DRAFT

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE CITY OF WOODWARD

40-95-10011.017

DRAFT

Submitted to
Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Submitted by
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Department of History
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Still water, Oklahoma 74078-3054

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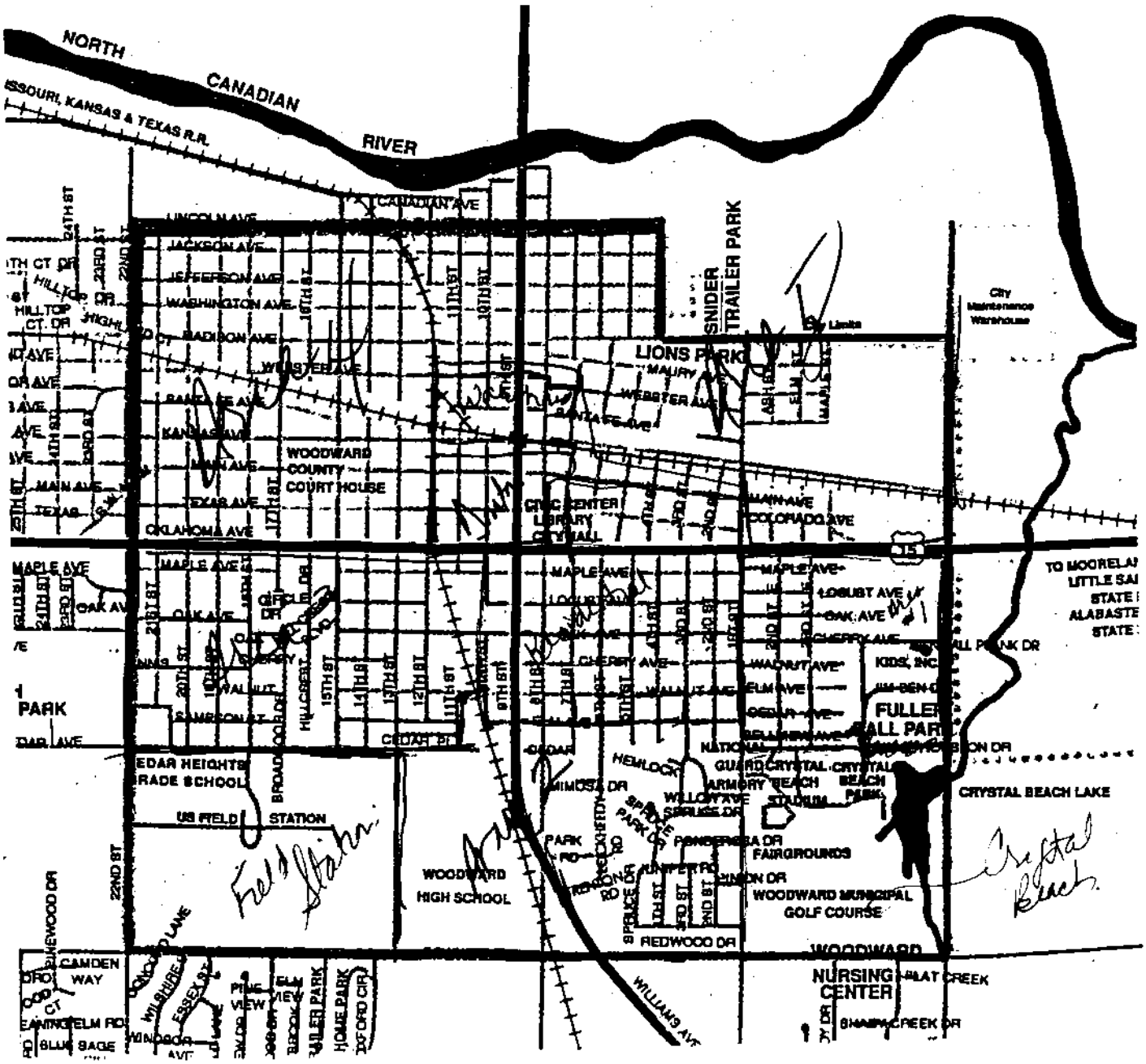
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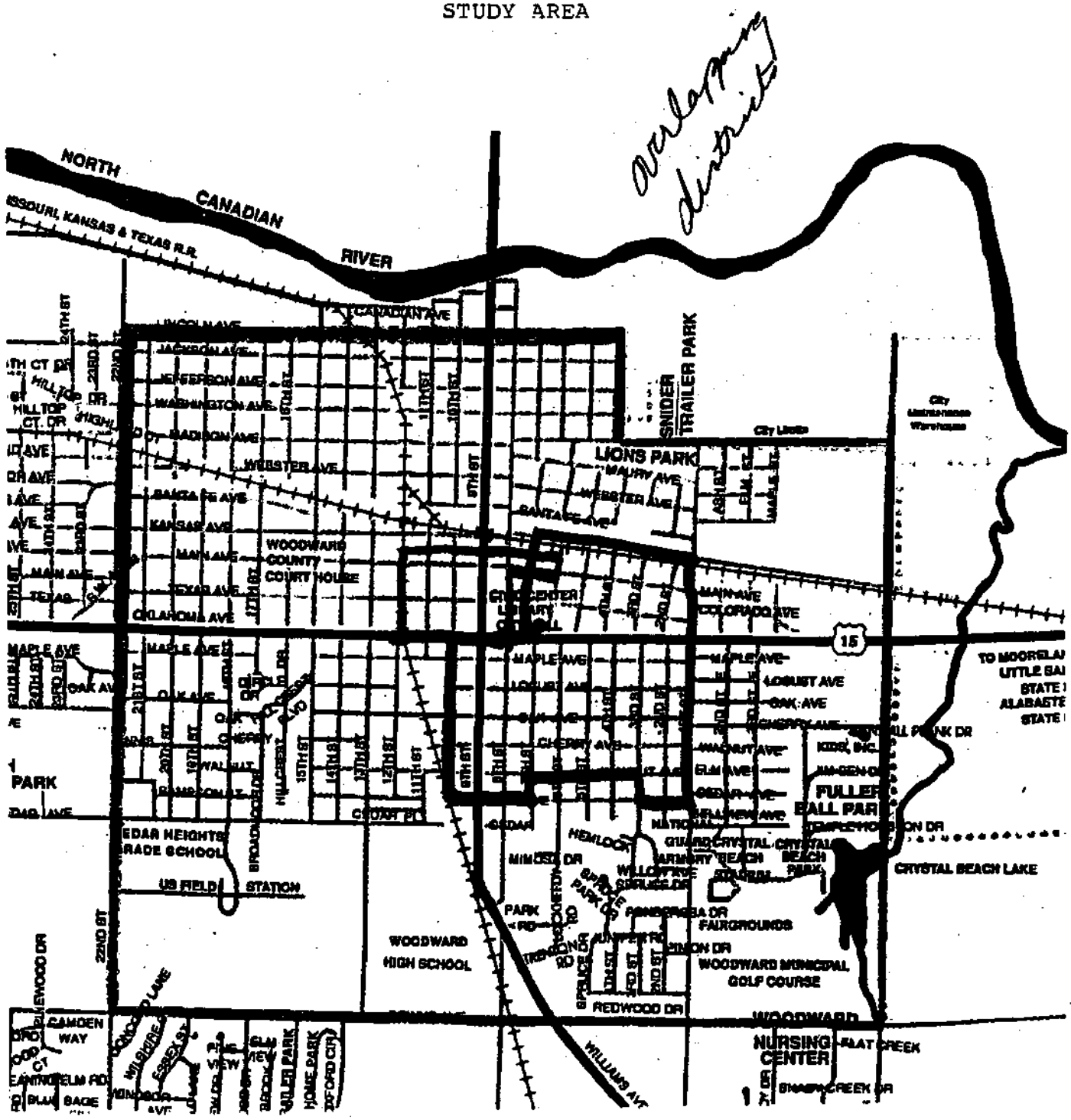
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STUDY AREA

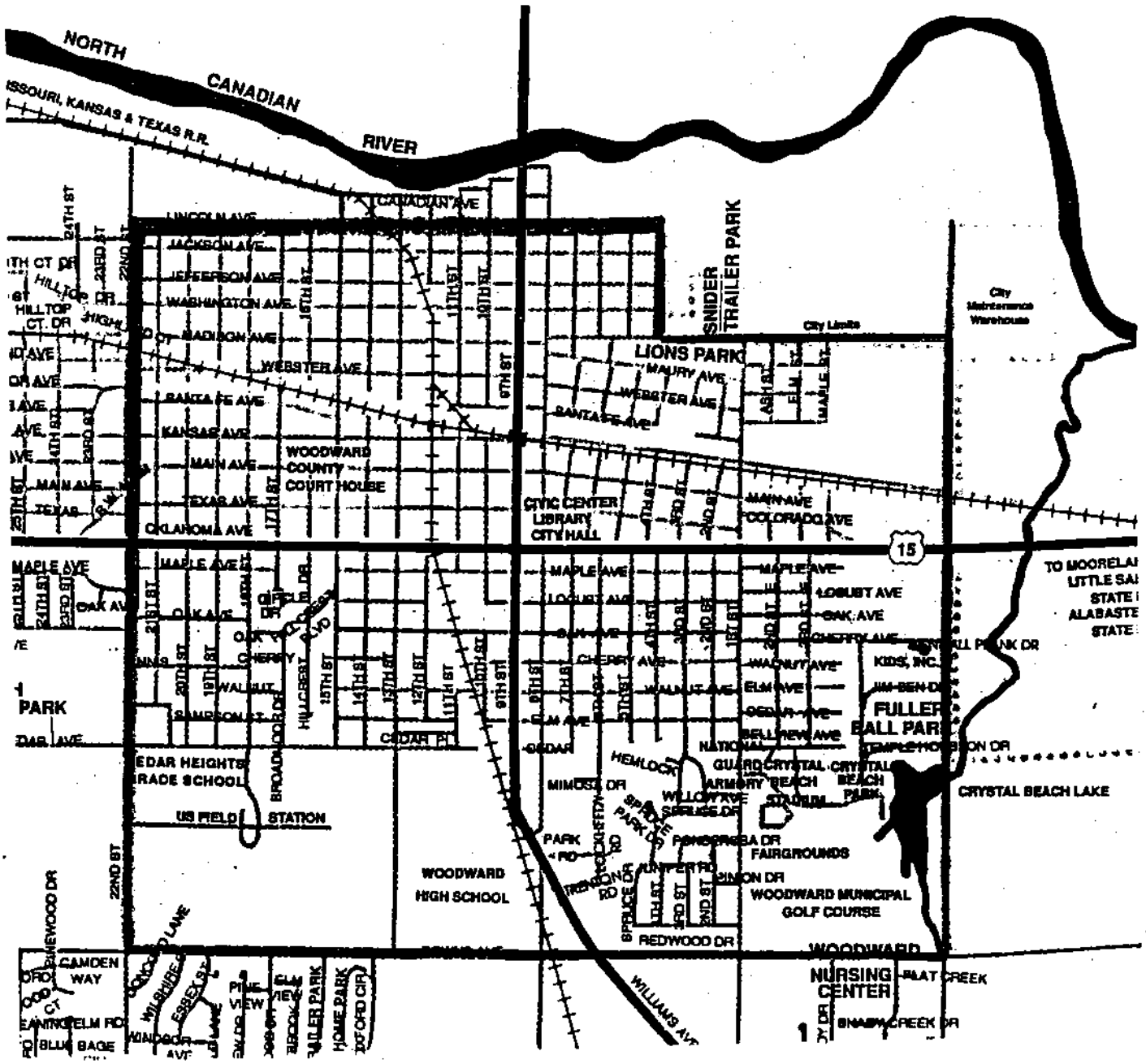


Area #1 - better South boundary

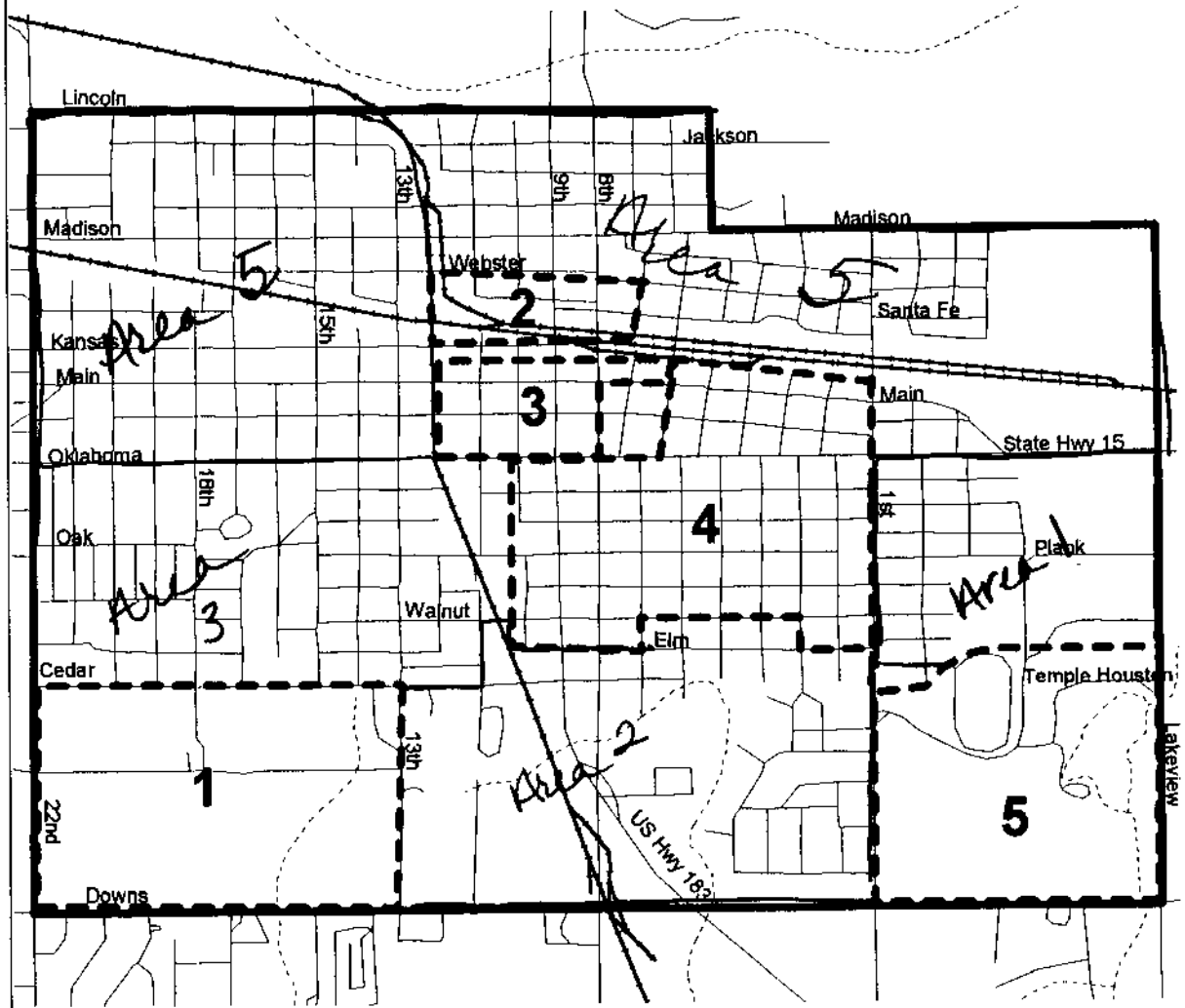
STUDY AREA


overlapping district
NORTH CANADIAN RIVER
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R.R.
CANADIAN AVE
LINCOLN AVE
JACKSON AVE
JEFFERSON AVE
WASHINGTON AVE
MADISON AVE
WEBSTER AVE
SANTA FE AVE
KANSAS AVE
MAIN AVE
TEXAS AVE
OKLAHOMA AVE
WOODWARD COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SNIDER TRAILER PARK
LIONS PARK
MAURY AVE
CITY LIMITS
COLORADO AVE
MAPLE AVE
OAK AVE
LOCUST AVE
CHERRY AVE
WALNUT AVE
ELM AVE
CEDAR AVE
HEMLOCK
PINE
FULLER BALL PARK
CRYSTAL BEACH LAKE
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
FAIRGROUNDS
WOODWARD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE
WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL
CEDAR HEIGHTS GRADE SCHOOL
US FIELD STATION
WOODWARD NURSING CENTER
REDWOOD DR
WILLIAMS AVE
FLAT CREEK
SHAWNEE CREEK DR
CAMDEN WAY
ELMWOOD DR
22ND ST
15
TO MOORELAND
LITTLE SAHARA STATE PARK

STUDY AREA


NORTH CANADIAN RIVER
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R.R.
CANADIAN AVE
LINCOLN AVE
JACKSON AVE
JEFFERSON AVE
WASHINGTON AVE
MADISON AVE
WEBSTER AVE
SANTA FE AVE
KANSAS AVE
MAIN AVE
TEXAS AVE
OKLAHOMA AVE
WOODWARD COUNTY COURT HOUSE
CIVIC CENTER LIBRARY CITY HALL
SNIDER TRAILER PARK
LIONS PARK
MAURY AVE
City Limits
City Maintenance Warehouse
COLORADO AVE
MAPLE AVE
OAK AVE
LOCUST AVE
CHERRY AVE
WALNUT AVE
ELM AVE
CEDAR
BELLEVIEW AVE
CEDAR PL
CIRCLE DR
HILLCREST AVE
BROADMOOR DR
CEDAR HEIGHTS GRADE SCHOOL
US FIELD STATION
PARK
WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL
HEMLOCK
MIMOSA DR
WILLOW AVE
SPRUCE DR
PARK RD
PINECREST RD
PONDEROSA DR
FAIRGROUNDS
JUNIPER RD
SIMON DR
WOODWARD MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE
REDWOOD DR
WOODWARD
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
CRYSTAL BEACH STADIUM
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
CRYSTAL BEACH LAKE
FULLER BALL PARK
KIDS, INC.
JIM-BEN DR
TEMPLE HOUSTON DR
TO MOORELAND
LITTLE SALT
STATE
ALABASTER
STATE
15
1
NURSING CENTER
FLAT CREEK
SNAKE CREEK DR
WILLIAMS AVE
CAMDEN WAY
ELM VIEW
PINE VIEW
FULLER PARK
HOME PARK
ESSEX ST
WILSHIRE
WINDSOR AVE
BLUE SAGE
22ND ST
23RD ST
24TH ST
25TH ST
HILLTOP DR
HILLTOP CT. DR
HIGH CT
BIRCH CT
ELM CT
OAK CT
CHERRY CT
WALNUT CT
SIMPSON CT
BROADMOOR CIR
BIRCH CIR
ELM CIR
OAK CIR
CHERRY CIR
WALNUT CIR
SIMPSON CIR

HISTORIC DISTRICTS



1 UNITED STATES FIELD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

2 WOODWARD HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

3 WOODWARD DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

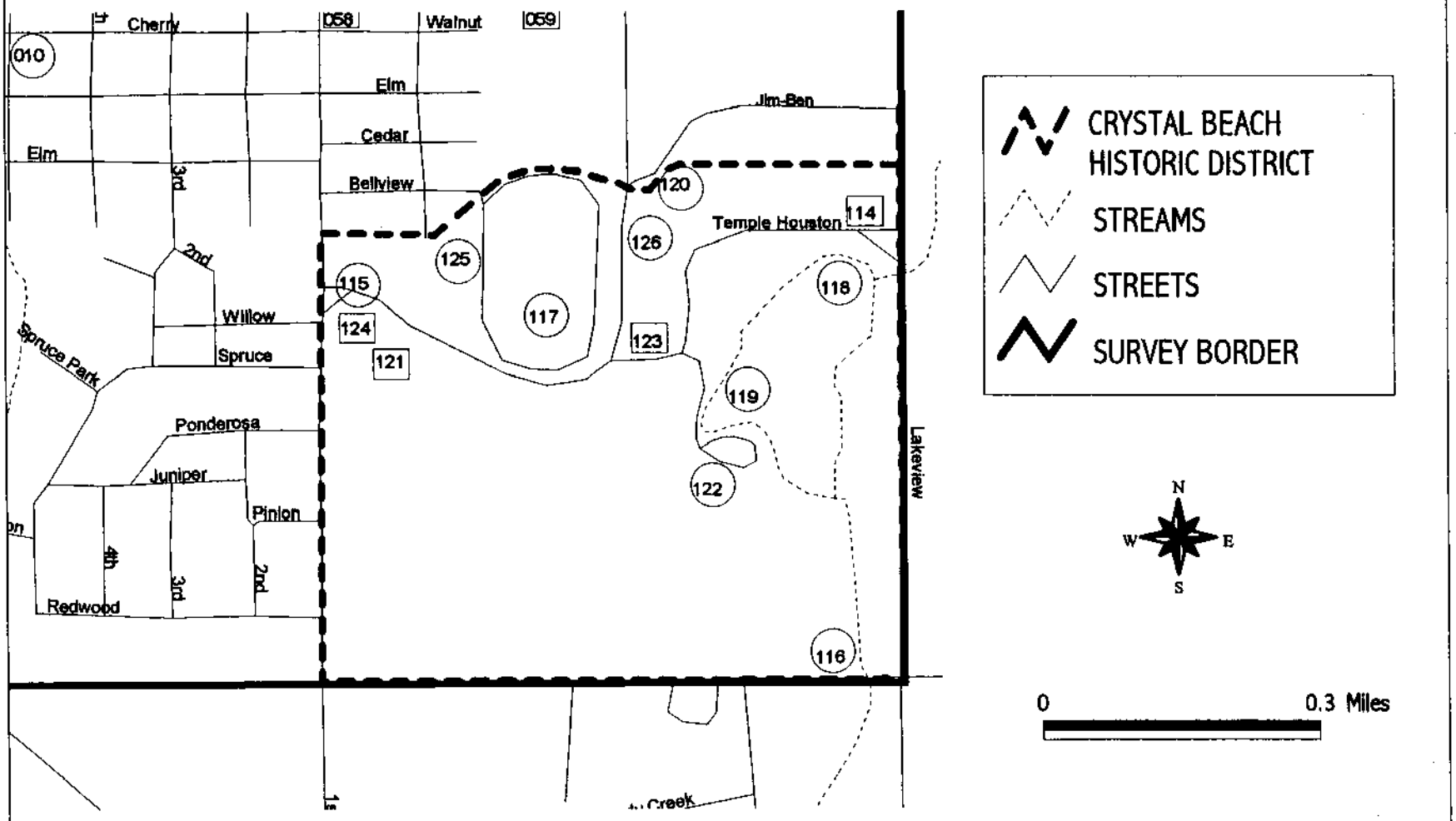
4 WOODWARD HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

5 CRYSTAL BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

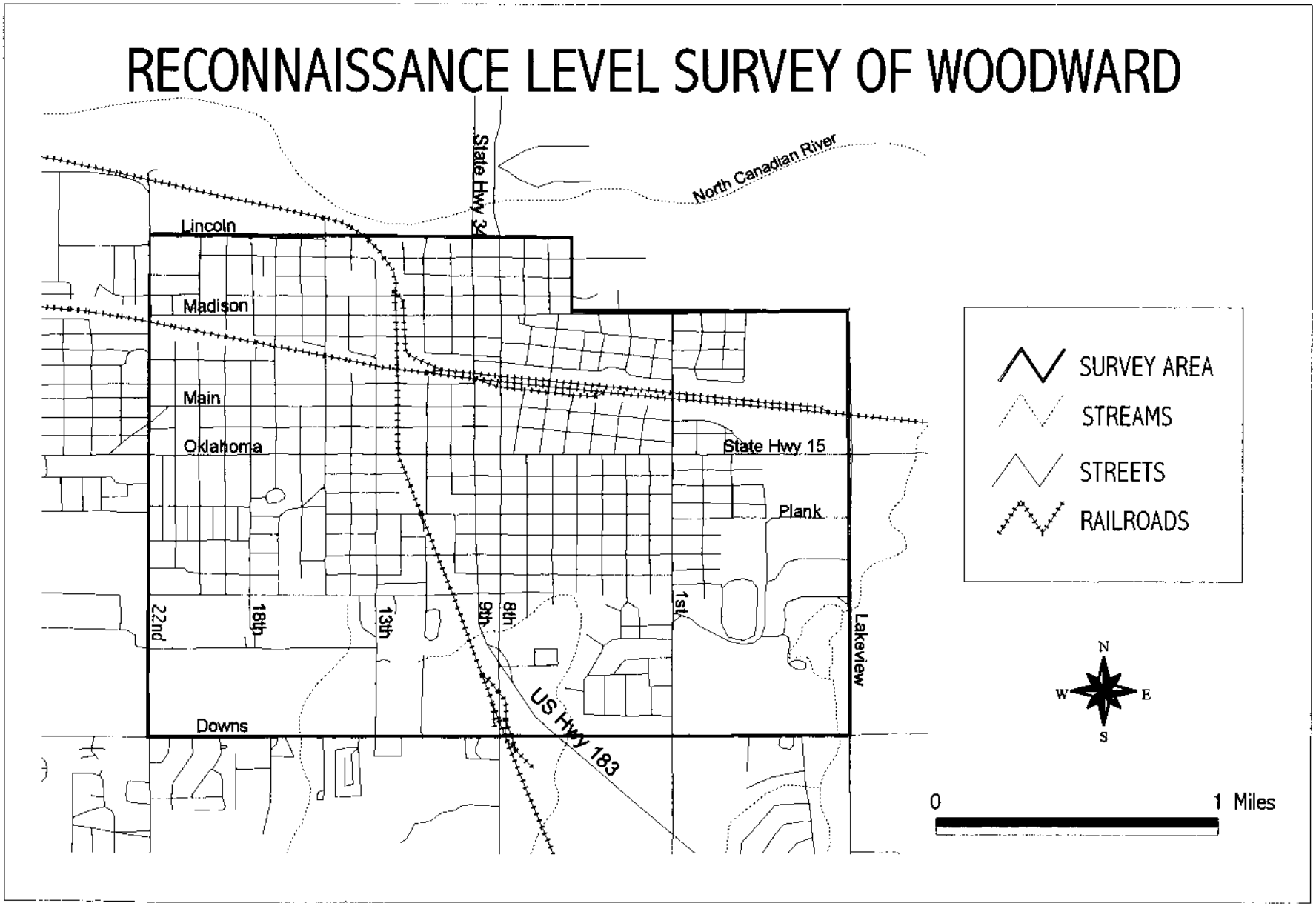
N
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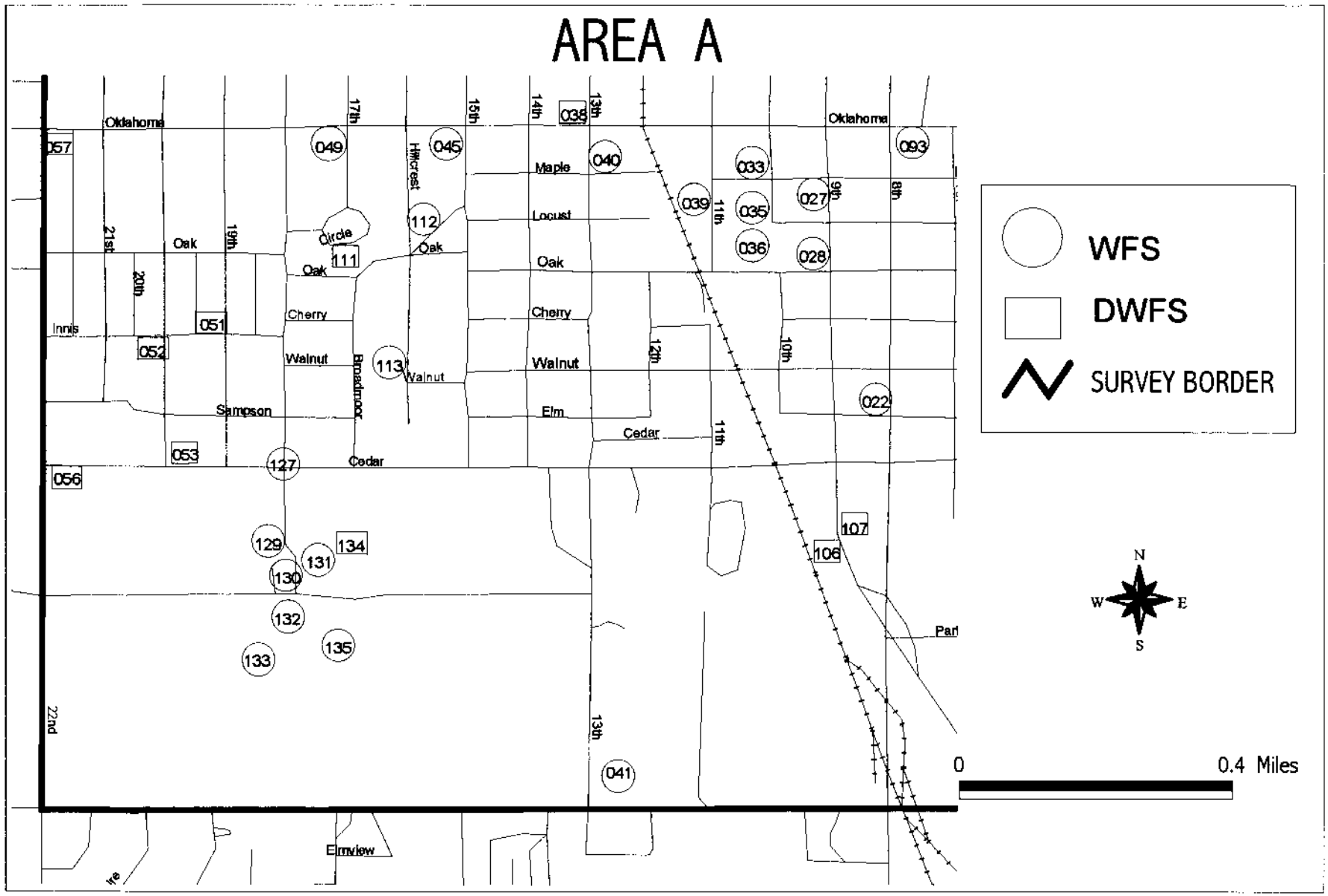
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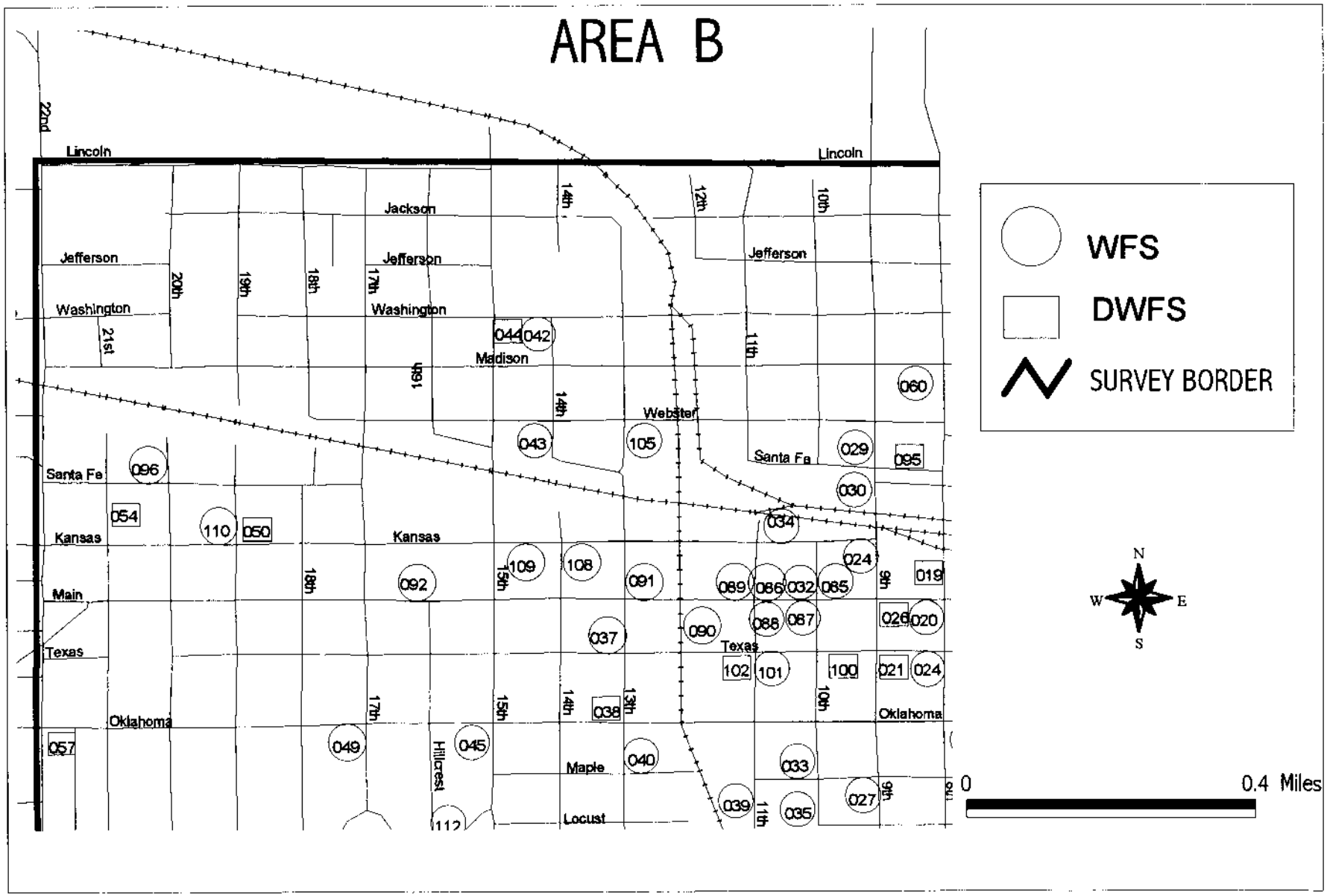
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF WOODWARD



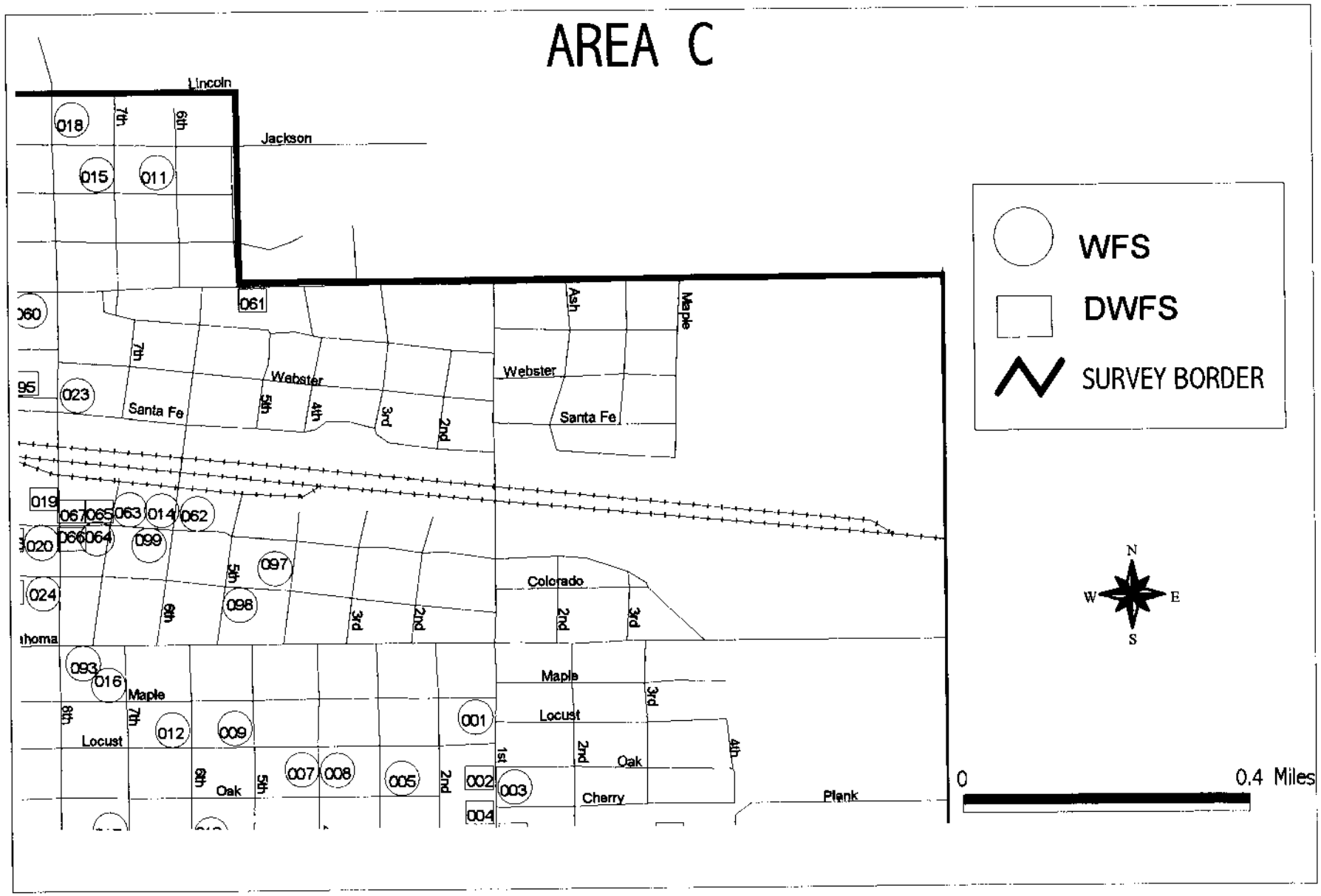
AREA A

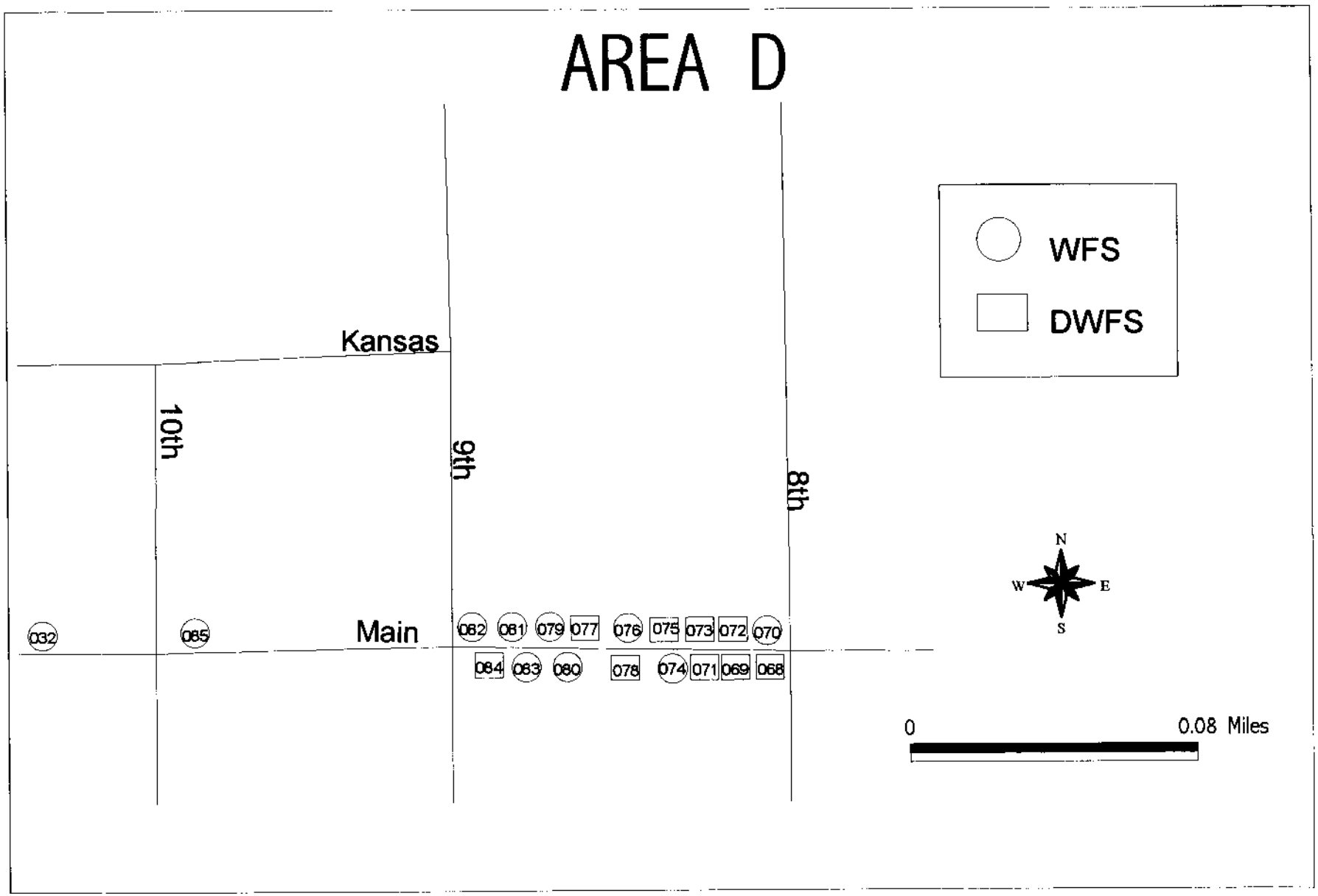

Oklahoma
Oklahoma
17th
15th
14th
13th
038
049
045
040
033
093
057
Hillcrest
Maple
039
11th
035
027
9th
8th
112
Locust
Circle
111
Oak
Oak
036
028
21st
Oak
19th
Oak
Cherry
Cherry
20th
051
Innis
052
Walnut
Broadmoor
113
Walnut
Walnut
12th
10th
022
Sampson
Elm
Cedar
11th
053
127
Cedar
056
107
129
134
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133
Park
22nd
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041
Elmview
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AREA B

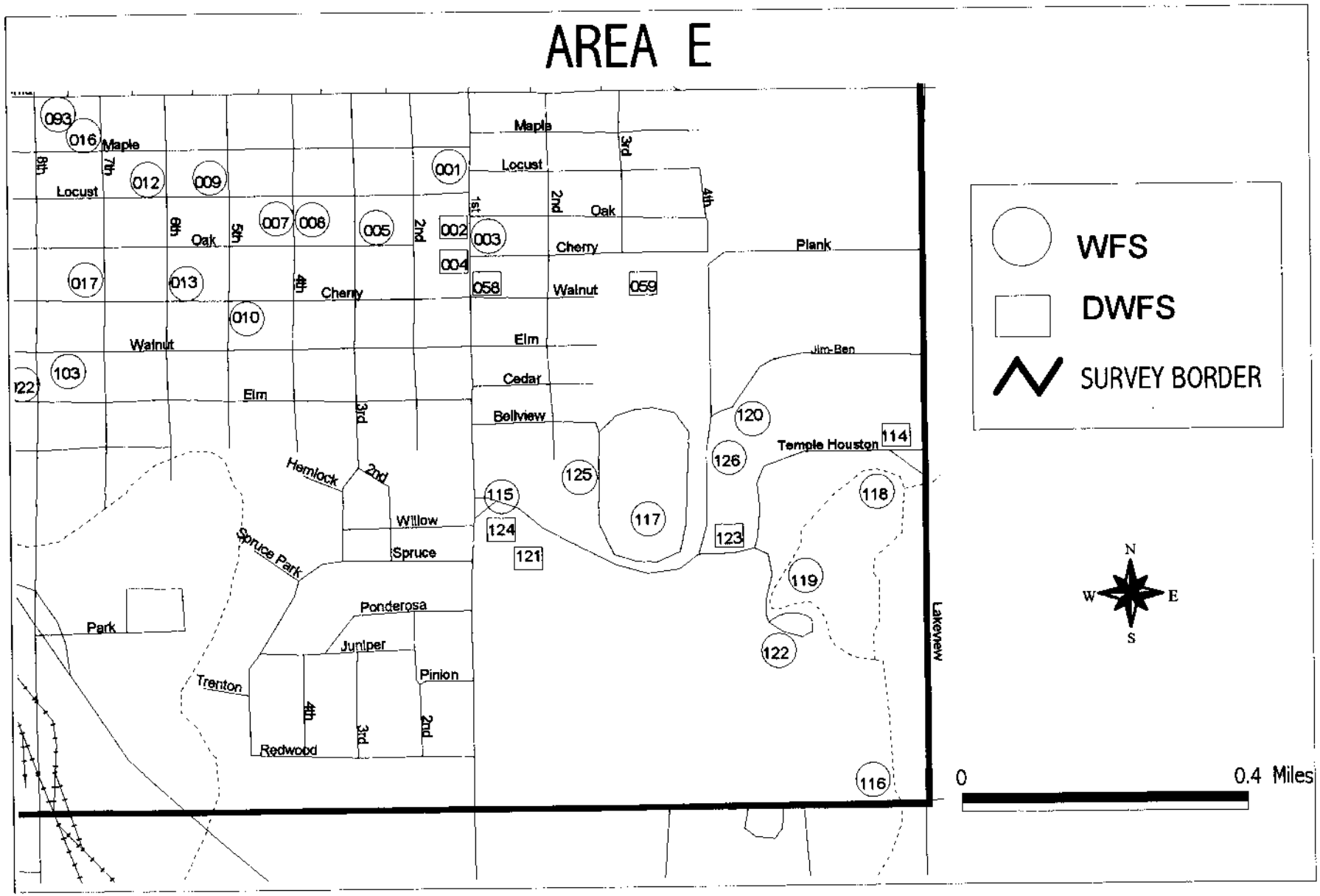

22nd
Lincoln
Lincoln
Jackson
Jefferson
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Jefferson
Washington
Washington
Madison
Webster
Santa Fe
Santa Fe
Kansas
Kansas
Main
Texas
Texas
Oklahoma
Oklahoma
Maple
Locust
Hillcrest
20th
19th
18th
17th
16th
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14th
13th
12th
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10th
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21st
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021
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027
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AREA C

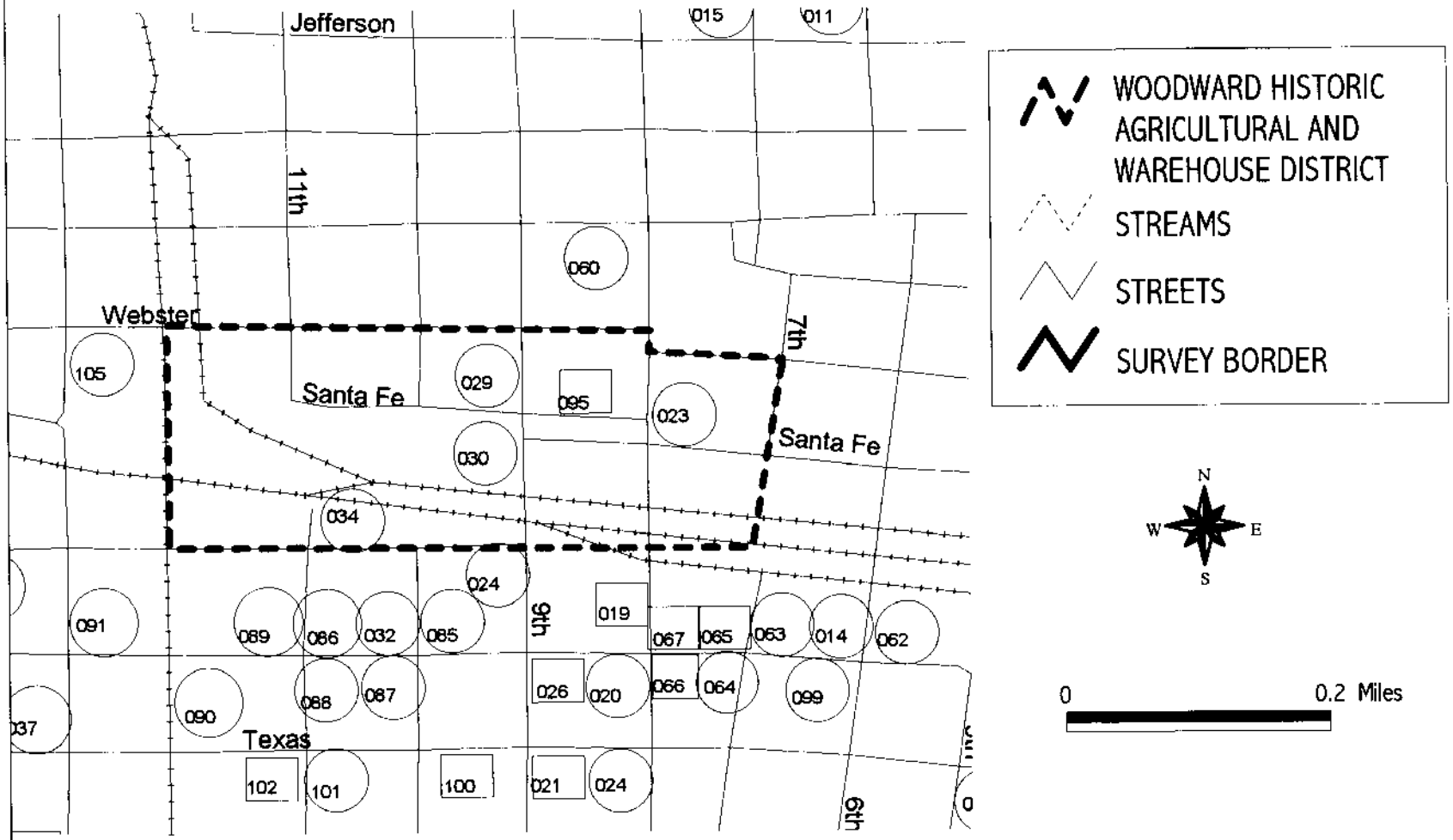

Lincoln
Jackson
018
015
011
061
060
095
023
Santa Fe
Webster
7th
6th
5th
4th
3rd
2nd
Ash
Maple
Webster
Santa Fe
019
067
065
063
014
062
020
066
064
099
097
024
096
Colorado
2nd
3rd
093
016
Maple
8th
7th
Locust
012
009
001
Maple
Locust
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Oak
4th
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Oak
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007
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Cherry
Plank
WFS
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SURVEY BORDER
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AREA D
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DWFS
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9th
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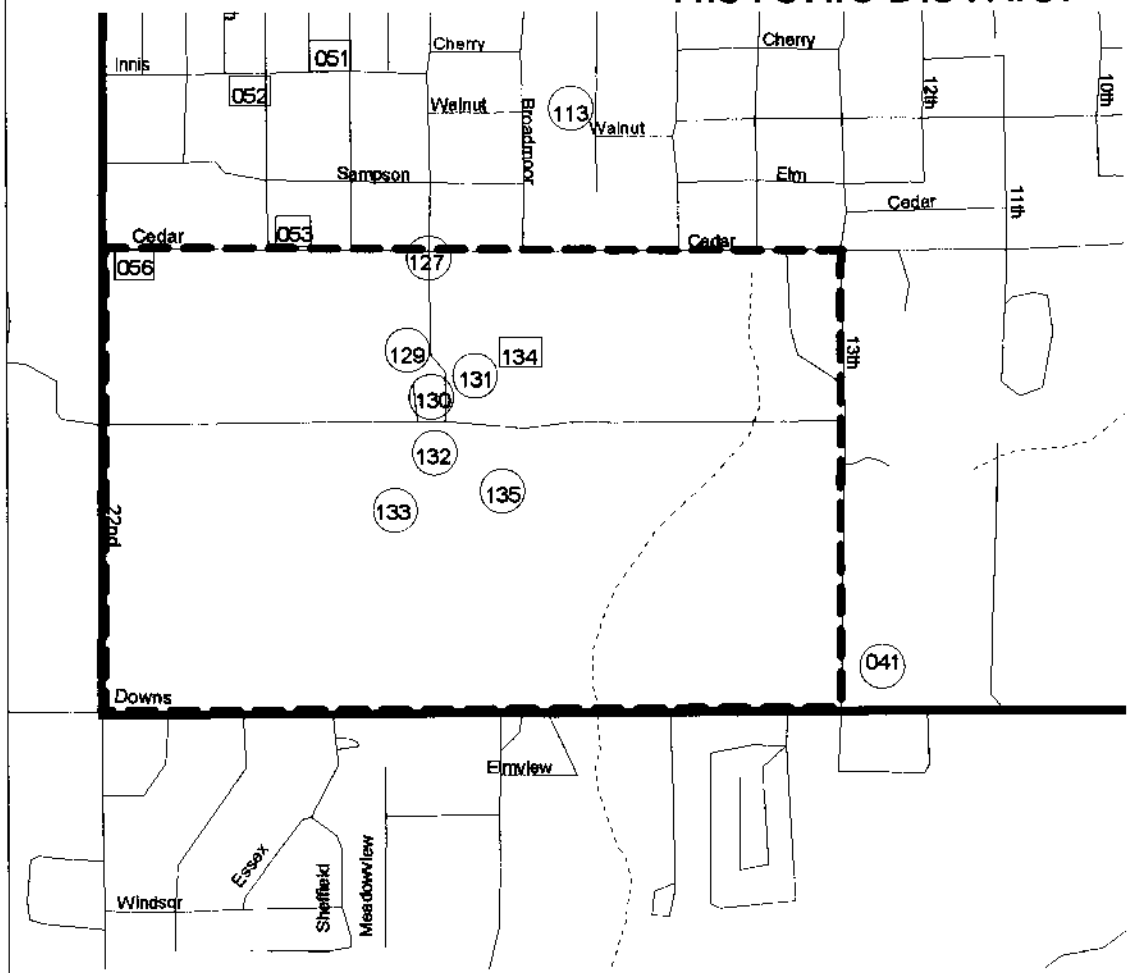
AREA E


093
016
Maple
8th
7th
Locust
012
009
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Maple
3rd
Locust
1st
2nd
Oak
4th
8th
Oak
5th
007
006
005
2nd
002
003
Cherry
Plank
004
017
013
4th
Cherry
058
Walnut
059
010
Walnut
Elm
Jim-Ben
103
122
Elm
Cedar
3rd
Bellview
120
Temple Houston
114
126
Hemlock
2nd
125
118
115
117
Willow
124
123
Spruce Park
Spruce
121
119
Ponderosa
Park
Juniper
Pinion
Lakeview
Trenton
122
4th
3rd
2nd
Redwood
116
WFS
DWFS
SURVEY BORDER
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W
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0.4 Miles

WOODWARD HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT



UNITED STATES FIELD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT



UNITED STATES FIELD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

STREAMS

STREETS

SURVEY BORDER

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ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report of the Architectural/Historic Reconnaissance Level Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Woodward. The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, an adjunct of the Department of History at Oklahoma State University, performed the survey between September 1, 1995 and August 31, 1996 under contract (40-95-10011.017) with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to: (1) identify and minimally document individual historic properties and potential districts which warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic places; (2) identify and characterize portions of the study area devoid of historic resources; and, (3) identify reference material useful for completing National Register nominations of properties deemed worthy of further study. To facilitate this entire process, a historic narrative of Woodward's development up to 1956 was also prepared. This narrative provides the context necessary to evaluate the historic significance, or meaning, of these properties.

The survey covered approximately the 1956 city limits of Woodward with the exception of the Stine-Bradbury House, which is already on the National Register of Historic Places. Crystal Beach Park, which already has properties on the National Register of Historic Places, was resurveyed to identify historic properties thus far overlooked by previous surveys. The study

area lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region #2 and consists of approximately three square miles (1160 acres). A total of 135 properties were minimally documented, of which 73 (54.1%) warrant further study for possible National Register inclusion. Most of those lie within the five potential National Register districts identified in the survey, the Woodward Historic Residential District, Woodward Historic Downtown District, the Crystal Beach Park District, the U.S. Field Station Historic District, and the Woodward Warehouse and Agricultural District. This report, together with the accompanying individual property files, should facilitate land-use management in the study area in a manner sensitive to its historic resources and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As Amended.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Woodward, located in northwestern Oklahoma, offers an interesting case study for preservation. As the site of the worst tornado to ever strike Oklahoma, Woodward offers a glance at a parallel community; pre-tornado and post-tornado Woodward. Woodward's development roughly parallels other Oklahoma towns but contrasts in that a large portion had to be rebuilt following the tornado of 1947.

Woodward rests on the eastern edge of the Southern Plains in a geographic region known as the Gypsum Hills. Before statehood in 1907, it lay in the western portion of the Cherokee Outlet. When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, the territorial seat of Woodward became the county seat of the revised, Woodward County. Woodward steadily became the major retail, industrial, and government center for the north western corner of Oklahoma.

Woodward, like many other towns across Oklahoma, owed its existence to the arrival of the railroad. In 1887, the Santa Fe Railroad built south from Kiowa, Kansas on its way west and built a depot below Devil's Gap, naming it Woodward after a railroad official. The Great Western cattle trail also known as the Dodge City Trail, came close to the new depot as it wound its way north. Soon, cattlemen were moving their entire ranching operations to the area to be closer to market and for the grass and water that was relatively available. By the time of the 1893 Land Run, Woodward boasted a hotel, roundhouse, coal and water storage facilities, a restaurant, a sixty-car siding and a depot.

Prior to the Land Run of 1893, the Cherokee Tribe was leasing the Outlet to the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association for $200,000 per year. However, when the United States government decided to open the Outlet for settlement, it bought the land for pennies-an-acre and forced the cattlemen to leave or reduce operations to land acquired by run.

At the time of statehood in 1907, Woodward had a population of 2,100 and was experiencing a steady growth rate. As the primary retail center for northwestern Oklahoma, Woodward expectantly grew in relation to the activities of the railroads and the farmers of the region. The addition of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad in 1912, increased the volume of rail service and likewise business activity. Woodward's growth rate averaged 1,000 people per decade with the greatest growth spurt coming in the 1980s, as the result of the oil boom experienced at that time.

Since its founding, Woodward's social and economic development relied heavily on its relationship with the surrounding area. As the county seat, it emerged as the major governmental and retail marketing center for the region. Access to two major railroads also established Woodward as an important agricultural processing and distribution center, especially for wheat, broomcorn, and cattle. The agricultural processing sector of Woodward, accordingly, grew adjacent to the tracks as did the warehouse and industrial district.

The petroleum industry, though limited in scope when

compared to other parts of the state, is an intricate part of Woodward's economy. The oil booms of the 1960s and 1980s had longterm effects on the community as additions were made to Woodward to accommodate the increased population that comes with booms. Presently, the petroleum industry in Woodward is concentrated on production service companies, and natural gas processing. Amoco, Marathon, and a host of service companies maintain offices in Woodward employing approximately 18.5% of the county's work force. Iodine retrieval and processing is also a contender in the local economy along with a Mutual of Omaha Insurance claims office that employs 150 people.

To most people in Woodward, their history is divided into two periods; pre-tornado and post-tornado Woodward. The physical difference between the surviving neighborhoods and ones that were rebuilt is glaringly obvious as you move westward through Woodward. Recent construction is even more noticeable as it is more commercial and not as personable as the older parts of town.

Woodward grew from a depot to a cow town and then into an important center for most economic activities in the northwestern corner of the Oklahoma. which are? The purpose of this Architectural\Historic Reconnaissance Level Survey of Certain Parts of Woodward attempts to link history with the extant historic resources. Many of the older resources date to the turn-of-century when Woodward was experiencing a an early growth period. Other possible district resources date from the 1930s as they are WPA projects. Consideration was given to resources that

survived the tornado of 1947 as well as resources that resulted from the rebuilding period. Other individual resources worthy of further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places were also identified. Large areas of the city, listed as Areas I-V, were documented despite being devoid of historic resources. Some individual resources found within these areas, were documented as possible individual resources as well as others that were identified for future consideration. In all those efforts, this project sought to facilitate the preservation of significant historic resources as Woodward continues to grow and expand.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION

This project's research design followed professional methodological standards, as well as the "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines" (Federal Register, 29 September 1983: 44716-44742). It intended for each step in the process, as much as possible, to build upon the results of the previous task, thus making for a time-and cost-efficient effort.

The initial phase centered on research into the history of Woodward. Accordingly, the development of a historic narrative focusing on the study area's past began immediately and was continually refined during the course of the project. This activity served two primary purposes. First it helped identify property types and specific historic properties which the survey might identify. Second, when applied with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, it facilitated the determination of a property's significance in relationship to the broad patterns of Ardmore's historic, archaeological, architectural, and engineering heritage. In short, it provided the link between a property as it exists today and the past which gives it meaning. This narrative is included primarily by the Graduate Assistant, W. Landon Young, under the principal investigator's supervision.

Before commencing the actual field survey, the Graduate Assistant was also trained for this phase of the project. This included familiarization with the Historic Preservation Resource

Identification
~~Inventory~~ Form; National Register Bulletin Twenty-Four: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A basis for Preservation Planning; National Register Bulletin Fifteen: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; the anticipated project products; and, various administrative details. At the time, the Graduate Assistant also conducted additional research in directories, Sanborn Maps, topographical maps, phone books, the files of the Woodward County Clerk's office, local histories, interviews, file footage, and other sources in an attempt to specify likely extant properties. Once the training and additional research were completed, the Graduate Assistant began field research. He sought to document representative properties in the study area which were at least forty years old. Documentation required completing a Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and photographs of the front and rear elevations of the properties involved. While performing these tasks, the Graduate Assistant also began making determinations of individual properties warranting further study for possible inclusion on the National Register. Five potential historic districts were also identified. Whenever possible, the surveyor complemented the existing research with information from oral interviews with local citizens and material available locally. All this research enabled completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form as thoroughly as possible. The Graduate Assistant finished this phase of the project in a three month period typically working at week long intervals in Woodward

and then returning to Stillwater to record the results. Two day long trips were required for photo re-taking and some additional research at the county courthouse.

Even while the field work progressed, preparation of the photodocumentation began. As rolls of film were completed they were processed by the Oklahoma State University Audio Visual into contact sheets. From the contact sheets, project personnel determined which exposures needed to be processed into 5"X 7" black-and-white glossy prints.

The final phase of the project entailed compiling the survey data into its final form. This included final revisions of the Identification Forms, specifically designating individual properties and districts potentially eligible for the National Register, identifying areas devoid of historic properties, preparing maps, compiling individual property files, and composing the final report.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Following the guidelines set forth in R.F.P. #40-93-80052.021, this project sought to fulfill the following objectives.

The first was to identify with the study area those individual properties and districts, which on the basis of age (at least forty years old) and retention of integrity, warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This time frame enables the State Historic Preservation Office to manage more efficiently those resources which may become eligible for the National Register within the next decade. This process also included determining representative property types in the study area, and re-documenting properties in the study area already listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, but not listed on the National Register. The identification of these resources involved minimal documentation in accordance to State Historic Preservation Office requirements--completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property and photodocumentaion of its primary elevations. From this data, and drawing upon information from the historic narrative prepared in conjunction with this project, preliminary determinations of eligibility were made for each property. The justifications for these determinations are found on the individual Historic Preservation Identification Forms for each property on file with the Oklahoma

State Historic Preservation Office and in the thumbnail sketches for those properties elsewhere in this report.

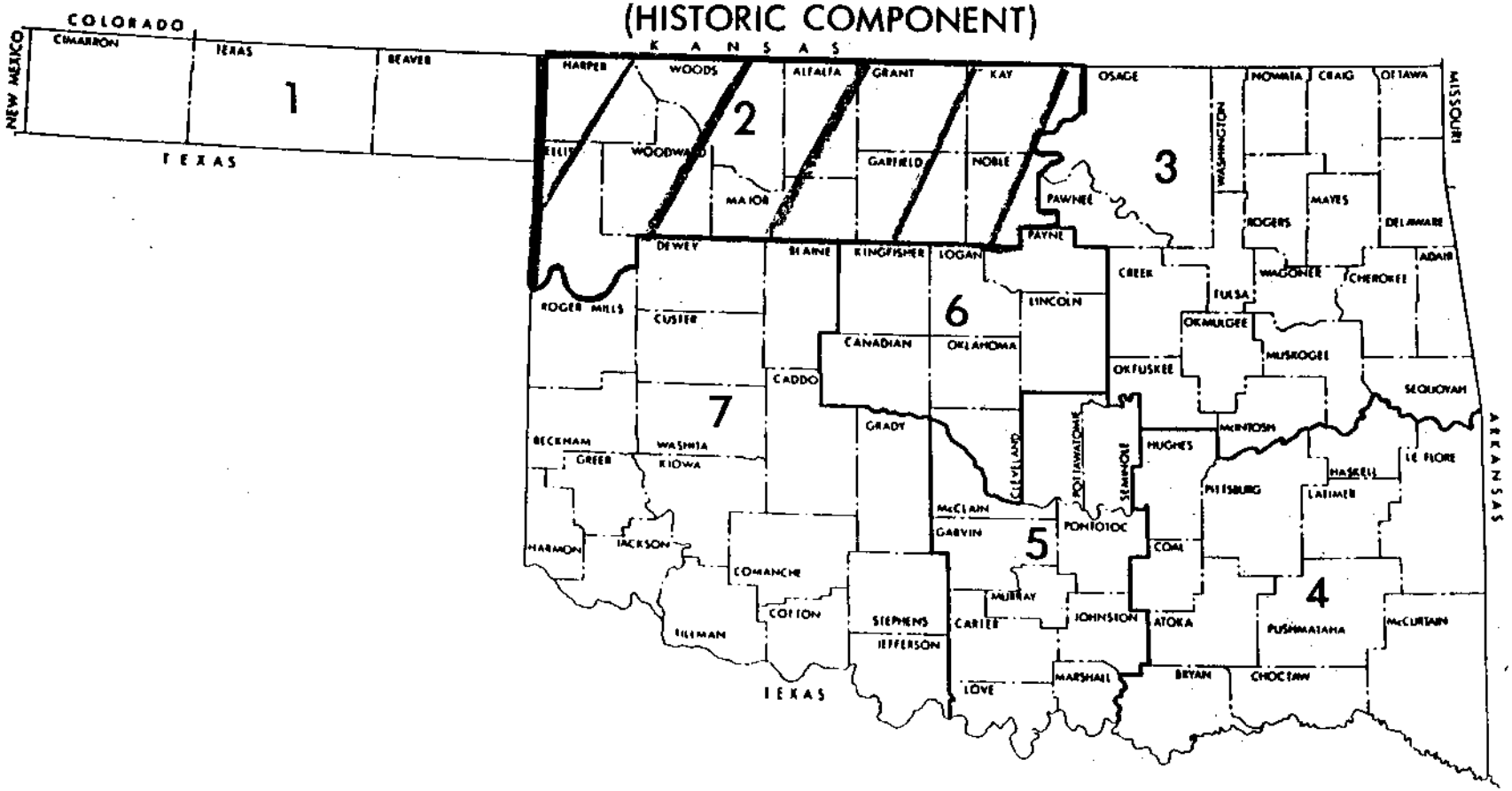
Fulfillment of this first objective allowed for completion of the second. This involved the identification and characterization of properties documented during the survey deemed ineligible for the National Register and, therefore, not worthy of further study. The justification for a property's exclusion were based primarily on the loss of historic integrity, no known historical associations, a lack of singularity, age, or its status as a non-contributing resource in a potential National Register district. Again, individual determinations and their justification are found on the pertinent Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms. This process also facilitated the identification of sections of the study area devoid of historic industrial related resources. These areas are described in thumbnail sketches in another section of this report.

A third major objective concerned the identification of reference materials required to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and the potential districts deemed worthy of future study. Many of these sources were noted while preparing the historic narrative. Others came to light during the course of this survey. An annotated bibliography of these materials comprises a separate section of this report.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area for this survey consisted of approximately the 1956 city limits of Woodward, Oklahoma. Covering approximately 3 square miles (1160 acres), the study area lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region II. Maps depicting both the management region and study area follows.

MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS (HISTORIC COMPONENT)



KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED

During the field work, representative examples of the property types described below were identified and documented. By definition, property types share similar physical or associative characteristics. The property types defined for this project concentrate on their shared associative, or functional qualities. The designations essentially follow the various general categories and corresponding functions of property used in completing National Register of Historic Places forms. This should enable easy identification of all resources of the same property type by manipulation of the "Historic Function" field once the data on the Historic Preservation Resources Identification Form has been entered into the State Historic Preservation Office's collective data base.

Commercial Properties

Woodward's historic downtown business district spans Main Avenue from First Street to Twelfth Street. It contains the typical assortment of retail establishments, banks, hotels, specialty stores, and filling stations.

As expected, examples of commercial style architecture, especially one-and two-part vertical block buildings are located in downtown Woodward. Some of these have been altered with new first floor retail treatments, metal siding, and ceramic tile, thereby compromising their historical integrity. However, enough

retain their integrity that the downtown area warrants further study. The 800 block of Main Avenue was nominated for the National Register in the early 1980s, but failed inclusion to the Register due to loss of integrity. Since the period of that failed nomination, a Main Street USA Program has been implemented in Woodward and several of the downtown properties have been renovated to their original styles and configurations. It is the opinion, of the Graduate Assistance, that the downtown area deserves further study at this time.

Residential Properties

Residential additions platted and developed between 1894 and 1935 comprise most of the study area. Therefore, the survey expected to encounter houses manifesting architectural styles most commonly employed on the Southern Plains during this period. Architectural styles encountered in this area include; Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Craftsman, Prairie, Colonial Revival, and National. The predominant cladding in this area is ~~clapboard~~ weatherboard followed closely by stucco. The survey also anticipated that the oldest houses would be found in the Original Woodward, East Woodward, and the Garvey-Marum Additions. The remainder of the area reflects the chronological development of Woodward's neighborhoods as they expanded from east to west. The neighborhoods located on the western edge of the proposed Woodward Historic Residential District were destroyed by the tornado of 1947 but have since been rebuilt.

The predominant style in this part of the study area is Ranch and Split-Level with an intermingling of eclectic style, older homes that survived the tornado, and some commercial properties located along Oklahoma Avenue.

The survey identified a wide variety of domestic architecture. Surprisingly, Craftsman Bungalows do not dominate the neighborhoods as is the case in many Oklahoma communities that developed at this time. Rather, there is a mix of styles usually relating to the period of construction and location within the area. The survey did identify one potential residential historic district tentatively known as the Woodward Historic Residential District. The potential district adjoins the potential downtown district on the east and south and is bounded roughly on the west by the old "Katy" grade, approximately Twelfth Street. It also shares a partial boundary with the Crystal Beach Park District which already contains properties on the National Register.

Industrial Properties

Woodward's intersection by two railroads, the Santa Fe and the "Katy", made it possible for Woodward to grow into a major regional wholesaling, distribution, and agricultural processing center. The survey, therefore, expected to encounter examples of utilitarian industrial architecture along the railroad right-of-ways. These would typically have but not limited to, characteristic massive scale, simple rectangular shaping, and

little decorative detail.

The survey did identify and document a number of such properties. Many of these are most directly related to Woodward's role as a regional processing and distribution center for agricultural commodities. Industrial properties documented by the survey include the Coca-Cola Building, Johnson Grain Elevators, the Goodyear Tire building, the Woodward produce Building.

Government Properties

As Woodward serves as the seat of Woodward County, it was expected that a courthouse, jail, and other county facilities would be found. The survey also expected to find such city government related properties as a city hall, police station, and fire station.

The survey did locate a county courthouse, constructed by the WPA, a city hall, police station and fire station all of which are part of a complex of buildings centered around the historic Convention Hall and old American Legion Building, also a WPA project. Only the county courthouse is considered worthy of further study as it retains its integrity, whereas, the Convention Hall complex does not. Also located and documented, was the United States Department of Agriculture's Field research Station. The station, established in 1913, has been ~~entered~~ identified into the survey as a potential historic district based on its unique role in Woodward's development, and the retention of its

architectural integrity.

Transportation Properties

Transportation has played a major role in Woodward's development. Woodward enjoyed major railroad access as early as 1887 and owes its existence to the Santa Fe Railroad. There are two extant depots in Woodward but neither is listed on the National Register. The Santa Fe Depot has been included in the potential Woodward Warehouse and Agricultural District as it is identified with this part of town and the "Katy" Depot is included in the potential Woodward Downtown Historic District as it located on Main Avenue. The survey revealed that Woodward never had an interurban line.

Health Care Properties

Woodward has a long track record of health care facilities so the survey expected to find related properties. Four hospitals have operated in Woodward over the last ninety years, two of which still exist. The Second Woodward General Hospital, located at the corner of Fourth street and Locust Avenue, played a major role in the aftermath of the 1947 tornado, as the primary care provider for victims. Though it has fallen into disuse, the hospital is included in this survey as part of the Potential Woodward Historic Residential District and as an individual property for further study. The New Woodward Hospital is not included in this survey due to age and extensive additions.

Education Properties

The survey expected to locate and document a large number of education-related properties. Research indicated that Woodward continually erected public schools during the period studied. The survey documented a number of the city's schools built prior to 1954. Examples of note are: the old Woodward High School, the old gymnasium, Madison, Horace Mann, Westwood, and Oak Park Elementary Schools, the Fifth and Sixth Grade School Building, and the old athletic field. The tornado of 1947 destroyed the most historic school building known as "Old Central."

Religious Properties

The survey fully expected to encounter a large number of churches throughout the study area. The architectural styles were expected to be as diverse as the denominations present. The styles ranged from simple one-room sanctuaries to nearly monumental examples of religious construction.

The survey identified and documented a few churches warranting further study for possible National Register listing. These include the First Presbyterian Church, the Apostolic Church, and the United Brethren Church. The Catholic Church, located on Oklahoma Avenue, was of too recent construction to include at this time but is possibly eligible in the future. Many of the older church buildings were heavily damaged or destroyed by the tornado of 1947. Some congregations such as the First Baptist Church, have moved to new facilities outside of the

study area. The First Christian Church and the First Methodist Church have been extensively altered to the point of being ineligible for further study.

Social Properties

Social properties include meeting halls, clubhouses, and buildings hosting civic organizations. It was expected that several of these properties would be found. Many fraternal organizations such as the Elks, Odd Fellows, American Legion, and the Masons have long histories in Woodward. It was also likely that a Carnegie Library building was located in Woodward.

As expected, there is a Carnegie Library building located next to the Convention Hall on Oklahoma Avenue, that is recommended for further study. The Masonic Building on Main Avenue has also been singled out for further study as has the second American Legion Hut. The first American Legion Building located next to the Convention Hall, was a WPA project but has been extensively altered and is no longer used by the American Legion.

Recreational/Cultural Properties

Recreational and cultural properties serve as physical links to how people spent their leisure time. Initial research indicated that Woodward has such leisure resources as an Opera House, theaters, parks, and sports facilities. Accordingly, the survey expected to locate and document a variety of recreational

and cultural properties.

Recreational and cultural properties recorded by the survey include: the Woodward Theater, the Crystal Beach Racetrack and Rodeo Arena, Crystal Beach Lake, the Woodward Municipal Golf Course, and the Crystal Beach Ballpark. All of the Crystal Beach resources were WPA projects except for the ballpark.

Public Works Properties

Woodward was chosen as a depot site by the Santa Fe railroad because of its relative proximity to ample water sources. The North Canadian River is the northern boundary of the city limits and roughly parallels the track bed of the Santa Fe. An artesian well located at the southeastern edge of Crystal Beach Park was widely used by cattlemen and early residents as a water supply. later the Crystal Beach Lake was created by building an impound dam to the north of the artesian well. The primary water supply for Woodward is the Fort Supply Lake, northwest of town. No water towers older than forty years were located.

Automobile-Related Properties

As the automobile became increasingly important to American society, more facilities, related to the automobile, came into existence. The survey expected to find filling stations, drive-in restaurants, motor courts, motels, and garages. Several excellent examples of filling stations were located by the survey such as the Petersen design Phillips 66 station, the old

Studenbaker Dealership and filling station and the Sinclair filling station all located along Main Avenuer with corner acces.

As the most significant urban center for the immediate northwestern Oklahoma area, Woodward has always been a crossroads. First the railroads intersected Woodward and then U.S. Highways 270 and 412 likewise crossed in Woodward providing ample access to the town and the region. As indicated several filling stations were documented in Woodward but no motor courts, drive-in restaurants, or motels.

PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND DOCUMENTED

The following is a list of all properties documented within the study area regardless of whether or not they warrant further study. Documentation of each property consisted of completing the Historic Reservation resource Inventory Form and the photodocumentation of its primary elevations. The photographs were developed as 5"X7" black and white glossy prints.

The list includes the name of the property, its address or location, map coordinate, and index numbers for the location of its negatives. The map coordinate refers to the number assigned that property so that it can be easily located on the maps which follow the list. The index number identifies the roll number for the photodocumentation. The acronym "WWS" refers to Woodward, the focus of the survey, and the final series of numbers refers to the exposure number. Thus, the designation, "1 WWS 19, 20" refers to film roll 1 and exposures 19, 20 as the photodocumentation for that property. All negatives and contact sheets have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in clear, archival holders. Each holder is identified by the roll number and project acronym. A separate index also accompanies the negatives and contact sheets.

The square map coordinates indicate those properties determined as not warranting further study for possible national Register inclusion. Those deemed worthy of National register consideration have been enclosed with a circle. For ease of

presentation, the study area has been divided into several portions. A map for each was prepared, and a base map and key serves as a guide to these section maps, which appear at the end of the list.

The properties listed were identified, first, by driving through the entire study area. During this process, areas devoid of historic resources were determined, as were individual properties and potential districts eligible for the National Register. Those areas believed lacking in historic resources were driven through again. Potentially eligible individual properties and districts were walked through and information gathered.

All Properties Documented

Resource Name: Address: Photograph:	Map Coordinate:
APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH 1ST STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE (NW CORNER) 6 WWS 9; 13 WWS 20	001
RESIDENCE 1505 1ST STREET 6 WWS 10, 11	002
I-HOUSE 1612 1ST STREET 13 WWS 22, 23	003
HORACE MANN ELEMENTARY 1610 2ND STREET 6 WWS 13, 14	004
RESIDENCE 1422 3RD STREET 4 WWS 23; 13 WWS 21	005
RESIDENCE 1703 3RD STREET 6 WWS 17, 18	006
RESIDENCE 1501 4TH STREET 6 WWS 19, 20	007
SECOND WOODWARD GENERAL HOSPITAL 1506 4TH STREET 4 WWS 16; 5 WWS 19	008
RESIDENCE 1403 5TH STREET 6 WWS 21, 22	009
RESIDENCE 1704 5TH STREET 11 WWS 23, 24	010
RESIDENCE 523 6TH STREET 10 WWS 11, 12	011
RESIDENCE	

1421 6TH STREET
14 WWS 17, 18 012

RESIDENCE
6TH STREET AND CHERRY AVENUE (NE CORNER)
3 WWS 36, 36A 013

GOODYEAR TIRE SHOP
6TH STREET AND KANSAS STREET (NW CORNER)
3 WWS 19, 20 014

RESIDENCE
521 7TH STREET
10 WWS 9, 10 015

RESIDENCE
1321 7TH STREET
016

RESIDENCE
1603 7TH STREET
6 WWS 23, 24 017

RESIDENCE
304 8TH STREET
5 WWS 22, 23 018

WISE AND SONS CREAMERY
1007 8TH STREET
12 WWS 2, 3 019

AMERICAN LEGION HUT
1111 8TH STREET
4 WWS 2, 3 020

CONVENTION HALL
1219 8TH STREET
4 WWS 12; 5 WWS 3 021

RESIDENCE
1919 8TH STREET
12 WWS 5; 14 WWS 16 022

MODERNE BUILDING
8TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (NE CORNER)
3 WWS 21, 22 023

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
8TH STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE
4 WWS 13, 14 024

WOODWARD COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTER

1009 9TH STREET
2 WWS 23; 5 WWS 6 025

BOYLE BUILDING
1114-1122 9TH STREET
11 WWS 5, 6 026

5TH AND 6TH GRADE SCHOOL
9TH STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE
7 WWS 11, 12 027

OLD WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL
9TH STREET AND OAK AVENUE (NW CORNER)
3 WWS 34, 35 028

COCA COLA BUILDING
9TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (NW CORNER)
3 WWS 7, 8 029

JOHNSON GRAIN ELEVATORS
9TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (SW CORNER)
3 WWS 6; 13 WWS 8 030

WOODWARD AMERICAN LEGION HDQT. BUILDING
9TH STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE (CENTRAL PARK)
4 WWS 2, 3 031

WOODWARD P.S. BOARD OF EDUC. AND ADMIN.
1023 10TH STREET
1 WWS 11; 5 WWS 9 032

CHADWICK APARTMENT BUILDING
1309 10TH STREET
3 WWS 31; 5 WWS 12 033

AT AND SF DEPOT
10TH STREET AND KANSAS STREET
3 WWS 24; 5 WWS 7 034

OLD HIGHSCHOOL GYM
10TH STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE
7 WWS 9, 10 035

WPA ATHLETIC FIELD ENTRANCE
10TH STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE
7 WWS 9; 13 WWS 15 036

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN
10TH STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE (NW CORNER)
9 WWS 18, 19 037

ECONOMART

10TH STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE (SW CORNER)
9 WWS 16, 17 038

WOODWARD GRAIN ELEVATOR (COOP ASSOC.)
11TH STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE
5 WWS 15, 16 039

RESIDENCE
1320 13TH STREET
9 WWS 4, 5 040

NEW WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL
13TH STREET AND DOWNS AVENUE
7 WWS 17, 18 041

RESIDENCE
607 14TH STREET
12 WWS 12, 13 042

RESIDENCE
809 14TH STREET
12 WWS 19, 20 043

RESIDENCE
601 15TH STREET
10 WWS 4, 5 044

RESIDENCE
1402 15TH STREET
8 WWS 25; 9 WWS 3 045

RESIDENCE
1702 15TH STREET
8 WWS 19, 20 046

OAK PARK GRADE SCHOOL
15TH STREET AND OAK AVENUE
7 WWS 15, 16 047

RESIDENCE
303 16TH STREET
9 WWS 22, 23 048

RESIDENCE
1303 17TH STREET
9 WWS 14, 15 049

MEDWEST PHYSICIANS BUILDING
908 19TH STREET
7 WWS 21, 22 050

RESIDENCE

1723 19TH STREET
9 WWS 10, 11 051

RESIDENCE
1903 20TH STREET
12 WWS 14; 13 WWS 12 052

RESIDENCE
20TH STREET AND CEDAR AVENUE
9 WWS 12, 13 053

RESIDENCE
902 21ST STREET
10 WWS 2, 3 054

TOTAL WORKOUT GYN
617 22ND STREET
9 WWS 24, 25 055

CEDAR HEIGHTS GRADE SCHOOL
22ND STREET AND CEDAR AVENUE
7 WWS 13, 14 056

STRIP MALL
22ND STREET AND OKLAHOMA AVENUE
12 WWS 15, 16 057

RESIDENCE
102 EAST CHERRY AVENUE
6 WWS 15, 16 058

RESIDENCE
221 EAST CHERRY AVENUE
6 WWS 6, 7 059

MADISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
813 MADISON AVENUE
3 WWS 9, 10 060

LIONS PARK
MADISON AVENUE
10 WWS 8; 13 WWS 11 061

SINCLAIR STATION-WOODWARD RADIATOR SERVICE
524 MAIN AVENUE
14 WWS 13, 14 062

CLARK ELECTRIC
612 MAIN AVENUE
11 WWS 25; 13 WWS 3 063

FENIMORE HARDWARE AND GIFTS

701 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 15, 16 064

SNOW BUILDING
704 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 24A; 2 WWS 20 065

HOPKINS SHOE MART
719 MAIN AVENUE
13 WWS 4, 5 066

BANK IV
722 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 24; 2 WWS 19 067

THE GAZEBO
801 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 3; 4 WWS 4 068

THE CRAFT MALL
803 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 4; 4 WWS 5 069

MILLER AND CO.
804 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 23; 2 WWS 18 070

J. C. PENNEY CATALOG STORE
805 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 5; 5 WWS 4 071

CARRIAGE HOUSE CLOTHES
806 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 22; 2 WWS 17 072

MAURICE'S
808 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 21; 2 WWS 16 073

GERLACH-HOPKINS MERCANTILE
809 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 6; 4 WWS 6 074

TREGO BUILDING
810 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 20; 2 WWS 15 075

BUXTON ACCOUNTS MANAGEMENT
812 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 19; 2 WWS 14 076

MARTINSON'S GROCERY

814 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 18; 2 WWS 13 077

SHARPE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
815 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 9; 4 WWS 8 078

BOEHM BUILDING
816 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 17; 2 WWS 12 079

AF AND AM (MASONIC) LODGE BUILDING
817 AND 819 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 7; 5 WWS 5 080

WOODWARD THEATER
818 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 16; 2 WWS 11 081

GOETZINGER ABSTRACT BUILDING
820 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 15; 2 WWS 10 082

OLIVER'S
821 MAIN AVENUE
13 WWS 6, 7 083

FROST'S (MR. D'S)
823 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 8; 4 WWS 10 084

MANSOURS RESTAURANT-RIZLEY LAW
922-924 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 24; 11 WWS 4 085

KING HOTEL, PET SHOP
1012-1016 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 22, 23 086

CREATIVE EYEWEAR
1015 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 21; 11 WWS 3 087

CHICKEN ROSCOE'S
1023 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 9, 10 088

PHILLIPS FILLING STATION
1102 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 7, 8 089

KATY DEPOT

1123 MAIN AVENUE
3 WWS 27, 28 090

DRESSEN TV BUILDING
1321 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 3, 4 091

WOODWARD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1600 MAIN AVENUE
3 WWS 25; 5 WWS 10 092

1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
721 OKLAHOMA AVENUE
12 WWS 6, 7 093

GRAIN ELEVATOR
810 SANTA FE AVENUE
13 WWS 9, 10 094

POPE DISTRIBUTING
810 SANTA FE AVENUE
10 WWS 19, 20 095

RESIDENCE
2004 SANTA FE AVENUE
7 WWS 23, 24 096

RESIDENCE
400 TEXAS AVENUE
12 WWS 8, 11 097

RESIDENCE
423 TEXAS AVENUE
10 WWS 13, 14 098

RESIDENCE
600 TEXAS AVENUE
12 WWS 9, 10 099

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
923 TEXAS AVENUE
1 WWS 13, 14 100

THE HOLIDAY INN
1025 TEXAS AVENUE
9 WWS 6, 7 101

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE
1101 TEXAS AVENUE
9 WWS 8, 9 102

RESIDENCE

721 WALNUT AVENUE
7 WWS 3, 4 103

PARKS MANOR APARTMENTS
WASHINGTON AVENUE
10 WWS 6, 7 104

RESIDENCE
1221 WEBSTER AVENUE
12 WWS 17, 18 105

PLAINS INDIANS AND PIONEER MUSEUM
2009 WILLIAMS AVENUE
7 WWS 5, 6 106

POST OFFICE
2020 WILLIAMS AVENUE
7 WWS 7, 8 107

JONES HOUSE
1323 KANSAS STREET
13 WWS 18, 19 108

I.O.O.F.
1417 KANSAS STREET
9 WWS 20, 21 109

WESTWOOD GRADE SCHOOL
1901 KANSAS STREET
7 WWS 19, 20 110

WILLIAM'S HOUSE
1601 BROADMOOR DRIVE
8 WWS 21, 22 111

FISHER HOUSE
1501 HILLCREST DRIVE
8 WWS 23, 24 112

ART MODERNE HOUSE
1609 HILLCREST DRIVE
3 WWS 16; 13 WWS 17 113

FULLER BALL PARK
TEMPLE HOUSTON DRIVE
3 WWS 18; 14 WWS 9 114

WPA CRYSTAL BEACH ENTRANCE AND WALL
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
6 WWS 3, 5 115

ARTESIAN WELL

CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
5 WWS 2; 14 WWS 8 116

CRYSTAL BEACH RACE TRACK
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 12, 22 117

DAM IMPOUND
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 19; 14 WWS 7 118

DEDICATION PLAQUE 1931
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 20; 14 WWS 4 119

DRAINAGE DITCH
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 13; 14 WWS 6 120

FAIRBARNS
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
6 WWS 2; 121

GOLF COURSE
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 21; 14 WWS 3 122

NEW PAVILLION
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 14; 14 WWS 5 123

OSU EXTENSION BUILDING
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
7 WWS 25; 14 WWS 2 124

RODEO GRANDSTAND-CRYSTAL BEACH STADIUM
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
3 WWS 2, 3 125

TENNIS COURTS
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 9, 10 126

ENTRANCE TO FIELD STATION
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 5; 13 WWS 13 127

RESIDENCE #1
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 3, 4 128

RESIDENCE #2

US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 16, 17 129

BUILDING #6
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 15, 18 130

BUILDING #7
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 6, 7 131

BUILDING #8
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 11, 12 132

BUILDING #11
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 13, 14 133

BUILDING #54
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 8, 9 134

TEST PLOTS
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 10; 13 WWS 14 135

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES: INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

The following offers brief sketches of both individual properties and districts which warrant further study for possible National Register nomination. As such, it is recommended that these receive an intensive level survey in the future.

National Register eligibility rests on two major determinants, both of which need to be present. First, the property must have integrity. Basically, this involves being in the same location, being of the same materials, and appearing essentially the same as it did at the time during which it was historically important. The second factor is significance. National Register significance is applied in accordance to four major criteria-- association with historically significant events or trends (Criterion A); association with historically significant persons (Criterion B); architectural significance, usually defined as a particularly good example of a style or the work of a master architect (Criterion C); and, the likelihood of property yielding information in the future, typically applied to archeological properties (Criterion D).

In the lists that follow, emphasis is placed on explaining how significance of the property warrants its further study for National Register eligibility and under which criterion or, in some cases, criteria. Districts deemed eligible for further consideration in Woodward, were selected by using the time period

of 1887 to 1956 as a framework. The tornado of 1947 marks the most significant transitional phase in Woodward's history since most of two-hundred residential blocks were destroyed and much of the downtown badly damaged. The districts, for the most part, cannot be selected for further consideration based on visual cohesiveness but rather on the street-by-street transitions from one style and phase of architecture to another. These district are significant because they represent Woodward's initial growth phase, post tornado regeneration, and early 1950s urban development.

WOODWARD HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

HISTORY

The Woodward Historic Residential District is significant as an example of a residential neighborhood developed between 1893 and 1940. The district is additionally significant because of the rebuilding that occurred on the western edge of the district following the tornado of 1947. The district consists mainly of the Garvey-Marum Addition with portions of the East Woodward Addition, and the College Addition comprising the balance of the area.

Woodward began as a depot for the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1886 and soon became an important stopover for the railroad as well as for cattle drives heading to Dodge City, Kansas. The small community grew to cater the needs of men working on the line and driving cattle. By the time Woodward was settled by land run on 16 September 1893, there was already a large freight and passenger depot, a five-stall roundhouse, a coal chute, a water tank, and a two-story hotel with a restaurant. Many Texas cattlemen took advantage of Woodward's location and accommodations on the Dodge City Trail and subsequently moved their ranching operations from Texas to the Cherokee Outlet. All of the early buildings from this period in Woodward's development are gone but the legacy of the railroad and the cattle ranch survives along the tracks that angle across town from east to northwest.

The northern portion of the Woodward Historic Residential District adjoins the A.T.&S.F. tracks between First Street and Seventh Street as it crosses through the northeast part of town. The first depot, most early homes, and the original downtown, were built in this area often referred to as Old Denver because of the significant number of Denverites who left Colorado to settle here. Woodward grew from east to west along the tracks and south towards present day Crystal Beach Park. The homes in the district reflect the predominant architectural styles of the period: Victorian, National Folk, Tudor, and Bungalow. This area has always been considered a middle-income neighborhood and is currently experiencing a revitalization period as young couples use these homes as starter homes. Also, renewed interest in the history of Woodward has stimulated home improvements and renovations in the area.

The district is comprised of three additions; East Woodward, the Garvey-Marum, and the College Addition. The Garvey-Marum Addition is the nucleus of the district with East Woodward on the north boundary and the College Addition on the west boundary. Despite East Woodward's significant early role in Woodward's development, it was not officially platted until 1910. The Garvey-Marum Addition is actually divided into three parts each with a separate plat date. The first Garvey-Marum Addition was dedicated in 1899, the second was in 1905, and the third was in 1906. The College Addition was dedicated in four parts the first in 1910, the second, Block 2, in 1911, the third, block 24, in

1922, and the fourth, Block 40, is not recorded. By the mid-1930s, nearly all development in the district was complete with the exception of replacement construction that occurred following the tornado of 1947. All reconstruction in the district occurred from Ninth Street west toward the Katy grade and north toward Oklahoma Avenue.

DESCRIPTION

The Woodward Historic Residential District is characterized by average width streets lined with cottonwood, locust, and elm trees that were planted by founding citizens not long after the 1893 land run. Some of the streets and sidewalks were constructed by the W.P.A. in the 1930s as well as the large drainage ditch that is roughly the southern boundary of this district. The oldest homes in the area are noted by their position in the middle of a quarter block. Lots were not created from the residential blocks rather the blocks were divided into quarters and sold in this form. Later lots were created at the discretion of the owner resulting in unusual allotments and sizes. As the district progresses toward the west lots become more evident and conventional land divisions occur. Along Eighth Street some of the yards have retaining walls of stone, brick and/or masonry blocks covered with stucco. Home styles range from Folk Victorians in the eastern area to Tudor cottages on the west with various styles scattered throughout. The district is

bordered on the east by dilapidated houses and mobile homes, on the south by open fields and new construction, on the west by the abandoned Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad grade, and on the north by the A.T. and S.F. Railroad tracks.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of this district are as follows: beginning at the intersection of Kansas Avenue and First Street and continuing south along First Street to Elm Avenue thence west to Third Street, north to Walnut Avenue, west to Seventh Street, south to Elm Avenue, west to the Katy grade bed, north to Oklahoma Avenue, east to Seventh Street, north to Kansas Avenue, and east to beginning intersection of Kansas Avenue and First Street. These boundaries in no instance include both sides of said streets or avenues with the exception of that part of the boundary north along Third Street, west along Walnut Avenue, south along Seventh Street, and west to the Katy grade.

Oklahoma Avenue which is also U.S. Highway 412 and Ninth Street which is U.S. Highway 270 run through the district on the north and west sides and provide access to the district. Oklahoma Avenue was recently widened to facilitate traffic flow resulting in the removal and or demolition of some of Woodward's oldest homes. The avenue does create a wide berth through the northern end of the district but does not totally obscure this area from the main body of the district.

ARCHITECTURE

The Woodward Historic Residential District is visually cohesive on a street-by-street basis as Woodward's residential development is effectively marked by the differing designs that are customarily associated with particular periods of architectural styles. As the district progresses from east to west, the advance of style is easily noticeable from street to street. There is not one dominant style in the district as bungalows, Queen Annes, pyramids, Folk Victorians, and Tudor cottages intermingle on some streets and may occasionally dominant several blocks on another.

One common factor in buildings throughout Woodward is the use of stucco as an exterior cladding. Bungalows as well as all other styles present in Woodward share the common characteristic of stucco. This is apparently indicative of southwestern influences on building styles rather than the typical ~~wood clapboard~~ weatherboard cladding typical of Oklahoma towns from this period.

Since most of the early families of wealth built their homes along Texas Avenue and eventually Hillcrest Boulevard, this residential area does not have a prominent home. However, there are many good examples of Queen Annes, ~~and~~ Folk Victorians and even a mission style hacienda in this neighborhood, all of which contribute to the historical and architectural character of Woodward.

In 1911, three ward schools were built in Woodward to

compliment the extant high school and junior high. The Horace Mann Elementary School, located at First and Locust is the only one of the ward schools included in this district along with the old high school and junior high buildings and their related school facilities. The City of Woodward adopted a neighborhood ward school plan around 1910 and have maintained that system to the present. Despite a new high school on the southern edge of the city, the school grounds located on Ninth Street between Oak Avenue and Locust Avenue retain their initial function of hub for school activities. The ward schools with the addition of Oak Park, Cedar Heights, and Highland Park schools, continue a tradition of neighborhood pride and excellence in education. The old high school, Horace Mann Elementary, and Madison Park Elementary are all of the Late Gothic Revival style. Horace Mann Elementary has been altered beyond recognition and therefore is not a contributing resource. Madison Park has maintained integrity but is not within the boundaries of the proposed district and will be recommended for individual status. The old high school building, despite additions to the rear elevation, and the present Fifth and Sixth Grade School, built in 1947, are contributing resources to the district. The presence of the school buildings in the neighborhoods influenced the landscape and occasionally the building styles of the homes. The Tudor cottages that line Eighth and Ninth Streets are built from the same type of brick as was used on the school buildings. Additionally, the Earlwick and Chadwick Apartment buildings are

just one block behind the old high school and are also clad in the same type of brick.

Approximately 50 percent of the buildings in the district retain their original cladding of ~~wood clapboard~~ weatherboard, brick, or stucco. Another 25 percent are clad in new materials that mimic the original material or are in a state of being restored.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Many of the noncontributing resources in the district are due to alterations, new construction, and dilapidation. There are a few modern intrusions such as ranch style houses and mobile homes but the majority of resources contribute to the historic character of this neighborhood district. The only commercial intrusions occur along Oklahoma Avenue and its intersection with Ninth Street and east at the intersection with First Street. Approximately 65 percent of the resources contribute to the historic integrity of the district

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Woodward Historic Residential District appears to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the area's visual cohesiveness and integrity of historic properties. It is recommended that the district be intensively surveyed and a nomination to the National Register be

prepared.

Resource Name: Address: Photograph:	Map Coordinate:
APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH 1ST STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE (NW CORNER) 6 WWS 9; 13 WWS 20	001
RESIDENCE 1505 1ST STREET 6 WWS 10, 11	002
I-HOUSE 1612 1ST STREET 13 WWS 22, 23	003
HORACE MANN ELEMENTARY 1610 2ND STREET 6 WWS 13, 14	004
RESIDENCE 1422 3RD STREET 4 WWS 23; 13 WWS 21	005
RESIDENCE 1703 3RD STREET 6 WWS 17, 18	006
RESIDENCE 1501 4TH STREET 6 WWS 19, 20	007
SECOND WOODWARD GENERAL HOSPITAL 1506 4TH STREET 4 WWS 16; 5 WWS 19	008
RESIDENCE 1403 5TH STREET 6 WWS 21, 22	009
RESIDENCE 1704 5TH STREET 11 WWS 23, 24	010
RESIDENCE 1421 6TH STREET 14 WWS 17, 18	012
RESIDENCE	

6TH STREET AND CHERRY AVENUE (NE CORNER) 3 WWS 36, 36A	013
RESIDENCE 1321 7TH STREET	016
RESIDENCE 1603 7TH STREET 6 WWS 23, 24	017
RESIDENCE 1919 8TH STREET 12 WWS 5; 14 WWS 16	022
5TH AND 6TH GRADE SCHOOL 9TH STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE 7 WWS 11, 12	027
CHADWICK APARTMENT BUILDING 1309 10TH STREET 3 WWS 31; 5 WWS 12	033
OLD HIGHSCHOOL GYM 10TH STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE 7 WWS 9, 10	035
WPA ATHLETIC FIELD ENTRANCE 10TH STREET AND LOCUST AVENUE 7 WWS 9; 13 WWS 15	036
1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 721 OKLAHOMA AVENUE 12 WWS 6, 7	093
RESIDENCE 400 TEXAS AVENUE 12 WWS 8, 11	097
RESIDENCE 423 TEXAS AVENUE 10 WWS 13, 14	098
RESIDENCE 600 TEXAS AVENUE 12 WWS 9, 10	099
RESIDENCE 721 WALNUT AVENUE 7 WWS 3, 4	103

WOODWARD DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORY

The Woodward Downtown Historic District is significant as an example of a commercial district as it developed on the Southern Plains between 1886 and 1950. Woodward, as a train depot, a cow town, and a land run town, experienced boom periods just as many other communities in Western Oklahoma, and therefore is an excellent example of boom and bust economics.

Woodward began as a depot and siding for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad on 14 April 1886. As a terminus for rail traffic and military supply, Woodward soon developed into an important point for shipping and warehousing. By the time of the 1893 Land run, Woodward had several businesses and permanent residents all of which catered to the railroaders who worked the line and the cattlemen who ranged cattle in the surrounding Cherokee Outlet. The downtown business district developed along the tracks of the Santa Fe as it skirted the south bank of the North Canadian River. Because the depot was the center of all major business activity, it was essential for entrepreneurs to locate their businesses as near to the depot as possible. The need for a good business lot led to many arguments and discrepancies among the early settlers of the town. Woodward proper did not enjoy the location of the depot as was earlier intended as that privilege went to the then unplatted township of

Denver, later platted as East Woodward in 1910. Eventually, Woodward and Denver or East Woodward were joined to form present day Woodward and the squabbling stopped.

The downtown business district spread from east to west along what is now Main Avenue but continued to maintain a close relationship to the location of the Santa Fe tracks and facilities. Eventually, the depot was moved from East Woodward to its present location at Tenth Street and Kansas Avenue causing the Old Denver side of the business district to lose prominence. Though the eight hundred, nine hundred, and ten-hundred blocks of Main Avenue are the present heart of the downtown, the older adjoining areas maintain a supportive role for the entire business district.

The majority of the downtown business district is platted by the Original Woodward Townsite. The older businesses from Eighth Street to First Street are located in the East Woodward Addition of 1910. The tornado of 1947, did a considerable amount of damage to businesses on Main Avenue causing some to be totally removed or repaired in such a way as to seriously alter their historic integrity. Fires in 1947 and 1978, also altered the integrity of buildings in the downtown area however, most fall within the pre-1956 time period.

DESCRIPTION

Main Avenue is characterized by wide concrete streets lines

intermittently with Bradford Pear trees and wooden benches. The juncture of Woodward and East Woodward is markedly noticeable at Eighth Street where Main Avenue bends towards the southeast. This misalignment is due to the two different surveys that occurred here. East Woodward or Denver, was surveyed by the railroad's survey crew and they laid out the streets according to the location of the tracks which angle from the southeast to the northwest. Woodward was surveyed by official government survey teams who laid out the townsite on a true north-south grid. The difference in the surveys was never corrected and the jog in Main Avenue remains as evidence to that fact.

The downtown business district is predominantly ~~Prairie~~ Commercial style architecturally but other styles intermingle throughout the area. The tornado of 1947 broke every window downtown, destroyed the cartouches of most of the buildings, and even lifted whole floors off of their respective buildings. Repairs were hastily carried out as evidenced by the bricked in windows openings, tiled facades, and mismatched repair materials. The primary concern of most citizens was to restore order, therefore the maintenance of historic integrity was low on the list of priorities. Nearly every building found within the downtown district has existed in its present location since 1948 and has not dramatically changed in appearance since the mid-1950s. The bulk of the downtown buildings were built between 1900 and 1920 with the exception of the fill-in buildings that replaced tornado or fire damaged buildings.

BOUNDARIES

The borders of this district are as follows: beginning at the intersection of Eighth Street and Oklahoma Avenue thence west to Twelfth Street, north to the alley between Main Avenue and Kansas Avenue, east along the alley to Sixth Street, south to Main Avenue, and then west to Eighth Street, and south to Oklahoma Avenue.

The downtown district is intersected by two U.S. highways, and bordered by the Santa Fe Railroad on the north and the abandoned Katy grade on the west. Oklahoma Avenue, also U.S. Highway 412, is a four-lane concrete avenue with turning lanes which allow traffic to enter the downtown area. Main Avenue intersects Oklahoma Avenue at the eastern city limits then runs parallel to it after the First Street intersection then intersects it again at Twenty-Third Street.

ARCHITECTURE

The unique character of Woodward's Downtown Historic District is not due to visual cohesiveness but rather a combination of the older Prairie Commercial style mixed with the Italianate style of the school administration building, the temple front style of the old Bank of Woodward, the mission style of the American Legion Hut, and the verolite tiled fronts found along the one-thousand block of Main. The six hundred block of

Main Avenue is the only block in the district to retain its original style of one part commercial block buildings decorated with polychromatic brickwork and skylights. Also unique to Main Avenue is a Petersen style English cottage Phillips 66 filling station, a Denver style Sinclair station, and a mission style Studebaker dealership. It is this eclectic mix of styles, materials, and designs that makes the Woodward Downtown Historic District unique.

Approximately 50 percent of the commercial buildings in the district retain their original brick or stucco cladding. Most of the significant alterations to commercial buildings occur on the first floor elevation with such changes as decorative ceramic tile applied in the wake of the tornado and in the mid-1950s, and metal sheathing typically applied in the 1970s. There is a concentrated effort by citizens and preservation minded agencies in Woodward to return the downtown buildings to their original configurations and styles.

NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Many of the noncontributing resources in the downtown district are due to post-tornado repairs, facade alterations, and age. The most detrimental characteristic of the downtown area is the use of improper replacement materials and poor choices in facade renovation styles. However, few downtown buildings suffer extensively from neglect as most are still in use and adequately

maintained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Woodward Downtown Historic District appears to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the concentration of architectural styles as well as the visual cohesiveness of particular areas. It is recommended that the district be intensively surveyed and a nomination to the National Register be prepared.

Resource Name: Address: Photograph:	Map Coordinate:
AMERICAN LEGION HUT 1111 8TH STREET 4 WWS 2, 3	020
CONVENTION HALL 1219 8TH STREET 4 WWS 12; 5 WWS 3	021
CARNEGIE LIBRARY 8TH STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE 4 WWS 13, 14	024
BOYLE BUILDING 1114-1122 9TH STREET 11 WWS 5, 6	026
WOODWARD P.S. BOARD OF EDUC. AND ADMIN. 1023 10TH STREET 1 WWS 11; 5 WWS 9	032
CLARK ELECTRIC 612 MAIN AVENUE 11 WWS 25; 13 WWS 3	063
FENIMORE HARDWARE AND GIFTS 701 MAIN AVENUE 10 WWS 15, 16	064
SNOW BUILDING 704 MAIN AVENUE 1 WWS 24A; 2 WWS 20	065
HOPKINS SHOE MART 719 MAIN AVENUE 13 WWS 4, 5	066
BANK IV 722 MAIN AVENUE 1 WWS 24; 2 WWS 19	067
THE GAZEBO 801 MAIN AVENUE 2 WWS 3; 4 WWS 4	068
THE CRAFT MALL	

803 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 4; 4 WWS 5 069

MILLER AND CO.
804 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 23; 2 WWS 18 070

J. C. PENNEY CATALOG STORE
805 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 5; 5 WWS 4 071

CARRIAGE HOUSE CLOTHES
806 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 22; 2 WWS 17 072

MAURICE'S
808 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 21; 2 WWS 16 073

GERLACH-HOPKINS MERCANTILE
809 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 6; 4 WWS 6 074

TREGO BUILDING
810 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 20; 2 WWS 15 075

BUXTON ACCOUNTS MANAGEMENT
812 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 19; 2 WWS 14 076

MARTINSON'S GROCERY
814 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 18; 2 WWS 13 077

SHARPE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
815 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 9; 4 WWS 8 078

BOEHM BUILDING
816 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 17; 2 WWS 12 079

AF AND AM (MASONIC) LODGE BUILDING
817 AND 819 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 7; 5 WWS 5 080

WOODWARD THEATER
818 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 16; 2 WWS 11 081

GOETZINGER ABSTRACT BUILDING

820 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 15; 2 WWS 10 082

OLIVER'S
821 MAIN AVENUE
13 WWS 6, 7 083

FROST'S (MR. D'S)
823 MAIN AVENUE
2 WWS 8; 4 WWS 10 084

MANSOURS RESTAURANT-RIZLEY LAW
922-924 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 24; 11 WWS 4 085

KING HOTEL, PET SHOP
1012-1016 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 22, 23 086

CREATIVE EYEWEAR
1015 MAIN AVENUE
10 WWS 21; 11 WWS 3 087

CHICKEN ROSCOE'S
1023 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 9, 10 088

PHILLIPS FILLING STATION
1102 MAIN AVENUE
1 WWS 7, 8 089

KATY DEPOT
1123 MAIN AVENUE
3 WWS 27, 28 090

THE HOLIDAY INN
1025 TEXAS AVENUE
9 WWS 6, 7 101

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE
1101 TEXAS AVENUE
9 WWS 8, 9 102

WOODWARD HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL AND WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

HISTORY

The Woodward Historic Agricultural and Warehouse District is significant as an example of an agricultural processing and warehouse district developed between 1886 and 1950. The development of this district coincides with the proximity of the Santa Fe Railroad and its key role in Woodward's commercial growth. In 1886, the first building in Woodward was constructed as the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad pushed west through the Cherokee Outlet. The significance of the Santa Fe to Woodward's development as an agricultural storage and processing terminus and a shipping point is immeasurable. From the start, Woodward depended on rail transport for goods and services and likewise the railroad depended on the businesses of Woodward to supply the market demands for produce, livestock, and other natural resources. By 1907, the area around the train yards bustled with activity as warehouses, holdings pens, grain bins, and even a six-bay roundhouse dotted the landscape. As the town grew so did the facilities needed to meet the demands of the farmers, ranchers, and railroaders.

The train depot dictated much of Woodward's early commercial and developmental policies as the location of the depot was of significant consequence to all interested parties. The first two depots were located in Denver later platted as East Woodward.

This location was a great advantage for the homesteaders of that area as the location of the depot practically guaranteed greater property values and likewise growth. Eventually, the depot was moved to the present location at the intersection of Tenth Street and Kansas Avenue where despite tornado damage in 1947, it remains in operation as an integral part of Woodward's commercial activities. The district is platted by the Original Woodward Townsite and a western portion of the East Woodward Addition. By the mid-1950s, almost all development in the area had ceased.

DESCRIPTION

The Woodward Historic Agricultural and Warehouse District is expectedly centered around the Santa Fe trackyard and depot. The tracks are two track sets wide with other tracks for sidings. The Santa Fe Railroad owns a wide tract of land surrounding the tracks and their other related facilities. Warehouses in the area are nearly all one-story, rectangular brick buildings with flat roofs and little embellishment. Some of the warehouses on the south side of the tracks were built as close to the tracks as possible for ease of loading and off-loading. The district is immediately flanked on the south by the downtown district, and the Madison Park neighborhood on the north side. The west and east borders of the district are undeveloped except for the presence of the tracks running through the area.

BOUNDARIES

The borders of the district are as follows: beginning at the intersection of Webster Avenue and Seventh Street, thence south to Kansas Avenue, then west to the old Katy grade, then north to Webster Avenue, then east to the beginning intersection on Seventh Street.

ARCHITECTURE

The architectural style, configuration, and size of the buildings in the warehouse district provide it with a visual cohesiveness distinct from the rest of the town. The largest structure in the district, as well as in Woodward, is the Johnson Grain Elevator. It is located on Santa Fe Avenue across the tracks from the depot. The shear size of the elevator indicates the volume of grain that is stored and processed in Woodward and its importance to the economic stability of the area. Other buildings include the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant directly north of the elevator. The Coke building sustained only minor damage from the 1947 tornado likely because of its immediate location to the grain elevators that shielded it from a direct hit. The double bottle, formed concrete Coca-Cola sign in the front of the building is very unique and is one of only a few known to exist. This Coke franchise has been in Woodward since the early 1920s and the plant's original bottling equipment is still housed in the building. Other resources of note in the district include

the Third and Fourth Santa Fe depots, the Woodward Produce Company warehouse, a grain mill, and two Moderne style buildings once used as a dry cleaners and a lumber yard.

Every resource in the district retains its original cladding of brick, concrete, sheet iron, or stucco. Alterations are limited to boarded windows and doors and broken windows.

NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Noncontributing resources in this district are due to deterioration and intrusion. Most of the resources in the district maintain their integrity and continue to serve in original capacities. Modern intrusions are limited to one convenience store and a carwash located adjacent to the Coca-Cola building. Approximately ninety percent of the resources in the district contribute to the historic character of the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Woodward Historic Agricultural and Warehouse District appears to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the area's visual cohesiveness and the integrity of the historic resources. It is recommended that the district be intensively surveyed and a nomination to the National Register be prepared.

Woodward Agricultural and Warehouse District

Resource Name: Address: Photograph:	Map Coordinate:
GOODYEAR TIRE SHOP 6TH STREET AND KANSAS STREET (NW CORNER) 3 WWS 19, 20	014
MODERNE BUILDING 8TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (NE CORNER) 3 WWS 21, 22	023
COCA COLA BUILDING 9TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (NW CORNER) 3 WWS 7, 8	029
JOHNSON GRAIN ELEVATORS 9TH STREET AND SANTA FE AVENUE (SW CORNER) 3 WWS 6; 13 WWS 8	030
AT AND SF DEPOT 10TH STREET AND KANSAS STREET 3 WWS 24; 5 WWS 7	034
GRAIN ELEVATOR 810 SANTA FE AVENUE 13 WWS 9, 10	094
POPE DISTRIBUTING 810 SANTA FE AVENUE 10 WWS 19, 20	095

UNITED STATES FIELD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORY

The United States Field Station Historic District is a significant example of an early agricultural field research station as developed between 1900 and 1920. This station was created to showcase current agricultural endeavors and to promote domestic horticulture in an area lacking adequate foliage.

The United States Department of Agriculture Great Plains Field Station opened in 1913, after much politicking and persuasion on the part of founding citizen, Judge David P. Marum. Judge Marum, one time law partner of Temple Houston, was sent to Washington to persuade Congress that the station was needed and that Woodward was the perfect location. Congress finally agreed and the station became an instant success for Woodward and the peoples of the region. E.F. Chilcott and his wife Winona, were the first superintendents of the facility and worked to make it a showplace for all to enjoy. All forms of trees, shrubs, grasses, and grains, were grown at the station creating one of the state's largest arboretums. In 1978, after several superintendents and much growth, the station was renamed the Southern Plains Range Research Station. The new mission for the station is to increase the efficiency of red meat production from rangeland consistent with perpetuation of range resources.

The land on which the field station is located was never

platted and is legally the property of Woodward County. Officially, the United States Government owns all improvements and facilities connected with the field station. From its original SW Quarter of Section 36, Township 23 North, Range 21 West location, the station has expanded west to include the adjacent section and several sections near Fort Supply.

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Field Station Historic District is characterized by well manicured landscapes, an abundance of various trees, shrubs, and grasses, and a unique architectural theme. The landscaping of the field station creates a buffer from heavy traffic on Cedar Avenue and Twenty-Second Street and imbues the grounds with an estate-like mood. The central architectural style of the station is Colonial Revival with a few exceptions. Most of the buildings are clustered around a "J" shaped driveway extending from Cedar Avenue to the center of the station grounds. The station is bordered on the east by neighborhoods and the new high school grounds, on the south by new additions, on the north by additions dating from the late 1950s to recent construction, and on the west by additional research land.

BOUNDARIES

The borders of this district are as follows: beginning at

the intersection of Cedar Avenue and Thirteenth Street thence south to Downs Avenue, then west to Twenty-Second Street, then north to Cedar Avenue and then to the beginning intersection of Cedar Avenue and Thirteenth Street. This description is only an approximation as there are no streets dissecting the grounds and there are intrusions on the northeast corner, northwest corner and southeast corner of the quarter section.

Twenty-Second Street borders the station on the west and is a major artery of traffic flow. Downs Avenue runs east to west along the southern border of the station and is also a major artery for those wishing to by-pass more central avenues. The station can be



accessed through the original main entrance on Cedar Avenue or from a Twenty-Second Street entrance.

ARCHITECTURE

The landscaping, architectural styles, and the seclusion of the station provide it with a unique cohesiveness. The estate-like atmosphere of the station is conveyed in the tranquility of the grounds, the simple elegance of the buildings, and the orchestration of these qualities. The first residence and shop building were constructed in 1914 with a majority of the remaining buildings being built before 1935. The grounds were carefully planned and groomed to achieve maximum effectiveness as

the purpose of the station was to promote domestic horticulture. A significant example of utilitarian architecture is found in the gambrel roofed barn built in 1914 now known as Garage/shop Number 8. The barn retains integrity while serving a duel role as all-purpose shop and office. The south elevation of the barn, though not used for hay storage any longer, retains its exterior loft doors with the hay hoisting apparatus still in place. The central building, known as the Office/Laboratory Number 6, was built in 1950 and refurbished in 1995 giving it a Art Moderne appearance. Building number 6 contributes to the stateliness of the facility but contrasts with the Colonial Revival style prevalent throughout the station.

Approximately 95 percent of the buildings in the district retain their original cladding of stucco or ~~clapboard~~ weatherboard, with the only noticeable alteration being that of Office/Lab Number 6. The buildings of this station are remarkably well preserved in their original styles and materials giving the facility a great sense of historic character.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The only noncontributing resources in this district are newly constructed buildings such as the East Headhouse Number 54 which was constructed in 1994. East Greenhouse Number 53, adjoins building 54 and was constructed in 1993. Concrete Storage Number 44 was built in 1976 and was the last resource

constructed since 1960 on the main station grounds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The United States Field Station Historic District appears to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the area's visual cohesiveness, integrity, and unique role in Woodward's history. It is recommended that the district be intensively surveyed and a nomination to the National Register be prepared.

Resource Name:
Address:
Photograph: Map Coordinate:

ENTRANCE TO FIELD STATION
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 5; 13 WWS 13 127

RESIDENCE #1
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 3, 4 128

RESIDENCE #2
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 16, 17 129

BUILDING #6
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 15, 18 130

BUILDING #7
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 6, 7 131

BUILDING #8
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 11, 12 132

BUILDING #11
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 13, 14 133

BUILDING #54
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 8, 9 134

TEST PLOTS
US FIELD STATION
8 WWS 10; 13 WWS 14 135

CRYSTAL BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORY

The Crystal Beach Historic District is significant as an example of a recreational park developed between 1930 and 1940. The majority of the park's facilities resulted from federal aid programs during the 1930s. The Works Progress Administration sponsored most of the projects at Crystal Beach in conjunction with the City of Woodward.

The Crystal Beach area became a prominent location in Woodward's development during its early days as a shipping point for cattle. The artesian well that feeds Crystal Beach Lake, provided freshwater for the cattle located in the nearby holding pens. Eventually, the town grew towards Crystal Beach, this moved cattle operations farther from town and led to the construction of Crystal Beach Lake and Park in 1931. During the 1930s the W.P.A. constructed the dam impound, bandshell, bathhouse, tennis courts, rodeo grandstand, race track, and fair barn. Additionally, a stone wall and arched entrance at the First Street entrance to the park, a large drainage ditch, and an improved airstrip were projects of the W.P.A. at Crystal Beach. More recently, a municipal golf course, new playground equipment, and picnic facilities have been constructed to meet the public's demand for recreational opportunities. Crystal Beach is an integral part of Woodward's social history that continues to the serve the public's demand for recreational outlets.

Crystal Beach Park was never officially platted but has long been recognized as a city park facility. Crystal Beach Park is located on the southeastern edge of Woodward in the southeast Quarter of the Section 31, Township 23 North, Range 20 West.

DESCRIPTION

The Crystal Beach Historic District encompasses most of the southeast Quarter of Section 31 on located on the southeast corner of Woodward's city limits. The park's primary entrance is on First Street with the secondary entrance on Lakeview Drive. Temple Houston Drive is the primary artery through Crystal Beach Park as it winds from the First Street entrance to the Lakeview Drive entrance. A variety of trees provide ample shade for the central area of the park where the swimming pool, picnic tables, bandshell, and tennis courts are located. The lake is no longer used for swimming but fishing is a favorite pastime for park patrons. The grandstand is the most conspicuous structure in the park due to its size and dominance of the rodeo grounds. Temple Houston Drive and the entrance to the golf course are unusually wide except on the north border of the park where it is a typical street width.

The park district is bordered on the north by the Fuller Ball Park, on the west by recent housing additions, on the south by a minimal amount of new construction, and on the east by open range except for four houses and their outbuildings.

BOUNDARIES

The borders of this district are as follows: beginning at the intersection of Temple Houston Drive and Lakeview Drive thence south to Downs Avenue, then west to First Street, then north to Temple Houston Drive, then east to the beginning intersection of Temple Houston Drive and Lakeview Drive. This boundary does not include both sides of the street except at the First Street entrance following Temple Houston Drive to its intersection on Lakeview Drive

ARCHITECTURE

The Crystal Beach Park District is a blend of building styles rather than architectural styles given the nature of park construction. Two resources in the park are already on the National Register of Historic Places, the bandshell and the bathhouse. As is the case with many resources in the park, these two resources were built by the W.P.A. in the 1930s. The W.P.A. projects throughout Woodward are of the local white limestone prevalent in the area. One exception in the Crystal Beach Park is the grandstand which is a two-story, poured concrete structure, with arcaded walls. New construction such as picnic pavilions are of brick construction with asphalt shingles. Also of note in the park are other W.P.A. projects that are

utilitarian in nature such as the racetrack, the dam impound, a fair barn, the wall and arched entrance at the First Street approach, and the drainage ditch which forms the northern border of the park.

Approximately 70 percent of the resources in the Crystal Beach Park District have retained their original building materials and configurations.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Many of the noncontributing resources in Crystal Beach Park are due to age, and or alterations. The only recent additions to the park have been picnic pavilions, the Oklahoma State University Extension office building near the First Street entrance and three large metal fair barns on the north edge of the golf course. Approximately 75 percent of the resources in the Crystal Beach Park District contribute to the historic character of the park.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At present, it is unclear as to the exact status of Crystal Beach Park as a National Register property. It is known that at least two resources, the bandshell and the bathhouse, are already National Register properties but whether the entire park is on the National Register is not known at present. The Crystal

Beach Park District appears to eligible for inclusion on the National register of Historic Places based on visual cohesiveness, integrity, and its unique role in Woodward's social history. It is recommended that the district be intensively surveyed and a nomination to the National Register be prepared.

Resource Name:
Address:
Photograph: Map Coordinate:

WPA CRYSTAL BEACH ENTRANCE AND WALL
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
6 WWS 3, 5 115

ARTESIAN WELL
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
5 WWS 2; 14 WWS 8 116

CRYSTAL BEACH RACE TRACK
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 12, 22 117

DAM IMPOUND
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 19; 14 WWS 7 118

DEDICATION PLAQUE 1931
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 20; 14 WWS 4 119

DRAINAGE DITCH
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 13; 14 WWS 6 120

FAIRBARNS
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
6 WWS 2; 121

GOLF COURSE
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 21; 14 WWS 3 122

NEW PAVILLION
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
11 WWS 14; 14 WWS 5 123

OSU EXTENSION BUILDING
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
7 WWS 25; 14 WWS 2 124

RODEO GRANDSTAND-CRYSTAL BEACH STADIUM
CRYSTAL BEACH PARK
3 WWS 2, 3 125

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Fisher House-1501 Hillcrest Drive

This resource is one of Woodward's finest homes as it serves as a showplace for the Hillcrest neighborhood. The two-story Tudor Revival style home has a front facing gable with an oriel window, a slate roof, side and center chimneys, and a porte cochere on the east elevation. There is also a detached garage of the same design located northeast of the home. This home is situated on a peninsula where Hillcrest Boulevard and Hillcrest Drive intersect. The Fishers are well respected business and community leaders. This resource warrants further study under Criteria C for its architectural contribution to Woodward's built environment.

Art Moderne House-1609 Hillcrest Drive

This resource is the only Art Moderne style house is Woodward. The one-story building has a stucco finish with three horizontal grooves across the front elevation, a balastrade on the attached garage, a semicircular portico over the main entrance, and coping at the roof line. For its unique architectural style this house warrant further study under Criteria C.

Williams House-1601 Broadmoor Drive

This resource is the only International style house in Woodward. The one-story building is completely round with an attached square garage on the east elevation. This house is a hybrid International style in that is it clad in stone, has a boxed overhang, a central chimney and a raised, circular section in the center of the roof that mimics the outer ring of the roof line. The interior rooms are divided into pie shaped sections that open into the central commons room. For its unique architectural style, this property warrants further study under criteria C.

Dressen Television Building-1321 Main Avenue

This resource is Woodward's finest example of a commercial Art Moderne building. Initially, Phillip's Meat Market, this building was built in two phases. The first involved the rear section of the current building which still houses the meat cooler, the second phase was the addition of the front section that became Dressen's TV Repair. The Art Moderne features include corner glass blocks, oval and round windows, an oval skylight, coping at the roof line and rounded corners. Green Carrera tile is the primary cladding on the front facade where it is found in two shades of green. For its unique architectural style this building warrants further study under criteria C.

Woodward County Courthouse-1600 Main Avenue

This resource is Woodward's third and final courthouse constructed as a WPA project in 1937. This two-story Beaux Arts building has a symmetrical facade with casement windows divided by two-story high fluted, pilasters and bas-relief panels between floors. A modern addition at the rear elevation is not visible from the front perspective and does not deter the historic nature of the building. The courthouse was one of only a few buildings in this part of Woodward to survive the tornado of 1947. For this association to the tornado of 1947 the courthouse qualifies under Criteria A. For its unique architectural style this property warrants further study under criteria C.

Residence-1422 Third Street

This resource is an unusual mixture of building materials and styles typically not found in the same building. This one-story multi-gabled building is constructed of textured concrete blocks which mimic stone. The portico wraps from front to south elevation and is supported by concrete formed doric style fluted columns with two evenly spaced bands encircling the fluting. Some of the gable ends have sawtooth and fish scale decorative shingles. There is a small addition under the carport on the southeast elevation. A side chimney is on the north elevation.

For its unique architectural style this resource qualifies for further study under Criteria C.

Residence-1501 Fourth Street

This resource was used in the aftermath of the 1947 tornado to house overflow patients from the Woodward General Hospital across the street. Many tornado victims died in this residence as inadequate medical care and extensive injuries outweighed the capacities of the medical personnel. The one-story bungalow has a half porch supported by a single corner column, brackets on the gable ends, and a set of three windows on the left front side of house. Recently a sheet metal roof has been added. All windows and doors are original except for recently added storm doors. There is a lean-too carport attaching the older separate garage to the house. For its contribution to the victims of the 1947 tornado this resource qualifies for further study under Criteria A.

Woodward Second General Hospital-1506 Fourth Street

This resource was Woodward's second hospital operated by Dr. C.R. Silverthorn from 1926 to 1940. The two-story brick building has a hip roof with small decorative gable-like dormers on the front elevation, brackets under the eaves and an enclosed portico on the front and north elevations. An addition, equal in

size to the original building is attached on the east elevation. This addition was added prior to 1931. This hospital was the primary care-giver to victims of the 1947 tornado. Because of its significant role following the tornado, this resource qualifies under Criteria A.

How if it operated from 1926 to 1940? 79.76

Residence-1403 Fifth Street

This resource is one of only a few brick bungalows in Woodward. The one-story building is clad in tan brick similar to the Tudor Revival houses in the district and has off color bricks that create geometric inlays on all elevations. The ~~portico~~ porch? has square, brick columns, there is a central chimney, and a one car garage at the rear of the house of the same design. For its unique use of materials in a bungalow this resource qualifies for further study under Criteria C.

Residence-Sixth Street and Cherry Avenue (NE corner)

This resource is an excellent example of a Mission style house few of which exist in Woodward. This one-story stucco house has an arcaded wrap-around porch? portico, barrel tile over wood casement windows, a kiva style chimney, and a flat roof with parapets. For its unique architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.