

Residence-1603 Seventh Street

This resource is one of two Prairie^{School} style homes of nearly identical design in Woodward. The two-story stucco building has a wrap-around, arcaded portico on the east and north elevations, a central chimney, a hipped roof with brackets under the eaves, and a garage added to the rear elevation that mimics the original style of the house. Under Criteria C this resource warrants further study.

Residence-304 Eighth Street

This resource is an example of the Red Cross cottages built after the tornado of 1947. The one-story stucco building has a front facing gable with a gable portico at the front and rear entrances, wood windows, and aluminum awnings above the front elevation windows. There is a detached one car garage at the rear of the house that mimics the house. These cottages were built as temporary housing for tornado victims but many have survived and evolved into various styles and forms. This example has a retaining wall that blends with the stucco cladding of the house. For its association with the tornado of 1947 and its unique architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Woodward Community Guidance Center-1009 Ninth Street

This resource is a small rectangular Art Deco building atypical of Woodward's downtown commercial area. The center is located on the alley between Main Avenue and Kansas Street with the front facade facing Ninth Street. The entrance is the dominant feature involving the Art Deco style as it slightly vaulted with rounded pilasters divided horizontally with a full-width lintel and skylight. The roofline is stepped with a geometric designs directly above the entrance. A horizontal band of bricks encircles the building above the windows and there is a vertical line of bricks directly in the center of the front facade from the top of the entrance to the roofline. Four-over-four divided windows are found on all side elevations. for its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Fifth and Sixth Grade School Building-Ninth Street and Maple Avenue

This school building was built shortly after the tornado of 1947 near the site of Old Central. The L-shaped building angles across the end of the block resulting in two entrances both of which are located at the opposite ends of the angle. It is constructed of blonde brick and has steel casement windows with multiple panes. The entrances are vaulted with rounded walls that emphasize the doors. The angled portion of the front facade

has pilasters between each set of windows and at each corner. The pilasters create a two-story appearance. There is a round room that protrudes on the north elevation, glass blocks around the main entrances, and a chimney visible on the north elevation. Because of its role in the Woodward Education system and ~~the~~ its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Old Woodward High School-Ninth Street and Oak Avenue (NW Corner)

An L-shaped building of the ^{Gothic} Gothic Revival style that has served the Woodward community in several capacities such as high school, junior high, and junior college. The school survived the tornado of 1947 and has been added on to but has not had any significant alterations for many years. There are two front entrances marked by stone pilasters and lintels and keystone arches. The center of the front facade has five two-story Gothic windows that are arcaded and divided by columns. There are also faux towers on all of the front elevation corners with arcaded half columns, a belt course, and a frieze with geometric designs above the central arcaded windows. Because of ^{this} school's role in the Woodward ¹⁶ Education system and its architectural style this resource warrants further documentation under Criteria A and C.

Coca Cola Building-Ninth Street and Santa Fe Avenue (NW Corner)

when
An L-shaped brick building which initially was a rectangular two-story design. The building has been added on to at least five times and repaired once following the tornado of 1947. The Johnson Grain Elevators shielded the Coke plant from the brunt of the tornado but a small portion of the second story was damaged. The most significant element of the building is the sign located on the front facade. The sign is ^{of} a poured concrete ~~sign~~ done in reverse relief. It depicts the classic Coca-Cola logo and Coke bottles at both ends. Most of the Coke buildings from the 1920s and 1930s have been torn down making this particular type sign ^{or relate} difficult to find. The plant also still houses the original bottling equipment. Though the building has been significantly altered the sign warrants further documentation under Criteria C. *integrity*
The plant also warrants further study under Criteria A due to its contribution to Woodward's commercial history.

Johnson Grain Elevators-Ninth Street and Santa Fe Avenue

A significant landmark in terms of architecture and its role in the agricultural market of Woodward. The Johnson Grain Elevator is the largest structure in Woodward consisting of forty-four, six-story concrete storage elevators with an additional two-story operations tower near the center. The tower took a direct hit by the 1947 tornado but suffered little damage. Because of its role in Woodward's agricultural and commerce history and its architectural style this resource warrants

further documentation under Criteria A and C.

Woodward Public Schools Administration Building-1023 Tenth Street

This building was initially constructed to house the Woodward County Courthouse and the Woodward City Post Office. It now houses the Woodward Schools Administration Office. The bracketing under the wide eaves, the first floor arched windows, partially flat hipped roof, unadorned second story windows, and the symmetrical facade indicate an Italian Renaissance influence. The interior has been altered slightly to accomodate the current tenants but the original wood floors, marble and wood staircase, and the courtroom have been preserved. Because of its role in the social and judicial history of Woodward and its unique architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Chadwick Apartments-1309 Tenth Street

Chadwick and Earlwick Apartment buildings were built by a resident of Woodward in honor of his son Chad Earl. Chadwick has retained its original windows and doors and is slightly different than Earlwick in that the roofline is parapetted and flat. There is an eyebrow portico over the main entrance and symmetrically balanced windows on all facades. For its historic significance to housing in Woodward and its architectural style the Chadwick

which is →

*What about
the Gibson*

building warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

A.T. & SF. Depot-Tenth Street and Kansas Avenue

Integrity?

The current depot is actually the third and fourth Santa Fe depots to be built in Woodward. The east end of the building was built in 1909, damaged in 1947 by the tornado, and was enlarged by the by brick addition on the west end. The depot is nearly a block long but is only twenty feet wide. The original signs indicating baggage rooms, passenger waiting etc. are in place as are the loading docks and cargo doors. For its contribution to Woodward's economic and agricultural history this depot warrants further study under Criteria A.

Old High School Gymnasium-Tenth Street and Locust Avenue

Style?

This gym is one of the oldest school related buildings in Woodward being built in 1929. It is a two-story rectangular brick building with full height pilasters topped with rosette adorned caps, an arched entrance that was a later ^{when} addition, and a parapetted, barrel vault roof. There is a small addition on the south elevation but it blends well with the original construction. The top floor windows have been bricked in but original casement windows remain on the first floor. It is still used as a gymnasium by the junior high and Fifth and Sixth Grade School. For its role in Woodward's education system and its

architectural style this gym warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

WPA Athletic Field Entrance-Tenth Street and Locust Avenue

The WPA improved the athletic field near the old high school by leveling and filling the field. They also built stone pillars at the main entrance and other subordinate entrances around the field. The pillars are made of local stone and are approximately eight feet high and three feet square with a taper towards the top. There is a dedication plaque of granite on the left side column dedicating the field by Woodward graduating classes from the 1930s. For its role in the Woodward education system and its identification with the WPA this field entrance warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Woodward Cooperative Grain Association Elevator-Eleventh Street and Locust Avenue

This elevator was built along the tracks of the M. K. and T. Railroad around 1940. It has nine storage towers approximately six floors in height with an additional two-story control tower on the right tower. It has been adapted to receive and deposit grain by way of tractor trailers since the railroad was dismantled in 1972.

For its contribution to Woodward's agricultural legacy and

significance

economy, and its architectural ~~style~~ this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-1320 Thirteenth Street

style? A one-story, square stucco house with a side gable roof, an enclosed pedimented portico, a rear gable extension, and an addition on the east elevation. This house style is typical of the many houses found throughout Woodward as stucco is a favored cladding material. Built in 1939, this house survived the tornado of 1947 and is one of only a few older houses found on the west side of the study area. For its architectural ^{which is?} style and integrity this house warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-607 Fourteenth Street

style? This stone clad house ^{was} ~~is a~~ rebuild ^{to} ~~as~~ the result of the 1947 tornado. It stone cladding and arched porch make it an unusual style in Woodward. There is also a detached garage of the same style and material behind the house. The front facing gable extends to create the porch and there is a side gable on the south elevation. As an example of reconstruction in post tornado Woodward and its ~~the~~ architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-1402 Fifteenth Street

This small Queen Anne style house was built in 1950 likely on the site of a house destroyed by the 1947 tornado. The style is older than the time of construction making it an unusual house. It has decorative shingles under each of the gable ends, a bay window on the front elevation and a small shed type portico over the front entrance. The windows, doors, and siding are original but the asphalt shingles were added more recently. One person has owned the house since construction. For its role in the rebuilding of post tornado Woodward and architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C. *which is*

Oak Park Elementary School-Fifteenth Street and Oak Avenue

*Age -
Not eligible at this time.* This 1949 one-story building is one of two schools built in the immediate post tornado construction boom. Oak Park and Westwood Schools were built at the same time using the same design and materials. Oak Park School is U-shaped with steel casement windows, a corner entrance, and contrasting blonde and red brick. The school sign near the main entrance is constructed of steel and mimics the Westwood sign. For its role in Woodward's post tornado building period, the Woodward education system, and architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-1303 Seventeenth Street

age
This one-story Tudor ^{Revival} style house was built in 1952 as one of the later reconstruction houses in the area. The neighborhood along 17th Street was totally destroyed by the 1947 tornado resulting in many lots remaining vacant for several years. This ^{house} Tudor is different than most others in Woodward in that it is clad in stucco not brick as the ones along 8th Street are. There are multiple front gables, an end chimney, casement windows, a porch over the main entrance, and a small patio on the front elevation. For its role in Woodward's post tornado building period and architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Madison Elementary School-831 Madison Avenue

This school building was initially built in 1911-1912 and was added on to by the WPA in the 1930s. The original style is Late Gothic Revival as indicated by the faux arcaded columns located in the corner and entrance towers. The addition on the west elevation has a gable roof while the rest of the building is flat roofed. The addition on the east elevation {closely retains} ^{awk} the building style of the original building and does not detract. There is a parapet along the roofline and a belt course above the windows. The entrance mimics the arched porch found on the old high school building with its side pilasters and keystone

archway. For its role in Woodward's education system and architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C

Sinclair Gas Station-524 Main Avenue

This gas station and garage is one of four remaining corner access stations on Main Avenue in Woodward. It was built in 1930 in the Mission style typical of Sinclair stations of the day. The building ^{is} in stucco with green trim tile, a porte cochere on the front elevation, two garage bays on the right side of the front elevation, and coping along the roofline. For its contribution to economy of downtown Woodward and its unique architectural style this resource warrants further documentation under Criteria A and C. >

Clark's Electric-612 Main Avenue

Style This one-story brick commercial building is one of seven buildings found along the 600 block of Main Avenue of the same style and material. The building has two recessed store entrances with skylights as do all of the buildings on the block. There is also polychromatic brickwork above the awning which differentiates these buildings from others in Woodward. For its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under ~~Criteria~~ C.

Criterion

Fenimore Hardware and Gifts-701 Main Avenue

style
This resource is a rectangular brick corner building with yellow and burgundy ceramic tile on the first floor of the front elevation and glass block on the second floor front elevation. The tile is pitted and chipped due flying debris from the 1947 tornado. Horace Fenimore invented the stitch-a-fold machine in this building. His invention had a major impact on both the stitching and printing industries. For its role in the invention of the stitch-a-fold machine this resource warrants further study under Criteria A.

Miller and Company-804 Main Avenue

age
This 1948 one-story corner building is a rebuild from the post tornado period. It is typical of the style built in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The verolite panels over the wood awning is found on other buildings that were repaired by covering damage with this type of tile. For its use of materials and its contribution to the economics of downtown Woodward this resource warrants further study documentation under Criteria A and C.

Gerlach-Hopkins Mercantile Building-809 Main Avenue

This resource was recently renovated and retrofitted to return it to its original style and configuration. The building

integrity.
was constructed in 1902 by two of Woodward's best known businessmen. The stores which are housed in the building have separate entrances and skylights that are divided by a center pilaster. There is an entablature with dentils and the date 1902 near the roofline. The roofline had to be repaired following the tornado of 1947. This building is the best example of Plains Commercial style buildings found in Woodward. For its economic contribution to Woodward's downtown and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Buxton Accounts Management-812 Main Avenue

This building once housed the Stock Exchange Bank and the Bank of Woodward two banks significant to Woodward's early economic growth. The resource is similar to temple front style buildings *not a style* that typically housed banks. The entrance is recessed and accented by first floor Roman Tuscan style columns and there are dentils near the roofline. The entire front facade is sheathed in stone. A friendship garden is located in the rear courtyard of the bank. The friendship gardens were social gathering spots in the downtown area. For its architectural style and contribution to Woodward's economic system and social history this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Boehm Building-816 Main Avenue

agf. The Boehm Brothers Meat Market was originally housed in this building which was built in 1903. Recently it underwent renovations to restore it to original style and configuration and now serves as a cultural center for Woodward. The building has a flat roof accented by decorative pilasters and the second floor windows are surrounded by stone lentils. Skylights separate the first and second floors and the original centered entrance is surrounded by commercial plate windows. For its role in the early economic development of Woodward and architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Masonic Lodge-817-819 Main Avenue

agf. This Masonic Lodge was built between 1947 and 1948 to replace fire damaged buildings. The building houses three businesses on the first floor and the lodge on the second floor. The stone clad facade is unique among Woodward's Commercial style buildings and tends to dominate the entire corner of Ninth Street and Main Avenue. Steel casement windows serve the lodge rooms while commercial plate windows accent the first floor businesses. The Masonic symbol and initials adorn the front facade. For its contribution the Woodward's social history and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Woodward Theater-818 Main Avenue

Style

This resource was built in 1929 by the Terry Brothers for both motion pictures and live acts. The interior was recently renovated to restore its original style and configuration. The exterior remains original except for the roofline and marque which were repaired after the 1947 tornado. There are three entrances on the front facade including the theater entrance, a barber shop entrance and an theater office entrance. The second floor has pilasters which appear to support a central capital and the windows are outlined by decorative brickwork. For its contribution to Woodward's social history, downtown economy, and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Goetzinger Abstract Building-820 Main Avenue

*date of construction
integrity. style.*

The Goetzinger Abstract Company has been located in this building for nearly fifty years making it a landmark in downtown Woodward. It is one of the most ornate buildings in the downtown area. Full height pilasters divide first and second floor windows and are topped by ornate capitals. Dentils accentuate the roofline and top an entablature that runs the entire circumference of the building. The corner entrance was filled in many years ago as were the first floor windows which were destroyed in the 1947 tornado. This building bore the brunt of

the tornado as it moved northeast through the downtown area. For its role in Woodward's economic development and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Oliver's-821 Main Avenue

This resource is adjacent to the Masonic Lodge building and is constructed of the same material giving it the appearance of being connected to the lodge building. Oliver's is one and a half floors, clad in the same stone as the Masonic building and shares a common awning with the lodge building. It is a replacement building following fires that burned several businesses on the south side of the 800 block of Main Avenue in late 1947. Because of ^{which is} its role in Woodward's economic recovery following the fires and tornado of 1947 and its architectural cohesiveness with the Masonic Lodge this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C. ?

Mansour's Restaurant and Rizley Law-922-924 Main Avenue

Style?
Why?
This building was constructed in two phases arriving at the present design in 1920 with the only significant change being the filling in of the corner entrance. The two floors are separated by a large belt course with the first floor having pilasters and the second floor not. A brick frieze and entablature adorn the

roofline in addition to ^Stwo cartouche^s, one on the front and the other on the west elevation. This building once housed one of Woodward's many post offices. For its contribution to the economic stability of Woodward's downtown business sector and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

King Hotel-1012-1016 Main Avenue

data? style
This resource is a two-story rectangular brick building that actually houses two businesses. The hotel has retained its skylights and commercial front windows but has recently been painted yellow. The roofline has a stepped parapet with brick friezes on both section of the front facade. [For its role in the economic sector of Woodward's downtown district and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.]

what is significant about the building?
Creative Eyewear-1015 Main Avenue
Historic Name?

style data
This resource is a rectangular one-story brick building clad in pink, peach and black verolite panels, with ^{7 clear story}skylights across the width of the front facade. The original cladding is brick but is only visible at the roofline. The verolite panels were

added around the time of the 1947 tornado to cover damage and to update the look of the building. The Edward D. Jones building directly to the east is also clad in the same color and style verolite panels. This building exemplifies the style dominant in the late 1940s and early 1950s. For its unique combination of skylights and verolite cladding this building warrants further study under ~~criteria~~ C.

Criterion

Roscoe's Chicken 1023 Main Avenue (Chicken Roscoe's)

Historic name

This unique corner entrance building was once a Studebaker dealership and the offices for the Woodward News. The Mission style of this building makes it a distinct feature in the downtown area. There are three entrances on the northwest elevation each with a mission style parapet. Spanish tile adorns the front roofline topped by coping around the entire roofline. For its contribution to Woodward's architectural diversity this resource warrants further study under ~~criteria~~ C.

Criterion

Phillips Filling Station-1102 Main Avenue

style?

This resource is a Petersen design, English cottage filling station that was designed expressly for the Phillips Petroleum Company. It has a front facing chimney with the decorative Petersen "P"; a gabled entrance, multiple divided light windows, and a garage bay door on the east elevation. This station was

damaged by the tornado of 1947 but repaired to original style. It is also a corner access station. For its association with the growing popularity of the automobile and its unique architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Katy Depot (~~Chiropractic~~ Health Clinic)-1123 Main Avenue

This depot was constructed in 1912 to service the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad. The Katy was dismantled in 1972 and the depot since has become a clinic retaining much if its original style. The depot is a rectangular brick building with a hipped roof, wide eaves with large bracketing, a belt course around the lower portion below the window line, and a large bay window on the west elevation. For its association with Woodward's dependence on rail line service for economic opportunities and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

~~Dressen~~ TV Building-1321 Main Avenue

See 174
This resource is the result of the combination of two buildings the original Phillip's Grocery Store, the rear section, and the Dressen Building, the front section. The Art Moderne style of the front section of this building makes it a unique architectural contribution to Woodward. The building is a

rectangular, concrete block, flat roofed building with green carrera tile panels, oval windows and skylight on the front elevation and a round window on the west elevation. The northwest corner is rounded with glass blocks probably the location of the original door. There is a stepped parapet along the roofline and a small addition on the rear elevation. For its unique architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Woodward County Courthouse-1600 Main Avenue

See pg 15
This resource was constructed in 1937 by the WPA, damaged by the tornado of 1947, and repaired to original configuration. The courthouse is a rectangular, flat roofed building with near full height pilasters topped with decorative capitals. The windows are symmetrically balanced in sets of four with figural bas relief panels between floors and decorative coping at the roofline. This was one of only a few buildings in this area to survive the tornado of 1947. For its ties to the WPA, the pre-tornado era of Woodward, Woodward County's judicial system, and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

First Presbyterian Church-721 Oklahoma Avenue

This two-story rectangular building has a small addition on

the rear elevation and a one-and-a-half story addition on the east elevation. Constructed in 1929, it is an excellent example of a ~~Late~~ Tudor Revival style. Its architectural details include cast stone mullions, transoms, parapet coping, pilaster caps, and entrance vaulting. Other features are quoin like cast stone projections around subordinate entrances, half-timbering on addition eaves and matched sets of windows between pilasters. For its unique architectural style and integrity and its role in Woodward's religious community this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

*Not eligible
for relig.
assoc.*

Grain Elevator-810 Santa Fe (Roller Mill)

This resource is a four-story sheet iron clad agricultural processing mill. It is of typical design tapering near the top *unc* of the third floor and narrowing to the top of the building's gable roof. *for* its contribution the Woodward's agricultural community and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-2004 Santa Fe Avenue

style This resource is a one-story, four room Red Cross cottage built following the tornado of 1947 for use as temporary housing. It is stucco clad with front facing gable, a gabled portico, and double hung wood windows. The Red Cross built many of these

pg. 78 -
Another Red
Cottage

house during the relief period in late 1947. Many of the cottages survive but have been altered in many degrees. For its role in post-tornado Woodward and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-400 Texas Avenue

This is one of a pair of Prairie^{School} style houses in Woodward likely built by the same contractor as they are of near identical style and were both built in 1910. The resource is a two-story stucco clad, hipped roof Prairie^{School} style house with a central chimney, and an arcaded ^{porch} portico that wraps around two sides of the house. For its unique architectural style and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Residence-423 Texas Avenue

This resource, built in 1927, is a two-story rectangular stucco Craftsmen Bungalow with side gables on both floors, ^{roof?} front gable roof in front of the side gable porch, ^{what is the type?} a side chimney on the east elevation and also a center chimney. It is a large example of the Craftsmen style houses in Woodward as most are the one-story front facing gable style. For its unique architectural design and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Residence-600 Texas Avenue

integrity
This resource is a local application of the Prairie^{School} style done in brick. It is a two-story square brick house with a hipped roof, large eaves with exposed rafter ends, matched pairs of windows, a first floor front facing portico, and brick columns supporting the portico. There is a small addition on the east elevation that does not blend with the original 1910 construction. It was used for many years as an apartment building. For its unique style and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria C. *See p 9. 78 + 99.*

The Holiday Inn-1025 Texas Avenue

This inn is not related to the present hotel chain but is named for the original builder\owners Mr. & Mrs. O. A. Holiday who built the inn in 1920. It is a two-story, front facing gable, rectangular brick building with matched pairs of wood sash windows, two front entrances covered by a gabled portico, a central chimney, a basement and an attic. ^{*The*} ~~This~~ inn was a favorite stopover for railroaders and many travelers and had a good reputation as a fine eating establishment. In 1986 the inn was rehabilitated ^{*effect*} and turned into a salon. It retains all of its original architectural features including a neon sign reading Holiday Inn. ^{*for*} its role in Woodward's social history and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further

study under Criteria A and C.

Residence-721 Walnut Avenue

This resource is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival cottages that line 8th^{Revival} and 9th^{Revival} Street. The house is an L-shaped brick Tudor^{Revival} style with multiple front gables, a front facing chimney, and a side gable. The windows and doors have been updated for conservation purposes, a flat awning has been added to the front entrance, and there is a matching garage on the southeast elevation. ^{effect?} Despite upgrades this resource maintains a significant level of integrity. For its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Criterion

Residence-1221 Webster Avenue

This resource is one of ^{the} few houses to survive the tornado of 1947 in this area of Woodward. It is a one-story stucco Craftsmen Bungalow with a full width portico supported by three stucco and wood columns, there are aluminum awnings over the windows, a small gabled portico of the rear entrance and a detached matching garage. ^{effect?} The eaves have been enclosed but the house retains much of its integrity. As a representative of post tornado housing in this neighborhood and for its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under

Criteria A and C.

Jones House-1323 Kansas Street

This house is named for E. D. Jones and his sister "Nurse Jones." E.D. Jones was one of the blazers of the Jones-Plummer cattle trail that traversed through the Oklahoma Panhandle. His sister "Nurse Jones" was a well respected midwife who delivered many babies in Woodward during the early years of the town. The resource is a one-story Queen Anne style house with full front portico, a side bay window and decorative spindle work around the portico. For its ties to the Jones' and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

I.O.O.F. Building-1417 Kansas

The I.O.O.F. meeting hall is a simple one-story, stucco building with a front facing gable roof, a central entrance flanked by one window on each side, and no portico or porch. There are few windows in the buildings but there is a rear entrance. For its ties to the fraternal order this resource warrants further study under Criteria A.

Westwood Elementary School-1901 Kansas

This school building is the sister building^{to} the Oak Park Elementary School. It was built in the same style, using the same type materials and was also built in 1949. It is a U-shaped building with a corner entrance, and several side entrances, steel casement windows, off-~~X~~setting red and blonde brick around the main entrance, a wide overhang across the front entrance and large metal letters for its sign. ^{when} Additions have been made but blend well with the original building. The first Westwood School was destroyed in the tornado of 1947. for its role in Woodward's educational system and its architectural style this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Fisher House-1501 Hillcrest Drive

Built in 1920, this Tudor Revival house is considered one of the nicest in Woodward. It is a two-story square brick house with a stone end chimney, a front facing oriel, patterned stone work around an arched doorway, a port-cochere on the rear elevation, slate roofing, and a detached garage of the same style. The front facing gable extends to the first floor to create the front entrance. for its unique architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria C. *Criterion*

Art Moderne House-1609 Hillcrest Drive

73.
p. 99.
This resource is the only house of its style in Woodward. It is a one-story Art Moderne house with semicircular steps at the main entrance, horizontal lines across the front elevation, awnings over the windows, horizontal railings on the roof of the garage, and a smooth surface of stucco. For its unique architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria C.

Crystal Beach Park Entrance and Wall-(First Street entrance)

This resource is a WPA project constructed in 1935. The entrance is marked by stone walls approximately three feet tall running north and south from the entry point. The wall nearest to the entry tapers from three feet to six feet in height. The entrance has four stone columns and there are shorter columns along both lengths of the wall which is approximately two hundred feet in length. Decorative crosses are located intermittently the length of the wall. They are made by eliminating stone resulting in an empty space in the design of a cross. For its ties to the WPA and its architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Crystal Beach Park Racetrack

This resource is a WPA project constructed around 1935. The track is an flat, oval bed surrounded by rail fences, adjoined on

the west by the grandstand, and the rodeo arena is located in the middle of the track. These grounds have been used by the people of Woodward for most of the town's history and are an important part of its social history. For its role in Woodward's social history and its ties with the WPA this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Crystal Beach Lake Impound

This lake impound is a WPA project running approximately from the east side of the northern corner of the lake to the northwest corner of the lake. People have been using the area for recreation purposes for many years. The park was first dedicated in 1931 and greatly expanded upon during the late 1930s. A lake existed at the time of the WPA project but it was improved as a result of the WPA work. For its role in Woodward's social and recreational history and as a WPA project this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Crystal Beach Park Dedication Plaque

This granite dedication plaque was placed at the original park entrance to Crystal Beach in 1931. It consists of a bronze plaque mounted on a three feet by one-and-a-half feet wide granite column. Later, the WPA added white stone columns to the immediate right and left of the plaque. For its design and

integrity this dedication plaque warrants further study under Criteria C.

WPA Drainage Ditch Crystal Beach Park

The ditch was built by the WPA in 1936 to aid the run off of rain water from the south side of Woodward. It runs from Lakeview Drive, along the northern boundary of Crystal Beach park and west roughly paralleling Cedar Avenue. It is approximately six feet deep with concrete abutments and bridges where necessary. It also runs under the north end of the rodeo and racetrack grounds and reenters emerges at Temple Houston Drive. For its ties to the WPA and as an engineering feature this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

WPA Fairbarn Crystal Beach Park

The barn on the far left of the row of fairbarns located on the northern edge of the golf course is believed to be the barn built by the WPA. It is approximately forty feet wide and one hundred feet long, clad in sheet iron, and contains steel encasement windows. As a WPA project and for its ties to Woodward's social history this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Crystal Beach Municipal Golf Course

gg
This golf course was constructed in 1954 on the southern edge of Crystal Beach park. The old Woodward airstrip lies under the west side of the course near the fourth hole. There are various buildings on the premises such as the club house and storage buildings. For its role in Woodward's social history this resource warrants further study under Criteria A. *Why sign?*

Crystal Beach Rodeo Grandstand

WPA?
The rodeo grandstand is a WPA project from 1935-36. It is a two-and-one-half story concrete structure with an arcaded wall on the west elevation and cantilevered seating on the east elevation. Concession stands, restrooms, and offices are located under the stands and a new sheet iron roof was recently added to upgrade the facility. The Woodward Elks rodeo has been held in arena in front of the grandstand for 66 years. For its role in Woodward's social history, architectural style, and its ties with the WPA this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Field Station Residence #2

This house was constructed in 1914 and has been in continual use as a staff residence since then. It is two-story stucco clad, Craftsmen style house with enclosed eaves, shed dormers, a bay window, a corner entrance, and an enclosed rear shed type

(portico.) For the field stations contribution to Woodward's agricultural and social history and for the residence's unique architectural design and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Field Station Building #6

This building was constructed in 1950 and was recently renovated to mimic the original style of the exterior. The resource is a two-story masonry building with a stucco cladding, quoins on the corners, glass panels above the main entrance, symmetrically balanced windows, and decorative, horizontal faux block cast on the front facade. The basement windows are also exposed near the ground level. For the field station's contribution to Woodward's agricultural and social history and for the resource's unique architectural style and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Field Station Building #7

This resource is a two-story Colonial^{Revival} style stucco building with a pedimented (portico)[?] at the main entrance, a side gable roof, symmetrically balanced windows, and a basement garage.

← This application of stucco to Colonial^{Revival} style buildings is the primary style found at the field station. } There is a green house^{unc}

date and smaller stucco building attached to the southeast corner of the building but it is not directly visible from the front elevation. The additions do not detract from the original design of the building. The building was built in 1930 and the additions in 1937. For the field station's contribution to Woodward's agricultural and social history and the resource's unique

XXXX
architectural style and use of materials this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Field Station #8

This resource is a two-story, T-shaped, Dutch style barn with shed dormers, loft sliding doors with the hay lifting apparatus extant below a gambrel roofline, garage type doors on the east and west elevations, and 6\6 wooden sash windows. The barn retains its original wood cladding and windows and the upper loft area now houses office space. It was built in 1914. For the field station's contribution the Woodward's agricultural and social history and the resource's unique architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

Field Station Building #11

This resource is a one-story, rectangular stucco clad building with 5 storage bays on the east elevation and wood casement windows on the remaining elevations. It is a side facing gable roof design covered in sheet iron with exposed rafter ends. It was built in 1919. For the field stations contribution to Woodward's agricultural and social history and the resource's unique architectural style and integrity this resource warrants further study under Criteria A and C.

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES: AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC RESOURCES

AREA ONE ~~MAP~~

Area One is located along the east side of First Street from Oklahoma Avenue to Bellview Avenue and east to Lakeview Drive. This area consists mainly of the Lincoln Park Addition platted in 1909 as a continuation of the Garvey-Marum neighborhood across the street. Many of the homes in this addition are in poor repair, have been extensively altered, or relocated from other areas. Mobile homes also dot the addition causing further lose of integrity and cohesiveness. To the east of the Lincoln Park Addition is the Fuller Ball Park, Kids Inc. facilities and open fields.

Architecture

The architecture of this area is a combination of mobile homes, altered bungalows and National Folk styles, and a few modern styles. There is one example of an I-House that is the only surviving house of that style in Woodward. The house ~~will~~ ^{is} further documented as an individual resource. Most of the housing in the area is badly deteriorated and extensively altered. The entire addition is in a poor physical state and requires extensive rehabilitation.

Noncontributing Resources

Contribution?

Few properties in this area could be considered as a contributing resources in any instance. The majority of houses and outbuildings in this area are in a high state of neglect. Those properties not badly deteriorated are intrusions such as mobile homes and recently constructed houses. The overall condition of this area is poor. The residence located at the SE corner of East Locust Avenue and First Street is the only I-House in Woodward. The house has been moved but it is the only example of this style house in Woodward, therefore, it warrants further study.

Recommendations

The loss of integrity disqualifies this area as a potential historic district. Although some of the resources in this area date to the early 1900s, it does not qualify as a historic district because of extensive deterioration and intrusions. At this time the {Lincoln Park Addition and areas due east} do not qualify as a historic district but it does contain an individual property possibly eligible for further documentation.

AREA TWO

Description

Area Two is located west of the Crystal Beach Park District, south of the Garvey-Marum District, and east of the United States Field Station District. Area Two is divided by Williams Avenue which is U.S. Highway 270, and bordered on the south by Downs Avenue, one of the bypass avenues used to filter traffic from the residential areas of south Woodward.

This area is a mixture of industrial, residential, and commercial properties. Many of the buildings are of recent construction with most of the commercial properties located along Williams Avenue. The new Woodward High School and related grounds are on the southwest corner of this area in addition to a new post office and the Plains Indians and Pioneers Museum.

Architecture

The architecture in this area is primarily ranch style houses built in the 1960s and 1970s. There is also a cluster of commercial type properties along Williams Avenue that are of a recent design. The majority of the neighborhood additions in this area have a curvilinear layout and retain their integrity as typical planned neighborhoods of this period. There also exists large areas of undeveloped lots especially in the area of the new high school and along Downs Avenue between First Street and approximately Fifth Street.

Noncontributing Resources

This area contains no eligible individual resources nor does it qualify as a district due to age. However, the Plains Indians and Pioneer Museum, located on Williams Avenue, will be documented as an individual resource. Because, the museum does not meet the age requirement for eligible properties it cannot be considered for National Register status at this time. Documentation of the museum in this survey is merely for future reference.

Recommendations

Area Two is devoid of any possible individual resources, and does not meet age requirements for this project, therefore, consideration as a National Register district is not recommended at this time.

AREA THREE

Description

Area Three is located along and south of Oklahoma Avenue, west of the old Katy grade, north of the U.S. Field Station, and east of Twenty-Second Street. Oklahoma Avenue is the busiest traffic artery in Woodward. Most of the homes and businesses in the area were built after 1960.

Additions in Area Three include the western half of the

College Addition (1910), Greening Addition (1929), Silverthorn Addition (circa 1920s), Hillcrest Addition (1920s), Fairview Addition (1947), Washington Park (1940), Broadmoor Addition (circa 1950s), Gowdy's Addition (unknown), and Elm Park Addition (1959).

This area is south and along Oklahoma Avenue, west of the old Katy grade, north of Cedar Avenue, and east of Twenty-Second Street. This area is largely a residential district with commercial development along the northern border and agriculture research facilities on the south and west borders.

Architecture

The architecture in this neighborhood is mostly tract, ranch style housing with a small number of older style houses mostly in the eastern half. This area is bordered by the Woodward Historic Residential District on the east and does contain some of the same styles that are found there. There is not a clear line of architectural change until Fourteenth Street in the proximity of the Oak Park Grade School. Also, there are other forms of Minimal Traditional style housing in this neighborhood in addition to recent Colonial Revival style houses. Overall, the entire area is a good example of a late 1950s, early 1960s housing development. Despite the recent development of this area, there are considerable amounts of alterations to houses in this neighborhood such as room additions, porches, carports, and

new cladding.

Most of the commercial development along Oklahoma Avenue consists of strip malls, eating establishments, supermarkets, financial institutions, and gas stations, all established to serve the residents of the area.

Noncontributing Resources

Approximately 95 percent of the properties within Area Three are either too new or extensively altered to be considered for a possible historic district at this time. There are many nice homes in this neighborhood that could possibly warrant further study at a later date. There are five resources that warrant further study at this time as they are either older, significant examples of housing styles or are architecturally unique. The individual resources warranting further study are as follows: the Fisher House, 1501 Hillcrest, the Williams House, 1601 Broadmoor Drive, and the residences located respectively at 1402 15th Street, 1303 17th Street, 1320 17th Street, and 1609 Hillcrest Drive.

Recommendations

Nearly all of Area Three was completely destroyed by the tornado of 1947. The eastern edge of destruction is clearly marked by new construction starting around 17th Street. The

area from 17th Street to Twenty-Second Street is obviously new tract housing and does not warrant further study at this time. It is possible that this area should be studied at a later date. The older section of Area Three starting at the Katy grade and running west to the east side of 17th Street, is vastly altered and there are many intrusions. At this time Area Three does not qualify as a historic district but does contain individual properties warranting further study. Also, the western section of Area Three should be reevaluated at such time as it becomes eligible for possible nomination based on visual cohesiveness.

AREA FOUR

Description

Area Four is located north of Oklahoma Avenue, west of the old Katy grade, south of Lincoln Avenue, and west of Twenty-Second Street. Oklahoma Avenue is the main artery of traffic flow through Woodward and Twenty-Second Street is a bypass artery funneling traffic around Area Four. The Katy grade has been abandoned since 1972 but remains as a distinct neighborhood boundary in Woodward. Area Four consists of the Original Woodward (1894) Townsite and three additions, Key and Gerlach's Addition (1906), Laune's Addition (1906), and Woods and Reynold's Addition (1907). Original Woodward is a mix of commercial properties along Main Avenue and residential properties to

Madison Avenue. The three additions are mostly residential with occasional commercial properties intermingled. The Katy grade and the Santa Fe tracks clearly separate this area of Woodward from adjoining neighborhoods creating a slum area.

Architecture

The architecture in this area is a combination of Red Cross relief houses, mobile homes, bungalows, and a few older styles found in other areas of Woodward. Like Area Three, this neighborhood was devastated by the tornado of 1947. Nearly, every building in this area was destroyed or too heavily damaged to repair. The Red Cross built many of the little four rooms cottages in this area to serve only as temporary housing. Many of the Red Cross cottages served well beyond their intended purpose and time. Alterations to the cottages are varied and extreme and many are badly deteriorated. Vacant lots still dot the area marking the locations of homes that were not rebuilt. Mobile homes are also scattered throughout the neighborhood creating a slum-like atmosphere. Overall, this is an economically depressed area in great need of urban renewal. Ironically, Texas Avenue used to be the location of many of Woodward's most prominent family homes such as the Temple Houston House, since replaced by the Economart.

Most of the houses in Area Four have stucco cladding while others have recently applied vinyl or aluminum siding. Brick

buildings in this section of Woodward are limited mostly to commercial properties along with an occasional residence.

Noncontributing Resources

A large percentage of the properties in Area Four have been altered and or in a poor state of repair. Alterations include porches, carports, rooms, and various styles of exterior siding. Additionally, there is a heavy concentration of commercial properties along Oklahoma Avenue extending from the Katy grade to Twenty-Second Street and likewise along Main Avenue. There are six properties that warrant further study, the Jones House at 14th~~g~~ Street and Kansas Avenue, the International Order of Odd Fellows Building, 1417 Kansas Street, The Dressen Television Building, 1321 Main Avenue, the Woodward County Courthouse, 1600 Main Avenue, and the residences at 1221 Webster Avenue, 2004 Santa Fe Avenue, and 607 14th Street.

Recommendations

The loss of integrity, intrusions, and the total lack of cohesiveness, disqualifies Area Four as a potential historic district. Although much of the architecture fits within the prescribed time-frame, the overall condition of the area is poor. Therefore, it is not recommended that further study be carried out concerning Area Four except for those properties previously

described as warranting further study.

AREA FIVE

Description

Area Five is located north of Oklahoma Avenue, east of the Downtown Historic District, north and east of the Agricultural and Warehouse District, east of Area Four, continuing east to the city limits. Most of Area Five is north of the Santa Fe tracks and east of the Katy grade. The presence of the tracks creates a similar situation as is found in Area Four.

Additions in Area Five include East Woodward (1898), Cline Park (1905), Davis (1907), Marum's (1907), and Helen E Lee (1907). Though the area was platted early in Woodward's development, little evidence remains of older homes and businesses that were once found here. Area Five is a mixture of residential and commercial properties with most of the commercial properties located along the east leg of Main Avenue. Santa Fe railroad facilities run parallel to the tracks in this area in addition to small manufacturing operations. A six-car roundhouse once stood in the vicinity but was removed several years ago. Some of the oldest businesses in Woodward were located along Main Avenue between First Street and the intersection with Oklahoma Avenue.

Architecture

The architecture in this area is a variety of mobile homes, Red Cross cottages, National Folk styles, bungalows, and Minimal Traditional styles. Many of the buildings in this area have stucco cladding as is found in most of Woodward. The area is similar to Area Four in that most of the buildings are in a poor state of repair and or have been extensively altered. The tornado of 1947 did do some damage in this section of Woodward but not as much as in Area Four. The residential properties in the eastern section of this area are mostly inhabited by newly arrived migrant workers who cannot afford to live elsewhere. The western section of this area is predominantly inhabited by elderly people who choose not to move or cannot afford to relocate. Mobile homes are found throughout the area especially on the eastern border. A large section of Area Five is economically depressed and is in need of immediate revitalization. New construction is confined to low income housing units and commercial properties along the western edge of the neighborhood.

Noncontributing Resources

A majority of the resources found in Area Five have been significantly altered, are in poor repair, or are newly constructed buildings, most of which are commercial. Most

properties retain their original stucco cladding but suffer from extensive alterations. The overall condition of the area is poor and ultimately contains only a few individual properties eligible for further study. Resources deemed eligible for further study include the Madison Park Elementary School at 9th. Street and Madison Avenue, and residences located at 521 7th. Street, and 304 8th. Street.

Recommendations

A loss of integrity, extensive alterations, deterioration, and intrusions, disqualifies Area Five as a potential historic district. Although some of the architecture fits within the prescribed time-frame, it does not represent a cohesive district. It is recommended that Area Five not be further studied as a potential historic district but that those aforementioned individual properties warrant further documentation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Woodward, Oklahoma is located in far northwestern Oklahoma on the eastern edge of the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, one hundred and thirty-eight miles due northwest of Oklahoma City. Woodward lies on the south bank of the North Canadian River at an elevation of 1906 feet above sea level. Interstate 40 is seventy-seven miles south of Woodward and U.S. highways 270 and 412 intersect near the center of town. Woodward receives an annual average rainfall of 23 inches and 17 inches of snow with an average temperature of 60 degrees. As the largest community in a nine county area, its role as the commercial hub of northwestern Oklahoma is evident. The approximate 1996 population of Woodward is 15,000 with an additional 74,000 residents in the nine surrounding counties.¹

Pre-White Settlement To 1893 Land Run

The Woodward area is historically significant to several plains tribes such as the Kiowa, Commanche, Kiowa Apache, Cheyenne, and the Arapaho.² The existence of prehistoric man is also evident at the Richards and Hedding archaeological sites slightly east of Woodward.³ The First and Second Battles of Wolf Creek were fought near Woodward for control of the area. The First Battle of Wolf Creek, 1838, pitted the Kiowa and their allies against the Cheyenne and their allies. The Kiowa lost

this battle but continued to use the Wolf Creek area for hunting grounds, campgrounds, and most importantly for their sacred Sun Dance ceremonies. The Second Battle of Wolf Creek, 1868, was a complete debacle resulting in a defeat for the United States Army at the hands of the Commanche and Kiowa.⁴

For most of the 1800s, the Woodward area was part of an unofficial territory known as Commancheria. The Commanche tribe roamed from Kansas to Mexico and all points in between in their nomadic lifestyle. Everywhere the Commanche went was collectively known as Commancheria because travelers had to deal with the Commanches for safe passage and most likely your life. Commanche dominance waned near the end of the century with the surrender of Commanche leader Quannah Parker.⁵

The establishment of Camp Supply in November of 1868, marked the transition of this plains area from a crossroads for the American Indians to a focal point for settlement. The Battle of the Washita, 1868, involving Colonel George Custer's Seventh Cavalry and Black Kettle's remnant band of Southern Cheyenne, helped clear the way for eventual settlement in western Oklahoma. In 1878, Camp Supply became Fort Supply, serving as its name implies, as a supply depot for military operations on the Southern Plains.⁶

In July of 1877, the last buffalo hunt on the Southern Plains occurred near Woodward. This hunt was the last of its kind on the southern buffalo range and marked its transition from buffalo feeding grounds to open cattle range. The loss of the

buffalo proved near fatal for the tribes that called the area home forcing most of the people to rely on government aid for survival.⁷

In 1876, the last great cattle trail to cross Indian Territory was blazed from west Texas to Dodge City, Kansas. Known as the Great Western or the Dodge City Trail, this route created the legendary cow town of Dodge City as well as the eventual establishment of Woodward.⁸ The Cherokee Strip Livestock Association was formed in 1883, by local cattlemen who had moved their ranching operations from Texas to the Cherokee Outlet in the 1870s. A yearly sum of \$100,000 and eventually \$200,000 was paid to the Cherokee Tribe as rent by the cattlemen for use of the land. Pressure for settlement finally forced the open range cattle operations to either move or release their landholdings, neither of the options appealed to the ranchers. However, by 1891, most of the cattlemen had either moved out or reduced their operations.⁹

Territorial Period To Statehood: 1893 To 1907

By the time of the 1893 land run, Woodward had already been in existence as a community for six years. When the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad extended its lines from Kiowa, Kansas to present day western Oklahoma in 1887, engineers surveyed the track route as well as sites for sidings. Woodward was established as one of the largest sidings with a capacity to

handle a sixty car train if necessary. By the end of the year, a five-stall roundhouse, a freight and passenger depot, a two-story restaurant and hotel, a coal chute, and a water tank marked the new community of Woodward.¹⁰

On September 16, 1893, the Cherokee Outlet, approximately six million acres, was opened to settlement by land run. By nightfall, the Outlet was dotted with instant towns and farmsteads. *and* Because early Woodward, or Denver now known as East Woodward, was originally surveyed by the Santa Fe Railroad it was not laid out on a true north-south grid by the compass but ran parallel to the tracks that angle slightly southeast to northwest.¹¹ The federal government, prior to the land run, surveyed the entire Outlet on a typical north-south grid but neglected to remedy the inaccuracy of the first survey. The town site of Woodward ran true to the compass, whereas the Denver or East Woodward town site did not. The discrepancy caused immediate problems with land claims that were not settled for nearly ten years. Eventually, the opposing factions agreed to join the two town sites, which were adjacent to each other, and call the town Woodward. The offset streets were never resurveyed resulting in a slight slant beginning at Eighth Street and continuing to First Street.¹²

The Santa Fe depot, originally in Denver or East Woodward, was moved in 1894, to within two blocks of Woodward proper. The move resulted in a second small land rush for city lots closer to the new location. Buildings were hauled intact by ox teams to

their new lots adjoining the depot area. Finally, the streetscape settled as Woodward continued to develop as an important shipping point for livestock and a commercial hub for the entire region.¹³

Woodward was significant as a holding and shipping facility for the cattle industry even after the demise of the large open-range ranches. Smaller ranching operations continued to use land deemed unsuitable for farming while more arable land was parcelled out to farmers. The combination of ranching and farming created opportunity for enterprising citizens in Woodward as suppliers of agricultural goods and as buying, processing, storing, and shipping agents. The agricultural heritage of Woodward is apparent by the grain elevators, processing mills, warehouses, and livestock yards that still line the Santa Fe tracks. The days of Woodward's cow town image waned as settlers came, with families in tow, to the promise of a new town filled with opportunity and promise.¹⁴

The land run brought a varied citizenry to Woodward that included such people as Temple Houston, youngest son of former Texas President Sam Houston, Billy Bolton, editor and owner of the Livestock Inspector and the Woodward News, and the noted outlaw, Al Jennings among countless other characters. So too came the barkeepers, gamblers, prostitutes, outlaws, lawmen, preachers, teachers, farmers, soldiers, railroaders, and merchants, who built Woodward into a thriving territorial city and a significant element in the commerce of northwestern

Oklahoma.¹⁵

Soon after the Land Run of 1893, the citizens of Woodward decided that their community needed educational and cultural facilities. Funds for a four-room school were appropriated in the fall of 1893, and the first all-grade school opened on February 1, 1894, on the corner of Fifth Street and Main Avenue. At the start of the 1894 fall session, one-hundred and ten students were enrolled. The high enrollment made it necessary to build a larger building on the block now known as Centennial Park. This school served the children of Woodward until 1911, when a new high school, known as Old Central, and three ward schools were built.¹⁶ Later, in 1947, Old Central and Westwood Elementary were destroyed by the tornado. In 1932, the Woodward Junior College began sharing the high school building and remained in operation until the early 1950s.¹⁷

Besides the many saloons, restaurants, boarding houses, and hotels that lined Main Avenue, there were a host of other enterprises such as banks, haberdasheries, hardware stores, agricultural supply stores, and newspapers. The Brockhause Building housed the "Opera House" on its second floor. The "Opera House" was the site of many important events in the early years of Woodward. Vaudeville acts as well as school sessions and graduations, conventions, town meetings, political speeches, and criminal trials of note were all held at the "Opera House." Only after the Convention Hall was built in 1917, at Centennial Park, did the "Opera House" begin to lose its status and fall

into disuse. Presently, only the left third of the second floor remains along with the first floor which houses Maurice's and The Carriage House Clothes store.¹⁸

There are only a few buildings from Woodward's territorial days remaining as most were torn down to make room for more modern buildings or were destroyed by the tornado of 1947. The Gerlach-Hopkins Mercantile Building at 809 Main Avenue is the best remaining example of the Plains Commercial style buildings that once lined Woodward's downtown streets.

At present, there is a concerted effort to restore the remaining Plains Commercial and other styles of commercial buildings in the downtown area to their original styles and configurations. Also, there are still many Folk Victorian, National Folk, and Queen Anne style houses in Woodward, most of which are located in such early additions as Garvey-Marum, Cline Park, Davis, Helen E. Lee, Laune's, Keys-Gerlach, Morgan's, and Original and East Woodward.

Statehood To Great Depression: 1907 to 1929

Woodward's territorial days ended much like that of other neighboring communities with wrangling over post office sites, county seats, and the many government agencies and institutions that came with statehood. Persistent rumors of statehood fostered hopes of furthered prosperity and growth for Woodward with retention of the county seat being the primary objective. Woodward's role as the territorial county seat did not guarantee

its continued retention of such a prize. Other communities such Alva, Mooreland, Quinlan, and even Fargo were vying for the right to be the county seat of the Woodward County; Alva being the most likely contender. The selection of county seats and county boundaries was an arbitrary decision made by the president of the State Constitutional Convention, William "Alfalfa Bill" Murray. The loss of the county seat to a rival community was not only an embarrassment but likely a death blow to any fledgling town. Consequently, many campaigns and rallies were held across the territories to garner the favor of William Murray.¹⁹

Woodward County was eventually divided into two counties, Woodward and Woods. Woodward was retained as the seat of Woodward County, while Alva became the county seat of Woods County which was created from the northern section of old Woodward County. Statehood came on November 16, 1907, and was celebrated with raucous parties across the newly formed forty-sixth state. Prohibition went into effect at midnight that day, so patrons drained the saloons of their contents by physical consumption lest it be wasted in the ditch.²⁰

The years between 1907 and the end of World War I, 1919, marked a period of steady population growth as well as economic boom and bust for Woodward. Two stabilizing institutions began operations in the Woodward area during this period; the Great Plains Field Station and the Western State Mental Hospital at old Fort Supply.

In 1894, the United States Army relinquished ownership of

Fort Supply and promptly abandoned the grounds. As the post fell into ruin, local promoters such as Billy Bolton and J.P. Gandy, worked to keep the post intact and to find a new use for the site. Many suggestions were pondered, but the final initiative favored the creation of a mental hospital. In January 1907, the hospital was created, giving nearby Woodward, a stable outlet for commercial activities and a new neighbor in the town of Supply, later renamed Fort Supply.²¹ Presently, the facilities include the fort as an historic site, the mental hospital, and a minimum security detention center operated by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.²² Most residents of Fort Supply rely on Woodward for shopping, entertainment, and professional services.

In 1913, the United States Department of Agriculture established the Great Plains Field Station, one of Woodward's most enduring social and agricultural endeavors. Judge David P. Marum, former law partner of Temple Houston, is credited as the station's greatest proponent and the responsible party for its creation. Initially, the station was a showplace for agricultural innovations and an arboretum. Because of the elegant, soothing atmosphere, at the station, it has been the site of many social events including weddings, receptions, and parties of various types. In 1978, the name and goals of the station changed as it became the Southern Plains Range Research Station. The new focus of the facility is beef cattle production on the Southern Plains as it relates to the conservation of natural resources.²³

Like the mental hospital at Fort Supply, the Field Station created jobs, promoted commercial activities, and provided stability to a community that relied heavily on fickle agricultural markets.

World War I provided Woodward area farmers with their first real economic boom as well as their first bust. Wartime prices for agricultural commodities sent farmers scrabbling for more land and money to put additional acres into cultivation. Alternative crops such as castor beans were heavily promoted to Woodward farmers and many planted the beans in hopes of a huge windfall. Castor beans were first grown by Woodward farmers at the urging of merchant and entrepreneur, Peter Martinson and by 1902 he was shipping sixteen boxcar loads to Kansas City. During World War I, the federal government encouraged people to grow castor beans for airplane lubrication. After the war, the market fell sharply and local farmers quickly switched to other crops such as wheat, milo, and cotton.²⁴

The end of the war brought one of the worst agricultural market downturns in recent history. The wartime demands for grains and meat abruptly dropped as did the prices. Woodward farmers held on to the basic crops of wheat and broomcorn as they weathered the economic storm that did not realistically end until the beginning of World War II.²⁵

Another mainstay in Woodward's early agricultural economy was broomcorn. Beginning in the territorial days, broomcorn production reached significant levels in Woodward County. The

broomcorn industry employed many area farmers and provided them a steady income from a crop considered to be an alternative rather than a necessary crop.²⁶ In 1906, 380 railcars stacked with broomcorn, rolled out of Woodward at an estimated value of over one million dollars.²⁷ In 1912, E.C. Bowlin established the Bowlin Broom Factory in Woodward. In just fifteen years, the factory employed a dozen workers and could store fifty tons of broomcorn in its warehouses. In 1947, like many other businesses in Woodward, the Bowlin Broom Factory was destroyed by the tornado. The factory was never rebuilt and broomcorn production began to decline.²⁸

Woodward continued to grow throughout the pre-depression period both in population and physical area. From 1909 to 1929, fifteen additions were made to Woodward most of which were on the west and northwest edges of the older Garvey-Marum Addition, Original Woodward and Denver which was replatted in 1910 as East Woodward. Additions such as Cline Park 2nd, Lincoln Park, College, Gaston Heights, Greening, and several sub-divisions of extant additions were dedicated to meet the growing demand for city lots. By 1929, the Woodward city limits encompassed an area that changed little for the next thirty years.²⁹ The Stock Market Crash of 1929 and subsequent Great Depression of the 1930s, brought an abrupt end to Woodward's early growth period as optimism gave way to uncertainty.

Great Depression To World War II: 1929 to 1941

One aspect of Woodward that was not adversely effected by the economics of the Great Depression was the growth rate. According to data provided by the U.S. Census in Table 1, Woodward never experienced a loss in population.

TABLE ONE

POPULATION: WOODWARD AND WOODWARD COUNTY 1900-1984

YEAR	POP.	CHANGE	DENSITY	URBAN	
WOODWARD					
1900	7,469		6.0		NR
1907	14,595	95	11.8	0	2,018
1910	16,592	14	13.4	16	2,696
1920	14,663	-12	11.9	26	3,849
1930	15,844	8	12.8	37	5,056
1940	16,270	3	13.2	33	5,406
1950	14,383	-12	11.7	41	5,915
1960	13,902	-3	11.3	56	7,747
1970	15,537	12	12.4	56	8,710
1980	21,172	12	16.9	64	13,610
1996	22,900	8	18.2	66	15,100

Though many people from western Oklahoma left for better economic opportunities, most in the Woodward area chose to cast their lot with Woodward.

Because Woodward is the largest town in the area, many people from outlying communities moved to Woodward in search of work and relief. Community improvements such as the rodeo grandstand, bandshell, bathhouse, fairbarn, racetrack, and

*How
divided
Federal
Program*

Crystal Lake dam impound as well as the American Legion building, courthouse, and school improvements were all projects of the Works Progress Administration.³⁰ The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a camp just northeast of Woodward and developed the area in to the present Boiling Springs State Park. Wolf Creek, northwest of Woodward and near Fort Supply, was dammed to create the Fort Supply reservoir.³¹

Many thoroughfares in Woodward were improved by widening and surfacing the streets, constructing concrete curbs and sidewalks, and planting greenways, all of which was provided by the WPA.³² By 1940, 183 men and women were working on public emergency work projects in Woodward.³³ The WPA, the PWA, CCC, NWA, and the NYA, which stands for? poured over fifty-thousand wage hours into the community, and provided Woodward with some of its most enduring landmarks.³⁴

The agricultural standards of wheat, kaffir corn, broomcorn, and cattle suffered heavily in the post-World War I market but hit their absolute worst prices in the early years of the depression. Despite the heavy losses and the drought of the mid-1930s, most area land owners chose to stay on their farms or at least in Woodward so as not to forfeit ownership. Relief programs assisted many families in their daily struggles but it took World War II to break the depression and revive Woodward's economy.³⁵

The banking institutions of Woodward and its neighboring communities suffered heavily during the 1920s and 1930s. Banks that were as old as the 1893 Land Run, folded on a regular basis.

Woodward lost three of its banks in the post-World War I period. The Gerlach Bank, the Central Exchange Bank, and the New State Bank, all failed in the early 1920s, leaving only the First National Bank of Woodward. L.L. Stine, noted city founder, philanthropist, and president\owner of the First National Bank of Woodward closed his bank on January 18, 1932, as the result of a run on deposits. Neither Stine nor his bank ever recovered financially. Stine lost his bank, mansion, wife, and livelihood in one desperate afternoon and spent the rest of his life as a pauper living on the generosity of townspeople. Stine's mansion, the Stine-Bradbury House, located at 1001 10th Street, is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and will undergo a complete restoration starting in 1996. In 1923, the Bank of Woodward was formed and remained as the only bank in Woodward until 1939 when the Stock Exchange Bank was established.³⁶ Both banks remain in operation at the present as the Bank IV and the Stock Exchange Bank.

WORLD WAR II TO PRESENT 1941 to 1996

World War II created new challenges and opportunities for the people of Woodward. The Japanese sneak attack on American military bases in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, jolted the people of the United States into a war that they were unprepared to wage. By the end of the war the people of Woodward had supplied not only men and women for the armed services but also badly needed wheat, corn, beef, and petroleum.

Since the early gushers of Glenn Pool, and the Osage fields, wildcatters around Woodward, ^{which are} had attempted many times to capture the illusive riches that taunted them just one foot lower. Several wells were sunk in the early 1900s throughout Woodward County, but none produced the volume of petroleum needed to merit a boom. However, Woodward's location and rail facilities made it a logical staging point for exploration of the northwestern region of Oklahoma. In 1915, four oil companies, maintained storage and distribution facilities in Woodward from which they supplied the entire region with petroleum products. By the time of the early 1960s oil rush, Woodward boasted sixty oil related businesses.³⁷

It was not until 1956, that the first producing well was struck in Woodward County, the McCormick #1. The McCormick #1 was not an oil well but a natural gas well drilled six miles southeast of Woodward. Natural gas retrieval and production are now as much a part of Woodward's economy as agriculture.³⁸ Though too late to aid in the war effort of the 1940s, the discovery of gas wells in Woodward County created a more diverse economic system for its citizens and continues to provide jobs for thousands. Woodward's role as a supplier of petroleum services has recently enjoyed an upsurge of activity as service companies such as Halliburton, Tretolite, Schlumberger, and oil companies such as Amoco, Marathon, and Texaco step up operations in the area.³⁹ In the course of drilling activities in Woodward County, it was discovered that a large iodine bearing pool of

brine lies nearly seven thousand feet below the surface. In 1975, an iodine processing plant opened eight miles north of Woodward to process the flow iodine. Production, in the early 1980s, reached significant levels as Woodward wells supplied the United States with nearly twenty-five percent of its iodine.⁴⁰

Another petroleum related endeavor that once existed in Woodward County was the commercial mining of bentonite also known as Fuller's Earth. Bentonite is a clay-like substance consisting largely of silica that can remove grease from cloth and wool. Around 1900, bentonite was mined to make a cleanser called sopolite. Sopolite was touted as the ultimate cleansing bar and was widely used. In the 1930s, bentonite was used to make rock wool and more importantly, oil filters. As other methods for constructing oil filters evolved the need for bentonite dropped off. Mining operations for bentonite, in the Woodward Area, continued until the 1940s when the more accessible deposits ran out.⁴¹ The intermittent bentonite mining operations created jobs for Woodward residents at the strip mine and at the processing plant but was never considered a major factor in the economic scene of the town.

The war years in Woodward were similar to many other mid-size towns across the country as its citizens went to war, rationed food and gas, and hoped for a quick end to the fighting. An Army Air Corps training base was established west of Woodward at what is now the Woodward Municipal Airpark. The first floor of the old "Opera House" on Main Avenue served as a USO during

most of the war providing entertainment for the servicemen stationed at the base as well as service personnel on leave. Woodward expanded by only two additions from 1929 to 1940; Circle Drive in 1939 and Washington Park 1st. in 1940. No additions were made during the war years and the population remained relatively stable.⁴²

The end of the war brought relief from the strains of war and optimism for a promising future. The celebrations were short-lived however, as one of the deadliest tornadoes in United States history tore through Woodward in the Spring of 1947.⁴³

The Woodward tornado of 9, April 1947, was a transitional event for the people of Woodward. In less than five minutes, over 200 blocks of the city were destroyed or badly damaged and 104 people were dead. This F5 tornado, the second most severe classification for tornadoes, was the deadliest in Oklahoma history and the second longest tornado track in United States history at 212 miles.⁴⁴ The tornado cut a track from the southwest corner of town to the northeast side before it lifted back into the clouds. The people of Woodward received no warning as they attended Wednesday evening church services, watched movies in the downtown theaters, and relaxed at home by the radio. The destruction of the west and north sides of the city was so complete that many returning residents could not locate the exact spot on which their homes once stood. The downtown business district suffered heavily as well, with many businesses destroyed and damaged, windows and doors blown away, cars stacked

like firewood, and many dead and wounded lining the streets. Many people were killed instantly as their homes exploded into splinters. The wounded were taken to the hospital on Locust Avenue but many succumbed to their wounds or died from shock. Houses in the immediate area of the hospital and the Baker Hotel, downtown, were used to house the overflow of victims as they continued to pour in from all over the town. Electrical power was lost as the Big 7 Electric Company took a direct hit. It is believed that the night watchman, Erwin Walker, threw the main switch in the plant before he was killed. This action probably saved countless lives as people wandered about town unaware of the possible danger of electrocution. Fires raged out of control on the north side of town as snow blanketed the whole devastating scene.⁴⁵

In the days following the tornado, the people of Woodward determined that they alone could rebuild their town. Optimism soon waned though, as the full extent of the destruction was carefully evaluated and the enormity of the task was fully realized. Later, that summer, fund raisers headlined by stars such Gene Autry were held across the state to provide aid. The military, Red Cross, and the Salvation Army provided housing, food, utilities, and salvage equipment for Woodward as its citizens worked towards recovery.⁴⁶

Many of the tiny red Cross cottages that were built at this time are still in use today. Meant only for temporary housing,

the cottages have evolved over time as people added rooms, porticos, stucco and vinyl siding, and carports to further adapt them to current needs. Perhaps the most noticeable effect of the tornado, on housing in Woodward, was the destruction of many of the older homes associated with founding families. Also, many of the downtown Prairie Commercial style buildings were defaced or destroyed as the tornado raced up Main Avenue. Most of present-day Woodward, west of 12th. Street and north of Main Avenue was destroyed leaving little evidence of the quiet neighborhoods that once thrived there.⁴⁷

Determined not to remain as victims, the people of Woodward rebuilt their community and carried on its oldest and most famous tradition, the Woodward Elks Rodeo. The Elks Rodeo, held every year since 1930, was nearly canceled in 1947 out of respect for the over one-hundred people who perished in the tornado. To many people, a celebration so near to the tornadoes occurrence just did not seem appropriate. In actuality, the rodeo proved to have a soothing effect for Woodward's scars and serves now as a reminder of the resilient nature of its citizens. The rodeo remains as a link to Woodward's days as a cow town and a testament to the character of its citizens.⁴⁸

Further devastation occurred in October of 1947, as a fire swept through the 800 block of the Main Avenue business district. Buildings that survived the tornado stood no chance against the raging blaze. recovery would come from this disaster too as the area was cleared and new streamlined buildings were erected on

the old foundations.⁴⁹

CONCLUSION

As a community dependent on rail service for a significant amount of commercial and agricultural endeavors, it is logical that Woodward's growth is relative to the location of the rail facilities. In 1887, Woodward's earliest buildings were constructed along the tracks to serve railroad personnel. As the community grew it continued to develop along the Santa Fe tracks from east to west with most of the early homes being in Denver, later officially platted as East Woodward, and along Texas Avenue.⁵⁰

The Santa Fe Railroad and also the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad or "Katy," which arrived in 1912, greatly effected Woodward's development. The "Katy," entered Woodward on the south side from Elk City and existed in a northwest direction headed in to the Oklahoma Panhandle.⁵¹ As was the case with the Santa Fe, a grain elevator was built adjacent to the tracks of the "Katy" to accommodate the vast quantities of grain that was shipped from Woodward to worldwide markets. The track beds of both railroads were lined with roller mills, cotton gins, grain elevators, and warehouses all of which served the economy of the entire region. The junction of these rail lines combined with ranching and farming operations of agriculture production and

processing, wholesale and retail supply, and shipping in which Woodward has grown.⁵²

The presence of the railroads heavily influenced the built environment of Woodward's downtown commercial area as well as the placement of housing. The first houses in Woodward were located very close to the Santa Fe grade but as more people moved in the neighborhoods began to grow towards the south and then west. The "Katy," which was located roughly on the western edge of these new neighborhoods, was dismantled in 1972 leaving only the empty grade, a solitary grain elevator, and the depot. The elevator is now serviced by tractor trailer rigs while the depot, at 1123 Main Avenue, which has retained its architectural integrity, is used as a chiropractic clinic. The Santa Fe remains, though in a more limited capacity, to serve the needs of area farmers and other commercial enterprises. The roundhouse that stood at Fourth Street and Santa Fe Avenue was torn down but the depot remains at the intersection of Tenth and Kansas.⁵³

Several warehouses were built along the Santa Fe tracks between Main Avenue and Santa Fe Avenue to aid in the loading and offloading of goods. Most of the warehouses retain their integrity but are not as vital to the rail service as they once were. This warehouse district is easily distinguished from the nearby commercial buildings by their size, lack of windows, proximity to the tracks, large cargo entrances, and loading docks.

One of the oldest, continuously operated businesses in

Woodward is the Coca Cola Company located at the corner of Ninth Street and Santa Fe Avenue. In operation since 1922, this plant was one of the few family owned Coke bottling facilities in Oklahoma and has the most unique exterior sign in Woodward. The facility was recently bought by the large Hoffman Coca Cola family of Dallas and no longer operates as a bottling plant but as a distribution facility. The bottling equipment remains in the plant but is scheduled for removal soon.⁵⁴

Woodward's city limits changed very little from 1930 to 1960 with only sporadic additions coming in the 1940s and 1950s. Additions such as Fairview, Elm Park, Southdowns, Spring Creek Heights, and Western Hills were added between 1947 and 1959. Since 1960, there have been ninety additions platted and dedicated in Woodward most of which are outside of the study area. Nearly all new development in Woodward, since 1960, has been west of Twenty-second Street, and south of Cedar Avenue. There has also been extensive development along most of Oklahoma Avenue in the form of strip malls, fast-food restaurants, grocery stores, gas stations, and other service related businesses.

Most expansion in Woodward can be tied with the fluctuating petroleum industry. The oil boom of the early 1980s, expanded the borders of Woodward's city limits and prompted the construction of the High Plains Vocational Technical School, expansion of Woodward High School, a new post office and hospital. In 1996, approximately 18.5% of the Woodward County labor force works in petroleum related industry.⁵⁵

Economic downturns, especially in the petroleum and agriculture markets have noticeable effects in Woodward. Recently, Woodward city planners have developed a long term plan for Woodward that revolves around diversification and quality. The result of this plan is an increased role by new industry and service related enterprises in Woodward's economic scheme.⁵⁶

In 1976, the Oklahoma Nitrogen plant opened west of Woodward, and the Woodward Iodine Corporation opened the largest iodine recovery plant in North America in 1977. In 1991, the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company added a regional claims office in Woodward that presently employs one hundred and fifty people. There are 155 retail establishments in Woodward with a total employment of 1,395 and annual sales of approximately \$118,000.⁵⁷

Tourism plays a seasonal yet essential role in the Woodward economy. Because of Woodward's central location to recreational areas many people use the local accommodations as a jumping off point for local activities. Points of interest in the Woodward area include Boiling Springs State Park and Golf Course, Crystal Beach Park and Golf Course, Alabaster Caverns State Park, Fort Supply Lake, Historic Fort Supply, the Plains Indians and Pioneers Museum, and the annual Woodward Elks Rodeo. Many vacationers stop in Woodward as they make their way along the Historic Northwest Passage to New Mexico, Colorado, and other vacation points west.⁵⁸

The population of Woodward, in 1996, is approximately 15,000 with an additional 73,988 people living in the nine neighboring

counties. As the hub of regional commercial and agricultural activity, Woodward continues to grow because of this distinct feature.⁵⁹ The historic legacy of Woodward from prehistoric times through the present is one of adaptation, perseverance, accommodation, and flexibility; characteristics that are easily noted in the uniqueness of this community.

ENDNOTES

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²³James, Woodward: First, 22.

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PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

Property types group together individual properties which share similar physical and associative characteristics. The defining and analysis of property types provides a framework by which large numbers of related properties may be compared for evaluation and nomination to the National Register. The historic context guides this process by identifying the significant themes and events that give these properties meaning, and by providing an initial indication of the kinds of properties likely to be constructed in the study area.

The following property type analysis draws on the historical narrative of Woodward. Since it was finalized after the survey component of the project was completed, it also contains reference to examples of the property types.

Commercial Properties

Description: Woodward's commercial economy was initially based on serving the railroad, the cattlemen, and the farmers of the surrounding region. Cattle and broomcorn created the first base of wealth for many Woodward citizens. Woodward never had one single commodity that generated great wealth but rather a combination of agriculture processing and distribution, petroleum exploration and service, and service related enterprise. Woodward provides many basic services for the people of Oklahoma's northwest region and it is on this supply-side market

that Woodward has grown.

Due to Woodward's beginnings as a depot for the Santa Fe Railroad, it is logical that the business community and many of the early homes in Woodward would be built near the tracks. These early buildings were of an impermanent nature with more substantial construction occurring as the town grew. The brick buildings along Main Avenue, which is parallel to the railroad lines, are the result of one building phase and two forced periods of rebuilding. The first building phase came close to statehood as the city council passed ordinances banning wooden structures along Main Avenue. The first rebuilding phase occurred after the tornado of 1947 and a fire later that same year. The second phase of rebuilding was the result of another fire in 1972, which occurred in the same 800 block as the 1947 fire. The buildings that remain were then repaired and or built after 1947, and the architectural style would reflect this. Buildings constructed after the 1972 fire will reflect a more modern architectural style. The reconstructed businesses would utilize the lot space made available by the destroyed buildings. The one noticeable difference, between the old and new buildings, will be the number of floors as most of the newer buildings would have only ~~be~~ one floor.

With the increased prominence of the automobile, certain businesses became obsolete and new ones filled the void. The livery stables, that were once sprinkled throughout the downtown commercial area, would be replaced with filling stations and

garages. The typical filling station, from the 1920s to the 1940s, had a porte-cochere, a corner entrance, and at least one garage bay. The first stations would be small like the Phillips 66 station at 11th and Main. Later stations would add automobile service and would be larger to handle several autos at once, such as the Sinclair station at 524 Main. Automobile dealerships would also be constructed in the downtown area. These buildings would have large, garage doors to allow automobiles entrance into the showroom, which would have large windows. Most dealerships would also have service garages for their customer. The Studebaker dealership at 1023 Main, is an excellent example of such a dealership built in the downtown area of Woodward.

Significance: The commercial properties have several significances. Their primary significance lies in their representation of the economic stability and prosperity of a community. When towns such as Woodward grew and prospered as the result of agricultural success and petroleum development, the commercial properties also became more affluent and substantial. Merchants gained wealth from supplying the needs of the ranchers, farmers, petroleum companies. Landlords acquired wealth by leasing office space to professionals such as doctors, dentists, and lawyers. The significance of these properties is reflected through architecture, as merchants expressed their achievements and community status through their buildings. Certain commercial properties also have social significance as they reflect changes

in lifestyles from dependence on mass transportation such as the horse and buggy to a reliance on automobiles as the primary mode of transportation.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, commercial buildings should retain their integrity of design, location, and materials. Commercial buildings can also be judged eligible for the national Register if they are contributing resources to a historic district.

Industrial Properties

Description: Industrial properties should include agricultural product and petroleum processing. Agriculture and petroleum were important factors in Woodward's economy. Merchants and professionals serviced these industries and Woodward provided a center of transportation for the goods. Because petroleum production and processing requires large working spaces and is not a desirable industry to have within the city limits, most of these operations would be located north and west of the study area. However, agricultural product processing began near Woodward's downtown district, along the railroad lines. Cotton was planted on a limited basis in the Woodward area and eventually was replaced by grain production. It is likely that any properties associated with cotton production may no longer exist. Wheat production and processing became more important to Woodward's agricultural economy during the 1940s and

1950s. It remains as the most important crop in the region. The concrete grain elevators that were evolving during the first half of this century should still be a dominant part of Woodward's skyline. Broomcorn production was once a major cash crop for area farmers but has fallen off since the destruction of the broomcorn factory in 1947. Examples of industrial properties were found in Woodward. They include the Wise and Sons Creamery at 1007 8th. Street, the Goodyear Tire Company building at 6th and Kansas, and the Coca-Cola Building at 9th and Santa Fe.

Significance: the significance of industrial properties is economical. The impact of jobs and revenues created by processing plants is important to the community. Woodward businesses shipped both raw and finished products to markets throughout the nation via railroad and highway.

Eligibility: Industrial properties must maintain their integrity of location, materials, and design. They must also be clearly associated with the processing that was historically important to Woodward.

Transportation Properties

Description: Woodward's birth began with the railroad. The Santa Fe Railroad completed the line from Kiowa, Kansas to Woodward in 1887. This railroad and later the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, which came in 1912, helped build Woodward

into a major processing and shipping center for the Cherokee Outlet and later Oklahoma. Agricultural products could be brought into Woodward to be shipped to nationwide markets. Raw petroleum and later natural gas and iodine was shipped to Woodward area for processing. Many people came on the railways to settle in Woodward. The depots of the railroad lines were important buildings. The location of the depot often dictated the placement of other businesses. There have four Santa Fe depots in Woodward and one "Katy" depot. The present Santa Fe depot is actually a combination of the third and fourth depots while the "Katy" is the original built in 1912.

Woodward never had an interurban line or a bus system so no facilities for such services exist. However, the corner access building located at the southeast corner of 6th and Main Avenue was the Greyhound bus depot for many years.

Automobiles became increasingly important from the 1930s to modern times. Highway 412, by-passed Main Avenue and incorporated Oklahoma Avenue two streets south. Highway 270 entered town from the south and incorporated 9th. Street to Oklahoma Avenue and thence west along Oklahoma just as 412 does. Oklahoma Avenue diverts heavy traffic away from Main Avenue relieving congestion in that part of town. Main Avenue angles to connect with Oklahoma Avenue at Maple Street on the east side of town and at 23rd Street on the west side. This configuration allows for direct access to the downtown business district while diverting thru-traffic away from the center of town. The

streets, in Woodward, remained unpaved for many years until the 1930 when the WPA paved some with caliche and others with concrete. The downtown area maintains most of its original concrete streets despite recent attempts to pave them with asphalt. The retention of concrete paving, on Main Avenue, contributes to the historic integrity of the downtown area.

Significance: The significance of railroad transportation is primarily economic. Railroads connected town to distant markets. This was especially important to the merchants, farmers, cattlemen, and petroleum companies. The Santa Fe and the "Katy" offered passenger service, allowing for the ease of travel, making them socially significant as well. Most of the service personnel from the region were shipped to war on the "Katy" and the Santa Fe in both World Wars.

Bus transportation allows people without automobiles to travel long distances. The buses often stopped at towns not serviced by the railroads. Because busses were used as passenger transportation, their significance is primarily social.

Car and truck traffic had an economic impact on the commercial core. Whether automobile travel was leisure or business oriented, it required its own special commercial activities to meet the needs of the auto user. The corresponding commercial properties were often located in the heart of the town. Automobile transportation has social significance, as it provided greater personal freedom and mobility. It is also responsible for the decline in railroad and bus traffic, as both

passengers and shippers preferred the increasing flexibility of the car and truck transportation. As expected, the increased mobility provided by auto transport, led to the growth of strip malls which draw business away from the downtown district.

Eligibility: Railroad and bus depots should retain their historic integrity of location, design, and materials. Their historic association with these modes of transportation should be clearly defined. Buildings and structures associated with automobile transportation should possess historic significance such as a symbolic connection with the rise of the automobile as the dominant form of transportation in the United States. They also should retain their integrity of design, setting, and materials.

Religious Properties

Description: Religion has played an important role in the development of Woodward and its citizens social values and organizations. Many of the churches in Woodward were established in the 1890s and continued to grow. The majority of the congregations in Woodward are Protestant but there is also a large Catholic community. There are no minority based churches except for the recently formed Baptist Spanish Church located on the north side of town.

The buildings themselves should reflect the growth in the churches and their prominence within the social structure of

Woodward. The most popular and largest church buildings are usually located near the downtown commercial area. The buildings were built in the 1920s as the congregations outgrew the original sanctuaries. The new buildings were large and elaborate to reflect the wealth and social power of the congregation. Some excellent examples of these churches are the First Presbyterian Church, The First Christian Church, the First Methodist Church, and St. Peter's Catholic Church. The First Baptist Church recently moved to a new building outside of the study area, St. John's Episcopal Church is the oldest church building in town but has been moved twice in its history, and St. Peter's Catholic Church was rebuilt along Oklahoma Avenue following the 1947 tornado. St. Peter's was completed outside of the study time frame but is still an excellent example of religious architecture. Other, smaller congregations, which had broken away from the original congregations, built their church buildings in their neighborhoods or farther away from downtown. The architecture should be smaller in scale and less elaborate than the larger churches. Some examples are the United Brethren Church, the Apostolic Faith Church, Elm Street Baptist Church.

Significance: The significance of these properties is religious and social. Some churches are significant because of their historic association with a person or event such as the tornado of 1947. Churches may also have architectural merit because the buildings are symbols of the congregation's social

power in the community and are therefore often of monumental scale and excellent craftsmanship.

Eligibility: A religious building is potentially eligible if it derives its significance from architectural distinction or historic merit. The building must retain its integrity of design, setting, and materials.

Educational Properties

Description: Education was typically a high priority for the settlers of the Cherokee Outlet. Early school houses built in the city limits rarely survive, as they were torn down to make room for larger and better school buildings. The schools built 1910 and 1940 are usually brick with one to three stories, large entrances, and lines of windows.

The citizens of Woodward built the first school in 1894 and by 1915 had three ward elementary schools and a central high school building. The Woodward Junior College shared facilities from the 1930s to 1950s with the high school. Old Central, the first high school building was torn down after extensive tornado damage made it unusable. Madison Park Elementary, Horace Mann Elementary, the second high school building, and the old gymnasium were all built in the Late Gothic Revival style. Madison, the old gym, and the old high school retain the majority of their integrity. The neighborhood, surrounding the central school grounds on 9th Street, were built with the same style and

color of brick that the schools were providing a cohesive effect to the area.

Libraries are also important to public educational systems. early libraries are typically small elaborate in scale. The Carnegie Library is an excellent example of this building method. The library was built in 1916, in the Colonial Revival style. Its original configuration was a two-story, square brick building with a basement. A one-story addition was built on the rear elevation but is not noticeable from the front and north elevations.

Significance: The significance of education related properties is as evidence of along tradition affirming the importance of education for all of the citizens of the community. The construction of a public library shows an interest in making information available to the community as a whole.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register, educational properties in Woodward must retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. Schools and libraries are often altered to allow for increased attendance and changes in methodology. However, some changes do not diminish the integrity or the significance of the property if it retains its association with the city's provision for educational opportunities for its citizens.

Government Properties

Description: At statehood, Woodward was retained as the county seat of Woodward County as it had served as the territorial seat of Woodward County. This called for the creation of a county courthouse. Woodward was the largest town in the area which required local government buildings such as a post office, city hall, fire station, and police station. The original post office, organized in the 1880s, would probably not still be standing. A larger building of a grand architectural scale may be present, as this was the common building practice during the 1920s and 1930s. The original city hall was more than likely replaced by a larger structure as the town government grew. Usually, the fire and police stations were located near the center of town, or the downtown area, in order to reach all areas of the town expeditiously. Examples of these properties were located in the survey. There are two surviving courthouses in Woodward. The oldest is at 1023 10th Street and the current one is at 1600 Main Avenue, actually only six blocks from one another. The oldest extant courthouse, built in 1921, was also a post office as were the buildings located across the street on the northeast and southeast corners. The Opera House, once located at 810 Main on the second floor of the Brockhaus Building, was used for trials of note during the early years of Woodward. The current courthouse was built in 1935 by the Works Progress Administration. This building is as expected, a large scale building of the Beaux Art style. The Woodward post office

has been located in at least ten buildings throughout town. The current public library, at the corner of 15th and Main, is actually the latest post office building to be abandoned for a new location. The new post office is located at 2020 Williams Avenue. The original city offices and fire station were located on 8th Street between Main Avenue and Texas Avenue on the alley. The building has a slanted floor on the north elevation to allow the fire wagons a rolling head start. The new city offices, fire station, and police station are located in the complex of buildings attached to the old Convention Hall located in Cenntennial Park.

Significance: The significance of these government properties varies according to the level of government with which they are associated. The post office had the widest scope of significance because of its part in a federally operated communication network. The courthouse is important to all citizens of Woodward County, whereas the city hall, police station, and fire station have local significance only.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, government properties should retain their integrity of location, design, and materials. They should have strong associations with with the city, county, state, or federal government and that body's enactment and administration of laws or other activities associated with the political

process.

Social Properties

Description: Citizens usually establish social organizations in the early stages of the development of the town. While many of these organizations were housed in downtown commercial buildings, typically on second floors of retail businesses or banks, the organizations were sometimes prosperous enough or had enough financial support to construct their own buildings. Woodward had many active social organizations, including the Elks, Lions, Masons, Rotarians, the American Legion, VFW and the Odd Fellows. Most of the earliest meeting halls were built in the proposed Woodward Downtown Historic District such as the American Legion Building in Centennial Park, the American Legion Hut, at 1111 8th Street, and the Mason Lodge Building at 817-819 Main Avenue. However, most of the buildings used by social organizations today, are located outside the study area.

Significance: The significance of these properties is primarily social. The organizations played an integral part in the formation of the town's social structure. The buildings they constructed are indicative of the extent of the groups's commitment to becoming permanent members of their society.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National

Register, properties associated with the social history of Woodward must retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. Exceptions may be made for properties with uncommon associational values.

Recreational and Cultural Properties

Description: Early Woodward's growing population needed recreational and cultural outlets. These types of properties usually include: theaters, concert halls, parks, playgrounds, and country clubs. Theaters and concert halls were historically located within the downtown area. Parks, playgrounds, and country clubs are usually located some distance from the town center. Woodward has never had a country club but does have two golf courses; the Woodward Municipal Golf Course at Crystal Beach Park and the Boiling Springs Golf Course at Boiling Springs State Park. The Woodward Municipal Golf Course is located within the Crystal Beach Historic District. The Woodward Theater is located at 818 Main within the the boundaries of the proposed Woodward Historic Downtown District. This theater was built as a motion theater but also is capable of live stage productions. The second floor of the Brockhaus Building at 810 Main once housed the Opera House but this floor has since been removed. Woodward does not have neighborhood parks as might be expected but rather depends on Crystal Beach Park for a large part of their outdoor activities. One park, Lions Park, is located within the study area but was not dedicated until the early 1960s. The Woodward

Elks Rodeo is one of the oldest in the nation and has used the WPA grandstand at Crystal Beach since it was built in the 1930s. The rodeo arena is also surrounded by a horse race track used for an equally well known event the Woodward Horse Races. Crystal Beach Park already has two properties on the National Register the bandshell and the bath-house. The entire Crystal Beach Park has been proposed as a district eligible for the National Register. The old American Legion at Centennial Park is currently used as civic auditorium as is the Woodward Theater. The Convention Hall has been altered extensively but retains the upper levels of its seating and the stage is still intact.

Significance: Properties associated with recreation and culture serve as evidence of the increase in leisure time among the population. This in turn represents the stability and well-being of the community. Therefore, these properties possess both economic and social significance.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register, recreational properties should retain their integrity of design, location, and materials. Certain exceptions for the park areas should be made for the construction of park pavillions, and new playground equipment, but not for the total renovations of the the park's landscaping.

Residential Properties

Description: In Woodward, where much of the survey area was included in the Original Woodward Plat of 1894, East Woodward Plat of 1898, the Garvey-Marum Plat of 1899, and the College Plat of 1910, many of the homes in the area may be historic. However, continued development of neighborhoods may diminish the possibilities of finding historic districts. Individual properties are often altered, too. Those homes which were built during the 1890s and 1900s will be more rare than those of later periods. Most of the houses from this period are attractive Victorian style homes but none can be considered palatial or even elaborate. Because there were not any extensive boom periods in Woodward's developing years, there are not any mansions within the study area. One home, the Fisher House at 1501 Hillcrest Drive, is perhaps the most elegant house from the 1920s and 1930s but again it is of a noticeable style and size but it not elaborate. Many smaller houses of the working class should be found in Woodward, as most of the people were of the middle class and built only modest homes such as Craftsman Bungalows, or slightly more elaborate Tudor Cottages. Many of the houses built from 1900 to 1940 may be rare in the western and northwestern portion of the study area as this is the path of the 1947 tornado which destroyed 200 blocks. Also, the depression years did not see a lot of residential building so houses from this period may be rare. Most of the rebuilt houses are of the Minimal Tradition style. Post-War War II housing did not really begin development in Woodward until after the tornado of 1947 and this was limited

to replacement houses and Red Cross houses built to relieve the housing shortage. Woodward's city limits did not really expand until the early 1960s. Many styles including bungalows, Queen Annes, Folk Victorians, Tudors, and a few Nationals were found in the study area as well as many Minimal Traditional styles and mobile homes.

Significance: Residential properties may be significant for many reasons, depending on their association value, style, and location. The historic owner or resident or the architectural style of a house may give the property its importance. In Woodward, homes associated with early entrepreneurs and cattlemen seem likely to be significant to local history. These residences serve as reminders of the economic and social importance these people and their families played in the development of Woodward.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, residential properties should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. Exceptions may be made for residences with uncommon associational value or as contributing parts of a district. In these instances some alterations may be considered acceptable if the overall design and details have not been obscured.

SUMMARY

The Architectural/Historic Reconnaissance Level Survey of Certain Parts of Woodward proved a success. It documented 135 properties in the study area. Of these, 73 properties (54%) warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This moderate ratio is due to extensive variations of building styles and alterations in the proposed downtown and residential historic districts and the ties of Woodward's built environment to the tornado of 1947. Streetscape photographs and verbal descriptions (characterized, and therefore document, the large portions of the study area lacking potentially eligible properties. Of course, isolated individual properties in these areas warranting further study were identified and documented in this project. Sixty-six of the properties (49%) lie within the five potential National Register districts the survey identified.

For all surveyed properties, a file containing a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, photodocumentation, ^{and} any field notes now exists. These files have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to become part of the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Finally, a diskette containing project data has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to facilitate its entry into a collective data base of significant Oklahoma and national cultural resources.

The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, as the results

reflect, fulfilled its contractual obligations. In addition to the accomplishments noted above, the Survey also generally increased both the area within Oklahoma inventoried for historic sources, and the number of properties identified. It also markedly increased awareness of resources associated with one of the state's most important regional areas. In all these ways, this project and its products will serve as a valuable tool for the future preservation of these unique resources specifically, and regional land-use management in general.