

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JAN 26 1981  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic James W. Stroud House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 110 East 2nd Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Stroud

N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma

code 40

county Lincoln

code 081

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Lorene Evans

street & number 110 East 2nd Street

city, town Stroud

N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma 74079

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Lincoln County Courthouse

city, town Chandler

state Oklahoma 74834

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Landmark Inventory

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office - Oklahoma Historical Society

city, town Oklahoma City

state Oklahoma 73105

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input 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 J.W. Stroud House is a two-story detached dwelling with clapboard wall finish. Built in 1898, the residence's original dimensions were 24' X 36". The steeply pitched hip roof with deck is interrupted on the north, west, and east sides by intersecting gables. Although Oklahoma vernacular architecture elements are dominant, the Stroud House incorporates several Eastern Stick Style features including asymmetrical composition, cross gables, two-story projecting bays, horizontal wood siding, and diagonal brackets with pendants.

The facade features a two-story projecting three-sided bay with a pedimented entryway which includes cornice returns and diagonal brackets for support. The front door is a multi-paned panel type with transom light above. The three-sided two story bay contains one 1/1 sash window in each side of the bay on both stories. Flanking the projecting bay are four 1/1 sash windows, two of which are on either side of the bay. All windows have decorative cornice heads with miniature dentils. Above the second story of the projecting bay within the cross gable is a square-shaped stained glass window topped by a decorative cornice head.

The east and west sides are similar in design. Both have one-story hipped roof porches, supported by plain wooden columns, which extend out from a two-story, three-sided bay. To the south of the hipped roof porch is a second one-story shed roofed porch set back approximately 8' from the hipped roof porch. Fenestration on east and west sides include a large rectangular-shaped to the north of entry doors and one 1/1 sash window in the first floor bay sides. Above both hipped porches are sets of paired 1/1 sash windows flanked by one 1/1 sash windows. The cross gables on both east and west sides feature the small square-shaped stained glass window with decorative cornice head. Glass paneled doors provide entry on east and west sides via the hipped roof porches. To the south of the projecting gables on east and west sides, there are two 1/1 sash windows in the second story. The south side second story has two rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows and one smaller 1/1 sash window in the center.

Decorative elements include several Eastern Stick Style features such as the two-story projecting bays which are accentuated with decorative brackets and pendants, diagonal brackets in the pedimented entryway, cross gables, and a multiplicity of porches. Additional decorative elements include the fish scale trim and stained glass windows in the cross gable ends, molded cornice heads above windows, and dentils in eaves above second story.

In 1940 the original veranda style porch was altered to include only the present individual porches over the entrances on north, east, and west sides. At the same time, a 20' X 40' one-story addition was completed on the south side to be used as a kitchen, washhouse, and two-car garage. The addition has four 1/1 sash windows on the west side. The east side of the addition has two sets of paired 1/1 sash windows, a wooden entry door with glass pane in upper half, and double garage doors. Similar wall finish, roof type, and detail were used so that the addition does not detract from the overall architectural integrity of the dwelling.

The Stroud House is well-landscaped with a variety of deciduous-type trees and shrubs.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1898-1907      **Builder/Architect** Unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The James W. Stroud House is significant because (1) its historic association with James W. Stroud, founder of the town of the same name, and (2) it is the oldest and best remaining example of a Territorial Era home with Eastern Stick Style architectural features in Stroud, Oklahoma.

James W. Stroud migrated to Oklahoma Territory during the Land Run of 1889 bringing with him investment capital and business experience gained from earlier years in his native Missouri. His first business in Oklahoma Territory was a grocery store on Main Street in Oklahoma City.

When the Sac and Fox Indian Agency opened lands to public settlement on September 22, 1891, Stroud homesteaded land southeast of Oklahoma City. Six months later on April 22, 1892, he platted a small tract of his homestead, began selling lots, and provided capital for the construction of a number of businesses. One year later, Stroud's town boasted of a U.S. post office, school, and thriving business district.

During the mid-1890s, Stroud was the principal negotiator in securing the construction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through Stroud and Lincoln County. The "Frisco" was planning to build tracks from Oklahoma City to Sapulpa (near Tulsa), however, a reluctant land owner blocked the route through the town of Stroud. Consequently, Stroud bought a tract of land for the railroad one mile east of his existing townsite. In addition to providing land for the "Frisco" right-of-way, Stroud platted 160 acres of his newly-acquired land to develop a new townsite next to the railway line. By March of 1898 the entire town of "old" Stroud had moved to the new townsite.

It was on the new townsite that Stroud had his first permanent residence constructed in 1898. From 1898 to 1907 Stroud lived in the nominated property which he used as a base of operations for continued development of the new Stroud. By reserving every eighth lot in the new town, Stroud made certain that all those who had lived in his old townsite were accommodated in the new town. He played an active role in making Stroud the largest shipping point on the Frisco Railroad between Oklahoma City and Kansas City during the Territorial Era. While living at the Stroud house on East Second, Stroud operated a real estate and land office, owned and managed a lumber yard, and served as vice-president of the First National Bank of Stroud. In 1907 Stroud moved to Pawhuska, Oklahoma where he relocated his business interests. The Stroud House remained in the ownership of his estranged wife, Martha, until 1918 when it was sold to the Evans family whose ancestors retain ownership at present.

Built approximately nine years before statehood, the Stroud House is the oldest and best remaining example of a Territorial period residence in Stroud. The two-story wooden frame dwelling was spacious enough to accommodate the nine members of the Stroud family. James and Martha had seven children born between 1879 and 1891. The size and quality of its construction reflect the position and wealth of its original owner. It incorporates several Eastern Stick Style architectural elements including asymmetrical composition, cross gables, two-story projecting bays, horizontal wood siding, and diagonal brackets with pendants. The nominated property remains as James W. Stroud had it constructed -- an elegant, yet functional, family residence of a prosperous, prominent entrepreneur and townsite developer.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

The Stroud Star Newspaper, Friday March 11th 1898.  
James B. Thoburn, History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, page 1859.  
Interview: Lorene Evans (property owner) Stroud, July 1983.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Stroud South, OK

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

A 

1	4	7	1	2	2	2	5	3	9	5	8	3	1	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

B 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

C 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

D 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

E 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

F 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

G 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

H 

Zone		Easting					Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

West 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' of Lot 3, all of Lot 4, and East 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' of Lot 5,  
Block 4, Stroud Addition of Stroud, Oklahoma.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicola Perkins Supervised by Dr. George O. Carney

organization Department of Geography date November, 1983

street & number Oklahoma State University telephone 405-624-6250

city or town Stillwater state Oklahoma 74078

## 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. Metcalf 1-23-84

title date

For NPS use only

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

Beth Governor

date 3/8/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration