

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received JAN 26 1984  
date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Newkirk, Oklahoma, Central Business District

and/or common Same

2. Location Main and 7th Sts.

street & number East side of Main Street between Sixth and Eighth Streets;  
West side of Main Street between Seventh and Eighth N/A not for publication  
North side of Seventh Street between Main Street and Maple Avenue  
city, town Newkirk N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma code 040 county Kay code 071

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - See Continuation Sheets

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk

street & number Kay County Courthouse

city, town Newkirk state Oklahoma

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Oklahoma Historical Society Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City state Oklahoma

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Newkirk central business district is a two block area of Main Street extending north from Eighth street to Sixth Street, and one block of Seventh Street extending west from Main Street. The district borders the rectangular blocks designated for public use by the Secretary of the Interior before the townsite was settled; this "public square" now includes the Kay County Courthouse, the City Building and Public Library, the U.S. Post Office, and the city high school.

The district is comprised of one and two story structures, primarily plains commercial or Romanesque in design. The majority of the establishments display facades of stone quarried near Newkirk; other facades included red brick and stucco. A few buildings retain decorative pressed metal facades. The earliest structures were built in 1894, and with the exception of three structures, all were finished circa 1920. Many buildings display their dates of construction and the names of original owners on stone plaques below the entablatures. Although the majority of lots are 25 feet in width and 150 feet in length, some buildings span more than one lot. Also, a few of the lots in Block 33 are irregularly shaped, including three with widths of 30 feet, and six with lengths of only 60 feet. Main Street has a width of 110', and Seventh Street a width of 80'.

Structures existed on the peripheries of the boundaries chosen for the central business district which were difficult to exclude historically. The Haynes Block was the first permanent stone structure; the city offices and library are of original stone and once housed the opera. Both, however, were remodeled extensively, including the removal of second stories. The Stake Funeral Home was the historic Kay and Kaw Mercantile, a business established in 1898. The existing structure, however, was not completed for several decades after the business began. The buildings within boundaries form a well-preserved historic and architectural whole; outside those boundaries, the decline in concentration of significant properties was such that the integrity of the district was lost.

Newkirk is located west of the Arkansas River, and just two miles south of the original Santa Fe Railroad station called Kirk in the old Cherokee Strip; Newkirk soon became an important Santa Fe station. A few miles east and north of Newkirk is the National Historic Site of the eighteenth century French trading post, Ferdinandina. The historic Chilocco Indian School was just a few miles north of Newkirk. The city is approximately ten miles south of Arkansas City, Kansas, and an equal distance north of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Located on a high rolling prairie in the northeast part of Kay County, Newkirk is in an extremely productive agricultural area. There are no intrusive structures within the boundaries of the district in this nomination.

The survey was conducted by a history graduate student at Oklahoma State University for the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey.

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Minnie June Endicott  
c/o Endicott Hotel  
131 N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Doyle and Emma Lou Houston  
127½ N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Wanda E. Stark  
409 S. Maple  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Eastman National Bank  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Robert W. Lobsinger  
Newkirk Herald - Journal  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Wm. H. Cline, et al  
c/o Mackey Ditmore  
Box 452  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Larry Ralph  
c/o IGA Pharmacy  
601 W. South  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Glen and Zola Dollarhide  
629 W. 9th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Newkirk Teen-Town, Inc.  
Newkirk, OK 74647

American Legion Post #165  
Newkirk, OK 74647

J.W. Olsen  
228 N. Cedar  
Newkirk, OK 74647

G.N. and Lucille M. Walker  
527 W. 9th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Joseph R. and Joanne I. Cary  
104 W. 7th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Bill B. and Janice Young  
106 W. 7th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

George Walker, Jr.  
Rt. 2, Box 6-A  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Douglas W. and Oleta L. Beazley  
220 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Herman Rademacher  
c/o Bill Hiller  
1327 N. 11th  
Arkansas City, KS 67005

Robert M. Blubaugh  
Newkirk Electronics  
116 W. 7th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Lester L. Bacher and Larry L. Bacher  
103 N. Walnut  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Barbara Stokesberry  
Rt. 1  
Marland, OK 74644

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Albright Title and Trust  
P.O. Box 51  
Newkirk, OK 74647

George Sherrill  
Box 353  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Newkirk Bldgs and Rental Corp.  
c/o John Warren  
100 N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Clarence Pond Post - V.F.W.  
Newkirk, OK 74647

David L. and Betty S. Greenwood  
312 N. Apple  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Cecil M. Kiser  
128 N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Edwin D. and Alvina E. Tull  
108 N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Amsden F. Mothes  
800 W. 9th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Billy D. and Judith Coddington  
112 N. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

I.O.O.F. Lodge  
c/o James V. Bain  
428 S. Maple  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Robert E. and Mary Sutherland  
108 N. Walnut  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Helmut and Ruth Pohle  
126 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

H.L. and Phyllis M. Wentworth  
7733 W. 87th Drive  
Arvada, CO 80005

Security Abstract Co.  
c/o Gordon Rupe  
124 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Houser Hardware and Supply, Inc.  
220 W. 9th  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Thomas M. Rigdon and Jack D. McCarty  
Box 12, 116 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Masonic Lodge #88  
112½ S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Sooner Federal Savings and Loan  
110 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Bill and Ginger Weber  
108 S. Main  
Newkirk, OK 74647

Eastman National Bank of Newkirk  
Box 468  
Newkirk, OK 74647

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Almost all of the buildings in the Newkirk central business district are in good to excellent condition. The Eastman National Bank, originally a Victorian Romanesque structure, has removed the second story and the corner cupola and is no longer architecturally consistent with the remainder of the district. The Farmer's State Bank is currently undergoing renovation to preserve its character.

Buildings Contributing To The Character of the District

I.O.O.F. Building - 1900, Block 39, lot 17. Two-story stone building with rusticated stone pilasters extending from ground level to a small decorative cap above the roof line. A decorative parapet stamped with "I.O.O.F." and the year "1900" also adorns the roof line; the entablature is embellished with stepped stone work. The original ground level stone-faced exterior has been replaced with a small white sandstone facade. Center entry and display windows on either side are all metal casement type. Corrugated metal covers the clerestory and extends out to form a street level awning. A stone sill, extending the width of the building, separates the stories. The arched windows are highlighted with relieving round arches and with simple decorative stone pillars. An antique globular I.O.O.F. sign hangs between the arches. The building is approximately five bays deep.

Historic "Geisler" Building - ca. 1901, Block 39, lot 18. Two-story stone structure, now vacant except as a meeting place for the women's auxiliary of the I.O.O.F. Representative of all the buildings in the block, it adjoins the buildings both north and south, and their pilasters serve to adorn this building as well. The first story has a wooden facade painted white and entries on each side of a center display window. Also on each side of the window is a large decorative iron column, painted white, and divided into five sections all smooth except for one. A broken string-course divides the second story from the first. The second story is highlighted by three semi-elliptically arched windows with relieving arches. A much smaller rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is used above the arches than below. Alternating dentils on frieze and architrave embellish the entablature.

Helmut's Bakery - 1894, Block 39, lot 19. Two-story stone building, obviously the pattern for the building design to the south. Newer brick facade on ground level, center entry, and display windows all shaded by an awning. Corrugated metal covers clerestory. A broken string course divides the stories. Three second-story semi-elliptical windows are accented with relieving arches. Smaller rock-faced coursed ashlar finish appears above the arches, larger, below. Alternating dentils on frieze and architrave embellish the entablature. Rusticated stone pilasters extend above cornice line and bear the stamp of the date of construction.

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Security Abstract - 1899, Block 39, lot 20. Two-story stone building originally designed as a bank, but used as an abstract office since 1904. Smooth-faced thin sandstone facade replaced stone on first story. Center entry is shaded by a small corrugated metal awning, as are two bays composed of 12 heavy glass cubes or lights. A double stringcourse divides the stories. The second story has two large arched bays with relieving round arches; the windows themselves have been replaced with central sash-type windows flanked by side lights, and the remainder of the arches have been boarded over. A stone string course appears above the arches, and a smaller rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is used. Dentils again embellish the entablature, and a rusticated stone pilaster extends from ground level to above the cornice line on the north side.

Houser Hardware - Block 30, lots 21, 22, and 23. Three separate structures converted into Dale's Grocery and now a hardware store. The ground level facade was converted in the Art Deco tradition using metal casement type windows and entries, and mosaic tiles. A corrugated metal awning above the clerestory spans all three buildings and a similar strip of metal extends above the awning.

Lot 21 - ca. 1907. A tall one-story red brick building originally used as a saloon, as indicated by the iron "Pabst - Milwaukee" inset. Machicolated brick work appears below the entablature and vertically in the four pilaster strips visible above the metal strip. The pilasters extend above the cornice line and form decorative brick capitals. Cornice line and capitals are capped with stone.

Lot 22 - 1903. Two story stone structure with two sets of twin sash-type windows, now boarded over. The stone heads above each set are carved decorative sashes. The rockfaced coursed ashlar finish is not uniform, with a smaller decorative finish below the entablature. Stone pilasters extend above the cornice line, as does a center plaque bearing the date "1903."

Lot 23 - ca. 1901 - Two story stone building with three boarded over sash-type windows. A light-colored stone belt course appears below bays, and one serves as a continuous head. Between these the stone is rusticated in a checkerboard pattern. Above the head, the rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is uniform. The structure has a narrow pilaster extending to cornice line on the north side.

Law Offices of Ross, McCarty, and Rigdon - ca. 1901, block 30, lot 24. Tall light-colored one story stone building. Metal casement-type entry, offset left, clerestory, and multi-colored brick facade shaded by metal awning. Smooth-faced stone belt course separates lower uniform rock faced coursed ashlar from sections of stone rusticated in a checkerboard pattern. Below stone cornice line, alternating rusticated stones are a darker color.

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Masonic Temple - date unknown, prob. ca. 1925, block 39, lots 25 and 26. Large two story red brick building, the first story of which is now the Newkirk Cafe. Entry in use is offset right, but original entry was in the center and was framed by large stone pilaster strips, now covered with a plaster mixture. Large display windows are on either side the original entry. The first floor is shaded by a large shingle awning. The large second story bays are covered with corrugated metal; stepped brick work forms decorative heads. A belt course enlarged to include stone cornice and frieze are just below the entablature, which also contains a decorative brick and stone plaque proclaiming "Masonic Temple." A rusticated stone pilaster extends from ground level to the cornice line on the south side; the north side has the stone base, but no pilaster.

R & G Style Shoppe - 1894, Block 39, lot 28. Two story stone building with the original red brick front visible on the second story. Recessed entry, slightly offset right, display windows, and ground level brick are not original. Stone pilasters at the corners extend from ground level to top of first story only. They and decorative columns supporting heavy wooden awning are painted white, as is the background for the large sign bearing the name of the shop appearing above the awning. A stone sill on the second story extends the width of the facade. The two central bays, and the two more narrow bays at their sides, have stone keystones and molded surrounds. The projecting entablature is of decorative pressed metal. The cornice is capped with a central plaque bearing a small flashing ridge. The stonework of the remainder of the building is visible on the south side.

Albright Title and Trust - ca. 1903, Block 34, lots 8, 9, 10. Only the two story red brick building on lot 8 remains in unaltered conditions; the structure spanning lots 9 and 10 will be described as an intrusive building. One large display window with stone sill and head appears on the west side of the ground floor. Three semi-elliptical arches, with windows now boarded over, appear above continuous stone sill which extends around a beveled corner, and down the second story length. The entablature has stepped brick work and a stone cornice line. The beveled corner has a pedimented entry, with a segmented Roman Doric column on either side. The semi-elliptical arch, now boarded over, appears below a circular iron inset advertising "Pabst" of "Milwaukee." The length of the building spans the entire 150' lot, and is characterized by tall, transomed semi-elliptical arches along most of the first floor, and simpler semi-elliptical arches along the second story. A metal casement entry replaced an original in the east half of the building; the entry was equipped with an alarm from the bank across the street, and a shotgun in case of robbery.

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Otasco and Alvina's - 1902, Block 34, lots 11, 12. The original two story stone saloon spanned two lots, and had a center entry framed by iron columns now painted white. Otasco now occupies its south half, and Alvina's begins in its north half and continues into lot 13. The ground level has been altered so that each business has recessed metal casement-type entries and large display windows. The clerestory is covered, on the south by an "Otasco" sign, on the north with a heavy shingle awning. A stone string course separates the stories. Immediately above, a stone sill spans the width of the building. Of the four large bays, two on the north are boarded over, and the two on the south are metal casement-type windows. A wide continuous stone head appears above the bays, and Roman Doric Columns decorate the sides of each bay. Above the windows, the rock-faced coursed ashlar is divided into five sections by very thin decorative pilaster strips of smooth-faced stone. The pilaster on the south side is of rusticated stone, and extends from ground level to the stone cornice line. Simple decorative stonework embellishes the entablature, and a stone plaque at the south end bears the date, "1902".

Alvina's - 1902, Block 34, lot 13. The north half of the business occupies this two-story stone structure. The ground level has been altered with metal casement-type windows; the clerestory is covered by a heavy shingle awning. A stone string course separates the second story from the first. Immediately above, a smooth stone sill extends the width of the building. Two large bays are arched with relieving round arches of rusticated stone. The frieze has some decorative stone work. A stone plaque bearing the date "1902" appears above the cornice line. Two pilasters of rusticated stone extend from ground level to form decorative caps above the cornice line.

Historic Thomas and Kuchler Building - 1902, Block 34, lots 14, 15. The R & M Cafe now inhabits the two story stone structure spanning two lots. The first floor has been altered, although differently on north and south. The latter has a center entry flanked by short, wide windows with multiple lights or cubes, and a brick facade. The north half has a center entry flanked by pairs of metal casement-type windows in a dark wooden facade, shaded by a wooden shingle awning. The second story begins with a rusticated stone stringcourse below a continuous smooth stone sill. Four arched bays with relieving round arches are surrounded by checkerboard stone work appearing below another stringcourse just above the arches. The rock faced coursed ashlar is separated into five sections. Some decorative stonework embellishes the entablature. Twin stone plaques extend above the cornice lines and bear the names "Thomas" and "Kuchler." A small decorative stone cap, imitative of the pilaster caps on the adjoining buildings, appears above the cornice line in the center.



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Vacant Building - 1903, Block 34, lot 16. Two story building with original stone-faced ashlar finish on second story. First story altered with a recessed center entry in a wooden facade, painted white. Clerestory also covered with wood. A wooden stringcourse, a rusticated stone stringcourse, and a continuous sill appear below two pairs of double-hung sash type windows. A smooth stone head tops each pair. The stone cornice line is topped with a plaque bearing the date "1903." Pilasters on either side extend from ground level, where they are painted white, to above the cornice line forming decorative caps.

Vacant Building - 1903, Block 34, lots 17, 18. Two story building with original stone faced coursed ashlar finish on second story. Ground level altered, on the south half with a recessed entry, offset right, and a display window to the left in the wooden facade, painted white. North half has center double door entry and covered display windows. Second story begins with a rusticated stone stringcourse and a continuous stone sill under four pairs of double-hung sash type windows. A continuous smooth stone head tops the four bays. Two stone plaques bearing the date "1903" top the cornice line. The pilaster on the north extends from ground level to form a decorative cap above the cornice line. A matching cap is centered on the cornice line.

Historic Stanley and P.S. Mason Buildings - 1902, Block 34, lots 19, 20. Two story stone building, now used as an informal social hall, with first floor altered. South half of first floor has wooden facade, painted white, display window and entry, offset right. North half has entries offset left and right, center display windows, and clerestory. Second story displays stone stringcourse and a continuous stone sill below four pairs of double-hung sash type windows. Each pair is framed by decorative pilaster strips with bases and capitals, and each has a smooth stone head. The stone faced coursed ashlar is divided into four sections, and some decorative stonework embellishes the entablature. The rusticated stone pilaster on the north extends from ground level to above the cornice line, forming a decorative cap. Another cap is centered between the stone placques extending above the cornice line and bearing the names "Stanley" and "P. S. Mason."

Vacant Building - ca. 1903, Block 34, lot 22. A tall one story stone building used for storage. Center recessed entry, metal casement-type display windows, and ground level brick facade are all alterations. Stone-faced coursed ashlar is visible above corrugated metal positioned above windows and entry. Unadorned roof line. Pilaster on north has been painted the dark color of the adjoining building.

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Newkirk Body and Paint - ca. 1913, Block 34, lot 23. Tall one story red brick building with center entry flanked by display windows. Corrugated metal covers the clerestory area. The lower two-thirds of the building is painted black. The structure has three brick pilaster strips, mounted on white stone bases, extending upwards to a brick panel, and continuing above the panel to the architrave. Decorative brickwork embellishes the area between the upper pilaster strips, and stepped brickwork adorns the entablature.

Endicott Hotel - ca. 1907, Block 33, lots 1,2. Two story white stucco building. First floor has recessed facade with main entry offset right, and display windows to left, all behind three arches decreasing in size from left to right. Seven metal-casement type bays are unevenly spaced across second story. Roof line is unadorned. The original Eagle Hotel was erected in the same spot by 1894.

Historic "Cory" Building - ca. 1901, Block 33, lot 3. Two story stone building now housing Doyle's Barber Shop. First story altered with metal casement-type display windows and entry, offset right. Corrugated metal covers clerestory. Second story has two pairs of tall transomed sash type windows with stone sills and heads. Stone dentils embellish the entablature. Centered on the cornice line is stone plaque bearing the name "Cory" and the date of completion, "1903." (Sanborn maps indicate, however, that the building was present in 1901.) A pilaster on the north extends from ground level to form a decorative cap above the cornice line. The north side of the building does not touch the wall of the Endicott Hotel.

Historic J.C. Columbia and C. E. Vogle Buildings - 1901, Block 33, lots 4, 5. Two story stone building spanning two lots, with original center entry framed by pilaster strips. North side of building is the Bar Next Door and south side is vacant. First story has been altered with center entries on both sides, display windows, and corrugated metal over the clerestories. Rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is visible below and above four arched bays, each with stone relieving round arch. A stone checkerboard pattern appears around the bays. Decorative stonework embellishes the entablature. Pilasters on north and south extend from ground level to above cornice line, forming decorative caps. A decorative stone cap also appears in the center of the cornice line, with stone plaques on either side bearing the date "1901" and the names "J.C. Columbia" and "C.E. Vogles."

Historic Endicott Building - 1900, Block 33, lot 7. Two story stone building. First floor altered with entry, center, and display windows all shaded by awning. Clerestory boarded over, but rock faced coursed ashlar finish visible on second story. North window is an arch with a relieving round arch and a stone sill; southern window is a large bay window. Stone in a checkerboard pattern appears between windows, and a smooth stringcourse extends across the facade below the entablature. A

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currilinear cornice line is embellished with a plaque bearing the date, "1900," and the name "Endicott."

Historic Long's Theatre - ca. 1920, Block 33, lot 8. Two story stone building, now an antique shop with stucco facade painted turquoise in the early 1980's. West end of building is brick rather than stone. First floor was altered with recessed entry and display windows, with mosaic tile entry and street level facade. An awning shades entry, and clerestory is boarded over. Second story displays two pairs of double-hung sash-type windows and a plain stone cornice line. A stone pilaster extends from ground level to cornice line on south corner.

Historic Farmer's National Bank - ca. 1907, Block 33, lot 9. Two story stone building with four Ionic pillars of steel, covered with a sand stone finish, and resting on stone pedestals. Recessed first floor facade behind three semi-elliptically arched entryways. Second story has three metal casement type bays. The entablature consists of architrave multiple fascias, frieze imprinted with "Farmer's National Bank," dentils, and projecting cornice. Originally, the building also had a large decorative pediment designed to give the entry the look of a pavillion. South side of building displays rockfaced coursed ashlar finish, with five bays on lower story, four on upper story. All have continuous stone sills and heads.

McCleary - Hutton Insurance Agency - ca. 1920, Block 33, lots A, B, and part of C. Two story red brick building. First floor altered with metal casement-type windows and entry, and new street level facade. Clerestory is also covered. Second story has two metal casement-type windows on the south and four double-hung sash type windows on the north. Finish is highlighted by the use of darker, textured or rubbed bricks for corner pilasters and center (offset slightly, left) pilaster, which extend from ground level through central beltcourse of same material, to architrave beltcourse of rubbed brick, cornice is plain.

Endsley's Do-Nuts - date unknown, prob. ca. 1925, Block 33, part of lot C. Two story gold brick building illustrative of the influence of the Art Deco style. First floor entry and display windows, all shaded by small awning, are metal casement type. Mosaic tiles are used for street level facade and entry. The building is given a polychromatic appearance by the use of a red brick beltcourse separating the stories, and other red brick trim outlining the shape of the structure, both horizontally and vertically. The second story has five metal casement type bays, three of them side by side in the center. The pilaster on the north joins the building to the structure to the north and is wider than the pilaster on the south. The use of two decorative pilaster strips extending from below the entablature to above the cornice line contribute to the stepped appearance of the cornice. The use of glazed tile in the entablature also contributes to the polychromatic effect. Although the building does not specifically conform to the Plains Commercial and Romanesque architecture of the district, because of own attractive style, it compliments the

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area as mute illustration of the transition in architectural techniques.

Historic W. S. Brown Building - 1899, Block 33, lots D, E. Two story stone building now used by Chelsea Fair Antiques. First floor altered by the use of modified bay windows on the corners, joined by a centrally set back facade. Main entry, offset left, is metal casement type, and is separated from two other entry ways by display windows. Painted wooden paneling surrounds the openings and covers the clerestory. Rock faced coursed ashlar finish is visible below the continuous stone sill, which extends across the facade below four arched windows with relieving round arches. Between bays and below a stringcourse topping the bays, a checkerboard pattern of stonework is used. The frieze is embellished with decorative stonework and the cornice is stepped, topped with the central plaque bearing the name "W. S. Brown." The pilaster on the north, and the strips on the entablature all extend beyond the cornice line to form peaked knobs.

Historic 1st National Bank Building - ca. 1900, Block 33, lot F. This two story stone structure fronts both Main and Seventh street. On Main Street, the architecture has a Roman Classic look with the corner recessed entry, a simple square bay, and an unused wooden entry all behind arches framed by simple columns. A full entablature rests on the capitals. The two second story bays, now boarded over, have triangular pedimented window hoods. The frieze is simple, but a plaque bearing the title "1st National Bank," and framed by stone scrolls embellishes the cornice line. Pilasters extend on the corners from the first story entablature to above the cornice line. The Seventh Street front continues the classic look only around the corner, to complete the first story entry with entablature. Four small arched bays have arched window moldings with keystones. At the far west end, another unused entry echoes the classic architecture, with the columns and the full entablature; over this entry, there is no second story. The four bays in the existing second story all have triangular window hoods. A pilaster extends on the second story corner at the west end to above the cornice line.

Historic Barnes Building - 1902, Block 33, lot 12. Two story stone building now used as a dental clinic. First story altered with metal casement-type entries, offset left, and far right, and shaded by a metal awning. A red stone facade has replaced the original on the first story. The second story has the original rock-faced coursed ashlar finish and has two arched bays framed by small Roman Doric columns and relieving round arches. A stone stringcourse below the architrave and some checkerboard stonework embellishes the entablature. The date "1902" appears centered above this stringcourse. The pilaster on the east extends from ground level to above the cornice line, forming a slender cap on top of capital. A stone plaque with the name "Barnes" is centered on the cornice line.

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Clip 'N' Curl - ca. 1902, Block 33, lot 16. Two story stone building, with decorative pressed metal facade still intact in many places. Building does, however, need some restoration. Recessed center entryway and display windows on first floor are framed by pilaster strips covered with the pressed metal, painted brown and in some places, white. These metal fronts are labelled with the name "Mesker Bros. Front Builders" of "St. Louis, Mo." The second story had three tall double hung sash-type windows framed by modified Corinthian columns on decorative pedestals. On either side of the three bays, metal panels are embellished with scrollwork. Five decorative fanlights appear on the panel above the bays. Between these and the decorative shells on the frieze is a row of squares stamped with the Fleur-de-lis. The cornice line is unadorned.

Vacant Building - ca. 1895, Block 33, lot 17. Two story stone building with the pressed metal facade on the second story, and a wooden facade on the first story, painted white. Recessed center entry is flanked by display windows. Clerestory is covered and street level facade is brick. The second story has three double hung sash-type windows framed by modified Corinthian columns on decorative pedestals. On either side of the three bays, metal panels are embellished with scrollwork. Five decorative fanlights appear on the panel above the bays. The fleur-de-lis pattern is not as visible as the building to the east, and the shells in the frieze are also less clear. The projecting cornice line embellishes the entablature.

Newkirk Electronics - ca. 1903, Block 33, lot 18. Two story stone building with recessed center entry framed by pilaster strips covered with pressed metal. Unused entry with clerestory, far left, is framed in a similar way. Remaining clerestory covered with wood and street level facade is brick. A full projecting entablature with decorative frieze serves as the continuous sill below two pairs of double-hung sash-type windows; all of second story displays pressed metal facade. Modified Roman Doric columns frame the bays and appear at the east and west ends of the structure. They stand on simple square pedestals visible in the sill and have simple capitals, but the lower third of each column shows a plant winding up from a vase. The continuous wide head is unadorned. The panel above the head depicts continuous scrollwork. The projecting entablature is embellished with a shell and four-petal flower pattern on the frieze, and an architrave cornice.

Historic Park Hotel - ca. 1903, Block 33, lots 20, 21. Two story structure now used by the American Legion, described in the Sanborn Maps as stone with a brick facade. A rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is visible on the west corner of the raised basement, and a stone stringcourse extends across the front facade. A sandstone facade is visible on the first story at the east end of the building. Red brick is visible everywhere else. A street level entry at the east end is flanked by white pilaster strips. Three other entries across the front are all raised above the basement; a stone porch spans all of lot 21 and part of lot 20. Three large bays in the front

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appear above smooth stone sills and below a continuous smooth stone head. A white wooden stringcourse separates the first story from the second. Nine rectangular bays of varying sizes are spaced across the second story, above individual smooth stone sills and below a stone head that continues from the far east corner to the north end of the west facade. Machicolated brick appears above the bays, and some stepped brick squares embellish the frieze. The cornice comprises a single layer of brick topped with stone. Decorative brick pilasters in the corners of the entablature extend above the cornice line, as does a centered curvilinear brick plaque with the name "Park Hotel" inset in stone. The west cornice line is embellished with additional pilaster strips.

Although none of the buildings in the Central Business District are serious detractors, some do not contribute historically or architecturally to the cohesiveness of the district.

Masonic Temple - ca. 1930, Block 39, lots 25, 26. Two story building with a red brick facade now used as the Newkirk Cafe. Original entry, center, framed by massive stone pilaster strips on stone bases. Entry to cafe, offset right, and display windows across front are metal casement-type, shaded by heavy wooden shingle awning. Three large second-story rectangular bays, now covered with corrugated metal, rest on a continuous stone sill and have segmented brick heads. A brick attic story rises above a stone entablature with unadorned frieze and projecting cornice. A stone placque with "Masonic Temple" is centered in the attic story.

Sooner Federal Savings - date unknown, Block 39, lot 27. Red brick structure built after the Masonic Lodge and limited to one story because of second story windows on the north side of the lodge. Entry, offset left, is surrounded by heavy window cubes. A metal casement-type display window is above light colored tiles. Decorative curvilinear hashing imitative of clay tile adorns the entablature. Brick pilasters extend from ground level to above cornice line, forming decorative stone caps.

Eastman National Bank - ca. 1901, Block 39, lots 29, 30, 31, 32. Originally, two-story buildings with stone faced coursed ashlar finish lots 30, 31 and 32. The corner structure was topped with a large cupola on the bevelled corner. In 1954, the upper story was removed, distorting the original design of the structure. The first story still has arched entry in projecting bevelled corner, with a relieving round arch and framed by marble modified Corinthian columns. Windows are all metal casement type with flat corrugated metal awnings; original stone relieving arches are visible on the front and the north side. A smooth stone stringcourse extends around front and side.

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Also in 1954, the bank expanded into the building on lot 30. Originally a two-story stone building with distinctive modified oriel windows on the second story, the exterior was remodelled in the 1970's. The bank also expanded into the structure on lot 29. Built of brick in the 1930's, its recessed entry, offset left, and windows are set above a ceramic tile street level facade and entryway, and below a metal awning. The clerestory is covered. The second story facade is of gold brick flecked with dark color. A stone stringcourse connects the stone sills below five metal casement-type bays. A continuous stone head spans the width of the building. The entablature is unadorned.

Albright Title and Trust - ca. 1903, Block 34, only lots 9, 10. This northern part of the business was originally a two story stone building, but it has been completely altered. Entryway is a deeply recessed porch area, with the double metal casement-type doors on a south wall. A large display window is visible from Main Street looking east. A street level brick facade covers the original stone. A wide piece of white corrugated metal covers the clerestory. The second story has been removed, and the cornice line is of unadorned stone. White pilaster strips on either side of the entryway and at the north end extend from ground level only to corrugated metal.

V.F.W. - ca. 1920, Block 34, lot 21. Originally a one story stone building with a stucco facade, the street level facade is now sandstone. Entry, offset right, and metal casement-type windows are shaded by a shingle awning. Above awning, facade is white stucco. Entablature is unadorned.

Newkirk Herald Journal - ca. 1930, Block 33, lot 6. One story building with a tan stucco finish. Entry, offset left, and display windows are metal casement-type. Clerestory and ground level over to stucco pilaster strips are corrugated metal. Cornice line is plain, although two rectangular setbacks appear below entablature.

Simon's Pharmacy - ca. 1895, Block 33, lot 13. Originally a two story stone building, the facade has been completely altered. Entries, offset right and far left, and display windows are all metal casement-types, and all are framed with brick pilaster strips. A curvilinear metal awning extends across front to corner brick pilaster strips. Facade covering clerestory is stucco. Second story has three bays with a continuous head and three separate metal awnings. Facade above and below head is corrugated metal with a stucco belt course below, stucco pilaster strips and a stucco frieze. Cornice line is unadorned.

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Crestview Cleaners and Newkirk Beauty Salon - ca. 1930, Block 33, lot 15. As of 1920, lot 15 was vacant, but a building stood in lot 14, vacant at this time. The one story gold brick structure has two center entries and two display windows, all metal casement-type. The clerestory has been covered. A segmented brick stringcourse appears above the clerestory. A decorative brick rectangle, framed with segmented brick appears below the stepped, segmented brick cornice line. Brick pilasters extend from ground level to the second step of the cornice line. Each pilaster has a dark brick diamond near the top.

Teentown - ca. 1903, Block 33, lot 19. An original stone building, two story at the front and one story at the back. Center entry and side windows are all recessed. The rock-faced coursed ashlar finish is still intact on the first story. Although the second story facade probably had the decorative pressed metal facade apparent on the structures to the east, it has been replaced with an intrusive facade of horizontal metal strips. The smooth stone pilaster on the west extends from ground level to above the plain cornice line.



# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 1 acre

Quadrangle name Newkirk, OK - KS

Quadrangle scale 1:24000 7.5 min.

UTM References

A	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>51710</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>51410</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>51710</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>21510</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>41810</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>21510</u>
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D	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>41810</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>31810</u>
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E	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>31810</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>31810</u>
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F	<u>114</u>	<u>6713</u> <u>31810</u>	<u>410</u> <u>815</u> <u>51410</u>
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G	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>
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H	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>	<u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u> <u>  </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauri Croft Supervised by Dr. Mary Ann Anders

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature C. M. Matcalf 1-17-84

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Entered in the National Register

[Signature]  
Keeper of the National Register

date 2/23/84

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1894-1930 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Newkirk Central Business District is significant for its role in the settlement of Newkirk as the federally designated county seat of Kay County and as the main market center for the area farm population. It is also significant for its unique and unified architectural character which has remained almost entirely unchanged from the structures' period of primary significance, 1894-1930.

Originally part of the Cherokee Strip opened for settlement in the Land Run of September 16, 1893, the town was called the "Gate City of Oklahoma." Settlers flooded across the Kansas border to file claims for lots in the Central Business District, attractive to merchants because of Newkirk's designation as the county seat of new "K" county and because of its proximity to the existing Santa Fe railroad and because the CBD was a potential mercantile center for area homesteaders. A prosperous "tent city" typical in Land Run towns, sprang up in the central business district overnight to provide goods and services to settlers passing through town on the way to claim lots in "The Banner Wheat Country."

Frame structures soon sprang up to house some twenty-five saloons, several blacksmith shops, restaurants, livery stables, real estate and law firms, and a rowdy dance hall. At least four hotels were part of early Newkirk, as were several banking institutions. Early in the 1890's, a local quarry began supplying the stone that was used on a few of the earliest permanent central business district buildings. After a fire in 1901 completely destroyed the two story frame establishments on the East side of Main between Sixth and Seventh, most buildings constructed after that year were of the local stone, or occasionally or brick.

Two factors contributed to the early and continued prosperity of the Newkirk central business district. Even before the area was opened to white settlement, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior designated the townsite as a county seat. Because the role as county seat guaranteed a constant stream of business for downtown merchants as area residents conducted business district lots adjacent to the property platted as the public square. The location of the county seat was contested by two other county towns, Blackwell and Ponca City, after the original frame courthouse burned in 1897. Balloting for the honor took place in 1908, and following four more years of contention, Newkirk again was declared the legal county seat, insuring prosperity for the central business district stemming from the constant flow of residents from all over the county into the downtown.

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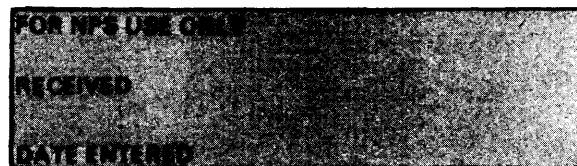
The second factor crucial to the establishment and growth of a thriving central business district in Newkirk was the proximity of the Sante Fe railroad. A majority of early settlers recognized that nay Land Run town, settled so quickly with such large numbers of people, had to have ready access to the rails in order to receive essential materials. Desiring the railroad to establish a new depot, they renamed their town "Sant Fe." When the railroad refused to accept that name, the settlers opted for "Newkirk," the new depot to replace the old Cherokee Strip hay station of Kirk. As wheat became a principal crop in the county, followed by corn, oats, and alfalfa, farmers relied on the railroad to ship the crops and insure them the sales that enabled them to patronize the central business district.

The local residents and an active historic society have carefully preserved the central business district. The structures display an unusual degree of architectural uniformity, primarily Romanesque in design with consistent rock-faced coursed ashlar finishes. Arched bays with reliving round arches highlight second story facades, and many are further accented with a decorative stone checkerboard pattern surrounding the arches. Entablatures are simple, with stone cornice lines punctuated by pilasters marking the division of business. Friezes are plain, except for the dates and names of builders owners which convey a unique sense of historic cohesiveness. Another highlight in the district is the preservation of decorative pressed metal facades used on several structures on Seventh Street. Intrusions are few, and not serious. Those structures built in the late 1920's and early 1930's are simple and unobtrusive. Remodeling has affected very few buildings and has usually been tastefully done. Restoration is currently underway on one unique classical structure originally a bank, to be preserved as a dinner theatre.

The structures in the Newkirk Central District are attractively maintained, and an active historic society has promoted an appreciation for the town's past and an awareness of its future. The few buildings which are vacant are at the north end of the district, furthest from the public square. In spite of easily accessible larger urban centers, the businesses in downtown Newkirk continue to thrive.

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Newkirk and Kay County Diamond Jubilee. Marijane Boone, ed., 1968.

Sanborn - Perris Map Company, Ltd. (in later years known only as Sanborn Map Company). "Newkirk, Oklahoma Territory," October, 1894; October, 1898; August, 1901; July, 1903; April, 1907; February, 1913; January, 1920.

Interviews:

Karen Dye, Newkirk, May 6, 1983

Marion T. Rigdon, Newkirk, May 6, 1983

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Begin at the northeast corner of Block 34, Lot 23. Proceed due south for 400', to the southeast corner of Block 34, Lot 8; continue south crossing 80' of roadway known as Seventh Street, and continue south from the northeast corner of Block 39, Lot 32 for 400' to the southeast corner of Block 39, Lot 17. Turn due west and proceed 150' to the southwest corner of Block 39, Lot 17. Turn due north and proceed 400' to the northwest corner of Block 39, Lot 32. Turn due west and proceed across 110' of roadway known locally as Main Street. Upon reaching the northeast corner of Block 40, turn due north and proceed across 80' of roadway known as Seventh Street. Upon reaching the southeast corner of Block 33, Lot F, turn due west, and proceed 320' to the southwest corner of Block 33, lot 21. Turn due north and proceed 150' to the northwest corner of Block 33, lot 21, and continue north for 20' across the alley to the southwest corner of Block 33, lot 22. Turn due east and proceed 150' to the southeast corner of Block 33, lot 22. Turn due north and proceed 230' to the northeast corner of Block 33, lot 30. Turn due east and proceed for 20' across the alley to the northwest corner of Block 33, lot 1. Continue east for 150' to the northeast corner of Block 33, lot 1. Continue east across 110' of roadway known as Main Street to the northwest corner of Block 34, lot 23, and continue east for 150' to the point of beginning.

These boundaries have been chosen to preserve the historic and the architectural integrity of the district. Certain structures, the historic Haynes Block, the public library and the historic Kay and Kaw Mercantile Co., Inc., contribute their unique characters to Newkirk but they have not been included within these boundaries because they do not blend visually with the generally cohesive central business district.

NEWKIRK, OKLAHOMA  
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

