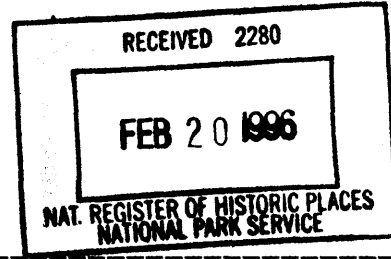


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery

other names/site number N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 200 block of West Willow Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Enid vicinity N/A  
state Oklahoma code OK county Garfield code 047  
zip code 73701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Blake Wade  
Signature of certifying official

February 12, 1996  
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson R. Beall 3/21/96  
Entered in the  
National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date  
of Action

=====  
5. Classification  
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>18</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>24</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: Cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: Cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Art Deco

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof Asphalt

walls Marble

Brick

other Brick

Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Continuation Sheets.)

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT  
ART  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1898-1944  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1898  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

=====

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Economy Mausoleum Company

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Continuation Sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Continuation Sheet.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: N/A

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property approximately 23.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>600280</u>	<u>4031315</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>600560</u> <u>4030900</u>
2	<u>14</u>	<u>600560</u>	<u>4031315</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>600280</u> <u>4030900</u>
	<u>N/A</u>	See continuation sheet.				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Dr. Mary Jane Warde

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date January 15, 1994

street & number 2806 W. 18th telephone (405) 377-0412

city or town Stillwater state OK zip code 74074

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage  
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Enid Cemetery Association  
street & number 212 West Willow Avenue telephone (405) 237-4819  
city or town Enid state OK zip code 73701

name Archdiocese of Oklahoma City  
street & number P.O. Box 32180 telephone (405) 721-5651  
city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73123



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**MATERIALS**

Other: Concrete  
Marble  
Granite  
Limestone  
Metal

**SUMMARY**

The nominated section of Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery occupy a deep rectangle on the northwest corner of West Willow and North Grand avenues in a primarily residential area of north Enid, Oklahoma. Calvary Catholic Cemetery, about one-sixth of the total area, is a smaller rectangle situated in the southeast corner of the overall area. Enid Cemetery adjoins it on the north and west. Both cemeteries conform to the "rural" plan popular in the nineteenth century. The level grounds of both cemeteries are well maintained and grass-covered. Each cemetery contains a mausoleum. The much larger Enid Cemetery also contains a gateway, office, gazebo, and tool shed, all pre-dating to 1930, as well as a noncontributing metal building. Calvary Catholic Cemetery includes a noncontributing open-air altar. Markers from the period of significance predominate through all the nominated section of the Enid Cemetery. The northern third of Calvary Catholic Cemetery is still vacant or contains graves post-dating 1944. Markers of a variety of materials range from the simplest home-made types that qualify as folk art to fine examples of the stonemason's craft. Both cemeteries have retained a high degree of historical and architectural integrity.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

The Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery imitate the park-like "rural" design popular in the nineteenth century. They lie in a primarily residential area on the north side of Enid. There are industrial areas to the east and some commercial development one lot deep along West Willow Avenue on their south boundary. The cemeteries are bounded on the north by residences, on the east by North Grand Avenue, on the south by West Willow Avenue, and on the west by North Washington Street. Together the nominated area of the two cemeteries form a rectangle approximately 967 feet wide by 1,318 feet deep. The nominated area of the Enid Cemetery includes, from south to north, the Original Section, First Addition, Second Addition, and Evergreen Addition, comprising approximately twenty acres. An east-west gravel drive continuing the line of Princeton Avenue, separates the nominated area of the Enid Cemetery from newer First Evergreen Addition on the north. Adjoining the Enid Cemetery, Calvary Catholic Cemetery occupies about three and one-half acres in the southeast corner of the rectangle, or a space 300 feet wide by 693 feet deep. It is separated from the Enid Cemetery on the north and west by gravel drives, but the two cemeteries

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are visually indistinguishable and are therefore counted together as one contributing site. A line of mature cedar trees forms the east boundaries of both cemeteries. A four-foot arbor vitae hedge defines the south boundaries of both cemeteries and the west boundary of the Enid Cemetery to the Tool Sheds. North of the Tool Sheds a wire fence divides the cemetery from North Washington Street. Both cemeteries are level, grass-covered and well-maintained. Main access to both cemeteries is from West Willow Avenue. This consists of a centered entrance to Calvary Catholic Cemetery, a secondary entrance to the north-south drive separating the two cemeteries, and a centered entrance to the Enid Cemetery. Each of the entrances to the smaller cemetery have modern concrete and brick signs stating, "Calvary Catholic Cemetery." The main entrance to the larger cemetery has a complex double concrete, brick, and metal arch. Two abandoned secondary entrances to the Enid Cemetery from North Washington Street are currently closed by lengths of chain. A third secondary entrance across from Stanford Avenue has a modern metal double utility gate.

The generally flat, treeless terrain of the Enid area allowed a layout somewhat more formal and symmetrical than was typical of contemporary Eastern "rural" cemeteries. Calvary Catholic Cemetery is symmetrically divided by one gravel drive that extends north from the main entrance. Approximately half-way into the cemetery it branches northeast and northwest. The northeast branch ends at the cedar hedge of the east boundary. The northwest branch joins the gravel drive dividing the two cemeteries. The Enid Cemetery has one primary north-south gravel drive extending from the Gateway to the Mausoleum. There it intersects an east-west gravel drive connecting the secondary entrance from North Washington Street with the continuation of the gravel drive separating the two cemeteries. Secondary drive spaces arch from the main drive at approximately the northern boundary of the First Addition and to intersecting points on the east and west boundaries at the junctures of the Original Section and First Addition. Secondary east-west drive spaces also lie along the boundary between the Original Section and First Addition and between First Addition and Second Addition. Second Addition north of the Mausoleum contains two north-south gravel drives, one centered in the addition, the other mid-way between the Mausoleum and the west boundary. Evergreen Addition is less symmetrically divided. One east-west gravel drive spans the mid-section. A second gravel drive curves from the southwest corner to a mid-point, at which it branches to the northeast and northwest corners of the addition. Plantings of elm trees line the major drives.

Lots in the Enid Cemetery are rectangular except along curving drives and are arranged in a rigid grid pattern. Lots generally contain space for six graves oriented east-west. A few lots have concrete curbing. Lots in Calvary Catholic Cemetery are less rigidly arranged. While most in the South Half are oriented east-west, some are aligned to face the curving drives. Graves in the

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newer North Half lie on a north-south axis.

Markers are of a variety of materials. The most common professionally manufactured markers are limestone, granite, and white marble. Granites include grey Georgia granite, dark grey Minnesota granite, and pink Oklahoma granite. Some markers, in a fashion predating 1930, combine two or more colors of granite. Some granite markers rest on less expensive limestone bases. The most common home-made markers are concrete with folk-art decorative additions of colored glass, mirror, shell, and quartz crystals.

Styles of markers are likewise varied. Headstones, bevel markers, flush markers, chest markers, obelisks, and military tablet markers are common in both cemeteries. Footstones are less common, and there are a few sarcophagi. Symbols carved on markers include the vines, flowers, doves, lambs, gateways, angels, and stars typical of early turn-of-the-century tombstones. Patriotic emblems such as the American flag, military insignia, crossed firearms, and drums are also common. Decorations on two of the few recent markers in the nominated section of the Enid Cemetery include an oil well and an elephant. The grave of a World War II airman has a small wooden airplane atop a metal rod. Some pre-1944 markers had enameled photographs of the deceased set into the stone. Many photographs have been vandalized. A large number of markers in both cemeteries demonstrate through carved insignia the interred person's affiliation with the Masons, the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of America, the Grand Army of the Republic, or their auxiliaries. Particularly notable are the limestone markers, usually associated with the Woodmen, carved to resemble tree trunks. The Enid Cemetery also includes memorials as well as areas set aside for particular groups. Most of the latter are veterans. In many cases bronze insignia have been added to standard military tablet markers to indicate the conflict in which the interred person served: i.e., the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korea.

In addition to markers and memorials, the two cemeteries contain buildings, structures, and plantings pre-dating 1944. These include the Kennedy Mausoleum in Calvary Catholic Cemetery and the Mausoleum, Tool Shed A, Office, Gazebo, and Gate in the Enid Cemetery. The plantings of elm and cedar trees lining the main drives contribute to the aesthetic quality of the vistas associated with the "rural" cemetery.

The sheer number of graves in the two cemeteries preclude describing them all. A sample of eighteen distinctive markers, areas of the cemetery, and plantings are described below. The number following refers to the appropriate photograph.

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Potters' Field, in the northwest corner of Second Addition, Enid Cemetery, contains a number of unmarked graves as well as the informal "Colored" section. This area was segregated de facto because the lots were the least expensive in the cemetery. Several markers are home-made with folk-art decoration. #12

Marker of W. C. Conley in Potters' Field, Lot 32, Block 1, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. This folk-art concrete slab has "W. C. CONLEY, 1889-1921" inlaid with pieces of colored glass, pottery, and mirror. Additional pieces of glass accent the corners and create a floral design. It is one of a dozen such markers made by non-professionals between 1920 and 1944 and is a contributing object. #14

Strickler Cenotaph in Lot 30, Block A, Evergreen Addition, Enid Cemetery. Near a line of standard military tablet markers, this six-foot grey marble stele with a bas-relief urn is inscribed, "IN MEMORY OF LIEUT. COMMANDER ROBERT L. STRICKLER, GRADUATE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY 1932, COMMANDER OF THE SUPPORTING AIR FORCES IN THE INITIAL INVASION OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AUG. 7TH AND 8TH, 1942. OCTOBER 11, 1909. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY AND IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY IN THE PACIFIC AREA, OCTOBER 9, 1942. It is a contributing object. #18

Mausoleum, Enid Cemetery. The focal point of the Enid Cemetery, the white marble mausoleum combines Neo-Classical Revival and Art Deco styles in the use of a strong horizontal mass broken by vertical lines and geometric details. It is a flat-roofed, generally cruciform building with a ground floor and subterranean lower level. Smooth-faced rectangular blocks are used for both exterior and interior walls. The south elevation features a portal and cornice over pilasters, centered double metal doors, a transom of opaque glass blocks, and fixed windows flanking a flight of stairs. There are two opaque glass cube windows on each level of the east and west elevations, and three on each level of the north elevation. The interior of the building has small utility rooms on either side of the entry and a long east-west corridor lined with five tiers of crypts. There is a rostrum against the north wall opposite the entry. A stairwell directly in front of the rostrum gives access to the lower level of the mausoleum. Inlaid blocks use the natural veining of the marble to create a medallion on the outer wall at each end of the lower level corridor. It is a contributing building. #16, 17

Tool Shed A, centered on the west boundary of Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. The older of the two tool sheds is a red-brown brick, Mission Revival style, hipped-roof building with asphalt shingles. An elaborate scalloped portal with a concrete cornice is centered on the east elevation. There are two overhead doors (nonoriginal) in the portal bay flanked by two tall narrow five-over-two casement windows. There are single doors and single metal casement windows on

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the north and south elevations, currently boarded over. In addition, the north elevation has two metal incinerator doors and ash hoppers. The west elevation has four metal casement windows over concrete sills. The window on the extreme left has been boarded over. It is a contributing building. #20

Tool Shed B, centered on the west boundary of Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. The newer of the tool sheds is a modern metal building with a front gabled roof and an overhead door. This building is non-contributing. #19

Marker of Martha J. Camden in Lot 9, Block 15, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. This grey marble headstone is inscribed, "MARTHA J. CAMDEN, FEB. 24, 1852- AUG. 22, 1926, GONE TO A BETTER LAND." Above the inscription is an enameled oval full-length portrait of the deceased. It is a contributing object. #21

Champlin Family Plot, in all of Lot 1, Block 13, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. This prime lot directly south of the Mausoleum is surrounded by concrete curbing. There is a one-foot high trimmed privet hedge and flower border on the south, west, and north edges. There is a concrete bench centered on the east side. Within the plot are seven spaced graves with chest markers commemorating members of the family prominent in Enid's oil economy. As an aggregate, this plot is counted as one contributing object. #22

American Legion Plot in Lots 11-17, Block 14, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. This area, created in 1924 and lying directly south of the Mausoleum, contains the remains of forty-eight veterans spaced in four rows of twelve. The standard military tablet markers give the name, dates, and branch of service of each interred person. In addition, a bronze American Legion marker specifies the war during which the veteran served. Centered in the area is a metal flag pole. The markers in this area are counted together as one contributing object. #23

Marker of John Willard Nivison in Lot 27, Block B, Evergreen Addition, Enid Cemetery. This finely engraved marble headstone is decorated with a semi-furled American flag and laurel branch. The inscription reads, "IN MEMORY OF AVIATION CADET JOHN WILLARD NIVISON, BORN NEAR LOYAL, OKLA., DECEMBER 31, 1922, CLASS 43-F, DARR AERO. TECH. UNITED STATES AIR CORPS, GAVE HIS LIFE IN SERVICE, FEBRUARY 16, 1943 AT FT. ALBANY, GEORGIA." To the left of the inscription is a tinted oval enameled portrait of the young man in his service uniform. It is a contributing object. #24

World War I Memorial in Lot 26, Block 18, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. This west-facing exedra-type monument consists of a semi-circular concrete bench approximately ten feet by fifteen feet, resting on a raised concrete platform reached by a full-width flight of four stairs. There are cut stone piers

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topped by inward-curving concrete caps at either end of the bench. Centered on the bench is a cut-stone stele resting on a larger stone base. It is topped by a curved concrete cap. Inset on the west face of the stele is a rectangular bronze plaque listing all Garfield County men who died in service during World War I. It is a contributing object. #25

Marker of Allen B. Crandall in Lot 32, Block 21, Second Addition, Enid Cemetery. The east face of this folk-art concrete slab marker is entirely covered with inset chunks of white quartz. The west face is inscribed with the name "A. B. CRANDALL." It is a contributing object. #26

Jewish Area, primarily in the northwest corner of Block 1, First Addition, Enid Cemetery. While not designated a segregated area, many of Enid's Jewish citizens chose to be buried together in this corner. On the extreme northwest corner of Block 1 is a one-foot-wide metal Star of David mounted atop a four-foot metal pole. Particularly distinctive are the markers of William Mason and M. J. Adler adjacent in Lot 31. The Mason marker, on the north, is a four-foot carved limestone tree trunk with carved twining ferns, vines, and roses. The inscription in Hebrew and English is carved onto a scroll suspended on the west face of the tree trunk. It reads in part, "WILLIAM MASON 1909-1936, HIS LIFE WAS LIKE AN UNFINISHED SYMPHONY." An oval indentation, now empty, perhaps held Mason's photograph. Mason's grave is surrounded by concrete curbing. To the south is the grey marble slant marker of M. J. Adler. It is inscribed in Hebrew and English and reads in part, "M. J. ADLER, 1867-1919." The Adler and Mason markers are each counted as contributing objects. #27

Plantings of elm trees, main north-south drive, Enid Cemetery. Spaced elms planted in 1923, arch over the main drives in the Enid Cemetery and along the drive shared with Calvary Catholic Cemetery. Similarly, mature cedar trees line the main drive of Calvary Catholic Cemetery. #10, 11

G.A.R. Memorial in Lot 1, Block 15, First Addition, Enid Cemetery. Facing the main north-south drive is a six-foot pink granite stele on a layered base. The upper half of the east face is engraved with the date 1861-1865 over a semi-furled American flag crossed by a rifle with a suspended cartridge box. Below on the right is a Grand Army of the Republic ribbon and metal. Below on the left is the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD, ERECTED BY THE LADIES OF THE G.A.R. IRVIN MCDOWELL CIRCLE, NO. 16, 1917." It is a contributing object. #28

Marker of Opal Young in Lot 2, Block A, Original Section, Enid Cemetery. This child's grave is completely covered by a rectangular concrete slab inlaid with shells. On the east end is a small limestone footstone. On the west is a broken beveled slab with the inscription, "OPAL YOUNG, NOV. 13, 1899, MARCH 29,

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1903, HE SHALL GATHER THE LAMBS WITHIN HIS ARMS." It is a contributing object.  
#29

Marker of Lee Stuart Anderson in Lot 1, Block B, Original Section, Enid Cemetery. The first grave in either cemetery, it was moved to this spot in 1898. The small limestone headstone has a slant top and rests on a larger base. The east face is inscribed, "LEE STUART ANDERSON, SECOND SON OF M. H. & CORA K., DIED MAY 30, 1897 AGED 1 YR. 3 MO. & 16 DAYS." The grave is surrounded by a low black metal fence, a recent addition. The marker is a contributing object. #31

Marker of Frank James T. Douthitt in Lots 1 and 2, Block D, Original Section, Enid Cemetery. One of the finest markers in either cemetery, the imposing Douthitt marker, erected in 1923, consists of a six-foot polished black marble cylinder resting vertically on a grey base. Atop the cylinder is an angel carved from white Italian marble. It is inscribed, "FRANK JAMES T. DOUTHITT, 1904-1923." Small black marble cylinders nearby commemorate other members of the prominent Douthitt family. It is a contributing object. #32

Marker of the Mill family in Lot 5, Block Q, Original Section, Enid Cemetery. An example of the tree trunk style usually associated with the Woodmen of America fraternal organization, this five-foot tall limestone marker incorporates finely detailed ferns, vines, branches, bark, and tree rings. The simple inscription "MILL" in raised lettering appears on a scroll suspended from a truncated branch. The marker is a contributing object. #33

Union Veterans' Area in Block E in the center of the west half of the Original Section, Enid Cemetery. One of several groupings of veterans' graves, this collection includes fourteen standard military tablets. Each headstone includes the deceased's name, company, and unit in raised lettering inside an incised shield. These markers are counted together as one contributing object.  
#30

The Office, immediately northwest of the Gate, Enid Cemetery. This small red-brown brick building has a brick foundation and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building displays no distinctive style. On the south is the original one-room office. On the north are men's and women's restrooms, enclosed quite early, under a porch. Centered on the east elevation is a single glazed wood door with a modern metal storm door. To the left of the door is a double metal casement window with a new metal storm window. To the right is the open porch with wooden doors providing access to men's and women's restrooms. On the south elevation a double metal casement window has been boarded over. On the west elevation are a double metal casement window on the right and two small fixed windows, one for each restroom. The north elevation

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is the north wall of the men's restroom and the open porch. It is a contributing building. #34

The Gazebo, immediately northeast of the Gate, Enid Cemetery. The Gazebo is a slightly concave rectangular open shelter set on a southeast-northwest axis. The hipped roof has asphalt shingles and exposed eaves. White-painted wood lattices provide a cornice and comprise the four corner and two center supports. In each angle of the supports and cornice is a scrolled wood bracket. The concrete floor provides space for several benches and planters. It is a contributing building. #36

The Gate, Enid Cemetery, 212 West Willow Avenue. Generally Art Deco in style, the Gate consists of two main sections. The lower section, on either side of the drive, includes two tall square red brick piers with concrete bases and complex concrete tops. Extending out from each pier is an arched pedestrian passage with a shorter concrete-topped brick buttress. Spanning the drive and extending above the lower section of the Gate is a Victorian-style arch with the wording "ENID CEMETERY 1897" set inside metal brackets. The arch is a reproduction of the arch over the original double Victorian cast iron gate now at the Cherokee Strip Museum. It bears the date 1898. The Art Deco Gate is a contributing object. #9

The Kennedy Mausoleum, left of the Y-junction in the lower center of Calvary Catholic Cemetery. The small Neo-Classical Revival mausoleum, approximately eight feet by ten feet, is constructed of white marble. The roof is front gabled and projects to provide a porch, supported by two fluted columns, on the east elevation. There is a cross above the east gable. The word "KENNEDY" is inscribed on the cornice. Two concrete steps provide access to double bronze doors with Grecian details. On the west elevation is a small opaque glass window. The south and north elevations are plain. It is a contributing building. #5

Open-air Altar in the apex of the Y-junction, Calvary Catholic Cemetery. A tall cross with a life-size Christ figure provides the backdrop for a simple table-style altar formed of concrete slabs. It is flanked by flag poles. Immediately south of the altar are seven flush markers commemorating the priests and nun who died while in service to Enid's Catholic congregation. All except one post-date 1944. This feature of Calvary Catholic Cemetery is a non-contributing object. #7

Marker of William F. Svarik on the lower east boundary of Calvary Catholic Cemetery. The only marker of this type in either cemetery, this cast zinc crucifix with its Christ figure and ornate scroll work recalls the Eastern European origins of many Cherokee Strip settlers. It stands on a truncated



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four-sided pyramidal base. On a heart-shaped medallion beneath the figure of Christ is engraved in part, "WILLIAM F. SVARIK, 1909." It is a contributing object. #6

First Evergreen Addition, outside the nominated area of the Enid Cemetery, extends north toward open space and residences. It includes Babyland, a section reserved for infant burials, and the IOOF Memorial, both post-dating 1944. The northern one-third of Calvary Catholic Cemetery is sparsely filled and has several newer markers. These latter areas also differ visually from the older sections by the lack of mature trees.

The Enid Cemetery Association has been very active in overseeing the maintenance of the cemetery since its foundation in the late 1800s. Minutes of board meetings from 1913 chronicle its activities and developments within the cemetery as it expanded northward from the Original Section to First Addition, Second Addition, and Evergreen Addition. Calvary Catholic Cemetery likewise developed south to north, so that the oldest graves in both cemeteries lie nearest West Willow Avenue. The fence dividing the two cemeteries was removed in 1925, making them visually indistinguishable. The original black locust trees dotting the Enid Cemetery were removed in 1923 and elms planted along the drives. Additional evergreen trees and privet hedges were added in 1930. This may be the origin of the line of mature cedar trees on the east boundaries. Early fencing and gas-pipe hitching racks around the perimeter were removed in about 1930 with the advent of the automobile. The current arbor vitae hedge may have been planted to replace it. The brick and concrete gate now standing was built in 1929, replacing the ornate Victorian double metal gate that stood at the West Willow Avenue entrance. It was removed and reset on the west entrance to Potters' Field as the "Colored" gate. In 1977 it was removed to the Cherokee Outlet Museum and replaced by a modern double metal barred gate. A duplicate of the original metal arch, giving the date 1897, was placed atop the 1929 gate within the last two years.

The pattern of four curving drives laid out in the Enid Cemetery date from before 1913 when extant cemetery records begin. Once graveled, all except the southeast drive have returned to grass although some concrete curbing still shows elsewhere. The main north-south drive connecting the Gate with the Mausoleum is paved with asphalt. Drives in Calvary Catholic Cemetery appear unchanged.

Buildings and memorials have been added over the decades. The oldest in either cemetery is the Kennedy Mausoleum, built in 1904, unaltered except for a broken window. In the Enid Cemetery the Gazebo was added in 1914 and is unchanged. The Office was built in 1917. Additions to it include the restrooms, which may have been added in the 1920s when city water was piped in, and storm windows

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and doors. The south window has been boarded over. The G.A.R. Memorial was put in place in 1917. The World War I Memorial was built in 1920. The primary addition to the Enid Cemetery was the Mausoleum, built in 1921-1922. New windows replace those on the south elevation, and other individual glass cubes have been broken by vandals. The American Legion Plot was established in 1924 and has been filled over several years. Tool House A was built in 1927. It had a round-tiled roof which has since been replaced with asphalt shingles. The west windows have also been filled. Tool Shed B is a recent addition.

**ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS**

Each of the four nominated sections of the Enid Cemetery was bought, platted, planted, and in use before 1930. Calvary Catholic Cemetery, although less heavily utilized in the North Half, was in use before 1930. As might be expected, some new headstones have been added and older headstones amended as later generations were interred in previously created family plots in the nominated sections. When the white marble George W. Fetters marker on the south boundary of the Enid Cemetery was destroyed in a traffic accident, it was duplicated and replaced. This accident also resulted in a gap in the south hedge and a warning sign directly opposite North Independence Street. A low, black metal fence surrounds the grave of Lee Stuart Anderson, the first grave in either cemetery. The fence is a recent addition. At one time, there were two entrances to the Enid Cemetery from the west, but these have been closed with a chain, leaving gaps in the hedge. The 1929 Art Deco Gate has had a replica of the original wrought iron gate mounted on top of it. The original wrought iron gate was removed from the "Colored Section" in 1977. The Mausoleum in Enid Cemetery has had some windows replaced and others broken by vandals. The original ceramic tile roof of Tool Shed A has been replaced with asphalt shingles and its west windows have been filled. These additions and alterations are unobtrusive and do not detract visually from the two cemeteries. The primary noncontributing features--Tool Shed B in Enid Cemetery and the Open-Air Altar in Calvary Catholic Cemetery--are relatively minor considering the overall size and complexity of the two cemeteries. The nominated portions of the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery, therefore, have retained a high degree of their historical artistic, and architectural integrity.

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**SUMMARY:**

The Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery, founded in 1898 are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because they are associated with the opening of the Cherokee Outlet and the settlement and development of Enid, Oklahoma. Furthermore, they reflect the economic, cultural, and social character of the city. These "rural" cemeteries are eligible under Criterion C because of their artistic and architectural significance. The cemeteries contain outstanding examples of funerary art that demonstrate a wide range of styles from folk art to the finest examples of the stonecutter's craft in the first half of the twentieth century. Collectively they contain good examples of Neo-Classical Revival, Mission Revival, and Art Deco architecture. For these reasons, the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery are eligible for the National Register through registration satisfaction of Criteria Considerations A and D. The period of significance is from 1898, the date of founding, to 1944, the last year of eligibility to the National Register [from the date of preparation of this nomination].

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet by a land run in 1893 saw this strip of the Indian Territory (today's northern Oklahoma) made available for the first time to non-Indian homesteaders. In a matter of hours 10,000 people poured into two townsites three miles apart, both of which claimed the name of "Enid." The sites enjoyed the distinction of having both a land office at which homesteaders filed their claims and a station on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad. After considerable dispute and some violence, the south townsite prevailed, and Enid became the county seat of newly organized Garfield County as the Outlet was annexed to Oklahoma Territory. The first two years saw Enid suffer from nationwide economic depression and poor crops, but in 1897 the national and local economy improved. By 1900 Enid was firmly established as one of the primary towns of northern Oklahoma Territory with two flour mills, five grain elevators, a cotton gin, a broom factory, an ice plant, three banks, numerous businesses, a telephone system, five newspapers, and four public schools. Its population stood at fourteen thousand. Its importance as an agricultural market center for a thriving grain-producing area was expected to increase with the arrival of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and construction of a local line, the Enid & Tonkawa.<sup>1</sup>

While Enid prospered economically, its social and cultural life also flourished. The population included white and black immigrants from neighboring Midwestern states as well as newcomers from Europe. Particularly prominent were the Czechs and Poles, who concentrated in Garfield County. By 1900 there were three Protestant churches, and the nucleus of a Catholic congregation,

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formed in 1893, became the parish of St. Francis Xavier in 1901. Enid's citizens proved to be active supporters of social organizations, joining several men's and women's clubs. A Masonic lodge, its Eastern Star auxiliary, and the International Order of Odd Fellows were organized in 1894. Other Enid citizens soon joined the Woodmen of America. Many of Enid's men were veterans of the Union Army, so a chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary were founded in 1898. Indeed, Enid continued to demonstrate a strong patriotism, given renewed emphasis by participation of Garfield County's young people in the Spanish-American War.<sup>2</sup>

The need for a cemetery appeared quite early in Enid's community development; one (and possibly a second) was begun about one mile southeast of Enid. But when in May 1897 the fifteen-month-old son of Hymen and Cora Anderson died from a mule kick, they chose to bury Lee Stuart on their homestead in the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 23 North, Range 6 West of the Indian Meridian. Within a few weeks, an elderly man and a black child were also buried on the Anderson farm. The next year Anderson sold all except fifteen acres in the southwest corner of his homestead, near present-day West Willow and North Grand avenues. These he deeded to the City of Enid for a cemetery. The bodies buried on the farm as well as those buried in the earlier cemetery were reinterred there, the first graves in the Enid Cemetery. With the death of Frances Ann Jordan, one of the organizers of the St. Francis Xavier congregation, in 1894, Enid's Catholics also saw the need for a cemetery in which their members could be buried in consecrated ground. In April 1898 one and one-half acres (the South Half) adjoining the Enid Cemetery were deeded to John Gillespie, trustee for Bishop Theophile Meerschaert. This acreage became Calvary Catholic Cemetery. Among the earliest graves in the Enid Cemetery were those of Mary Angeline Towner, 1898-1899, and Opal Young, 1899-1903. In Calvary Catholic Cemetery, among the earliest graves was that of David C. Horner, who died March 25, 1901. Ruth Sara Kennedy, daughter of prominent businessman William Kennedy, died of pneumonia and was laid to rest in a small Neo-Classical Revival mausoleum built in 1904.<sup>3</sup>

During the next two decades, the two cemeteries on West Willow Avenue, then on the northern outskirts, were the only burial grounds in Enid. Both developed according to current tastes in treatment of the dead and on the "rural" cemetery plan popular during the nineteenth century. It was imported by town-builders who worked hard to bring their infant city up to par with the rest of the United States. The Enid Cemetery expanded into its First Addition. Drives were laid out, some were paved, and protective fences were put up on the perimeters. Oversight of the Enid Cemetery rested with the Enid Cemetery Association, formed in 1898. But from that year until 1913 true control was in the hands of businessman H. M. Spaulding and his family. It was not a satisfactory regime. Records either disappeared or did not exist, and the cemetery

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showed signs of neglect in sagging fences and overgrown drives. It was probably during this period that the curving drives in the west half of the Original Section returned to grass. At the July 1, 1913 meeting of the association, sharp questions directed at Spaulding brought unsatisfactory answers. Five directors elected by lot owners and proxies then took control and brought suit against Spaulding for \$12,000 they believed missing from cemetery funds. A referee awarded them \$3,872, interest, and costs before their case went to the Oklahoma Supreme Court on appeal. With Spaulding's death, the association continued through 1920 to press for the recovery of funds from his estate. Meanwhile, the association operated in a much more business-like fashion.<sup>4</sup>

The new directors repaired and refurbished the cemetery. The sagging fences were replaced with woven wire, and gas-pipe hitching racks were installed. In 1914 they built a "rest house"--the Gazebo--just inside the ornate iron gate, drilled a well, and erected a windmill to furnish water. The overgrown drives were cleared, and poor paving was removed and replaced with gravel. In 1915 a telephone was installed, presumably in an office building. The board estimated by July 1913 that they had spent more than \$4,000 on improvements, payment to a sexton, and the purchase of additional land.<sup>5</sup>

While the Enid Cemetery was being refurbished, Enid was entering a new phase of prosperity. Oil was discovered in 1916 in Garfield County. The natural outlet for the rich Garber-Covington Field was Enid, fifteen miles away. Its population, that had grown by only 1,000 in from 1900 to 1911, climbed to 18,000 in 1917, 23,000 in 1925, and 26,000 in 1930. New oil-related companies and industries such as Knox Refining Company, Gentry Oil and Grease Company, and Eason Oil Company located in Enid as did oil field equipment manufacturers and jobbers. Most prominent was the Champlin Refining Company, founded in 1916 by Enid lumber dealer and banker, Herbert H. Champlin. Enid's largest industry with its own wells, refineries, pipelines, and jobbers, Champlin Refining Company remained in the family until 1954 and was reputed to be the largest privately owned, completely integrated oil company in the world. It sold in 1954 for 55 million dollars.<sup>6</sup>

The two cemeteries reflected this prosperity and growth. The Enid Cemetery Association erected the Office in 1917 at a cost of \$505 with an additional \$33 spent on furnishings. In 1918 the Second Addition was added, and plans were made to acquire Evergreen Addition in 1920, although it was not actually purchased until 1923. New rules regulating curbing, marker foundations, and concrete work attempted to assure association control over the appearance and maintenance of the cemetery. The most conspicuous change, however, was the construction of the Mausoleum. The project was proposed by the Economy Mausoleum Company in 1919. The company would build the Mausoleum and sell the

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crypts, after which it would deed the building to the Enid Cemetery Association. Construction of the imposing white Georgia marble building began in 1920. It was completed and duly transferred in 1922. The main drive from the West Willow Avenue entrance now led directly to the Mausoleum. This vista was enhanced in 1923 when native black locust trees in the cemetery were removed and lines of elm trees were planted along the verges. In 1925 or 1926 the last visual obstruction between Calvary Catholic Cemetery and the Enid Cemetery was removed when the fence between the two was removed to allow secondary access through a common entrance off West Willow Avenue. In 1929 the Enid Cemetery Association sold two acres (North Half) that allowed Calvary Catholic Cemetery to expand northward to the present south boundary of Evergreen Addition. In 1927 the association built the surprisingly fashionable Mission Revival style Tool Shed A on the west boundary of Second Addition. The building was both functional and large enough for the storage of cement and equipment. The last major addition during this period of prosperity was the concrete and brick Gate, replacing the original Victorian iron gate that had stood at the West Willow Avenue entrance since the turn of the century. The old gate was shifted to a secondary entrance off North Washington Street for the use of "Colored" visitors. Evergreen and privet hedges were planted in 1930, and it was probably at this time that the gas-pipe hitching racks, no longer necessary with the popularity of the automobile, were removed. By 1930, with the collapse of oil and agricultural prices beginning a long-term period of economic depression, construction of buildings and additions to the cemeteries ended, leaving Calvary Catholic Cemetery and the nominated part of the Enid Cemetery much as they appear today.<sup>7</sup>

With no new cemeteries opening in the Enid vicinity until 1928, local residents made the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery integral parts of their community life. In the Mausoleum and the nominated portions of the Enid Cemetery were buried 430 men and women who staked claims to homesteads in the Cherokee Outlet Run of 1893--probably one of the largest concentrations of graves of such people in the Outlet. One, Mary Giles, buried in Lot 49, Block 1, First Addition, Enid Cemetery, was a clerk in the Enid land office during the Run. In Calvary Catholic Cemetery were buried John H. Glahn and brothers Henry, John, Peter, and Joseph Arenz, each of whom staked a claim to a farm during the Run. The presence of a "Colored" section and a "Colored" entrance in the Enid Cemetery reflected the segregation of the Enid community during the days of Jim Crowism. The Jewish Area developed informally as Enid's Jewish citizens, most of whom blended into the city's mainstream social and business culture, nevertheless chose to be buried among others of their own religion. Names such as Zaloudek, Schovanec, Knecht, Pribyl, Vater, Casey, Ronck, O'Donnell, Hathoot, Prochaska, Sterba, Galusha, Mahoney, O'Neill, Letourneau, and Haddad in Calvary Catholic Cemetery testified to the diverse ethnic origins of the men and women of Garfield County.<sup>8</sup>

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Among the notable individuals and families buried in the two cemeteries were:

The Champlin Family

Herbert H. Champlin (1866-1944), lumber dealer and founder of the First National Bank, created Enid's largest industry, the Champlin Refining Company. His brother Frederick Charles Champlin (1869-1936) directed the bank. By assuming the assets and liabilities of other Enid banks in the banking crisis of the early 1930s, he prevented heavy financial losses among Enid's depositors. The family contributed Champlin Park and an Olympic-size swimming pool to the city.<sup>9</sup>

William O. Cromwell

A lawyer and Republican political leader who arrived in Enid soon after the Cherokee Outlet was opened, "Judge" William O. Cromwell (1861-1943) served as Attorney General of Oklahoma Territory, overseeing the legalities of Oklahoma's admission to statehood in 1907. He was an advisor to Governor William H. Murray (1929-1933) and won major decisions on Midwestern freight rates in cases brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission.<sup>10</sup>

The Douthitt Family

James T. Douthitt staked a claim just southwest of the Enid townsite in the Cherokee Outlet Land Run in 1893. He became a wealthy Enid real estate developer for whom Douthitt Addition was named. His wife Dollie shot him in 1904 but was acquitted of a charge of murder. The tragic lives and early deaths of three of the four Douthitt children and Dollie's subsequent outrageous behavior--which included assaulting a lover and wounding several men in a Garfield County courtroom shooting spree--made the family the stuff of local legend.<sup>11</sup>

Frederick and Susan Dresser

Frederick Dresser, a French Canadian immigrant, was an artilleryman with a Michigan battery during the Civil War. As a Union veteran he was allowed to claim one homestead in the various Oklahoma land openings. Frederick made the Cherokee Outlet Land Run and staked a claim in the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 22 North, Range 8 West of the Indian Meridian. He and his wife Susan lived in a dugout in a creek bank until they could build a frame house on higher ground. They lived on their claim, which is still in the family, until Frederick died in 1905 and Susan died in 1906.<sup>12</sup>

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The Frantz Family

The six Frantz brothers came to Enid shortly after the opening of the Cherokee Outlet. They engaged in a number of business activities, including a brick-yard, hardware store, local railroad line, and newspaper. Edmund Frantz was particularly active in agitating for Oklahoma statehood.<sup>13</sup>

The Gentry Family

French Joseph Gentry opened one of the first automobile agencies in the state in 1926. A supporter of the "good roads" movement, he was a member of the first Oklahoma Highway Commission. His son, Joseph M. "Bud" Gentry, an early dirt-track car racer and aviator, was a nationally-recognized expert on traffic safety. He served the state as a member of the Oklahoma Highway Commission, head of the Oklahoma Safety Department, and head of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol.<sup>14</sup>

Fred C. Gensman

A pioneer who staked a claim in the Cherokee Outlet Land Run, Fred C. Gensman came to Enid in 1895. With his brothers George and William, he founded Gensman Hardware Store, a fixture of the Enid business district for seventy-eight years. Seven branch stores served surrounding towns. Fluent in several German dialects, Fred was popular with the Cherokee Outlet's German-Russian settlers. He was president of the Enid Cemetery Association when the Mausoleum was built.<sup>15</sup>

Houstin James

A homesteader in the Cherokee Outlet Land Run, Houstin James was a lawyer who brought his wife Rachel and son Marquis to Enid in 1893. Houstin was a leader in the movement to construct the first courthouse and in having County "O" renamed "Garfield." Houstin was a relative of General Samuel Houston and was perhaps the inspiration for The Raven, a biographical novel for which Marquis James won a Pulitzer Prize in 1938.<sup>16</sup>

Jack H. Pellow

Jack H. Pellow immigrated to the United States from Cornwall in England as a teenager. Already a skilled stonecutter, he worked soon after his arrival on Grant's Tomb. Later he established a quarry and monument business in Granite, Oklahoma Territory. In 1911 he moved to Enid and founded Pellow Monument Works, which supplied the great majority of headstones in both cemeteries. Pellow, a "pioneer in the granite industry," died in 1940, but his company



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continues to operate at the same location opposite the cemeteries.<sup>17</sup>

Even located as they were in the early days, on the northern outskirts of town, the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery still remained important to community life. On Decoration Days before the gas-pipe hitching racks were removed, horses and carriages would line the boundaries of the cemeteries. Not only were they the resting place of individuals, they were also a place to recognize and honor groups. Enid and Garfield County were largely settled by people from Midwestern states such as Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Union veterans of the Civil War were the first group to be recognized, as is evident in the grouping of eighteen military graves in the Original Section. More formal recognition was extended to Civil War dead in 1917 when the women of the Irvin McDowell Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic dedicated a monument to the unknown dead. This was evidence of a persistent strain of patriotism, but it was perhaps magnified in the heated atmosphere of World War I Garfield County with its many European immigrants. In 1919 the United Commercial Travelers solicited funds to build a memorial to the young men of Garfield County who died in "the Great War." The Garfield County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association added their appeal, noting that sculptor Paul Bartlett was aiding with the work. The Enid Cemetery Association sold them space for one dollar, and the World War I Memorial filled a prominent site along the main drive to the Mausoleum. In 1924 the American Legion bought for \$317 seven lots in which to bury veterans. Forty-eight graves filled this corner opposite the Mausoleum, and other groupings of veterans were located less formally in the Enid Cemetery. In one such group in Second Addition was placed a cenotaph honoring Lieutenant Commander Robert Strickler, who led air support forces in the initial invasion of the Solomon Islands on August 8-9, 1942. Strickler died two months later. Families demonstrated their patriotism on a more personal level when erecting monuments to such young men as Adolph Roever, a medical corpsman who died in training in 1918, and John Willard Nivison, a Darr Aero-Technical School aviation cadet who died in training in 1943.<sup>18</sup>

**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC SIGNIFICANCE:**

Not all families could afford the cost and style of a Strickler, Roever, or Nivison marker. Many of the graves in Potters' Field and the "Colored" section of Second Addition remained unmarked. Other families, particularly in the economically depressed years of the late 1920s and 1930s, made their own headstones for their dead, generally using a simple concrete slab to which they added shells, quartz crystals, or bits of broken glass, mirror, and pottery. These treatments combined thrift with artistry and were obviously done with loving care. One of the first such treatments was that of four-year-old Opal Young in the Original Section. This 1903 child's grave was entirely covered with concrete inlaid with shells. Several later headstones in Potters' Field

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and the "Colored" section, such as that of W. C. Conley, used bits of glass--green bottle necks, blue glass shards, strips of mirror, and the handle of some utensil--to spell out the interred person's name and dates within an abstract floral pattern. It is unfortunate that the folk artist or artists are unknown.

Other graves in the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery were marked with limestone, marble, and granite headstones typical in style and decoration of the day. The earliest, dating from 1898 to about 1910, included obelisks, slant markers, tablets, and a few sarcophagi. Some had enameled photographs of the interred person set into the headstone. Most striking were the carved limestone tree trunk markers associated with the Woodmen of America. Indeed, many headstones in both cemeteries were engraved with symbols representing the interred person's fraternal and social affiliations. In the flush times of the 1910s and 1920s Enid's prosperous families chose more imposing, finely engraved headstones, often combining pink Oklahoma granite with grey Minnesota granite. The Rathmell family chose a memorial so massive and heavy that the wagon delivering it to the cemetery collapsed, and it completed its journey to First Addition on a sledge. The only example of a European-style metal crucifix marker is that of William Svarik in Calvary Catholic Cemetery. Military tablet headstones were quite common in both cemeteries for veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and two World Wars. The most impressive marker in terms of size and certainly expense--an estimated \$25,000 in today's currency--as well as in style, was the 1923 marker of Frank James T. Douthitt. It consisted of a white marble angel imported from Italy and set atop a six-foot cylinder of polished black marble imported from Sweden. The overwhelming majority of these markers were products of the Pellow Monument Works located since 1911 directly opposite the two cemeteries on West Willow Avenue.<sup>19</sup> The World War I Memorial, the G.A.R. Memorial, and the Strickler cenotaph augment an already impressive funerary collection.

Particularly fine examples of funerary architecture are the 1922 Mausoleum in the Enid Cemetery and the 1904 Kennedy Mausoleum in Calvary Catholic Cemetery, both constructed in the Neo-Classical Revival style. The former has been slightly altered with window replacements on the south elevation, but the latter is unaltered. The Mission Revival Tool Shed A and the Gazebo add to this collection. Alterations to the Art Deco Gate and Tool Shed A, or to the Office do not detract from either the architectural or historical significance of the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery. Post-1944 expansions of both are not intrusive. Taken as a whole, both retain their integrity and appear very much as they did in 1930. Listing of their two cemeteries would recognize the work of the Enid Cemetery Association and St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church in maintaining their cemeteries throughout the twentieth century. It would also add to Enid's energetic historic preservation activities.

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<sup>1</sup>Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County, Oklahoma, 1893-1982, volume 1 (Topeka: Josten's Publications, 1982), 8, 12; "Enid, Oklahoma: The Gem City," McMaster's Magazine 12 (August 1900):1099-1101; W. G. McComas, "Enid, the Metropolis of Northern Oklahoma," Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine 5 (October 1907): 90-94.

<sup>2</sup>"Enid, Oklahoma," 1101; Karel D. Bicha, The Czechs in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Images Series (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 21; Richard M. Bernard, The Poles in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Images Series (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 10; Rita A. Kennedy, Frances Jeanette Ice, and John Rus, "Calvary Catholic Cemetery History," an unpublished manuscript used by permission of the authors; R. J. Caton, "A Social and Cultural History of Enid, Oklahoma," master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1954, 13-14, 64, 113-114.

<sup>3</sup>Interview of Edmund Frantz 3:580, Works Progress Administration, "Indian-Pioneer History," Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; "Dead File" and notes provided by Enid Cemetery Association, Enid, Oklahoma; Kennedy, Ice, and Rus, "Calvary Catholic Cemetery History"; "Enid," Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; The Enid (Oklahoma) Daily Wave, February 16, 1904.

<sup>4</sup>David Charles Sloane, The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1991), 55-56, 125-126; notes, "Annual Report of Secretary and Superintendent," 1916, 1918, 1920, Enid Cemetery Association.

<sup>5</sup>"Annual Report of Secretary and Superintendent, 1916," Enid Cemetery Association; "Minutes," Enid Cemetery Association, March 4, 31, 1914, March 5, 1915.

<sup>6</sup>Enid Chamber of Commerce, Enid: Western Oklahoma's Largest City, n.p., n.d., "Enid" Vertical File; Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County, Oklahoma, volume 1, 128-129.

<sup>7</sup>"Annual Report," 1918, 1923; "Minutes," September 4, 1918, July 2, September 12, 1919, December 2, 1925, August 12, 1927, November 7, 25, 1929; The Enid (Oklahoma) Events, June 3, 1920.

<sup>8</sup>Notes, Enid Cemetery Association.

<sup>9</sup>Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County, Oklahoma, volume 1, 128-129.

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., 163.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., volume 2, 792; The Enid (Oklahoma) News and Eagle, February 21, 1993.

<sup>12</sup>Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County, Oklahoma, volume 1, 189; Notes, Enid Cemetery Association.

<sup>13</sup>Garfield County Historical Society, Garfield County, Oklahoma, volume 2, 798-799.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., volume 1, 226.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., 224-225.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., 330-331.

<sup>17</sup>Interview with John Rus and Don Pellow, Enid, Oklahoma, November 1, 1993.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid.; The Enid (Oklahoma) Events, October 2, 1919; "Minutes," July 7, 1920, February 21, 1921, April 2, 1924.

<sup>19</sup>Notes, Enid Cemetery Association.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Enid Cemetery and  
Calvary Catholic Cemetery  
name of property  
Garfield County, Oklahoma  
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Enid Cemetery and  
Calvary Catholic Cemetery  
name of property  
Garfield County, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

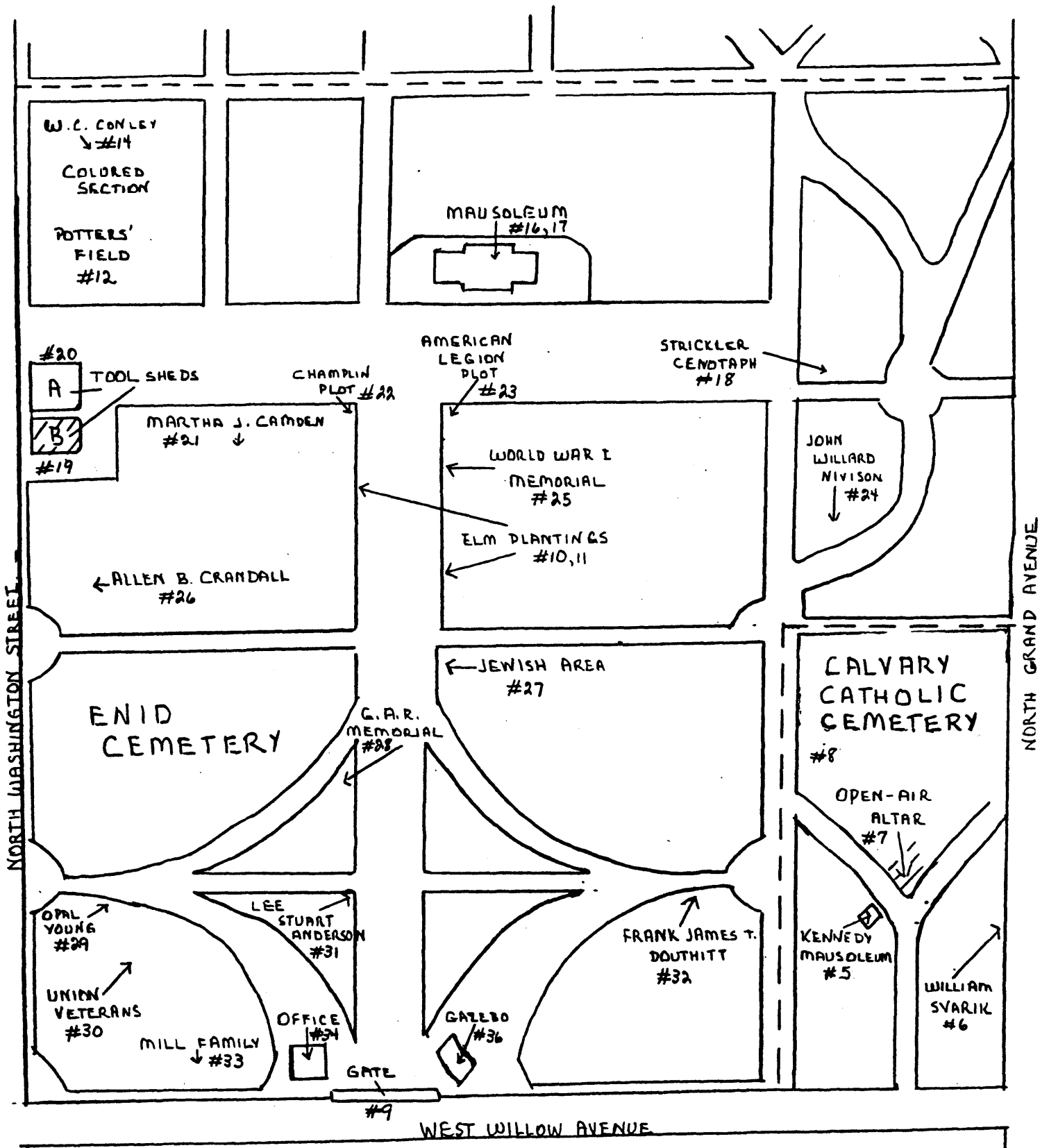
The district created by the Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery is a generally rectangular plot 967 feet wide by 1,318 feet deep.

From the intersection of West Willow Avenue and North Washington Street, go north along the east curb line to the drive separating Second Addition from First Evergreen Addition; go east along the south curblineline of the drive to North Grand Avenue; go south along the west curblineline of North Grand Avenue to West Willow Avenue; go west along the north curblineline of West Willow Avenue to the point of beginning.

Calvary Catholic Cemetery is a smaller rectangle, 300 feet wide by 693 feet deep, lying in the southeast corner of the district.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

These boundaries include all of Calvary Catholic Cemetery and all of that portion of Enid Cemetery located south of First Evergreen Addition. The excluded portion of the Enid Cemetery was developed after 1944 and therefore was not associated with the nominated property during the period of significance.



ENID CEMETERY and CALVARY CATHOLIC CEMETERY

 NON-CONTRIBUTIVE

JANUARY 1994

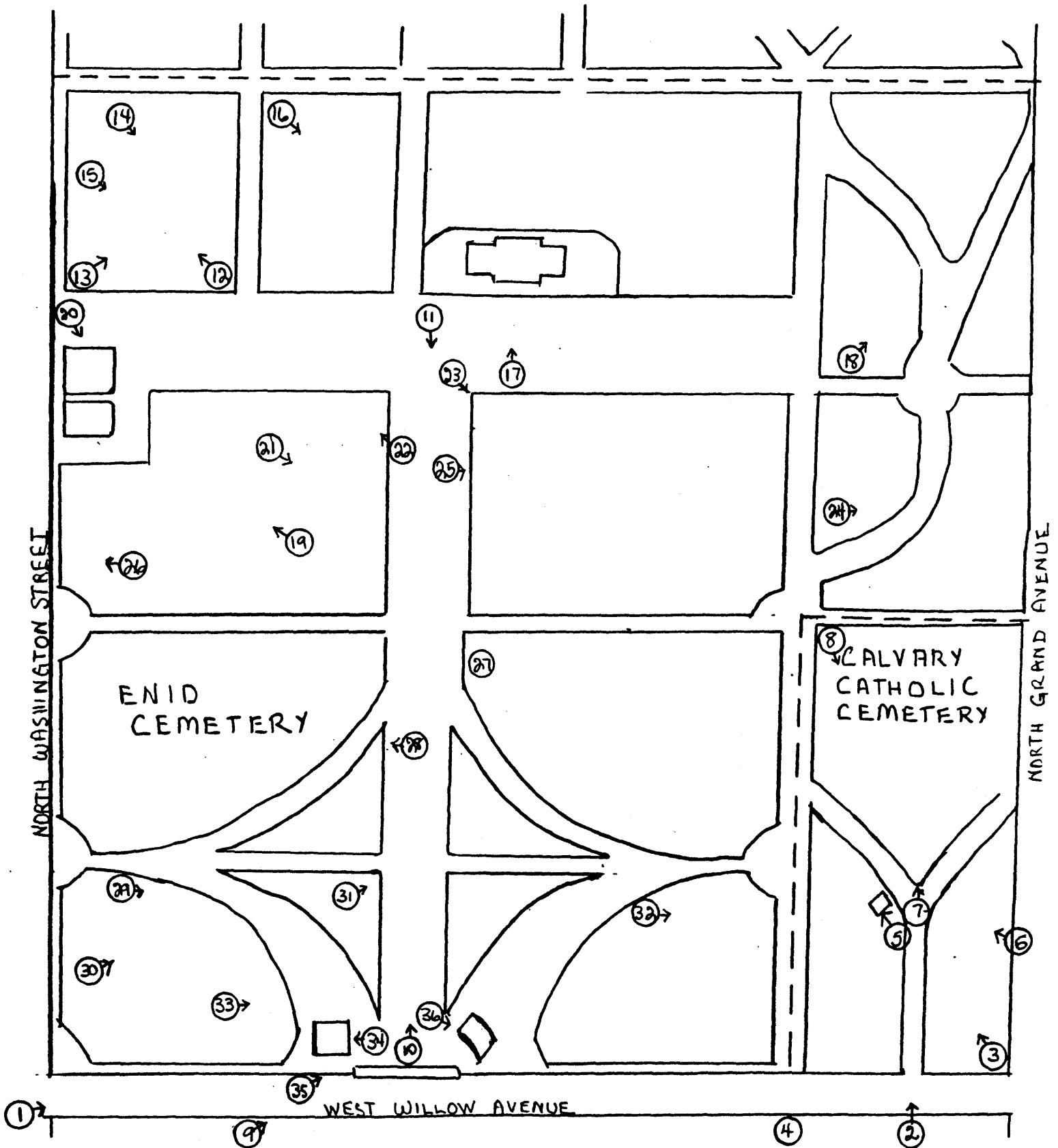
Enid, Garfield County, OK

NOT TO SCALE





Enid Cemetery and Calvary Catholic Cemetery  
 Enid, Garfield County, OK



PHOTOGRAPHIC VANTAGE POINTS and COORDINATES

ENID CEMETERY and CALVARY CATHOLIC CEMETERY

NOT TO SCALE

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER 1993

Grid 1: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 2: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 3: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 4: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 5: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

BABY LAND

Grid 6: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 7: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 8: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 9: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 10: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

MAUSOLEUM

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

TOOL HOUSE

Grid 11: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 12: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 13: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

SECOND ADDITION 1-2

Grid 14: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 15: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 16: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

EVERGREEN

FIRST ADDITION 1-20

Grid 17: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 18: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

Grid 19: 10x10 grid with numbers 1-100 and handwritten notes.

ORIGINAL A-T



NORTH GRAND AVENUE

WEST WILLOW AVENUE

ENID CEMETERY LOTS and BLOCKS

Enid, Garfield County, OK