NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Frank Varnum Mansion

Location: 1934 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801

Owner: Bruce and June Travis, 1934 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Robert Varnum home is a three-story, unattached residence. It has a T-shaped floor plan and is masoned in running bond brick. The two main roof ridges are of the clipped gable type and are finished in composition, diamond shaped shingles.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1929-1960
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Industry/Architecture

The Robert Varnum Mansion is both historically and architecturally significance because: (1) its historic assocation with Robert Varnum, one of the most notable businessmen of Shawnee during the oil boom era of the late 1920's and 1930's, and (2) it is one of the best remaining examples of residences in Shawnee constructed with oil field wealth and exhibiting eclectic architectural qualities.

Varnum acquired considerable wealth via oil field royalties from his leases in the Earlsboro Pool of the Seminole Oil Field. He had moved to Shawnee from near Earlsboro in the late 1920's and he and his wife had opened a variety store. Varnum's success as a petroleum operator and owner of the Varnum's Variety Store resulted in the construction of a large, three-story home on North Broadway in Shawnee in 1929. The Varnums resided in the mansion until the late 1930's when he died. His daughter lived in the residence until ca. 1960.

The most distinctive characteristics of the Varnum Mansion are the keyed round arched openings, sets of paired windows with 8/8 lights, catslide and clipped gable roofs, stepped corner buttresses, and Palladian-type windows. All of these architectural elements give the Varnum Mansion a distinct eclectic flavor. During the last ten years, the brick was painted white and a concrete wall was added along the northern breezeway. Other than these minor alterations, the Varnum Mansion has retained its architectural integrity for over 55 years.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: J. Knox Byrum, January, 1985; and Mrs. J. E. Guderian, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Shawnee, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/688650/3914060
Verbal Boundary: Lots 17-20, Block 2, Bellmont Heights Addition to Shawnee, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

J. A. Ingram Mansion

Location: 1936 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801

Owner: Steven T. and Mary Jean Garner, 1936 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801

Description: Condition: Excellent

The J. A. Ingram Mansion is a two-story, unattached dwelling, masoned in running bond brick. It measures approximately 40' x 60' in dimension and has a Spanish, red tile, hipped roof.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1929-1974
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial/Architecture

The J. A. Ingram Mansion is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) its historic association with J. A. Ingram and (2) it is the only remaining example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Shawnee built during the oil boom era of the late 1920's.

J. A. Ingram resided in the nominated property from 1929, when he had it built, to 1974, the year of his death. Ingram was able to construct this beautiful mansion with royalties from Ingram No. 1, the discovery well in the Earlsboro Pool of the Seminole Oil Field. In addition to managing his royalty company, Ingram became active in civic affairs having served as mayor of Shawnee from 1930 to 1934. He was responsible for the construction of Shawnee Lake which became the major source of water for the city from the 1930's to present. He was also senior partner in the Ingram-Bryant Ford Motor Company.

Spanish Colonial Revival vocabulary dominates the Ingram Mansion. The red-tiled hipped roof, arcaded portal supported by twisted columns, curvilinear parapets flanking facade, and ornate low-relief carvings of floriated design give the property a Spanish Colonial Revival treatment and make it the best unaltered example of this architecture in Shawnee constructed during the oil boom era.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: J. Knox Byrum, July, 1984; and Mary Jean Garner, July, 1984.

Morris, John, et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Shawnee, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/688650/3914090
Verbal Boundary: Lots 21-24, Block 2, Bellmont Heights Addition to Shawnee, Oklahoma.



J. A. Ingram Mansion

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Frank Buck Mansion

Location: 2000 North Broadway, Shawnee, OK 74801

Owner: Phillip Pourchot, P.O. Box 3129, Shawnee, OK 74801

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Frank Buck Mansion is a symmetrical, two-story unattached dwelling finished in rusticated, running bond brick masonry. It has a general ell-shape floor plan and a low-pitched gable roof covered with Spanish red tile.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1961
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial/Architecture

The Frank Buck Mansion is both historically and architecturally significant because (1) its historic association with Frank Buck, and (2) it is one of the best remaining examples of high style architecture constructed in Shawnee during the oil boom era of the late 1920's.

Frank Buck, while residing in the nominated property from 1928 to 1963, was one of the most important commercial leaders in Shawnee. Regarded by local historians as the most powerful man in Shawnee during the oil boom, Buck served as President and principal owner of the Federal National Bank of Shawnee, one of only two banks located in Shawnee, from 1923 to 1961.

Architecturally, the Buck Mansion displays several Spanish Colonial Revival elements, although it is eclectic in its overall architectural vocabulary. Spanish Colonial Revival features include the red-tiled roof, arcaded porch, low-relief carvings of floriated design, and cast iron railings. Additional features which give the property an eclectic quality include two-story pedimented projecting pavilion, numerous double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights, and lunette-type light in entryway door.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Harry James, July, 1984; and Mrs. Phillip Pourchot, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Shawnee, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/688650/3914140
Verbal Boundary: Lots 28-34 and West 50' of Lots 1-8, Block 39, Rose Garden Addition to Shawnee, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

H. T. Douglas Mansion and Garage

Location: 100 East Federal, Shawnee, OK 74801

Owner: Ross U. Porter, P.O. Box 1058, 100 East Federal, Shawnee, OK 74801

Description: Condition: Excellent

The H. T. Douglas Mansion is a two-story, hipped roof, dwelling finished with brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern. The floor plan is ell-shaped with two flat roofed, one-story wings attached to east and west ends. The detached residence has three chimney stacks (two exterior and one interior) and embodies Georgian Revival architectural vocabulary.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1928-1940
Builder/Architect: Shaffer & Reynolds
Areas: Commercial/Architecture

The H. T. Douglas Mansion is both architecturally and historically significant because: (1) it is the best example of Georgian Revival architecture in Shawnee, and (2) its historic association with H. T. Douglas, one of the most influential community leaders in the commercial history of Shawnee.

Built in 1928 during the height of the Seminole Oil Field boom of which the city of Shawnee played a major role, the H. T. Douglas Mansion is the best example of Georgian Revival architecture in Shawnee. Georgian Revival vocabulary applied to the nominated property include the two-story pedimented projecting pavilion emphasizing the facade, formal entryway flanked by Corinthian-type pilasters and topped with broken pediment featuring a Grecian urn element, oval-shaped openings with keys, stepped hood molds, multiplicity of sliding sash windows, exquisite lunette window in rear, and matching end wall chimneys on east and west sides.

H. T. Douglas built the mansion in 1928 while he was President of the Shawnee National Bank and reportedly held controlling interests in several banks in the area, such as McCloud, Maud and Konawa, as well as investments in over twenty other banks in Oklahoma. Douglas' wealth had been accumulated over a number of years, however, his personal fortunes rose in the mid-1920's with the discovery of

petroleum in the Shawnee area. Shawnee was the prime beneficiary of the Seminole Oil Field and Douglas' bank, which was one of only two in the town, achieved unprecedented commercial success because of increased capital.

From 1928 to ca. 1935, Douglas and his family resided in the nominated property. According to local residents, Douglas apparently overextended himself in the banking business and went bankrupt as a result of the Great Depression and the fact that the Seminole Oil Field production began to decline. Douglas left Oklahoma, however, his wife remained in the home until the mid-1940's.

Major Bibliographical References:

Morris, John W., et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981.

Fortson, John, Pott County and What Has Become of It: A History of Pottawatomie County. Tecumseh, OK: Pottawatomie County Historical Society, 1936.

Personal Interview: Ross U. Porter, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: 3 acres
Quadrangle Name: Shawnee, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/688862/3914150
Verbal Boundary: Lots 8-28, Block 37, Rose Garden Addition to Shawnee, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

Lloyd Noble Home

Location: 907 "D" Street Northwest, Ardmore, OK 73401

Owner: Paul and Carol Saylor, 907 "D" Street Northwest, Ardmore, OK 73401

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Lloyd Noble Home is a 1 1/2 story single-family, detached dwelling which is presently inhabited. It is rectangular in shape with dimensions of 40' x 60'. The exterior is finished with red running bond brick. The roofing is tri-level elevations of the low-pitched gable type. Composition shingles of earth tones cover the roof. The building is an Oklahoma variation of the Bungalow Style and harmonizes with the surrounding environment.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1934-1955
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Industry

The nominated property was constructed in 1918 by the Madeline Steed Family. In 1934, the residence was purchased by Lloyd Noble, a prominent Ardmore petroleum executive. Noble first entered the oil industry on June 21, 1921 when he formed a partnership with A. O. Olson and established the Noble Drilling Company, which lasted until 1949 when the partnership was dissolved. During the 38-year history of the company, it operated in 25 states with offshore operations in Texas and Louisiana. It also conducted drilling operations in Canada, Europe, and South America. In addition to his drilling company, Noble organized several related petroleum enterprises such as Samedan Oil Corporation (named for his children, Sam, Ed and Ann), an exploration and production company formed in 1931; and the B. F. Walker Trucking Company, which transported petroleum products. Noble and his family resided in the nominated property during the most active years of these three petroleum-related companies.

Noble's drilling company was credited with 106 wells in England during World War II and peak daily production for the English Midlands surpassed 3,000 barrels of oil in 1943. In addition, two other fields (Formby and Eakring-Duke's Woods) had produced 2,289,207

barrels of high-grade crude by the end of 1943. By the conclusion of the war in 1945, the wells drilled by the Noble Company produced another 1,231,346 barrels of oil.

The Noble Home embodies several features of the Bungalow Style, popular in America between 1890 and 1940. The 1 1/2 story residence possesses gently pitched broad gables with the larger gable covering the main portion of the house and a lower intersecting cross gable covering the porte cochere. Typical of the Bungalow Style, the Noble dwelling has an open front porch supported by six square brick columns capped by cement capitals and decorative elements. Above each of the brick columns of the porch and porte-cochere and supporting the cornices are double wood brackets painted white. A balustraded brick railing encloses the porch. These Bungalow Style elements make the Noble Home one of the best preserved examples of this architecture in south central Oklahoma.

Because of Lloyd Noble's association with this property from 1934 to 1955 and because the architectural integrity has been retained since its construction in 1918, the Lloyd Noble Home is both historically and architecturally significant to Ardmore and south central Oklahoma.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Ward Merrick, Jr., July, 1984.

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

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/672240/3783875
Verbal Boundary: Lots 1 and 18, Block 88, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.



Lloyd Noble Home

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DWELLINGS

B. F. Davis Home

Location: 200 Westwood Street, Wewoka, OK 74884

Owner: Mr. Ferril C. Williamson, 200 Westwood Street, Wewoka, OK 74884

Description: Condition: Excellent

The B. F. Davis Home is a two-story, hipped roof, detached dwelling with red brick wall finish laid in the running bond. Dimensions are 45' x 50' with 12' x 16' end wall porches attached to north and south walls and a 10' x 10' inset in rear. A 10' x 50' porch is located across facade and is enclosed with a 3' high brick wall with concrete balusters. A concrete stoop leads up to this front porch. Two end wall chimneys are located on south wall and north wing of rear. Each have two rectangular pots.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1930-1959
Builder/Architect: B. F. Davis (Builder)
Areas: Political/Commercial

B. F. Davis moved to Wewoka from his native state of Arkansas in 1904, quickly passed the bar exam, and was admitted to practice in Indian Territory. Davis practiced independently until 1908 when he was joined by J. A. Patterson in a law firm partnership which lasted until 1955, the year of Davis' retirement. It was the longest continuous law partnership in the annals of the Oklahoma Bar Association at the time of Davis' retirement.

Three years after Davis moved to Wewoka, it became the county seat of Seminole County. It remained primarily a rural market center of approximately 1,000 inhabitants until 1923 when the discovery well of the Greater Seminole Oil Field was opened two miles from the city limits. Within 60 days, Wewoka's population doubled and by 1930 had jumped from 1,000 to over 10,000. As a result of the oil boom, Davis became quite wealthy. Not only did his law practice flourish during the boom era, but he also had acquired considerable acreage around Wewoka where oil was struck in the late 1920's.

At the height of his law practice and oil company business, Davis built a two-story home in the Bluff View Addition of Wewoka in 1930. Because of the oil boom wealth there were many new homes constructed during this period in Wewoka, however, it is the only one which remains intact that employed Georgian Revival vocabulary. The nominated property is characterized by a formal arrangement of parts and overall symmetrical composition enriched with classical detail. Major decorative elements include the two story gabled projecting pavilion featuring a formal entryway. The entryway includes a modest entablature consisting of broken pediment and pulvinated frieze. Entablature is supported by two pilasters and two columns enriched with decorative capitals. Projecting pavilion is also highlighted with sidelights and transom surrounding entry door and two oval-shaped openings in second story. The latter openings are filled with quarter round lights and are keyed. Additional Georgian Revival elements include the multiplicity of sliding sash windows with 6/6 lights, wood paneled shutters, quoining at corners, fan light in rear upper story window, and two massive end wall chimneys.

B. F. Davis resided in the nominated property from the time of its construction in 1930 until his death in 1959. During that period, he made significant political and commercial contributions to the history of Wewoka. The Davis Home has retained its architectural integrity for over 54 years and is the only property associated with B. F. Davis which had not been razed or significantly altered.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Mr. Ken Webb, July 9, 1984.
Wewoka Daily Times, June 30, 1959.
Wewoka Daily Times, Centennial Edition, June 19, 1966.
Barking Water: History of Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Wewoka West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/727340/3892250
Verbal Boundary: Lots 2 and 3, Block 1, Westwood Addition to the City of Wewoka, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

CHURCHES

First Methodist Church

Location: Layton Avenue, Earlsboro, OK 74840

Owner: Church of Christ, Layton Avenue, Earlsboro, OK 74840

Description: Condition: Excellent

The First Methodist Church of Earlsboro is a detached, 1 1/2 story, 45' x 60', rectangular, buff brick religious building with an abutting bell tower. It has a parapeted, high-pitched gable roof and an end wall chimney on the west side.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1927-1940
Builder/Architect: A. C. Davis
Areas: Social/Religious

The First Methodist Church of Earlsboro is historically significant because: (1) it is the only remaining boom town period church in the community of Earlsboro to remain intact having been completed in 1929 at the peak of the oil boom in the Greater Seminole Oil Field, and (2) it is the only religious structure in the Greater Seminole Field which was completely financed by the petroleum wealth of one individual and presented to the community as a gift.

J. A. Ingram, a local farmer upon whose land the Earlsboro Pool discovery well was drilled, became a wealthy individual. Shortly after the opening of the Earlsboro Pool, Ingram formed the Ingram Royalty Company based in Shawnee, and he eventually had petroleum holdings in other fields in Oklahoma as well as leases in Kansas and Texas fields. As a result of his royalty accumulations, Ingram purchased lots in Earlsboro and financed the construction of the First Methodist Church. Although construction was initiated in 1927, the nominated property was not completed until 1929.

Ingram, a deeply religious man, saw a need for the settling influence of churches in order to restore some degree of morality to the community and to provide a social and religious outlet for those who had brought families to the boom town. He, therefore, presented the new church building to the community in 1929 and assumed an important role in the congregation of this oil boom period church, the

only remaining structure of its type to be constructed during the peak production years in Earlsboro to remain intact. One other church in Earlsboro, the First Baptist, was construted in the late 1920's boom period, however, it has been altered and is in a deteriorated condition.

Major Bibliographical References:

Morris, John W., et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Heritage Books, 1981.

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

Personal interview: Mrs. Riley Williamson, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Earlsboro, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/699930/3904840
Verbal Boundary: Lots 1-2 and North 1/3 of Lot 3, Block 25, Original Townsite of Earlsboro, Oklahoma.



First Methodist Church of Earlsboro

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

CHURCHES

First United Methodist Church

Location: West Main and "E" Street Northwest, Ardmore, OK 73402

Owner: First United Methodist Church, West Main and "E" Street Northwest, Ardmore, OK 73402

Description: Condition: Excellent

The First United Methodist Church, erected in 1925, is a three-story religious building with running bond brick and limestone wall finish. The rectangular-shaped structure is 60' x 140' and has a low-pitched pedimented nave with two flanking flat-roofed side aisles and rear extension. A continuous limestone stringcourse with stone decorations delineate the church's upper story and a large cross sits atop its dentiled pediment. Greek Revival decorative elements dominate the building.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1925-1940
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Religious

The First Methodist congregation was organized on September 6, 1888 shortly after the founding of Ardmore in 1887. During the early years, the church membership (twelve charter members) met in a small, frame building located on the northwest corner of Broadway and Washington. By 1900 Ardmore's population totaled 5,681 making it the largest urban center in Indian Territory. Growth of the city was stimulated by the trading and processing of agricultural products as well as being located on the Santa Fe railraod.

When the oil boom era began in 1915, Ardmore's social atmosphere was immediately affected. With the advent of the Healdton Oil Field came the overwhelming influx of population, primarily oil field employees and their families, and the associated lawlessness and lack of morality characterisitic of oil boom communities. Ardmore was no exception because gambling, prostitution, and drunkenness became rampant. Oil company officials and local businessmen realized the wide-open atmosphere of Ardmore hampered their workers' ability to perform on the job. To offset the unsavory character of Ardmore, churches began to assume a more active

role in stablizing social conditions and providing an atmosphere conducive to raising families.

In addition to restoring morality, churches were bulging at the seams because of increased membership and additional space was needed. By 1920, the First Methodist structure of 1902 was two small for its growing congregation and plans were made to construct a new building. A building fund was established and property was acquired at the corner of West Main and "E" Street Northwest. Because of increased wealth resulting from the oil boom, the First Methodist congregation was able to erect a larger, more ornate structure in 1925. By this time membership had evolved to over 1,000 and space was sorely needed. The original red brick structure is no longer used by the church and has been converted to a commercial building.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Vand Burton, July, 1984; and Howard Plowman, November, 1984

Unpublished Church History.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/671980/3782845
Verbal Boundary: East 50' of Lot 3 and all of Lot 4, Block 330, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.



First United Methodist Church of Ardmore

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

CHURCHES

First Presbyterian Church

Location: 223 West Broadway, Ardmore, OK 73402

Owner: First Presbyterian Church, P.O. Box 1057, Ardmore, OK 73402

Description: Condition: Excellent

The First Presbyterian Church is a stately 2 1/2 story rectangular building approximately 60' by 170' constructed of red brick laid in a running bond pattern. It has a green, Spanish-tiled, split gabled roof with parapets at the gable ends and an attached, square bell tower at the northwest rear corner. General decorative elements include a granite water table that girdles the facade and the two sides, Tudor arched granite hood moldings over doors and windows, brick wall buttresses, gablets, and granite decorative finials along the parapets and at the corners of the bell tower roof.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1917-1984
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Religious/Architecture

The First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it is the oldest oil boom era church in Ardmore having been built in 1917, four years after the Healdton Oil Field was opened and (2) it is the oldest Gothic Revival Church in Ardmore and one of the best remaining examples of this type of architecture in south central Oklahoma.

The Presbyterian congregation of Ardmore was organized on June 29, 1890 by the Rev. William Moffatt, a missionary to the Chickasaw Nation Presbytry. One year later a small wood frame church was constructed on Second Avenue Northwest. This modest building housed Presbyterian services until 1916 when the effects of the oil boom was experienced by the church. The Healdton Oil Field, one of the major pools in Oklahoma petroleum history, was opened in 1913. With this discovery, Ardmore became a full-fledged boom town with all its accompanying lawlessness and vice. Moreover, the rapid influx of money and population created social conditions in which churches were to take a more active role. A sense of morality and a return to law and order was needed. The First

Presbyterian was the first oil boom era church to answer the call for additional space for a growing membership and to help establish a more stable social atmosphere.

In October of 1917 the larger and more ornate building was completed. The small wood frame original church was razed. The nominated property embodies several Gothic Revival elements including a massive square bell tower and belfry, corner and wall buttresses capped with gablets, Tudor-arched window openings adorned with perpendicular traceries, and eloquently styled finials atop the bell tower and parapets. Additional Gothic Revival principles include the polychromatic exterior finish with materials of different colors and texture used to highlight decorative bands, corners, and arches.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Rev. Woody Anderson, June, 1984.

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

Morris, John W. (ed.), Cities of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historial Society, 1979.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/672280/3782895
Verbal Boundary: Lots 8-9, Block 301, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

CHURCHES

First Baptist Church

Location: 225 First Avenue Southwest, Ardmore, OK 73402

Owner: First Baptist Church, 225 First Avenue Southwest, Ardmore, OK 73402

Description: Condition: Excellent

The First Baptist Church was erected in 1928. The four-story red brick structure is masoned in running bond and is approximately 75' x 100' in dimension. Its shingled roofing system is complex, with a medium pitched, gabled nave, a battlemented parapet on the front wall plane, flanking gabled aisles, and a mansard roof on the rear extension. Furthermore, a square, bell tower with a flat roof and stepped corner buttresses enhances its Gothic Revival personality.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1930-1985
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Religious/Architecture

The First Baptist Church is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it is the oldest Baptist Church in Ardmore having been constructed in 1928 during the latter years of the oil boom era in south central Oklahoma and (2) it is the only Baptist Church in south central Oklahoma employing Gothic Revival architecture.

The First Baptist congregation was organized on April 21, 1889 and the first building was constructed in the early 1890s on West Broadway Street. A modest, wood frame structure housed the Baptist membership until 1928 when the nominated property was constructed. Because of a need for space, the First Baptist Trustees in 1918 purchased a lot on First Avenue Southwest in anticipation of erecting a new building. Over the next decade, a building fund drive resulted in the amount of $200,000 necessary to complete the building.

The First Baptist Church played a vital role in the religious and social history of Ardmore by providing a stablizing force during the oil boom era from 1913 to 1930.

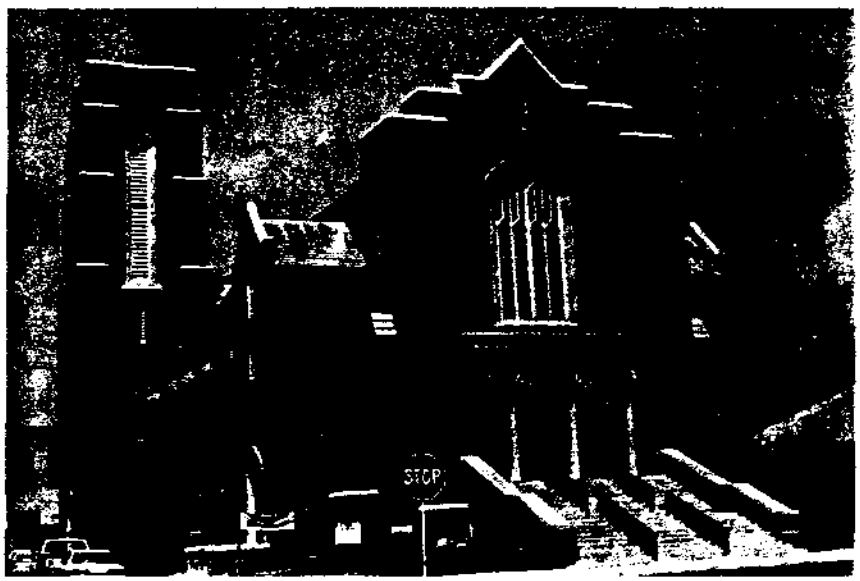
Gothic Revival vocabulary dominates the First Baptist building. Outstanding decorative elements include the stepped corner and wall buttresses, compound Tudor-arch portals, massive square bell tower, Tudor-arched window openings with perpendicular traceries, battlemented parapets, pilasters capped with gablets, and arched louvered windows with keys.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal interview: Richard T. Hopper, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/672200/3782630
Verbal Boundary: Lot 9, Block 376, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.



First Baptist Church of Ardmore

CHURCHES

St. Philip's Episcopal Church

Location: 516 McLish, Ardmore, OK 73402

Owner: St. Philip's Episcopal Foundation, 516 McLish, Ardmore, OK 73402

Description: Condition: Excellent

St. Philips' Episcopal Church was erected in 1927 in Ardmore, Oklahoma. Patterned after Gothic Revival architecture, this stately structure is 2 1/2 stories of gray granite in rusticated ashlar form. It is approximately 50' x 75' in dimension, with a protruding west wing and a parallel rear extension. The steeply pitched front gabled roof is of diamond-shaped slate and has an exterior, granite, rear chimney.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1927-1985
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Religious/Architecture

St. Philip's Episcopal Church is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it is the oldest oil boom era Episcopal church building in south central Oklahoma having been constructed in 1927 during the peak production years of the Healdton Oil Field and (2) it is the only Gothic Revival Episcopal church in south central Oklahoma.

St. Philip's Mission was organized on February 2, 1893, by the Rev. Frances Key Brooke, later to become the first Episcopal Bishop for Oklahoma. In 1896 the first servies were held in a white, wood frame building located on the site where the present church stands. In July of 1907, St. Philip's became a self-supporting parish. Because of increased prosperity in the Ardmore community and the need for additional space prompted by the oil boom, St. Philip's erected a larger and more ornate structure in 1927. Contributions for the building fund were made by several prominent Ardmore oil-related families including the Tomlins, Merricks, and Nobles; all of whom had accumulated considerable wealth as a result of the Healdton Oil Field located near Ardmore.

St. Philip's Episcopal is decorated with Gothic Revival vocabulary. Most notable elements include the three-story square, battlemented, bell tower; a series of corner buttresses; the numerous lancet (pointed arch) window openings; round window openings in gable ends; cross-shaped finials; and steeply pitched gable roof. All of these features correspond with the academic correctness of Gothic Revival vocabulary.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Ann Randolph, July, 1984.
Unpublished Church History Records.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore West, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/671935/3782680
Verbal Boundary: Lots 1-3, Block 415, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

SCHOOLS

White Bead School

Location: Vicinity of Pauls Valley, OK 73075

Owner: White Bead School, Pauls Valley, OK 73075

Description: Condition: Excellent

Constructed in 1919, White Bead School is a two-story public school building finished with red brick (painted white) in the running bond. It is a detached, rectangular structure with dimensions of approximately 45' x 65' and has a flat parapeted roof.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1919-1970
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Social/Educational

The White Bead School is historiclaly significant because: (1) it is the oldest and only remaining dependent rural school in Garvin County and (2) it is the only school building which remains in the White Bead community, founded as a Choctaw Indian settlement in ca. 1870 and one of only two buildings remaining in the entire town.

Constructed in 1919 to serve the school age population of the White Bead community, White Bead School was a dependent school, that is, it was supervised by the nearby Paul's Valley School Board of Education. Although there were numerous other dependent school districts in Garvin County during the early part of the twentieth century, White Bead has preserved its status and now stands as the oldest and only remaining school district of its type in the county.

The town of White Bead, still marked on both U.S.G.S. and Oklahoma highway maps, was founded in ca. 1870 as the oldest settlement in Garvin County and one of the first Choctaw Indian communities in south cental Oklahoma. The school building along with the White Bead Church and Cemetery are the only remaining structures representative of this historic settlement.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Mrs. W. Pesterfield, June, 1984 (School Principal); and Dorothy Cox, June, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Paoli, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/655540/3847670
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Section 4, T3N, R1W, Garvin County, Oklahoma, proceed west 120' to the southwest corner of said property, thence north 200', thence east 120' to section road, thence south 200' to the point of beginning.

SCHOOLS

Zaneis School Teacher's Dormitory

Location: Vicinity of Healdton, OK 73438

Owner: School District #72, Route 2, Box 37, Wilson, OK 73463

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Zaneis School Teacher's Dormitory, constructed in 1932, is a two-story, detached, dwelling with dimensions of approximately 30' x 50'. This rectangular-shaped building is finished with running bond brick with a low-pitched, slate, hip roof. There are wings on both east and west ends which extend approximately 5' out from the main wall plane in front and rear and are both approximately 10' wide.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1932-1968
Builder/Architect: F. E. Watson (Builder)
Areas: Social/Educational

Constructed in the heart of the Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field, the Zaneis School was opened to accommodate the increased population which migrated into the area during the 1920's and 1930's. During the oil boom period, the education of children of oil company employees was often neglected, especially in the rural sections where workers lived on or near the lease sites. The establishment of an adequate school system did much to bring a stablizing social influence to the boom areas for it attracted more workers with families to the discoveries.

The twelve room teacher's dormitory, constructed in 1932, housed instructors for the Zaneis Rural School District #72, the largest consolidated school district in Carter County during the 1930's. The district was a result of the consolidation of four rural districts into one. It consists of approximately 60 square miles and an assessed valuation of $4,500,000 which was second in valuation only to the city of Ardmore in Carter County. During the 1930's when the school reached peak enrollment, approximately 350 pupils attended grades 1-8 and an additional 70 were enrolled in the four high school classes.

Georgian Revival vocabulary, often applied to public buildings such as schools in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, is evident in the Zaneis Teacher's Dormitory. Although modest in detailing, the nominated property exhibits a number of Georgian Revival characteristics including the one-story projecting porch supported by columns and pilasters, the symmetrical arrangement of multi-paned windows on both stories, and the overall formal composition of its various parts.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Beth Billingsley, July, 1984.
Journal of Carter County Schools, 1923, pp. 344-351.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Healdton, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/638300/3782090
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 34, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Carter County, proceed West 135', thence South 140', thence East 135', thence North 140' to the point of beginning.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

COMMERCIAL

Hotel Aldridge

Location: Third and Wewoka Streets, Wewoka, OK 74884

Owner: Mrs. Ella Ligon, Third and Wewoka Streets, Wewoka, OK 74884

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Hotel Aldridge is a four-story, commercial building with basement floor. The wall finish is polychromatic brick laid in the running bond. It is rectangular (50' x 140') and has a flat roof with 2' parapet on all sides. The property is situated on the southwest corner of Wewoka and Third Streets with a two-story commercial building adjoining it on the north and parking spaces on remaining three sides. A square-shaped interior chimney stack, approximately 3' high, is located on northeast corner roofline.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1926-1942
Builder/Architect: E. C. Aldridge
Areas: Political/Commercial

E. C. Aldridge, mayor of Wewoka from 1926 to 1942, financed the construction of the Hotel Aldridge because there was a dire need for additional space and lodging facilities in Wewoka following the discovery of the Wewoka Pool of the Seminole Oil Field in 1923. Aldridge was also an important commercial leader having served as President of Farmers National Bank of Wewoka from 1923 to the late 1940's; held investments in two other commercial properties, Key Hardware and Shepherds Dry Goods; and maintained extensive land-holdings (estimated at 10,000 acres) and oil leases.

As the original two block business district expanded due to the oil boom, the first multi-storied brick hotel to be constructed was the Aldridge. Built at a cost of $150,000, the Hotel Aldridge was the largest of the oil boom hotels in Wewoka and reported to be the finest facility of its type south of Oklahoma City. The hotel was the social and commercial focal point of downtown Wewoka. According to newspaper accounts and local residents, it was the location where petroleum executives met to transact deals as well as entertain out of town visitors. The hotel featured the most popular restaurant in Wewoka, Fred Berry's Waffle House, a banquet room, and office space including the Aldridge Royalty Company.

The property is currently occupied by twenty-three apartment dwellers and two offices thereby retaining its integrity of providing housing and office space.

Major Bibliographical References:

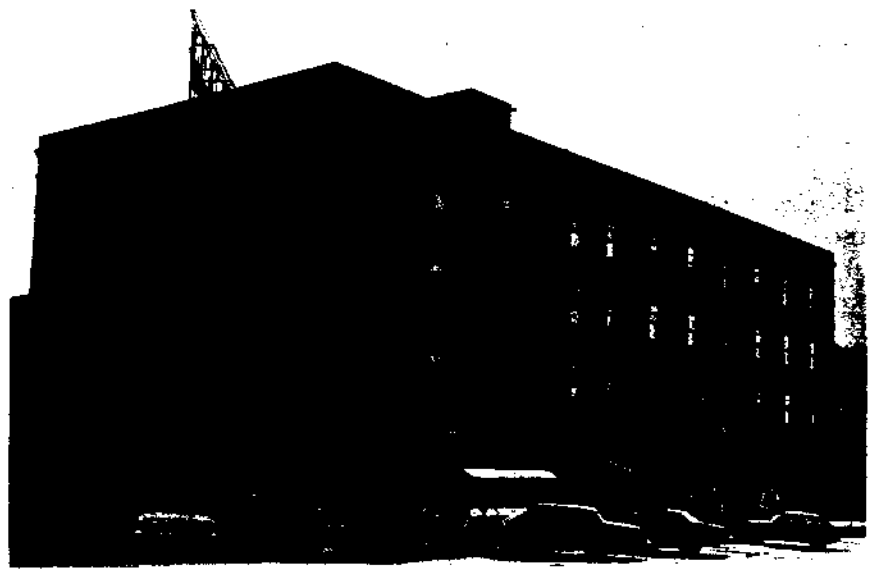
Wewoka Democrat, June 16, 1927; Wewoka Capital-Democrat, December 22, 1927; and Wewoka Times, November 30, 1966.

Barking Water: The Story of Wewoka. Oklahoma City: Semco Color Press, 1960.

Morris, John, The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Wewoka East, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/728558/3893110
Verbal Boundary: South one-half of Lot 10 and all of Lots 11-12, Block 47, Original Townsite of Wewoka, Oklahoma.



Aldridge Hotel

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

COMMERCIAL

Woody Motor Company

Location: 200 South Second, Madill, OK 73446

Owner: J. L. Woody, 200 South Second, Madill, OK 73446

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Woody Motor Company, erected in ca. 1917, is a 1 1/2 story, detached, commercial building approximately 60' x 90'. The wall finish is of reddish-brown brick laid in common Flemish bond and its flat roof has a 2' stepped parapet.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1917-1940
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial

The Woody Motor Company is historically significant because: (1) it is the oldest commerical building of its type in Marshall County having served the transportation needs of Madill and surrounding area for more than 67 years and (2) it is the oldest family-owned business in Madill having remained in the Woody family since its construction in 1917.

Built in 1917, the Woody Motor Company building originally housed a wagon and mule transportation company which performed the needed carrier service to nearby oil fields. It was one of three such companies in Madill which provided this type of transportation. The other two buildings which housed wagon and mule firms have either been significantly altered or razed.

In 1920 following the advent of motorized vehicles, the nominated property became a Ford dealership and has remained in that capacity for more than 64 years. It was the only auto/truck dealership in Madill from 1920 to 1940 and continued to serve as a significant source for transportation services to and from the surrounding oil fields as trucks and automobiles replaced the wagon and mule form of transporting equipment and business personnel. The building also fulfilled an important social role in the community because oil field workers would gather there awaiting needed vehicles or for repair services. Open 24 hours a day, the building was a gathering place for workers who came to visit and trade conversation about oil field happenings.

Because the Woody Motor Company building is the oldest and only remaining facility of its type in Marshall County and ownership of the nominated property is still retained by J. L. Woody, a descendant of the original owner, its historic integrity remains intact.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal interview: J. L. Woody, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Madill, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/705760/3774298
Verbal Boundary: Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 26, Original Townsite of Madill, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

COMMERCIAL

Worth Hotel

Location: 203 East Main, Madill, OK 73446

Owner: Charles Sullivan, 203 East Main, Madill, OK 73446

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Worth Hotel is a two-story, rectangular-shaped, commercial building with dimensions of approximately 60' x 75'. The wall finish is running bond brick with raked mortar joints and a poured finished concrete foundation. The roof is flat with a 1' parapet. The building is adjoined on the north and east walls with rows of one-story commercial buildings.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1914-1930
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial

Constructed in 1914, one year after the Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field was opened, the Worth Hotel was one of the first permanent lodging facilities to be built in Madill as a result of the boom period. Established in 1901, the town of Madill experienced a period of rapid growth when the Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field came into its own as a major oil field. Lodging facilities, no matter how meager, were always in short supply and the early "boomchasers" pitched tents, camped on the ground, or secured lodging in local farm homes. Hastily erected housing, such as shotguns, followed the "tent city" stage. As the commercial and social environment of oil boom communities stabilized, more permanent structures were necessary in order to accommodate oil field businessmen who migrated in and out of the fields to transact business concerning sale of lease sites, production and marketing of petroleum, and transporation of crude oil and gas to distant refineries. Located on Main Street in the central business district of Madill, the Worth Hotel fulfilled this important commercial function from 1914 to 1930 when the Healdton/Hewitt field began to decline. It continued to serve the community as a hotel until 1975 when the Deltec Corporation purchased the building and converted it into an office building known as the Plaza Professional Building.

The nominated property represents one of the best examples of Plains Commercial Architecture in Madill. The two-story structure embodies several of the

features which preceded the Chicago School of taller buildings. Typical of small town Great Plains commercial buildings which evolved during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Worth Hotel is rectangular shaped with a flat roof and modestly decorated terminating cornice. For an oil boom era commercial building, ornamentation is unusually intricate and elaborate. The brick work frieze features extensive corbels, minature dentils, and diamond-shaped elements. Furthermore, the walls on two sides are highlighted by pilaster strips topped by masonry capitals. Set below the capitals are ornately designed inverted cross elements.

The Worth Hotel has continuously served the commercial needs of Madill, Oklahoma for 70 years and during that time period has had minimal alterations thereby retaining its Plains Commercial architectural integrity.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal interview: Charles Sullivan, June, 1984.

Willis, Ettie Gibson, A History of Marshall County. Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1938.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Madill, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/705760/3774298
Verbal Boundary: Lots 13, 14, and 15, Block 18, Original Townsite of Madill, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Healdton Oil Field Bunkhouse

Location: Vicinity of Healdton, OK 73438

Owner: Hales Oil Interests, 725 Oklahoma Mortgage Tower, 5100 North Brookline, Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Description: Condition: Excellent

Located near Wilson, the Hales Oil Interest Office is a 25' x 75' rectangular 1 1/2 stories industrial building. It has a pier and beam system of support with the base of the frame set upon concrete masonry piers. The exterior is finished with board and batten and 2 1/2' sheets of corrugated tin surround the base of the building. The roof is of the low pitch gable style, with a gable vent on the ridge of the main roof.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1923-1933
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Industrial

The Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field Bunkhouse is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it has continuously served the Hales Oil Company, one of the oldest independent operators in south central Oklahoma, for more than 60 years and (2) it is the best remaining oil field bunkhouse still intact in the Healdton/Hewitt Field of Oklahoma.

The Healdton/Hewitt Field was opened in 1913 and continued to be one of the major fields in Oklahoma through the 1920's. It became one of the largest single pools discovered in the state and helped Oklahoma become the leading crude oil producer during the World War I era and post-war period when automobiles became popular. Hales Oil Company, an independent producer, capitalized on the fact that Healdton/Hewitt was a "poor man's field", a phrase applied to petroleum fields where lease sizes were smaller, drilling costs were less expensive because oil was found at shallow depths and in thick sand-bearing formations, shorter periods of time were required to drill a well, and crude oil was of high quality. These factors made it possible for small, independent operators like Hales Oil to compete with larger companies.

The Hales Oil Bunkhouse was completed in 1923 to provide housing for workers on their lease site and served the company in that capacity until the mid-1940's when it was converted to office space for company personnel. Still owned by the Hales Oil Interests, it has played a major role in the company's operations for more than 60 years.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Eugene Bolles, June, 1984.

Franks, Kenny A., The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, pp. 79-88.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Healdton, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/646530/3787200
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 1403' West and 334' North of the southeast corner of Section 9, Township 4 South, Range 2 West, Carter County, proceed West 100', thence North 100', thence East 100', thence South 100' to the point of beginning.



Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field Bunkhouse

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Home Stake Oil and Gas Company Building

Location: 315 East Broadway, Seminole, OK 74868

Owner: Mr. George Cook, 315 East Broadway, Seminole, OK 74868

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Home Stake Oil and Gas Company is a two-story, flat roofed commercial building finished with red brick. The brick is laid in the running bond with a header course every twelfth layer. The building is adjoined by a two-story commercial building on the east. It is approximately 25' x 125'.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1927-1928
Builder/Architect: Edward J. Peters (Architect)
Areas: Industry

The Home Stake Oil and Gas Company Building is significant because it is the only remaining historic resource in Seminole associated with the first petroleum company to explore, sell leases, and drill wells in the Greater Seminole Oil Field, a field which produced 702,157,800 barrles of oil from 1926 to 1936. During this boom period, an estimated $1,009,966,794 worth of crude oil was produced, and during these peak production years, the Seminole Field was producing 4 percent of all crude oil being produced in the United States.

The petroleum history of Seminole County parallels the life of one individual--O. D. Strother, founder of the Home Stake Oil and Gas Company. Strother had seen a United States Geological Survey map and report in 1892 and was convinced there was an oil producing area in Range 7. As a shoe salesman, Strother spent time meeting people in the area and examining the topography as he traveled the roads. When the United States Congress removed restrictions on the sale of Seminole Indian lands, he bought allotments one by one in the area where he thought there was oil bearing formations. In ca. 1905, he hired a geologist from Pennsylvania and a small crew to help him do some preliminary exploration. He promoted the area for the next ten years by visiting officials

of oil companies, oil editors of newspapers, heads of drilling companies, lease buyers, and petroleum brokers. He borrowed money to purchase more land and by 1917 had accumulated over 5,500 acres.

In 1917, Strother organized the Home Stake Oil and Gas Company and sold shares in order to raise approximately $50,000 to help pay interest notes on borrowed money, property taxes, and to buy more land. The Home Stake crew drilled several dry wells in the early 1920's in Seminole County because they were not drilling deep enough.

Unfortunately, Strother died on March 17, 1926, four months before the oil he knew lay beneath the surface could be tapped. Before Strother's will could be probated, oil was brought in on the Strother land and the Home Stake Company netted $7,500,000. The richest quarter section of the Seminole Field was the Strother A lease with a gross production of 17,064,000 barrels of oil from 17 wells.

Major Bibliographical References:

Morris, John W. et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981.

Personal Interviews: George Cook, July, 1984; and O. Strother Simpson, February, 1985.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Seminole, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/712300/3900160
Verbal Boundary: West 25' of Lots 1-4, Block 27, Original Townsite of Seminole, Oklahoma.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Santa Fe Depot of Marietta

Location: Southwest Front Street at Main and Front Streets, Marietta, OK 73448

Owner: Santa Fe Railroad, 2224 South Michigigan Avenue (ROom 1426), Chicago, Illinois 60604

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Santa Fe Railroad Depot is a 25' x 75' single-story, detached, commercial building. The central portion of the building has a medium angle, sloped, gable roof and an exterior of red brick masonry in the Flemish pattern with flush mortar joints. The north and south sides of this central section have the same brick exterior finish on the lower one-half of the building's vertical distance, with the upper one-half of the depot covered with stucco and displaying characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, including curvilinear gables. The building rests upon a poured cement masonry slab. The central gable roof is covered with slate and has two exterior chimneys protruding from the upper south central quadrant. Thirty-eight wooden brackets are located beneath the boxed eaves. All wood, stucco and cement elements are painted white.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1913-1938
Builder/Architect: Santa Fe Railroad (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Transportation

The town of Marietta was founded in southern Indian Territory in 1887 as a result of the Santa Fe Railroad laying tracks from the Red River (Oklahoma-Texas border) to Purcell, Oklahoma where it connected to the northern branch of the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe Railroad was the major railroad to open the Unassigned Lands in central Oklahoma Territory and the lands of southern Indian Territory, especially the Chickasaw Nation.

The land that was to become the townsite for Marietta was owned by two of the largest ranchers in the Chickasaw Nation, Bill and Jerry Washington. Jerry's wife was named Marietta and the Santa Fe honored her in naming the new town.

The small, wood frame depot erected by the Santa Fe Company in 1887 was replaced in 1913 by the present brick and stucco structure due to deterioration of the original property. From 1913 to 1938 the nominated property played a vital role in the economic and transportation history of Marietta and the surrounding area. Marietta was county seat for Love County following statehood in 1907 and because of its location in the fertile Red River Valley (coastal plain soil) became a principal rural market center. Although the population of Marietta has never exceeded 2,500, it was major political and commercial center for south central Oklahoma. Much of its significance as a node for south central Oklahoma can be attributed to its location along the Santa Fe Railroad which provided both passenger and freight service through 1938 when passenger service was terminated. Passengers were able to travel north on the Santa Fe to the state capital in Oklahoma City as well as other Oklahoma cities along the route. Moreover, they were afforded the opportunity of traveling to major cities outside Oklahoma such as Kansas City to the north and Dallas/Ft. Worth to the south.

In addition to passenger service, the Marietta depot provided freight service to and from the area. Cotton, cattle, and later, petroleum products were shipped to other markets in Oklahoma as well as distant markets out of state. Petroleum, especially crude oil, was shipped by tank car to Gulf Coast refineries from the southern Oklahoma oil fields.

Major Bibliographical References:

Morris, John W., ed., Historical Atlas of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976.

Personal Interview: LaDaria Riggs, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Marietta East, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/674080/3756530
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 32' south of the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Front Streets in Marietta, Oklahoma, proceed east 30' to the northeast corner of said property, thence south 65', thence west 30', thence north 65' to the northwest corner of property and the point of beginning.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Santa Fe Depot of Lindsay

Location: 110 North Main, Lindsay, OK 73052

Owner: Santa Fe Railroad, 2224 South Michigan Avenue (Room 1426), Chicago, Illinois 60604

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Santa Fe Railroad Depot is a single story, detached, white clapboard commercial building with dimensions of approximately 30' x 175'. The depot has a shallow-sloped, low-angled gable roof with exposed eaves and is covered by square-shaped composition shingles. The low roof ridge is interrupted by two corbelled interior chimneys located on the eastern half of the building. Each chimney is constructed of brick masonry in a running bond pattern.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1903-1938
Builder/Architect: Santa Fe Railraod (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Transporation

The Santa Fe Depot of Lindsay was constructed in 1903, one year after the townsite was platted by Lewis Lindsay. The town was situated in the fertile agricultural region of the Washita River Valley and, therefore, was a major market center for a variety of agricultural products. Broom corn, a specialized crop, became the principal product of area farmers. The depot provided a shipping point for this crop as it was transported to various markets within Oklahoma as well as distant markets throughout the country. In addition to its importance as an agricutural shipping point, the depot handled freight and passenger service for approximately 35 years (1903-1938). Located along the principal north-south route through the center of the state, passengers were able to travel to and from other points along the line such as Guthrie and Oklahoma City (first and present state capitals) as well as locations in Texas and Kansas.

Passenger service was discontinued in 1938, however, the Lindsay depot retains its role as a shipping/receiving center, a function it has maintained for more than 80 years.

The Lindsay depot features vernacular architectural qualities. Vernacular characteristics include the simply designed, long, rectangular floor plan; use of wood for the frame and clapboard wall finish; plain bracketing in the wide overhanging exposed eaves; and overall lack of ornamentation. The end walls are highlighted with the Santa Fe logo and the word "Lindsay" painted in bold, black letters. The side walls contain several openings and the side nearest the track features a three-sided bay which served as the ticket window. The openings have slightly pedimented lintels. Alterations are minimal. A few of the openings have been boarded over.

The Lindsay Santa Fe Depot has retained its historic and architectural integrity for more than 80 years.

Major Bibliographical References:

Bryant, Keith L., Jr., History of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974.

Hofsommer, Don L. (ed.) Railroads in the West. Manhattan, Kansas: Sunflower University Press, 1978.

From Bluetem to Golden Trend: A Pictorial History of Garvin County. Ft. Worth: University Supply and Equipment Co., 1980.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Lindsay, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/627780/3855690
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 133' north of the northeast corner of the intersection of Highway 19 and Choctaw Street in Lindsay, Oklahoma, proceed west 125' to the southwest corner of said property, thence north 100' to the northwest corner of the nominated property, thence east 125' to the northest corner of depot, thence south 100' to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these boundaries.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Santa Fe Depot of Pauls Valley

Location: Intersection of Paul and Earl Streets, Pauls Valley, OK 73075

Owner: Santa Fe Railroad, 2224 South Michigan Avenue (Room 1426), Chicago, Illinois 60604

Description: Condition: Excellent

Located in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, the Santa Fe Railroad Depot is an approximately 35' x 185' single story, commercial, detached building covered with horizontal clapboard. It has a ballon wood frame resting atop a poured cement foundation system with the exterior of the depot painted an off-white color. The roof is of the shallow sloped, low angle, slate covered, gable style with the ridge being interrupted by two corbelled interior chimneys. Each chimney is constructed of brick masonry with a running bond pattern and capped with a two-brick thickness of smooth, poured, finished cement masonry. The eaves are exposed.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1903-1938
Builder/Architect: Santa Fe Railroad (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Transporation

The Santa Fe Depot of Pauls Valley was built in 1903, six years after the town was officially incorporated. Because of its location in the fertile Washita River Valley, Pauls Valley became a major shipping point for agricultural products as a result of the depot's construction. The depot provided a link to markets within Oklahoma as well as distant markets in Kansas City to the north and Dallas/Ft. Worth to the south. In addition to freight service, the depot handled passenger service which opened the area to a new type of communication with the rest of the state and passengers were afforded the opportunity of traveling to Oklahoma City as well as out-of-state terminals in Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

Passenger service was discontinued in 1938, however, the Pauls Valley depot remains a vital transportation link for shipping and receiving goods to and from the area, a function it has maintained for over 80 years.

Vernacular architecture features of the Pauls Valley depot include the use of wood clapboard wall finish, simple stick bracketing in the wide overhanging exposed eaves, projecting gable roof beyond the gable end walls, and wood paneled doors with plain transoms. The only decorative element is the three-sided bay which served as the ticket window during the passenger era. It includes 6/6 double-hung windows in each side topped with slightly pedimented lintels. The projecting bay has a gable roof which intersects with the main roof slope.

Both the historic and architectural integrity of the nomainted property has remained intact for more than 80 years.

Major Bibliographical References:

Bryant, Keith L., Jr. History of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974.

Hofsommer, Don L. (ed.) Railroads in the West. Manhattan, Kansas: Sunflower University Press, 1978.

From Bluestem to Golden Trend: A Pictorial History of Garvin County. Ft. Worth: University Supply and Equipment Co., 1980.

Personal Interview: Benny Johnson, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Pauls Valley, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/663180/3845600
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 365' southeast and along the railroad track from the east side of the intersection of the Santa Fe Railroad with Highway #19 in the town of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, proceed southwest 60' along the northwest end of nominated property to the southwest corner, thence proceed southeast 165' to the southeast corner of said property, thence northeast 60' to the northeast corner, thence 165' northwest to point of beginning. The Pauls Valley Depot lies within these boundaries.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Sunray Oil Refinery

Location: Vicinity of Allen, OK 74825

Owner: Idle Time R.V. Sales and Service, Mr. E. C. Peay, Route 1, Box 16, Allen, OK 74825

Description: Condition: Good

The Sun Ray Refinery nomination includes four industrial buildings: office, laboratory, and two engine rooms (see sketch map.)

The Sun Ray office is a 30' x 30' one-story building finished with red brick laid in the common bond, however, a header/stretcher course apears every eighth layer. The gabled roof is covered with diamond-shaped composition shingles.

The Sun Ray Laboratory is a two-story gabled roof, building finished with red brick. The brick is laid in the common bond with a header/stretcher course every eighth layer. The building is approximately 30' x 30' and diamond-shaped composition shingles cover the roof.

The Sun Ray Engine Room #2 is a 2 1/2 story, gabled roof structure finished with red brick in the common bond. A header course occurs every eighth layer. The roof is covered with corrugated tin. The building is approximately 40' x 50'.

The Sun Ray Engine Room #1 is a 1 1/2 story, gabled roof building with red brick wall finish. The brick is laid in common bond with header course every twelfth layer. The building is approximately 40' x 60' and covered with corrugated tin. A gabled ventilator sets astride the roof ridge.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1921-1953
Builder/Architect: Oil State Refinery Company
Areas: Industrial

The Sun Ray Refinery Buildings are historically significant because they comprise the oldest remaining oil refinery buildings in the Greater Seminole Oil Field which remain intact.

Petroleum had been discovered in the Greater Seminole area several years before the region became one of the nation's most famous oil producers during the boom years of 1926 to 1936 when over 702 million barrels of oil were

produced. This figure represented approximately 18 percent of all oil being produced in Oklahoma and 4 percent being produced in the United States at that period. Valued at $1,009,966,794 based on the value of the dollar in 1936, Seminole's oil was considered high quality "sweet" crude, i.e., it contained little or no sulphur.

One of the preliminary discoveries of oil prior to the boom period occurred in 1913 when a well that flowed approximately 40 barrels per day came in west of Allen at a depth of 810 feet. This resulted in the spread of the Allen Field to the west and north until it contained 150 producing wells. Three years later, the Francis Pool was opened near Allen creating further excitement about the potential and the hunt for oil in the Allen, Oklahoma area had been started.

Production in the Allen Field continued into the early 1920's and was sufficient enough for the Oil State Company of Enid to construct a small refinery west of Allen. Three of the buildings included in this nomination were constructed at that time: office, testing lab, and engine room #1. It had an initial refining capacity of approximately 5,000 barrels per day.

The Allen Field, however, did not reach peak production until 1928 when drillers began to sink wells to greater depths. On Christmas day, 1928 the Homaokla Company brought in the first "gusher" on the Wheeler farm near Allen. Because of the increased and sustained production, Homaokla Company purchased the nominated properties from Oil State Company. At that time Engine Room #2 was built to accommodate the increased production.

The Sun Ray Refinery Buildings provide a vital historic resource concerning industrial complexes built during oil boom periods including design of buildings, use of construction materials, and arrangement of buildings. They stand as reminders of the significance of the Allen Field to Oklahoma's petroleum history.

Major Bibliographical References:

The Allen Advocate, May 31, 1984.

Personal Interview: Mr. Dale Peay, June 26, 1984.

Morris, John W. et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981 (photo of plant on p. 54).

Geographical Data:

Acreage: each property is less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Allen, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/735450/3862910-Office
14/735450/3862860-Laboratory
14/735450/3862840-Engine Room #2
14/735420/3862840-Engine Room #1

Verbal Boundary:

Office: Beginning at a point 70' due south of the southwest corner of the intersection of Camper Road and Highway 12 or the N.E. corner of section 26, R8E, T5N, just west of Allen, Oklahoma proceed west 10' to the northeast corner of said property. From there proceed south 30', thence west 30', thence north 30', thence east 30' to arrive back at the northeast corner of building.

Laboratory: Beginning at a point 195' due south of the southwest corner of the intersection of Camper Road and Highway 12 just west of Allen, Oklahoma, proceed west 15' to the northeast corner of said property. From there proceed south 30', thence west 30' thence north 30', thence east 30' to arrive back at the northest corner of building.

Engine Room #2: Beginning at a point 238' due south of the southwest corner of the intersection of Camper road and Highway 12 just west of Allen, Oklahoma, proceed west 15' to the northeast corner of said original property. From there proceed south 75' to include addition to said property, thence west 40', thence north 75', thence east 40' to arrive back at the northeast corner of building.

Engine Room #1: Beginning at a point 220' due south of the southwest corner of the intersection of Camper Road and Highway 12 just west of Allen, Oklahoma, proceed west 80' to the northeast corner of said original property. From there proceed south 40', thence west 140' to west end of addition, thence north 40', thence east 140' to arrive back at the northeast corner of building.



Sunray Oil Refinery Office Building

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Depot

Location: South end of Main Street, Seminole, OK 74868

Owner: K-Oil Company, 309 North Milt Phillips Avenue, P.O. Box 1338, Seminole, OK 74868

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Depot in Seminole is a one-story, gabled roof, rectangular-shaped (24' x 95') structure. It has a combination red brick and white stucco wall finish. The brick is laid in the common bond. One interior chimney is located toward west end of building.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1928-1942
Builder/Architect: Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Company (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Transportation/Architecture

The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Depot is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it handled more freight than any other depot on the Rock Island line in Oklahoma during the oil boom years, 1928-1940, and (2) it is the best remaining example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture applied to a depot in the Seminole Oil Field.

The Rock Island worked around the clock to cooperate with the oil companies in handling shipments of oil field equipment, supplies, parts, pipes, and crude oil. Ten freight trains carried material in and out of Seminole daily. Not only did the depot handle oil field supplies, it was responsible for lumber to build houses and goods necessary for daily consumption by workers. During the peak production years, 500 car loads of lumber and 25 cars of fresh meat were shipped into Seminole on a monthly basis.

In one month 5,000 carloads of high gravity oil or gasoline rolled out of Seminole along with a turnover of 16,000 cars of freight. From 1928 to 1935, Amerada Petroleum sent 40 tank cars each week to Imperial Refineries at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Tank cars also hauled Seminole crude oil to refineries in Texas, Kansas, and other parts of Oklahoma.

Architecturally, the depot employs considerable Spanish Colonial Revival vocabulary including the red tile Spanish-style roof, extensive use of curvilinear detail, compound arches, and stucco wall finish. Additional features include the bronze letters, copper air vents and drain spouts, and decorative coping. These elements give the depot an overall Spanish impression making it the best example of this style as applied to a depot in the Seminole Oil Field District.

Major Bibliographical References:

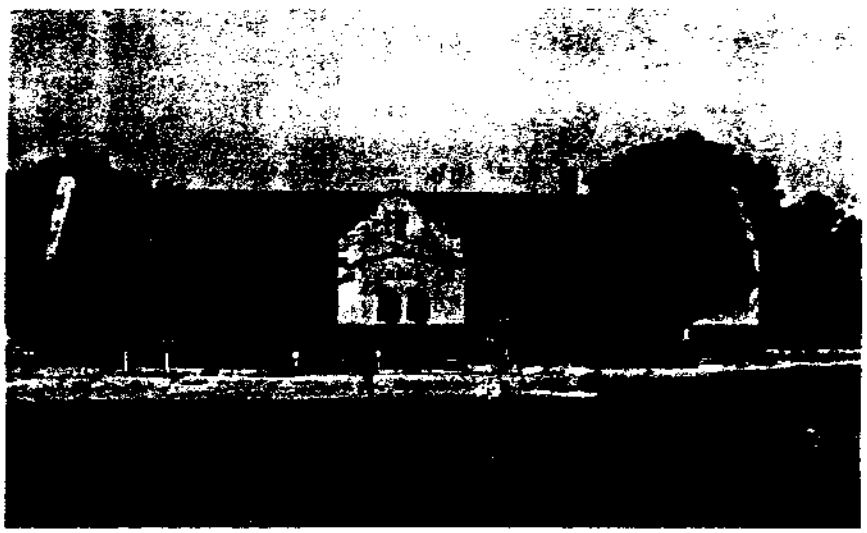
A History of the Greater Seminole Oil Field by Townes, Welsh, Morris, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1981.

The Seminole Producer, July 15, 1976.

Personal Interview: Mr. Raymond Harbor, July 10, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Seminole, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/712220/3900000
Verbal Boundary: Beginning near the northwest corner of the Seminole depot, which is at a point 20' west of the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and the first street south of Broadway in Seminole, Oklahoma; proceed south 70' to the side track off the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad. From there proceed east along the side track 100', thence north 70' to the first street south of Broadway, thence west 100' to the point of beginning.



Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Depot

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

INDUSTRIAL

Bebee Field Round House

Location: Vicinity of Ada, OK 74820

Owner: Paul Tucker, Route 2, Box 348, Ada, OK 74820

Description: Condition: Good

The Bebee Field Round House is a one-story industrial building with corrugated tin siding and plain tin roofing. It is approximately 32' x 80' with the "round", or circular, section some 40' in diameter. It has a gabled roof in front and conical-shaped roof in rear. A circular roof ventilator is located near the facade.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1929-1983
Builder/Architect: Benjamin Trees Company
Areas: Industry

The Bebee Field Round House is an historically significant building because it is the oldest remaining and best preserved central power well-pumping industrial structure in the Seminole Oil Field.

Built in 1929 by the Benjamin Trees Company, a production operation, the Bebee Field Round House was the central power house for fifteen pumping units in the Bebee Field. The building housed the well-pumping installation which consisted of an engine (gas-powered) powering a large diameter, horizontal bandwheel with shackle-rod lines attached to its circumference.

The Bebee Field Round House functions were discontinued in 1983 because parts for the various equipment could no longer be obtained. Original equipment which remains in the nomainted property includes the bandwheel (a Joseph Reid model made in 1927 by the Gas Engine Company of Oil City, Pennsylvania), idler gear, centric post, and some of the shackle rods. For over 55 years the Bebee Field Round House was a vital part of the industrial history of the Seminole Oil Field.

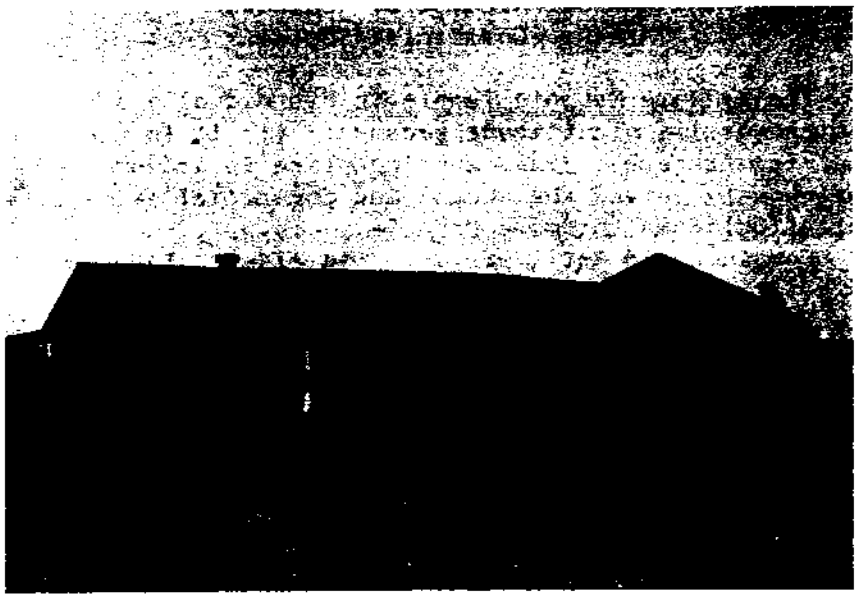
Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: B. J. Robertson, July, 1984; and Paul Tucker, July, 1984.

Lagenkamp, R. D., Handbook of Oil Industry Terms and Phrases. Tulsa: Pennwell Books, 1981.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Vanoss, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/699000/3860130
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 1070' south and 460' east of the intersection in Oil Center of the north and west section line roads for section 31, T5N, R5E, proceed south 130' to the southwest corner of said property, thence east 90', thence north 130', thence west 90' to the point of beginning. The nominated property lies within these approxiamte boundaries.



Bebee Field Round House

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

LODGES

Ardmore Masonic Temple

Location: Broadway and "B" Streets, Ardmore, OK 73402

Owner: Stauffer Communications, Inc., Box 1328, Ardmore, OK 73402

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Ardmore Masonic Temple is a multi-storied, commercial/social structure with dimensions of approximately 65' x 130'. The wall finish consists of multi-colored brick laid in the running bond pattern. The detached building is composed of a five-story ell-shaped section with four-story and three-story sections completing its rectangular shape. It has a flat roof with approximately a 2' parapet.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1929-1939
Builder/Architect: Unknown
Areas: Commercial/Social

The Ardmore Masonic Temple is historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it is the oldest remaining fraternal order meeting place in Ardmore and has continuously served the social and commercial needs of south central Oklahoma for more than 54 years.

Completed in April of 1930, the Ardmore Masonic Temple was built with financing secured by Ardmore Masonic Lodge #31, the oldest fraternal order in south central Oklahoma having been founded in 1891, sixteen years prior to statehood. Masonic Lodge #31 had met in temporary facilities until the late 1920's when the plan to construct a five-story building was developed. The Masonic Temple was designed to house meeting rooms and offices for the fraternal order at the upper levels and office space and businesses for the lower floors. From 1930 to 1943 Masonic Order #31 occupied the upper stories, however, the Depression of the 1930's created financial problems for the Masons and they were unable to pay the debt of the building.

The Masonic Temple features the polychromatic effect of multi-colored brick, extensive use of pilasters to give an overall vertical emphasis to the building, and bands of straight-headed windows. Decoration at the cornice level employs some Art Deco vocabulary with its extensive use of terra cotta motifs.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: William A. "Mac" McGalliard, June, 1984.

Goodnight, Marjorie, Pioneers in the Development of Carter County. M.A. Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1939.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Ardmore, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/672365/3782900
Verbal Boundary: South 21' of Lot 3, all of Lots 4-6, Block 303, Original Townsite of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

LODGES

Billington Building/Masonic Temple

Location: 23 East Ninth, Shawnee, OK 74801

Owner: SRS Association of Shawnee, Ninth and Bell, Room 420, Shawnee, OK 74801

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Masonic Temple Building is a seven-story, flat roofed, rectangular-shaped skyscraper situated on the northwest corner of East Ninth and Bell streets. Its wall finish consists of smooth granite blocks on the ground and upper stories and polychromatic brick on the intermediate floors. Sullivanesque vocabulary is employed in upper stories of the building.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1929-1940
Builder/Architect: C. B. Billington
Areas: Commercial/Social/Architecture

The Billington Building is both architecturally and historically significant because: (1) it was the first Sullivanesque-type skyscraper constructed in Shawnee having been completed in 1929 and (2) it was the most important office building in the central business district of Shawnee during the peak production years of the Greater Seminole Oil Field, 1927-1940.

Completed in 1929 at an estimated cost of $300,000, the Billington Building/Masonic Temple followed the early formula for highrise construction of three zones: a base of one to two stories, intermediate floors devoted to office space, and upper stories crowned with a projecting cornice. The nominated property reflects the early skyscraper characteristics developed by Louis Sullivan and the Chicago School of Skyscraper Architects. It was more than five stories but less than twenty, rectangular-shaped with flat roof, and possessed a terminating cornice. Sullivanesque treatment is most evident in the upper two stories which feature large arched windows divided vertically by double Corinthian-type pilaster strips and horizonatally by low relief ornamentation of interwoven foliate designs on the spandrels.

For more than 55 years, the Billington Building/Masonic Temple has played a vital role in the commercial and social history of Shawnee. Still housing a variety of commercial and professional enterprises, the nominated property retains its historic integrity. Upon Billington's death in 1940, the upper two stories were donated to the Masonic Lodge of Shawnee which still uses the space for lodge meetings and social functions.

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interviews: Judge J. Knox Byrum, January, 1985; Ross Porter, July, 1984; and Mrs. William Dougherty, December, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Shawnee, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/687850/3911250
Verbal Boundary: Lots 1-4, Block 25, AP Addition of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

STRUCTURES

Sinclair Loading Rack

Location: Vicinity of Seminole, OK 74868

Owner: Atlantic Richfield Corporation--ARCO Oil and Gas, P.O. Box 521, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Description: Condition: Good

The Sinclair Loading Rack is an industrial structure consisting of an elevated walkway, approximately 1500' long and 5' wide, and a series of vertical standpipes (filling lines), valves, and loading arms, attached to both sides of the walkway. The loading rack complex, located between two side tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, is used for filling railroad tank cars from the top.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1928-1970
Builder/Architect: Sinclair Oil Company (Builder)
Areas: Industrial

From 1928 to 1970, the Sinclair Loading Rack was instrumental in the process of transporting petroleum to distant refineries and markets. At the outset its principal function was to load crude oil, however, in later years it loaded natural gas and propane for shipment to consumption centers.

Although use of the Sinclair Loading Rack was discontinued in 1970, the entire system of vertical standpipes, loading arms, walkway, and loading dock house remains intact. The loading rack complex retains the green and white trim, colors used by the Sinclair Company.

The Sinclair Loading Rack stands as a vital historic structure in the industrial and transportation history of the Seminole Oil Field.

The Sinclair Loading Rack is historically significant because it is the oldest and best preserved example of this type of industrial structure in the Seminole Oil Field.

Major Bibliographical References:

Lagenkamp, Robert B., The Illustrated Petroleum Reference Dictionary, Tulsa: Pennwell Books, 1980.

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

Personal Interview: Glover Mainord, July, 1984.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Seminole, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/715195/3899150
Verbal Boundary: From the southeast corner of the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Section 35, T9N, R6E, proceed due south 70' to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad track. From there proceed northwest 334' along the said track to the "turnout" and point of beginning. Proceed along runout, following the outer or northernmost track until it reconnects with the main CRI & P track. From there proceed southeast along the said track approximately 1,804' to the point of beginning.



Sinclair Loading Rack

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

STRUCTURES

Wewoka Switch and Side Tracks

Location: Oklahoma State Highway 56, Vicinity of Wewoka, OK 74884

Owner: Chicago Pacific Corporation, 332 South Micigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Wewoka Switch and Side Tracks consist of four switch stands and approximately .56 mile of tracks. There are two switch stands at the east end of the system and two at the west end (see diagram). The switch stands are approximately 10' high and are cast iron. Each switch stand has a lever on the side. The lever is flipped up or down. If flipped up, the lever throws the track so that an extra 2" piece of track at that point causes the flange on the wheel of the railroad car to flare out guiding the car off to the side track. If down, the railroad car remains on main track.

The side track system includes two main lines which run for approximately .56 mile. The two switches on either end of these tracks are tripped in order to divert one train in case two trains are heading in opposite directions. The "lay-bys" or "run-outs" (railroad terminology for side tracks) consist of two side tracks located on the northeast side of two main lines and one on the southeast side. Each of these three side tracks are approximately .25 mile in length. The two on the northeast side were used for freight loading and unloading and the one on southeast side terminates at depot and was used for passenger cars (see diagram).

Significance: Specific Dates: 1902-1942
Builder/Architect: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad (Builder)
Areas: Industry/Transportation

The Wewoka Switch and Side Tracks are historically significant because: (1) during the pre-statehood railroad era in Indian Territory, it was the only side track between Oklahoma City and Little Rock, (2) following statehood after other side tracks were constructed at Shawnee, McAlester, and Ft. Smith, it was the longest system of side tracks between Oklahoma City and Little Rock, and (3) it prompted the folklore term "lost in the Wewoka Switch", which became popular in the 1920's.

The Wewoka Switch folklore originated during the 1920's when oil was discovered near Wewoka and it became a boom town overnight. Millions of dollars of oil field supplies, parts, pipe, casing, and even rotary drilling rigs began to flood the Wewoka side tracks. To compound the problem, freight bills were lost, telephone service was poor, and freighting facilities were lacking; all of which resulted in enumerable shipments of merchandise, thought to be lost in transit, being discovered in the Wewoka Switch side tracks months after arrival. So common did this situation become that the Rock Island Railroad adopted a policy of searching for all "lost in transit" shipments on the Wewoka Switch side tracks before looking elsewhere. During the 1920's and 1930's, oil field workers and petroleum executives who moved from the Wewoka Field to other oil fields in Oklahoma and elsewhere carried the expression "lost in the Wewoka Switch" to explain the lack of delivery of equipment.

The "Wewoka Switch" term has endured in Wewoka and remains a visible element of the cultural landscape. Local businesses still retain the name, e.g., the Wewoka Switch Motel, and local officials are planning to restore commercial buildings under the title, "The Wewoka Switch Redevelopment and Preservation Program."

Major Bibliographical References:

Personal Interview: Mr. Ken Webb, July 9, 1984.
Barking Water: History of Wewoka, p. 7.
The Wewoka Daily Times Revitalization Edition, June 28, 1984.
Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 41 (1963), pp. 455-458.

Geographical Data:

Acreage: less than one acre
Quadrangle Name: Wewoka East, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/728850/3893480
Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point along the track 66' east of the intersection of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad and Highway 56 through the north edge of Wewoka, proceed along the track and right of way to a point approximately 2940' (.56 mile) west of the point of beginning. Within this linear distance and the associated railroad right-of-way (132' at its widest) lies the Wewoka Railroad Switch lines.



Wewoka Switch and Sidetracks

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

DISTRICTS

Mijo Camp

Location: Vicinity of Ada, OK 74820

Owner: Mr. B. J. Robertson, Route 2, Box 348, Ada, OK 74820

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Mijo Camp Industrial District is comprised of thirteen historically significant buildings and two historic structures. All buildings and structures are related to the history of the petroleum industry during the boom era of the Greater Seminole Oil Field which began in the early 1920's and continued through the early 1940's. The district encompasses approximately five acres in the eastern portion of the Bebee Pool of the Seminole Field. It is located along the north side of Pontotoc County Road #148 approximately one mile east of the community of Oil Center. The two houses, two garages, water tower, office, and nipple house face south, and are positioned near the county road, whereas the remaining properties are setback near the forest in the open clearing. The entrance to the camp is located between the office building and nipple house (see sketch map).

Six of the buildings have clapboard wall finishes painted white. All are rectangularly shaped with the office building a "shotgun house" floor plan, i.e., it is twice as long as wide. The other seven buildings have corrugated tin siding. All buildings have either gable or shed roofs covered with either composition shingles or corrugated tin. The office and two dwellings have either attached or built-in porches. The water tower is approximately 30' high and is constructed of redwood materials and iron braces.

All the buildings and structures retain the original character and design of the 1920's oil boom era as none of them have been significantly altered. The only changes during their 60 year history is a 14' x 16' corrugated tin addition to the nipple house completed in the 1930's. The two houses and garages are in need of paint. The water tower is the only property no longer used in the district. The remaining properties are still used in the same manner for which they were constructed. The houses are still occupied by pumpers who now are employed by the Center Oil Company and the garages are currently used for employee trucks. The remaining buildings currently house a variety of tools, parts, equipment, and records used by the Center Oil Company employees. The pumping unit continues to operate over the Laselle No. 2 Mole oil well which produces about 2-3 barrels of crude oil per day.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1924-1942
Builder/Architect: Benjamin Trees Company
Areas: Industrial/Social

The Mijo Camp Industrial District is historically significant because: (1) it is the oldest remaining oil field production camp in Pontotoc County, and (2) the thirteen buildings and two structures constitute the best preserved and greatest concentration of petroleum production-related historic properties in Pontotoc County.

The Mijo Camp was the node for production operations in the Bebee Pool. Production company crews are in charge of bringing oil and gas to the surface and preparing them for their trip through the pipeline to the refinery. More specifically, the Trees Company employees performed maintenance operations on the wells and pumping units as well as treating, measuring, and testing the oil and gas before they were run to the pipeline.

The Mijo Camp complex served as the center for company employee housing, storage for company production records, and supply facility for tools, parts, and equipment to be used in servicing the 160 wells in the Bebee Pool. The company employees, know as "pumpers," were responsible for checking the wells every 24 hours. Duties included maintenance of well-head machinery such as replacement of worn out or malfunctioning equipment, taking samples of fluids from lease tanks in the field to test and measure them, and keeping accurate production records. The sampling procedure consisted of checking BSW (basic sediment and water), specific gravity, and temperature. Record keeping included measurement and testing data as well as pipeline run tickets upon which the production company and transportation company (usually a pipeline carrier) must agree that the quality of the crude oil and gas is ready for shipment.

The Mijo Camp Industrial District maintains a strong link to the past not only through its building types but through its functions and processes which are still carried on in much the same manner as when the complex was erected in the 1920's. Although there has been some deterioration to the buildings and several are in need of paint, only one minor alteration has occurred, a 14' x 16' addition to the nipple house, completed in the 1930's.

Major Bibliographical References:

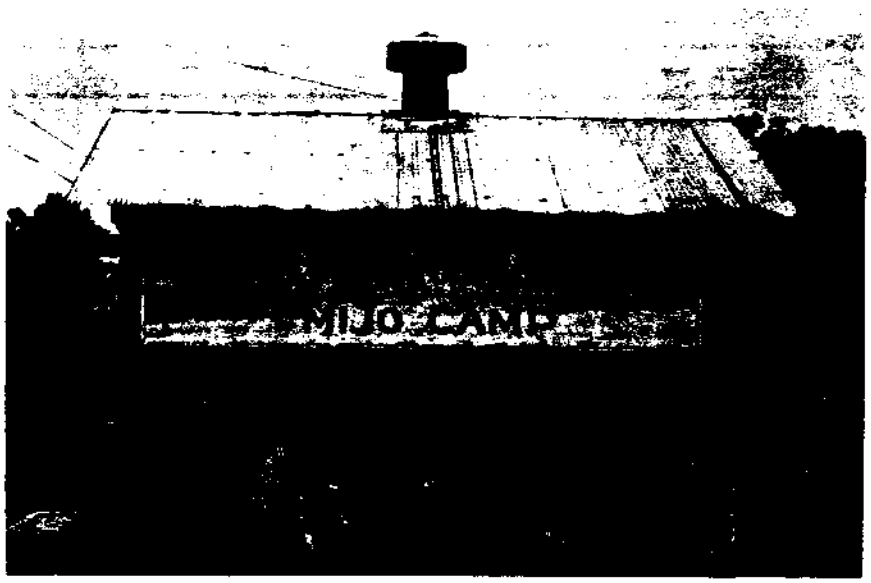
Personal Interviews: Mr. Shag Booth, June 22, 1984; and Mr. Paul Tucker, June 10, 1984

Morris, John W. et. al., The Greater Seminole Oil Field, Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Books, 1981.

Geographical Data:

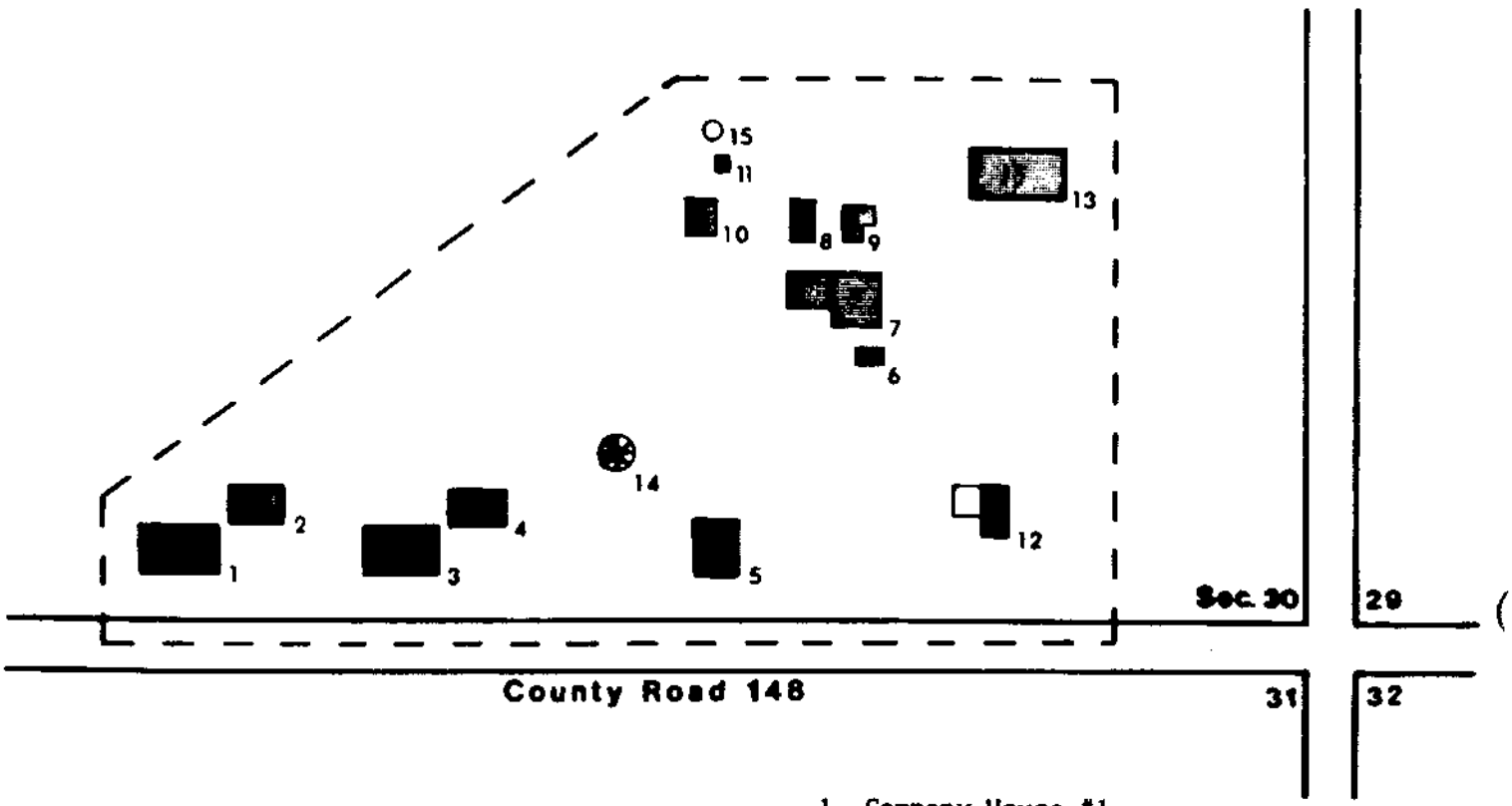
Acreage: ca. 5 acres
Quadrangle Name: Vanoss, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/700420/2860600
14/700240/3860600
14/700240/3860510
14/700420/3860510

Verbal Boundary: Beginning at a point 120' west of the center of the intersection of section line roads 29, 30, 31, and 32, T5N R5E, proceed north 300' to the northeast corner of said district. From there proceed west 250', thence proceed southwest 390' to the western boundary, then proceed south 100' to the southwest corner of district, thence east 568' to the point of beginning. All properties included in the district are within these boundaries.



Mijo Camp Building

MIJO CAMP INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



BUILDINGS
OIL WELL
WATER TOWER
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1 inch = 100 feet
(approximately)

1. Company House #1
2. Company House #1 Garage
3. Company House #2
4. Company House #2 Garage
5. Company Office
6. Storage Shed
7. Oil House
8. Old Oil House
9. Outhouse and Tool Shed
10. Supply Shed
11. Dog House for B.A. Lasalle Mole #2
12. Nipple House
13. Tool Shed
14. Water Tower
15. B.A. Lasalle Mole #2 Oil Well and Pumping Unit

DISTRICTS

Sinclair Gas Plant Number 13

Location: Vicinity of Seminole, OK 74868

Owner: Atlantic Richfield Corporation--ARCO Oil and Gas, P.O. Box 521, c/o Mr. Raymond Kuklenski, Tulsa, OK 74102

Description: Condition: Excellent

The Sinclair Gas Plant #13 Industrial District consists of twelve historically significant buildings and twenty-nine historic structures. All buildings and structures are related to the processing and refining of oil well (casing-head) gas during the peak production years of the Greater Seminole Oil Field which was opened in the early 1920's. The district encompasses approximately 28 acres in the Bowlegs Pool of the Seminole Field. It is located approximately 2 3/4 miles southeast of Seminole, or at a point approximately 3/4 of mile east and 1/4 of mile south of the intersection of old Oklahoma Highway 99 and Oklahoma Highway 59. The district is located in a rural area and is connected to county roads via a network of lease roads. Residential dwellings built during the last twenty years are located to the east of the district and provide housing for company employees.

The original 1927 buildings are all one-story and the majority are rectangular shaped. Use of similar materials (corrugated tin), roof type (gable), and color (silver) give an overall sense of continuity and cohesiveness to the district. One of the striking features of all the district buildings is the amount of ventilation provided because of the extreme heat and humidity produced by the various equipment. Each building contains ample roof and gable end vents, flexivent windows, and either sliding or double door openings.

The original 1927 structures are storage tanks used either for gas or water. The 26 gas storage tanks are aligned in an east-west fashion along the western edge of the district. Five are 10' x 80' and hold 48,000 gallons and the remaining twenty-one are 10' x 40' and hold 24,000 gallons. The two small water storage tanks, one located near east side of the boiler room and the other near southeast corner of old engine room, are made of riveted steel and hold 25,000 barrels. The large water tank, located near southeast corner of new engine room, is constructed of riveted steel and holds 50,000 barrels.

Original 1927 equipment includes two 4-cylinder, vertical design Foos Gas Engines (165 h.p.) located in the Auxiliary Building, six Casey Hedge Company Scotch-Marine Boilers (three are 150 boiler horse power and three are 100 boiler horse power) located in the Boiler Room, 15 dual cylinder, horizontal design Cooper Type 80 engines located in Old Engine Room, and two Dean Brothers reciprocating pumps in the Propane Pump Building.

The district is a unique industrial unit. It is tied via pipeline to over 1,000 productive wells in the Seminole Oil Field with a gas gathering system of 1,200 miles of pipeline. Plant capacity totals 14 million cubic feet per day and it currently markets natural gas, propane, butane, ethane, and methane.

Significance: Specific Dates: 1927-1952
Builder/Architect: Harry Sinclair (Builder)
Areas: Industry

The Sinclair Gas Plnt #13 Industrial District is historically significant because: (1) it is the oldest remaining gas processing plant in the Greater Seminole Oil Field having opened oeprations in August of 1927, (2) it was the largest gas processing plant in the Seminole Field during the oil boom era, 1923-1943, (3) it is the only remaining gas processing plant in the Seminole Oil Field associated with the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, one of the pioneer firms in Oklahoma petroleum history, and (4) the forty-one historic buildings and structures constitute the best preserved and greatest concentration of historic properties related to gas refining in the Seminole Oil Field.

The Greater Seminole Oil Field was opened in 1923 near Wewoka in Seminole County, however, by 1940 it encompassed all or parts of four additional counties --Pottawatomie, Hughes, Okfuskee, and Pontotoc. The city of Seminole, centrally located in the field, quickly became the principal node for refining and processing of crude oil and casing head (wet) gas. By 1927 there were 27 gasoline plants operating within a five-mile radius of Seminole (Morris, The Greater Seminole Oil Field, p. 81).

The largest of these gasoline processing plants in the Seminole Field was Sinclair Plant #13 built and equipped in 1927 at a cost of $1,500,000 (Morris, The Greater Seminole Oil Field, p. 81). Harry F. Sinclair, a pioneer in Oklahoma petroleum history, began his career in Oklahoma's first major field, Glenn Pool near Tulsa in 1904. He started by selling lumber for oil derricks and dealing in leases. Sinclair's success was phenomenal. By 1913 he headed 62 independent oil companies and owned eight drilling rigs. By 1916 Sinclair was the largest independent oilman in the Mid-Continent Region and was engaged in all phases of the industry including drilling, production, pipelines, refining, and

marketing (Franks, The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry, p. 44). On May 1916 he formed the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company and joined the major powers in the petroleum industry. By the end of 1916, the Sinclair marketing area stretched from Oklahoma west to Denver, north to Chicago, and east to Albany, New York. Sinclair's first gas processing plants Nos. 1-12 were located in the Oklahoma fields developed prior to the Seminole Field including Glenn Pool (1904-1906), Cushing (1912), and Garber (1914).

Sinclair's interest in the Seminole Field was stimulated by the fact that gas processing had become a thriving industry by the 1920's because gas pipelines and conservation practices were more common. Sinclair Plant #13, the first such operation for Sinclair Oil and Gas Company in the Seminole Field, was a processing plant which refined oilwell, or casinghead, gas. From 1927 to early 1950's, all incoming gas from the producing wells was extracted by the compression/refrigeration method. Sinclair Plant #13 conditioned the gas to make it marketable, i.e., removal of impurities, water, excess hydrocarbon liquids, and control of delivery pressure.

Of the 27 gas processing plants which once existed in the Seminole Oil Field, Sinclair Plant #13 is the only one which remains as a part of the Seminole industrial landscape (Morris, The Greater Seminole Oil Field, p. 106). Sinclair Plant #14, the other Sinclair Gas and Oil Company gas processing plant in the Seminole Field, now serves as a booster station for Plant #13 and many of its buildings and structures are no longer used and in poor condition. The only other gas processing plant of comparable condition and historic significance in Oklahoma is the Sinclair Plant #2, also owned by ARCO, however, it is located near Drumright in the Cushing Field and its capacity was and still is smaller than Plant #13 (6,000,000 cubic feet per day).

In summary, the Sinclair Gas Plant #13 Industrial District provides a vital educational resource concerning early industrial complexes built during oil boom periods including design and texture of buildings and structures, arrangement and types of buildings and structures, uses of construction materials, functions carried on in the buildings, and positioning of the plant in relation to the gas wells in the Seminole Oil Field.

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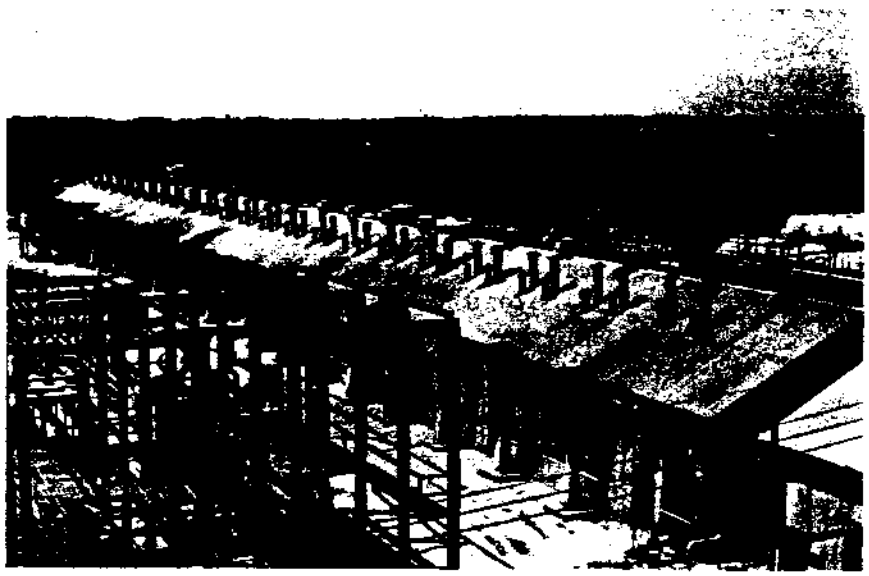
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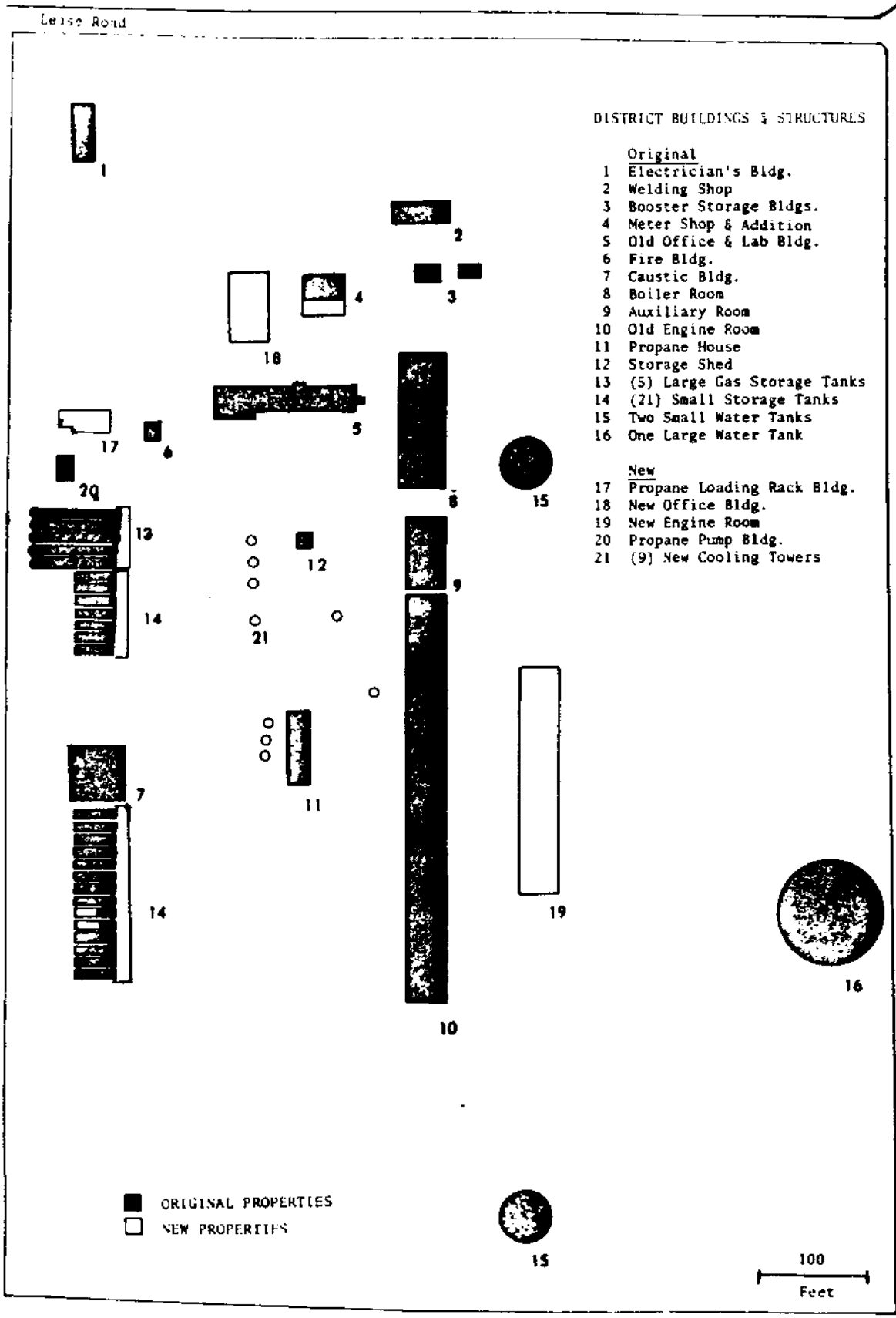
Acreage: 28 acres
Quadrangle Name: Seminole, OK
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM: 14/713120/3894830
14/713380/3895830
14/713380/3895445
14/713120/3895438

Verbal Boundary: Beginning at the northeast corner of the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, T8N, R6E, or a point .75 mile east and then .25 mile south of the intersection of old highway 99 and highway 59, proceed 869' due west to the northwest corner of said district, thence south 1303' due south, thence 869' east, thence 1303' north to the point of beginning. All properties included in the district are within these boundaries.



Sinclair Gas Plant Number 13
Original Engine Room

SINCLAIR PLANT #13 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



Summary and Recommendations

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior survey work in Study Unit V had uncovered nine historic properties related to the energy theme, two of which had received National Register designation --Ringling Depot and W.E. Grisso Mansion (Table 1 in Chapter 1). The Ringling Depot was the first facility of its type to be constructed in the Healdton Oil Field and the Grisso Mansion was the oil boom period residence of W.E. Grisso, Seminole oil producer. The remaining seven properties listed on the O.L.I. included four oil well sites (three of which were located in the Greater Seminole District and one in the Greater Healdton-Hewitt Field), entire Healdton Field, Bishop's Alley (section of Seminole City considered to be a red light district during the boom), and the Roy Johnson Home in Ardmore. Johnson was co-founder of the Healdton Field and helped form the Crystal Oil Company, first independent operation in the Healdton Field. This preliminary search gave the project staff some indication of the types of historic resources they might expect to find in the study unit (two homes associated with oil men, four oil well sites, one oil field, and one depot related to boom town development). The nine previously identified resources were all located in either the Greater Seminole District or the Greater Healdton-Hewitt Field (five in Seminole and four in Healdton-Hewitt).

In classifying the 142 O.L.I. properties identified and evaluated in Study Unit V, buildings ranked first with a total of 98, or 69%; structures with 35, or 26%; and sites with 7, or 5%, ranked second and third. No historic objects were listed on the O.L.I. In regard to property types, almost half (49.3%) were industrial-related buildings, structures, and sites. Commercial properties were second (19.7%) followed by dwellings (14.1%), churches (7.7%), and schools (4.9%). The remaining properties were related either to fraternal orders or government (4.2%). An overwhelming number of

the O.L.I. properties were constructed during the 1920-1929 period (71.8%). The 1907-1919 era, immediately following statehood, produced 15.5%. The remainder of the properties were evenly divided between the pre-statehood and post-1920's periods (Table 6).

From the O.L.I. list, 94 properties were determined eligible for National Register nomination (including district and thematic categories). This figure represented roughly two-thirds of the O.L.I. total. Approximately two of every three properties nominated to the National Register were buildings and the remaining one-third were structures. Industrial-related properties accounted for almost three-fourths of the National Register nominations (72.3%). The next highest property type was dwellings (14.9%), followed by churches (5.3%), commercial (4.3%), schools (2.1%), and fraternal lodges (1.1%). The 1920-1929 period yielded 84% of National Register nominations. The other three time periods were all less than 10% (Table 6).

Statistical analysis of survey results indicate that significant numbers of historic resources associated with the petroleum industry had retained their historic and/or architectural integrity. Furthermore, those historic properties related to the petroleum industry consisted of a wide variety of buildings and structures including oil refineries, gas processing plants, petroleum company camps, petroleum office buildings, storage tanks, loading docks, and round houses. The substantial number of properties (79) identified from the 1920-1929 era can be attributed to the Greater Seminole boom which reached its peak during the 1920's. It is surprising that only seven properties originated in the 1907-1919 time frame because that was when the Healdton-Hewitt boom reached its zenith. The latter field, however, was much smaller both in areal coverage and total production.

In examining the National Register nominations from a spatial

Table 6

Statistical Results of RP3 Survey

Classification	O.L.I.	N.R.H.P.
Buildings	98	61
Structures	37	33
Sites	7	0
Objects	0	0
Property Types	**O.L.I.**	**N.R.H.P.**
Industrial	70	68
Commercial	28	4
Dwellings	20	14
Churches	11	5
Schools	7	2
Fraternal Lodges	4	1
Government	2	0
Period of Construction	**O.L.I.**	**N.R.H.P.**
Pre-Statehood	9	3
1907 - 1919	22	7
1920 - 1929	102	79
1930 - 1939	9	5

Table 7

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BY COUNTY

STUDY UNIT V

Name	Number	Property Type
Carter	10	4 Churches 3 Dwellings 1 Industrial Building 1 Commercial Building 1 School
Pottawatomie	9	9 Dwellings
Seminole	8	2 Industrial Structures 2 Dwellings 1 Industrial District 1 Industrial Building 1 Commercial Building 1 Railroad Depot
Garvin	3	2 Railroad Depots 1 School
Pontotoc	2	1 Industrial District 1 Industrial Building
Marshall	2	2 Commercial Buildings
Love	1	1 Railroad Depot
McClain	0	
Murray	0	
Johnston	0	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

RP3 Area 5

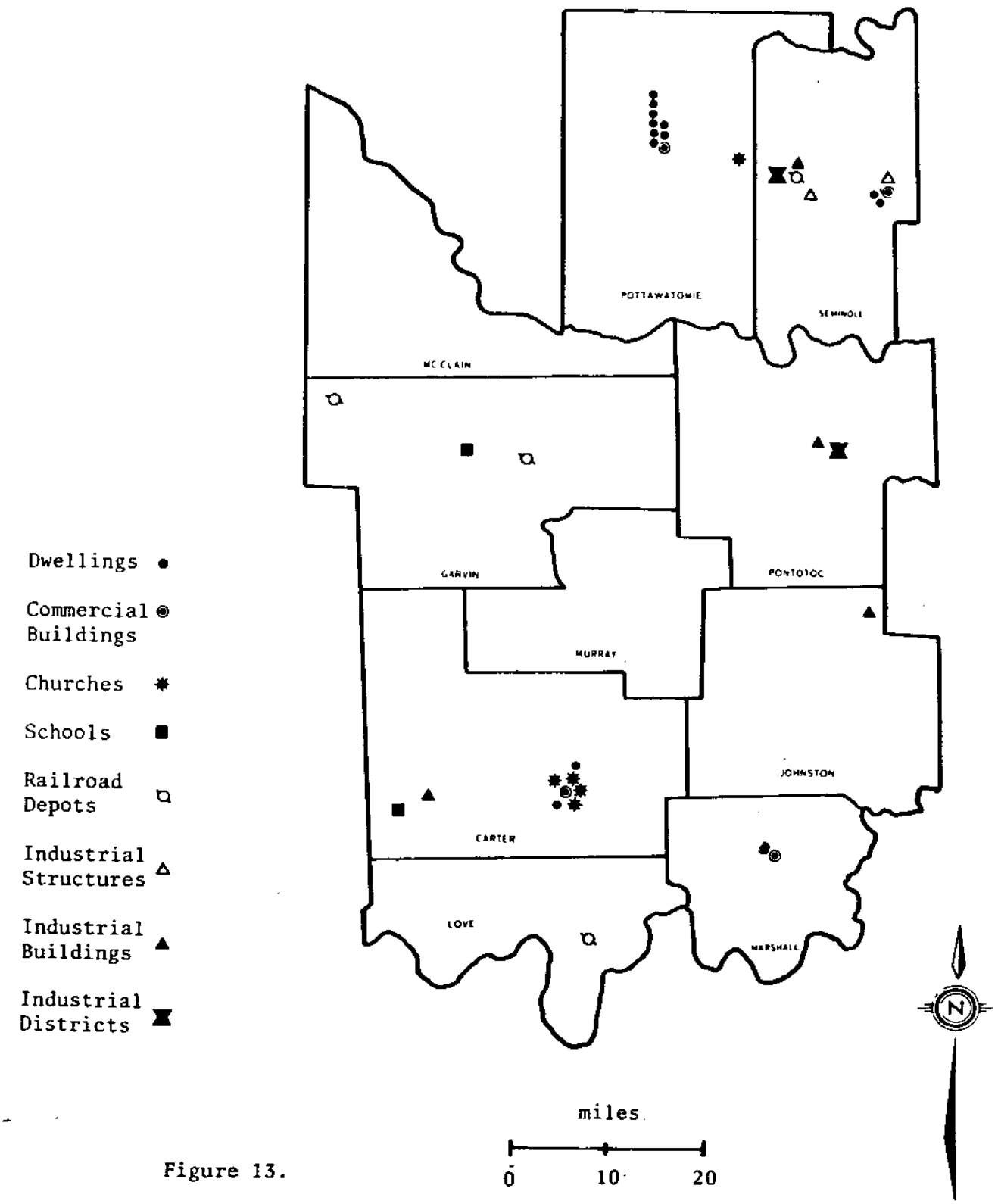


Figure 13.

perspective, six counties were designated as high priority counties after completion of the reconnaissance survey. Selection of these counties was based on the location of the two major energy producing districts in the northern three and southern three counties (Seminole, Pottawatomie, and Pontotoc for the Greater Seminole Field; and Carter, Love, and Marshall for the Greater Healdton-Hewitt Field). All but three of the National Register properties were found in the high priority counties. Carter, where the major portion of the Healdton Field was located; and Pottawatomie and Seminole, where much of the Greater Seminole was concentrated, were the most productive. Only Garvin of the four low priority counties generated National Register nominations (Table 7).

Eight of the ten Carter County properties were located in Ardmore, the nearest major urban center to the Greater Healdton-Hewitt Field. The other two were identified near the boom town of Healdton in the heart of the Field. With the exception of one, all Pottawatomie County nominations were found in Shawnee. The clusters of properties discovered in Seminole County were located in either Wewoka or Seminole (Figure 13). Areal coverage of Study Unit V included 6,295 square miles at the reconnaissance level and 3,847 square miles at the intensive level.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

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

A second matter which created some concern for the field workers was the public response to historic preservation planning. A considerable amount of apathy appeared to exist among local residents because they did not see the need to research or preserve historic resources associated with energy development. This issue could be attributed to lack of interest in local history in general, lack of interest in petroleum history in particular, or, as several field workers discovered, a dislike for petroleum companies. There did seem to exist, according to field workers, a limited knowledge of petroleum history and, if locals possessed information, it was generally confined to their home area, i.e., local informants did not know how oil fields in their vicinity were related to other petroleum fields in Oklahoma or what role their area played in the larger context of Oklahoma's petroleum history. In a more general sense, there was also an apparent lack of knowledge in regard to preservation planning and cultural resource management. Field workers explained their objectives, yet local residents were unable to understand the scope of the survey nor, for that matter, seemed to care about preservation of historic properties.

Minor problems resulted from lack of attention to detail while in the field. A few properties required additional archival research, field work, and telephone interviews. Heavy vegetation during the summer months as well as muddy roads prevented field workers from covering some of the area. These problems were resolved by further field work during the fall months after freezing and drying conditions occurred. Finally, delays caused by turnover in photographic personnel prevented the development of prints according to the timetable for the project. Several of these matters will be addressed in the section on recommendations.

SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

The Greater Seminole Petroleum District proved to be an unusually fruitful area for historic buildings and structures related to the petroleum industry of the 1920's boom era. The staff expected to find industrial resources, but the noteworthy aspect of the survey was the number of properties representative of the different stages of the petroleum industry. A few examples demonstrate the broad spectrum of property types:

a. Building which housed the first independent petroleum company in the Greater Seminole Field (Home Stake Oil and Gas in Seminole).

b. One of the first Greater Seminole production company camps with buildings and structures still intact and being used for much the same purposes for which they were constructed (Mijo Camp in Pontotoc County).

c. The first and largest of the twenty-seven gas processing plants which operated around the city of Seminole. It is also performing the same function today as it did when first opened (Sinclair Gas Plant No. 13).

d. Several structures now considered obsolete including steel derricks for drilling, a centrally located roundhouse which powered several well pumping units, redwood storage tanks, a wooden cooling tower, and a loading rack for railroad tank cars.

Equally outstanding was the number of residences associated with petroleum families, many of whom were engaged in other occupations, but changed to the petroleum business as a result of the boom. Many were farmers or merchants who owned land upon which oil was discovered and subsequently became wealthy individuals. With their wealth, they constructed highly ornate and architecturally correct homes usually in one of the larger cities of the

two fields such as Shawnee in Seminole Field or Ardmore in Healdton Field. Examples include the Jarvis Mansion, home of Roy Jarvis, upon whose farm the first wells of the Earlsboro Pool were discovered; Davis Home, residence of B.F. Davis, whose land near Wewoka produced one of the first wells of the Wewoka Pool; and Johnson Mansion; home of Roy Johnson, co-founder of the Healdton Field.

Boom town development spawned more business and several commercial buildings were erected to cope with increased economic activity. The number of commercial buildings surveyed was large, but due to alterations and deterioration, only four retained their integrity, three of which were oil boom hotels. The population explosion of the boom era stimulated a need for additional churches and schools to accommodate the growing number of families. Of special interest related to these oil boom social institutions was that petroleum companies and wealthy oil men often donated land for the buildings and provided funds for construction, e.g., First Methodist Church of Earlsboro was completely financed by J.A. Ingram who gave the building to the community as a gift.

Finally, the railroad depots which were nominated to the National Register were structures that existed prior to the oil boom, however, they assumed a significant role in boom town development because they were a major factor in attracting petroleum business to their respective communities. Depots were important focal points for oil field transporation because of equipment, supplies, and personnel coming into the field and petroleum products being shipped out, e.g., the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Depot in Seminole was the busiest depot on the Rock Island line during the boom era.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RP3 PROJECT ON ENERGY

Based on the results of the "Historic Resources Associated With Energy Development in South Central Oklahoma: 1900-1930" RP3 project, the following recommendations are offered:

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

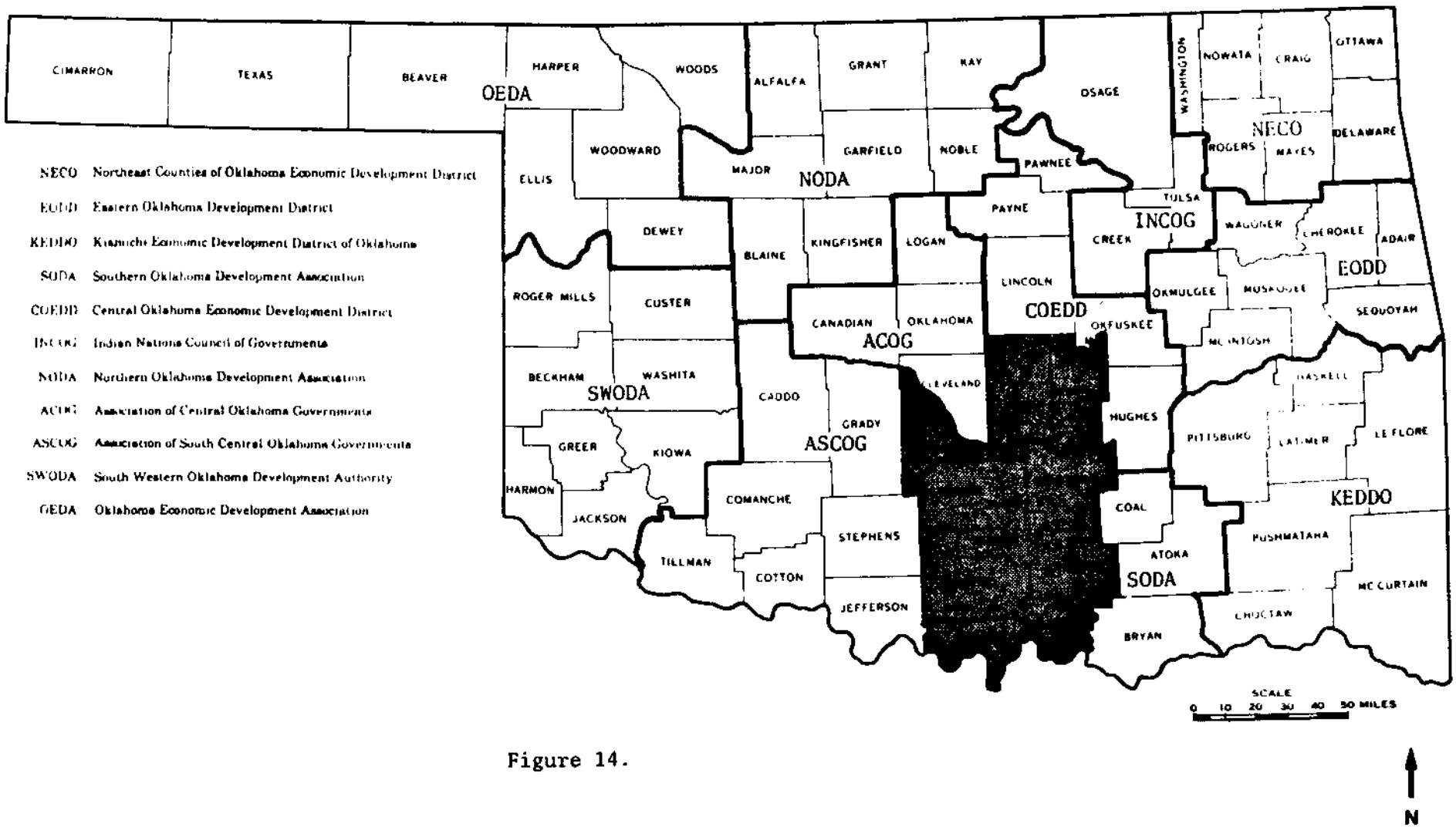
(2) In the analysis of historic resources in Study Unit V, the energy theme included only petroleum-related properties because petroleum was the dominant form of energy in south central Oklahoma. It is recommended that additional non-renewable resources pertinent to energy in Oklahoma will need to be incorporated in Study Units II and IV where coal production has been a historically significant energy source. This recommendation is also based on historic context background data on Oklahoma energy resources.

(3) More involvement in the energy theme by petroleum companies, petroleum-related organizations, and interested individuals in identifying the kinds of historic properties associated with energy and suitable protective measures to be taken. One example of a

petroleum company to be encouraged in preservation planning is Atlantic-Richfield Corporation (ARCO) which has an excellent record in Oklahoma in terms of preservation interest and cooperative relationships. Their Drumright Gasoline Plant No. 2 was placed on the National Register in 1980 and they take great pride in the historic value of this industrial complex as well as maintaining its historic integrity. ARCO owns two properties (Sinclair Gas Plant No. 13 and Sinclair Loading Dock) which were nominated to the National Register from Study Unit V. They should be encouraged to follow protective measures for these properties similar to those they practiced for the Drumright plant. One organization which has assumed an active role in the petroleum heritage of Oklahoma is the Oklahoma-Kansas Oil and Gas Association. It should likewise be contacted to help in the planning process concerning energy resources in Oklahoma.

(4) Integration of the results of the RP3 project into the overall comprehensive plans of city and regional agencies located in Study Unit V as well as state and federal agencies which have activities in the area under consideration. Copies of this report should be disseminated to city planning departments in Ardmore, Shawnee, Ada, and Seminole. Reports should also be distributed to the sub-state planning agencies represented in Study Unit V. These agencies serve as coordination points and clearinghouses for federal, state, and local issues, programs, and activities. Three have counties located in Study Unit V (Figure 14). Seven of the ten counties are in SODA (Southern Oklahoma Development Association), two are in COEDD (Central Oklahoma Economic Development District), and one in ASCOG

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



NECO Northeast Counties of Oklahoma Economic Development District

EODD Eastern Oklahoma Development District

KEDDO Kiamichi Economic Development District of Oklahoma

SODA Southern Oklahoma Development Association

COEDD Central Oklahoma Economic Development District

INCOG Indian Nations Council of Governments

NODA Northern Oklahoma Development Association

ACOG Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

ASCOG Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments

SWODA South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

OEDA Oklahoma Economic Development Association

Figure 14.

(Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments). Finally, the Oklahoma Office of Community Affairs and Planning (DECA) should be apprised of the results of the RP3 program on energy development.

(5) Results should be reported to local historical societies, local preservation commissions, and any other private organization interested in preservation planning. This type of information would be valuable for coordination of local preservation planning, especially in setting priorities and goals.

(6) Reports should be made available to property owners, realtor associations, and real estate developers in the affected study unit to make them aware of preservation efforts at the local level and the number and types of historic resources in their respective communities.

(7) Development of educational programs in Study Unit V to create a regional awareness of the historic significance of petroleum. Based on survey results, an appreciation of local history needs to be promoted among the various public and private sectors of Study Unit V. This type of activity was completed in 1981 as a follow-up to a preservation planning project in the Cushing Oil Field. Funded by public agencies (National Endowment for the Humanities and the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities) and private monies from two energy companies (Williams Brothers and Sun Industries), a series of interpretive programs was produced and presented in four oil field communities. Slide/tape packages and a walking/driving tour map and text were presented and distributed to public schools, municipal libraries, and senior citizen's centers. This type of program is valuable in placing the significance of petroleum into the historic

context of Oklahoma and the important part a particular study unit played in the petroleum history of Oklahoma.

(8) Evaluate the interrelationships between energy and the other ten themes designated by the State Historic Preservation Office. It is apparent that energy is closely related to the industrial, commercial, and urban themes. Some type of coordination is needed in order to determine the historical relationships between these related themes and how RP3 projects covering individual themes fit into the overall comprehensive preservation plan for Oklahoma which includes all eleven themes.

(9) Promote interdisciplinary research for the development of historic contexts for the energy theme. Disciplines should include historians (urban/social/economic), geographers (cultural/historical/urban), petroleum geologists, and industrial archeologists. This recommendation would provide fresh perspectives and new insights to the theme.

(10) Finally, Oklahoma with its large reserves of crude oil and natural gas must be considered as a major energy producing state for many decades to come. Petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids have always and continue to dominate the energy industry in Oklahoma. These minerals account for more than 90 percent of both the value of the state's mineral wealth and its mining employment. Oklahoma's energy history is so closely interwoven into its entire past that this theme must be given continued consideration in the formulation of a comprehensive preservation plan for the state. If this first RP3 project on energy is to serve as a predictive model, it is recommended that energy be made a permanent part of resource

protection planning in the future because so many historic resources, directly or indirectly, are related to energy development in the state. How to deal with this theme now will provide future generations of Oklahomans an opportunity to plan more efectively in regard to the preservation of historic and cultural resources associated with energy development.

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Recent United States Census Data for Study Unit V

STUDY UNIT-REGION 5
TABLE I

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION OF COUNTY SEAT
Carter	Ardmore	23,689
Garvin	Pauls Valley	5,664
Johnston	Tishomingo	3,212
Love	Marietta	2,494
McClain	Purcell	4,076
Marshall	Madill	3,173
Murray	Sulphur	5,158
Pontotoc	Ada	15,902
Pottawatomie	Tecumseh	4,451
Seminole	Wewoka	5,480

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE II

COUNTY	LAND AREA (SQ.MI.)	POPULATION						PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (DOLLARS)
		TOTAL	PER SQ.MI.	% 65 & OVER	URBAN %	BLACK %	FOREIGN STOCK %		
Carter	830	40,865	49	15.5	55.9	9.1	1.1	3,570	6,819
Garvin	814	26,900	33	16.2	38.1	3.5	1.2	3,592	6,570
Johnston	638	8,461	13	17.8	34.8	3.6	1.1	2,516	4,265
Love	513	6,534	13	16.0	0	5.5	.5	3,047	5,573
McClain	573	18,597	32	11.3	29.2	1.7	1.2	3,308	6,731
Marshall	366	8,498	23	20.7	37.5	2.2	2.5	3,217	5,559
Murray	423	10,748	25	19.1	48.8	1.8	1.3	3,272	6,167
Pontotoc	714	30,209	42	16.6	53.3	2.7	.9	3,524	6,418
Pottawatomie	794	50,199	63	14.2	68.6	2.7	2.5	3,453	6,978
Seminole	630	27,670	44	16.5	52.6	9.3	1.7	2,860	5,563

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE III

COUNTY	LAND AREA (SQ.MI.)	POPULATION						PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (DOLLARS)
		TOTAL	PER SQ.MI.	% 65 & OVER	URBAN %	BLACK %	FOREIGN STOCK %		
Carter	830	43,610	52.7	15.5	70.7	8.4	1.2	10,723	17,207
Garvin	814	27,856	34.3	18.6	42.1	2.7	0.8	9,134	15,507
Johnston	638	10,356	16.2	17.4	31.0	2.7	1.0	5,456	9,930
Love	513	7,469	14.4	16.3	0	3.9	1.2	7,733	15,913
McClain	573	20,291	34.9	11.8	38.0	1.1	1.1	8,515	18,625
Marshall	366	10,550	28.4	21.3	30.1	1.7	0.7	7,037	12,230
Murray	423	12,147	28.9	18.2	68.3	1.5	0.6	7,869	15,405
Pontotoc	714	32,598	45.5	16.5	48.8	2.7	0.8	8,980	15,388
Pottawatomie	794	55,239	70.5	14.5	64.6	2.0	1.2	9,109	16,246
Seminole	630	27,473	43.0	17.4	51.2	7.9	0.8	9,228	14,811

SOURCE: 1983 County and City Data Book

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE IV

COUNTY	HOUSING, 1970			MANUFACTURES, 1972			
	TOTAL UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED	NEW UNITS 1976	TOTAL EST.	20 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	14,295	12,966	227	43	39.5	11.6	32.3
Garvin	9,472	8,557	69	27	40.7	7.4	10.5
Johnston	3,034	2,692	53	5	40.0	0	.7
Love	2,124	1,958	N/A	5	40.0	40.0	(D)
McClain	5,210	4,687	54	7	28.6	0	.9
Marshall	3,671	2,841	N/A	9	44.4	33.3	4.6
Murray	4,268	3,766	31	9	22.2	11.1	(D)
Pontotoc	10,712	9,822	116	33	36.4	15.2	26.0
Pottawatomie	15,796	14,599	410	37	40.5	8.1	14.4
Seminole	9,882	8,741	94	34	41.2	14.7	13.0

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

SOURCES: 1972 Census of Manufactures
1970 Census of Housing

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE V

COUNTY	HOUSING			MANUFACTURES			
	TOTAL UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED	NEW UNITS 1981	TOTAL EST.	20 OR MORE EMPLOYEES	20 OR MORE EMPLOYEES %	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	17,837	11,903	158	47	19	40.4	(Data N/A)
Garvin	11,377	8,103	41	28	11	39.3	(Data N/A)
Johnston	4,337	2,796	15	8	2	25.0	1.6
Love	3,260	2,201	N/A	4	2	50.0	(Data N/A)
McClain	7,711	5,635	45	10	3	30.0	2.5
Marshall	5,159	3,260	9	12	3	25.0	5.4
Murray	5,150	3,314	14	7	0	0	0.9
Pontotoc	13,293	8,651	82	34	14	41.2	50.6
Pottawatomie	22,001	15,279	125	50	16	32.0	44.5
Seminole	11,253	7,423	64	36	13	36.1	34.6

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

SOURCES: 1977 Census of Manufactures
1980 Census of Housing

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE VI

COUNTY	WHOLESALE TRADE, 1972		RETAIL TRADE, 1972	TOP THREE RETAIL TYPES		
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL SALES MIL. DOL.	TOTAL	GAS STATIONS	EATING & DRINKING PLACES	FOOD STORES
Carter	94	46.5	538	82	28	71
Garvin	54	22.7	359	53	62	60
Johnston	6	2.4	95	19	18	19
Love	9	4.1	79	13	15	22
McClain	17	12.3	191	36	26	28
Marshall	16	6.2	123	21	14	28
Murray	17	5.0	148	25	18	22
Pontotoc	58	33.7	376	46	63	63
Pottawatomie	63	34.8	559	88	88	62
Seminole	49	15.6	323	56	50	46

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

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE VII

COUNTY	WHOLESALE TRADE, 1977		RETAIL TRADE, 1977
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL SALES MIL. DOL.	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS
Carter	91	89.5	514
Garvin	48	31.5	320
Johnston	10	7.5	83
Love	6	4.8	81
McClain	22	14.0	183
Marshall	13	11.0	128
Murray	15	9.5	137
Pontotoc	52	42.3	362
Pottawatomie	59	68.0	539
Seminole	50	36.6	272

SOURCE: 1983 County and City Data Book

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE VIII

COUNTY	MINERAL INDUSTRIES, 1972			
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	VALUE OF SHIPMENTS & RECEIPTS (MIL. DOL.)	VALUE ADDED IN MINING (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	152	1,200	99.2	81.7
Garvin	198	1,500	102.0	82.4
Johnston	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Love	32	100	8.3	4.8
McClain	84	200	21.6	16.6
Marshall	22	100	8.2	6.1
Murray	20	200	8.3	7.5
Pontotoc	74	200	10.4	9.4
Pottawatomie	86	100	6.8	5.2
Seminole	127	600	30.8	26.1

SOURCE: 1972 Census of Minerals

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE IX

COUNTY	MINERAL INDUSTRIES, 1977			
	ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES (1,000)	VALUE OF SHIPMENTS & RECEIPTS (MIL. DOL.)	VALUE ADDED IN MINING (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	180	1.3	21.59	179.0
Garvin	148	1.4	202.9	173.4
Johnston	14	.1	9.5	7.4
Love	25	.1	15.1	11.7
McClain	87	.1	50.6	37.7
Marshall	31	.2	17.3	12.3
Murray	22	.2	28.3	23.4
Pontotoc	84	.5	69.9	57.4
Pottawatomie	79	.2	17.1	15.7
Seminole	126	1.1	75.0	51.5

SOURCE: 1977 Census of Minerals

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE X

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE, 1974			
	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE (1,000)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES)	VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS WITH SALES OF 2,500 & OVER (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	847	301	355	6.4
Garvin	1,234	412	334	14.2
Johnston	571	294	514	7.1
Love	513	231	450	5.7
McClain	890	310	348	17.9
Marshall	362	178	490	4.7
Murray	413	198	478	7.3
Pontotoc	943	347	368	8.6
Pottawatomie	1,151	294	255	11.4
Seminole	856	243	283	5.9

SOURCE: 1974 Census of Agriculture

STUDY UNIT - REGION 5
TABLE XI

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE, 1978			
	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL ACREAGE (1,000)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES)	VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS WITH SALES OF 2,500 & OVER (MIL. DOL.)
Carter	1,030	377	377	12.4
Garvin	1,337	440	329	23.1
Johnston	607	355	585	12.1
Love	603	249	414	14.4
McClain	889	304	342	25.3
Marshall	410	180	440	9.6
Murray	400	192	480	10.0
Pontotoc	1,011	363	359	17.8
Pottawatomie	1,267	322	254	13.5
Seminole	941	264	280	11.6

SOURCE: 1983 County and City Data Book

Local Informants for Study Unit V

LOCAL CONTACTS IN STUDY UNIT V

All phone numbers have 405 Area Code

McCLAIN COUNTY

Allen, O.C. and Cassie
Route 3
Blanchard, OK 73010
344-6469

Bowser, Lloyd
713 North Monore
Blanchard, OK 73010
485-3330

Harmon, Buzz
Rural Route
Blanchard, OK 73010
344-6219

Nicholis, E.G.
Box 331
307 Jefferson
Purcell, OK 73080
527-3494

GARVIN COUNTY

Henry, L.C.
General Delivery
Lindsay, OK 73052
756-3746

Hickerson, Iva
205 North Williams
Maysville, OK 73057
867-5582

High, Winston
McCaskill Nursing Home
Maysville, OK 73057
867-4412

Johnson, Benny
c/o Santa Fe Railroad
Paul and Earl Streets
Pauls Valley, OK 73075
238-2828

GARVIN COUNTY CONTINUED

Lister, Gaston
McCaskill Nursing Home
Maysville, OK 73057
867-4412

Pesterfield, Mrs. Walter
812 East Wagoner
Pauls Valley, OK 73075
238-6780

Spradlin, Clarance
410 West Kiowa
Lindsay, OK 73052
756-3555

Spradlin, Harold
605 Southwest Third Street
Lindsay, OK 73052
756-2509

LOVE COUNTY

Riggs, La Daria
Love County Historical Society
Box 134
Marietta, OK 73448

MARSHALL COUNTY

Godfrey, Jack
General Delivery
Madill, OK 73446

Murr, Sue
Historical Preservation Society
Kingston, OK 73439

Sullivan, Charles
203 East Main
Madill, OK 73446

Williams, Clint
433 East Main
Madill, OK 73446

Woody, J.L.
200 South Second Street
Madill, OK 73446

CARTER COUNTY

Battle, Fannie
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Wilson, OK 73463

Billingsley, Beth
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Wilson, OK 73463

Bolles, Eugene
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Wilson, OK 73463

Burton, Vand
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Ardmore, OK 73402

Craddock, A.N.
224 First Southwest Avenue
Ardmore, OK 73402
223-2663

Duke, Odie
803 "G" Street Northwest
Ardmore, OK 73402
223-5937

Harvey, Cecil
Box 1551
Ardmore, OK 73402
223-2902

Henson, Clarance R.
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Healdton, OK 73438

Johnston, Alba
Rural Route
Milo, OK 73451

Kenndall, Bonnie
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Ardmore, OK 73402
223-7583

Kimberlin, Vincent
Box 20210
Healdton, OK 73438

CARTER COUNTY CONTINUED

Merrick, Ward, Jr.
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Ardmore, OK 73402
223-2039

Saylor, Paul and Carol
907 "D" Street Northwest
Ardmore, OK 73402
223-3552

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Chander, Reubin
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Ada, OK 74820
332-6819

Legg, Phillip
Box 236
Allen, OK 74825
857-2975

Peay, Dale
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857-2818

Harber, Raymond
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382-4063

Robertson, B.J.
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332-3072

Tucker, Paul
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332-3072

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Adams, Steven
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Seminole, OK 74068
382-4359

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332-4995

Cook, George
315 East Broadway
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Epton, Mrs. Hicks
100 Crestwood
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257-6105

Scroggins, Dink
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332-0826

Atlantic Richfield Corp. - ARCO Oil and Gas
Box 472
Seminole, OK 74868
382-3049

Massad, Mrs. Mimi M.
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Wewoka, OK 74884

Booth, Shag
1701 Northcrest Drive
Ada, OK 74820
332-3714

Jackson, Clifford
East Ash
Maud, OK 74884
374-2601

Walquist, Paul and Linda
140 North Main
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382-3710

SEMINOLE COUNTY CONTINUED

Webb, Ken
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Wewoka, OK 74884
257-2387

Vance, J. P.
S.E. of City
Ada, OK 74820
332-7377

Employees of the Trails Motel
1115 North Broadway
Ada, OK 74820
332-4995

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Church of Christ
Layton Avenue
Earlsboro, OK 74840

Dougherty, Mrs. Maxine
1820 North Bell
Shawnee, OK 74801
274-1627

Garner, Mary Jean
1936 North Broadway
Shawnee, OK 74801
273-3090

Green, William H. and Alice
1829 North Broadway
Shawnee, OK 74801
273-4528

Guderian, Mrs. J.E.
1237 North Broadway
Shawnee, OK 74801
273-7628

Harris, Phyllis
1818 North Broadway
Shawnee, OK 74801
273-9470

Hembree, A.W.
130 Broadway Building (3rd Floor)
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273-7844

James, Harry
1811 North Philadelphia
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273-0260

Jenkins, Bruce
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Johnson, Reverend John
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Maud, OK 74854

Jones, James
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Maud, OK 74854
374-2416

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Shawnee, OK 74801
273-9066

Mainord, Glover
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Seminole, OK 74868
382-3990

Porter, Ross U.
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100 East Federal
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Pottawatomie County School Superintendent
Pottawatomie County Courthouse
Shawnee, OK 74801
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Vogt, Carol
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Shawnee, OK 74801

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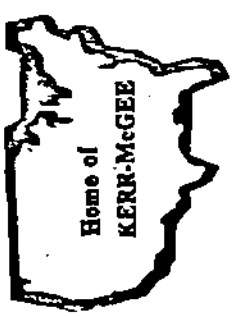
THE WYNNEWOOD GAZETTE

Thursday, July 10, 1984

Volume 81 Number 68

USPS 693860

WYNNEWOOD, OKLAHOMA



Historians searching for structures tied to oil industry's start

Oklahoma State University, in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society, is conducting a survey of historic properties in a 10-county region of south central Oklahoma (Seminole, Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, Carter, Love, Marshall, Garvin, McClain, Murray, and Johnston).

A team of surveyors will be traveling throughout the counties during June and July to identify historic buildings, structures, sites, and districts associated with the origins and early development of the petroleum industry. A list of potential historic property types follows.

Properties to be considered must meet the following criteria: 50 years old or older, historically or architecturally significant, and in reasonably good condition with no exterior alterations.

Those properties which meet the qualifications will be nominated to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. If anyone has information concerning historic properties, please contact either Dr. George O. Carney, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. (AC 405-624-6250) or Deb Brown, field surveyor in your county.

Potential Historic Property Types

(1) Industrial Structures Associated with Energy.

a. Drilling Equipment and Derricks.

b. Production Machinery, e.g., pumping units

c. Storage Facilities and Tank Farms

d. Refineries and Processing Plants

e. Transportation Facilities, e.g., pipelines

(2) Buildings Related to Petroleum Companies

a. Company offices

b. Maintenance Garages

c. Well Service Facilities, e.g., Halliburton (Duncan)

d. Company housing

(3) Boomtowns (e.g. Bowlegs, Wewoka, Seminole, Earlsboro, and Healdton)

a. Working-class housing (shotguns and pyramidals)

b. Residences and Petroleum Families, (e.g. Hefners)

c. Commercial Buildings (Banks, Hotels, and other buildings which resulted from oil booms

d. Social Institutions (Churches, Schools, and Lodges)

e. Transportation Facilities (Railroad depots, streets, and other features needed in oil boom towns)

The Only News Medium In The World Interested Solely In Producerville

Seminole Producer

And The Seminole County News Est. Feb. 16, 1907

(UPS 489-380)

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SEMINOLE, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1984

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Oil History Sites Eyed

STILLWATER — Oklahoma State University in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society is conducting a survey of historic properties in a ten-county region of south central Oklahoma, including Seminole County.

Other counties include Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, Carter, Love Marshall, Garvin, McClain, Murray and Johnston.

A team of surveyors will be traveling throughout the counties during June and July to identify historic buildings, structures, sites and districts associated with the origins and early development of the petroleum industry.

These sites include industrial structures associated with energy such as drilling equipment and derricks; production machinery like pumping units; storage facilities and tank farms; refineries and processing plants; and transportation and facilities like pipelines.

Other sites include buildings related to petroleum companies such as company offices; maintenance garages; well

(See Historical Page 2)

Historical

(Continued from Page 1)

service facilities and company housing.

Boomtowns such as Bowlegs, Wewoka, Seminole, Earlsboro and Healdton will also be studied for sites for working class housing; residences of petroleum families; commercial buildings; social institutions; and transporation facilities.

Properties to be considered must meet the following criteria: 50 years or older; historically or architecturally significant; and in reasonably good condition with no exterior alternations.

Those properties which meet the qualifications will be nominated to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places.

If anyone has information concerning historic properties, please contact either Dr. George O. Carney, department of geography, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Ok, 74078 or telephone (405)624-6250.

Madill Record

"In the Arms of Lake Texoma"

Madill, Marshall County, Oklahoma 73446—Thursday, June 7, 1984

Tracing Oil Business

Team Seeks Historic Properties

Leads on historic oil-related properties are being sought in a 10-county region of Central and Southern Oklahoma by an Oklahoma State University survey team.

Mary Aue, a graduate student with the Stillwater school, began working in Marshall County this week in the program being conducted in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation office of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Up to two months field work is scheduled by she and others in the project.

Surveyors are working the region of Seminole, Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, Carter, Love, Marshall, Garvin, McClain, Murray and Johnston counties to locate and identify historic buildings, structures, sites and districts associated with the origins and early development of the petroleum industry. Standards have been set for consideration in the survey.

To meet criteria for consideration the historic property must be:

—At least 50 years old, or older.

—Historically or architecturally significant, and;

—In reasonably good condition with no exterior alterations.

Properties meeting qualifications will be nominated to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. Miss Aue explained. She said anyone with information concerning historic properties can contact Dr. George O. Carney, Department of Geograhy, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. 74078 or herself. The field supervisor can be contacted by calling or leaving a message with the Marshall County Chamber of Commerce office in Madill.

She said the potential list of historic properties can include three basic categories—industrial structures, buildings and boomtowns.

Under the heading of industrial structures, survey team members are specifically interested in drilling equipment and derricks, production machinery such as pumping units, storage facilities and tank farms, refineries and processing plants and transportation facilities such as pipelines.

(See SEEKS Page 2-A)

from page 1

SEEKS

Buildings related to he petroleum industry can include company offices, maintenance garages, well service facilities and company housing.

In the category of boomtowns information is sought on working-class housing such as the shotguns or pyramidals, residences of families in the petroleum business, commercial buildings such as banks, hotels and other buildings resulting from oil booms, social institutions such as churches, schools and lodges and transportation facilities which includes railroad depots, streets and other such features needed in oil boom towns.

Miss Aue expects to concentrate her work in Marshall County over the next two to three weeks.