

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

658

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones, Charles G., Farmstead

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 12601 N.E. 108th Street not for publication N/A
city or town Jones vicinity N/A
state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109
zip code 73049

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official

4-26-01
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.

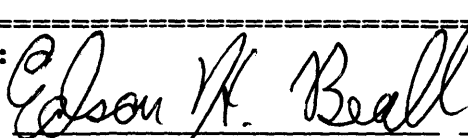
determined eligible for the
National Register

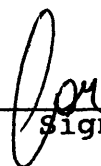
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

 6/14/01



Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Processing</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>WORK IN PROGRESS</u>	Sub: _____
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof ASPHALT
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
ASBESTOS
other _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1900-1911

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

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Jones, Charles G.

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 8.25 MOL

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>14</u>	<u>653300</u>	<u>3938670</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>653040</u>	<u>3938530</u>
2	<u>14</u>	<u>653300</u>	<u>3938530</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>653040</u>	<u>3938680</u>

N/A See continuation sheet.

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

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

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

name/title Randall E. McMillin

organization N/A date 2/19/2001

street & number 6404 N. Santa Fe telephone (405) 842-3379

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73116
=====

Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Jones, Charles G., Farmstead
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

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Property Owner
=====

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

name Jack and Winona Brooks

street & number 6404 N. Santa Fe telephone (405) 842-3379

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73116

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Jones, Charles G., Farmstead
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SUMMARY

The Charles G. Jones Farmstead is located within the town limits of Jones, Oklahoma, in a lightly populated rural setting. The surrounding farm and pasture land is composed of 320 total acres, of which approximately 200 acres is under cultivation. The farmstead operation area encompasses 8.25 acres, more or less, and includes a farmhouse dating to c. 1900, a summer kitchen, a storm shelter, a windmill, a water tank, two silos, a barn, a corn drying kiln, and a hay barn. A hog barn, a horse barn and a small shed were destroyed in a grass fire in the 1970s. The haybarn is of recent vintage and is considered noncontributing. The house has been empty for a number of years and has suffered some damage to neglect and vandalism. It is being rehabilitated by the current owners; non-historic additions and the asbestos shingle siding are being removed, exposing the original wood lap siding. The farmstead and the house still retain a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and design.

DESCRIPTION

The Jones Farmstead follows the planning concepts common at the time for placing structures in relationship to function. Living areas and livestock areas were located according to the prevailing winds. The barns and outbuildings of the Jones farmstead show this pattern. Living and work areas are clustered upwind of the animal barns. (fig. 1) This area is known for its prevailing southwesterly winds during the spring and summer months and this plan would distribute noise and odors away from the house.

Resource #1:

Charles G. Jones House. Ca. 1900 (Photo# 1 & 2)

The house is the primary building of the Charles G. Jones Farmstead. It is a T-plan I-house with a three bay facade. The entry is centered and features a transom. It is flanked by large, 1/1 windows with simple drip molds and 4" surrounds. The second floor has three 1/1 windows. A wide frieze board interrupts the lintels. The gable ends feature a single 1/1 on each floor. The south gable end's first floor window is larger than the others, being the feature window of the house.

The roof is side-gabled, with full, pent, returns. The brick chimney is offset

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on the rear ell, and the entire roof has new asphalt shingles. It once had wood shingles. The foundation is brick, fired in Chandler, and stamped "Chandler, O.T." A full width porch with flat roof spans the facade. The porch has four Tuscan columns.

Changes include the addition of asbestos shingle siding, an aluminum screen door, and a shed roof addition on the south side of the ell (since removed). Interior materials are intact with minor modifications when plumbing and wiring updated.

Resource #2:

Summer Kitchen. Ca. 1900 (Photo #3 & 4)

This small board and batten building served a number of functions. It acted as a summer kitchen, a root cellar, and as a wood shed. The wood shed section on the rear has been removed. The building features a gabled roof that cantilevers over the entrance, original wood shingles, a brick chimney and a brick foundation. The building stands just to the north of the main house.

Resource #3:

Storm Shelter. Ca. 1910

Located to the northwest of the house, this simple structure consists of a concrete, barrel arch roof protruding slightly above grade. A wooden door allows access to the shelter. It has poured concrete walls and floor.

Resource #4:

Water Tank. Ca. 1905 (Photo #4 & 5)

Located northwest of the summer kitchen. This cylindrical structure is constructed of interlocking, curved clay tile. A wooden door is on the south side, giving access to the area below the holding tank. It is approximately 25' in height, the upper 18' being the holding tank.

Resource #5:

Windmill, Ca. 1905 (Photo #1)

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Located east of the summer kitchen and north of the house, the 40' tall windmill tower still retains the pipes and pump it used to fill the water tank and provide water to the house. The fan and tail have been removed.

Resource #6

Corn Drying Kiln, Ca. 1910 (Photo #6)

The corn drying kiln is a cylindrical, riveted steel plate object used to dry green corn. It features a tall, metal flue centered in the flat top and an opening in one side for loading and unloading corn. It is located in the pasture north of the farmhouse, north of the former location of two burned barns.

Resource #7

Barn, Ca. 1910 (Photo #7 & 8)

The barn is located approximately 550' feet west of the corn drying kiln. It is constructed of clay tile on the side walls, and corrugated metal over wood on the gable ends. The roof is also sheathed in metal. The interior supports are untrimmed tree trunks and the rafters and purlins are also roughly finished logs. It measures 60' X 75'. The attached corral is made up of auto and truck body frames welded together. ID plates on some of the parts indicate models from the 1920s.

Resources # 8 & 9

Silos, Ca. 1910 (Photo #7 & 8)

Located north of the barn are two clay tile silos. They are made of the same curved tile as the watertank.

Resource #10 (Noncontributing)

Hay Barn, Ca. 1980 (Photo #9)

A new, low pitch gabled building constructed of a metal framework and metal roofing. Used to store hay bales. Noncontributing due to age.

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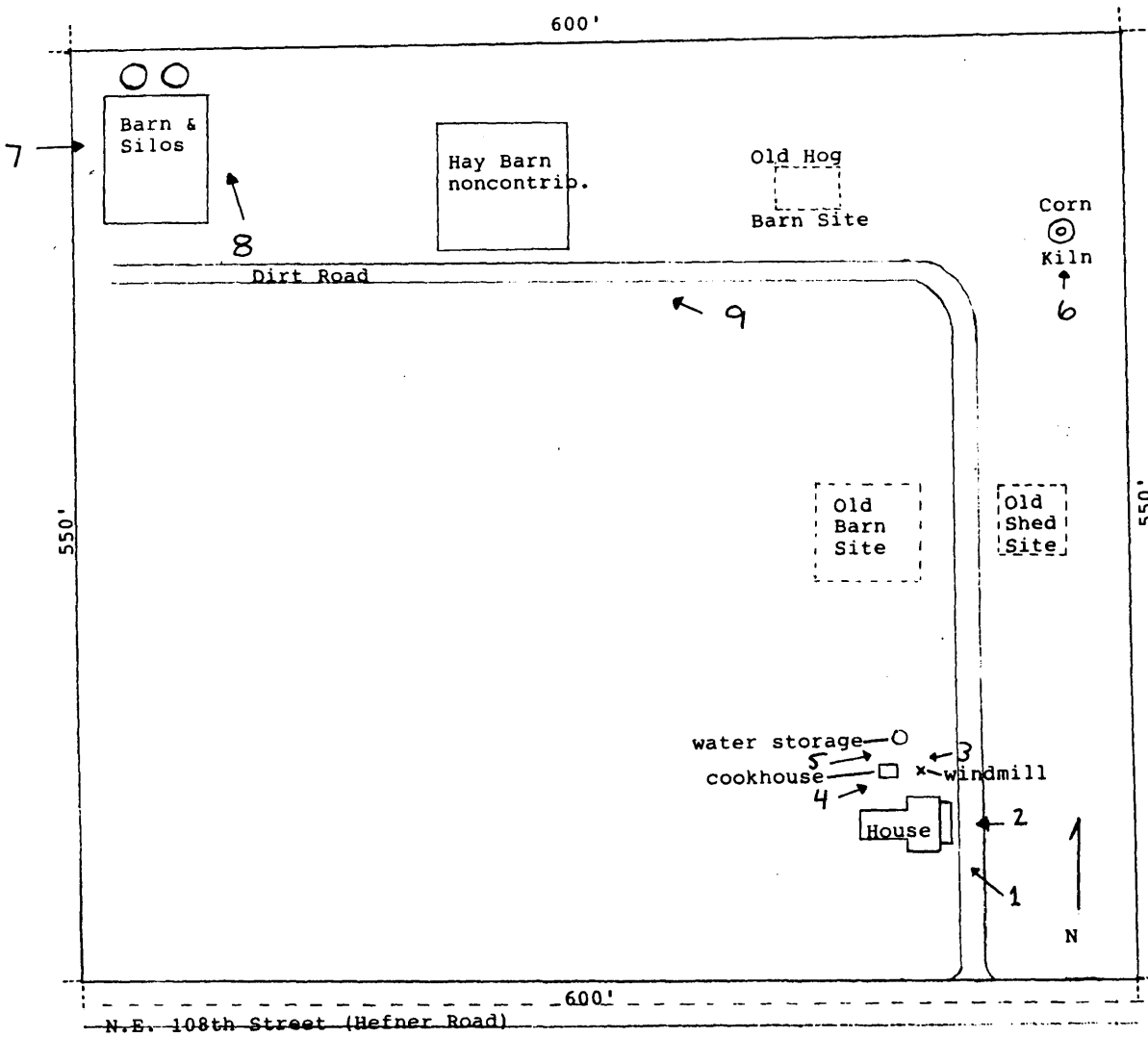
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Figure 1

CHARLES G. "GRISTMILL" JONES FARMSTEAD
12601 N.E. 108th Street
Jones, Oklahoma
Oklahoma County



1"=approx.108'

Photo Key

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The Charles G. Jones Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, for its association with the life of Charles G. Jones. Jones was an influential businessman, politician, and community planner in Oklahoma during the end of the Territorial period and the first years of statehood. This farmstead was the primary residence of Jones during the period between 1900, when he purchased the property, and his death in 1911. As there are no other extant resources identified with Jones and as his primary residence during this period, the Charles G. Jones Farmstead is eligible for the National Register. The Farmstead has seen minor changes in materials and use since 1911, primarily the additions and subtractions of out buildings and the ravages of time inherent in an abandoned farmstead. The current owners are intent upon restoring the house to its original appearance. The Charles G. Jones Farmstead retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, feeling, association, and workmanship.

CHARLES G. JONES -- Political and Settlement Significance

Charles G. Jones was born in rural Illinois in 1856. Learning the agricultural trades on his father's farm, Jones began his own stock business at the age of 13, shipping stock from his father's farm to markets in Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. His success at an early age brought him some local notoriety. He dabbled in local politics, serving as county supervisor in Cumberland County, Illinois. As he matured, he struck out on his own and started a small milling business in Greenup, Illinois.(1)

The lure of land and new opportunity caused Jones to close his Greenup Mill and head to the new Oklahoma territory. In January, 1890, he settled in Oklahoma City, and proceeded to build the first flour mill in the territory. Steam operated, it had a capacity of 440 barrels.(2)

Jones was good at his craft. He entered his wheat and his flour in the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 and took the first premium in both categories. The wheat was grown on land northeast of Oklahoma City, in an area called Nine Mile Flat, and the flour was produced in his mill. The acclaim that Jones won in Chicago, pitted against wheat and flour from all corners of the world, undoubtedly brought attention to the Oklahoma Territory as a wheat producing locale.(3)

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Charles G. Jones did not put all of his endeavors into his milling business. He soon recognized the importance of railroads to the newly opened territory. In late 1894, Jones turned his attention to the organization of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company. He had a vision of constructing a line from Sapulpa, I.T. to Oklahoma City. As president of this company, he went into debt to see the line constructed and then incorporated into the Frisco line.

As president of the railroad company, Jones had a lot of say in where that first line went. Two towns along the route were platted by him. He helped to stave off his debt by selling lots in what became the towns of Luther (named for his son) and Jones (originally named Glaze, but changed to honor him).(4)

After the successful incorporation of Jones' Sapulpa line into the Frisco system, he turned his eyes to other rail projects. Included among his endeavors was a belt line around Oklahoma City, and a line from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas. Jones again made a small fortune in townsite plats along the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad. Included among these was Mustang, now a suburb of Oklahoma City. Jones filed the plat for the townsite in 1901 and soon established the Mustang State Bank.(5)

Charles G. Jones was a successful businessman in Oklahoma City; he became a successful railroad man and town developer after his mill burned. He purchased a farm in northeast Oklahoma County, near the town that bore his name, and proved to be a successful farmer and rancher as well. His farmstead was where he personally worked the soil, keeping his thoughts grounded in the needs of the common man even as he made a fortune in the railroad business and turned his thoughts to political office.

Jones had begun his political career in Illinois where he had been a county supervisor. Soon after coming to the Oklahoma Territory, he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature on the Republican ticket. He represented Oklahoma County in that session and was elected for a second term in 1891, serving as speaker of the house, where "(H)e championed the bill for the location of the capital at Oklahoma City..."(6)

Jones was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison to chair the townsite board for the territory, a position he held for the next two years. After getting his rail line from Sapulpa to Oklahoma City underway, Jones ran for and was elected mayor of Oklahoma City in 1896.

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Jones was again elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1898, serving on the railroad committee. In 1901, he was again elected mayor of Oklahoma City. He became the chairman of the Single Statehood Committee, dedicated to the idea of unifying the Indian and Oklahoma Territories into a single state. Prevailing wisdom at the time seemed to favor creation of two, separate states. Under the influence of Jones and his committee, the Twin Territories were admitted into the Union as a single state, Oklahoma, in 1907.(7)

Jones served in the first two State Legislatures. Ever interested in transportation, he drafted Oklahoma's first paving law, which was instrumental in turning Oklahoma City into a modern city with miles of paved streets. Also in 1907, he championed the creation of the Oklahoma State Fair. Realizing the importance of such events in the marketing of agricultural and manufacturing products, Jones used money out of his own pocket to get the first fair off the ground. He was elected the first president of the Oklahoma State Fair Association.(8)

In 1910, Jones ran for the office of Governor of Oklahoma, a post eventually won by Democrat Lee Cruce. Jones returned to local politics, running for mayor again when he passed away in 1911.

From January 1900 until his death in 1911, Charles G. Jones owned and farmed property in northeast Oklahoma County. During this time, Jones presided over the construction of a rail line from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas, and platted and developed towns along the route. He served as Mayor of Oklahoma City, served in both the Territorial and State legislatures, founded the Oklahoma State Fair Association, and made an unsuccessful run for governor.

Charles Gasham Jones was not an educated man, but he was the type of pioneer that made the Oklahoma Territory a success story. He was industrious and forward-thinking. He helped to lay the foundations for the success of the new state at all levels, by platting and investing in small towns, by championing Oklahoma City as the capital of the territory and state, and by helping to create the infrastructure that allowed the rapid economic expansion that lay ahead. The Charles G. Jones Farmstead is the only extant property associated with Jones, and was his residence during the latter half of his tenure in Oklahoma, a period when he was instrumental in shaping the future of the territory and state. As the property best associated with Charles G. Jones, the Charles G. Jones Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

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NOTES

- 1) Portrait and Biographical Record of Oklahoma, p. 1261
- 2) Ibid., p. 1261
- 3) Ibid. and "C.G. Jones, State Builder," in *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*, Vol X, January 1910, pp. 83-87.
- 4) " 'Gristmill' Linked Jones, Luther From Inception," in *Pride and Progress*, February, 1993, page 4.
- 5) McCormack, Roma, "The History of Mustang," at www.mustangchamber.com/history.html.
- 6) Portrait and Biographical, p. 1262.
- 7) "C. G. Jones, State Builder," p. 86.
- 8) Sturm, O. P., "Pen Picture of Charles Gasham Jones," *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*, Vol. XII, May 1911, pp. 19-20.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Carney, George. "Development of a Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region #2: 1893-1900." State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1986.
- Halsted, Byron D. Barns, Sheds, and Outbuildings. 1881; Reprint, Brattleboro, VT: S. Greene Press, 1977.
- Mertens, W. H. "Oklahoma Territory's First Legislature." *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*. Volume V, January 1908.
- Oklahoma County News, Pride in Progress Edition*, January 1993.
- Patent Record, 23 April 1892 & 11 September 1896. General Land Office of the United States.
- Portrait and Biographical Records of Oklahoma. 1900.
- Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*. Volume X, August 1910.
- Sturm's Wide West & Oklahoma Magazine*. Volume XII, May 1911.
- Wilson, John S. "We've Got Thousands of These! What Makes a Historical Farmstead Significant?" *Historic Archeology*, Volume 24, 1990.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A parcel of land of approximately 8.5 acres located at the SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4 and the SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 21, T13N, R1W. (See map below)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains the buildings and associated resources that historically comprised the Charles G. Jones Farmstead.

