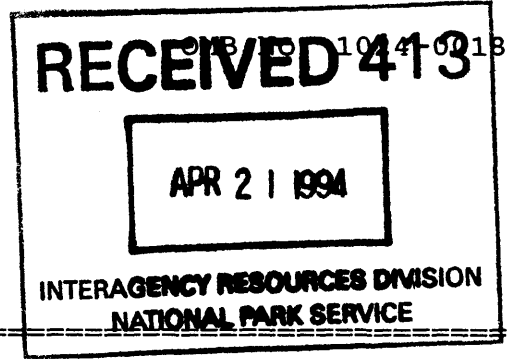


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



=====
1. Name of Property
=====

historic name Konawa Armory

other names/site number Konawa National Guard Armory

=====
2. Location
=====

street & number 625 N. State Street not for publication N/A
city or town Konawa vicinity N/A
state Oklahoma code OK county Seminole code 133
zip code 74849

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Robert Wald
Signature of certifying official

April 4, 1994
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

✓ 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 H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

5/20/94
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> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </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: DEFENSE Sub: arms storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE Sub: arms storage

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Works Progress Administration

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

walls BRICK

CONCRETE

other N/A

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

ECONOMICS
MILITARY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1935-1937

Significant Dates 1937

=====
8. Statement of Significance (Continued)
=====

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Nolen, Bryan W., Supervising Architect
Works Progress Administration

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more 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 less than two acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	705320	3871160	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

N/A 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 Oklahoma SHPO date May 25, 1993
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.

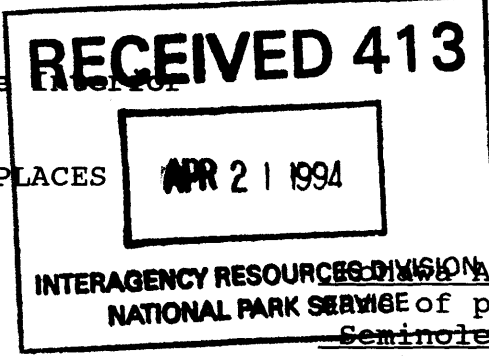
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

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

name State of Oklahoma/Oklahoma Military Department
street & number 3501 Military Circle, NE telephone (405) 425-8000
city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73111

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Konawa Armory
of property
Seminole County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

SUMMARY:

The Konawa Armory (Konawa National Guard Armory) is a single-story, roughly rectangular brick building (125' by 140') built by the Works Progress Administration between 1935 and 1937. It stands on the west side of North State Street on the north edge of Konawa. To the west is a railroad right-of-way and an open field. To the north is an abandoned peanut warehouse. To the east across North State Street is a city park. To the south, on land once part of the armory plot, is a Boy Scout hut. The Konawa Armory consists of two main sections. The west section, with its axis parallel to North State Street, is a barrel-roofed drill hall. The east section, facing North State Street, is the flat-roofed administrative section, somewhat narrower than the drill hall and centered on it. Both roofs are rolled asphalt. Walls are red brick with contrasting concrete moldings. The castellated facade, Art Deco influence, and fine craftsmanship displayed in this striking building mark it as an excellent example of WPA architecture in Oklahoma.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The Konawa Armory, consisting of two main sections, is roughly rectangular or shaped in a broad T. The axis of the drill hall, on the west, parallels North State Street. The narrower administrative section, on the east, is centered on the drill hall and faces North State Street. Both the barrel roof of the drill hall and the flat roof of the administrative section are covered with rolled asphalt. Heavy metal gutters drain the roofs. Unlike most WPA armories in eastern Oklahoma, exterior walls of this building are red brick. Molded concrete coping, parapets, quoins, and sills provide a striking contrast to the brick. Pilasters define each corner of the building and the projecting portal. Original center-pivot, steel-framed windows paired vertically in elongated openings combine with the pilasters to break the horizontal mass of the building. The arched, recessed public entrance and simulated parapet suggest the military function of the building. The verticality of pilasters, windows, and the complex portal, as well as the use of diamond-shaped inlays, indicate an Art Deco influence. A decorative motif repeated on the individual brick pilasters is a concrete pediment set over quoins, simulating arches. Just beneath the arches, in most cases, are molded concrete diamonds set into the brick. An unusual decorative touch that individualizes this building is the use of large swastikas, a traditional Native American design and former symbol of the 45th Infantry Division, inlaid in the projecting portal.

The public entrance to the Konawa Armory is on the east elevation facing North State Street. This elevation features a centrally placed, complex, slightly projecting portal. The top is pedimented with a flat, interrupted coping of varying depths of molded concrete, creating a stepped effect. The main section of the portal extends well above the flat roof of the administrative section.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Konawa Armory
name of property
Seminole County, Oklahoma
county and State

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EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION (continued):

Inlaid concrete moldings and quoins outline shorter pedimented pilasters flanking the entrance. Each pilaster is ornamented with a vertical recess inlaid with concrete beneath small inlaid concrete rectangles. A second pair of shorter, buttressed pilasters complete the portal. Each is pedimented with molded concrete. Inset into each of these shorter pilasters is a large concrete swastika above a molded concrete rectangle. The swastika on the right is the traditional left-hooking Native American design. On the left pilaster, providing symmetricality, is the more familiar Nazi-style right-hooking swastika. Recessed into the portal beneath a stepped, molded concrete arch is a single metal door set between wood inserts. Above the door is an inlaid concrete nameplate with crossed rifles over the letter F and below the number 179. Over it has been mounted a new wooden sign reading "Detachment 1, 2120 Quartermaster Co." On the sidewalk before the door is painted the diamond-shaped yellow-on-red "Thunderbird" insignia of the 45th Infantry Division. On either side of the portal are groupings of five windows. Nearest the portal in each grouping is a narrow vertical, multiple-pane casement window with a steel frame set over a concrete sill. The third and fourth window in each grouping are paired. Originally the second and fifth from the portal were two-over-five with the third and fourth being three-over-five. The windows to the left of the portal have been filled with wooden inserts with the exception of the casement window. Smaller new metal hung windows are centered vertically in the spaces. The brick between the window openings and the parapet is laid in a herring-bone pattern. The parapet in between the herring-bone panels are molded concrete caps that lend a castellated appearance to the facade. A belt-course of headers runs just above ground level. Beneath the beltcourse, except on the portals, the concrete foundation is exposed. At each corner of the east elevation are pilasters with molded concrete pediments. The addition of quoins just below the pediments suggests an arch. Within each arch is an inlaid concrete diamond. The right pilaster contains a dedication cornerstone that indicates that the building is a WPA construction. Extending behind the east elevation of the administrative section are the southeast and northeast corners of the drill hall. The entire width of each east-facing wall is covered by a wide pilaster that extends above the roofline. Set into each pilaster is a two-over-five center-pivot window in a steel frame over a concrete sill. A narrow vertical panel of brick laid in a herring-bone pattern, outlined in concrete, and topped by a split flat cornice of molded concrete visually divides the pilasters into halves. Near the roofline in each half is an inlaid concrete diamond.

The south elevation of the Konawa Armory faces a graveled driveway and parking lot. At the extreme right is a pilaster with a molded concrete pediment over quoins. Each has an inlaid concrete diamond near the roofline. The south elevation of the administrative section provides access to a garage. On the

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Konawa Armory
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EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION (continued):

right are two wooden overhead doors. On the left are two original three-over-five center-pivot windows set vertically in steel frames over concrete sills. Just above ground level is a beltcourse of headers. Beneath the beltcourse, the concrete foundation is exposed. The south elevation of the drill hall is set between pilasters that extend above the roofline at the corners. These pilasters are outlined in molded concrete, slightly buttressed, and topped with a flat concrete coping over quoins. Each pilaster has an inlaid concrete diamond near the roofline. Between the pilasters a molded concrete coping follows the curve of the barrel roof. Centered on this elevation is a wooden overhead door. On each side of the overhead doors are two three-over-six center-pivot windows set vertically in steel frames over concrete sills. At the extreme right and extreme left of this elevation of the drill hall are wooden single doors. Each door is topped by a vertical three-over-four transom in a steel frame over a concrete sill. All windows and transoms extend to the same height. Near ground level is a beltcourse of headers.

The west elevation of the Konawa Armory is the length of the drill hall and looks onto a railroad right-of-way. Along the roofline on this elevation is a molded concrete coping. Centered on this elevation are two single wooden doors with vertical three-over-four transoms in steel frames over concrete sills. To the right and left of the doors are nine center-pivot windows set vertically in steel frames over concrete sills. The eight nearest the doors, four on either side, are three-over-six and are paired. The ninth window, on the extreme left of this elevation, is two-over-four. Near ground level is a beltcourse of headers. A nearby earthen loading ramp recalls the uses of this building for storage purposes.

The north elevation of the Konawa Armory overlooks a vacant space and an abandoned peanut warehouse. The right of this elevation includes the north end of the drill hall. Each corner is defined by a pilaster that extends above the roofline. Each pilaster is outlined in molded concrete and topped by a flat molded concrete coping above quoins. Between the pilasters the molded concrete coping follows the curve of the drill hall's barrel roof. This elevation of the drill hall is broken only by a small rectangular vent centered near ground level. The north elevation of the flat-roofed administrative wing is recessed. In the angle between the two sections is the low concrete-topped extension that serves as the exposed flat roof of the basement rifle range. The north elevation of the administrative section, topped by a molded concrete coping, has two three-over-six center-pivot windows set vertically in steel frames over concrete sills. At the northeast corner of the administrative section is a pilaster topped by a pediment above quoins. Near the roofline is an inlaid concrete diamond. Near ground level is a beltcourse of headers above the exposed concrete foundation.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Konawa Armory
name of property
Seminole County, Oklahoma
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INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The interior of the building is divided into two distinct sections. The east section contains administrative offices, classrooms, store rooms, a locker room and garage. This section is bisected by an east-west corridor. Interior walls are brick, and early photographs suggest they have always been painted. The floors in the administrative area are concrete. Most of the interior doors are original, with narrow wooden slats set diagonally in broad plank frames. The drill hall (83' by 108') has a stage at the north end over a basement rifle range. The floors, walls and ceilings of the rifle range are brick. There is no ceiling in the drill hall, and the steel framing and corrugated metal roofing are exposed. The walls and the stage wings are painted brick. The drill hall's floor is presently concrete.

ALTERATIONS:

The primary alterations to the Konawa Armory occurred on the interior. Dropped acoustical ceilings and fluorescent lighting have been installed in most rooms in the administrative section. The restrooms have been remodeled. The drill hall stage has been enclosed and divided into classrooms and a library. A sump pump has been installed in the rifle range to combat chronic leakage.

Exterior alterations are less intrusive. The west doors to the drill hall appear to be replacements. The original double wooden panel doors in the public entrance on the east elevation have been replaced by a single metal door between wooden inserts. Four east elevation windows have hung replacements set into wooden inserts in the original openings. Given the striking style and craftsmanship of this building, these alterations do not detract from the historical and architectural integrity of the building.

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Konawa Armory
name of property
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SUMMARY:

The Konawa Armory (Konawa National Guard Armory) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of its association with the Works Progress Administration and Oklahoma National Guard. The aim of the WPA was to combat the effects of the Great Depression by providing employment on public works projects to unemployed people collecting relief. These projects stimulated the local economy by increasing the buying power of previously destitute people. The use of locally-produced brick also increased local finances, as well as reduced project costs. The Konawa Armory exemplified the program in Seminole County. On completion it became the headquarters of the local National Guard unit, which has now occupied the building for more than fifty-six years. The Konawa Armory is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The castellated style, showing an Art Deco influence, and fine craftsmanship make it an excellent example of WPA architecture in Oklahoma.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Konawa Armory, constructed between 1935 and 1937, was a product of the Works Progress Administration, created under the New Deal programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The goal of the WPA was to combat the effects of the Great Depression by subsidizing public works projects. These projects drew labor from the relief rolls to reduce record levels of unemployment. Materials produced locally were used to stimulate the economy and reduce costs. The WPA program, created in June 1935, ended in June 1943 with the return of full employment during World War II. The program spent a total of \$10.75 billion, with \$185 million allocated to Oklahoma projects. Typical WPA projects in Oklahoma at the county and town level included roadwork, bridges, dams, malaria control, public utilities improvements, schools, post offices, and public buildings. The WPA stipulated that to qualify the projects had meet three criteria: have local sponsorship; draw labor from county relief rolls; and, the outcome had to be a permanent useful addition to the community. The Konawa Armory fulfilled all these requirements.¹

Armory projects in Oklahoma easily met the requirement of usefulness and permanency. Oklahoma National Guard units generally lacked permanent headquarters. Most rented make-shift facilities at a cost to the state of about \$50,000 annually. Additionally, security at these facilities was often a problem, leaving arms and equipment liable to theft. Konawa's Company F, 2nd Battalion, 179th Infantry was unusual in already having an armory, but the town had long hoped to replace it and convert the old building into a community center.

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Konawa Armory
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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

Konawa also needed the economic stimulus a WPA armory construction project could bring. Situated in the former Seminole Nation, Konawa was founded with the influx of non-Indian settlers following the dissolution of tribal government in 1903. It was the second largest town in Seminole County with 896 people in 1920. The opening of the Greater Seminole Oil Field in the mid-1920s saw Konawa's population reach 2,070 by 1930. Oil extraction added prosperity to a rural economy based on cotton and peanuts produced primarily by tenant farmers. The drastic decline in oil and commodity prices in the late 1920s, widespread drought, and a national economic crisis in the 1930s brought hard times to Konawa. To make matters worse, oil field waste and brine pumped into nearby Salt Creek destroyed the fertility of the land.² Those who suffered most were Seminole County's tenant farmers and the unskilled laborers who made up most of the oil field work force. By June 1935, 3,707 head of families and single people, comprising 20 percent of the county population, were on the relief rolls. Konawa's trustees greeted the announcement that the town was to receive an armory project with great excitement and donated a one-acre plot in the southwest corner of the city park for a building site to show their support, thus meeting the WPA regulation of community sponsorship.³ Ground was broken for the Konawa Armory on October 22, 1935, and construction began late in the fall. Teams and slips leveled the ground in early December. By February 1936 thirty men were regularly employed at the site. Limiting these men to four days' work per week at a guaranteed wage of twenty-three dollars a month restored both their independence and their purchasing power.⁴ Konawa Lumber Company supplied 80,000 board feet of lumber and miscellaneous materials. Hundreds of thousands of three-inch wood blocks for the drill hall floor were cut, sanded, inlaid, and treated with linseed oil by the unskilled workers, while 317,000 bricks from McAlester, Oklahoma were used in the building. When truckers refused the regular WPA wage scale, Guardsmen stood ready to deliver supplies. Bad weather and shortages in steel materials slowed construction, but the armory was finished in mid-February 1937. Those participating in the formal dedication on February 19 included State WPA Director General W. S. Key, as well as architect Major Bryan W. Nolen. Observers noted that not only did Konawa receive in the new armory a permanent useful addition to the town, but also a number of men hired from the relief rolls as unskilled laborers finished the job as experienced brick masons and mechanics, their employability greatly enhanced.⁵

The completed Konawa Armory was estimated to have cost \$30,000. Included in the 125' by 140' building were administrative offices, storage rooms, an arms vault, classrooms, a locker room, and garages. The drill hall, measuring 83' by 108', included a stage with a basement rifle range. The size of the

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Konawa Armory
name of property
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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

building and striking style made it the most imposing building in the small town.⁶

The Oklahoma National Guard unit that received the Konawa Armory as its new headquarters was Company F, 2nd Battalion, 179th Infantry, organized May 21, 1921. In 1923 the unit was incorporated into the 45th Infantry Division in the general reorganization of the Oklahoma National Guard. Prior to World War II, the insignia of the 45th was the swastika, hence its presence on the Konawa Armory. Use of this traditional Native American design recalled Oklahoma's pre-statehood identity as Indian Territory. In Company F's fifteen year existence, it served primarily during ceremonial and civil functions. Yet its membership in 1937 totalled three officers and sixty enlisted men. The Oklahoma National Guard mobilized in 1940 as the United States prepared to enter World War II. The association of the swastika with Nazi Germany resulted in the adoption of a new insignia, the "Thunderbird," for the 45th. During World War II, the division served with distinction in the European Theater from the invasion of Sicily and Italy through the surrender of Germany in 1945, a total of 511 actual combat days. Ironically, while Konawa Guardsmen helped liberate Europe, seventy-five to eighty German prisoners-of-war were held in the swastika-decorated Konawa Armory from October 30, 1943 to fall 1945. The POWs, detailed from the McAlester Alien Internment Camp, were employed as agricultural laborers.

As intended by WPA planners, the Konawa Armory has been the site of many community activities. The basement rifle range has also been used as storage for the adjacent peanut warehouse. But its longest association has been with the Oklahoma National Guard. Presently it is the home of Detachment 1, 2120 Quartermaster Company.⁷

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Konawa Armory exemplifies the WPA armory program in Oklahoma. It is a one-unit armory, typical of those designed by WPA architect and Oklahoma National Guardsman Major Bryan W. Nolen. Nolen's standardized designs for one-unit, two-unit, and four-unit armories were flexible enough for construction by supervised unskilled labor and for variable local conditions and materials. Use of native stone or locally-produced brick kept down construction costs. Of the state's fifty-one WPA armories built prior to mid-1937, thirty-three, mostly located in eastern Oklahoma, were native stone. The remaining eighteen, primarily located in the western portion of the state, were constructed of brick. The Konawa Armory, therefore, is unusual in that it is in the eastern half of the state and built of brick. Nolen's designs were labor-intensive so as to employ as many men as possible and remove them from the relief rolls. At

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Konawa Armory
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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

the same time, the fine masonry in the castellated features and the Art Deco influence evident in the verticality of windows, pilasters, portals, and decorative details reflect the WPA's emphasis on craftsmanship and art. The use of the swastika as a decorative device further emphasizes the artistic ambitions of the WPA, as well as represents the history of the Oklahoma National Guard.

The period of significance for the Konawa Armory is 1935 to 1937. Construction of the armory began in 1935 and ended with its dedication in 1937. The building immediately became an integral part of the Konawa community.

In its fifty-six years the Konawa Armory has undergone relatively little exterior alteration. Such alterations which transpired have not impeached the visual impact of the building nor its historical and architectural integrity.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

Konawa Armory
name of property
Seminole County, Oklahoma
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NOTES

¹U. S. Works Progress Administration, Oklahoma, Final Report of Activities and Accomplishments, (n.p., 1943), 1-5; The Wagoner (Oklahoma) Tribune, 19 November 1935.

²Accomplishments: Works Progress Administration for Oklahoma, July 1, 1935-March 1, 1937 (Oklahoma City: Works Progress Administration, 1937), 38; The Konawa (Oklahoma) Leader, 12 February 1937; Louise Welch, Willa Mae Townes, John W. Morris, A History of the Greater Seminole Oil Field, Oklahoma Horizons Series (Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Association, 1981), 5, 11-12, 64-65.

³Welsh, Townes and Morris, Greater Seminole Oil Field, 11; The Indian Journal, Eufaula, Oklahoma, 20 June 1935; The Konawa (Oklahoma) Leader, 5 September, 12 September 1935.

⁴The Konawa (Oklahoma) Leader, 24 October, 5 December 1936, 13 February 1936.

⁵Ibid., 23 January, 13 February, 27 February 1936, 18 February 1937, 25 February 1937.

⁶Ibid., 18 February 1937.

⁷National Guard of the United States, State of Oklahoma, Historical Annual, 1938 (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Army & Navy Publishing Company, 1938), 79-81; Kenny A. Franks, Citizen Soldiers: Oklahoma's National Guard (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984), 38, 43, 49, 62-114; The Konawa (Oklahoma) Leader, 18 February 1937; Richard S. Warner, "Barbed Wire and Nazilagers: PW Camps in Oklahoma," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 64 (Spring 1986):53; interview of Sergeant Steve Hill, Konawa, Oklahoma, February 21, 1993.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18

Konawa Armory
name of property
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Welch, Louise, Willa Mae Towne, and John W. Morris. A History of the Greater
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Konawa Armory
name of property
Seminole County, Oklahoma
county and State

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

From a point 675 feet west of the SE corner of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T6N, R5E [Indian Meridian], go 180 feet north to the point of beginning. Go 236 feet north, thence 208 feet west, thence 236 feet south, thence 208 feet east to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The verbal boundary description recorded in the County Clerk's Office, Seminole County Courthouse, Wewoka, Oklahoma describes the property on which the Konawa Armory is located as follows: "A tract of land that begins 675 feet west of the SE corner of NW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T6N, R5E, and runs 416 feet north, 208 feet west, 416 feet south and 208 feet east." This comprises about two acres.

However, on March 31, 1955, an adjoining and overlapping tract of land was transferred to Boy Scout Troop 433 by Mayor W. Austerman of Konawa, Oklahoma. The transfer, recorded, on page 270 in Book 863 is described as: Beginning 30 N of NE corner of Lot 1, Block 3, original survey, City of Konawa, thence N 150 feet, thence west 271.7 thence south along the Oklahoma City, Ada and Atoka Railroad right of way 151 feet, thence east 271.7 to point of beginning, containing one acre more or less situated in the SW corner of a 27 acre tract lying east of the OCAA Railroad right of way in the SE of NW 26-6-5.

The land on which the Konawa Armory was built was set aside from the city park for that purpose in 1935. It was then and remains unplatted. Personnel in the County Clerk's Office, County Treasurer's Office, and County Assessor's Office believe that the actual legal transfer of the land may never have taken place. While the building belongs to the Oklahoma Military Department, the land may still belong to the City of Konawa, hence the deeding of some of the property to Boy Scout Troop 433 in 1955. With all parties involved being tax-exempt, no attempt has ever been made by County officers to ascertain exactly who does own the land in question and where the boundaries lie. To exclude the land on which the Scout Hut now stands for the purpose of this nomination, the surveyor has described what appears to be the proper boundaries for the land currently occupied by the Konawa Armory. See map included in Additional Documentation.

hardtimes

KONAWA ARMORY

Sec. 26 R5E T6N

