RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF FREDERICK

Project No. 03-404

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ABSTRACT

A Reconnaissance Level Survey of the city of Frederick, Oklahoma was conducted during the 2003-04 fiscal year under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The survey was conducted by Brad Bays of the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography. The survey examined study area of 3,040 acres (1230.2 hectares), composing the entire area of the City of Frederick, Oklahoma, as specified by the OK/SHPO survey subgrant stipulations. Some 113 resources, mostly historic buildings, were recorded at a minimal level of documentation, which included the completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two elevation photographs. This document reports the findings of the survey and provides an analysis of these findings to guide the OK/SHPO's long term preservation planning process.

This report is organized into several parts. The section that follows this introduction describes the project research design. This is followed by a section that explains the objectives of the project. Section five defines the geographical extent of the area surveyed. Section six lays out the process of conducting the reconnaissance level survey. The Results section describes specific results of this survey based on the sample of resources recorded, including (a) a description of proportions of properties representing specific periods; (b) a summary of the number of properties recorded; (c) a listing and state of condition of all National Register-listed properties (individual resources and districts) located within the study area; (d) a listing and state of condition of all resources located within the study area that were previously listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory; (e) a listing of all resources identified during the present survey as eligible for National Register listing; (f) a detailed summary of resources identified as either contributing resources to potential National Register districts or individually warranting further study; (g) a listing of architectural styles represented in the study area; (h) a listing of nearby individual properties or potential districts located outside the survey area; (i) brief summaries of thumbnail sketches developed of areas within the entire study area, including areas warranting further study as potential National Register Districts and areas not warranting further study. The historic context of the study area provides a brief overview of community development from earliest days of settlement to the mid-twentieth century, which is intended to provide a baseline for evaluation of the survey results. The annotated bibliography provides direction for further research into specific events, processes, and personalities associated with the resources and study area. Maps are included for reference to the survey results and justification of area boundaries.

INTRODUCTION

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act established a unique partnership between federal, state, and local preservationists. This partnership was organized to address needs for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Various stages of cultural resource preservation planning are outlined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983. State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) serve as the operational centers for state-level historic preservation initiatives. The SHPO implements the federal preservation program at the state level.

An important part of the SHPO's mission is to oversee and initiate a long term, comprehensive cultural resource survey and inventory program. Since the Oklahoma SHPO is responsible for cultural resources data management and distribution of information regarding the state's preservation program, it must sometimes subcontract with other agencies to carry out the time-consuming task of data collection. The data collection process involves two types of systematic surveys.

The first type of survey, termed a reconnaissance level survey, is a general assessment of the extent, condition, and types of cultural resources present within a relatively large rural area (i.e., a county) or part of an urbanized area, as in this survey of Frederick. Reconnaissance level surveys allow preservation planners to determine the level of need for more detailed investigation of cultural resources within reconnaissance survey study areas. The reconnaissance level survey requires the selective sampling of cultural resources representative of significant historical periods, events, trends, and personalities, and the substantiation of these through historical documentation. Such selected resources are recorded at a minimal level of documentation through photography and completion of a standardized information collection procedure. The main product of the survey is an archive of information on the study area, including a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and one or more photographs of each sampled resource, as well as a final report detailing the goals, methods, and results of the survey. The final report identifies individual properties and areas that: (1) meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; (2) warrant further study to determine the potential for National Register listing; and (3) are currently ineligible for listing in the National Register and require no consideration at the present time. Identifying areas that do not warrant further study allows preservation planners to more efficiently allocate their resources toward other preservation efforts.

The second type of survey is called an intensive level survey. The intensive level survey is a detailed inventory of all individual resources within a specified area such as a potential historic district. The intensive level survey is usually undertaken to generate the necessary documentation required to substantiate historic district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The comprehensive planning process is reliant on the development of historic contexts. The historic context organizes information relating to cultural resources within a defined study area according to theme and chronological period. In conjunction with the National Register criteria, the historic context provides the basis for interpretation of a resource's significance to the broader historical, architectural, and cultural heritage of a place or region.

The Oklahoma SHPO delineates preservation planning management regions for both prehistoric and historic resource management (Figures 1 and 2).

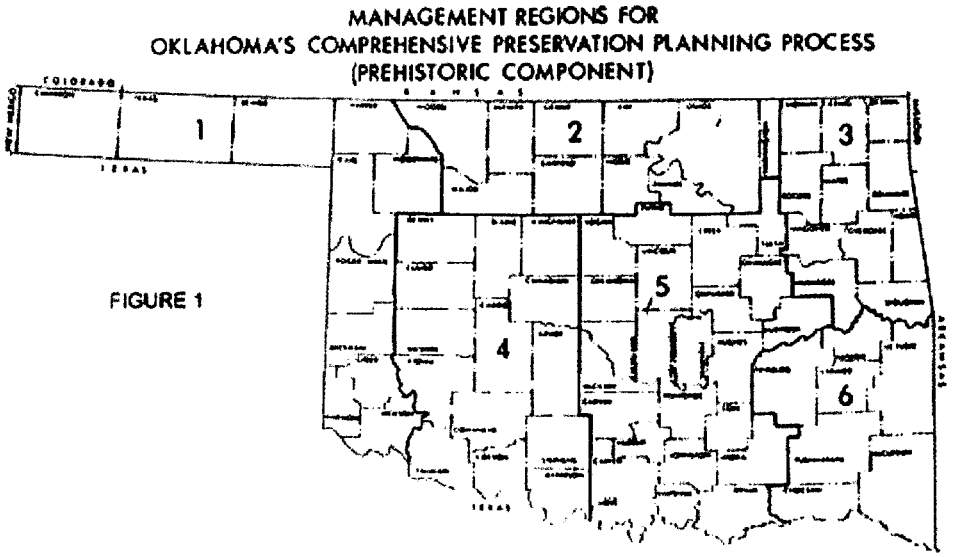


Figure 1. Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Prehistoric Component).

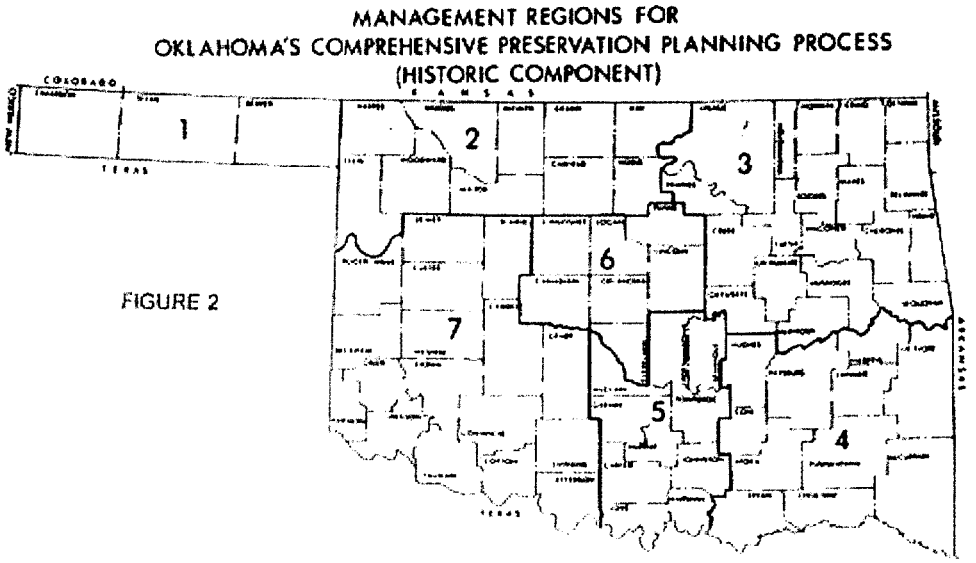


Figure 2. Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Historic Component).

This survey involves the city of Frederick, the seat of Tillman County, which is located within Historic Component Management Region Seven. Additionally, the SHPO recognizes 12 major historical themes important to Oklahoma's past:

1. Exploration
2. Native Americans
3. Settlement
4. Transportation
5. Agriculture
6. Ranching
7. Ethnicity
8. Industry
9. Energy
10. Commerce
11. Urban
12. Depression/Recovery

These themes provide the framework for developing the historic context that provides perspective for analysis of the survey results. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the scale of the geographic area to a place, such as this examination of an individual city, or by considering a sub-theme relating to one of the twelve major ones. In this way, the comprehensive preservation planning process may allow recognition of local historic contexts, and allow them to be integrated into wider regional and thematic contexts. The historic context developed for this reconnaissance level survey outlines events and trends affecting development and change of the study area's cultural landscape. Preparation required systematic consultation of thematic contexts relevant to Management Region Seven.

Documentary and field evidence were used in conjunction to guide the survey process. While the historic context provided a baseline for evaluating the significance of individual resources, initial windshield surveys provided estimates of resource types in the study area. Survey personnel entered the field with knowledge of trends affecting the development of the study area and a general historical "mental map" of major resource locations such as those identified on Sanborn fire insurance maps.

This project increased the total area of the state that has been inventoried and increased the number of recorded properties in a cost-effective manner. Areas and individual properties within the study area were classified as National Register eligible, warranting further study, or not warranting further study. This classification provided data required for the development and implementation of intelligent cultural resources management (CRM) and urban planning decisions. It also assists with federal policy compliance, implementing federal preservation guidelines, and it providing basic background work for the National Register nomination process. Moreover, the information assists private sector initiatives for resource rehabilitation.

This project was completed as a collaborative effort by personnel at Oklahoma State University. Brad Bays, Associate Professor of Geography, was the project director. John Womack, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, served as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (Project 03.404) using funds from the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of this reconnaissance level survey followed standard practices used in the disciplines of history and historical geography. Project personnel first examined both primary and secondary documentary sources. Primary sources included Sanborn fire insurance maps, city directories, government documents, and period publications. Secondary sources included Oklahoma history textbooks, journal articles, and local histories. Site visits to the study area to conduct fieldwork followed procedures recommended by OK/SHPO personnel and prescribed as guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. The guidelines followed included:

1. Identification of OLI- and National Register-listed properties located within the study area.
2. Evaluation of previous thematic surveys and historic contexts relevant to Management Region Seven.
3. Identification of documentary sources, especially rare and locally-published materials, relevant to developing the historic context.
4. Completion of an initial windshield survey of the entire study area to assess patterns of historical development, property types, architectural styles, and resource conditions.
5. Completion of a second windshield survey using Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties and to locate: (a) areas exhibiting potential National Register eligibility; (b) areas warranting further study; and (c) areas not warranting further study due to absence of National Register age requirements.
6. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of all individual resources (buildings, sites, structures) exhibiting National Register eligibility.
7. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of all individual resources located outside the boundaries of areas identified as potential National Register districts, which individually warrant further study for their National Register eligibility.
8. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of all areas (potential districts) identified as exhibiting National Register eligibility, including discussion of patterns of contributing and non-contributing resources within such areas.
9. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of all areas identified as ineligible for National Register listing, including discussion of evident criteria making the area ineligible.
10. Completion of a walking survey of the identified individual properties and districts using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, including GPS data recording of individual properties and areas.

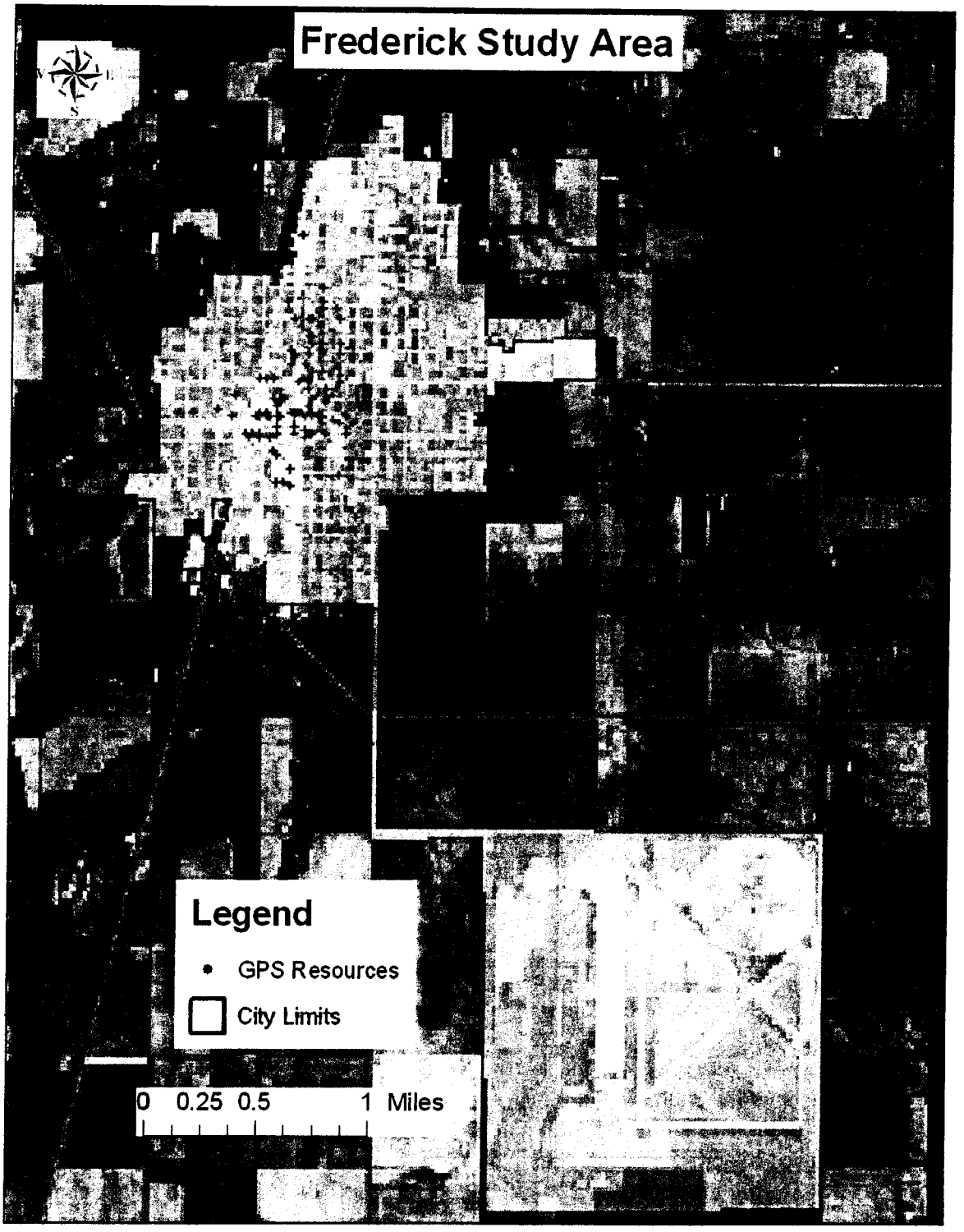
PROJECT OBJECTIVES

There were several important objectives of this reconnaissance level survey. The first objective was to identify and classify individual resources (mostly buildings, sites, and structures) within the study area that meet, or may possibly meet, eligibility requirements for National Register listing. The second objective was to identify and delineate areas (districts) within the specified study area that meet, or may possibly meet, eligibility requirements for National Register listing and to record all potential contributing resources, as well as a sample of non-contributing resources, within such areas. A third objective was to identify and record individual resources located outside potential National Register districts that were potentially National Register-eligible (warranting further study). A fourth objective was to identify and delineate areas within the specified study area that clearly did not meet eligibility requirements for National Register listing because of age or loss of integrity.

The primary mode of data collection was the visual survey by automobile, bicycle, and foot. All resources were recorded at a minimal level of documentation in order to provide data for future resource management decisions affecting the study area. As part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program, the project increased the inventoried share of the state and enlarged the number of recorded properties. Finally, the project provided a historic context and annotated bibliography for the study area that will aid future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

AREA SURVEYED

According to the subcontract stipulations supplied by the OK/SHPO, this reconnaissance level survey covered all of the incorporated area of the city of Frederick, Oklahoma. The following map portrays the area (Map X).


Frederick Study Area
Legend
GPS Resources
City Limits
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of the study area. Materials were gathered from the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Frederick Public Library. Additional materials were ordered through the Oklahoma State University interlibrary loan office.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the researcher read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Cognate historic photographs and maps were identified as additional archival sources to assist the analysis. Appropriate reading from the sources lent considerable insight into the significance of the study town as well as areas of historic importance of its development. From this material the researcher prepared a historic context for the study area to about 1955.

Field work began during the fall of 2001 during times when the researcher was available. Preliminary contacts were made with the Frederick Police Department to inform them of planned survey activities. Tillman County officials, including the sheriff, assessor, and county clerk, were contacted and informed that project staff would be utilizing local public records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of Sanborn fire insurance maps of the study area were made from microfilm and appended to form several large maps. These maps were useful in conducting windshield surveys and identifying street numbers, lot and block numbers, historic functions, construction materials, and determining if resources had undergone structural alteration.

During the fall of 2003, a windshield survey of the study area was carried out in order to determine individual resources and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and areas that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the study area that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. Through the windshield survey process, project personnel identified over 100 individual properties that were recorded at a minimal level documentation.

Several days during the 2004 spring semester were used for follow-up analysis of individual resources and areas regarding their classification as National Register-eligible, warranting further study, or not warranting further study. Representative streetscape photographs were taken of all areas warranting further study and not warranting further study. Black and white 5x7 prints of individual resources and streetscapes were labeled and placed in acid-free envelopes.

During the spring of 2004, the researcher revisited the study area to record characteristics of each resource using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and to complete thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized as warranting further study and not warranting further study. Examination of property records at the Tillman County Clerk's office allowed confirmation of plat development dates and related information.

Following the completion of field work, data were entered into a Microsoft Access database for uploading to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory database and printing hardcopies of the OK/SHPO Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for filing at the OK/SHPO. The final forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address. Maps of the study area were developed to include boundaries of the study area, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warrant further study, boundaries of areas that warrant further study and did not warrant further study. Finally, the final report draft and photographs were shared with architectural consultant John Womack for his written assessment.

RESULTS

The results of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of the City of Frederick are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

Two (2) thumbnail sketches of areas warranting further study as potentially National Register eligible districts were developed:

1 – Frederick Commercial District

2 – Frederick Residential District

Four (4) thumbnail sketches of areas not warranting further study were developed:

A – Northeast Frederick Residential Area

B -- Southeast Frederick Residential Area

C – Southwest Frederick Mixed Residential and Commercial Area

D—Northwest Frederick Residential Area

HISTORIC RESOURCE FUNCTION TYPES SURVEYED

This section provides a systematic outline of all resource function types identified in this reconnaissance level survey. The organization, category titles, and numeric coding conventions used here conform to those of the OK/SHPO. Information for each resource was obtained through various sources, including historic photos, maps, city directories, published histories, personal communication, and public records.

01 Domestic Resources

01A Single Dwelling (55)

No less than twelve distinctive architectural styles of single dwellings were observed in the Frederick study area. These ranged from older Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles to later Prairie School and Tudor Revival examples. The two most common styles of single dwellings surveyed were the Craftsman/Bungalow and the Tudor Revival. There were a number of larger side-gabled Craftsman/Bungalows and many smaller, ornate Tudor Revivals. However, it should be recognized that no one architectural style tended to predominate in Frederick. Compared to other Oklahoma towns, there seems to be a noticeably better rate of survival for older Folk Victorian and Queen Anne style houses. Also, true National Folk styles, such as hall and parlor and shotgun houses, tend to be very small.

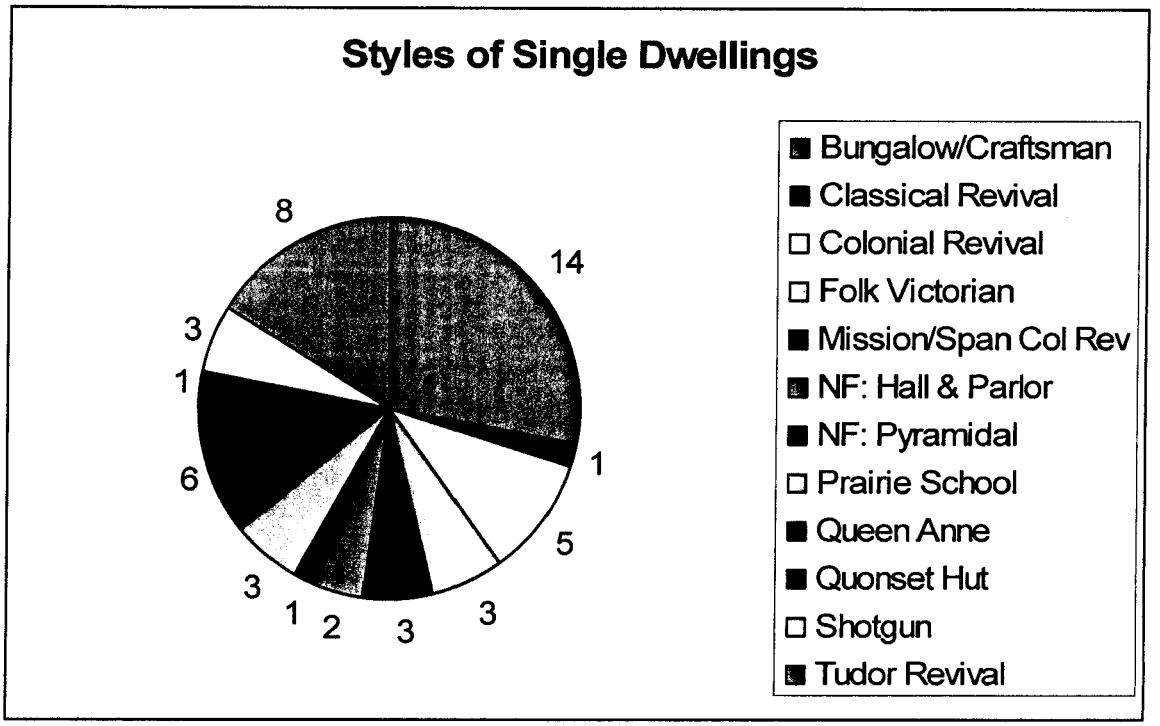


Figure 3. Styles of Single Dwellings

01B Multiple Dwelling (1)
- 115 East Gladstone Avenue

01D Hotel (1)
- Hotel Frederick/Grand Hotel, 100 East Grand Avenue

02 Commerce/Trade Resources

02A Business (1)
- 401 South Main Street

02D Financial Institution (3)
- J. C. Eberle Building, 100 North Main Street
- J. L. Lair Building, 126 West Grand Avenue
- Holloman Building, 301 West Grand Avenue

02E Specialty Store (1)
- 503 South Main Street

02F Department Store (2)
- 206 West Grand Avenue
- J. C. Eberle Building, 111 East Grand Avenue

02G Restaurant (2)
- 109 West Floral Avenue
- 110 East Gladstone Avenue

02H Warehouse (1)
- Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Seed Warehouse

03 Social Resources

03B Clubhouse (1)
- Frederick Lodge 249 located at 119 East Grand Avenue

04 Government

04B City Hall (1)
- Frederick City Hall/Fire Station located at 124 South Main Street

04D Fire Station (1)
- Frederick Fire Department located at 120 South Eighth Street

04H Post Office (1)
- United States Post Office located at 120 East Grand Avenue

05 Education

05A School (3)

- Frederick High School/Auditorium, located at 100b South Twelfth Street
- Boyd High School/O. E. Kennedy School, located at 500 South First Street
- Frederick Junior High School, located at 100a South Twelfth Street

05C Library (1)

- Carnegie Library, located at 200 East Grand Avenue

06 Religion

06A Religious Structure (4)

- Church of the Nazarene, located at 120 South Eleventh Street
- First Christian Church, located at 500 North Fifteenth Street
- First Baptist Church, located at 201 East Grand Avenue
- Memorial Park Chapel, located at 700 South Seventeenth Street

06C Church School (1)

- First Baptist Church Education Building, 112 North Eleventh Street

06D Church Related Residence (1)

- First Baptist Church Parsonage, located at 124 North Eleventh Street

07 Funerary

07A Cemetery (1)

- Frederick Cemetery, west of Frederick (N ½ of NE ¼ of SE ¼ and W ½ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ and E ½ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of NE ¼ and S ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 11, Township 2 South, Range 18 West)

08 Recreation

08F Outdoor Recreation (1)

- Frederick Swimming Pool, 800 South Seventeenth Street

09 Agriculture/Subsistence

09A Processing (2)

- Simmons Gin, 501 West Grand Avenue
- Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company Cotton Gin, South Seventh Street and West Balsam Avenue

09B Storage (1)

- Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Seed Warehouse, South Fifth Street and West Carol Avenue

10 Industry/Processing Extraction

10A Manufacturing Facility (4)

- 124 South Ninth Street

- People's Ice Company Building, 701b South Main Street
- Centra Leather Goods, Northwest Airport Industrial Park
- 1114North Main Street

10C Water Works (1)
- Water tower, located at 701 West Grand Avenue

10D Energy Facility (2)
- Frederick Electric Department Building, 301a West Gladstone Avenue
- City Water and Light Building, 301b West Gladstone Avenue

10E Communication Facility (1)
- Pioneer Telephone Cooperative Building, 108 North Ninth Street

12 Health Care

12A Hospital (2)
- Tillman County Memorial Hospital/Human Services, 125 North Ninth Street
- 311 North Twelfth Street

13 Defense

13G Air Facility (1)
- Frederick Army Airfield Hanger/Brantly Manufacturing Building, Northeast Airport Industrial Park

16 Transportation

16D Road-Related (5)
- 324 East Gladstone Avenue
- 123 East Grand Avenue
- 305 West Grand Avenue
- Lunsford Body Shop, 300 South Ninth Street
- 301 North Ninth Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES SURVEYED

This section provides a systematic outline of all resource architectural styles identified in this reconnaissance level survey. The organization, category titles, and numeric coding conventions used here conform to those of the OK/SHPO. Categories in boldface indicate groups of styles related by historic period; underlined terms indicate specific styles within the group. The list is generally chronological beginning with the earliest American styles found in the study area and ending with those of the mid-twentieth century. Only groups and styles of resources recorded in the study area are included in this listing. The classification "80 Other" includes up to 18 vernacular styles of "American Houses Since 1940" that, although not coded by the OK/SHPO, are common. Classification of all resources was based on exterior diagnostic traits as described in A Field Guide to American Houses (1984) by Virginia and Lee McAlester. The number in parentheses following the name of each underlined architectural style indicates the number of such resources recorded. Numbers in parentheses following boldface groups indicate the sum of all properties classified within the group.

01 No Distinctive Style (7)

40 Late Victorian (6)

45 Queen Anne (6)

Popular from 1880 to about 1910, the Queen Anne style is recognized by its asymmetrical facade, irregular, often complex roof, a typically-dominant facade gable, and a prominent porch. Distinctive decorative details, which were borrowed by subsequent styles, include: a facade corner tower or full-height, gabled bays that mimic a tower; intricately patterned shingle work in the gables; decoratively-leaded "Queen Anne" windows; and a large, wrapped porch and balustrade. Generally, Queen Anne houses vary considerably in their amount and style of ornamentation; some are decorated with Victorian spindlework, others are of the free-classic variety and include Classical elements, while a few grander examples employ half-timbering and patterned masonry. Examples found in Oklahoma, which was being settled at the time of the Queen Anne movement, are not very ornate. Limited by high labor and material costs, local builders rarely had the skills to construct high style examples, but basic Queen Anne traits were often incorporated into vernacular examples. These include the wrapped porch, prominent facade gables (often with decorative shingles), and the complex, asymmetrical, multiple-gabled roof. Sometimes basic foursquare plans were elaborated to mimic Queen Annes by adding wrapped porches, shingle work, and breaking the roofline with dormers. Except for a few locations, in Oklahoma Queen Anne windows and complex shinglework are uncommon, while true towers and spindlework are almost entirely absent. Facade corner bay windows are commonly used to mimic towers. On the whole, Oklahoma's Queen Anne style properties lack more complex designs, techniques, and decorative materials found on examples in longer-settled areas.

50 Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals (31)

51 Colonial Revival (7)

The Colonial Revival style was very popular house style during the first half of the twentieth century. Diagnostic characteristics include an accentuated façade entry, decorative pediment, entry sidelights and transom or fanlights, symmetrical facade fenestrations, and double-hung sashes. The Colonial Revival style is based on 16th and 17th century American colonial architecture; there are at least nine distinct subtypes based on regional vernacular New England, Middle Atlantic, and Virginia Tidewater archetypes. Examples include the Cape Cod subtype, named for its origin, and the gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial Revival, which originated in the Hudson Valley. In Oklahoma, a plain, pre-automobile, hipped roof subtype, often referred to as the "Colonial Foursquare," is common. Later, more stylish Colonial Revival houses were popular in middle class automobile suburbs of the 1920s and, compared with other styles of that period, better survived the Second World War, after which the style was incorporated into Ranch and Split Level houses.

52 Classical Revival (3)

Dominant in the first half of this century, the Classical Revival style, as utilized in domestic resources, is characterized by full-height porches supported by colossal classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustraded balconies, two-story bay windows on side elevations, and an occasional porte-cochere. In Oklahoma and other late-settled regions, these were the homes of the nouveau elite, and the style was designed to advertise prestige. Large but simple moldings such as dentils and modillions, pedimented gables, and heavy cornices are hallmarks of the style. The style was often applied to commercial buildings, especially banks, due to the permanence implied by the use of classical elements.

53 Tudor Revival (13)

This post-Victorian revival style first appeared in the United States as large mansions on the outskirts of large cities in the 1880s before being popularized around 1920 and waning around 1940. It reflects American ideas of medieval English dwellings and is known for its diagnostic traits: half-timbered walls; steeply-pitched roofs; tall, narrow, Gothic-arched windows; a façade dominated by one or more prominent gables; prominent chimneys with chimney pots; and decorative masonry. Its popularity diffused downward to the middle classes in much smaller versions when new automobile suburbs expanded around American metropolitan areas. Among the most popular American middle class Tudor Revival subtypes built during the 1920s and 1930s was the Cotswold Cottage, named for the medieval period dwellings of southwest England. Cotswold Cottage features include a steeply-pitched, asymmetric roofline, small dormers, and a prominent façade chimney. False thatched roofs are also common. Although built in quantity, suburban Tudor Revivals often retained much ornamentation. Builders mixed and matched any number of innovations in detailing, sometimes adding traits associated with other period house styles

(Mission, Craftsman, Colonial Revival). While it continued through the 1930s, construction of this showy style declined in 1942 when labor and material costs rose. After 1945, the popularity of Minimal Traditional and early Ranch style tract housing terminated most all Tudor construction.

55 Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (8)

This style was common from about 1890 to 1940, particularly in the Southwest. Characteristic features of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style include red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, and their roof types vary among a few distinct sub-styles. Three Mediterranean Period Eclectic house styles described in McAlester & McAlester—Mission, Spanish Eclectic, and Monterey—are included in this OK/SHPO category. The Spanish Eclectic style was common from about 1915 to 1940, especially in California, the southwestern states, and Florida. Spanish Eclectic houses are revivals that borrow and combine elements from a broad range of Spanish history. Typical traits include low-pitched red tile roofs with narrow or flush eaves, smooth stucco wall surfaces, asymmetrical facades, use of arches over windows and entries. The Monterey style is a revival of a Spanish Colonial style that emerged in northern California after 1850 when New England house forms blended with those of Spanish California. The Monterey style thus blends traits of Spanish Eclectic and Colonial Revival styles. Built intermittently in suburbs after 1925, Spanish detailing predominates before 1940 and Colonial Revival thereafter. Monterey houses are usually two-story side-gabled houses with low-pitched roofs that are often covered with wood shingles or ceramic tiles and contain a cantilevered full-length façade balcony. The first and second stories are usually covered with different materials. There is usually a gable wall chimney and the fenestration is quite symmetrical.

60 **Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements** (50)

61 Prairie School (3)

The Prairie School style, an American original popular among the elite from 1900 through the 1920s, has a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves, massive, squared porch supports, and eaves and cornices with horizontal emphasis. They are usually two stories in height and, having arisen with the automobile, often have porte-cocheres and/or matching garages. Landmark examples emphasize the horizontal and deemphasize entries, but common examples often borrow detailing from other styles, especially Craftsman and Colonial Revival, which break from the more formal Prairie School design. A common example is the "Prairie Box" subtype, which is primarily differentiated from the Colonial Revival "Classic Box" by a lower-pitched roof and more emphasis on the horizontal elements.

62 Commercial Style (33)

The most common type of non-domestic building surveyed in the study area is that of the Commercial Style, which was prevalent in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Commercial Style buildings come in at least a dozen varieties based on their number of stories, footprint size, and facade decor. They are frequently one to twelve stories tall, three to five bays wide, and possess a flat roof and facade parapet. Free-standing and contiguous examples exist.

65 Bungalow/Craftsman (14)

The Bungalow/Craftsman style was popular between 1905 and the 1930s. Originally an avant-garde style associated with the Craftsman Movement in California, this simple, flexible form became one of the most common vernacular house types in the United States before 1940 because it could be cheaply mass-produced. Typical Bungalow/Craftsman characteristics include a low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails and purlins, decorative gable stickwork, multiple roof lines, vertically-muntined windows, and porches supported by massive, squared, sometimes battered piers that connect to ground level. A distinctive subtype is the Airplane Bungalow, identified by a partial second story used for bedrooms.

70 **Modern Movement** (6)

71 Moderne (2)

The Art Moderne style, popular 1920-1940, is an easily identifiable style characterized by smooth, often rounded, usually stucco, wall surfaces, flat roofs with roof line coping, horizontal grooves, glass block windows, and asymmetrical facades.

73 Art Deco (4)

- Frederick Swimming Pool, located at 800 South Seventeenth Street

80 **Other** (16)

81 National Folk (6)

The National Folk style, constructed in urban and rural areas from the early nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries, is more a family of several structurally-related single dwelling types than a fashionable architectural style. The National Folk family tree began in the British Isles in the Middle Ages before diffusing and blending with other European and Native American dwelling types. Over the centuries the family evolved several distinct folk log house forms, such as the saddlebag, dogtrot, and I-house types. Availability of inexpensive sawn lumber, which followed the industrial revolution and railroad expansion in the United States (beginning about 1870), these folk forms were converted to balloon frame forms. Some, like the I-house, remained virtually unchanged in appearance, while other new forms, like the pyramidal house, were offshoots of the earlier log single and double-pen forms.

82 Shotgun (3)
The Shotgun house is a type of one-story, gable-front National Folk dwelling characterized by a floor plan of one room wide and three to four rooms deep. These easily identifiable, long, narrow folk houses were originally either weatherboard or board-and-batten clad and typically had a full-width porch. Their name is derived from the idea that a shotgun blast at the front door would travel through every room. They served as convenient worker housing in oilfields and mining areas in the early twentieth century. The Shotgun is especially associated with the petroleum industry of Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, where they were used as inexpensive, portable quarters for single, working men. Since their size made them less attractive as family dwellings, after the decline of the oilfields, many Shotguns fell into decrepit condition and have been lost over the years. Ornamentation or wall cladding other than wood is, as a rule, an alteration.

83 Folk Victorian (3)
This style was popular before statehood in Indian Territory from about 1870 and Oklahoma Territory from 1889. It was popular until about the time of statehood (1907). The Folk Victorian house is characterized by the application of Victorian spindlework detailing to ornament National Folk style houses such as Shotguns, hall-and-parlors, pyramidals, and I-houses. This middle class vernacular type was quickly eclipsed by the Bungalow/Craftsman house before the rise of the automobile, so Folk Victorians tend to be quite rare. They are often entirely absent in later-established Oklahoma towns. Where they do survive, they are usually located in the early core area of a town. In towns that grew rapidly during the early statehood years, Folk Victorian houses tended to be moved or razed to make way for expanding commercial development.

WPA Standardized Style (1)
This style was characteristic of public works projects, including buildings and structures, constructed by the Works Progress Administration during the New Deal era of the 1930s. Typical characteristics include use of local materials, especially native stone. W. P. A. Standardized Style buildings are typically massive, formidable buildings designed for long term public use.

American Houses Since 1940: Contemporary Folk: Quonset Hut (2)

American Houses Since 1940: Contemporary Folk: A-Frame (1)

90 **Mixed** (More than two styles from different periods) (0)

In summary, the 116 recorded resources represent no less than eighteen (18) styles of American architecture in six architectural periods, as illustrated in the table below. Notable patterns of commercial architecture include: (1) a large number of surviving Victorian Commercial style business buildings representative of the Territorial/Early Statehood period of Oklahoma history. Further study may find that some of these may have been designed by notable Guthrie architect Joseph Foucart; many of the earliest commercial buildings were obviously designed by the same individual or firm given common patterns of arches, pent entries, and stone cones and domes crowning pilasters; (2) there is a large occurrence of Mission style commercial buildings that are most likely the work of a single local architect; and (3) the Art Deco and Art Moderne commercial resources were probably designed by the same architect who favored temple-shaped parapets.

Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period	Recorded	Percent
No Distinctive Style	7	6%
Late Victorian	6	5%
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals	31	27%
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	50	43%
Modern Movement	6	5%
Other	16	14%
Mixed	0	0%
TOTAL	**116**	100%

Figure 4. Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period (table).

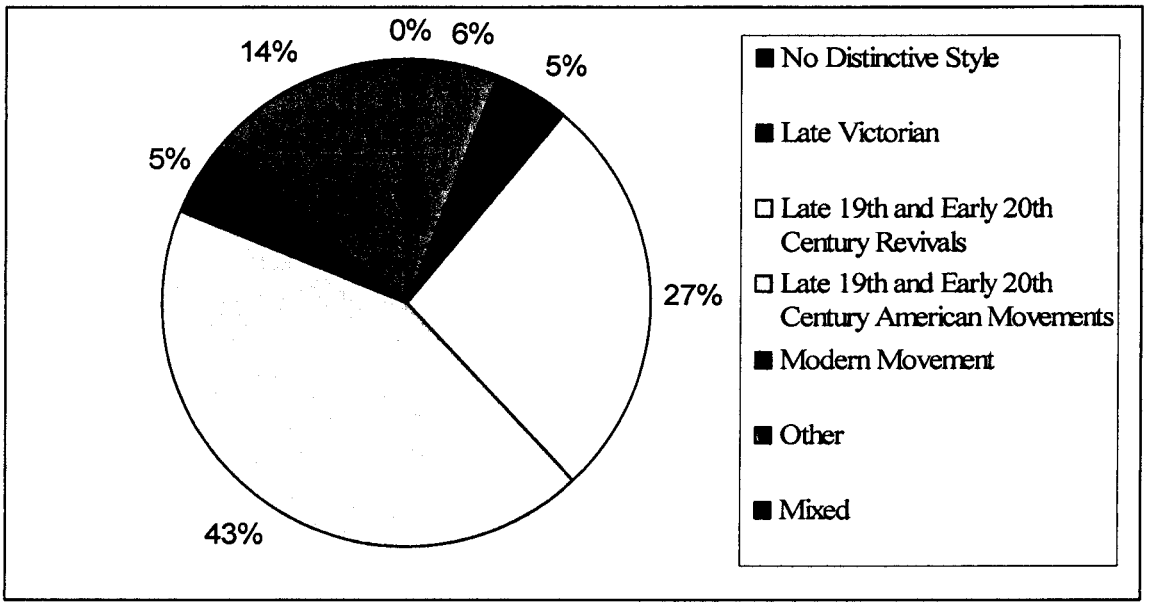


Figure 5. Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period (pie chart).

Reconnaissance Level Survey of the City of Frederick
Report of All Properties Surveyed

No.	Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1.	209 West Dahlia Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
2.	Cassidy Grain Company Building 321a West Dahlia Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
3.	Cassidy Grain Co. Evergreen 321b West Dahlia Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
4.	Cassidy Grain Elevator 321c West Dahlia Avenue	Structure	Contributing Resource
5.	I. D. Café 109 West Floral Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
6.	Reaves Building 110 West Floral Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
7.	411 West Floral Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
8.	Donut Shop 110 East Gladstone Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
9.	115 East Gladstone Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
10.	Frederick Senior Center 201 East Gladstone Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
11.	325 East Gladstone Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
12.	Electric Department Building 301a West Gladstone Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
13.	City Water and Light 301b West Gladstone Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
14.	Hotel Frederick/Grand Hotel 100 East Grand Avenue	Building	National Register Eligible
15.	J. C. Eberle Building 111 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource

16.	Frederick Lodge 249 119 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
17.	United States Post Office 120 East Grand Avenue	Building	National Register Eligible
18.	123 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
19.	Carnegie Library 200 East Grand Avenue	Building	National Register Eligible
20.	First Baptist Church 201 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
21.	212 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
22.	220 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
23.	414 East Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
24.	Briscoe Building 116 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
25.	Godard Building 118 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
26.	124 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
27.	J. L. Lair Building 126 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
28.	206 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
29.	Meeks Building 208 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
30.	J. T. McFadden Building 210-218 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
31.	215 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
32.	Wittmeyer Building 224 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource

33.	Holloman Building 301 West Grand Avenue	Building	National Register Eligible
34.	Frederick Leader Building 304 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
35.	305 West Grand Avenue	Building	Contributing Resource
36.	I. V. Pump Co. 421 West Grand Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
37.	Simmons Gin 501 West Grand Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
38.	Frederick Water Tower 701 West Grand Avenue	Structure	Warrants Further Study
39.	Boyd High School/ O.E. Kennedy School 500 South First Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
40.	201 South Eighth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
41.	Pioneer Telephone Cooperative 108 North Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
42.	J. E. White Building 120 North Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
43.	Tillman County Memorial Hospital/Human Services 125 North Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
44.	301 North Ninth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
45.	Frederick Fire Department 120 South Eighth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
46.	Ramona Theatre 114 South Ninth Street	Building	National Register Listed
47.	124 South Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
48.	McCord Implement Company 212-214 South Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource

49.	Lunsford Body Shop 300 South Ninth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
50.	First Baptist Church Education Building 112 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
51.	First Baptist Church Parsonage 124 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
52.	210 North Eleventh Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
53.	225 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
54.	308 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
55.	321 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
56.	411 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
57.	500 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
58.	521 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
59.	522 North Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
60.	618 North Eleventh Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
61.	621 North Eleventh Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
62.	Church of the Nazarene 120 South Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
63.	125 South Eleventh Street	Building	Contributing Resource
64.	The Shadows/Lair House 201 South Eleventh Street	Building	National Register Eligible
65.	122 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
66.	124 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
67.	210 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
68.	311 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource

69.	313 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
70.	415 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
71.	Holloman Home 421 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
72.	501 North Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
73.	711 North Twelfth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
74.	723 North Twelfth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
75.	823 North Twelfth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
76.	Frederick Junior High School 100a South Twelfth Street	Building	National Register Eligible
77.	Frederick High School/Auditorium 100b South Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
78.	111 South Twelfth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
79.	1015 South Twelfth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
80.	209 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
81.	219 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
82.	415 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
83.	500 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
84.	621 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
85.	711 North Thirteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
86.	112 South Thirteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
87.	Noel Jones House 422 South Thirteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
88.	1202 South Thirteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
89.	111 South Fourteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource

90.	124.5 South Fourteenth Street	Building	Contributing Resource
91.	706 South Fourteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
92.	800 South Fourteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
93.	906 South Fourteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
94.	First Christian Church 500 North Fifteenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
95.	Memorial Park Chapel 700 South Seventeenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
96.	Frederick Swimming Pool 800 South Seventeenth Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
97.	J. C. Eberle Building 100 North Main Street	Building	Contributing Resource
98.	Dillingham Building 101 North Main Street	Building	Contributing Resource
99.	321 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
100.	408 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
101.	414 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
102.	423 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
103.	620 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
104.	721 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
105.	1114 North Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
106.	112-116 South Main Street	Building	Contributing Resource
107.	Frederick City Hall/Fire Station 124 South Main Street	Building	National Register Eligible
108.	401 South Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study

109.	Marcom's Grocery 503 South Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
110.	Jaymar Plumbing Company 701a South Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
111.	People's Ice Company Building 701b South Main Street	Building	Warrants Further Study
112.	Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Seed Warehouse South Fifth Street and West Carol Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
113.	Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company Cotton Gin South Seventh Street and West Balsam Avenue	Building	Warrants Further Study
114.	WWII. Hangar/ Brantly Manufacturing Northeast Airport Industrial Park	Building	Warrants Further Study
115.	Centra Leather Goods Manufacturing Plant Northwest Airport Industrial Park	Building	Warrants Further Study
116.	Frederick Cemetery N ½ of NE ¼ of SE ¼ and W ½ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ and E ½ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of NE ¼ and S ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 11, Township 2 South, Range 18 West	Site	Warrants Further Study

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES
Individual Resources Warranting National Register Consideration
[Brackets] indicate property numbers from the Report of All Properties Surveyed.

Hotel Frederick/Grand Hotel [14]
100 East Grand Avenue
Built in 1929
This resource is a five story, flat roofed, buff brick clad, Commercial Style hotel building with Art Deco style decorative details. Exterior features include a first floor and mezzanine level and primary corner location. Decorative details include trim stone at the foundation and penthouse levels, 8:2 windows, article emphasis on the north, south, and west elevations. The hotel was constructed by the firm of Richter, Lail, and Tidmore of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. The history of this property is highly representative of the Depression Era; it was a private project of some 200 stockholders who lost their investments in the early 1930s. Soon after opening in 1929, it experienced very little use, which caused it to change hands rapidly afterward. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

United States Post Office [17]
120 East Grand Avenue
Built in 1931
The resource is a one story, flat-roofed, buff-brick clad, Commercial style Post Office building with Classical Revival stylistic overtones. The property was designed by architect James A. Wetmore and completed in 1931, representative of the early Depression Era. Exterior features include an interior chimney, case centered primary portico, and added loading docks on the south rear elevation. The decorative details of this resource include round arched windows, some of which are doubled, stone foundation, decorative trim stone bands, and classically dental cornice. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Carnegie Library [19]
200 East Grand Avenue
Built in 1915
This resource is a two-story, flat-roofed, red brick clad, Classical Revival style Carnegie library building. The property was designed by architect A. H. Krause and completed in 1915. A small Carnegie library, this resource represents a time when Frederick was growing rapidly due to the expansion of cotton agriculture. The most notable exterior feature is a prominent classical portico with pediment. Decorative details of this resource include the extensive use of trim stone to contrast with red brick in the windows and entry portico. The façade portico has been altered in recent years by the construction of an ADA-compliant stairwell with landing. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Holloman Building [33]
301 West Grand Avenue
Built in 1907
This resource is a two story, flat-roofed, red brick cloud, Victorian style commercial bank building. Exterior features include a corner lot location with a corner entry. Decorative details include a triangular parapet with rusticated stone coping, a cornice with corbelled brick and dentils, corbelled brick round-arched hung windows, oculus windows, and south entry. This dilapidated resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

The Shadows/Lair House [64]
201 South Eleventh Street
Built in 1921
This resource is a two story, hipped roof, stucco clad, Prairie School Style single dwelling. The exterior features of this resource include an interior chimney, very wide overhanging eaves, a full basement, 16 inch thick exterior walls, a prominent elevated front entry porch with a second story by a window above, and a matching carriage house. Decorative details include emphasis on horizontal elements and a pair of carved Indian limestone lions on either side of the entry stairwell. The entire front lawn of this property is enclosed by a shallow stucco wall that matches the cladding of the dwelling. This 5200 square foot single dwelling was initially constructed for $40,000.00 in 1921 for the prominent Frederick banker, J. L. Lair. The house was built with the central vacuum system and contained one of the only full basements in the area. The property is representative of the early boom days of Frederick, prior to the Great Depression. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Frederick Junior High School [76]
100a South Twelfth Street
Built in 1938
This resource is a two story, buff brick-clad, flat roofed, WPA-standardized style public school building. Exterior features include recessed entries on the east and west elevations and a central, elevated, recessed entry portico on the north elevation. Decorative details of this resource include decorative brickwork especially and bands and around windows, use of decorative trim stone on the entry portico, the use of round arches on entryways, and a symmetrical fenestration. This 1938 property was designed by the firm of Tonini and Bramlet and constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It is an excellent example of New Deal era civic construction efforts in Frederick. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Frederick City Hall/Fire Station [106]
124 South Main Street
Built in 1910
This resource, one of the most interesting in all of Frederick, is a two and a half story, red brick-clad, flat roofed, Classical Revival style city hall building. Most prominent exterior feature is a recessed, entry portico centered on the façade and supported by two Doric columns. Decorative details include a limestone foundation, ornate rectangular, corbelled brickwork designs between the ground and upper levels, extensive use of limestone on the window lintels and sills and an elaborate entablature. This resource is a landmark of Frederick, having been constructed in 1910 under the direction of architect B. A. Prim. It also originally housed the Frederick Fire Company, which occupied the east end of the building. This resource is National Register eligible for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

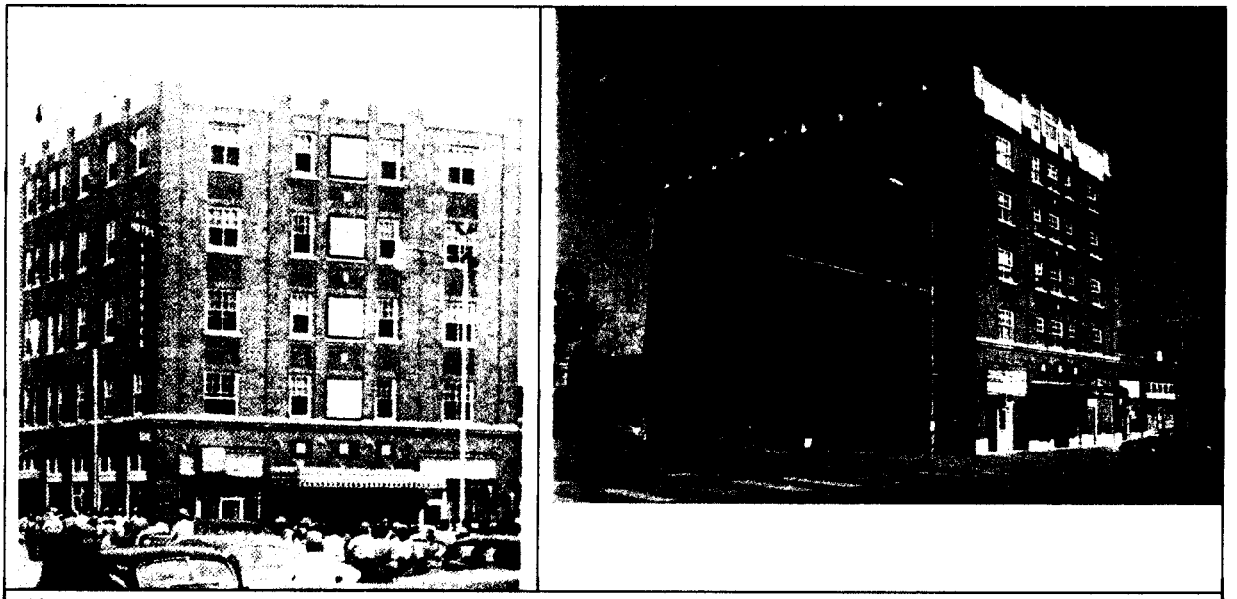
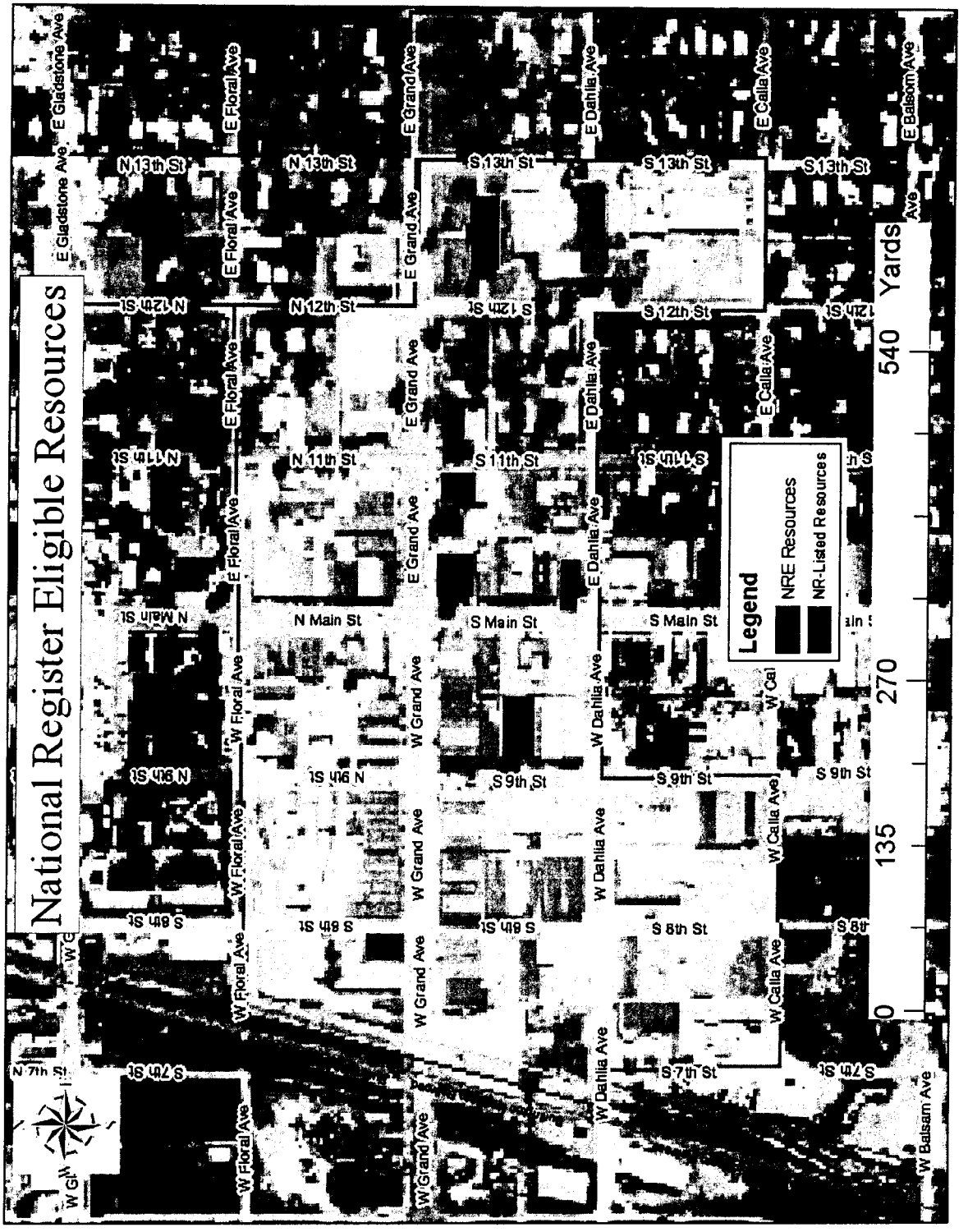


Figure 6. Hotel Frederick/Grand Hotel, located at 100 East Grand Avenue. This 1929 Art Deco hotel was constructed by the firm of Richter, Lail, and Tidmore of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. Soon after opening in 1929, it experienced very little use, which caused it to change hands rapidly afterward.


National Register Eligible Resources
Legend
NRE Resources
NR-Listed Resources
0
135
270
540
Yards
E Gladstone Ave
E Floral Ave
E Grand Ave
E Dahlia Ave
E Calla Ave
E Balsam Ave
N 13th St
S 13th St
N 12th St
S 12th St
N 11th St
S 11th St
N Main St
S Main St
W Floral Ave
W Grand Ave
W Dahlia Ave
W Calla Ave
N 9th St
S 9th St
S 8th St
S 7th St
W Balsam Ave

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES
Individual Properties Outside Potential Districts Warranting Further Study
[Brackets] indicate property numbers from the Report of All Properties Surveyed.

Simmons Gin [37]
501 West Grand Avenue
Built in 1905
This resource is a one and two story, gable roofed, brick-clad, cotton gin building constructed in 1905. The property is located west of the Burlington Northern (formerly Frisco) Railroad on an open grassy lot. Decorative details are minimal on this commercial building. The property is one of only two early cotton gins surviving in the study area. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company Cotton Gin [113]
South Seventh Street and West Balsam Avenue
Built circa 1925
This resource consists of a complex of individual gabled, tin-clad buildings and structures that composed one of Frederick's larger, "iron-clad" cotton ginning facilities. Decorative details are absent on this utilitarian structure. The resource is representative of the heyday of cotton production in the era before WWII. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Seed Warehouse [112]
South Fifth Street and West Carol Avenue
Built circa 1910
This resource is all that remains of an early statehood era cottonseed oil mill named the Frederick Oil Mill Company. It consists of concrete slab walls on three sides. It has no roof and is classified as ruins. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

401 South Main Street [108]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a flat roofed, brick clad, Art Deco style specialty store building. Exterior features include multiple vertically oriented buttresses and two small horizontal, cantilevered stone porticos. Attached to the south elevation is a new prefabricated metal building. Decorative details of this property follow the Art Deco style including a temple-shaped parapet, white trim stone inlays, vertical emphasis, decorative brickwork including rectangular patterns of soldier courses above windows and entries and as band courses. The property has from its origins been used as a John Deere dealership, and represents Frederick's role as a regional center of the cotton producing agricultural economy of southwestern Oklahoma. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Frederick Memorial Cemetery [116]
Built in 1907
The Frederick Memorial Cemetery is located two miles west of Frederick on high ground. The cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern and contains lots of ornamental trees. The first graves were moved to this location from another cemetery at the time of statehood. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Jaymar Plumbing Company [110]
701a South Main Street
Built circa 1910
This property is a one story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial style building. Exterior features include a double wagon loading door on the façade, and a ramped loading dock in the rear of the building. Decorative details include vertical emphasis accomplished with brick pilasters crowned with stone pyramids, as well as rectangular header course nameplates on the façade elevation. The property is located adjacent to the Frisco Railroad right-of-way. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

I. V. Pump Co. [36]
421 West Grand Avenue
Built circa 1925
This resource is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style business building. Exterior features include a Mission style visor roof and an interior chimney in the rear elevation. The decorative details include the use of terra cotta roof tiles, stone coping atop façade pilasters, a pair of around arches above the centered entryway, and diamond shaped designs on the outside pilasters that frame the façade. Property is representative of the cotton economy of Frederick during the prewar era. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

411 West Floral Avenue [7]
Built circa 1920
This property is a one story, gable-roofed, brick clad, Commercial style railroad related building. Exterior features include a gable-end chimney and a centered sliding door. Decorative details, which are minimal, are limited to exposed rafter tails. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Frederick Army Airfield Hanger/Brantly Manufacturing Building [114]
Northeast Airport Industrial Park
Built in 1944
This resource is a large World War II-era airplane hangar constructed in 1942 by the United States Army Air Corps for bomber training. It has a slightly pitched,

gabled-roofed, barn board-clad walls, a visor roof across the façade, and a large sliding glass door on the front that is large enough to allow a bomber aircraft to pass through. Decorative details are absent on this utilitarian structure. After 1944 and the closure of the airfield, the hangar was vacant for many years until the Brantly Helicopter Manufacturing Company moved into it in the mid-1950s. Added at that time were the two large chimneys. Today the resource is utilized by a textile manufacturing firm. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Electric Department Building [12]
301a West Gladstone Avenue
Built circa 1940
This early concrete block clad, gabled-roofed, Commercial style building that originally housed a small natural gas power plant that generated electricity for the City of Frederick. The most significant exterior feature is a false front castellated façade. Decorative details are minimal. Profits received from the sale of electricity were high enough to allow citizens of Frederick exemptions from property taxes for many years. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

City Water and Light [13]
301b West Gladstone Avenue
Built in 1927
This resource is a one-story, slightly rounded rooftop, brick clad, Commercial style utility building. Exterior features include a false front castellated façade and a stucco clad gabled and flat-roofed addition toward the rear of the original building. Decorative details include a symmetrical façade, fixed steel windows, soldier course lintels, header course window sills and roof coping, and a centered nameplate on the façade. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

People's Ice Company Building [111]
701b South Main Street
Built circa 1910
This resource is a two story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial style ice manufacturing facility. Exterior features include a stucco-clad office section adjacent to the brick-clad main structure and a tin portico over the main loading dock (north elevation). Decorative details are minimal. Structurally, this resource is in very poor condition. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Centra Leather Goods [115]
Northwest Airport Industrial Park
Built in 1955
This resource consists of a one story, flat-roofed, concrete clad office building and an attached gabled-roofed, and clad manufacturing facility. Exterior features and decorative details are minimal. This building was utilized as an industrial manufacturing facility from the mid-1950s to the 1980s. It represents the postwar industrial history of Frederick. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

1114 North Main Street [105]
Built circa 1955
This resource is a one-story, flat-roofed and gabled-roofed, brick and weatherboard and tin clad, manufacturing facility. Exterior features include a large weatherboard and ten gabled work area with several overhead doors, and a brick section with glazed slab entry. Decorative details, which are minimal, exposed rafter tails. Located north of the main business district along the highway, this property represents the post war period in Frederick. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

115 East Gladstone Avenue [9]
Built circa 1935
This resource is a two story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Colonial Revival style multiple dwelling. Exterior features include interior chimneys on the east and west elevations, an asbestos tile roof, wide boxed eaves, a centered classical style pedimented portico supported by battered wood supports on upper level and squared brick piers on the lower level. Decorative details include soldier course lintels and band courses, symmetrical fenestration, and inside lighted entry. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Donut Shop [8]
110 East Gladstone Avenue
Built circa1955
This resource is a gable-roofed, stucco clad, business building. Exterior features include a flat top rear addition and a recessed entry. Decorative details, which are minimal, include wide eaves and a steal signed dating to circa 1960. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

301 North Ninth Street [44]
Built circa1925
This resources a one story, hipped roof, stucco clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style automobile filling station. The exterior feature that is most

prominent is the Mission style false dormer centered on the front roof. Decorative details include wide boxed eaves, the use of terra cotta roof tiles, the incorporation of pilasters into the stucco wall cladding, and originally, a round arch over the entry. The gasoline pumps on the island have been removed. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Boyd High School/O. E. Kennedy School [39]
500 South First Street
Built in 1927
This resource is a one-story cross-gabled roof, brick-clad, school building. This building replaced one destroyed in a storm during the 1920s. The primary exterior feature is a centered enclosed entry porch. Decorative details, which are minimal, include narrow eaves, symmetrical fenestration, exposed rafter tails, and a round arched entry. The building was historically used as the African-American school of Frederick during the days of segregation. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

618 North Eleventh Street [60]
Built circa 1925
This resource is a one story, cross-gabled roof, weatherboard clad, Craftsman bungalow style singled dwelling. Exterior features include a corner entry porch, a gable wall stucco chimney, and a very low-pitched gabled roof. Decorative details include very wide eaves, triangular roof braces, exposed rafter tails, a bay window with a shed roof, a massive, battered stucco chimney, and Craftsmen style vertical window muntins. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

711 North Twelfth Street [73]
Built circa 1920
This resource is a two story, front gabled-roofed, stucco clad airplane bungalow. Exterior features include a second story airplane, a gabled porch on the north end of the façade, and an interior chimney. Decorative details include a very low-pitched roof, exposed purlins, exposed rafters, very wide eaves, doubled and tripled ribbons of windows, and Craftsman style vertical window muntins. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

621 North Thirteenth Street [84]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one story, front gabled-roofed, weatherboard clad, Craftsman bungalow. Exterior features include a ridgeline chimney, a full width entry porch, and a moderately pitched roof. Decorative details include triangular eave braces, wide eaves, exposed rafter tails, Craftsmen style vertical window muntins, and porch supports composed of massive, squared brick piers with battered wood

supports. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

423 North Main Street [102]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one and one-half story, side-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad, Craftsman bungalow style single dwelling. Exterior features include a moderately pitched roof, a gable wall chimney, a prominent centered gabled entry portico, a small hipped portico on the north elevation, and a wide shed dormer on the façade. Decorative details of this resource include Craftsman elements such as triangular eave braces, exposed rafter tails, wide open eaves, Craftsman style window muntins, and multiple roof plains; the resource also includes classical stylistic elements, such as a pediment and multiple colonnades supporting the classical portico. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

621 North Eleventh Street [61]
Built circa 1910
This resource is a two and one-half story, hipped roof, stucco clad, Classical Revival style single dwelling. The exterior features of this single dwelling include a full-width entry porch, two full-height bay windows on the north and south elevations, an attached flat roof garage attached to the south elevation, and a small balcony above the off-center façade entry. Decorative details are reminiscent of the Queen Anne style: an asymmetrical roof composed of a rectangular hip with lower cross gables, Queen Anne style shingles in the gables, vertical emphasis, oculus windows, and an asymmetrical fenestration. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

210 North Eleventh Street [52]
Built circa 1940
This property is a two story, side-gabled roofed, weatherboard clad, Colonial Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include a full-height, full-width classical style porch, a one story gabled wing on the south elevation, and a recently added, one story, shed-roof garage on the north elevation. Decorative details include flush eaves, a symmetrical fenestration (excluding the main entry, located on the south end of the façade), 9:9 windows, and an entry transom light. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

1015 South Twelfth Street [79]
Built circa 1905
This property is a one-story, cross-gabled roofed, plywood and particleboard clad, National Folk: Gable-Front-and-Wing single dwelling. Exterior features include a small gabled side entry porch and a steeply pitched roof. Decorative details include moderately wide eaves, Queen Anne style shingles in the gables. A small

shed roof addition, perhaps added during the 1930s, includes exposed rafter tails and Craftsman style window ribbons. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

711 North Thirteenth Street [85]
Built circa 1925
This resource is a one-story, side-gabled roofed, asphalt-clad, National Folk: hall-and-parlor style single dwelling. Exterior features include a small, one-story shed roof addition on the rear elevation. Details on this folk building are extremely minimal, but the building does have wide eaves. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

1202 South Thirteenth Street [88]
Built circa 1915
This resource is a one story, cross-gabled roof, asbestos citing clad, National Folk: hall-and-parlor style single dwelling. Exterior features on this folk dwelling include a centered, gabled entry porch and a moderately pitched roof. Decorative details are minimal, but include Craftsmen style accents, such as exposed rafter tails on the entry porch and a shed roof over the rear elevation entry porch. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

723 North Twelfth Street [74]
Built circa 1905
This resource is a one and one-half story, cross-gabled roof, weatherboard clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include a full width entry porch, a lower story bay window, a cross-gable on the south elevation, and a pent gable above the porch. The decorative details of this resource reflect Queen Anne styling: metal roof finial, shingled gables, a symmetrical roofline and fenestration, and vertical emphasis on the roof. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

408 North Main Street [100]
Built circa 1905
This resource is a one and one half story, cross-gabled roof, weatherboard clad, National Folk: Pyramidal style single dwelling. Exterior features include a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof, and offset gabled portico, and a one-story weighing attached to the rear of the building. Decorative details include an asymmetrical roofline, wide boxed eaves, and use of multiple patterned Queen Anne style shingles in the gables. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

414 North Main Street [101]
Built circa 1915
This resource is a two and a half story, hipped roof, weatherboard clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include three large cross-gables that intersect the hipped roof, a gabled façade dormer, corner recessed entry porch, and a one-story wing attached to the rear of the building. Decorative details include moderate eaves, use of pilasters on wall junctions, an asymmetrical roofline, and porch supports composed of squared brick piers with battered wooden posts. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

906 South Fourteenth Street [93]
Build circa 1945
This resource is a one story, round roof, tin-clad, Quonset hut single dwelling. Exterior features include an asbestos-clad façade, and two windows on either side of the house. Decorative details include metal awnings over façade windows. This modern folk dwelling represents postwar folk housing in Frederick. It is likely that the Quonset hut was salvaged from the airbase after the war. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

706 South Fourteenth Street [91]
Built circa 1925
This resource is, a one-story, front-gabled roof, asbestos siding-clad, National Folk: shotgun style single dwelling. Exterior features of this house include a full-width, gabled entry porch and an attached shed roof carport. Decorative details of this folk dwelling are minimal; they include Craftsmen style exposed rafter tails and an off-center entry. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

800 South Fourteenth Street [92]
Built circa 1925
This resource is a one story, front-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad, National Folk: shotgun style single dwelling. Exterior features of this house include a small, offset gabled entry porch and a very small attached shed roof wing on the north elevation. Decorative details of this folk dwelling are minimal; they include Craftsmen style exposed rafter tails and an off-center entry. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

823 North Twelfth Street [75]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one story, cross gabled roof, native sandstone clad, Tudor revival style single and willing. Exterior features include a façade chimney between gabled entry porch and front gable. Decorative details of this property

include round arched vent in the façade gable, a partial cat slide gable, and the use of white trim stone quoins. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Noel Jones House [87]
422 South Thirteenth Street
Built in 1926
This resource is a one-story, side-gabled roof, brick-clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include a table and chimney, a moderate to steeply-pitched roof, and a centered gabled entry porch with horizontal beams. There is an attached weatherboard addition on rear of building. Decorative details include wide eaves, a symmetrical fenestration, and intricate polychromatic brickwork. Brickwork includes the use of darker colored brick soldier courses and trim stone to accentuate entryway and windows. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

321 North Main Street [99]
Built circa 1935
This resource is a one story, cross-gabled roof, asbestos shingle-clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include steeply-pitched roof, a prominent façade chimney on the eave wall between the gabled portico and façade gable, and a south elevation garden room. Decorative details include polychromatic brickwork, a cat slide on the north side of the façade gable, and wide eaves. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

620 North Main Street [103]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one story, cross-gabled on hip roof, brick clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include an enclosed entry porch, a gable wall chimney, and a steeply-pitched roof. Decorative details include moderate-width eaves, polychromatic brickwork, checkerboard and gothic-patterned brickwork in the gables, double and triple window ribbons, and an asbestos shingle roof. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

721 North Main Street [104]
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one story, cross-gabled roof, brick clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include an enclosed entry porch, an eave wall chimney on the facade, irregularly sized and spaced false dormers, and a steeply-pitched roof. Decorative details on this single dwelling are numerous: clipped gables; narrow-width eaves; use of polychromatic brickwork in conjunction with contrasting white trim stone and walls, chimney, portico supports, window sills

and lintels; basket handle arches within the enclosed porch; round arches in chimney and gables; cornice returns; and double and triple window ribbons. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Marcom's Grocery [109]
503 South Main Street
Built circa 1930
This resource is a one story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Art Moderne style grocery store building. Exterior features include an added prefabricated metal section on the south elevation and an overhead door on the northwest corner of the building. Decorative details include the use of glass blocks for lighting, exterior false buttresses with white trim stone, large windows around the main entry, horizontal emphasis created with soldier course band courses, and a streamlined look on the main corner of the building. Recent additions to the original building include born board covering on the façade. Historically, this resource was a grocery store. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

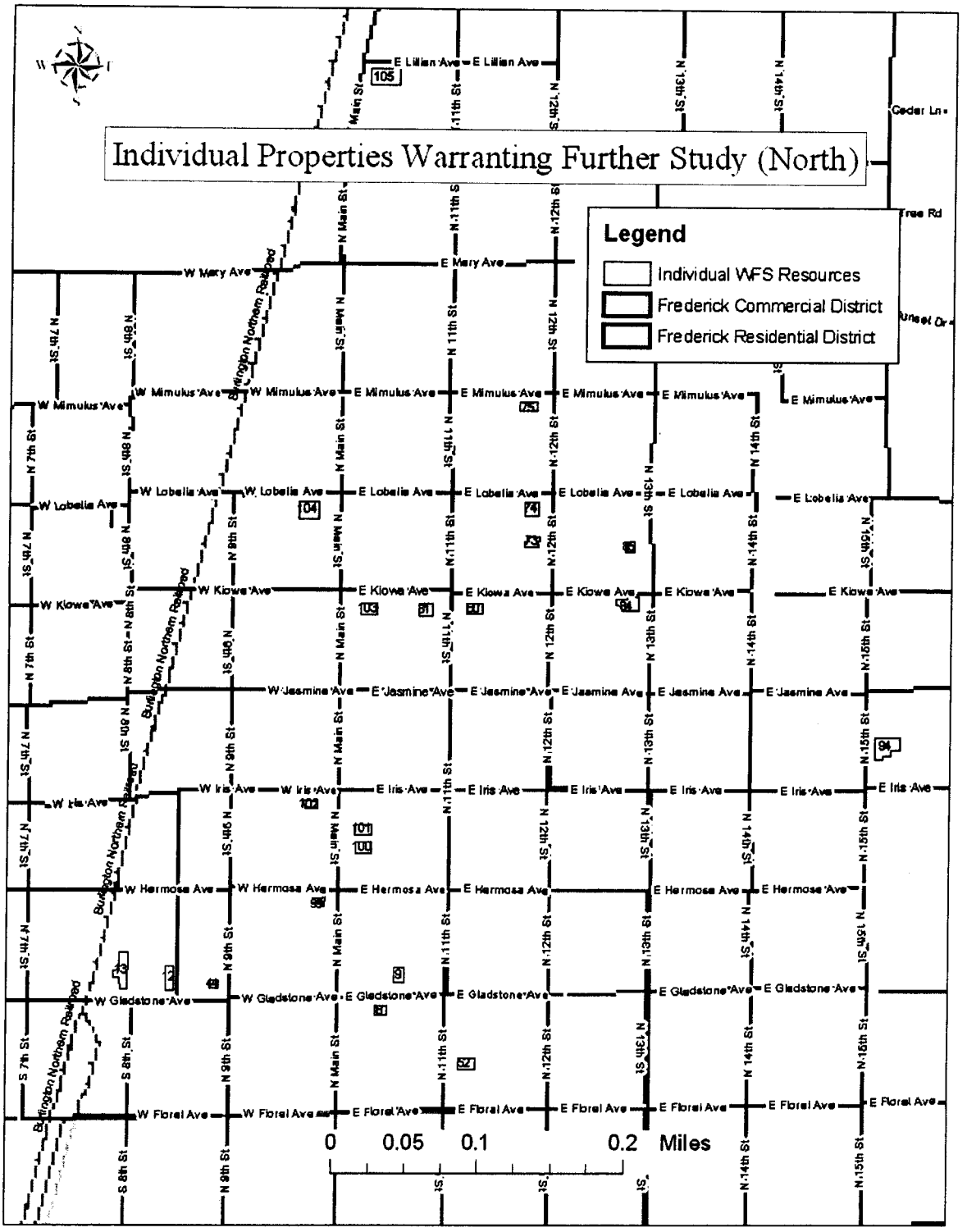
Frederick Water Tower [38]
701 West Grand Avenue
Built circa 1920
This resource is a large steel water tower structure. Exterior features include a main reservoir supported by four steel legs. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

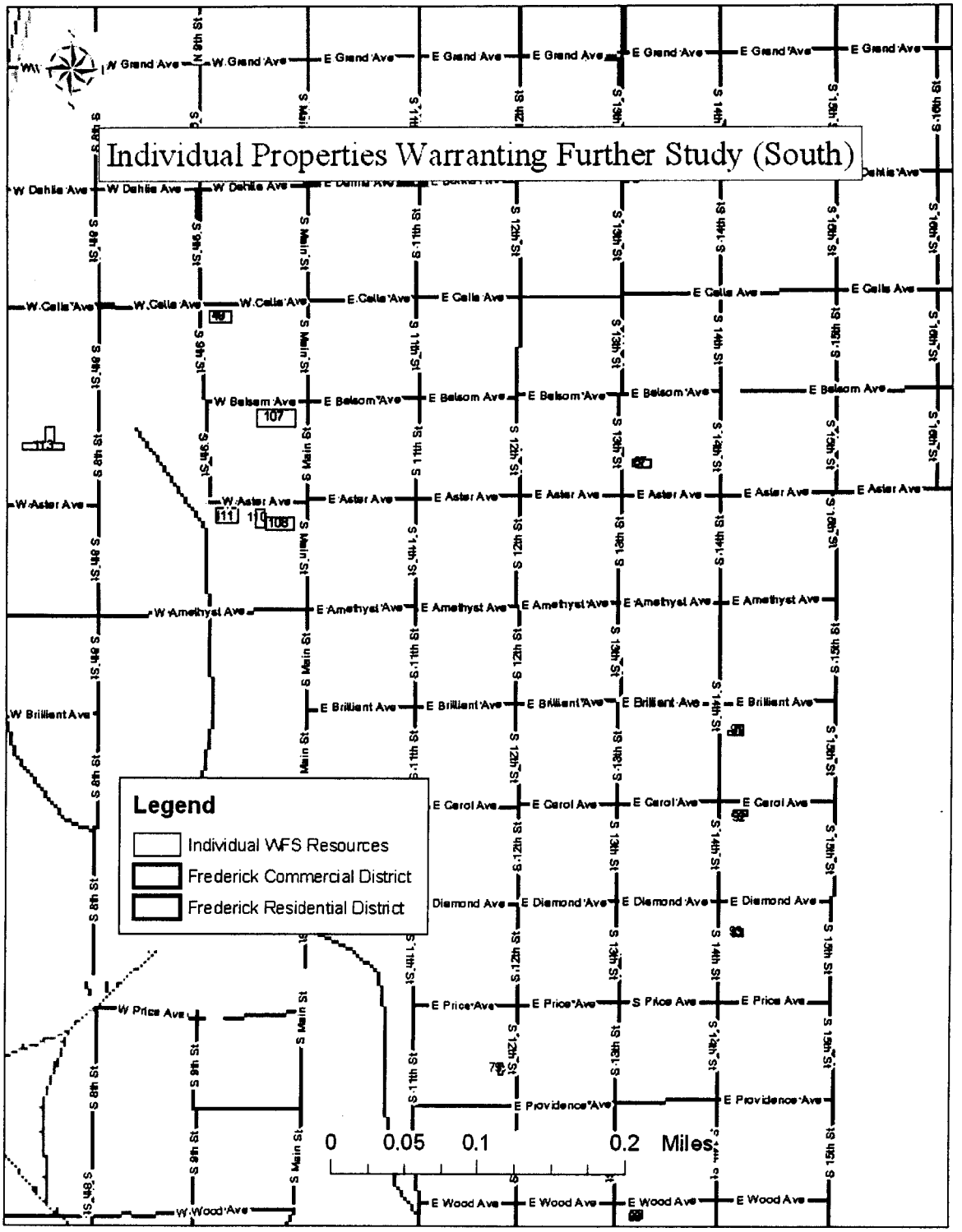
Frederick Swimming Pool [96]
800 South Seventeenth Street
Built in 1935
This resource is a flat-roofed, two-story, concrete block clad, WPA standardized style public swimming pool with Art Deco stylistic overtones. Exterior features of this public building are minimal, but include a significant cantilevered metal awning over the central entryway. Decorative details, which are also minimal, include smooth white wall surfaces, stone coping along the roofline, and stone windowsills below the small doubled windows. This WPA-constructed public swimming pool is still in use today. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

First Christian Church [94]
500 North Fifteenth Street
Built circa 1960
This resource is a one story, gable roof, brick clad, a frame style religious structure. Exterior features include a sharply page roof a frame, projecting gabled entry porch on south elevation, and steel buttresses. Decorative details, which are minimal, include inlaid stone around the large central stained glass window on the

west elevation. This resource represents the latest decade of investigation by this survey. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.

Memorial Park Chapel [95]
700 South Seventeenth Street
Built circa 1925
This resource is a one-story, front-gabled roof, stucco clad, Tudor Revival style religious structure. Exterior features of this small church include an enclosed gabled entry porch centered on the façade, as well as buttresses along the walls on the north and south elevations. Decorative details include round arches over the entryway and windows, a symmetrical fenestration, and gable parapets. It appears that the original windows have been replaced and the stucco cladding has been added over an original brick surface. This resource warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the City of Frederick.


Individual Properties Warranting Further Study (North)
Legend
Individual WFS Resources
Frederick Commercial District
Frederick Residential District
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles
E Lillian Ave
W Mary Ave
E Mary Ave
W Mimulus Ave
E Mimulus Ave
W Lobelia Ave
E Lobelia Ave
W Kiowa Ave
E Kiowa Ave
W Jasmine Ave
E Jasmine Ave
W Iris Ave
E Iris Ave
W Hermosa Ave
E Hermosa Ave
W Gladstone Ave
E Gladstone Ave
W Floral Ave
E Floral Ave
N Main St
N 11th St
N 12th St
N 13th St
N 14th St
N 15th St
N 9th St
N 8th St
N 7th St
Burlington Northern Railroad
Cedar Ln
Tree Rd


Individual Properties Warranting Further Study (South)
Legend
Individual WFS Resources
Frederick Commercial District
Frederick Residential District
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles
W Grand Ave
E Grand Ave
W Dahlia Ave
W Celia Ave
E Celia Ave
W Belsom Ave
E Belsom Ave
W Aster Ave
E Aster Ave
W Amethyst Ave
E Amethyst Ave
W Brilliant Ave
E Brilliant Ave
E Carol Ave
E Diamond Ave
W Price Ave
E Price Ave
S Price Ave
E Providence Ave
W Wood Ave
E Wood Ave
S Main St
S 8th St
S 9th St
S 11th St
S 12th St
S 13th St
S 14th St
S 15th St
S 16th St

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES
Potential National Register Districts Warranting Further Study

Frederick Commercial District

The area of this potential commercial district extends from the intersection of the Burlington Northern Railroad and West Floral Avenue in the northwest, to North Twelfth Street, thence south to East Grand Avenue, thence east to South Thirteenth Street, thence east to East Calla Avenue, thence west to South Twelfth Street, thence north to the East Dahlia Avenue, thence west to South Ninth Street, thence south to West Calla Avenue, thence west to South Seventh Street, thence north to West Dahlia Avenue, thence west to the Burlington Northern Railroad, thence north-northeast to the origin at the intersection of the Burlington Northern Railroad and West Floral Avenue. The area of the district is roughly 14 city blocks and size. The district is located in the most central part of Frederick and encompasses most of the present business district.

The area is significant because it is the historic commercial center of the City of Frederick. At the heart of the district is the historical east to west oriented business district along West Grand Avenue between the Burlington Northern Railroad (formerly the Frisco Railroad) and North Twelfth Street. This is the earliest center of economic activity in the City of Frederick. More than half of the 40 contributing resources in the district are located along this axis.

The district includes two National Register listed resources—the 1910 Tillman County Courthouse, located at 123 West Second Street [NR listed 1991] and the 1929 Ramona Theater, located at 114 South Ninth Street. The district also contains five of the National Register eligible resources listed in this report. Some 22 of the district's contributing resources are Commercial Style buildings, a large percentage of which represent the Territorial and Early Statehood eras. Other significant styles within this district include the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style (4 examples) and Tudor Revival style (4 examples).

Among the more significant property types in the district include two large Commercial Style department store buildings and two impressive, corner lot bank buildings. The district also contains a number of civic resources, including a fire station, a hospital, two church buildings, and a public school. The periphery of the district also contains manufacturing facilities, including Frederick's five OLI-listed resources (grain elevators) as well as many single dwellings.

It is apparent that the resources of the district have survived quite well since transportation routes realigned in the 1940s and 1950s along the north-south axis of Main Street (U.S. Highway 183). The former east to west axis of West Grand Avenue focusing on the railroad became redundant after 1945, making it less desirable for commercial activity, but also less susceptible to deleterious alterations such as the covering of original facades with aluminum and the remodeling of storefronts.

Due to its high density of intact, historically and architecturally significant resources representing the Territorial and Early Statehood Era, this district

warrants further study in the form of an intensive level survey with a goal to nominate the district to the National Register of Historic Places.

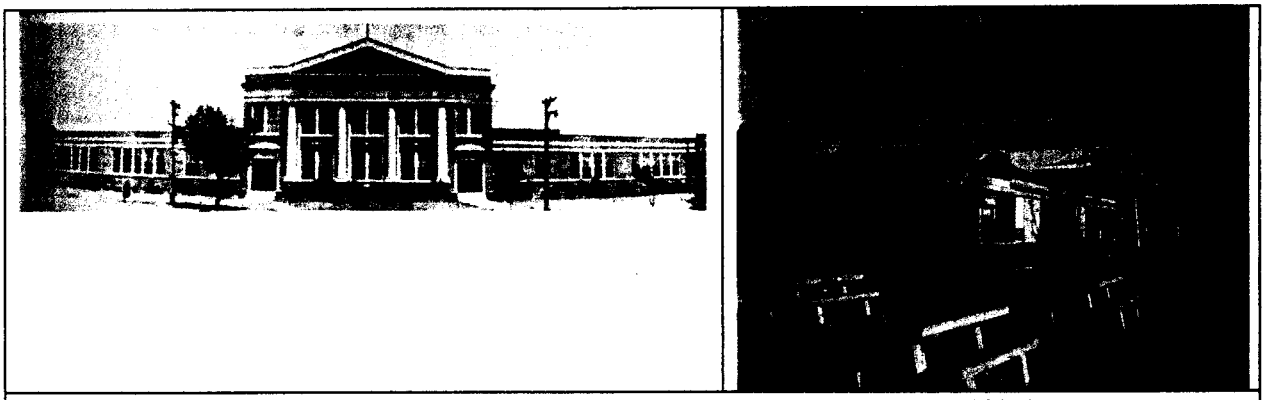


Figure 7. Frederick High School/Auditorium, located at 100b South Twelfth Street, a contributing resource to the Frederick Commercial District. Note the Classical Portico, which was obscured by a modern façade in the 1960s.

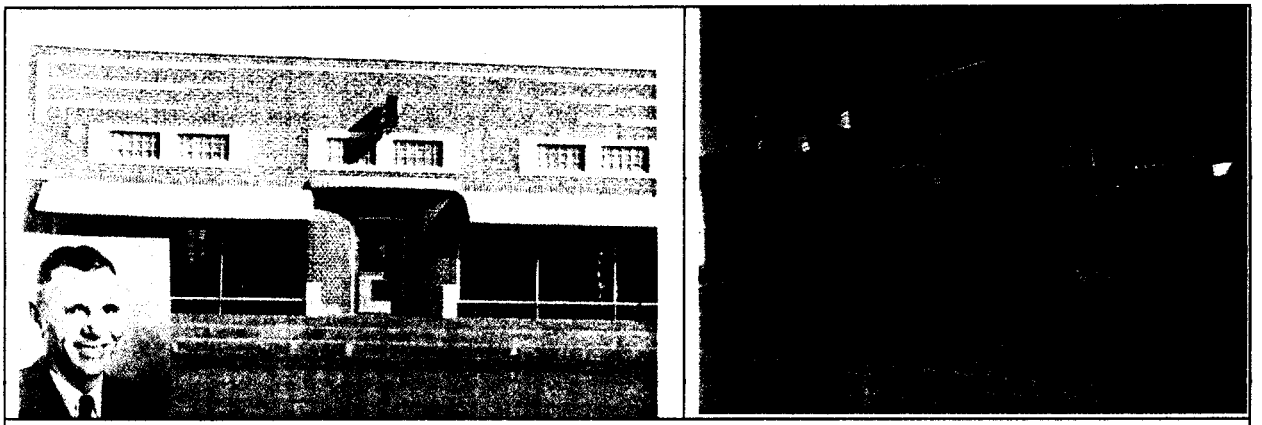


Figure 8. McCord Implement Company, 212-214 South Ninth Street. This property is a contributing resource to the Frederick Commercial District.

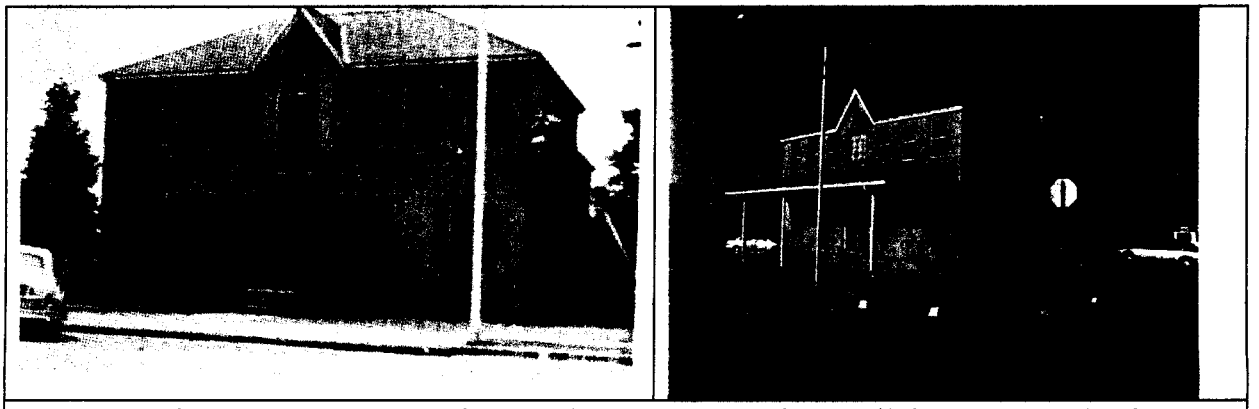
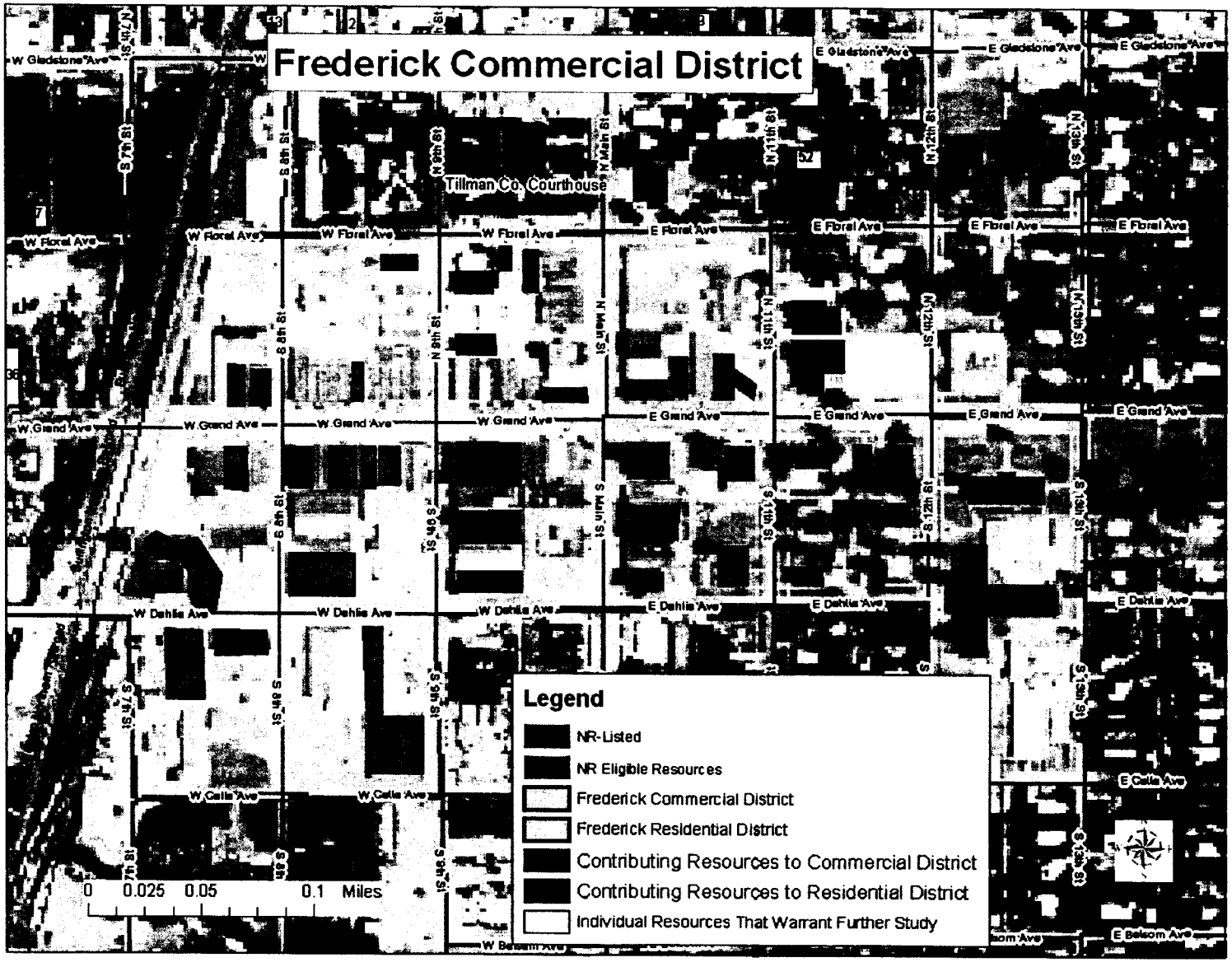


Figure 9. Tillman County Memorial Hospital/Human Services Building, 125 North Ninth Street, as it existed in 1934 (left) and 2003 (right). This 1920s resource represents humanitarian activity in the study area.


Frederick Commercial District
Tillman Co. Courthouse
W Gladstone Ave
E Gladstone Ave
W Floral Ave
E Floral Ave
W Grand Ave
E Grand Ave
W Dahlia Ave
E Dahlia Ave
W Cella Ave
E Cella Ave
E Belsom Ave
N 7th St
N 8th St
N 9th St
N Main St
N 11th St
N 12th St
N 13th St
S 7th St
S 8th St
S 9th St
S Main St
S 11th St
S 12th St
S 13th St
0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles
Legend
NR-Listed
NR Eligible Resources
Frederick Commercial District
Frederick Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study

Frederick Residential District

The Frederick Residential District encompasses an area of eight city blocks in central Frederick. The district is linear and aligned north and south along the residential lines of North Twelve and North Thirteenth Streets. The boundaries of the area are as follows: from the origin at the intersection of East Jasmine Avenue and North Eleventh Street east to North Twelfth Street, thence south to East Iris Avenue, thence east to North Thirteenth Street, thence south to East Grand Avenue, thence east to South Fourteenth Street, thence south to East Dahlia Avenue, thence west to South Thirteenth Street, thence north to the East Grand Avenue, thence east to North Twelfth Street, thence north to East Gladstone Avenue, thence west to North Eleventh Street, thence north to the origin at the intersection of North Eleventh Street and East Jasmine Avenue. The district is contiguous to the east side of the Frederick Commercial District.

Sight lines in this district are typical of Midwestern agricultural towns, being oriented towards the cardinal directions and not containing street curvature or public green spaces. Houses in the northern section of the district tend to be elevated above street level. Most of the streets are as tree-lined as the climate will permit and contain mature, nonnative species.

The district contains some 25 contributing resources recorded in the survey. Nearly all of the resources are single dwellings constructed during the Territorial an Early Statehood eras. The non-domestic resources recorded in the survey include a former hospital (now a residence), the circa 1930 filling station, and a senior center. The most common architectural styles of the resources documented are Craftsman/Bungalow (8 resources) and Colonial Revival (4 resources). Other architectural styles represented in the district include Tudor Revival (3 resources), Queen Anne (2 resources), Folk Victorian (2 resources), Prairie School (2 resources), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (1 resource), and shotgun (1 resource).

The potential district contains no National Register-listed or National Register eligible properties, nor does it contain any OLI-listed properties. Generally speaking, the area contains little cohesion in terms of architectural style, that it does contain a large number of single dwellings dating to the pre-WWII. The ordinary types of domestic alterations, such as the use of aluminum and vinyl siding, and the replacement of windows with modern energy efficient models, are not uncommon in the district. With less than 30 percent of all properties contributing, this potential district has a lower priority for intensive level investigation than the Frederick Commercial District.

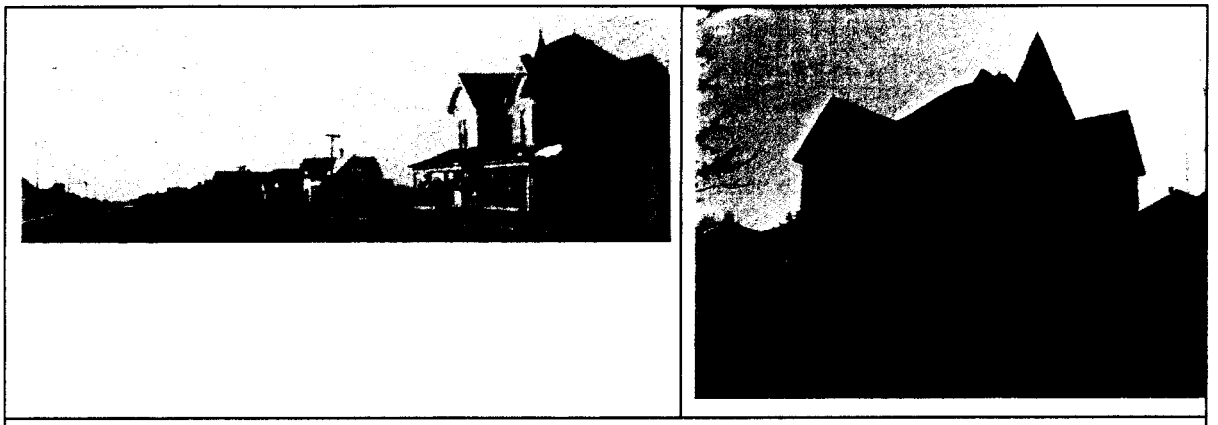


Figure 10. The residential area along Eleventh Street that was early referred to as "Silk Stocking" looking south from just north of East Dahlia Avenue, circa 1915 (left); the Victorian Queen Anne house at 125 South Eleventh Street in 2003 (right). Note that the 1921 Shadows/Lair House, visible just south of the Queen Anne house in the modern photo, had not yet been constructed.

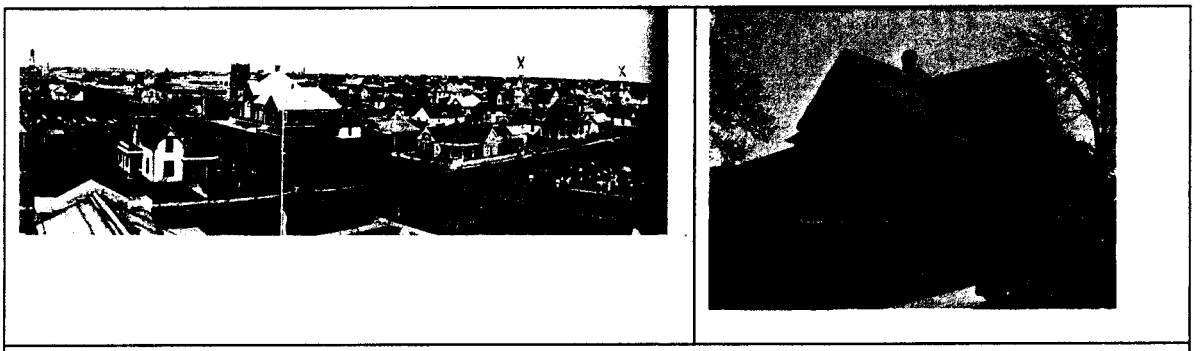


Figure 11. Intersection of Grand Avenue and South Twelfth Street looking northwest, circa 1938 (left); house in left foreground is the one in the modern photo (right). The Depression Era photo was apparently taken from the roof of the newly-constructed Frederick Junior High School. Note Junior High School in far left background of modern photo.

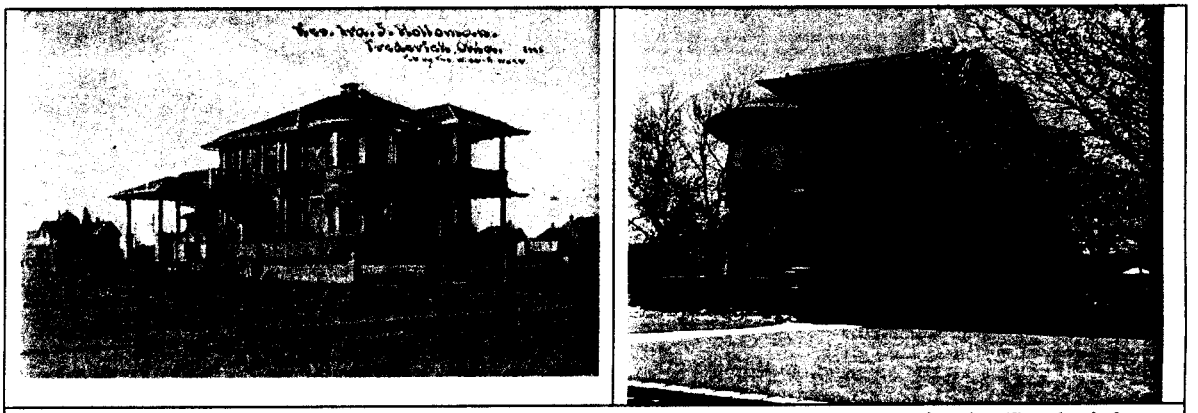
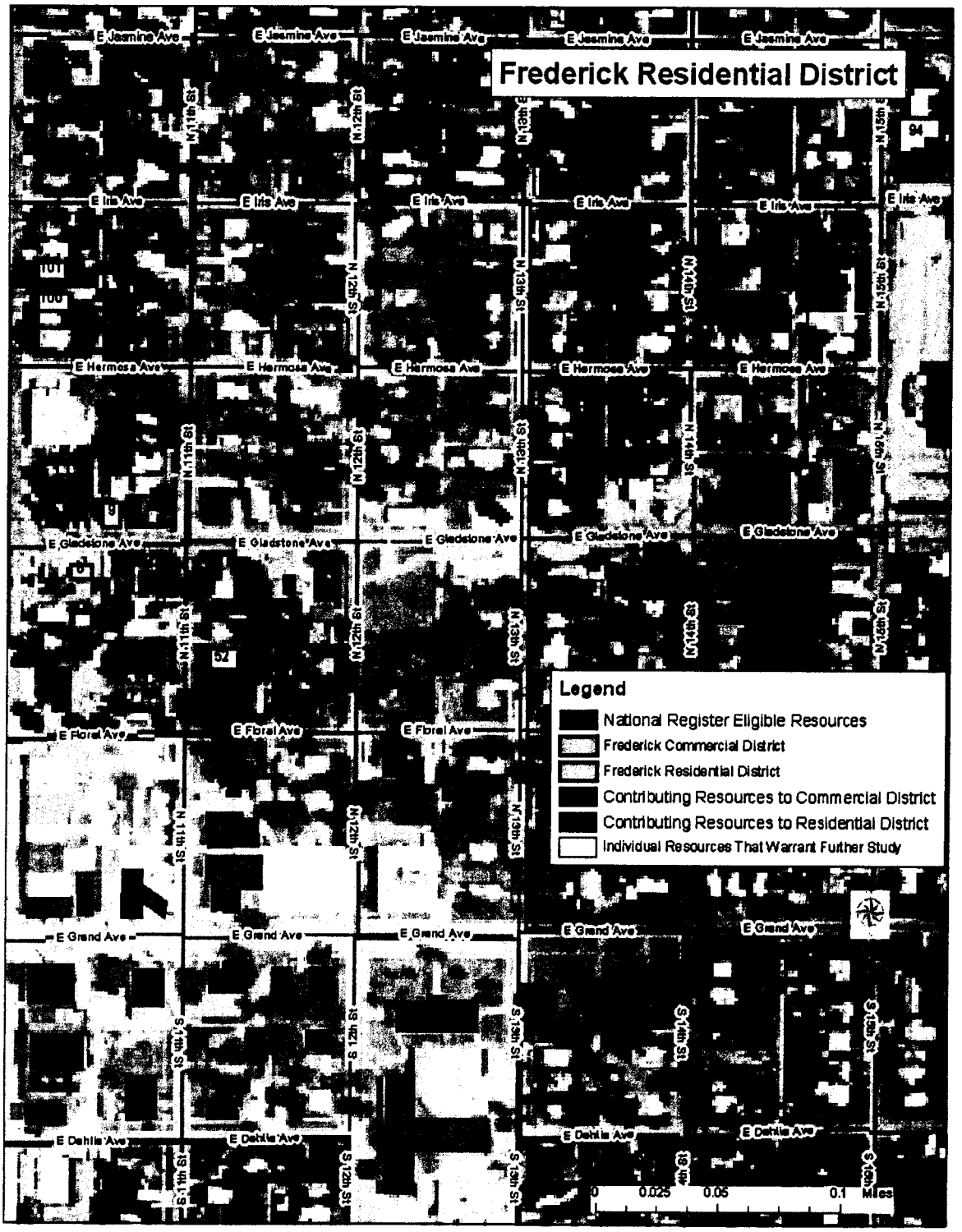


Figure 12. The Holloman Home, located at 421 North Twelfth Street in the Frederick Residential District, just after completion in 1925 (left) and in 2003 (right). This Craftsman-inspired adaptation of a Queen Anne house nicely captures the Arts and Crafts movement among the early Frederick elite.


Frederick Residential District
E Jasmine Ave
E Iris Ave
E Hermosa Ave
E Gladstone Ave
E Floral Ave
E Grand Ave
E Dahlia Ave
N 11th St
N 12th St
N 13th St
N 14th St
N 15th St
S 11th St
S 12th St
S 13th St
S 14th St
S 15th St
94
Legend
National Register Eligible Resources
Frederick Commercial District
Frederick Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study
0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES
Areas Not Warranting Further Study

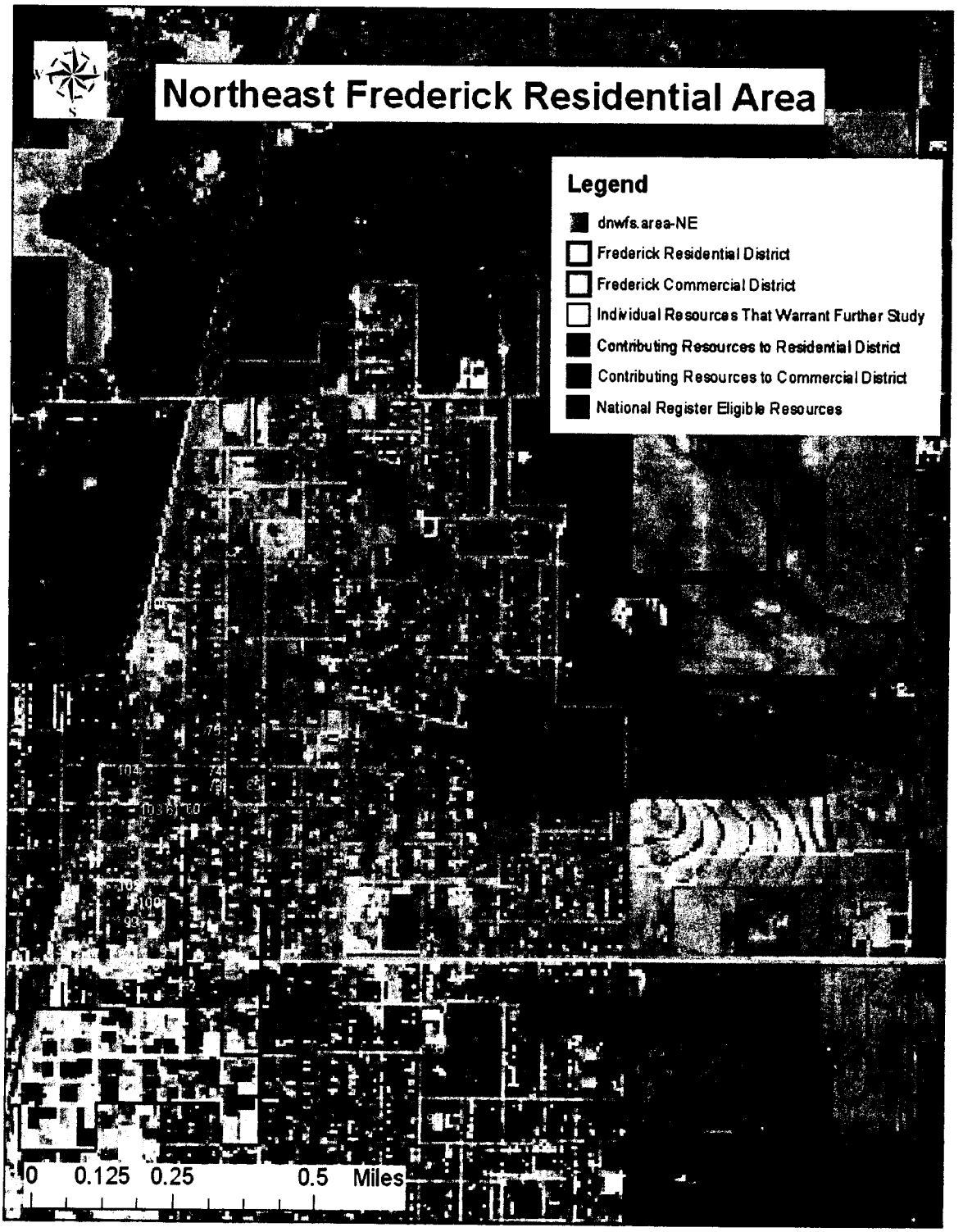
Northeast Frederick Residential Area

The Northeast Frederick Residential Area is defined as all of the municipal area of Frederick north of East Gladstone Avenue and east of North Main Street (U.S. 183), and outside the boundaries of the two areas that warrant further study described above.

This largest area not warranting further study contains a gradation of domestic resources from oldest to newest as one moves outward from the intersection of north Main Street and East Gladstone Avenue. Single dwellings within the gridiron street section of this area include mostly in minimal traditional and early ranch style houses dating from the 1930s to the 1950s. The section of this area located east of north Fourteenth Street and north of East Lobella Avenue is the newest residential area of Frederick. This section breaks from the historic gridiron street pattern and includes the Frederick Country Club, which is composed essentially of large brick Ranch and Split-Level style single dwellings dating since the late 1960s.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains 15 individual resources warranting further study. The eleven single dwellings recorded in the Northeast Residential Area include 3 National Folk, 3 Bungalow/Craftsman, 1 Colonial Revival, 2 Queen Anne, 2 Tudor Revival, and 1 Classical Revival. Non-domestic resources include a Colonial Revival multiple dwelling, and A-frame religious structure, and a National Folk style restaurant.

Much of the Northeast Residential Area does not warrant further study due to age. Regarding that part of the area that dates to before 1960, there is much alteration to individual resources, including the utilization of vinyl siding, the enclosure of garage space, in the addition of wings to original structures. Generally speaking there is little architectural cohesion throughout the area. For these reasons the area does not warrant further study.


Northeast Frederick Residential Area
Legend
dnwfs.area-NE
Frederick Residential District
Frederick Commercial District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
National Register Eligible Resources
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

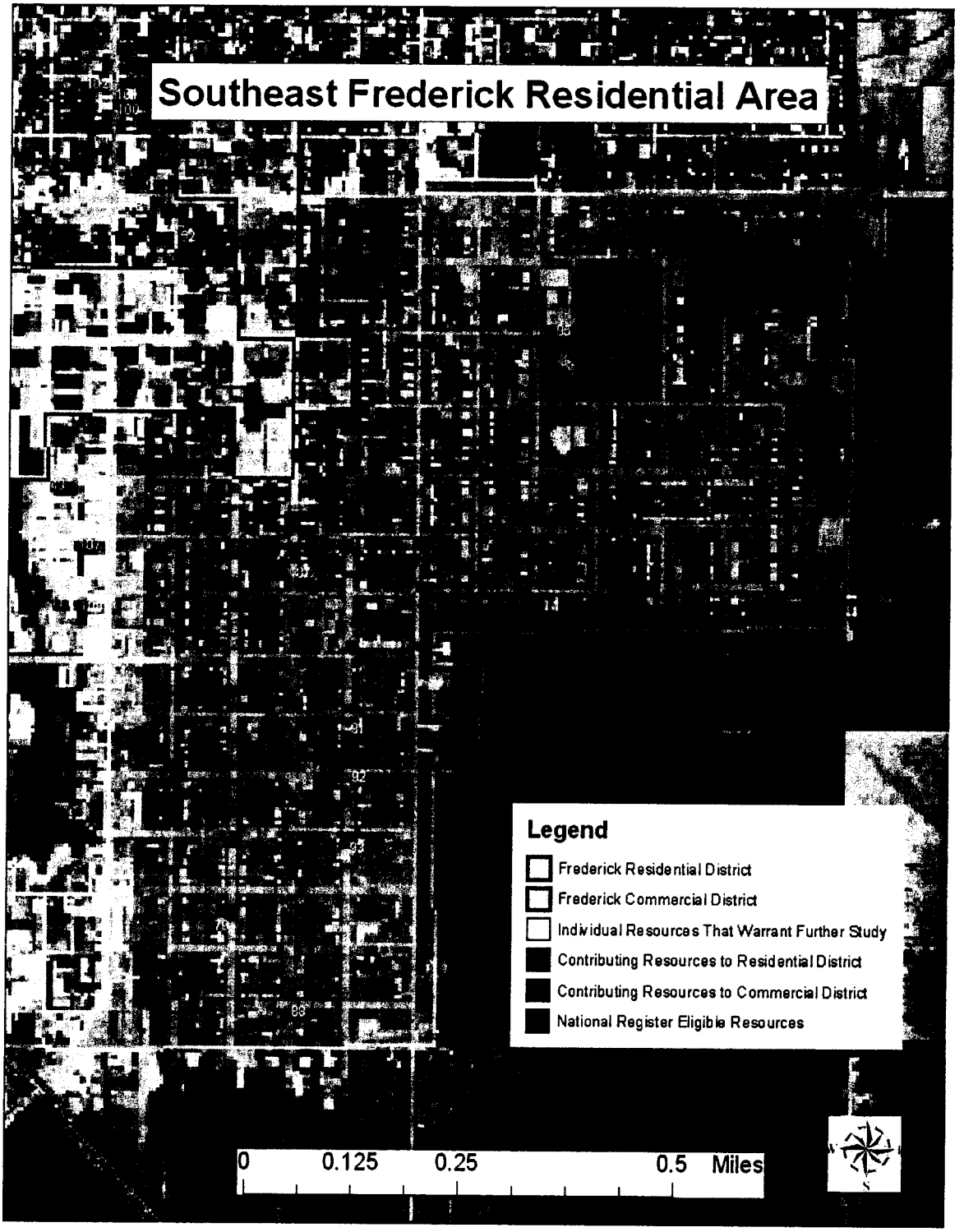
Southeast Frederick Residential Area

The Southeast Frederick Residential Area is defined as all of the municipal area of Frederick south of East Gladstone Avenue and east of North Main Street (U.S. 183), and outside the boundaries of the two areas that warrant further study described above.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains 8 individual resources warranting further study. The 6 single dwellings recorded in the Southeast Residential Area include two shotgun houses, a Hall and Parlor house, a Folk Victorian house, a Tudor Revival house, and a Quonset Hut house. Non-domestic resources include a Tudor Revival church and a WPA-era Art Deco style Swimming Pool.

Land use in this area is primarily residential. Exception is a large area of public space called Memorial Park, which is located in the northeast section of the area. Single dwellings in the northeastern part of the area include mostly early ranch style houses under 1500 square feet that date from the 1950s and 1960s. The southwestern part of the area contains some of Frederick's oldest housing stock. This part of the area contains numerous National Folk style single dwellings a very modest size and a few Folk Victorian houses.

Unfortunately, the overwhelming majority of properties within the area have been altered in some way over the years by the addition of extra rooms and vinyl siding. Many of the single dwellings located within the southwest portion of this area are dilapidated and have lost their integrity. There are numerous empty lots throughout the area and a few trailer houses have been moved into the area. This area does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

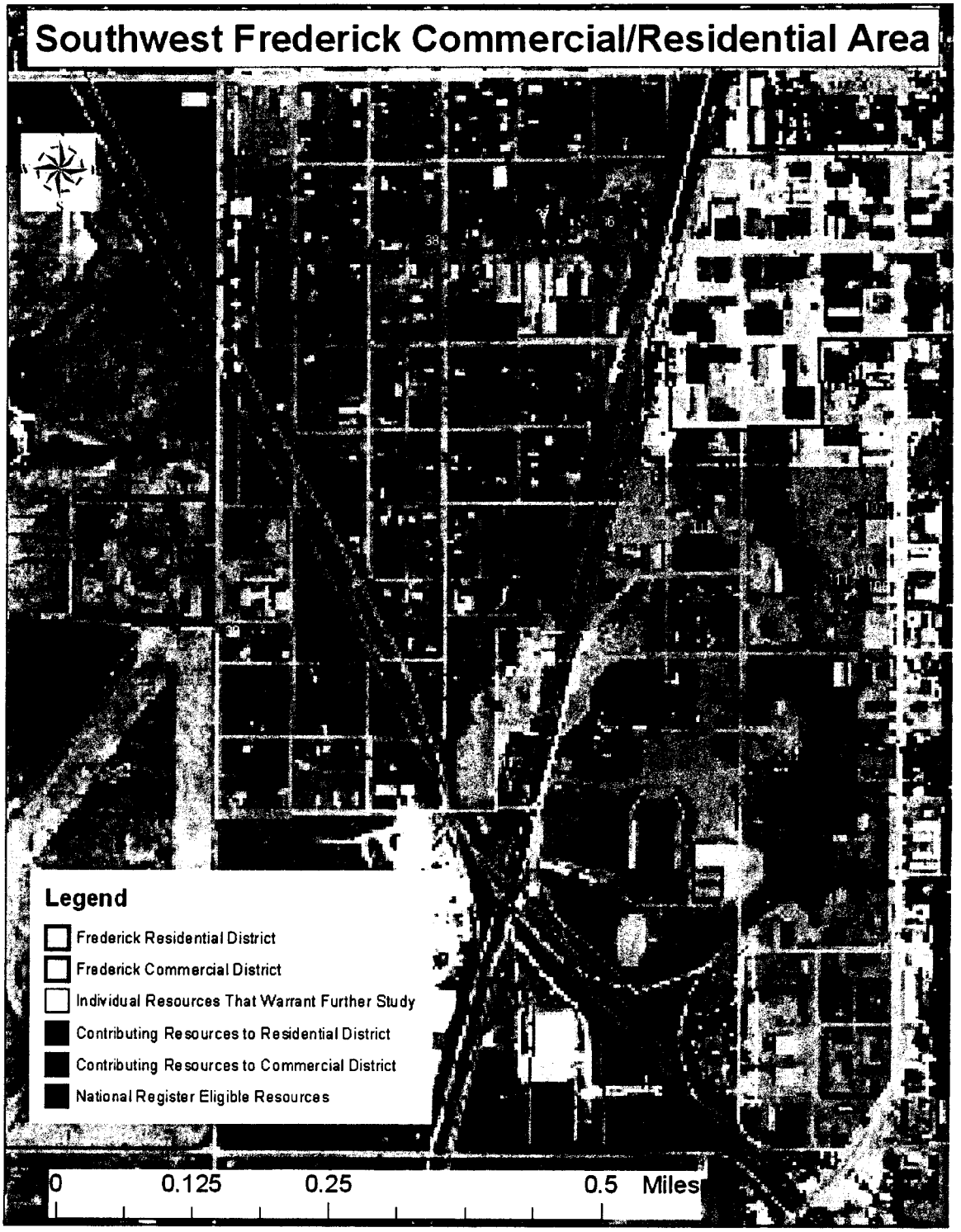

Southeast Frederick Residential Area
Legend
Frederick Residential District
Frederick Commercial District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
National Register Eligible Resources
0
0.125
0.25
0.5 Miles

Southwest Frederick Mixed Commercial and Residential Area

The Southwest Frederick Mixed Commercial and Residential Area is defined as all of the municipal area of Frederick south of West Gladstone Avenue and west of South Main Street (U.S. 183), and outside the boundaries of the two areas that warrant further study described above. This area is divided into two parts: east of the Burlington northern line is the former agricultural processing complex of Frederick; west of the railroad is the remnant of the former African-American residential section of town. Most of the agricultural processing complex has been razed, although much industrial and railroad equipment remains on the land. In places newer municipal facilities, including a school annex and baseball park, have replaced the old cotton ginning facilities. The residential section west of the tracks is sparsely populated and most of the housing is dilapidated. Within this area there are more empty lots than occupied lots. There is no architectural cohesion or integrity within this area.

Ten individual resources warranting further study were recorded within the southwest Frederick mixed commercial and residential area. None of these were single dwellings. The individual resources warranting further study within this area are mostly the few surviving resources related to the processing and commerce of cotton. These include two cotton gins and a cottonseed warehouse, which is the only surviving resource of the Frederick Cottonseed Oil Mill, located in the northern junction of the Frisco and Katy Railroads. Other nonresidential properties include the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival I.V. Pump Company Building and a structure, the Frederick water tower. In general, Frederick's cotton processing complex was located west of Main Street. The People's Ice Company building, located along the Frisco Railroad, was also recorded, as was the old Boyd High School, the historically African-American school of Frederick.

There are numerous empty lots of the area and the large amount of municipal land reclamation has eliminated any integrity within this area, therefore it does not warrant further study.


Southwest Frederick Commercial/Residential Area
Legend
Frederick Residential District
Frederick Commercial District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
National Register Eligible Resources
0
0.125
0.25
0.5 Miles

Northwest Frederick Residential Area

The Northwest Frederick Residential Area is defined as all of the municipal area of Frederick north of West Gladstone Avenue and west of North Main Street (U.S. 183), and outside the boundaries of the two areas that warrant further study described above.

This area is the historically African-American section of Frederick, the west side of the Frisco railroad tracks. Although more densely populated than the southwestern mixed commercial and residential area, it too is mostly dilapidated, having been scourged by poverty throughout its history. The singled willingness that dominate this area are generally later and construction, but very few retain any integrity.

The area contains no National Register eligible properties, no OLI-listed properties. It does not include any individual properties that warrant further study. Due to a general absence of architectural cohesion and the loss of integrity by individual resources, this area does not warrant further study.


Northwest Frederick Residential Area
Legend
Frederick Residential District
Frederick Commercial District
Individual Resources That Warrant Further Study
Contributing Resources to Residential District
Contributing Resources to Commercial District
National Register Eligible Resources
0
0.125
0.25
0.5 Miles

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The objective of this historic context is to survey events and development patterns relevant to the cultural landscape of Frederick, Oklahoma. Frederick is located in Management Region Seven of Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Historic Component). The period evaluated is 1900-1960, from the town's founding to the construction of cultural resources now 45 years of age. This context has been written under consideration of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation, which was developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to American history and cultural heritage. This context begins with a regional overview followed by a historical narrative with endnotes specific to the study town. A property type analysis, an annotated listing of all known properties, and a bibliography follow.

Regional Overview

Location

The study town is located in Tillman County in southwestern Oklahoma. The west boundary of Tillman County is the North Fork of the Red River, a tributary of the Red River, which forms the south boundary of the county. The north and east boundaries follow section lines adjoining the Oklahoma counties of Kiowa, Comanche, and Cotton. Tillman County covers 872 square miles or about 558,080 acres.

The county seat of Frederick, the largest settlement in Tillman County, is located in the west central part of the county on the west side of the 99th meridian of longitude (99°W). Frederick occupies an upland location at the headwaters of Suttle Creek, a minor southward-flowing tributary of the Red River, and Little Deep Red Creek, a southeastward-flowing tributary of the Red River. Frederick is situated 132 miles from Oklahoma City, 46 miles from Lawton, and 36 miles from Altus. The incorporated area of Frederick encompasses most of sections 7 and 18, and parts of sections 8 and 17, Township 2 South, Range 17 West of the Indian Meridian (97°W). The 2000 population of the City of Frederick was 2,145, or half the population of Tillman County (9,287).

Physical Geography

In terms of physiography, the study town is located within the Western Red Prairies (sometimes referred to the Red Bed Plains) region, a partially-dissected, rolling to very flat, plain with numerous reddish sandstone outcrops. Elevation above sea level ranges from about 1000' along the Red River in the extreme southeast part of the county to about 1,350' in the northwest part of the county. Soils of the Western Red Prairies region generally contain excellent fertility due to their high gypsum content and their semiarid grassland development, but they are highly conducive to erosion. Due to its high dissolved mineral content, groundwater in the region is generally not of high quality, although it has long been utilized for well-based irrigation of cotton, grain sorghum, alfalfa, and even winter wheat. Generally, agriculture in Tillman County is dominated by three patterns: (a) dryland winter wheat farming, especially in the upland soils of the eastern half of the county; (b) dryland and irrigated alfalfa and wheat production in the heavier, alluvial stream valley soils of the eastern half of the county; and (c) irrigated

cotton and grain sorghum production on the extremely flat upland areas of the western half of the county. Frederick, at 1,304 feet above sea level, is situated along an escarpment that generally divides the lower, dissected eastern section of the county from the higher, flatter, western section.

Climate

The climate of Tillman County is classified as semiarid, receiving an average of 30 inches of precipitation annually. Frederick averages 28 inches of precipitation per year, almost all in the form of rain, and mostly from thunderstorms in May, June, and September. Located in the Great Plains, Tillman County is subject to prolonged cycles of drought. Since 1901, Frederick has lived through moisture deficits in the 1910s, 1930s, 1950s, 1970s and early 1980s. Irrigation, which began during the drought of the 1950s, has significantly benefited agriculture during the second half of the twentieth century. The growing season averages 32 weeks, from the first of April to the second week in November, safely south of the 30-week frost free period boundary where cotton farming becomes quite risky. Tillman County has some of the longest and hottest summers in Oklahoma; on average the county has 118 days per year with daily high temperatures in excess of 90°F and 44 days per year with daily high temperatures of 100°F or higher. The average annual high temperature is 109°F; a record high of 117°F was recorded in 1943.

Natural Vegetation

Native vegetation in Tillman County consists of mixed (tall and short) grasses. Native short grasses, which dominate the less-dissected, flatter western third of the county, consists of buffalo and blue grama grass. Native woodland is limited to riparian stands along the stream valleys where the water table is close to the surface. Native riparian forest trees include cottonwood, willow, and other species not valuable as timber. Although a few log dwellings were apparently built early in the century, sawn lumber was available by rail from the earliest days of settlement in Frederick.

Historical Narrative with Endnotes

Exploration

European exploration in the area around Frederick began rather late. Frederick is on the presumed route of an old Spanish road connecting Santa Fe, New Mexico and a trading post located at the mouth of the Washita River, just south of the Arbuckle Mountains in south central Oklahoma. Frederick is also located on the historic route of Captain Randolph B. Marcy's (1853) expedition to the source of the Red River.[1]

Native Americans

The various indigenous peoples inhabiting the area that became Tillman County included the Kiowa, Comanche, and southern Cheyenne. These equestrian-oriented, bison hunting plains tribes were highly adapted to plains life by the mid-1700s. Bands of each tribe occasionally crossed through the area on seasonal hunting, trading, and raiding expeditions.

In 1830 the area that would later be Tillman County came under formal possession of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, who received a huge strip of land located north of Red River from the Territory of Arkansas in the east to the Texas border. This new western domain was in exchange for their land cessions east of the Mississippi River according to the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (1830). These farming and trading people, part of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes, were indigenous to Mississippi and western Tennessee. Upon settling in Indian Territory, they seldom ventured west of the Washita River; west of the Washita the plains tribes remained in de facto control and trading and hunting parties of Comanche, Kiowa, and Wichita Indians traversed the area until the 1880s.

The first American trading post in the region was established on Cache Creek, a few miles south of present Fort Sill, in 1837 by Colonel August Pierre Chouteau. This post one of dozens on the Great Plains that sent furs and hides east to St. Louis and ultimately connected to the international fur market.

In June of 1855, the United States successfully negotiated an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to lease their unutilized lands west of the 98th meridian. There in what became known as the "Leased District," an area that included what would become Tillman County, the U.S. began to slowly but surely relocate the Wichita and other tribes from various locations in the Plains to what would become Oklahoma.

In 1866, the United States required the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to forfeit the Leased District to the United States as partial retribution for their wartime alliance with the Confederacy. In 1867 United States representatives, meeting with southern plains leaders at Medicine Lodge Creek in southwestern Kansas, drew up treaties with various plains tribes to initiate their permanent settlement in the Leased District.

Following the Battle of the Washita in 1868, the United States established Fort Sill at the base of the Wichita Mountains and began forcing the Comanche and Kiowa to move onto the reservation as required at the 1867 Council of Medicine Lodge, Kansas. The Kiowa were especially resistant to federal control, and made frequent forays into the Texas settlements. In 1874, after the Kiowa and Comanche attacked the Wichita Agency at Anadarko, U.S. control over their movement tightened. By the late 1870s, with the

southern plains bison herd decimated by commercial hunting, the plains tribes found themselves in a state of total economic dependency. Christian missionaries arrived in the 1880s to assist the government with assimilating these tribal peoples into American society. Much later, in 1894, Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apache were brought to Fort Sill as prisoners of war, making the region known as the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Reservation.[2]

Settlement

Although Texas cattlemen and the occasional military patrol crossed through the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Reservation during the 1870s and 1880s, the area was essentially untouched by non-Indian settlers.

In 1887, after more than a decade of reservation poverty, reformers and land-seekers won congressional passage of the General Allotment (Dawes) Act. The Dawes Act directed reservations to be surveyed, Indians to be individually identified, and 160 acres to be distributed to heads of household (this was later amended to disburse 80 acres to every individual), and any surplus lands opened for non-Indian settlement. Allotted land was to remain inalienable and nontaxable for 25 years. In 1890 the reservation was attached to Oklahoma Territory. On 6 October 1892 three federal negotiators secured signatures to the Jerome Agreement which, although never ratified, directed the allotment and opening of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Reservation. Nevertheless, Texas cattlemen, who had been leasing reservation land from the tribes, were able to legally forestall the allotment process for eight years. Finally, in August of 1901, after all Indian allotments had been made, the "surplus lands" that composed the vast balance of the reservation were opened for settlement by lottery at Fort Sill.[3]

Within a week of the land opening, two settlements had emerged at the present location of Frederick and each with a few dozen people. By the end of September 1901 these two places had received names: Gosnell, located on the Blackwell, Enid, and Southwestern Railroad, and Hazel, the "government town," located a half mile to the south. Both apparently attracted some new businesses, but Gosnell received a depot and the post office. Sometime in January 1902 the Hazelians gave up and moved their businesses to Gosnell.[4]

Fully a year passed before the new town was platted, so the first settlers had no guideline for new construction and no legal title to their lots. After blocks and lots were surveyed in the fall of 1902, settlers were required to pay for the lots they occupied or remove their improvements. Frisco Railroad agents renamed the little town Frederick after Frederick Peckham, the son of a Frisco conductor.[5]

Transportation

Transportation changes have directed the history of Frederick and other towns in southwestern Oklahoma. The first significant exploration route to pass through the area was that of Captain Randolph Marcy's search for the source of the Red River in 1853. Later, in 1868, a military road was constructed between Camp Supply and the settlements of northwest Texas. This road passed to the west of present day Frederick at the confluence of the North Fork of the Red River and the main channel of the Red River.

The site of Frederick was just east of the Great Western Trail along which Texas cattle were driven to Dodge City, Kansas. North of the Red River, the route ran along the west side of the North Fork of the Red River through what is now eastern Jackson County. According to Morris, the Kiowa and Comanche usually exchanged pasturage for a few cattle along the way. The trail was active from 1875 to 1884, long before the opening of the reservation to white settlers and the establishment of Frederick.[6]

The transportation form that had the most significant impact on the settlement and subsequent growth of Frederick was the railroad. The first railroad to arrive in the study area was the Blackwell, Enid, and Southwestern (B.E.S.) Railroad, which arrived at Frederick in 1902. This line connected Vernon, Texas to the south and the new settlements of Snyder and Hobart to the north. The B.E.S. was later purchased by the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) Railroad system. Like so many identical places prior to statehood, early Frederick served farm families within a five to ten-mile radius as a point from which supplies were imported and farm products were exported.

Five years later, in 1907, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (M.K.T. or "Katy") Railroad arrived at Frederick from the east. This branch of the Katy Railroad connected Wichita Falls, Texas and the larger settlement of Altus. This second railroad connection made Frederick the only town within 25 miles to have access to two major rail systems. By that time Frederick was the seat of a newly-redrawn Tillman County that contained only one other settlement, a tiny hamlet called Olds (now Davidson) on the Red River.[7] Unusually, Frederick opened business as an unrivaled county seat town, attracting new businesses and services.

In 1908 Ford Motor Company began production of the Model-T, beginning the automobile era. Across America it was rural farm families like those in Tillman County who were first to purchase these first affordable automobiles. Like electrification, the Ford Model-T relieved much of the tedium of rural life by giving farm families astounding mobility. A decade after statehood it was commonplace to see the streets of Frederick filled with cars on a Saturday afternoon. At a more localized scale, street paving in Frederick began in 1918. At first, shop owners and residents were required to pay a fee for street paving based on the assessed value of their property. Street paving was completed in 1951.[8]

Before the automobile could have a major impact on the geography of the county, good roads had to be constructed. Most county roads remained primitive and limited to local travel until after the Second World War, when federal highway funding increased. Better highways, larger capacity trucks, and falling prices during the mid-twentieth century allowed farmers to travel to larger, more distant market centers such as Altus and Lawton. The increased mobility of the surrounding farm population began to be felt by the late 1950s and early 1960s as Frederick's place as an agricultural service center began to decline as businesses closed or relocated.

Air transportation came to Frederick in May 1942 with the construction of the Frederick Army Airfield south of town. The United States Army Air Corps established a bomber flight training station at this base soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor. This $3 million facility was intended to train B-25 bomber pilots using the much smaller UC-78 trainers.

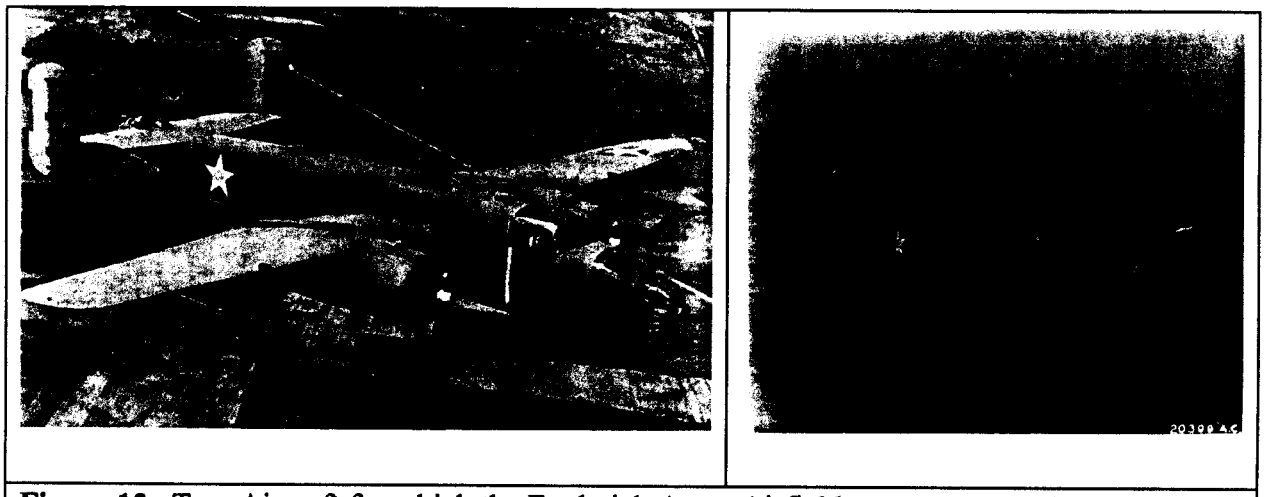


Figure 13. Two Aircraft for which the Frederick Army Airfield was constructed. The B-25 bomber (left) and the UC-78 trainer (right).

The construction of the airbase boosted the population of Frederick by several thousand people during the brief period 1942-1944. During those two years hundreds of flight trainees, mechanics, staff and other support personnel lived in Frederick. A large hangar, which is recorded in this survey, was constructed on the north end of the field, as were a number of classroom buildings along the west side of the facility. A United States Naval Reserve electronics facility was established at the Airport during the 1950s. The airbase building facilities were later utilized by a helicopter manufacturer and other industrial firms. This led to the formal establishment of the Frederick Airport Industrial Park during the 1960s.

Agriculture

Frederick prospered early as a county seat and agricultural trade center focused on the production of cotton, wheat, grain sorghum, and alfalfa hay and seed. About 80 percent of Tillman County is classified as arable land, with most of this in cropland. Livestock production, primarily the raising of beef cattle, is a vital part of the cotton-winter wheat-grain sorghum system of southwestern Oklahoma. Historically, the most lucrative crop in the region was cotton.

Tillman County consistently ranks second in Oklahoma in cotton output, behind Jackson County. Southwestern Oklahoma is on the northeastern periphery of the high-intensity cotton production zone centered on far west Texas. Despite markedly large harvests in the 1970s and 1980s, cotton production in Tillman County steadily declined in the 1990s (Table 1), an effect of the northern expansion of the boll weevil and price reductions associated with increased foreign production. Cotton is no longer the economic motor of Tillman County, although it essentially built the town of Frederick before World War II.

Frederick's prosperity was found early in the twentieth century when it was the principal agricultural service center of Tillman County. At the height of its prewar cotton economy, cotton processing and cotton-related activities were the largest employers in

Frederick. In 1940, cotton processing activities—including the ginning of cotton at no fewer than nine cotton gins, the compressing of cotton into bales at two compresses, and the milling of cottonseed oil at the Frederick Cotton Oil Mill dominated the secondary sector of Frederick's economy. Tertiary sector activities were also tied to the cotton economy; these included seed retailing, sales and service of farm equipment (i.e., Cohea Machine Shop), and farm-oriented financial services.[9] From this base were also supported non-farm enterprises oriented to local consumers, such as a mattress factory, a Coca-Cola bottling plant, the People's Ice Plant (701b South Main Street), three commercial printers (including two newspapers), and two bakeries. These firms composed the bulk of non-farm employment in Frederick in 1940.

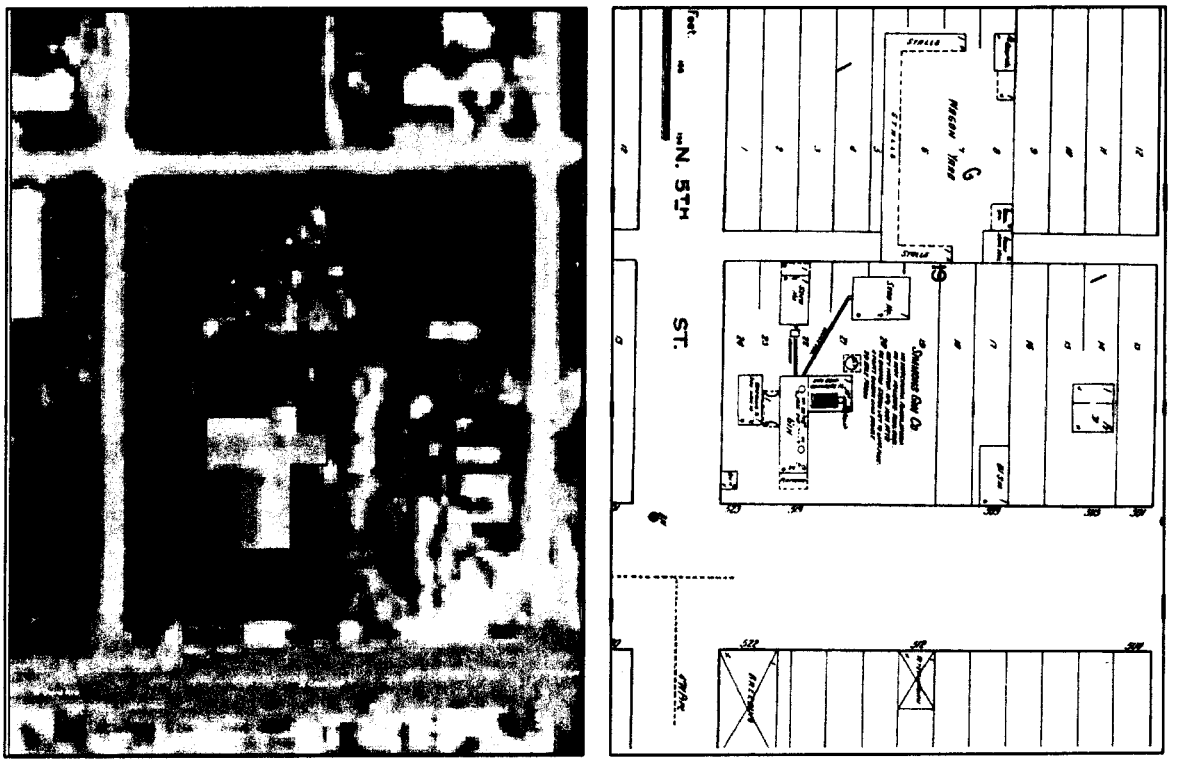


Figure 14. The Simmons Gin
Located at 501 West Grand Avenue, this gin was constructed in 1905. It is a brick-clad cotton gin associated with the earliest decades of cotton farming in southwestern Oklahoma. The main building was connected to two seed houses on the north by conveyor belts. But covered bagging area was located to the west of the main building. This wonderful example of early Oklahoma agricultural processing exists essentially intact.

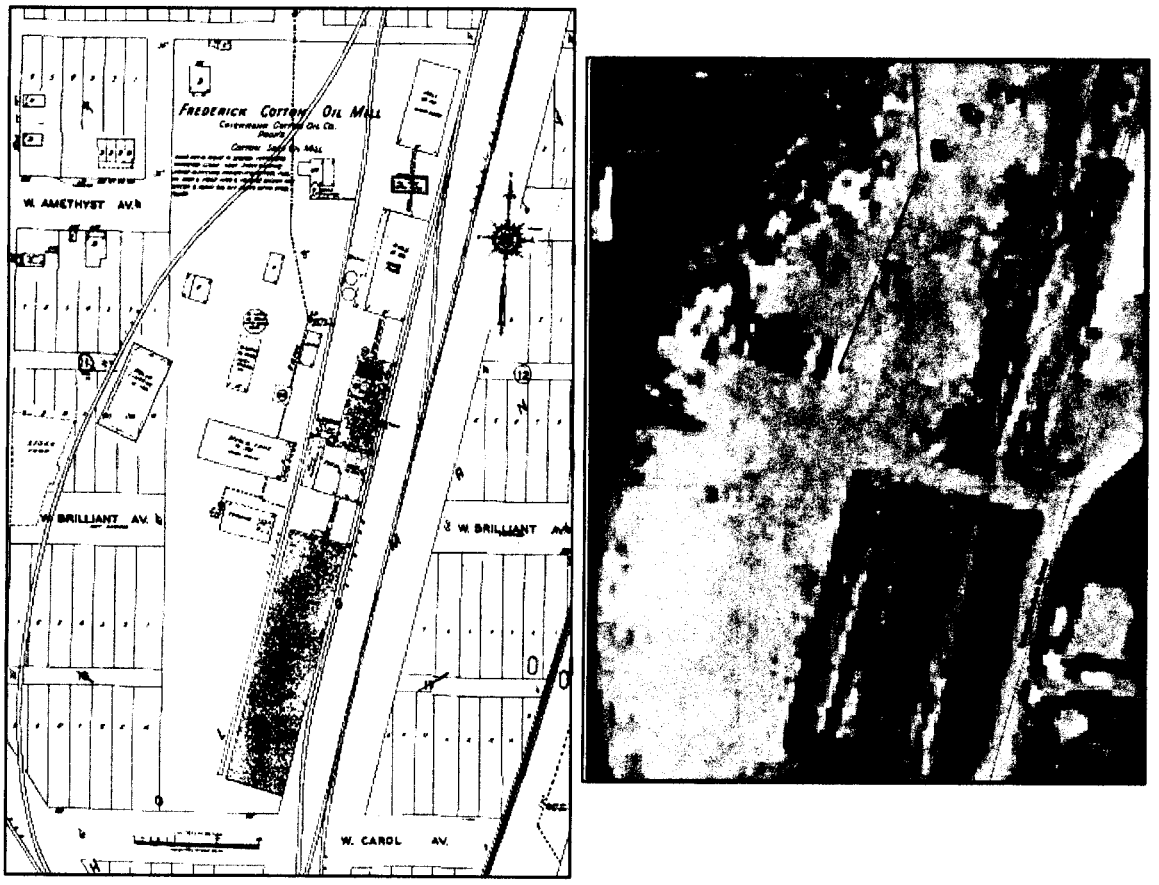


Figure 15. Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Complex
The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1949 (left) illustrates the layout of the original facility, including the cotton seed warehouse (long rectangular building on south end). The 2003 aerial photo (right) reveals that the only remaining trace of the mill are the masonry walls of the cotton seed warehouse.

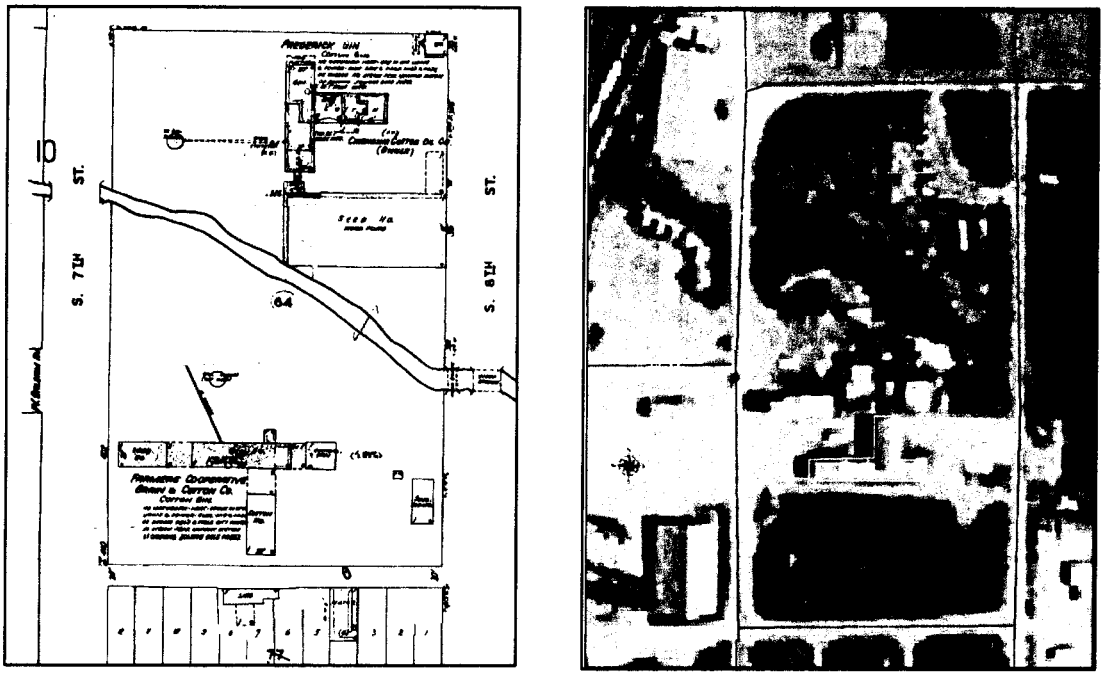


Figure 16. Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company Cotton Gin
The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1949 (left) illustrates two cotton processing complexes. The Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company cotton gin, recorded in this survey, is the T-shaped building located south of the drainage ditch. The iron-clad building utilized the Murray ginning process and contained a press that produced square bales. The 2003 aerial photo (right) reveals some alteration since 1949. Apparently the Frederick Gin complex, which was located north of the ditch and owned by Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, was razed years ago.

Agricultural innovations changed the role of Frederick in the cotton economy of southwestern Oklahoma following World War II. Agricultural innovations took three primary forms and arrived in succession from the mid-1930s to the mid-1960s. First was the introduction in the mid-1930s of affordable, all-purpose tractors suitable for the breaking, planting, and (later) row cultivation of cotton. In 1926 International Harvester introduced the first such tractor, the McCormick-Deering Farmall. Other manufacturers introduced competing models within a decade. By 1940 new implements designed for row crop cultivation, which traditionally consumed one-fifth of cotton production labor costs, had come into general use.[10]

The second innovation, which was economically the most significant, was the introduction of the mechanical cotton picker. Although prototypes appeared as early as 1929, reliable models were not mass-produced until after 1945. Moreover, before mechanized harvesting could be adopted gin owners had to invest in updated machinery, since mechanical harvesting increased the moisture and trash content of seed cotton. Mechanization of the harvest, however, greatly reduced the chief labor expense of cotton farming, a routine that normally consumed more than half of production labor cost. Mechanical harvesters allowed landowners—who had relied on the crop-lien system to profit from their land—to become farm operators. After the war, a general process of sharecropper eviction, machinery investment, and landholding consolidation ensued, forcing many tenant farmers off the land.[11]

The third innovation involved thinning and weeding of cotton, a task known as "chopping" that was performed by hoe-wielding laborers throughout the summer months. Thinning young cotton plants to a spacing of at least 20 inches was necessary to allow them to mature as long as the planting process required "drilling" seed in continuous furrow, which was necessary due to the relatively low germination rates of unimproved cotton seed. That changed with the introduction of high-yield cottonseed, developed in the 1920s, but it was not adopted in Oklahoma until much later. A greater obstacle was the weeding of cotton plants, which remained the primary labor requirement until the late 1950s, when pre-emergent and post-emergent chemical herbicides were introduced. In the Oklahoma portion of the Cotton Belt, these were not widely adopted until at least the mid-1960s, but the effect was a profound replacement seasonal labor for chemicals and new machinery.[12]

A notable innovation following the decline of cotton in Tillman County has been the specialization in alfalfa seed production. The flat terrain and excellent sandy loam soils, especially those of the Tipton-Hardeman-Grandfield association covering the western one-third of the county and a strip along the Red River, have been utilized for alfalfa seed production.[13]

Several properties recorded in the survey represent the historical cotton-based agricultural economy of Frederick. Actual cotton processing facilities recorded include the 1905 Simmons Gin (501 West Grand Avenue), the c. 1925 Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Gin Company Cotton Gin (South Seventh Street and West Balsam Avenue), and the c. 1910 Frederick Cotton Oil Mill Cotton Seed Warehouse (South Fifth Street and West Carol Avenue). Resources representative of agribusiness firms specializing in grain storage and alfalfa seed production include the Cassidy Grain Cassidy Grain Company Building (321a

West Dahlia Avenue), the Cassidy Grain Company Evergreen Feeds Building (321b West Dahlia Avenue), and the Cassidy Grain Elevator (321c West Dahlia Avenue). Representative of the mechanization of agriculture and Frederick is the Art Deco John Deere dealership (401 South Main Street).

Another agricultural innovation in Tillman County has been the utilization of gated pipe irrigation, especially for cotton and grain sorghum. Most irrigation wells were drilled in the mid-1950s, and this was followed by an intensive program of leveling fields and installing concrete irrigation pipe. Representative of this part of the local economy are the I. V. Pump Co. building (421 West Grand Avenue) and the Jaymar Plumbing Company (701a South Main Street). According to the 1964 agricultural census, 16,681 acres of cropland were irrigated; by 1967 some 20,000 acres had been leveled and piped. In 1974, however, irrigated acreage had already begun to decline.[14]

Total land in farms has slowly but steadily declined in Tillman County since (at least) 1987 as more land has been removed from cultivation and converted to beef and dairy cattle pasture.[15] In the last decade or so, the agricultural sector of Tillman County has been changing so that farms are fewer in number, smaller in area, and slightly more profitable.[16]

Ranching

Beginning in the late 1880s and continuing through the 1890s, after the Kiowa and Comanche were immobilized in small eastern sections of their reservation and the long overland cattle drives had ceased, Tillman County became the de facto domain of northwest Texas cattle barons. These men exploited the excellent open range north of the Red River. In the 1890s, two notable ranchers, W. T. Waggoner and Burk Burnett, reputedly controlled most of what is today Tillman County as extensions of their huge Texas landholdings. Significantly, the cattle barons were powerful enough to delay the federal government's progress of allotting land to the Indians and opening the reservation to white settlement for nearly a decade after 1892. Open-range cattle ranching quickly declined in the study area after 1901.

In the twentieth century more labor and capital-intensive feeder and stocker beef cattle operations replaced the extensive open range herding system practiced during the 1890s. This Middle West-derived beef cattle system brought to the area a number of new techniques that altered the landscape and have proved sustainable. The new system includes the fencing and improvement of pasture, the importation of improved cattle breeds like Angus and Herefords, the cultivation of year-round fodder and feed crops such as prairie hay, alfalfa, and grain sorghum, the implementation of veterinary care and feed supplements, and over-wintering of herds on winter wheat fields. This ever-adapting beef production system is far from true ranching, but it has played a crucial role in the area's agricultural economy since 1901.

Expectedly, little trace of the nineteenth century open-range ranching heritage of the area is discernable in the built landscape of Frederick. The twentieth century cattle production system, however, is visible in the agricultural processing complex south and west of the business district.

Ethnic

The specific ethnic makeup of Frederick is not easily rendered, but because it has served as the county seat since statehood, county-scale data may serve as a surrogate for understanding ethnic patterns in the town. Despite the fact that the area was originally an Indian reservation, very few Native Americans have resided in Tillman County since it was created in 1907. The Native Americans who occupied the reservation were historically concentrated near the agencies, where they settled on their allotments in the 1890s: most Kiowa settled north of the Wichita Mountains in southern Caddo and northern Kiowa County, while the Comanche remain concentrated near Fort Sill in Comanche County. Native Americans remain the most rural and least mobile ethnic group in the United States. They had no significant impact on the historical development of Frederick.

In terms of population size, the most significant ethnic group in Frederick's history has been that of the African-Americans. A small minority in the years following initial settlement, by 1920 the African-American population of Tillman County had exceeded five percent. By 1930 this minority had grown to about 10 percent, and by 1940 about 12 percent of the county population was African-American.

The African-American population seems to be related to changes in agricultural patterns in Tillman County. As new land was placed under cotton cultivation in the 1910s and 1920s, black tenant farmers migrated to the area to participate in the growing economy. Many were undoubtedly farm laborers from Texas and other states, but perhaps others had been homesteaders. As cotton production mechanized, the African-American population stabilized before beginning a slow decline, most likely as younger generations relocated to urban areas where manufacturing jobs had emerged. After 1940 Blacks were apparently slower to leave Tillman County than whites; even though their numbers declined, their county proportion increased until 1970.

The African-American population of early twentieth century Frederick was significant enough to support a segregated school by 1917. The O. E. Kennedy Elementary School, earlier Boyd High School, is located on the west side of the Frisco Railway, the traditionally segregated black section of Frederick. Field investigation of west Frederick reveals that a community of some size has apparently been losing inhabitants for decades; it is an area of decrepit houses, abandoned buildings, and numerous empty lots.

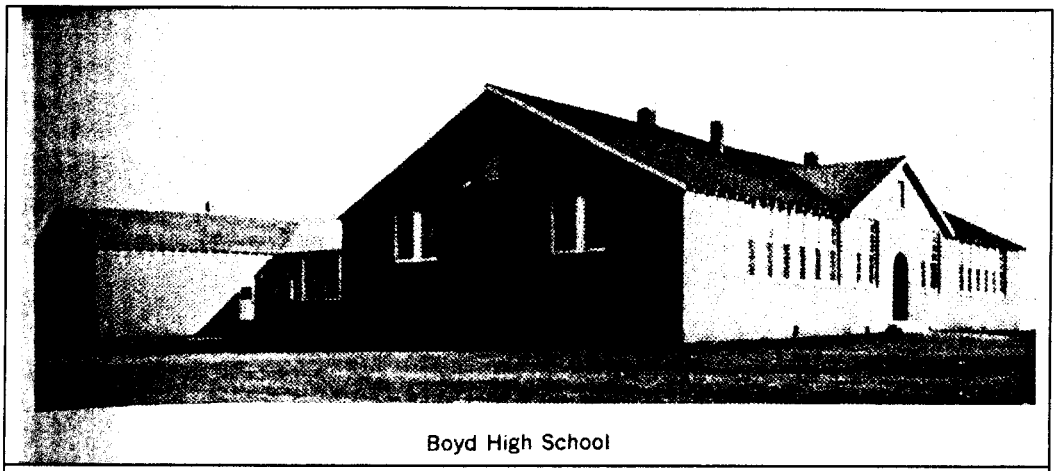


Figure 17. Boyd High School/O. E. Kennedy School
The building was historically used as the African-American school of Frederick during the days of segregation. It is located in the southwest mixed industrial/residential area.

According to historic census data, Tillman County originally contained a small population of immigrants, with some 3.5 percent foreign-born in 1920. Sixty percent of these people were Mexicans, and these were most likely farm laborers who left little evidence of their stay in Tillman County. Apparently the current Hispanic population influx onto the Great Plains began after 1960, thus the Hispanics have had no historically significant impact on the cultural landscape of the study area.

The three largest European groups represented in the 1920 census were settlers from Germany (65 people) and Russia (50 people), as well as laborers from the British Isles (34 people).[17] For example, the 1910 manuscript census for Carr Township records a German farm family who had come from Ohio. It also records five single laborers, four Irish and a Welshman, living in a boarding house.[18] What little foreign ethnic diversity existed in Tillman County or Frederick in 1920 declined soon afterward as the actual number of foreign-born declined, making the foreign population share insignificant.

Figure 18. Ethnic Population, Tillman County and Frederick

Year	Tillman Co.	Frederick (%)	Foreign (%)	Black (%)	Nat. Am. (%)	Hispanic (%)
1910	18,650	no data	643 (3.5)	432 (2.3)		
1920	22,433	3,822 (17.0)	494 (2.2)	1,150* (5.1)		295 (1.3)
1930	24,390	4,568 (18.7)	274 (1.1)	2,330* (9.6)		
1940	20,754	5,109 (24.6)	158 (0.8)	2,410 (11.6)		
1950	17,598	5,467 (31.1)	141 (0.8)	2,040† (11.6)		
1960	14,654	5,879 (40.1)	No data	1,948† (13.3)	59 (0.5)	No data
1970	12,901	6,132 (47.5)				
1980	12,398			1,263 (10.2)	317 (2.6)	1,298 (10.5)
1990	10,384			1,043 (10.0)	348 (3.4)	1,461 (14.1)
2000	9,287	4,637 (50.0)		(9.0)	(2.7)	(17.7)

*total no. negroes 10 yrs +
†total no. negro males * 2

Industry (Other than Energy Related)

Frederick has an interesting industrial heritage given its population size and geographic location. Frederick was one of the busiest cotton processing centers in the state for much of the twentieth century. Its once famous cotton processing infrastructure, however, is today mostly derelict. The town had several cotton compresses and as many as nine cotton gins during the 1930s and 1940s. Currently cotton production is in severe decline, but the decline of cotton processing in Frederick began earlier as a result of improved postwar transportation modes that drew business to Altus.

A large area located along the Frisco tracks south of the Main Street business district is recognizable as the town's original, albeit partially abandoned, agro-industrial complex. At its peak in the 1930s, this area, which stretches along the west side of South Main Street from the junction of the two railroads in the north to the city limits in the south, contained four cotton gins, two cotton compresses, a cottonseed oil mill, and four grain elevators. Two gin complexes were recorded in this survey, including the brick-clad Simmons Gin Company building, (built 1905), and the larger, modern gin/oil mill complex located farther south. Other manufacturing resources recorded in this sector include the concrete-clad Cassidy grain elevator, the Cassidy Grain Company Building (321a West Dahlia Avenue, built c. 1940), the Mission style Cassidy Evergreen Feeds Building (321b West Dahlia Avenue, built c. 1930), two Quonset huts, the Farmers Cooperative Grain and Cotton Company, and the People's Ice Company (built 1909).

An indicator of the early decline of the cotton business was the energetic search in the 1950s for an alternative to cotton processing. Realizing that the airbase buildings were an economic asset, a few local businessmen convinced a few light manufacturing firms to relocate to Frederick during the 1950s and 1960s. Most notable was the large bomber hangar, recorded in this survey, which presented an excellent facility for a new industrial plant.

The first manufacturing firm to relocate to Frederick was the Brantly Manufacturing Company, which made light helicopters for the United States Army. In 1955 this small Philadelphia military contractor relocated to Frederick and brought a number of managers and engineers. At the time, the operation was known as the world's

smallest aerospace plant. Just a few years later the company was purchased by Cessna Aircraft and the whole operation relocated to Wichita, Kansas. Later, in the 1970s, Brantly repurchased the company and brought it back to Frederick, only to sell it again to a company in Texas a few years later.[19]

The number of firms utilized the buildings at the Airport Industrial Park during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1955 Centra Leather Goods, a New York City textile firm established in 1937, relocated to the park. The firm manufactured small leather goods, such as keychains and wallets. Company policy was to maintain a work force of at least 25 percent disabled people. This resource is documented in the survey. In 1959 the Century Granite Company, a Snyder, Oklahoma stonecutting firm, relocated to Frederick. This company specialized in the production of grave monuments with the pink granite quarried from the Quartz Mountain area north of Tillman County. Later, in 1963, textile firms began to relocate to the Airport Industrial Park. Among the first was the Betsy Bra Company, a brassiere manufacturer. Other manufacturers eventually relocated to the Airport Industrial Park and built new facilities.

Among the oldest industrial firms in Frederick are its printing establishments. The Frederick Leader was first established in 1904 by R. H. Wessel, a native of Nebraska who had come to Oklahoma Territory as a homestead lottery winner. In 1903 Wessel acquired a newspaper known as The Enterprise and renamed it The Frederick Press. The rival newspaper in Frederick was The Frederick Leader (110-112 N. Main).

According to an Oklahoma Engineering Experiment Station Report on manufacturing by county in the state, in 1940 Frederick had a population of 5,109 and contained: twelve (12) cotton processing firms, including nine (9) cotton gins, two (2) cotton compresses, and a cottonseed oil mill; three (3) printing and publishing firms (The Peerless Printery, Frederick Press, and the Frederick Leader Company); two (2) bakeries; a Coca-Cola bottling plant, a machine shop, a mattress factory, and an ice plant. After the war in 1948, the town had added two (2) alfalfa seed distributors, an oil distributor, and several small scale manufacturers (a fishing lure maker, a leather goods firm, a cabinetmaking company, a sheet metal shop, an air conditioning manufacturer, a small pottery operation, and a dairy/creamery). By 1957, in addition to these businesses were added a concrete company, a helicopter factory, a neon sign company, a steel tank manufacturer, and a candle shop.

Energy

Petroleum and natural gas production have been marginally important to the economy of Frederick during the twentieth century. The western and southern portions of Tillman County are part of the Burkburnett Oilfield. The West Frederick Oilfield was discovered in 1937. The larger South Frederick Oilfield was discovered in 1945. No oil or natural gas processing facilities are located in the Frederick vicinity.[20]

Commerce

The earliest focus of commerce in Frederick was located along west Grand Avenue from the Frisco railroad to Main Street. This area retains a large concentration of early twentieth century commercial architecture. Like most Great Plains agricultural centers, Frederick's earliest commercial orientation was toward the railroad and the connections

that it provided to larger cities and ultimately the world economy. With its early cotton-processing orientation, Frederick was much more connected to the economy of Dallas, Texas, by way of Wichita Falls, than to Oklahoma City. Later, however, with the development of highway transportation following the WWII, Frederick would become better connected to the closer market of Altus.

The heart of the early commercial district was the intersection of west Grand Avenue and South Eighth Street. At this intersection were two imposing corner-lot bank buildings, including the National Register eligible 1907 Holloman Building, located at 301 West Grand Avenue. Several department store buildings are located within the commercial district. These include the J. C. Eberle Building, located at 111 East Grand Avenue, the A. H. Krauss Building, a department store owned by one of the originators of the Oklahoma department store chain, T. G. & Y, and the department store building at 124 West Grand Avenue, was occupied by the C. R. Anthony Company. Another fact related to the commercial history of Frederick was that the town also had its own script for many years.

Urban

Civic improvements and community change began early in Frederick. The first brick building was constructed in 1903, the same year that voters celebrated local prohibition against alcohol and gambling by burning pool tables and gambling paraphernalia in a huge bonfire on Main Street.[21] The entire business district of Frederick burned in 1904 and again in 1905.

Electricity (for lighting) was provided for the first time in 1905 when a dynamo and engine were set up in the rear of one of the cotton gins. Sometime in the 1910s Robert Joseph Harris (Hornig), a German immigrant who had come to Frederick from Seymour, Texas, constructed a power plant and line system that served some 375 customers. In 1915 Harris sold the plant, located at 8th Street and Gladstone Avenue, to the City of Frederick.[22] The city completed a larger plant in 1927 at the same location, which is recorded in this survey.[23]

Natural gas service became available for home heating in 1919, so most homes abandoned use of coal stoves during the 1920s. Gas was cheaper than coal, which had to be hauled from the railway to homes.[24]

The schools of Frederick include five elementary schools, a junior high school, and a high school. Among those that have historical significance and are recorded in this survey are the National Register eligible WPA Frederick Junior High School and the Central Elementary School. Another National Register eligible resource is the Carnegie Library, located at 200 East Grand Avenue.[25]

Public buildings surveyed include the National Register eligible Frederick City Hall/Fire Department building located on South Main Street. Constructed in 1910, this resource still serves its original function after nearly a century of public use. Another public facility recorded includes the 1927 publicly-owned Electric Light Plant, located at 301 West Gladstone Avenue. This facility also produced ice during the 1940s, but its primary historical significance is that until late in the twentieth century this publicly-operated enterprise produced enough revenue to operate municipal government, thereby relieving Frederick citizens of property taxes. The Tillman County Memorial Hospital

Human Services building, located at 125 North Ninth Street, is a Colonial Revival style hospital built circa 1915. Representative of early humanitarianism in Frederick, this resource retains its public health role in the community.[26]

Public works and utilities in Frederick began relatively early. Street paving was initiated in 1910 when Grand Avenue from Sixth to Eleventh Streets were paved with bricks. After 1918, paving continued with private funds supplied by businesses and residents who benefited. Public water, sewer, and gas line installation projects began following the First World War. Traffic lights on city streets were first installed in 1929.

Depression/Recovery

Perhaps the most impressive national register eligible property in the study area is the five-story Hotel Frederick, located at 100 East Grand Avenue. Completed in late 1929 by the firm of Richter, Lail, and Tidmore of Pauls Valley, this Art Deco style hotel represents the financial conundrums of the Depression Era. It was used very little following its opening and changed owners rapidly. It is a landmark building signifying a time of rapid growth when Frederick had a much larger population.[27]

The New Deal era is well represented in Frederick's cultural landscape. Two projects of the Works Project Administration (W.P.A.) were recorded in the study, the Frederick Junior High School, constructed between 1934 and 1938 and the 1935 Frederick Swimming Pool, located at 800 South Seventeenth Street. Other W.P.A projects completed during the Great Depression include tennis courts, assorted park improvements, curbing, guttering, sidewalks, and construction of the Frederick High School football stadium, which is called "Bomber Bowl."[28]

The Frederick Bombers trace their identity to the role of their town in World War II, which brought many significant changes. In 1942 the United States Army Air Corps designated the town's municipal airport as Frederick Army Airfield. The existing airport was upgraded and enlarged to allow hundreds of cadet fliers and engineers to experience training on the AT-6, UC-78, and the much larger Douglas B-24 bomber. The airbase was decommissioned in 1945, although to the present day it continues to be used as a branch field for pilots flying T-37 jet trainers out of Altus Air Force Base. Later, in the 1950s, the United States Navy established a radar and weather observation facility at the airport.[29]

When the war was over in 1945 a large, four-block park centering on the 700 block of South Seventeenth Street was designated as Memorial Park and dedicated to the veterans of the Second World War. The Tudor Revival style Memorial Park Chapel (700 South Seventeenth Street), which is recorded in this survey, was built as a public gathering place centering on the enormous park.

XII. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Endnotes

[1] Morris, J. W., Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma, Third Edition, Updated from the 1980 Census (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), pl. 11, 17.

[2] Wright, M. H. (1986). A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma. Norman, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press.

[3] Some 200,000 people had registered at Fort Sill and El Reno for approximately 13,000 tracts of 160 acres. Sealed homestead application packets were drawn and assigned a parcel number, upon which homesteaders were required to stake claims on the day of the opening, August 1, 1901. The 440,000 acre tract known as the Big Pasture, located to the east of Frederick, was not opened for settlement until December of 1906. See John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986).

[4] Fugate & Fugate, 400-01.

[5] History of Tillman County, Vol. II, pp. 90-91.

[6] John W. Morris, Historical Atlas of Oklahoma (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), pl. 46.

[7] The county boundaries were redrawn at the 1906 Oklahoma Constitutional Convention in Guthrie.

[8] History of Tillman County, Vol. II, p. 95.

[9] The Cohea Machine Shop was first established at 108 South Eighth Street in 1932 and became widely known as among the best agricultural implement repair shops in southwestern Oklahoma. History of Tillman County, Vol. II, p. 112.

[10] Charles Aiken, The Cotton Plantation South Since the Civil War (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 100-09.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Tillman County leads the state in the production of alfalfa seed. Although not extensive in acreage, this Frederick-processed upland crop brings significant income to a few Tillman County farmers. Soil Survey of Tillman County (USDA, 1974), p. 62.

[14] By 1987 only 8,628 acres were classified as irrigated cropland. Although this figure increased during the late 1980s and 1990s, (11,742 acres in 1992, 13,836 acres in 1997), it has fallen again. According to the 2002 agricultural census, only 9,162 acres were irrigated.

[15] Large, highly-mechanized dairy operations are a recent and significant addition to the local agricultural economy, but they have no historical significance.

[16] Between 1992 and 1997 land in farms decreased 3 percent from 480,948 acres in 1992 to 465,731 acres in 1997, but the amount of cropland harvested has been steady since the mid-1980s. Between 1992 and 1997 the average size of farms in Tillman County decreased 11 percent from 819 acres to 730 acres and the number of fulltime farms decreased 6 percent from 392 farms to 367 farms. Nevertheless, the market value of agricultural products sold increased 2 percent over this five-year period ($41.1 million in 1997). In 1997 crop sales accounted for 59 percent of market value and livestock sales accounted for 41 percent. USDA Census of Agriculture < http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/>.

[17] There was a small colony of Dunkards located southeast of Frederick. A "Dunkard" cemetery is located five miles east and six and one-half miles south of Frederick on property that was at one time owned by the Brethren Church ("Dunkards"). The Dunkards were conservative German Baptists known for their strict Calvinism, ritual footwashing, and traditional attire. Women wore white caps or bonnets and men wore full beards and never wore ties. The church is gone but the cemetery remains, fenced in the middle of a cultivated field. The cemetery contains 10 markers dating from 1908 to 1939. <ftp://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ok/tillman/cemeteries/dunkard.txt>

[18] < http://www.rootsweb.com/~oktillma/census/1910/carr23a.htm>

[19] Oklahoma Economic Security Commission, Economic Base Report, Tillman County, Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Economic Security Commission, 1965), p. 34-38.

[20] Ibid, p. 30.

[21] Frederick was the first town in Oklahoma Territory to enact local prohibition. History of Tillman County, Vol. II, p. 90.

[22] History of Tillman County, Vol. I, p. 278.

[23] History of Tillman County, Vol. II, pp. 95-96.

[24] Ibid.

[25] Economic Base Report, Tillman County, Oklahoma, pp. 43-45.

[26] Ibid, pp. 91, 91, 208; Economic Base Report, Tillman County, Oklahoma, p. 46.

[27] History of Tillman County, Vol. II, pp. 129-32.

[28] Ibid, pp. 173-74.

[29] Ibid, p. 205.

SUMMARY

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Frederick, Oklahoma identified, evaluated, and documented a total of 116 properties in the approximately 4.75 square mile study area designated by the OK/SHPO. Properties were surveyed with minimum level documentation, including the completion of the OK/SHPO Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two 5 X 7 black and white glossy photographs.

- Seven (7) individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration.

- Forty-three (43) individual properties outside potentially National Register eligible districts were deemed worthy of further study.

- Sixty-six (66) properties were recorded as contributing resources to the two proposed districts. These include the Frederick Commercial District (41 properties) and the Frederick Residential District (25 properties). Of the two districts, the Frederick Commercial District contains the highest density and quality of contributing resources.

- One National Register listed property was surveyed and updated with form and photograph, the Ramona Theater, located at 114 South Ninth Street. This property is a contributing resource to the Frederick Commercial District.

- Thumbnail sketches for two (2) proposed districts were outlined with tentative boundaries and justifications for intensive level survey.

- Four thumbnail sketches of areas that did not meet qualifications for intensive level survey were developed.

- Fifty-six (56) of the surveyed properties were domestic (55 single dwellings and 1 multiple dwelling). Single dwellings were the dominant property type surveyed in the study area.

- Fifteen (15) properties surveyed in the study area were COMMERCE/TRADE related. These were the second most common type of property in the study area.

- Five road-related properties were surveyed in the study area. These were the third most common type of property recorded. Additional types of properties surveyed in the study area included: Manufacturing Facilities (4); Religious Structures (4); Schools (3); Agricultural Processing (2); Department Stores (2); Energy Facilities (2); Financial Institutions (2); Hospitals (2); Restaurants

(2); and on each of the following: Agricultural Storage; Business; Cemetery; Church Related Residence; Church School; City Hall; Clubhouse; Communication Facility; Defense: Air Facility; Fire Station; Hotel; Library; Outdoor Recreation; Post Office; Social; Specialty Store; and a Water Works.

- Residential areas in Frederick are characterized by a moderate variety of architecture, including both vernacular and high style. Within the study area, no fewer than eighteen (18) distinctive architectural styles were surveyed and recorded at a minimal level of documentation. These include: Commercial Style (33); Bungalow/Craftsman (14); Tudor Revival (13); Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (8); Colonial Revival (7); Queen Anne (6); Art Deco (4); Classical Revival (3); Folk Victorian (3); National Folk (3); Prairie School (3); Shotgun (3); Art Moderne (2); National Folk: Hall-and-Parlor (2); Quonset Hut (2); National Folk: Pyramidal (1); A-Frame (1); WPA Standardized (1).

- The commercial area in Frederick is characterized by a majority of one and two story buildings. This survey concluded that there is a strong justification for a National Register commercial district focused on Grand Avenue.

- The study area contains an unusual wealth of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style single dwellings.

Overall, Frederick possesses numerous cultural resources that meet age eligibility requirements and retain some degree of architectural and historical significance. An intensive level survey is advised for portions of the Fredeick study area. Several individual properties and the proposed commercial district retain high levels of historic and architectural integrity and therefore deserve immediate attention for nomination to the National Register.

In terms of individual properties, several are included on a proposed endangered historic properties list for Frederick. These are:

1. One National Register eligible resource, the 1907 Holloman Building, located at 301 West Grand Avenue, is a former bank building. This resource is seriously dilapidated and in dire need of immediate rehabilitation. It is currently vacant.

2. One National Register eligible property, the Hotel Frederick, warrants immediate study due to its architectural significance.

3. Five other National Register nominations for the Frederick City Hall/Fire Station (124 South Main Street), the Carnegie Library (200 East Grand

Avenue), the United States Post Office (120 East Grand Avenue), The Shadows/Lair House (201 South Eleventh Street), and the Frederick Junior High School (100a South Twelfth Street) should be initiated, although none of these properties appears immediately threatened.

In terms of districts, it is suggested that the Frederick Commercial District be given the strongest consideration for intensive level survey due to its high density of intact historic properties, its large number of National Register-listed properties, and its historic significance to ~~Muskogee~~ Frederick's historic context.