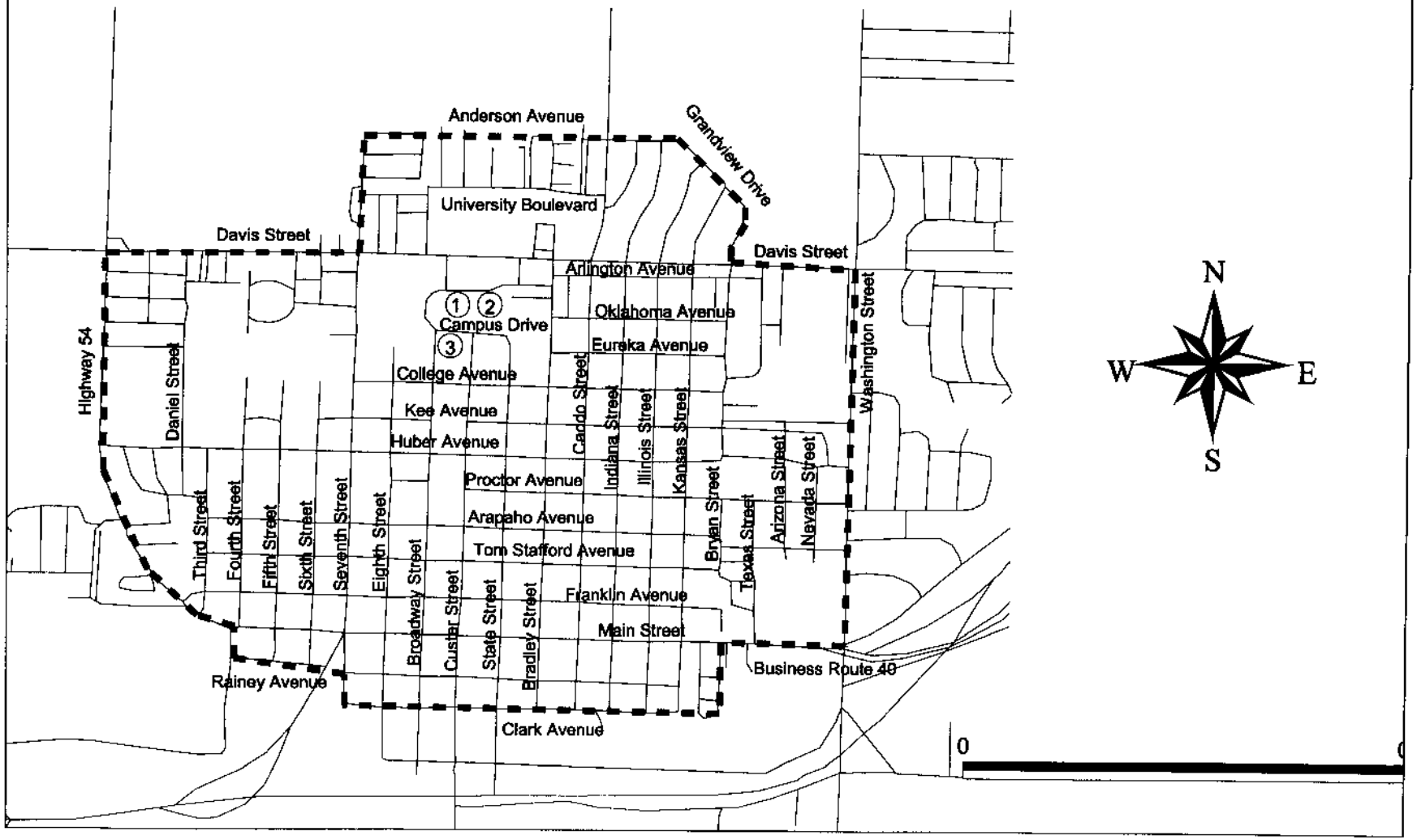
concrete cartouche is centered in this feature. The facade includes a series of setbacks typical of the Art Deco style. Concrete stepped frontispieces with low-relief ornamentation and decorative wall lamps accentuate the front and west wall entrances. Pilaster strips with concrete caps adorn the facade frontispiece. Fenestration consists of triple window bands and quoining of brick is present at the corners of the building. This property is deemed National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and the building has continued its historic function for almost 55 years. It is included in the Southwestern Oklahoma State University Campus District.

(3) President's Home of Southwestern State Teacher's College (100 Campus Drive)- Built c. 1925.

This is a two-story, hipped-roof, brick, Prairie School style single dwelling. The property features two one-story hipped-roof porches (front and rear). The front porch is supported by massive square brick porch posts with brick balustrade. Characteristic of the style, the residence has widely overhanging eaves. Additional elements include 9/9 windows and banding of such in the south wall. Although a wood stairwell and small enclosure was added to the north wall in the 1960s, it does not compromise the architectural integrity of the home. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural significance and because of its historic association with Southwestern State Teacher's College for approximately 70 years. It is included in the Southwestern Oklahoma State University Campus District.

# Weatherford Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration

Weatherford, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997



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

CLINTON

(1) First National Bank (400 Frisco Avenue)-Built in 1903.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Classical Revival style bank building. Decorative elements include a canted corner with engaged classical columns flanking the entry, an elliptical pediment crowning a classical entablature, a round arched transom over the entry door with fanlight, projecting cornice with dentils, pilasters that divide the second story windows, concrete quoining at the corners, round arched openings in the first story, and a wall parapet with capped pilasters projecting above roofline. The word "BANK" is inscribed in the entablature. This property is the oldest commercial building in Clinton and deserves further study because of its architectural and historical significance to the community. Included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 of Clinton.

(2) Hawks Hotel (403 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1903.

This Commercial Style hotel is two-stories and has a flat roof with brick wall cladding. Decorative elements include a brick entablature with ornate cornice and frieze, capped pilasters with bases that separate the second story openings, a classical column that highlights the southeast corner ground story, and an ornate wall parapet. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance and is one of the oldest remaining commercial buildings in Clinton. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 in Clinton.

(3) Dawson Building (423 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1908.

This flat-roofed, brick, two-story, Commercial Style building includes a stepped parapet, belt course dividing stories, and compound brick cornice. Additional elements consist of ornate window surrounds and continuous concrete sill. The Dawson Building merits further study because of its architectural significance and as one of the oldest commercial buildings in Clinton. It is included in Thumbnail Sketch #1 in Clinton.

(4) Harry's Cafe (323 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1925.

A two-story, flat-roofed, Commercial Style building with brick wall cladding that is a contributing resource to the Clinton Commercial District (Area #1). It has a plain brick cornice, continuous brick sill and lintel courses, and round arched openings in the first story of the west wall. It deserves further study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Area #1 in Clinton.

(5) Ritz Theater (404 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1930.

This two-story, flat-roofed, Art Deco theater building has brick wall cladding. Art Deco features include a fixed glass block entry with curved walls and mosaic tile floor, zigzag corner pilasters with stylized masonry towers in a torch motif, keyed round arched openings with Palladian-type windows, and a pented roof adorned with modillions. Although a new entrance door, side display windows, and metal clearstory were added in the 1950s, this property warrants further study because of its architectural significance. The historic Ritz Theater marquee has been retained

with new name painted on it. This property is included in Thumbnail Sketch of Area #1 in Clinton.

(6) W. F. Cabiness Building (402 Frisco Avenue)-Built in 1930.

This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building reflects Commercial Style vocabulary. It features a stepped parapet, polychromatic brickwork in the facade, and a name and date plate in the center of the upper part of the facade. This 1930 building merits additional study because of its architectural significance and as a contributing resource to the Clinton Commercial District (Area #1).

(7) Redland Movie Theater (608 Frisco Avenue)-Built c. 1925.

A two-story, flat-roofed, Commercial Style building that features the original theater marquee and signage. Although the facade has been altered, the property merits further study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Area #1 in Clinton.

(8) 419 Frisco Avenue-Built c. 1925.

This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance and as a contributing resource to Area #1 in Clinton. This Commercial Style building is flat-roofed and has brick wall cladding and two stories. Decorative elements include an ornate cornice and frieze with brackets at the facade corners. Capped miniature engaged columns with decorative bases separate the second story windows. A decorative panel is located above the clearstory. It is worthy of additional analysis because of its architectural importance. It is included in Area #1 in Clinton.

(9) Clinton Fire Station (523 Gary Boulevard)-Built in 1935.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, Late Gothic Revival style fire station constructed as a Works Progress Administration (W. P. A.) project. It features a three-story square tower with battlements on the northwest corner. Additional elements consist of battlements along the roofline of the two-story portion, two-story pilasters between openings, and polychromatic stone wall finish. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(10) 500 South Tenth Street-Built c. 1930.

This is a one-story, hipped-roof, brick, Prairie School style single dwelling. Prairie School characteristics include massive tapered stone porch and carport piers resting on square brick pedestals, brick porch balustrade with concrete coping, and enclosed widely overhanging eaves. Although some of the original porch piers may have been replaced, the property deserves additional study for its architectural significance. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(11) 430 South Tenth Street-Built in 1929.

This is a one-story, brick, Prairie School style single dwelling with hipped roof and cross gable. Decorative features include tapered brick porch and carport supports, a brick porch balustrade with coping, an elliptical opening with louver in front gable, slate roof, and enclosed widely overhanging eaves. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(12) Littel/Goodwin House (120 South Eleventh Street)-Built c. 1910.

A Queen Anne style single dwelling with cross-gable roof. It has a one story partially enclosed porch with pent roof. Queen Anne vocabulary includes gabled and shed dormers, conical gable roof ends, glazed Queen Anne windows, and patterned shingles in the gable ends. This property qualifies for additional study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(13) 311 South Eleventh Street-Built c. 1920.

A well-preserved Shotgun style single dwelling from the National Folk architectural family that features a full-width porch with triangular truss (kingpost), stickwork ornamentation in gable end, and exposed rafter tails. It is a one-story house with gable roof and clapboard cladding. This is the best example of this vernacular style in Clinton and is deemed worthy of further study because of its intact architecture. It is included in the South Clinton Residential District (Area #2).

(14) 501 South Ninth Street-Built c. 1940.

This Tudor Revival style single dwelling has a cross-gabled roof and brick wall cladding. It features both shed and gabled dormers, false half timbering in the gable ends, canted one-story bay window, and two massive end wall chimneys with corbelled caps. As a contributing resource to Area #2 in Clinton, this property justifies more study because of its intact architectural detailing.

(15) 316 South Tenth Street-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Prairie School style single dwelling featuring a one-story open porch with wooden porch posts set on square brick pedestals. Other elements consist of window glazing in second story windows, soldier brick lintels and concrete sills, and brick porch railing with concrete coping. An excellent example of the Prairie School style, this property deserves further study because of its architectural integrity. It is included in the Area #2 Thumbnail Sketch in Clinton.

(16) 340 South Thirteenth Street-Built c. 1940.

This is a two-story, brick, gable roofed, Colonial Revival style single dwelling that features an accentuated front door with fanlight and sidelights. The gabled portico has a curved underside supported by free-standing wood columns. Quarter circle windows are located in the gable ends. It has a one-story end wall porch with turned post balcony, turned post balustrade, and free-standing wood columns. An exceptional example of the Colonial Revival style, this property is deemed worthy of further study because of its architectural vocabulary. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(17) 316 South Ninth Street-Built c. 1930.

A one-story, cross-gabled, wood clad, Bungalow/Craftsman single dwelling that features exposed rafter tails, knee brace brackets, tapered and square porch and carport piers, and stickwork ornamentation in the porch and carport. A classic

example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style, this home justifies further study because of its architecture. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Clinton.

(18) 511 South Ninth Street-Built c. 1940.

This Colonial Revival style single dwelling features a round arched keyed entry and an arcaded porch with keys, multipaned windows, and concrete sills. It has two stories with brick wall cladding and hipped roof with cross gable. This property merits further study because of its architectural integrity. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Clinton.

(19) 418 South Tenth Street-Built c. 1930.

A Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial) style single dwelling with gambrel roof. It is two stories high and has brick and stucco wall cladding. Decorative features include eyebrow-roofed entry with free-standing slender classical columns, an end wall porch with square brick pedestals, and flared eaves. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and as a contributing resource to the South Clinton Residential District (Area #2).

(20) 325 South Ninth Street-Built c. 1930.

This is a two-story, gambrel roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival style single dwelling featuring full-width shed dormers in the facade and rear roof. It has a two-story bay window, round arched canopy over the front door, and boxed cornice returns. Because of its architectural significance, this house qualifies for further study. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Clinton.

(21) 434 South Thirteenth Street-Built c. 1931.

This is a 1 1/2 story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling with bands of paired and triple windows, soldier brick course lintels, and a multiple chimney shaft. It deserves further study because of its architectural significance and is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(22) Trinity Lutheran Church (440 South Thirteenth Street)-Built in 1940.

This is a Late Gothic Revival style religious building that features a castellated square tower, flattened Gothic arched openings with keys, and corner and wall buttresses with concrete caps. It has a gabled roof and brick wall cladding. The property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and is included in Thumbnail Sketch #2 in Clinton.

(23) 410 South Tenth Street-Built c. 1930.

This Prairie School style single dwelling has 1 1/2 stories and a unique combination of dormers including a clipped gable and two eyebrow types. It is brick clad and has a gable roof. It features a round arched entry porch with eyebrow-type roof. The porch has two classical wood columns as well as square brick piers set on larger square brick pedestals. This property merits further study because of its Prairie School vocabulary. It is included in the Thumbnail Sketch of Area #2 in Clinton.

(24) 1421 Hayes Avenue-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, brick, hipped roof with cross gables, Queen Anne style single dwelling. It has two 2-story bays, a two-story wrap around porch with free-standing

wood columns, Palladian-style window in the south gable, wood balustrade in the second story of the porch, and patterned shingles in the gable ends. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(25) 300 South Ninth Street-Built c. 1940.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, brick, Colonial Revival style single dwelling. It features a massive stepped chimney with corbelled cap and mosaic tile panel in the facade. This home warrants additional study because of its architectural significance. It is included in Area #2 in Clinton.

(26) 400 South Fourteenth Street-Built c. 1940.

A 1 1/2 story, cross-gabled, brick, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Decorative features include round arched entry porch, massive stepped wall chimney, and use of small tabs of cut stone in geometric designs to give quoin-like effect to accentuate corners and openings. This property merits further study because of its Tudor Revival style architectural vocabulary.

(27) 117 South Fifteenth Street-Built c. 1930.

A Prairie School style single dwelling that has two stories, brick wall cladding, and hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. Features a pedimented front porch with wood columns as well as paired and triple 6/6 windows. Because of its Prairie School architecture, this house merits further study.

(28) 824 Orient Avenue-Built c. 1920.

An excellent example of Airplane Bungalow/Craftsman style with exposed rafter tails, knee brace brackets, and wood porch posts set on brick pedestals. It is 1 1/2

stories and has a gable roof. Because of its Bungalow/Craftsman detail, this property rates further study.

(29) 404 South Fourteenth Street-Built c. 1940.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick, Tudor Revival style single dwelling with steeply-pitched front gable with flared eave, round arched entry door and round arched openings in the facade and side walls, and a massive chimney with corbelled cap. This property warrants more study because of its architectural significance.

(30) 400 South Eighth Street-Built c. 1940.

This Tudor Revival style single dwelling features a prominent cross gable with flared eave and a massive chimney with double flue. Additional elements include a Tudor-arched picture window, Tudor-arched patio, and cut stone quoining around the entry door. Because of its Tudor Revival style detail, this property deserves further study.

(31) 320 North Ninth Street-Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, stucco, Prairie School style single dwelling featuring a full-width front porch and attached carport. Additional elements include tapered wood porch columns set on brick railing and widely overhanging eaves. This home merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(32) 501 South Eighth Street-Built c. 1930.

An excellent example of a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style single dwelling with its red tiled window canopies and exposed rafter tails, stucco wall finish, and native wood porch posts set on square masonry pedestals. It has a flat roof and is one story. Also features an end wall chimney with pots and multipaned facade

windows. Because of its architectural significance, this property warrants further study.

(33) 500 South Eighth Street-Built in 1927.

An exceptional Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling with exposed rafter tails, knee brace brackets, free-standing classical wood columns set on brick pedestals, round arched canopy over side door, and clipped gable ends. It has a cross-gabled roof, brick cladding, and is 1 1/2 stories. This house justifies further study because of its Bungalow/Craftsman detail.

(34) W. P. A. Wall (13th and Court)-Built c. 1935.

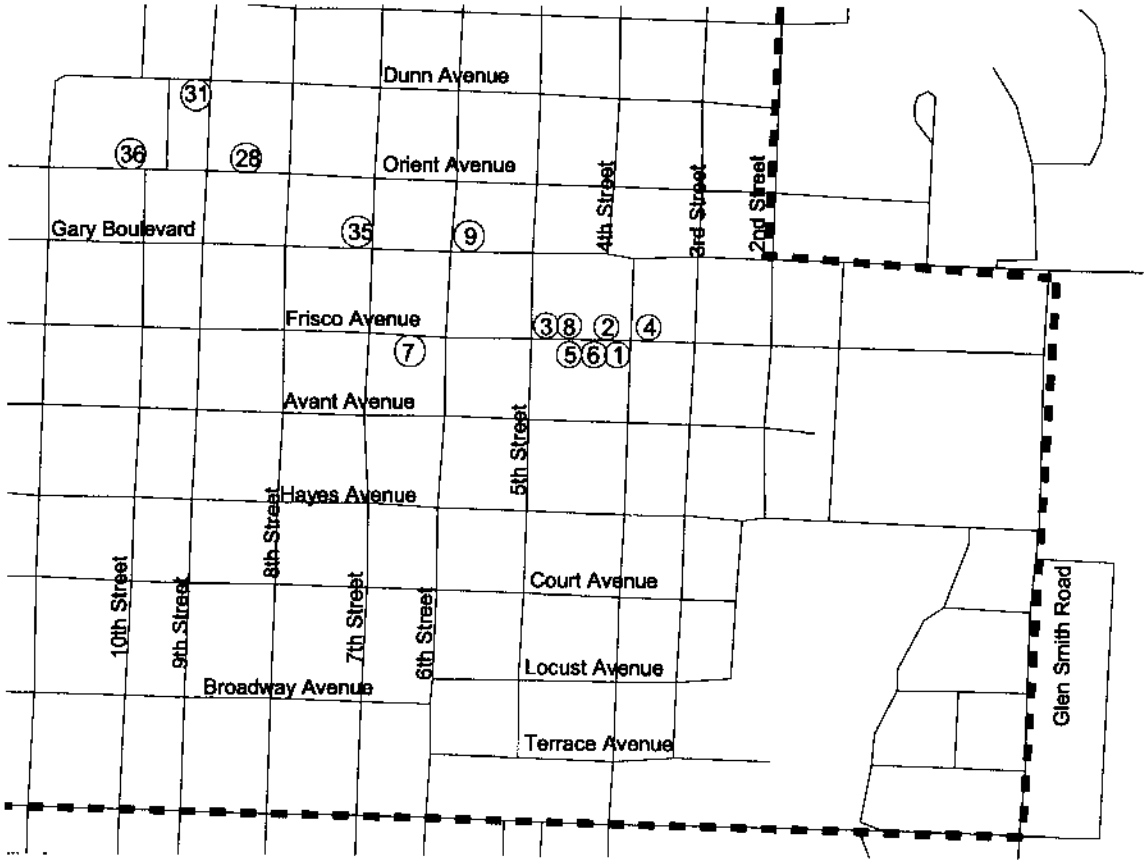
This Works Progress Administration structure is composed of uncoursed rubble native sandstone and is approximately four feet high with concrete coping. It encloses the Clinton City Park buildings. This W. P. A. project deserves additional study because of its architectural and historic significance to the city of Clinton. It is constructed in the W. P. A. standardized style.

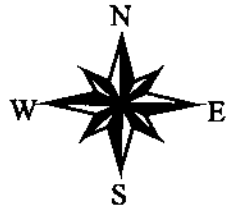
(35) First Presbyterian Church (700 Gary Boulevard)-Built in 1926-27.

A Late Gothic Revival style religious building with gable roof. Decorative elements include a pedimented parapet, pilasters framing entry, wall and corner buttresses capped with concrete, large centered tracery windows with flattened Gothic arch in center of the facade, six flattened Gothic arch openings in the side walls, segmental arch double entrance doors with cut stone quoining, and stained glass windows. This Late Gothic Revival style church deserves further study because of its ornate architecture.

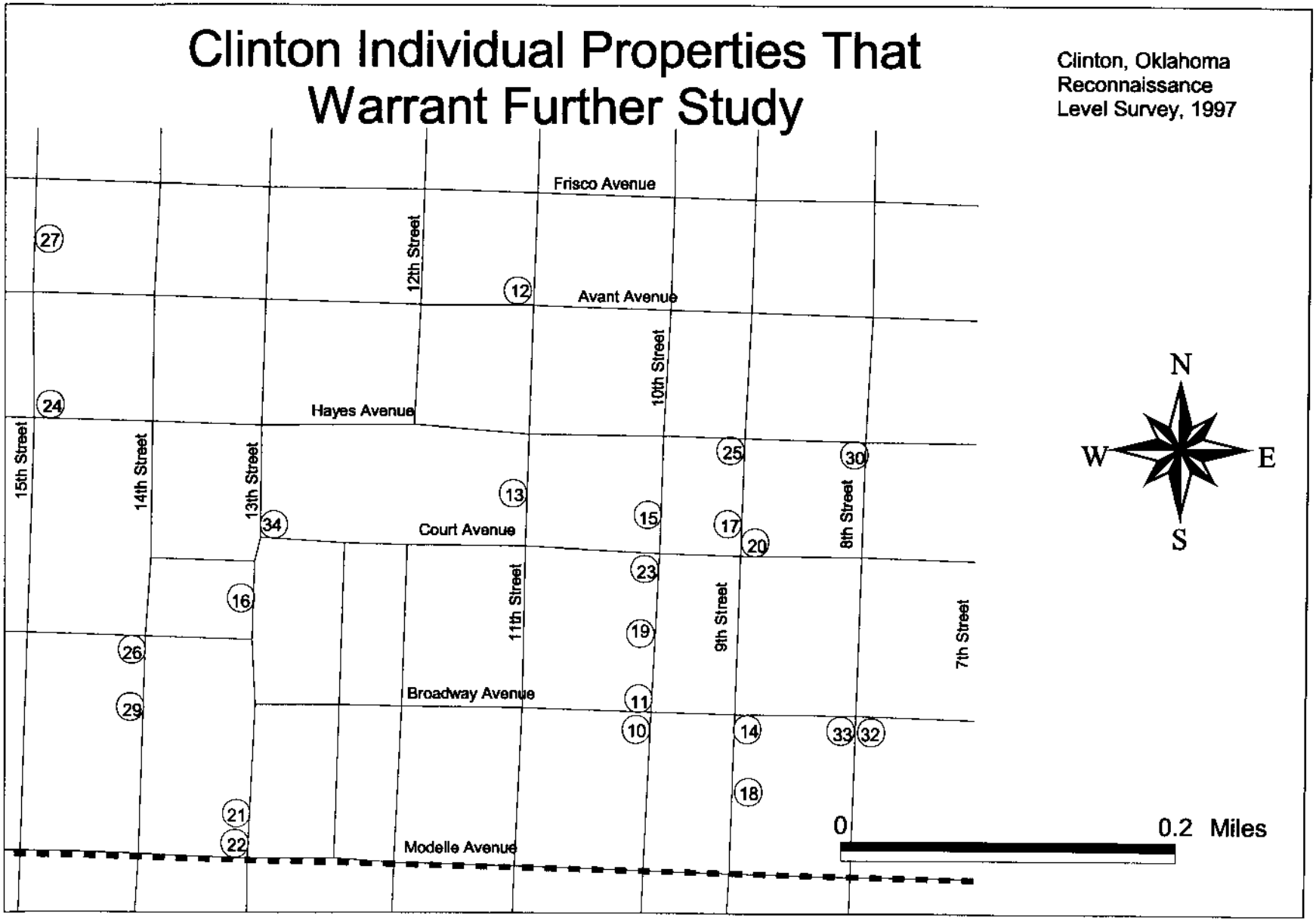
# Clinton Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study

Clinton, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997



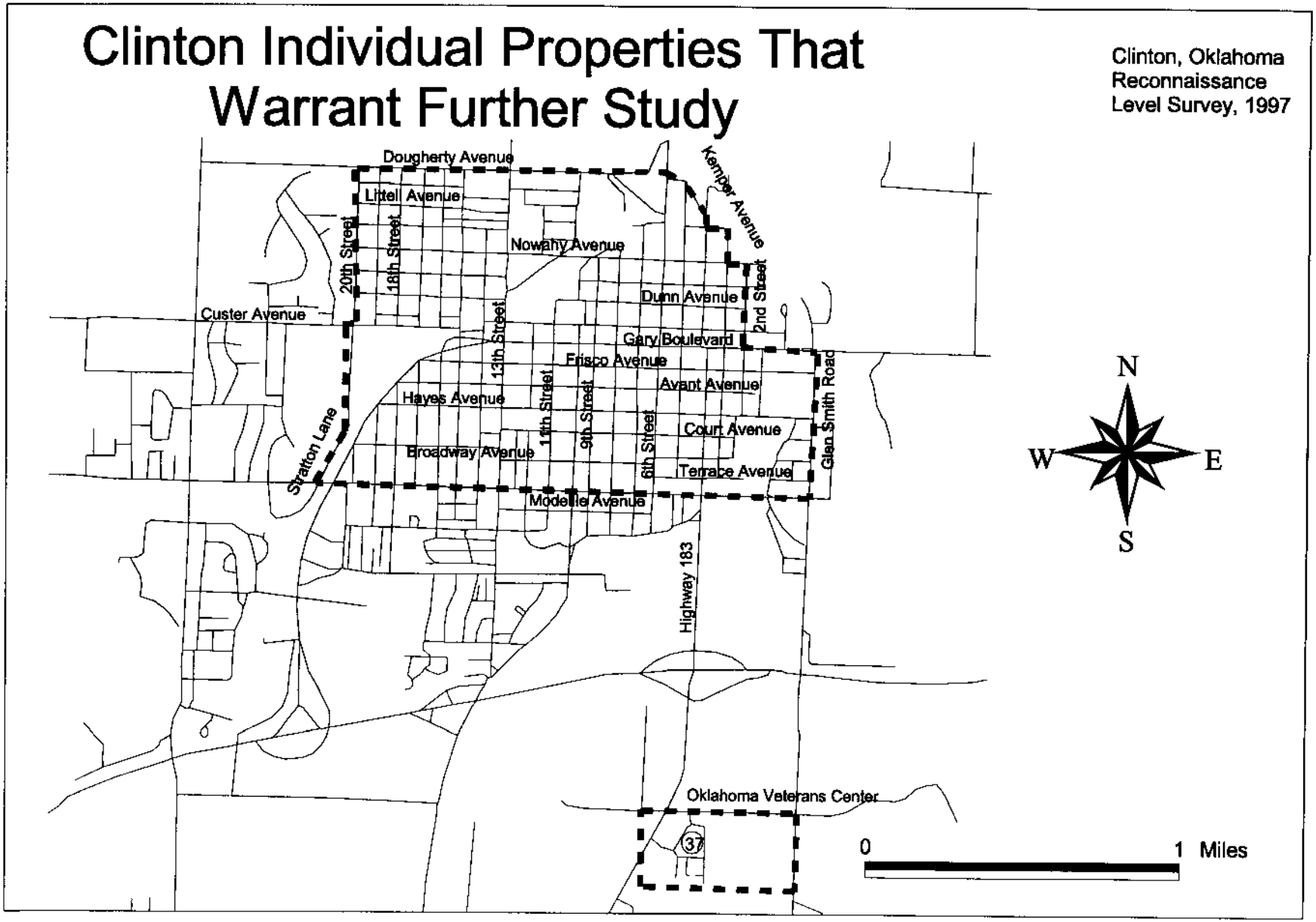




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Clinton Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study
Clinton, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997
Frisco Avenue
Avant Avenue
Hayes Avenue
Court Avenue
Broadway Avenue
Modelle Avenue
12th Street
10th Street
15th Street
14th Street
13th Street
11th Street
9th Street
8th Street
7th Street
N
W
E
S
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0.2 Miles
27
12
24
25
30
13
34
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22

# Clinton Individual Properties That Warrant Further Study

Clinton, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1997



(36) Clinton Middle School (1001 Orient Avenue)-Built in 1935.

A two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Art Deco style educational building that features a stepped frontispiece with fluted pilasters, ornamental parapet trim, low-relief ornamentation on side walls, and four globe lamps. The one-story wing was added to the west wall c. 1965. Despite this addition, this property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(37) Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanitorium South Apartments (U. S. Highway 183 South)-Built c. 1925.

This is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style health care-related property. Decorative brickwork is applied to the upper second story and between floors. A one-story wing is attached to the east wall. This building deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the medical history of western Oklahoma.

ELK CITY

(1) Commercial Club Building (201 West Broadway Avenue)-Built c. 1905.

Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1978 as the German State Bank, this property was originally the Commercial Club Building erected during the Oklahoma Territorial Period. The second floor provided meeting space for the Elk City Commercial Club, a forerunner to the modern Chamber of Commerce; while the first floor housed the second U. S. Post Office for Elk City. Later, the second floor was used by the local Elks Lodge for meetings and, during World War II, was converted into apartments. The first floor was later occupied by the German State

Bank, but the bank name was changed to Farmers State Bank during World War I due to anti-German sentiment. It is a two-story Tudor Revival style building which features a prominent oriel window with tent roof and finial. Additional elements include a canted corner, compound round arched entry with transom in the east wall, triangular lintels, and decorative brickwork panels above the second story windows. Although in relatively poor condition and unoccupied, the Commercial Club Building deserves further study because of its architectural and commercial significance. It is included in Area #1 in Elk City.

(2) Carnegie Library (221 West Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1915.

This is a two-story, gable-roofed, brick and stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building. Decorative elements include a Mission-style parapet, round arched entry, decorative urns on parapet, pilasters, ornate wall lamps, and concrete belt course and water table. An addition was completed to the rear in the 1970s that does not conform to the original architecture; however, this property qualifies for additional study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the educational endeavors of Elk City for more than 80 years. It is included in Area #1 in Elk City.

(3) Merritt Bakery (213-215 West Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1926.

A one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style building that features fixed glass block windows in the first story facade, a modest cornice, and name and date plate. It deserves further study for its architectural significance and is included in Area #1 in Elk City.

(4) Shadid Medical Building (212-214 West Broadway Avenue)-Built c. 1930.

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Art Deco style building owned by Dr. Fred Shadid. Decorative features consist of a stepped parapet, glazed ceramic tile below facade windows, fluted pilasters between the display windows, and low-relief ornamentation above the entry doors. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and is included in the Elk City Commercial District (Area #1) in Elk City.

(5) 218 West Broadway Avenue-Built c. 1925.

A Commercial Style building that features several decorative elements including two round arched entrances with transoms, three segmental arched display windows with transoms, a round arched corner pilaster with inlaid Greek cross, and polychromatic brick panels in the upper story. It has two stories, a flat roof, and brick wall cladding. Because of its architectural significance, this property qualifies for further study. It is included in Area #1 in Elk City.

(6) George F. Sisson Home (703 West Broadway Avenue)-Built in 1929.

A Tudor Revival style single dwelling that features a round arched entry, massive stepped wall chimney with decorative pots, segmental arched side porch with classical wood column, a balconet in the front facing gable, clipped gables, and flared eaves in the southwest corner. Because of its architectural significance, this property qualifies for additional study. It is included in Area #2 in Elk City.