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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED 2.4 1976 DATE ENTERED NOV 7 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

	n			
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATION	I			
STREET & NUMBER				
c. 7 m. NW of			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	СТ
Olustee		VICINITY OF	<u>No. 4</u>	
STATE Oklahoma		CODE 40	COUNTY Jackson	CODE 065
CLASSIFIC			000000	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	XAGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	X_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
XSTRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT		X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIO OTHER:
Joe Wheeles STREET & NUMBER Route 2				
CITY, TOWN		······································	STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<u>Olustee (73</u>	560) <u>x</u>	VICINITY OF	Oklahoma	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, B	ETC. Office of the Cou	nty Clerk		
STREET & NUMBER				
Jackson Count	ty Courthouse	······································		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Altus			Oklahoma	
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
Historic Amer	rican Engineering Reco	ord (HAER)		
DATE				
1974		X_FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS	Oklahoma Historical S	ociety		
CITY, TOWN		-	STATE	
Oklahoma City	r		Oklahoma	



CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
GOOD	X RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fullerton began work on his dam in the mid-1890s, at a point where Turkey Creek makes a sharp turn against a clay cliff. Opening up a nearby quarry, he hauled limestone blocks to the site for construction of his main dam. To the west he hauled dirt for an earthen dam with which to complete his reservoir. For the most part mules and the strong arms and backs of locally recruited laborers did the job.

When the reservoir was completed, Fullerton turned to creating the water distribution system. The first quarter mile of the main canal was the greatest challenge. Large amounts of rock and soil had to be moved. When finished, it was fifty feet wide, up to twenty feet in depth. At its peak the Fullerton Dam project irrigated as many as 1500 acres, some as far as five miles from the reservoir itself.

However, the flood of 1919 broke the dam. This allowed the heavy rock sections to settle and the new owners soon abandoned the project. The ruins remain today pretty much as they were then.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	XAGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
<u>1600-1699</u>	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-17 99	ART		MUSIC	THEATER
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	ES c. 1895 to 1919	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT J. William Ful	lerton

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

To properly appreciate the significance of Fullerton Dam one should ideally have lived on the Southern Plains during the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s ... preferably as a farmer trying to wrest a living from the soil. With an average annual rainfall that is at best marginal, the farmer gambles constantly here that crops raised in above-normal years will tide him over during the inevitable dry years. During dryyear cycles such as the region suffered through in the '30s, the region can indeed become a dust bowl, the farmer a bankrupt refugee.

J. William Fullerton began farming in extreme southwestern Oklahoma in the early 1890s. He soon recognized the enormity of his gamble and his response was that of resourceful man from prehistoric times to the present: irrigation. What distinguishes his response is the scope of his project and its successful completion -- the first gravity flow irrigation system in Western Oklahoma^{*} -- with a minimum of outside help.

Fullerton began modestly enough, irrigating only a small portion of his crops adjacent to Turkey Creek. But the success of this effort led him to plan ways to extend his operation. He opened a quarry near by, using the rock to divert more and more creek water to an increasing number of acres. And within a few years he felt confident enough to begin construction of a large dam. Using only mules and whatever largely unskilled labor he could find in the area, he built a rock dam across the creek and an earthen embankment to the west to create a large reservoir for the project. This completed, he began work on his canals. Tons of soil and rock were moved. A channel fifty feet wide and over twenty feet deep was cut. Lacking proper surveying instruments, he laid out the system with a home-made transit. And in time water was flowing from the damsite ... three miles eastward, another two miles southward.

Fullerton prospered the first years the system was in operation and he was able to borrow money easily for expansion. As production of wheat, hay, and sweet potatoes increased, he built a large potato house, then a bunkhouse for farmhands needed to work his 1500 acres. Underneath this bunkhouse he constructed a storage cellar, large enough that sweet potatoes could be hauled in by wagons from the fields, unloaded directly into storage bins for curing.

^{*}At least by a non-Indian. There are indications in extreme northwestern Oklahoma of what appear to be the remains of a prehistoric reservoir and irrigation canals. (This site will also be nominated later.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chesser, Dean Gevil, <u>Across the Lonely Years: The Story of Jackson County</u>, Altus (Okla.) Printing Company, 1971, pp. 33-34 Ellifritt, Duane S., <u>Historic American Engineering Record: State of</u> Oklahoma Inventory, Oklahoma State University, 1974

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>c. 3 acres</u> UTM REFERENCES

A 1 14 4 515 0 10 10 318 31 2,90 ZONE EASTING NORTHING	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	

STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
FORM PREP.	ARED BY			n an
Kent Ruth, Der ORGANIZATION	July		······	DATE
Oklahoma Histo	orical Society	- - t		November 1975
STREET & NUMBER		5		TELEPHONE
Historical Bui	lding .		·	405/884-5456
CITY OR TOWN	* .	× .		STATE
Oklahoma City	·			Oklahoma CERTIFICATION
T	HE EVALUATED SIG	NIFICANCE O	F THIS PROPERTY W	ITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONA	AL	STA	TE	
s the designated State reby nominate this pr iteria and procedures s	Historic Preservation (Officer for the the National al Park Service	National Historic Pres Register and certify t	
s the designated State creby nominate this pr iteria and procedures s	Historic Preservation (operty for inclusion in set forth by the Nationa	Officer for the the National al Park Service	National Historic Pres Register and certify t	LOCAL
s the designated State ereby nominate this pr iteria and procedures s STATE HISTORIC PRESEF TITLE NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY TI	Historic Preservation (operty for inclusion in set forth by the Nationa	Difficer for the the National al Park Service URE	National Historic Pres Register and certify to 	LOCAL servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-66 that it has been evaluated according to DATE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PA

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Fullerton Dam

During these years Fullerton found a ready market for his products. Early-day newspaper accounts tell of the record size of some of his vegetables. The best of these he entered in the World's Fair at Chicago and other expositions. Soon he was traveling extensively to advertise southwestern Oklahoma. He had become something of an authority on irrigation. Meanwhile his reservoir had become a popular recreation area for fishing, boating, and picnicking.

Around 1905, however, the tide of success began to turn. Land development companies, noting Fullerton's initial successes, became interested in the project, offering to buy him out. But Fullerton refused. And in the end falling produce prices and increasing production costs combined to defeat him. He had to borrow heavily in 1907 and again in 1910. When he died in 1916 his entire operations were sold for a little more than a thousand dollars to satisfy debts against the estate.

New owners brought in an engineer. He recommended increasing the height of the dam to make possible the irrigation of more land. And this was done. But in 1919 a flood broke the dam. Discouraged, the owners never repaired it. The structure remains today much as it did nearly a half-century ago ... a still impressive monument to an early-day Oklahoma farmer of vision, courage, and perseverance.