



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE


1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

September 3, 2010

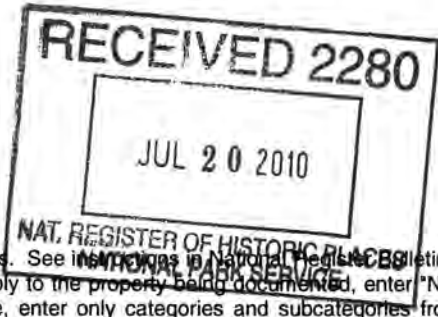
Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  
Edson Beall  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 126 Broadway Avenue

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Pond Creek

state Oklahoma code OK county Grant code 53 zip code 73766

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide X local

*Leo Blackman*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

*July 19, 2010*  
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*Joe Edson Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*9-3-10*  
Date of Action

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
 Name of Property

Grant County, Oklahoma  
 County and State

**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**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Modern Movement  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
 walls: BRICK  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof: ASPHALT  
 other: STONE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Name of Property

Grant County, Oklahoma

County and State

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 is a modern split-level building located east of the downtown commercial district in Pond Creek, Oklahoma. The building is constructed primarily of tan brick with darker brown brick separating the basement windows at grade. Glass blocks running in a continuous band across the south main façade provide light to the second floor meeting hall. The entry portico is one-half story above grade and is protected by a concrete slab roof. The projecting entry hall façade is decorated with stone laid in an ashlar pattern surrounded by a shaped stone frame. Other than a roof cornice of metal, the building is in original condition and retains its historic appearance. It is in excellent condition.

The building is set in the center of a block with commercial buildings on each side, each of which are of much later construction, approximately three blocks east of the downtown commercial district. It is located on the north side of the street, and a large parking lot fills the remainder of the lots behind the building.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 is a modern split-level building located east of the downtown commercial district in Pond Creek, Oklahoma. The building is constructed primarily of tan brick, and features a flat roof. The entrance is set above grade one-half story. Concrete planters are placed at each side of the steps to the entrance, and the portico is covered by a concrete slab roof supported on the east side by massive concrete piers. These are enhanced by three horizontal concrete elements connecting them. The doors into the main entry hall are aluminum-framed full-view glass doors.

On the wall directly in front of the visitor climbing the stairs is a bronze plaque which identifies the building as the "Pond Creek Lodge #125, A.F. & A.M., Erected 1953" It also lists the Officers of the lodge at the time of the construction of the building as: Glendon A. Brown, W.M. (Worshipful Master), Clyde D. Reynolds, S.W. (Senior Warden), W. H. Hawkins, J.W. (Junior Warden), R. R. McMahan, Tres., N.B. Potter, Sec'y, and Trustees R.E. James, O.L. Caple, and E.L. High. The plaque further identifies the building committee as H.D. Boyer (chairman), G.A. Brown, C.D. Reynolds, W.H. Hawkins, R.E. James, O.L. Caple, and E.L. High. Dow Gumerson, A.I.A. is identified as the architect and James Howard served as contractor. H.D. Boyer, the chairman of the building committee, was also known as Dale Boyer.

The entrance hall is contained in a one-story projection facing the street, and features a façade of stone laid in a ashlar style, outlined with a cut stone frame comprising three convex bands. Centered on the ashlar stone facing is the Masonic emblem of Compass and Square. The main two-story block of the building has a row of single pane aluminum awning windows at grade providing light to the lower level. The seven frosted-glass windows are separated by brown brick laid in a stacked bond pattern. The main façade is the only side of the building that utilized this darker brown brick. The second floor meeting hall has a continuous band of glass blocks that runs the length of the main southern façade and wraps around the building on the east.

The west façade of the building has another entry at grade level, also protected by a cast concrete cantilevered roof. This two-panel door has a two-pane divided window in the top panel. Four three-light aluminum awning windows are in a band at the main entrance level, sharing a continuous concrete sill. Four additional awning windows are at grade level. The west façade also has two downspouts that drain below grade, originating at a guttering system that was a later addition. The north façade features another entry at one-half flight above grade accessed by a metal staircase with simple metal banister.

The north façade has no upper story windows, but seven grade level aluminum awning windows provide additional light and ventilation to the basement level.

The east façade features a granite cornerstone laid at the northeast corner of the building, the traditional Masonic location for cornerstones. It is engraved as follows:

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Name of Property

Grant County, Oklahoma  
County and State

The M..M.. Grand Lodge  
A.F. & A.M.  
Murray L. Coppock  
Grand Master  
Oct. 24 – A.D.1953 – A.L.5953  
Pond Creek Lodge 125

The A.L. date is the Masonic year for 1953. Between the lines "A.F. & A.M." is found another Masonic emblem.

The building is in good condition and fairly well-maintained. Modifications to the exterior are limited to the replacement of the original flat roof with one that has a dark brown aluminum cornice that overhangs the top of the walls about six inches on the main façade. Guttering of the same height has been added to the other three facades of the building.



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
Name of Property

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**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.)

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1953  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1953  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Dow Gumerson, A.I.A.  
\_\_\_\_\_

James Howard, Contractor  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 has a significant date of 1953, that being the year of its construction.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Name of Property

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 is locally significant under Criteria C as the best embodiment and outstanding example of the Modern Movement in architecture evocative of the early 1950s in Pond Creek. With its tan and brown brick exterior, use of bands of glass block, and other modernistic elements, it is a striking counterpoint to the more traditional architecture of this small community in rural Grant County, Oklahoma. The building represented the first use of the Modern Movement architectural style in Pond Creek, and remains the best existent example of that style as applied to a public or semi-public building.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architecturally, Masonic Lodges in Oklahoma follow the typical design pattern considered traditional in the United States and elsewhere. In Blue Lodges, or the typical community lodge type, buildings follow one of two basic configurations. Many Oklahoma communities had a Masonic Building that also served a commercial capacity in their downtown district. These buildings would have had one or more stories dedicated to commercial uses, with the top or upper two stories dedicated to lodge use. Commercial uses, typically retail on the ground floor and, in taller buildings, office space above provided the lodge with additional income. The other predominant building type found in Oklahoma is the freestanding building completely dedicated to Masonic uses. Financially, the combination of commercial and lodge space in one building may have been a wiser long-term decision, as many lodges today are finding that memberships and other support is insufficient to maintain their now-aging buildings. Exterior design and decoration of both of these dominate styles vary widely and may be of any style popular during the period, but typically rely on historic styles and ornamentation, along with the use of Masonic emblems such as the trowel, compass, and square. The use of historic styles is to be expected in an organization that places a great value on maintaining historic traditions. Prior to the 1950s, the use of contemporary modern architectural styles was rare, at least in Oklahoma. Even after that date, most newly constructed lodges were of extremely utilitarian construction, concrete block buildings, prefabricated buildings, and buildings converted from other uses being common. The surge of buildings that were more utilitarian was primarily do the decline in Masonic memberships, particularly felt in the smaller communities with declining populations. Architect-designed Masonic buildings in Modern styles were uncommon; exceptions include the lodges of Pond Creek, Oklahoma City, El Reno, and the Grand Lodge building in Guthrie. The Grand Lodge building in Guthrie is notable in this list in that it was constructed two years after the Pond Creek building and designed by the same architect, although it utilizes more elaborate exterior materials such as marble.

The interior of lodges are fairly predictable, and is another illustration of the role of tradition in the construction of these specialized buildings. While there may be secondary rooms associated with the primarily lodge room, these are not essential and they are only supplemental to the lodge room itself. By tradition, at least in the United States, the lodge room was to be located on an upper floor along a long axis from east to west, an axis with significant meaning during the rituals performed in these rooms. The upper floor location, along with the tradition that the windows be translucent and preferably non-opening, was to protect the practitioners from eavesdroppers and spies. The proscription against ground floor lodge rooms was formally abandoned in Oklahoma in 1948. Other traditional aspects of the lodge room required there be only two entrances, each of which was from one of two anterooms on the west end of the main room. The southern anteroom was for the Tiler, who was charged with insuring that the participants in the meeting within were not disturbed by non-members. The northern anteroom was for the preparation of candidates for the degrees. Many Oklahoma lodge rooms follow these traditional recommendations regardless of the exterior form of the building, including Pond Creek Lodge #125.

The Pond Creek Masonic fraternity was received its dispensation and charter on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1898, and was under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Territory Grand Lodge until that lodge was combined with the Indian Territory Grand Lodge in 1909. It was the 36<sup>th</sup> lodge to be chartered in Oklahoma Territory, but was renumbered as 125 following the merger of the two Grand Lodges. The Lodge first met in a school house, and later obtained a building of their own. While little research has been done on the history of this particular lodge, including research that would shed light on where the lodge met prior to 1953 and how the lodge building committee and membership decided to construct a new building in the modern style, it was not uncommon in that decade for many organizations, families, businesses and civic groups to decide that the older buildings they were using before were outdated and that "new is better". It must be remembered that in 1953, most of the

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

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older building stock of Pond Creek would have been approaching 30 to 50 years of age, about the length of time that many buildings begin to be judged as obsolete. Excuses for the construction of a new home or building ranged from high or difficult maintenance costs, the necessity of climbing long flights of stairs, and, probably most common, the mere fact that the older building was just that – old. Ironically, just as in the general population, many Masons now consider this trend away from the historic buildings to newer ones in the 1950s and 1960s to have been a mistake, and even call these modern buildings “brick boxes”. However, while we may mourn the loss of the older historic building, we can in a few communities celebrate the fact that fine buildings expressing the architectural trends of the times were constructed and now are worthy of being preserved. The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 building is one of the rare examples of this type of building, built in a modern style, that has managed to survive long enough to be worthy of recognition and preservation.

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Buildings are rarely pure examples of a specific architectural style, and contemporary architecture of the period in the decade following WWII are no exception. Many buildings of this period tended to reflect the basic concepts of previous styles such as Miesian, Art Moderne, and International styles. The Pond Creek lodge exhibits some influences of the International Style with its cantilevered roofs over the entrances and use of large expanses of blank walls. Art Moderne influences also have impacted its design as seen in the long band of glass block lighting the second floor meeting hall. That band of block begins at a point nearly above the entrance portico and curves around the southeast corner of the building to continue along the east wall as well. While the use of buff brick is not a typical component of either the Art Moderne or International styles of architecture, it is not unusual. However, the use of a decorative stone facade as a dominate detail of the main elevation is not a common feature in any of the other architectural styles, thus justifying the categorization of the Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 as an example of the Modern Movement. Modern Movement architecture is characterized by rational and clear design, clean lines, cubic shapes, and a conscious avoidance of historical detail.

The Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 is a rare adaptation of modern architecture to the specific ritual and social needs of the Masonic Fraternity in Pond Creek. The architect, working with the building committee of the local lodge managed to create a striking building that was able to be constructed at a fairly reasonable price. With a simple design, and nearly blank walls on all the elevations other than the street façade, expenses were minimized. The building used special materials only sparsely and those were primarily limited to the focal wall of the entrance that extends out from the building towards the street. The architect also was successful in meeting many of the traditional characteristics of Masonic Lodges within the special circumstances the lot and the local lodge created. The primary tradition of a lodge room that is on a east-west axis was met by aligning the building parallel to the street and setting the main entrance to one end. By placing the lodge room level one-half flight of stairs above the entrance and the lower level one-half flight below in a split-level plan, the proscription against meeting in a ground floor room was provided. The use of glass blocks to light the lodge room met the tradition that the room not have windows that allowed for outsiders to see or hear the rituals being preformed within while also being an excellent choice in context of the architectural style.

Pond Creek, at the time the lodge was constructed, was beginning to see the migration of population from rural communities and farms and ranches of western Oklahoma. However, even as the population was declining and those who remained tended to be older, the community still saw some occasional new construction. Two new church buildings were completed in the community in 1953 and 1954, but both are modern interpretations of historic styles and feature modified gothic elements and parapet walls on the gable ends. There are no other commercial, civic, or religious buildings in the community that express the prevalent modern architectural styles of the 1950s or 1960s. The Pond Creek Lodge #125 building is the best and only example of the Modern Movement style in this part of Grant County, therefore, it is eligible under Criteria C for its architectural merit.



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Name of Property

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

**Pond Creek Historic Context**

Pond Creek is located in Grant County, Oklahoma, near the junction of U.S. Highways 60 and 81, and just south of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. Pond Creek is located in the Cherokee Outlet, opened for settlement during the Cherokee Outlet Land Run of September 16, 1893. Pond Creek was a government townsite, first entered at 2:10 pm on the day of the Cherokee Outlet Run. By nightfall, it boasted 8000 inhabitants, a good hotel, several restaurants, a dozen law offices, two general stores and six or seven grocery stores. Water was an early problem, and the well dug at the townsite prior to the run quickly went dry. A new well was dug, which only produced salt water, and water from the nearby river was considered to be unfit for man or animal. Originally known as Round Creek, Pond Creek was also the first county seat of L. County, later renamed Grant County and served as such until May 27, 1908 when the seat of county government moved to Medford, Oklahoma. The fledgling community was served by the Rock Island Railroad after a lengthy battle to make it a permanent stop. Pond Creek was a longtime center for trade and commerce, serving the rural population of farmers and stockmen. By 1902, the community had two newspapers, a dentist, lawyers, architect, and two restaurants as well as a cigar factory. Churches were established early as well, and the 1909 list of three denominations grew to five by the mid-1930s. In 1909 the community and its rural neighbors were served by two banks, a flour mill and several grain elevators. The community continued to grow, supported primarily by the strong demand for the farm and ranch products. The Depression and Dust Bowl had an impact on both population and vitality of many communities, farms, and ranches of western Oklahoma, and Pond Creek was not immune to this impact. The population declined from 1113 in 1910 to 857 in 1930, but rebounded slightly to 1019 by 1950 and the community continued to be the home for many businesses including "The Pond Creek Herald", a blacksmith, hatchery, feed and implement stores, and at least one car dealership. In 2000, the population stood at 896, of whom nearly 90 percent commuted to work in nearby Enid or Medford, Oklahoma. That population was dispersed across 364 households, and the median age was 38.

**The Masonic Fraternity in Oklahoma**

The Masonic fraternity in Oklahoma predates statehood, and traces their beginnings to Oklahoma Lodge #1 at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, established in 1868. Soon other lodges dotted Indian Territory in the eastern part of the state, including at Doakville, Caddo, Flint, Fort Gibson, and the Creek Agency. These lodges became the nucleus of lodges that made up the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory in 1874. Prior to that time, the Indian Territory lodges were under the jurisdiction of the Arkansas Grand Lodge. After the 1889 Land Run that opened the Unassigned Lands of Central Oklahoma and created Oklahoma Territory, new lodges were established in that region in Oklahoma City, Edmond, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Norman, and Purcell. The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory was established in 1892 and brought all the lodges of Oklahoma Territory under their jurisdiction. When Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were combined as a step in the process of statehood in 1907, there was no longer a justification for the dual Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory and the two Grand Lodges were combined in 1909. This merger created the need for the renumbering of lodges, since there were several lodges in the two parts of the state that shared their designation numbers.

Nationally, Masonic Lodges enjoyed widespread support through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. However, the early parts of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw them gain their greatest numbers. Memberships in Masonic Lodges grew exponentially following both World Wars, as men returning from military service and its rigid hierarchical structure. Upon returning to the states, men sought out a variety of volunteer organizations to regain the camaraderie and brotherhood experienced during their military days. The total number of Masons in the U.S. grew from 2,896,343 in 1945 to 3,893,530 in 1945. That increase was duplicated in Oklahoma. This contributed to the rise in memberships in the Masons in the 1950s. At that point in time, many lodges in Oklahoma were using buildings that were constructed between 1910 and 1930, which were now considered dated and obsolete, an opinion that was shared generally by the population about all older buildings at the time. With time, however, the fraternity saw a decline in new members combined with a membership that was quickly growing older. During the last two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century many lodges in Oklahoma were combined with other nearby lodges, putting many history lodge buildings at risk as they were abandoned.

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
Name of Property

Grant County, Oklahoma  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Mackey, Albert G., M.D., "An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and its Kindred Sciences" (Volume 1), (New York and London: The Masonic History Company, 1920), 451-452.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, "A Field Guild to American Homes", (New York: Alfred A. Knof: 1984), 464-473.

Moore, William D., "Masonic Temples: Freemasonry, Ritual Architecture, and Masculine Archetypes", (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 15-40.

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, "Survey Report: Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City", (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office: 2009), 17-18.

Wilson, Linda D., "Pond Creek", *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia> (accessed March 15, 2010)

Wikipedia contributors. "Pond Creek, Oklahoma." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia., (accessed March 15, 2010)

Wilson, Linda D., "Fraternal Orders", *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia> (accessed March 15, 2010)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 607312 4058899  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 24, 25, 26, and 27 of Block 25 of Pond Creek Plat. Pond Creek Plat is the SW ¼ of section 1, Pond Creek Township, Range 25N 6W.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries as selected represent the property owned by Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 and is the legal description for the site of the building.

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Bret A. Carter  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 17, 2010  
 street & number 116 South Stephens telephone 580-716-5649  
 city or town Ponca City state Oklahoma zip code 74601  
 e-mail carteba@gmail.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

City or Vicinity: Pond Creek

County: Grant State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Bret A. Carter

Date Photographed: April 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph Number	Description	Direction
0001	South Facade	South
0002	South Façade	Southwest
0003	South Façade	Southeast
0004	South Facade	South/Southeast
0005	Plaque on north wall of entry portico	South
0006	Detail of corner treatment of glass block portion of upper wall, South façade	East
0007	Entrance from portico to building	East
0008	West Elevation	South
0009	West Elevation	Northwest
0010	Detail of entry on west façade with cantilever hood over door	Northeast
0011	North Elevation	North
0012	East Elevation detail	East

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
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**Property Owner:**

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

name Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125 (Attn: Ken Prickett)  
street & number 126 Broadway Avenue telephone Mr. Prickett: 580-532-4273  
city or town Pond Creek state OK zip code 73766

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Grant

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000622

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

Photograph 0001





Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

photograph 0002



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

124 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

photograph 0003





Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

photograph 0004



POND CREEK LODGE NO. 125, A. F. & A. M.

ERECTED 1953

OFFICERS

GLENDON A. BROWN W. M.  
CLYDE D. REYNOLDS S. W.  
W. H. HAWKINS J. W.  
E. B. McMAHAN TREAS.

N. E. POTTER SEC'Y.  
R. E. JAMES TRUSTEE  
O. L. CAFFE TRUSTEE  
E. L. HIGH TRUSTEE

BUILDING COMMITTEE

H. D. BOYER, CHAIRMAN

G. A. BROWN  
C. D. REYNOLDS  
W. H. HAWKINS

R. E. JAMES  
O. L. CAFFE  
E. L. HIGH

D. W. GUMERSON A. I. A. ARCHITECT  
JAMES HOWARD CONTRACTOR

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma  
photograph 0005



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

Photograph 0006





Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

photograph 0007



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

Photograph 0008





Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #135

1246 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma  
photograph 0009



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

photograph 0010



Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma  
photographs 0011



THE M.:W.:GRAND LODGE  
— A. F. & A. M. —



—MURRAY L. COPPOCK—  
—GRAND MASTER—  
OCT. 24 - A. D. 1953 - A. L. 5953  
POND CREEK LODGE 125

Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125

126 Broadway Avenue, Pond Creek, Grant County, Oklahoma

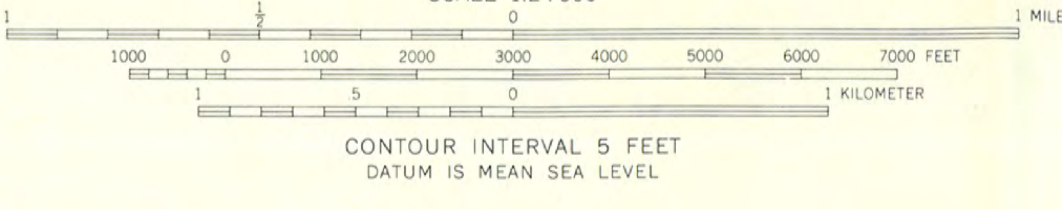
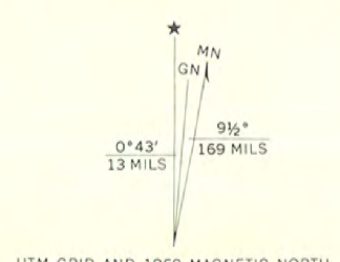
photograph 0012





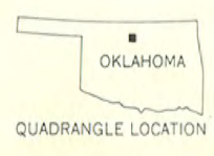
Pond Creek Masonic  
Lodge #105  
126 Broadway Ave  
Pond Creek, Grant Co  
Oklahoma  
  
Z = 14  
E = 467312  
N = 468879

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U.S. Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242  
AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



POND CREEK, OKLA.  
N3637.5—W9745/7.5  
1968  
AMS 6457 III NE—SERIES V883





# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

## State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917  
(405)521-6249 • Fax (405)522-0816 • [www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)

July 19, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull  
Acting Keeper of the Register  
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005



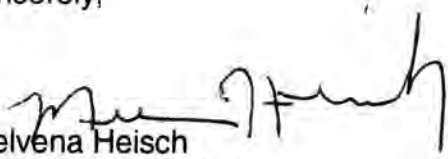
Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to transmit twelve National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Brady Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Casa Loma Hotel, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Morrow Home Place, Collinsville, Tulsa County  
Moore Ranch, Nowata Vicinity, Nowata County  
White Cloud Lodge, Payne County  
Wentz Camp, Ponca City, Kay County  
Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125, Pond Creek, Grant County  
Nickels Ensor McClure House, Alva, Woods County  
First United Methodist Church, Fairview, Major County  
Squirrel Creek Bridge, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
American Baptist Home Mission House, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
Administration Building, Wilburton Vicinity, Latimer County

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

  
Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures