

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **AUG 13 1986**

date entered

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

1. Name

historic PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet

N/A not for publication

city, town Pawhuska

N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma

code 40

county Osage

code 113

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

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP (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

Osage County Courthouse, West 6th St. and Grand View Ave.

city, town

Pawhuska

state Oklahoma 74056

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pawhuska Comprehensive Survey
(Additional surveys listed on Conti- has this property been determined eligible? yes no
uation Sheets)

date federal state county local

depository for survey records 1)Pawhuska City Hall, 118 W. Main St., Pawhuska, OK 74056
2)Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, 2100 Lincoln Blvd.,
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pawhuska Historic Downtown District consists of 101 buildings and structures constructed from 1906 to 1930. The district is composed primarily of two and three story brick and stone masonry buildings with several four and five story buildings also included. The types and uses of the buildings within the Pawhuska Downtown Historic district cover a wide range of retail, service, and banking institutions as well as residential and business rental space.

The district is located along the sides of a triangle formed by Main Street, Ki-he-kah Avenue, and Osage Avenue. The district sets near the center of the City of Pawhuska with the Osage Agency to the west. Residential, cultural, and discontiguous areas of commercial buildings set on the three remaining sides.

The buildings and structures within the district cover a wide range of architectural styles common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and reflect the influence of several of the late Romantic and Victorian styles. In addition to the more recognizable styles, a number of vernacular buildings are interspersed throughout the district area. A common linkage to the buildings in the district is the use of masonry; high quality brick, mostly supplied by the Pawhuska Vitrified Brick and Tile Company and good quality sandstone and yellow Cherokee limestone available from local quarries.

Of the 101 buildings and structures within the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District, eighty-nine contribute to the significant period and theme of the district with only 13 non-contributing buildings and structures. With little exception, the contributing buildings and structures have retained a high degree of historic integrity. Of the 13 non-contributing buildings and structures, several fail to contribute only due to obscurity of historic appearance by non-historic storefronts or additions. The overall district is very compact, contiguous, and relative to the theme and period of significance as stated.

Some representative and significant buildings contributing to the character of the district follow. NOTE: The numbers are keyed to the map of the district. For the sake of consistency, building names are the known historic names.

Refer to the Continuation Sheets for individual descriptions.

<u>Contributing Resources</u>	<u>Resource type</u>
<u>No. of resources</u>	
Eighty- (86)	Buildings
six	
Three (3)	Structures
 <u>Non-Contributing Resources</u>	
<u>No. of Resources</u>	<u>Resource Type</u>
Thirteen (13)	Buildings

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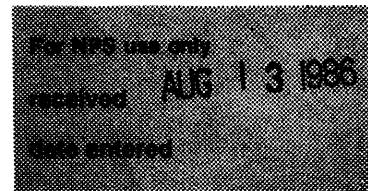
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Pawhuska Downtown

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number #2

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The location of the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District is as follows:

West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue from Eighth Street to Main Street (including the Seventh Street Staircase and the Sixth Street Staircase);

East side Ki-he-kah Avenue and Osage Avenue from Seventh Street to Main Street (including the Triangle Building);

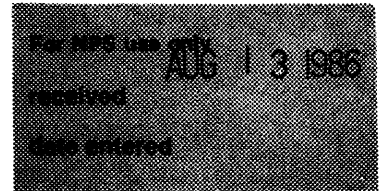
North side of Main Street from Grand View Avenue to Leahy Avenue;

South side of Main Street from Palmer Avenue to Leahy Avenue;

And the miscellaneous properties that front these streets: north side of East Sixth Street from Ki-he-kah Avenue east to the public alley; the west side of Leahy Avenue from East Main Street north to the public alley; and the west side of Leahy Avenue from Main Street south to the public alley.

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Pawhuska Historic
Downtown District

Continuation sheet

Item number #4

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The following is the OWNERSHIP LIST for the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District:

BLOCK 59

1. Lots 3-9 and part of Lot 10
Hubert and Irma Sweeden
100 East Tenth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
2. Part of Lot 10, Lots 11 and 12, and part of Lots 3-12
Adeline Tayrien
109 West Seventh Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

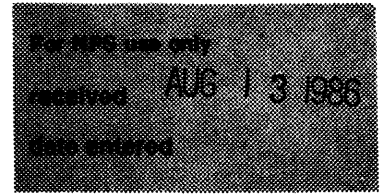
BLOCK 69

3. Lot 16 and part of Lot 17
Anne McCurdy Cunningham
Anne M. Harkins Trust #2638
c/o First National Bank
P.O. Box 2260
Fort Worth, TX 76113
4. Part of Lots 17 and 18
Willis P. Miller
1310 Leahy Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
5. Part of Lots 18 and 19
James E. and Alma R. Hagar
P.O. Box 738
Pawhuska, OK 74056
6. Part of Lot 19 and Lots 20 and 21
John Atterberry
1412 Leahy Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
7. Part of Lots 21 and 22
F. Lewis and Vida Miles
1402 Boundary
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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Pawhuska Downtown
Historic District



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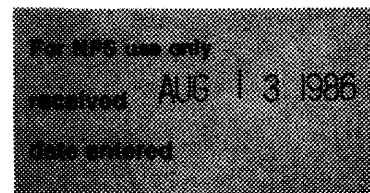
8. Part of Lot 22 and Lot 23
Knights of Pythias
c/o F. Lewis Miles
1402 Boundary
Pawhuska, OK 74056
9. Lot 24
Sally Lawrence Carroll
616 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
10. Lots 25 and 26
Charles E. and Maxine Crawford
220 East Eighth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
11. Lots 27 and 28
Board of County Commissioners
County Commissioners
Pawhuska, OK 74056

BLOCK 70

12. Lot 1
Robert A. and Mary Edgar
1205 East Twelfth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
13. Lots 2 and 3
Ralph B. Brown
P.O. Box 541
Pawhuska, OK 74056
14. Lot 4 and part of Lot 5
Hazel Ann Shoemaker
P.O. Box 177
Pawhuska, OK 74056
15. Part of Lots 5 and 6
Owner same as above
16. Part of Lots 6 and 7
Marjorie Kennedy Wilcox
213 East Twelfth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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Continuation sheet Historic District

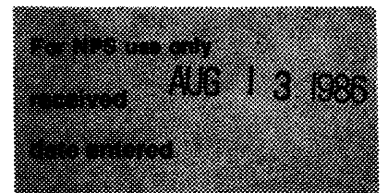
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17. Part of Lots 7 and 8
Edna Mae Olsen and Dorothy Hamilton
623 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
18. Lot 8 and part of Lot 9
Loren L. Peters
1600 Leahy Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
19. Part of Lots 9 and 10
Fred M. and Nelda Wright
619 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, Ok 74056
20. Part of Lots 10 and 11
Fred M. Wright
619 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
21. Part of Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14
Margaret V. McCurdy
c/o K.E. Bearden, Jr.
6100 Camp Bowie
Fort Worth, TX 76116
22. Part of Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14
Estate of E.J. McCurdy
McCurdy Oil Company
2525 Ridgmar Boulevard, Room 300
Fort Worth, TX 76116
23. Part of Lots 14 and 15
Robert A. Edgar
1205 East Twelfth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
24. Part of Lot 15 and Lot 16
Charles D. Tullis
108 West Main Street
Hominy, OK 74035
25. Lots 17 and 18
Pat Sweden
601 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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BLOCK 83

26. Lot 1
Melvin Tolson (Trust)
222 East Fourteenth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

27. Lot 2
Robert S. Berry
c/o Jewel Simmit
250 North Main Street
Fairfax, OK 74637

28. Lot 3 and part of Lot 4
Billy and Sally Carroll
618 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

29. Part of Lots 4 and 5
Henry and Faye Roberts
517 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

30. Part of Lot 5 and Lot 6
Estate of Bertha Duncan
P.O. Box 862
Pawhuska, OK 74056

31. Part of Lot 6, Lot 7, and part of Lot 8
Robert A. and Mary Edgar
1205 East Twelfth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

32. Part of Lot 8
Tolson Agency Company-Partnership
511 Ki-he-kah Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

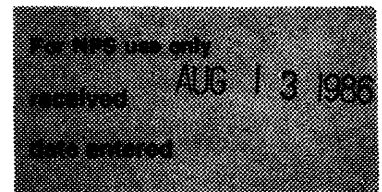
33. Lot 9 and part of Lot 10
Mrs. Ralph S. Tolson
816 Grand View Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

34. Part of Lot 10 and Lots 11, 12, and 13
Charles Stuart
915 Leahy Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056 and

Paul F. Stuart
First National Bank Building
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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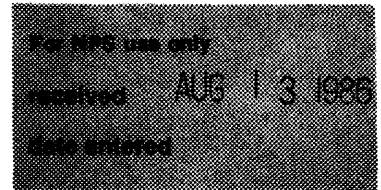
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BLOCK 84 (also referred to as BLOCK 94)

35. Lots 17, 18, and 19
William D. and Rosella Harris
409 East Ninth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
36. Lots 20 and 21
B.P.O. Elks Lodge #2542
628 Tinker Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
37. Lot 22
Bill Conley
5220 North Lewis Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74130
38. Lots 23, 24, and 25
John W. Atterberry
1412 Leahy Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
39. Lots 26, 27, and 28
Michael E. and Vickie Ward (Michael's Photography)
131 East Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
40. Lots 29 and 30
Robert D. Wells
Gas Service Company
139 East Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
41. Part of Lots 31 and 32
A.L. Dawes
P.O. Box 555
Pawhuska, OK 74056
42. Part of Lots 31 and 32
Red Corn Indian Foods
P.O. Box 206
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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43. Part of Lot 33 (Block 84 (94)-Triangle Building)
Frank and Carmelita Childers
422 South Fourteenth Street
Ponca City, OK 74601

44. Part of Lot 33 and Lots 34, 35, and 36
Mercantile Real Estate Company
Standifer Rentals
P.O. Box 1259
Pawhuska, OK 74056

45. Part of Lot 36, Lot 37, and part of Lot 38
Clifford D. and Helen Rogers
115 East Eighteenth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

or

536 South Osage Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056

46. Part of Lot 38 and Lots 39 and 40
Wakon I. Red Corn, Jr.
225 East Eighth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

47. Lots 41 and 42
Thomas B. Carter
P.O. Box 1240
Pawhuska, OK 74056

48. Lots 43 and 44
Board of County Commissioners
County Commissioners
Pawhuska, OK 74056

BLOCK 95

49. Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Margaret A. Wells
501 East First Street
Tulsa, OK 74120

50. Part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Richard L. Eustler
Route 1, Box 265
Foraker, OK 74652

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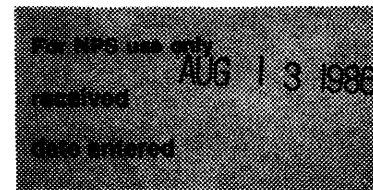
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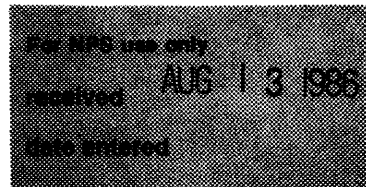
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51. Part of Lot 5 and Lot 6
Wah-Sha-She Lodge #31
Elks Lodge
c/o Phillip Diehl
P.O. Box 1088
Pawhuska, OK 74056
52. Lots 7 and 8
Masonic Lodge
1723 Prudom Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
53. Lots 9 and 10
Truman J. Gaylord
P.O. Box 643
Pawhuska, OK 74056
54. Lot 11
Charles and Marilyn Dorsey
P.O. Box 1641
Pawhuska, OK 74056
55. Lots 11 and 12
Mary and Glenn Eads
Route 1, Box 76
Pawhuska, OK 74056
56. Lot 13
James R. and Glenda Preece
1612 East Tenth Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
57. Lot 14
Marguerite Wood
1720 North Revard Avenue
Pawhuska, OK 74056
58. Lot 15
The Public
59. Lots 16 and 17
William L. Johnson
P.O. Box 86
Pawhuska, OK 74056
60. Lot 18
Dean Schroeder and Preston Landrum
P.O. Box 52
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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61. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23
Diamond B Industries, Incorporated
c/o Lou Brayton
Route 1, Box 78
Wyandotte, OK 74370

BLOCK 96

62. Lot 1
First National Bank of Oklahoma
100 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
63. Part of Lot 2
Irby Drug of Pawhuska
104 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
64. Part of Lot 2 and Lot 3
Hazel Ann Shoemaker
106 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
65. Lots 4 and 5 and part of Lot 6
City of Pawhuska
118 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
66. Part of Lot 6
Chamber of Commerce
114 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
67. Lots 7, 8, and 9
City of Pawhuska
118 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056
68. Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14
City of Pawhuska
118 West Main Street
Pawhuska, OK 74056

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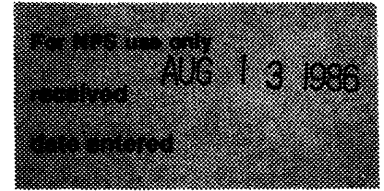
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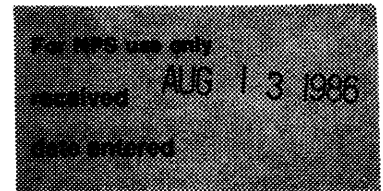


Additional Existing Surveys that include Sites in Pawhuska, Oklahoma:

1. Oklahoma Historical Sites Survey - 1958
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
2. Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey - 1978
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Survey
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
3. Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey - 1983
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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Page 1

WHITING APARTMENTS.

1. 721 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
2. 719 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
3. 717 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
4. 715 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
5. 713 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
6. 711 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
7. 709 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
8. 707 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
9. 705 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
10. 703 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
11. 701 Ki-he-kah Avenue.

Built circa 1920, this commercial and apartment complex is approximately 250 feet long and anchors the north end of the downtown and the historic district. Not only is this structure significant for its architecture, but it is also important for its urban planning mixed-use arrangement. The structure, on the west side of Ki-he-kah Avenue, is nestled into the base of Agency Hill which is west of the structure. The WHITING APARTMENTS, from north to south, has a 2-1-2-1-2-1-2 rhythm which represents the number of stories as well as the building massing. Eleven storefronts line the sidewalk. Although the widths vary, and the overall storefront configurations are not symmetrical, the architectural detailing is so similar that each appears to be a duplicate. A band of clerestories (partially covered or painted) just over seven feet above the sidewalk level provides a horizontal thrust. A high, cast stone watertable on the twelve wide, brick pilasters (which divide the storefronts) also serves as the bulkheads for the flush storefront windows which provides another horizontal emphasis. The doors of Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are recessed. The doors of Numbers 1 and 2, Numbers 4 and 5, and Numbers 10 and 11 are grouped so as to have one large recessed entry with the pilaster actually becoming a column. The door for Number 6 is recessed and paired with the one for Number 7. (Number 6 is the central bay and is one story tall, thus eliminating the symmetry mentioned earlier.) The entire storefronts of Numbers 3 and 9 are recessed, though the clerestories are on the same plane as all others. These storefronts are some four feet narrower than the others as they have stairways leading to the upper roof terraces.

The upper floor of the WHITING APARTMENTS is recessed six feet from the plane of the ground floor. Combined with a four foot overhang (cantilevered on cast stone brackets), a ten foot wide roof terrace runs the length of the structure. The four foot projection continues on the south, west, and north sides as a walkway. Pipe railing with incorporated light poles defines the edge.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 2)

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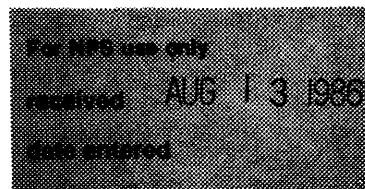
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Second level habitable spaces are above Numbers 1 and 2, Numbers 4 and 5, Numbers 7 and 8, and Numbers 10 and 11--providing the 2-1-2-1-2-1-2 rhythm. This creates four separate apartment "blocks". While all the same depth, the north and south blocks are wider and have six efficiency apartments each while the two inner blocks have four efficiency apartments each. (During the oil boom years, many efficiency apartments were built in Pawhuska.) All apartments retain original cabinetry, plumbing fixtures, and details.

The exteriors of the blocks are stucco with brick pilasters and limited brick detailing as the only decoration. Large double-hung wood sash windows with an 8/1 lite pattern are used sparingly. The central hallways of each block provide the only two doors which are protected by decorative wooden hoods.

Between these blocks are roof terraces (over Numbers 3, 6, and 9). While the east roof terrace overlooks Ki-he-kah Avenue and provides views of the business district, the inner terraces offer views west into the lushly vegetated, dramatic bluff called Agency Hill with options of city or country views.

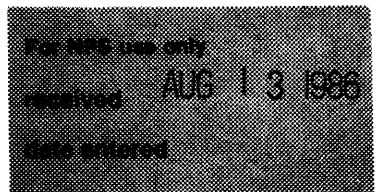
The structure was commissioned to be built by Vernon Whiting who was a major developer in early-day Pawhuska. Other buildings bear his name as the WHITING BUILDING (#69) and the HURLEY-WHITING BUILDING (#55-56). Other buildings in the commercial and residential districts have similar architectural details and are thought to be his commissions. In addition, WHITING'S CHINESE GARDENS and other civic spaces were products of this developer.

12. 107 West Seventh Street Staircase, circa 1920. Constructed as part of the WHITING APARTMENT complex, this one story twenty-five foot by seventy-five foot building was originally a printing shop and is now a residence. Details of the building resemble those of the WHITING APARTMENTS; however, the only exterior material is brick with stucco being used below the windows in the storefront only. This structure sits on the side of the hill and is perpendicular to the storefronts of the WHITING APARTMENTS. Vehicular access is from the north with pedestrian access from a small plaza on the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE (#13) which is at the same level as the roof terrace of the WHITING APARTMENTS.
13. SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE WITH PUBLIC STORM SHELTER, circa 1920-1927. Early Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show Ninth Street, Seventh Street, and Sixth Street between Ki-he-kah (formerly Paw-Hus-Kah) Avenue and Grand View Avenue as being "impassable". The reason for this is a dramatic bluff, known as Agency Hill, rising some sixty feet above the flat commercial district. Not only did this Hill physically divide the town, but it also socially separated it. Above was the Osage Indian Agency which was developed between the 1870's and the 1910's. Below was the predominantly "white settlement" downtown which was platted and auctioned for development in 1906.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 3)

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However, business and government transactions did take place. Preceding vehicular transportation, pedestrians dominated the "traffic". As a means to overcome the obstacle of the Hill, the three "impassable" streets became staircases, originally constructed of wood. The NINTH STREET STAIRCASE (now built of sandstone, not nominated), connected various houses perched on the steep hill. (Only a few of these remain as the lack of vehicular access has unfortunately made them unmarketable.) The SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE and the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE (to be discussed later) have been replaced with concrete plazas, steps, and landings with pipe railings and decorative cast-iron light posts. The importance of these staircases is probably responsible for the locations of certain buildings in the downtown in relation to previously built Osage Agency structures.

At the base of the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE is the circa 1920 WHITING BUILDING (#69), the new U.S. Post Office for Pawhuska (now containing county offices). At the top, is the headquarters building for the Agency. The staircase itself has a flight of stairs, marked by decorative cast-iron light posts, leading to a plaza approximately fifteen feet square. Decorative stone newel posts and corner posts are connected with original pipe railing. The four corners have intricately detailed, gooseneck, cast-iron light posts. Five steps above this plaza is another area measuring twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet deep. Concrete curbing in the scored concrete suggests four trees were planted there at one time. The upper plaza is located directly on the ground, whereas the lower plaza is located on top of a sandstone-walled public storm shelter (discussed later). To the north of the upper plaza is the front facade of Number 12; to the south, the rear of the second floor of Number 14 which opens onto the rear yard. (Buildings numbered 14-31 and 33-41 have rear yards accessible only from the rear of the structure at the second story level.) To the west, the steps continue for six more flights with concrete newel posts supporting cast-iron light posts marking the landings.

The PUBLIC STORM SHELTER is a classic example of such facilities that were found frequently in early day Oklahoma before the invention of sophisticated weather detection systems. With severe and unpredictable tornado seasons, most early day Oklahoma settlers had underground shelters near their houses. This is an interesting "public" shelter bunked into the side of the hill to provide protection for the downtown working population.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 4)

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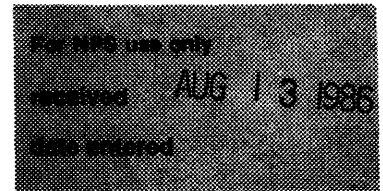
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- 14. 635 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
- 15. 633 Ki-he-kah Avenue.
- 16. 631 Ki-he-kah Avenue.

Built circa 1916, this is another group of similar buildings that appear to be a block. With the exception of the intricate corbelled brickwork in the entablatures, these buildings have sparse details. The upper facades are very similar with the exception that Number 14 is slightly shorter than the other two. Two bands of sandstone coping top the parapet of Numbers 15 and 16 with one band of cast stone and one band of sandstone for Number 14. The window arrangements are the same for all three structures. Each is two bays wide with shallow projecting pilasters which terminate at the upper entablature. Each bay is divided with narrow brick strips which are flanked by large double-hung wood sash windows. A continuous window sill of cast stone (Number 14) and sandstone (Numbers 15 and 16) separates the upper and lower facades. The windows are paired in the bays with continuous lintels (a band of cast stone and sandstone for Number 14 and two bands of sandstone for Numbers 15 and 16). All storefronts have been altered. Wood siding with inappropriately scaled windows and doors infill the storefronts of Numbers 14 and 15. New mansard roofs are on Numbers 15 and 16 as well as the brick has been painted. An arched opening with a door and fan light on the north side of Number 15 marks the stairs for access to the second floor.

- 17. ARCADE BUILDING, 629 Ki-he-kah Avenue, 1922. From the street, this unassuming structure is a good example of Plains Commercial architecture. However, on the interior, it is another example of unusual planning found in Pawhuska.

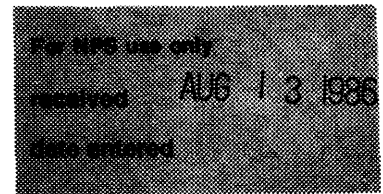
The exterior is divided into three bays. The central bay consists of a pair of original doors with original screen doors and transom topped by a 10-lite clerestory. Between the transom and the clerestory, there is a pressed metal canopy, supported by turn-buckles, which cantilevers over the sidewalk. The flanking bays are original storefronts, though not of similar configurations. The clerestories have been covered with wood. The second floor has three sets of paired double-hung wood sash windows with a 3/1 lite pattern. A centrally located 19 ARCADE 22 nameplate accentuates the plain brown brick.

Like the exterior, the interior is unaltered and retains all details. A forerunner to the ever-popular "mini-mall", the ARCADE is just that. A central hallway runs the length of the building. Four commercial spaces are on each side with those in the front of the building having doors to the sidewalk and to the interior hallway. All the walls are glass with wood storefronts. (The original varnish has never been painted.) Above the display windows are clerestories matching those of the building front. The central hallway is two stories at the inner four spaces. Skylights bring natural light to these spaces. The second floor is punctuated by the hallway.

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18. LOUIE'S HAT SHOP, 627 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1926. Although the roof was lost in a fire, the walls of this one story brick building remain. The sun-burst in the gable remains as well. The building, referred to as LOUIE'S HAT SHOP was actually three businesses when Louie Nikikis relocated his shop there in 1926. From north to south, the businesses were the "Hole-in-the-Wall" restaurant, LOUIE'S, and the Blue Star Shoe Shine Parlor. Louie Nikikis, a prominent and long-time Pawhuska businessman, represented a rather large Greek population of 1920's Pawhuska. Some of the regular customers included hometown sons Admiral Mitscher and Major General Clarence Tinker, of World War II fame, and the future president Herbert Hoover, whose father was the Osage Indian Agent when Herbert was a young boy.
20. BANK OF COMMERCE, 623 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1927. The Classic Revival structure is constructed of cast concrete. Appearing as a two story structure, the bank actually had a two story lobby in front with a mezzanine level in the rear. A dropped ceiling now conceals the upper portion of the lobby which is punctuated by a stained-glass skylight.
- Four pilasters divide the facade into the three bays and support a proportionately correct entablature and pediment. The doorway is centered with a bronze door with lite. The flanking windows are one lite. The upper floor windows are three casements grouped in each bay. The glass is a patterned glass with lead muntins dividing them into geometric patterns similar to those in the skylight.
21. 621 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1927.
22. 619 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1920.
23. F.C. HILL BUILDING, 617 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1916.

This is another block of buildings in Pawhuska that represent similar detailing; however, the differences are more visible with this group.

The facades of all three are the same height, and each are twenty-five feet wide. All storefronts are the same height though the configurations differ due to alterations. Each of the three has entrances to the second floor, signifying each was a separate structure. All have recessed brick panels above the storefronts with the ones of Numbers 22 and 23 being alike, and the one of Number 21 differing. A cast stone beltcourse serves as a continuous window sill for all three buildings. Each upper facade is separated into two bays with a brick pilaster. The difference for the upper facades distinguishes each:

The second floor windows of Numbers 21 and 22 are arranged the same with two windows for each bay, separated by a brick strip. Each window is a double-hung wood sash window with transom. A cast stone lintel ties the two windows together. On Number 22, an additional native stone band is above the cast stone. Both have corbelled brick detailing in the entablatures, but both are different. A native stone cap runs along the top of the parapets, with two bans on Number 22 and one on Number 21. The central portion of the parapet of Number 21 is raised a few courses and

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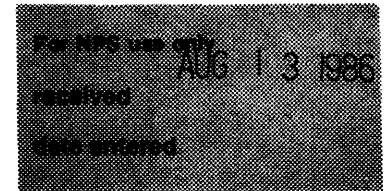
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topped with stone. While the brick on Number 21 is orange-gray, and the brick on Number 22 is brown, the brick on Number 23 is red-orange. The window arrangement is the same for Number 23 as the other two; however, the transoms are semi-circular with brick hoods above. Above this, cast concrete blocks imply a panel. The corbelled brick details in the entablature are similar to those in Number 22. A single band of native stone caps the parapet like Number 21. However, the central portion is a carved stone nameplate with "F.C. HILL".

- 24. 615 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1930.
- 25. 613B Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1930.
- 26. 613A Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1930.
- 27. 611B Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1930.
- 28. 611A Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1930.

This is a Plains Commercial structure representing a one story block of five storefronts of various widths. Bands of clerestories are above Numbers 27 and 28, and since removed from Number 26 which now has a mansard roof. A row of decorative blonde brick highlights the otherwise unadorned brown brick facade. With a construction joint between Numbers 25 and 26, these were built as two separate structures.

29-31. See continuation sheet #21.

- 32. SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE, circa 1920-1927. The SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE extends from Ki-he-Kah Avenue to Grand View Avenue as does the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE. Of similar design, the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE is not as elaborate and not as lengthy as its counterpart.

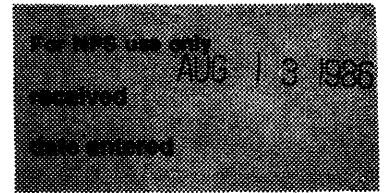
A flight of cast-iron steps with pipe railing leads to a concrete plaza approximately twenty-five feet square and eight feet above the sidewalk level. Below this plaza is a sandstone-walled storage room. A second flight of cast-iron steps extends from the plaza across an alley and to a sandstone retaining wall. Two flights of concrete steps with pipe railing complete the staircase. No decorative lights were installed; however, a pair of concrete benches flank the uppermost stair landing.

The base of the stairs centers on the front doors of the impressive CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (#57) while the top of the stairs connects with another grand staircase leading to the OSAGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE. Similar to the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE, this one connects important structures.

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- 33. STROUD BROS. BUILDING, 525 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.
- 34. PATTERSON BUILDING, 523 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.

This is a twin commercial block with both storefronts having been altered. Number 33 has vertical wood siding completely infilling the storefront with no windows and only one aluminum-framed door. Number 34 has a sensitive 1930's era storefront with Carrara Glass on the bulkheads and a pair of wooden doors recessed. However, a later alteration, a wood-shaked mansard roof, is not in keeping with the front. The upper floor of the entire building consists of five bays separated by brownish brick pilasters that extend to the entablature. The three central bays have paired windows separated by brick strips with the outer two bays having one window each. Unbroken horizontal bands of stone provide a continuous window sill and lintel and contrasts with the vertical pilasters. Decorative and corbelled brick highlight the entablature. Stone nameplates fit within the pilasters and a stone-capped, sculptured parapet wall is capped with onion-shaped finials (one is missing).

- 35. G.W. PARSONS BUILDING, 521 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.
- 36. G.W. PARSONS BUILDING, 519 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.
- 37. McDONALD BROS. BUILDING, 517 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.
- 38. B.F. PARSONS BUILDING, 515 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.
- 39. 1913 BUILDING, 513A Ki-he-kah Avenue, 1913.
- 40. W.B. MARTIN BUILDING, 513 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.
- 41. 511 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1913.

This is another one of the many impressive blocks of buildings found in downtown Pawhuska. With red brick fronts and white stone coursing, all buildings are detailed the same way. Shallow red brick pilasters divide the buildings into bays and "columns" of corbelled brick details highlight the entablature. These elements provide for a vertical emphasis. Continuous stone window sills and window lintels, paired double-hung wood sash windows with transoms and recessed brick panels provide a horizontal thrust. With the exception of Number 41, all fronts are divided into two bays. (Number 41 has three windows in one bay.) Also, with the exception of Number 40, all facades are topped with stone nameplates flanked by brick turrets and curved sun-burst stone pieces.

The only remaining unaltered storefront is the McDONALD BROS. BUILDING (Number 37). A pair of flush wood doors is topped with a transom and flanked by storefront windows. A band of operable clerestories above this completes the lower facade. The storefronts of Numbers 35, 36, and 38 have newer but sympathetic fronts with tiled bulkheads, copper framing, and recessed doors. All clerestories are covered. A central second floor access is located between Numbers 36 and 37 with a pressed metal ceiling above. The detailing of the upper floor facades is the same for Numbers 35 and 38, and, likewise, for Numbers 36 and 37. Small differences keep them from all being identical.

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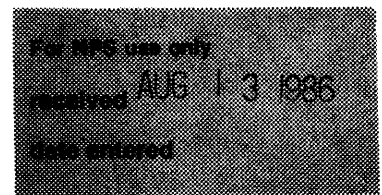
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(Cont. from No. 7) Numbers 39 and 40 are three stories tall with similar details extending to the third floor. The storefronts are completely altered with new aluminum storefronts and obscured clerestories. A centrally located stair leads to the second floor of this hotel and is protected by a pressed metal ceiling. The second floor windows have transoms (matching those of Numbers 35-38). The third floor windows do not have transoms.

Number 40 has similar brick details and stone coursing as numbers 35-39. However, there is only one bay with an arrangement of three windows. The storefront has been altered with an aluminum framed display window and door. Also, the clerestories are obscured.

- 42. 509B Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1912.
- 43. 509A Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1912.
- 44. 507 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.
- 45. 505 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.
- 46. 503 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.
- 47. 501 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1907.

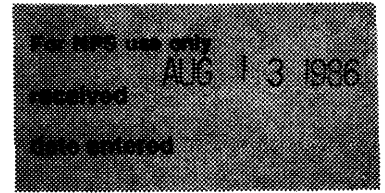
This is another block of buildings in downtown Pawhuska. Constructed in two stages, all details match, with the dark red brick of Numbers 42 and 43 (the later structures) being a shade darker. All storefronts have been altered to various degrees. The display windows of Numbers 42, 45, and 46 are unsympathetic with the overall design with aluminum frames, aluminum siding, and roman brick bulkheads. The windows of Numbers 43 and 44 have tiled bulkheads with copper framing and recessed entries and are acceptable. The brick surrounding the storefront of Number 47 has been covered with a circa 1930's "marble-ized" veneer. All clerestories are concealed except for the ones of Number 47. The leaded ventilator glass with operable panels has been painted. Exposed steel beams run continuously above the storefronts, the only application of this in Pawhuska. A stairway leading to the second floor is located between Numbers 45 and 46. The first floor interior of Number 46 has the original tin ceiling, light fixtures, display cases, and mosaic tile floor.

The second floors of all six buildings are similar. A continuous stone sill ties together the unevenly spaced, paired, and grouped double-hung wood sash windows. Segmentally-arched brick lintels with a continuous brick coursing also provides a horizontal element. The frieze is highlighted with decorative corbelled brick with a "triangular" silhouette. A plain brick parapet completes the facades.

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48. TRIANGLE BUILDING, 101-107 Main Street, 1913. This freely-standing five-story building is bordered by Osage Avenue on the east, Ki-he-kah Avenue on the west, and Main Street on the south. The north tip is clipped, giving it a narrow, fourth facade which makes it appear as a "flatiron" building. Except for a few cosmetic alterations, namely wood siding applied to the ground floor on the southwest corner, this building is in original condition inside and outside. It is a classic early day "skyscraper" as it is designed as a column with a base, shaft, and capital.

The "base" is approximately fourteen feet tall. A high, concrete watertable encircles the base of the building and is only interrupted by doors. The red brick on the first floor is evenly "grooved" with one course of bricks recessed every fifth course. These horizontal bands help break the overall verticality of the building. Two projecting stringcourses define the top of the base. The upper course of cast stone has alternating circle and diamond decorations placed into squares whereas the lower course is a variation of egg and dart details in cast stone. The east and west sides have nine bays; the south, four; and the north, one. Other details in the base include the centrally located entrances on the east and west sides. Though not identical, they are similar. A wide band of cast stone (approximately two feet wide) defines the sides and top of the entrance and causes the watertable and stringcourses to project slightly. The ornamentation of this cast stone is very "Sullivan-esque" with an intricate geometric pattern of intersecting circles, triangles, and squares. An inset band of cast stone has a simpler geometric pattern. Further inset is the single wood door encased in ribbed glass blocks. The doors and blocks are later additions (circa 1930) but are not offensive to the overall design. The storefronts, four to each side of the entrances, are large pieces of glass with a single vertical division. Leaded ventilator glass with operable panels makes the transoms.

The "shaft" of the column is flush red brick with no details. The double-hung wood sash windows (1/1 lite pattern) have separate stone window sills and no other ornamentation. The central bay on the east and west facades has a group of three windows while all other "bays" have paired windows separated by brick strips.

The "capital" of the column displays much ornamentation. A projecting cast stone stringcourse ties all fifth floor windows together as a continuous window lintel. In the frieze of the architrave are cast stone inserts. The cross-shaped pieces have projecting "triangles" and mark the corners of the building as well as the bays. A projecting cast stone cornice caps the parapet. For each inset in the frieze, a semi-circular capped element punctures the horizontal line of the cornice. Above the central bay of the east and west facades, the cornice is raised and a variation of a cartouche with an inset triangle projects from the facade. The cast stone detail is flanked by the words "TRIANGLE" and "BUILDING".

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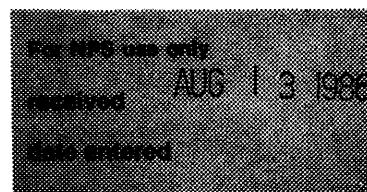
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The interior of the TRIANGLE BUILDING is untouched. Stained woodwork, operable interior windows and transoms, and doors are intact. The first floor lobby has an elaborate mosaic tile floor. An irregularly-shaped, monumental stair (reflecting the triangular shape of the building) is constructed completely of marble with a marble wall wainscot.

- 49. ORIGINAL MERCANTILE STORE, 528 Osage Avenue, circa 1907.
- 50. ORIGINAL MERCANTILE STORE, 530 Osage Avenue, circa 1907.
- 51. 532 Osage Avenue, circa 1912.
- 52. 534 Osage Avenue, circa 1912.

Numbers 49 and 50 served as the first major commercial center for downtown Pawhuska. With a strategic location, the MERCANTILE was the closest structure where money could be spent after the Osage tribal members received their "head-rights", or oil royalty payments, which were dispensed from the lower floor of the bandstand across the street (present day site of the TRIANGLE BUILDING, Number 48). At one time, the enterprise bore the name OSAGE MERCANTILE. These two buildings, as well as the other buildings (Numbers 51 and 52), form another expansive block of buildings in downtown Pawhuska. Though the storefronts have been altered with paint on the brick and aluminum grilles over the clerestories, the character of the architecture is still evident. The MERCANTILE STORE originally had a freely-standing carved granite column on the southwest corner with a recessed, bevelled entry. This has been replaced with an unadorned brick column with the storefront being squared.

The second floors of all four buildings are the same. In all, there are eight bays with two large large windows and one bay with three windows. Vertically, the bays are separated by shallow brick pilasters; horizontally, tied by a continuous stone window seal. Two bands of stone, interrupted by the pilasters, form the window lintels. All windows are presently boarded. Decorative inset panels break the plane of the brown brick with vertically-dropped stone cornices projecting above on all facades but Number 52 which has a flush stone banding. The parapet has brick detailing with a vertical emphasis and a stone cap. Of particular interest is the southwest corner of the building with paired Roman arched windows topped with heavy stone lintels. The facade continues above the height of the rest of the building. A pair of small windows with massive stone sills and hoods are present. A vertically-dropped stone cornice, supported by brackets at the pilasters, encircles the "tower". Above this is a decorative brick parapet.

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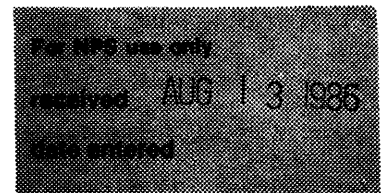
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- 53. 540 Osage Avenue, circa 1922.
- 54. 544 Osage Avenue, circa 1922.

This fifty foot front, three story structure is constructed of yellow-orange brick. Paired windows, now covered, are completely framed in bands of cast concrete. The bands are continuous vertically and combine the second and third floor windows, giving a vertical thrust. The only horizontal band continues at the third floor window sills and is continuous only every other bay of the six bays. Cast stone keystones and dogears top each window. A cast stone band runs across the top of the keystones and down the edges of the building. A vertically-dropped stone cornice is topped by a stepped brick parapet.

HURLEY-WHITING BUILDING.

- 55. 546 Osage Avenue, circa 1927.
- 56. 548 Osage Avenue, circa 1927.

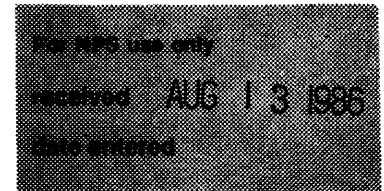
The facade is constructed of red and black brick laid in a diagonal pattern. Stacked brick and soldier courses outline the four sets of paired windows with transoms. The storefront has a sensitive 1930's alteration with three projecting display windows separated by three doors. A stairway to the second floor is located on the north side. A retractable awning remains in place. Other details include a continuous cast stone window sill and a cast stone vertically-dropped cornice. A concrete nameplate is centrally located in a raised portion of the parapet with the words "HURLEY-WHITING".

- 57. **CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING**, 550-552 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1927. A fine example of Beaux Arts Classic Revival architecture, this structure has a scale much grander than the surrounding buildings. The treatment of the first floor and mezzanine level appear as one floor with the height almost equalling the entire height of the adjacent two story buildings. The facade of these two floors is done in cast stone blocks. A two foot high watertable is located at the base of the west and north facades. Stone plinths support the cast stone pilasters on both sides which in turn support a continuous entablature. The pilasters have recessed panels and decorative capitals. The two pilasters flanking the west entry have plaques at the base that bear information regarding the structure. The entablature has a decorative architrave and projecting cornice with a plain frieze. "CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK" in raised letter is located above the west entry. The north facade is vertically divided into seven bays while the west, or front, facade is divided into three bays.

The end bays of each facade project slightly and are framed with pilasters. The end bays on the first and mezzanine levels have tall, narrow openings that combine the windows on both levels. A wood panel separates the two windows. The central

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bay is the main entrance. The wide entrance is flanked by slender cast stone Tuscan columns. A new aluminum and glass storefront fills in the opening. The mezzanine windows above the entry have a graceful arch the width of the bay. The five double-hung wood sash windows vary in width. Cast stone voussoirs outline the arch with a three dimensional keystone present.

The bays of the three upper floors are also bordered by pilasters which extend the full height. The pilasters have cast stone plinths and columns while the shafts are of red and black brick laid in a decorative diamond pattern. The base of the central bay has a mock cast stone balustrade with a centrally located cartouche. Each end bay has one double-hung wood sash window at each floor. The central bay on the west side has a set of three windows while the north side bays have two windows. The windows on the second and third floors (third and fourth levels) have cast stone lintels with keystones, and all windows have a simple stone sill. The panels of all bays are of red and black brick. A cast stone balustrade at the roofline completes the facade.

The interior is in very good condition. Many of the rooms are irregularly-shaped due to a trapezoidal floor plan.

- 58-62. See continuation sheet #21.
65. BUDLONG BUILDING, 610 Ki-he-kah Avenue, 1907.
66. JACKSON BUILDING, 612-614 Ki-he-kah Avenue, 1907.

The structure is seventy-five feet wide and two stories tall with a trapezoidal floor plan. The stairway to the second floor divides the lower facade into a twenty-five foot front (south) and a fifty foot front (north). Although the storefronts are altered with aluminum window frames and closed clerestories, the stair entry retains the semi-circular transom above the door. Ten tall, slender windows punctuate the upper facade providing the only vertical emphasis. The continuous stone window sill and lintel terminate at the outer pilasters. Rows of brick details in the buff brick further emphasize the horizontality. Another band of stone creates the bottom edge of the entablature. Corbelled brick, in a stepped pattern, forms the frieze and cornice. This banding is broken horizontally by the pilasters that extend beyond the upper edge of the entablature to form nameplates. Stone finials cap each pilaster. A shaped stone medallion bearing "K&F IOOF" sits above the "JACKSON" nameplate.

67. See continuation sheet #21.
68. FAMILY FURNITURE BUILDING, 618-620 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1927. The two story fifty foot front structure also has a trapezoidal plan. Constructed of brown brick with no details at all, this is a fine example of Plains Commercial architecture. The second floor is punctured by four sets of paired windows. All of the decoration is reserved for the storefront. The bulkheads of the display windows are yellow tile trimmed in black tile with all glass framed in copper. Two entrances break the flush plane of the facade, creating three separate

(See Continuation Sheet Number 13)

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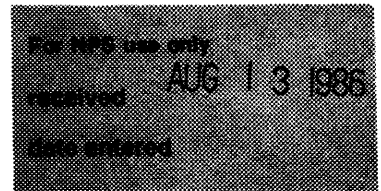
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display windows. The central one is actually a "walk-around" freely-standing display case while the other two connect with the display windows flanking the two doors. The configuration is unsymmetrical and quite complex as the corners of the windows are bevelled at 45° and the overall shape reflects the trapezoidal plan of the building. Mosaic tile covers the irregularly-shaped recessed entry floor. A pressed metal canopy supported by turnbuckles shelters the display windows. A band of leaded ventilator glass with operable panels completes the storefront. This houses one of Pawhuska's oldest businesses.

69. WHITING BUILDING, 622-628 Ki-he-kah Avenue, 1920. This three story brownish-red brick building was the site of the second U.S. Postal Office in Pawhuska. The building, with a trapezoidal floor plan, is fairly plain with few details. The first floor is divided lengthwise for two separate commercial spaces with a third space fronting East Seventh Street on the east end. The prominence of the U.S. Post Office occupying the northwest commercial space is reflected with a high cast stone watertable running along the exterior west and north sides. The other commercial spaces do not have this present.

The upper facade is divided into four equal bays with a narrower bay to the south (signifying the stairway to the second floor) on the west, or front, facade. All openings have wide stone lintels and narrow stone sills. Unfortunately, aluminum replacement windows with horizontal muntins destroy the proportions of the original three wood sash, vertical windows located in each opening. A vertically-dropped stone cornice is topped by a shaped gable parapet centered over the four equal bays. Cast stone details are centered in the parapet.

70. OKLAHOMA BUILDING, 115-117 East Main Street, 1914. This massive two-story, red brick building originally served as a hotel with rooms on the second floor. Both storefronts, fifty feet wide and twenty-five feet wide, have been altered. Unsymmetrically placed, wide recessed entries are sympathetic with the scale of the building. However, aluminum frames on the display windows and aluminum siding covering the clerestories (which serve as windows for a mezzanine level) detract from the overall character. The twelve second floor windows have recently been uncovered and reveal a 9/1 lite pattern. Unusual brick details frame the front of the lower facade and have cast stone corner blocks. A continuous cast stone beltcourse divides the flush entablature from the upper facade. The parapet steps above the 19-OKLAHOMA-14 cast stone nameplate. Interesting "Wrightian" or "prairie-style" cast stone details are set into the facade. The upstairs rooms surround a central atrium which retains the mosaic tile floor. The skylight, measuring approximately twenty-five feet by forty feet is now covered. A hallway runs to the east side, and the skylight running the length of the hall is also covered.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 14)

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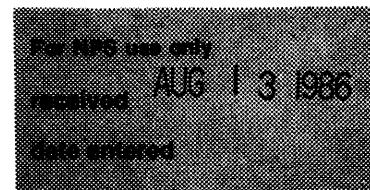
**National Register of Historic Places
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- 71. 119 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 72. 121 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 73. 123 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 74. 125 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 75. 127 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 76. 129 East Main Street, circa 1912.

This represents another expansive block of buildings. Though varying in width, number of windows, and height, all details are the same. All storefronts have been altered. The storefronts of Numbers 71 and 72 have no windows and are filled with stone and cedar siding with the original brick being painted. Number 73 has a new aluminum framed storefront as well as Numbers 74 and 76. The original storefront window and door are intact for Number 75; however, the brick has been painted. All of the clerestories are obscured. All storefronts have some type of new awning, canopy, or mansard. All of the alterations could cosmetically be reversed. Stairs leading to the second floor are located between Numbers 71 and 72, and Numbers 73 and 74. The entrances are highlighted with Roman arches, stone imposts, brick voussoirs, and brick keystones.

Numbers 71 and 72 read as one fifty foot front as the facade is slightly taller than the others. The upper facade is divided into four equal bays with paired windows in each. A continuous stone band terminates the pilasters dividing the bays and tying together the window sills. Continuous stone lintels are interrupted by the pilasters. Inset brick panels, brick dentils, and corbelled bricks compose a somber but decorative entablature. Two bands of stone cap the parapet. The second floor windows, as with all the windows, are covered.

Number 73 reads as a twenty-five foot front divided into two bays. Other than the overall height being less than Numbers 71 and 72, it is identical in detail.

Numbers 74 and 75 are two twenty-five foot fronts. They are identical in detail to Number 73 except for the fact that each upper facade is one bay with three windows.

Number 76 was originally a fifty foot front space but is now two twenty-five foot spaces on the first floor. The upper facade is the same as the combined facades of Numbers 74 and 75--two single bays with three windows each.

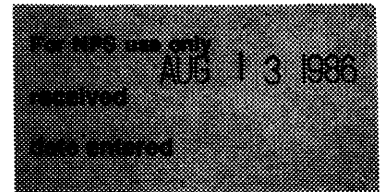
- 81. See continuation sheet #21.
- 85. A.F. & A.M. LODGE HALL, 134 East Main Street, circa 1905. This fifty foot, two story building is constructed of light beige brick. The storefront has been replaced as well as the four narrow, tall windows on the second floor. Aluminum replaces all wood frames on both floors. Though the second floor windows have a continuous native sandstone window sill and lintel, the vertical emphasis is

(See Continuation Sheet Number 15)

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dominant with the rather tall entablature, and the vertically-oriented corbelled brick dentils in two bands. Topping this is a shaped gable nameplate with buff brick and natural stone coping. Brick pilasters frame the actual nameplate and have round, carved stone finials.

- 86. 128-130 East Main Street, circa 1920. This fifty foot wide, three story building is another downtown apartment building constructed during the oil boom years. Presently, it has commercial spaces on the first floor and apartments on the upper two floors. One of the two storefronts is altered with aluminum frames for the display windows; however, the interior still retains a blue and white mosaic tile floor, light fixtures, and ceiling height. The other storefront has a deeply recessed entry with a display window in a stepped configuration. The tall, stone watertable also serves as the bulkhead for the windows. A mosaic tile entry exists with a pressed metal ceiling. Leaded ventilator glass with operable panels makes the flush transom span the width of the storefront. With a similar transom, a pair of wooden doors is at the base of the stairs that lead to the upper floors. A cast stone stringcourse separates the storefronts from the upper facade. The upper facade, of brown brick, is void of all detail except for cast stone inserts. Four sets of paired windows on the second and third floors have cast stone corner blocks and sills.

87,90-91. See continuation sheet #21.

- 92. DUNCAN HOTEL (ADDITION), 106-108 East Main Street, 1924. This five-story hotel was a 1924 addition to the three story DUNCAN HOTEL, built in 1910 which was destroyed by fire in 1981. The addition expanded the number of rooms from 60 to 150, and the quality of services was extended from the original portion and included hot and cold water in all rooms, suites with private baths, gas and electric lights, and an electric sweeping system. Such notables as William Jennings Bryan stayed there.

The exterior of the remaining DUNCAN HOTEL has been altered on the ground floor with formstone applied to the front. The upper facade has dark, brown brick vertically divided into three bays. Windows with a 6/1 lite pattern are set into the plane with little decoration. A cast stone, vertically-dropped cornice and frieze are located below a brick parapet with cast stone nameplate. The first floor interior retains a mosaic tile floor. A mezzanine lobby with french doors and balcony overlooks the dining area. Ballrooms have elaborate cast plaster columns, wainscots, and cornices. A central skylit atrium staircase has a cast iron and wood balustrade with terrazzo steps.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 16)

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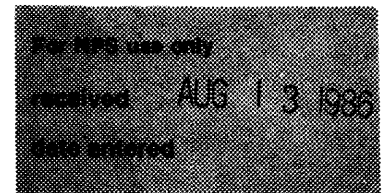
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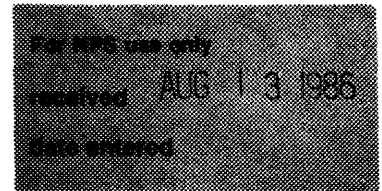
(Continued from Number 15)

93. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 100 West Main Street, circa 1927. This structure is another "oil boom" skyscraper to appear in Pawhuska in the 1920's. Appearing as a four story building, the "first floor" actually includes a mezzanine, also. The north facade, or front entrance, is divided vertically into three equal bays. The Renaissance Revival structure is clad solely in quarried limestone. A watertable runs the entire base of the building, broken only by the entrances. Large Roman arches, encompassing the first floor and mezzanine level windows have carved stone voussoirs and imposts. The central entry is recessed with a two story barrel-vaulted ceiling. A cornice projects slightly to define the upper edge of the mezzanine. The three floors above are also divided into three bays with shallow squared pilasters. Setting on plain plinths, the fluted stone pilasters extend three floors to composite carved stone capitals. Though the windows are new aluminum frames with dark glass, they do not detract from the overall architectural integrity. Recessed stone panels span from pilaster to pilaster and from window to window. Atop the pilasters and running continuously on both sides is a correctly proportioned entablature with a decorative fascia, frieze with medallions, dentils, and cornice. A plain parapet is above this.
- 94-95. See continuation sheet #21.
98. PAWHUSKA CITY HALL, 118 West Main Street, 1894. Originally built as the COUNCIL HOUSE for the Osage Nation, this structure, with two foot thick sandstone walls, was bought by the City in 1907 for use as a City Hall when Oklahoma became a state and the Osage Nation was dissolved. The structure measures thirty-eight feet wide and fifty-two feet deep. The main floor is raised about one-half story above the sidewalk. Continuous sandstone beltcourses run around the building at the first and second floor window sill levels. All windows are the same size and are symmetrically placed on all facades. The north, or front facade, has a wide set of steps leading to the entry. Originally a pair of panelled wood doors, the entry now has a circa 1930 wood door with glass panel flanked by stacks of glass blocks. A multi-paned fanlight is still intact with stained glass in good condition. The window above this, on the second floor, is arched. Above this is a small bull's-eye window in the attic gable. On the east facade, at the interior stair landing, is a three foot wide, twelve foot tall window with Queen Ann style stained glass squares bordering the sashes. The basement windows were added when the local police department and jail were housed there. All squared windows have massive sandstone lintels; all arched openings, hand cut sandstone voussoirs. A wide fascia and wood cornice, supported by carved wood modillions, conceals the copper gutter and runs the perimeter of the building except for the gable.

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The steeply pitched, hipped roof includes a front gable which emphasizes the entrance. Two sandstone chimneys penetrate the roofline on both east and west facades. A bell tower sits atop the center of the CITY HALL. Complete with a wood railing, decorative corner posts, and unusually shaped roof, it also has a wood pinnacle. The material for the roof is cedar shakes.

A restoration of this building in 1985-86, as the pilot project for the downtown, included fabrication of new round copper downspouts, and the accurate repainting of the wood trim in two documented colors.

The PAWHUSKA CITY HALL was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 1, 1976.

99-100. See continuation sheet #21.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 18)

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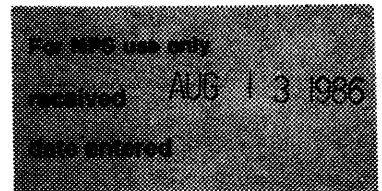
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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

1. 604 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1912 (Number 63). Originally a two-story building, twenty-five feet wide, this structure was destroyed by a fire in 1980. The second floor was removed, and the front was totally demolished with the three rear walls remaining. A new red brick facade with centrally located, recessed entry does not detract from surrounding structures. The awnings and signage are appropriately scaled and placed. The cap of the parapet is just below the second floor window sill (beltcourse) of the older building to the south.
2. 606-608 Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1912. Originally a two story building, fifty feet wide, this structure was destroyed by fire in 1981. The second floor was removed, and the front was completely demolished with the three rear walls remaining. Though there are two recessed entries, the building material, randomly laid sandstone, and the window treatment, aluminum frames with dark glass, are very offensive to the character of downtown Pawhuska. This is Number 64 on the map.
3. 133 East Main Street, circa 1930 (Number 77). Originally a one story, brick building, this structure has had an unsympathetic facade alteration with in inappropriately scaled display windows and signage in addition to a textured stucco coating on the front facade.
4. 137-139 East Main Street, circa 1916 (Number 78). Originally a one story brick printing shop, this structure has received a facelift. A colonial-motif storefront has been added, the brick has been painted, and a large mansard runs the length of the west, south, and east sides. The alterations could be reversed to make this a contributing structure.
5. 143 East Main Street, circa 1920 (Number 79). One of the first gas stations in Pawhuska, this struture bears no resemblance to the original appearance. It has been enlarged, veneered with shadowblock, and has received new windows. The only remaining element, the gabled roof, has recently been replaced (since the taking of the photograph) with a pentagonally-shaped hipped roof with the lower portion being a mansard which matches the roof of Number 78.
6. 148 East Main Street, circa 1927 (Number 82).
7. 146 East Main Street, circa 1927 (Number 83).
8. 142 East Main Street, circa 1927 (Number 84).

This seventy-five foot front was originally three commercial spaces. The bearing walls have been removed on the interior, and two spaces now occupy the structure. A Swiss-chalet motif is completely out of character with the other downtown buildings; however, the removal of this could make the building a contributing structure.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 19)

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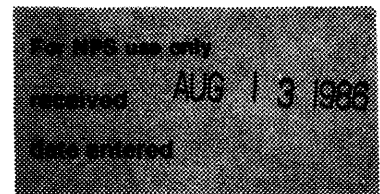
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9. 122 East Main Street, circa 1930 (Number 88). This one story, fifty-foot structure is considered non-contributing only for its different architectural style. The use of glass blocks flanking the doors and framing the store windows, and the use of stucco are in keeping with an Art Moderne or Art Deco design. With a little cosmetic help, this could be a contributing building representing a later architectural influence.
10. 120 East Main Street, circa 1930 (Number 89). This one story, twenty-five foot structure was originally a red brick building. A complete, and unsympathetic, facade remodelling included the addition of a pre-fabricated colonial door, dark glass in aluminum frames, fake stone, mansard, and vertical wood siding on the parapet.
11. KI-HE-KAH THEATER, 108-110 West Main Street, 1894. Originally built as one of the first hotels in Pawhuska, the sandstone structure, known as the PAWHUSKA HOUSE, was expanded about 1916 to become the CONSTANTINE THEATRE. Besides losing a wood verandah which extended the width of the hotel, most of the stone was removed and brick veneer was added. The original structure became the lobby, restrooms, ticket and concession counters on the first floor and the projection room on the second floor. To the rear, a large theater, stage, and prop fly were added along with dressing rooms and offices. The addition was in red brick with a bowstring roof. (Number 96)

At the time of the transformation in 1916, the facade was also remodelled with three pair of wooden doors with transoms located and recessed to one side. A mosaic tile entry was laid and three freely-standing fluted classical columns supported a carved stone entablature with medallions. About 1940, the front was again remodelled with a large marquee added (and obscuring the classical entablature). The columns were removed and a ticket booth replaced one set of doors which was relocated to the east side of the facade. Two "coming attractions" display cases were added to the front as well as Carrara Glass on the watertable. The interior retains the 1916 proscenium arch and light fixtures.

Though this building has been altered, the role that it has played in the history of Pawhuska has been major from serving as the first hotel to being the site of many large oil lease auctions to serving as the entertainment center for moviegoers during the Golden Age of Hollywood. It stands vacant; however, a group of citizens, believing it is the heart of downtown Pawhuska, plans a near-future restoration. With the removal of the marquee and the ticket booth & the relocation of one set of doors, the only lacking elements would be the columns which could be duplicated. The interior only requires typical maintenance.

(See Continuation Sheet Number 20)

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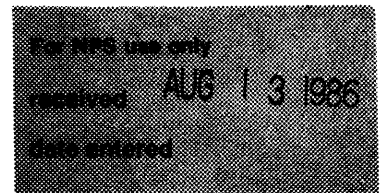
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- 12. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 114 West Main Street, circa 1912 (Number 97). Originally a confectionary and bakery, this one story, twenty-five foot wide, red brick building has been altered over the years. The rear portion has been partially demolished with corrugated metal beocming the exterior material. The storefront is obscured by new blonde brick which is completely out of character with downtown Pawhuska.
- 13. PAWHUSKA POLICE STATION, 124 West Main Street, 1984 (Number 101). This building replaced a number of badly deteriorated buildings. Built of one story with a flat roof, this building is non-contributing because of its recent construction date. The exterior material is a split-faced beige concrete block which is of similar color and texture as the sandstone found on the PAWHUSKA CITY HALL (Number 98) next door. A recessed corner entry on the northwest corner of the building responds to two streets, West Main Street and Palmer Avenue. With sympathetic materials, texture, colors, and massing, this structure is a fairly good example of a contemporary addition to the historic district.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Comprehensive Survey of Pawhuska was completed by the firm of TRIUMVIR architecture + design in the summer of 1985. The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were used as a reference with every structure indicated on the maps being surveyed. A total of 1,200 structures still stand with some 300 demolished, destroyed, or dilapidated. In accordance with the survey contract, all structures in the 1944 Pawhuska City Limits, and not included on the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, were surveyed, also. No significant structures were located. The criteria used to determine contributing and non-contributing buildings was taken from #14-National Register of Historic Places Bulletin (see definitions below). Subsurface archeological testing was not attempted.

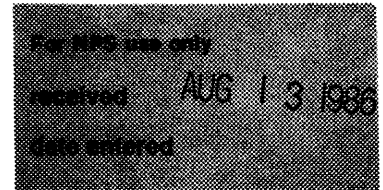
A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meet the National Register criteria.

A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

(These definitions were taken from the National Register Bulletin, #14, entitled "Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Noncontributing Resources for National Register Documentation".)

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Contributing Buildings

- 29. 609 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, good condition.
- 30. 601 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1907, two story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 31. 603 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1907, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 58. 107 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 59. 109 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 60. 111 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 61. 600 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1916, one story brick, altered, good condition.
- 62. 602 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, good condition.

- 67. 616 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1930, one story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 81. 515 Leahy, ca.1916, one story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 87. 124 East Main, ca.1920, one story brick, altered, good condition.

- 90. 118 East Main, ca.1912, one story brick, altered, good condition.
- 91. 112-116 East Main, ca.1920, two story brick, altered, good condition.

- 94. 104 East Main, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 95. 106 East Main, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 99. Fire Station #1, 118 West Main, two story brick, fair condition. Ca.1912, altered.
- 100. 118 1/2 West Main, ca.1927, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1906-1930 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pawhuska Historic Downtown District is historically significant because of its association with the early development of the City of Pawhuska from 1906 through 1930, and the district is also architecturally significant within the context of the community.

In 1868, the Osage Nation was relocated to the area encompassing present day Osage County, Oklahoma. In 1872, the Osage Indian Agency was established on Bird Creek, near the present location of Pawhuska. In April, 1897, oil and natural gas was discovered in the Osage Nation.

The first actual ownership of land in the Osage Nation by non-Indians was made possible by the Indian Apportionment Act of March 3, 1905 (33 StatL. 1061), which created a townsite commission. The commission designated five townsites: Foraker, Bigheart (Barnsdall), Hominy, Fairfax, and Pawhuska as the county seat.

In January, 1906, an auction of lots in Pawhuska marked the beginning of the Pawhuska downtown area. The influx of non-Indian settlers due to the opening of the Osage lands enhanced the presence of non-Indians already there due to growing petroleum industry. A contributing factor of the rapid development for Pawhuska was the completion of the Midland Valley Railroad into the City in 1905.

Following the establishment of Pawhuska, the prime contributing factor of growth was the infusion of oil lease and royalty payments to the Osage. This amounted to 157 million dollars between 1912 and 1925 causing the Osage to be recognized as the richest people per capita on earth in 1923.

The result of the huge increase of money in the local economy was the establishment of a number of business and service oriented entities that created the rich and varied collection of architecture in the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District.

Therefore, due to the location of the Osage Agency, the Osage County Seat, and the completion of the Midland Valley Railroad, Pawhuska became the major commercial center of the county. The Pawhuska Historic Downtown District was the primary center for this commercial activity during the period of rapid growth and development for the community, 1906-1930.

The money was spent lavishly in Pawhuska with many fine bungalows, now referred to as Osage Homes, being built. Not only was the money spent on homes, but it was also spent to construct many impressive commercial blocks. The skyline of Pawhuska dramatically changed with the completion of the five story Triangle Building (#48) in 1913; the three story Whiting Building (#69) in 1920; the five story Duncan Hotel addition (#92) in 1924; the five story Citizens National Bank Building (#57); and the five story First National Bank Building (#93) circa 1927. In addition to the numerous skyscrapers, impressive

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 24.5 Acres
 Quadrangle name Pawhuska, OK (Osage County)

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	4	7	3	7	9	4	0	4	0	6	0	5	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	4	7	3	7	6	3	0	4	0	6	0	5	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	4	7	3	7	6	9	0	4	0	6	0	9	6	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald Frantz, Partner

organization TRIUMVIR architecture + design

date April, 1986

street & number 1319 North Shartel

telephone (405) 236-1768

city or town Oklahoma City

state Oklahoma 74056

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. Metcalf date 7-24-86

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
William B. Bushong date 11/26/86
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

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received
date entered

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two and three story brick commercial blocks were constructed: Numbers 35-41, Numbers 42-47, Numbers 49-52, and Numbers 71-76. Unique, not only to Oklahoma but other areas of the Great Plains, apartment blocks and residential hotels were built to house the large population of oilfield boom "rough neck" workers. The blocks include the WHITING APARTMENTS(Numbers 1-11), the 1913 BUILDING and W.B. MARTIN HOTEL(Numbers 39 and 40), the OKLAHOMA BUILDING HOTEL(Number 70), and the hotel at 128-130 East Main Street(Number 86). Cultural and public places include the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE (Number 13), the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE (Number 32), the KI-HE-KAH THEATER (Number 96), and the PAWHUSKA CITY HALL (Number 98).

As discussed in Item #7, the buildings and structures within the district cover a wide range of architectural styles prevalent in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century both in the more developed portions of the great plains and in the Oklahoma area. The influences on the quickly developing Downtown Pawhuska commercial area are reflected as one would logically expect predict given the various affecting factors of newly created government administration, federal/Native American interaction and the rather rapid influx revenues resulting from the developing petroleum industry. The influence of several of the late Romantic and Victorian styles are visible, both in high style, architect designed, buildings and more eclectic renditions of those styles. In addition to the more recognized styles, present are good examples of the regionally recognized "Plains Commercial" style as well as a number of vernacular renditions, creating an interesting admixture.

A common linking factor throughout the district area is the use of masonry as the basic building material of choice. This includes various colors of high quality brick, mostly supplied by the Pawhuska Vitrified Brick and Tile Company, and use of good quality sandstone and yellow Cherokee limestone available from local quarries.

The erection of quality new structures significant to the early development influences of Pawhuska, as previously mentioned, halted in the early 1930's. This was due to the beginning of the Great Depression, the decline of value of petroleum and the loss of new oil and gas production activity in the general region. Though the sight of the instantly wealthy traveling about in extravagant automobiles gradually disappeared, one of the major residual effects, an outstanding collection architectural resources, remain today as testimony to those times, persons and events. The effect of time has, for the most part, not proved detrimental to the Downtown Pawhuska Historic District as of the 101 structures contained with district, all but thirteen are contributing structures to the district. And even some these non-contributing structures are only so designated due to obscurance of historic detail by non-historic coverings over the historic storefront areas.

The Downtown Pawhuska Historic District is a very fine, condense and important collection of buildings and structures comprising one of the least altered commercial districts in our state and is very significant in the understanding and interpretation of the development of this historic area. The quality of the architecture reflects the exuberance of this flamboyant period of our history, but yet is unique in that fairly widespread period of abundance of early petroleum exploration and production.

The Downtown Pawhuska Historic District is extremely worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to significance to the commercial development, settlement and economic growth of Pawhuska.

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National Park Service**

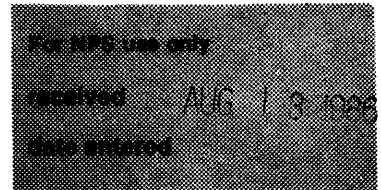
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Item number #9

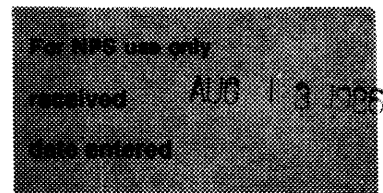
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1. First Annual Report of the City of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, June 30, 1925 - S.P. Malone, City Manager. (Located at the Pawhuska Public Library.)
2. Osage Magazine, September, 1910, Oklahoma City, U.S.A. (Located at the Pawhuska Public Library.)
3. The Osage People, by W. David Baird, Ph.D., published by the Indian Tribal Series, Phoenix, 1972.
4. Pawhuska Daily Journal-Capital, September 29, 1972, Osage National Centennial Issue Newspaper. (Located at the Journal Office, Pawhuska, Oklahoma.)
5. County Profiles - 1978 - Osage County Historical Society, Inc., Betty Smith. (Located at the Pawhuska Public Library and the Historical Society Museum.)
6. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
1894 Map #1
1898 Map #1
1901 Map #1
1903 Map #1 & 2
1907 Map #1-4
1912 Map #1-6
1916 Map #1-11
1920 Map #1-15
1927 Map #1-23
1927 Map #1-23 Revised through 1954
7. Oklahoma Chronicles
Volume 36, 1958-1959, page 416
Volume 37, 1959-1960, page 149
Volume 41, 1963-1969, page 258
8. The Underground Reservation: Osage Oil, by Terry Wilson, published by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London, 1985.
9. Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, The Osage Reservation; Annual reports of the Department of the Interior, 1906; pp. 160-161; United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The boundaries of the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District are as follows:

NORTH BOUNDARY

Beginning at the northeast corner of Block 59, Lot 3. Proceed west-southwest for 130 feet, to the northwest corner of Block 59, Lot 3.....

WEST BOUNDARY

Turn south-southwest and proceed for 260 feet to the southwest corner of Block 59, Lot 12. Turn west-northwest and continue 150 feet, along the right-of-way known as the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE, to the southwest corner of Block 59, Lot 13. Turn south-southwest, at the top of the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE, and continue for 40 feet to the northwest corner of Block 70, Lot 25. Turn east-southeast and proceed 150 feet along the right-of-way known as the SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE to the northeast corner of Block 70, Lot 25. Turn south-southwest and continue 465 feet to the southwest corner of Block 70, Lot 18. Turn west-northwest and proceed 25 feet along the right-of-way known as the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE to the southwest corner of Block 70, Lot 19. Turn south-southwest and proceed 30 feet to the northwest corner of Block 83, Lot 13. Continue south crossing 90 feet of roadway known as WEST MAIN STREET. Upon reaching the northwest corner of Block 96, Lot 6, turn due west and proceed 195 feet to the northwest corner of Block 96, Lot 14. Turn due south and proceed 130 feet to the southwest corner of Block 96, Lot 14.....

SOUTH BOUNDARY

Turn due east and proceed 370 feet to the southeast corner of Block 96, Lot 1. Continue east crossing 65 feet of roadway known as OSAGE AVENUE. Upon reaching the west boundary of Block 95, Lot 23, turn south-southwest and proceed 65 feet to the southwest corner of Block 95, Lot 23. Turn due east and proceed 600 feet to the southeast corner of Block 95, Lot 1.....

EAST BOUNDARY

Turn north-northeast and proceed 195 feet to the northeast corner of Block 95, Lot 1; continue crossing 80 feet known as EAST MAIN STREET. Upon reaching the southeast corner of Block 84 (also known as Block 94), Lot 32, continue north-northeast 145 feet to the northeast corner of Block 84 (94), Lot 32. Turn due west and proceed 450 feet to the northwest corner of Block 84 (94), Lot 17; continuing west 40 feet across a public alley to the southeast corner of Block 84 (94), Lot 38. Turn due north and proceed 170 feet to the northeast corner of Block 84 (94), Lot 44; continue northeast across 100 feet

(See Continuation Sheet Number 2)

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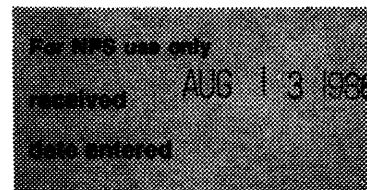
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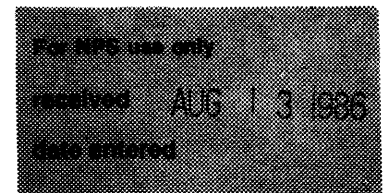
(Continued from Number 1)

of roadway known as EAST SIXTH STREET to the southeast corner of Block 69, Lot 16; continue northeast 360 feet to the northeast corner of Block 69, Lot 28. Turn due west and proceed 145 feet to the northwest corner of Block 69, Lot 28; continue due west crossing 90 feet of roadway known as KI-HE-KAH AVENUE to the northeast corner of Block 70, Lot 1. Turn northeast and proceed 340 feet to the northeast corner to the point of beginning.

These boundaries have been chosen to preserve the historical and architectural integrity of the district.

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Other supporting material for the Pawhuska Downtown Historic District included in this nomination includes:

MAPS

1. U.S.G.S. Map.
2. Map of Pawhuska, defining limits of 1985 survey.
3. Maps of "PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT" (one copy is color-coded to periods of building activity).

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are keyed to the map of the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT. (Refer to Number 3 of the Map List above.)

Photographs include the following subjects:

1. Historic photographs of the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT.
2. Streetscapes of the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT.
3. Individual buildings to be included in the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT.
4. Non-contributing buildings to be included in the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT.

The photographs are numbered and titled as follows:

1. "Pawhuska, Oklahoma Territory, March 3, 1906".— HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.
2. Downtown Buildings, circa 1925, from top to bottom: a) FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (#93), b) CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (#57), c) TRIANGLE BUILDING (#48), and d) DUNCAN HOTEL (#92), portion in foreground was destroyed by fire. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.
3. "One of Pawhuska's Principle Business Streets", circa 1910. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking south. Hunter Grocery has been demolished as well as the adjacent building. The other buildings include Numbers 32 and 31, the idention for the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE (#32), and the STROUD BROS BUILDING (#33) and the PATTERSON BUILDING (#34), from right to left. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.
4. "Street Scene Looking South on Kihekah Avenue", circa 1930. The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (#57) is on the left and the TRIANGLE BUILDING (#38) is in the center of the photograph. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH. (Note: The caption of this photograph reflects the change of the spelling for the avenue as it is not hyphenated as it is in the Osage language.)
5. "Pawhuska Skyline", 1925. Looking southeast from the Agency Hill, the CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (#57), is on the left side of the photograph. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.

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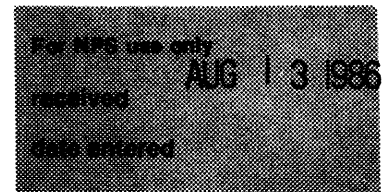
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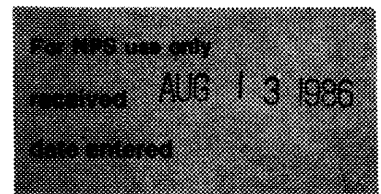
6. Looking south at the TRIANGLE BUILDING (#38) from Ki-he-kah Avenue, circa 1925. Centered on the left side of the photograph are the JACKSON and the BUDLONG BUILDINGS (#65 and #66, respectively). HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.
7. "Bandstand and hitching area now the site of the TRIANGLE BUILDING" (#38), circa 1907. The lower, enclosed area is where the Osage "head-rights" or oil royalty payments were made to tribal members. In the background are the buildings in the present day 500 block of Ki-he-kah Avenue. The building to the left is in the block of buildings numbered 42-47. The buildings on the right side of the photograph show, left to right, the PATTERSON BUILDING (#34) and the STROUD BROS. BUILDING (#33), the idention for the SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE (#32), and buildings Numbers 32 and 31. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.
8. "A Large Mercantile House on a Prominent Downtown Corner", circa 1907-1910. From right to left, the MERCANTILE BUILDING (#'s 49 and 50) and Numbers 51 and 52. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH.

The following photographs are streetscenes taken in the Summer of 1985 and represent the area to be nominated as the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT:

9. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking south. Building Numbers 1-11 to right.
10. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking south. Building Number 14 to right.
11. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking north. Building Number 29 to left.
12. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking south. Building Numbers 30 and 31 to right.
13. West side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking north. Building Number 47 to left.
14. East side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking north. Building Number 61 to right.
15. East side of Ki-he-kah Avenue looking south. Building Number 69 to left.
16. East side of Osage Avenue looking north. Building Number 49 to right.
17. East side of Osage Avenue looking south. Building Number 56 to left.
18. North side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 47 to left.
19. North side of Main Street looking west. Building Number 49 to right.
20. North side of Main Street looking north on Osage Avenue. Building Number 48 to right.
21. North side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 49 to left.
22. North side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 70 to left.
23. North side of Main Street looking west. Building Number 76 to right.
24. South side of Main Street looking west. Building Numbers 82, 83, and 84 to left.
25. South side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 88 to far right.
26. South side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 92 to right.
27. South side of Main Street looking west. Building Number 93 to left.
28. South side of Main Street looking east. Building Number 98 to right.

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The following photographs of individual buildings represent some of the major structures in the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT:

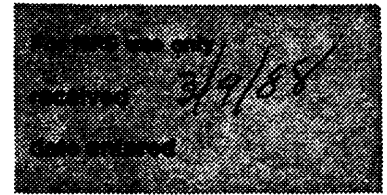
- | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|--|
| 29. | #1-#11 | WHITING APARTMENTS | 721-701 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 39 | #13 | SEVENTH STREET STAIRCASE WITH
PUBLIC STORM SHELTER | |
| 31. | #20 | BANK OF COMMERCE | 623 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 32. | #32 | SIXTH STREET STAIRCASE | |
| 33. | #48 | TRIANGLE BUILDING | 101-107 Main Street. HISTORIC
PHOTOGRAPH, circa 1925. |
| 34. | #48 | TRIANGLE BUILDING | 101-107 Main Street, north facade |
| 35. | #48 | TRIANGLE BUILDING | 101-107 Main Street, west & south facade |
| 36. | #48 | TRIANGLE BUILDING | 101-107 Main Street, south and east
facades |
| 37. | #57 | CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING | 550-552 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 38. | #57 | CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING | 550-552 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 39. | #65 | BUDLONG BUILDING (right) | 610 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| | #66 | JACKSON BUILDING (left) | 612-614 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 40. | #69 | WHITING BUILDING | 622-628 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| | | "Post Office Building, 7th and
Kihekah, Pawhuska, Okla." | HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, circa 1920 |
| 41. | #69 | WHITING BUILDING | 622-628 Ki-he-kah Avenue, west facade |
| 42. | #69 | WHITING BUILDING | 622-628 Ki-he-kah Avenue, north facade |
| 43. | #70 | OKLAHOMA BUILDING | 115-117 East Main Street |
| 44. | #93 | FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING | 100 West Main Street |
| 45. | #98 | PAWHUSKA CITY HALL | 118 West Main Street |
- (Listed on the National Register
of Historic Places, January 1, 1976)

The following photographs are of non-contributing structures in the PAWHUSKA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT:

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| 46. | #63 | 604 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 47. | #64 | 606-608 Ki-he-kah Avenue |
| 48. | #77 | 133 East Main Street |
| 49. | #78 | 139 East Main Street |
| 50. | #79 | 143 East Main Street |
| 51. | #79 | 143 East Main Street (after 1986 remodelling) |
| 52. | #82 | 142 East Main Street |
| | #83 | 140 East Main Street |
| | #84 | 138 East Main Street |
| 53. | #88 | 122 East Main Street |
| 54. | #89 | 120 East Main Street |
| 55. | #96 | 108-110 West Main Street |
| 56. | #96 | 108-110 West Main Street HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH |
| 57. | #97 | 114 West Main Street |
| 58. | #101 | 124 West Main Street |

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Contributing Buildings

- 29. 609 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, good condition.
- 30. 601 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1907, two story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 31. 603 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1907, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 58. 107 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 59. 109 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 60. 111 East Sixth, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 61. 600 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1916, one story brick, altered, good condition.
- 62. 602 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, good condition.

- 67. 616 Ki-He-Kah, ca.1930, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 80. 537-541 Leahy, ca.1927, one story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 81. 515 Leahy, ca.1916, one story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 87. 124 East Main, ca.1920, one story brick, altered, good condition.

- 90. 118 East Main, ca.1912, one story brick, altered, good condition.
- 91. 112-116 East Main, ca.1920, two story brick, altered, good condition.

- 94. 104 East Main, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, fair condition.
- 95. 106 East Main, ca.1912, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

- 99. Fire Station #1, 118 West Main, two story brick, fair condition. Ca.1912, altered.
- 100. 118 1/2 West Main, ca.1927, two story brick, altered, fair condition.

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- 71. 119 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 72. 121 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 73. 123 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 74. 125 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 75. 127 East Main Street, circa 1912.
- 76. 129 East Main Street, circa 1912.

This represents another expansive block of buildings. Though varying in width, number of windows, and height, all details are the same. All storefronts have been altered. The storefronts of Numbers 71 and 72 have no windows and are filled with stone and cedar siding with the original brick being painted. Number 73 has a new aluminum framed storefront as well as Numbers 74 and 76. The original storefront window and door are intact for Number 75; however, the brick has been painted. All of the clerestories are obscured. All storefronts have some type of new awning, canopy, or mansard. All of the alterations could cosmetically be reversed. Stairs leading to the second floor are located between Numbers 71 and 72, and Numbers 73 and 74. The entrances are highlighted with Roman arches, stone imposts, brick voussoirs, and brick keystones.

Numbers 71 and 72 read as one fifty foot front as the facade is slightly taller than the others. The upper facade is divided into four equal bays with paired windows in each. A continuous stone band terminates the pilasters dividing the bays and tying together the window sills. Continuous stone lintels are interrupted by the pilasters. Inset brick panels, brick dentils, and corbelled bricks compose a somber but decorative entablature. Two bands of stone cap the parapet. The second floor windows, as with all the windows, are covered.

Number 73 reads as a twenty-five foot front divided into two bays. Other than the overall height being less than Numbers 71 and 72, it is identical in detail.

Numbers 74 and 75 are two twenty-five foot fronts. They are identical in detail to Number 73 except for the fact that each upper facade is one bay with three windows.

Number 76 was originally a fifty foot front space but is now two twenty-five foot spaces on the first floor. The upper facade is the same as the combined facades of Numbers 74 and 75—two single bays with three windows each.

80. See continuation sheet #21.

81. See continuation sheet #21.

85. A.F. & A.M. LODGE HALL, 134 East Main Street, circa 1905. This fifty foot, two story building is constructed of light beige brick. The storefront has been replaced as well as the four narrow, tall windows on the second floor. Aluminum replaces all wood frames on both floors. Though the second floor windows have a continuous native sandstone window sill and lintel, the vertical emphasis is

(See Continuation Sheet Number 15)