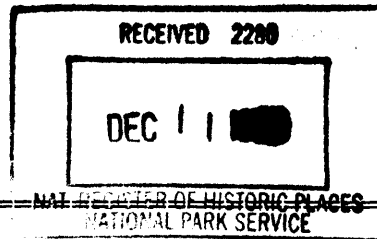


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number on State Highway 56, 10 mi W of US 62 not for publication N/A
city or town Okmulgee vicinity x
state Oklahoma code 040 county Okmulgee code 111
zip code 74447

=====
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

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

B. Wade
Signature of certifying official

23 November 1998
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 ✓ entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the
National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Beth Boland 1/25/99

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION/CULTURE Sub: outdoor recreation

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION/CULTURE Sub: outdoor recreation

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

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER--WPA Standardized Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
roof N/A
walls STONE/limestone
other _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ECONOMICS
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1939-1940

Significant Dates 1940

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

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Work Projects Administration, Builder

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 1.4 acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 14 | 766380 | 3945820 | 3 | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | _____ | _____ | 4 | _____ | _____ |

N/A See continuation sheet.

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

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

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

name/title Dianna Everett, for the City of Okmulgee
organization Everett Research Services date 10 May 1997
street & number 2510 Countrywood Lane telephone 405-348-4272
city or town Edmond state OK zip code 73003-6433

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name City of Okmulgee
street & number 111 E. 4th telephone 918-756-4060
city or town Okmulgee state OK zip code 74447
=====

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
Okmulgee County, OK
county and State

=====

SUMMARY:

Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade, built in 1939-1940 by the Works Projects Administration (WPA), sits at the northeasternmost point of Lake Okmulgee Dam, within Lake Okmulgee State Recreation Area. The Dam, Spillway, and Spillway Cascade are owned by the City of Okmulgee, which was responsible for their construction, and the structures are considered to be open and accessible for recreational and scenic purposes. The 40-foot-high by 250-foot-long cascade which is being nominated, is a series of upwardly rising limestone steps which buttress the original 1927-28 spillway (built by a private contractor), on the dry side of the dam. Stone retaining walls buttress the dry side cuts that were made into the dam to accommodate the spillway. The retaining walls are stepped upward from the creek floor, providing access up and down the slope. The center of the stepped cascade is additionally buttressed by a 72 x 72 foot stone platform. The floor of the creek is paved with stone blocks as well. Across the creek from the cascade, a stone retaining wall follows the line of the highway and prevents washouts. This is the only such flood control/recreational structure of this design, material, and workmanship in Okmulgee County.

DESCRIPTION:

Lake Okmulgee Dam and Spillway Cascade were built between 1927 and 1939 as a series of efforts to stem the floodwaters of Salt Creek and provide a local recreation area. Lake Okmulgee Dam, built in 1927-28, is a gravity dam, that is, a dam composed of a bulk of material(s) that basically uses the pull of gravity, exerted downward on the mass, or weight of materials, to resist the force of the water that presses against the structure. Rammed earth is the material that comprises Lake Okmulgee Dam. In length, Lake Okmulgee Dam stretches for 1,600 feet across the canyon of Salt Creek. The height of the dam varies from 20 feet at the shore on the east side of the lake, to 30 feet at the spillway/cascade that lies at the opposite end of the dam near the west shore. The dam's width is approximately 100 feet. It is a truncated triangle, with slopes lying at an angle of 30 degrees. The lake side of the dam is covered with riprap, and the dry creek side is allowed to grow vegetation. The top of the dam is flat (truncated) and is 20 feet in width. The lake created by the dam covers approximately 720 acres at full load.

At approximately 1,300 feet from the east shore lies an 80-foot by 250-foot spillway pool, original to the 1928 structure. The purpose of the pool, which is cut down slightly into the dam and therefore is lower than the dam, is to allow the free flow of floodwater over the dam, to reduce the pressure of water against the structure. As the lake was presently fully loaded at the time of this examination in May 1997, the pool was full of water, and its floor was not visible. Visible were the concrete walls that brace the massive earth dam on either side of the pool; the walls are 80 feet long and rise approximately

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
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county and State

=====

five feet above the level of the pool. The lake-side wall of the pool is a perpendicular concrete barrier, measuring 3 feet wide by 250 feet long, that holds back the lake when it is not flooding. Water going over this barrier thus forms the pool, which serves as a retaining pool for overflow; the pool is silted up, and vegetation grows there in abundance. The length of the pool, then, is 250 feet, and its width is 80 feet, from the concrete barrier to the WPA-built stone cascade. The original 1928 spillway (the slope on the dry side of the pool) was apparently faced with stone, now covered by the 1939 cascade. The top of the WPA-built stone cascade is level with the silt and is also level with the top of the concrete barrier that lies 80 feet back into the dam.

The original 1928 spillway repeatedly proved its inability to contain the rush of floodwater while preserving the integrity of the earth dam. Several disastrous floods between 1930-1935 almost resulted in the loss of the dam and did wash out the adjacent highway. Therefore, the City of Okmulgee worked with WPA engineers and architects to reinforce the spillway portion of the dam. The result of this collaboration was the stone cascade on the dry side of the dam.

The stone Spillway Cascade, which is the subject of this nomination, was built in 1939-1940 by WPA crews. It is a buttressing wall of solid limestone that is a series of batters, or steps, rising 40 feet from the bottom of the creek up the dry slope of the dam. The cascade extends along the entire 250-foot width of the spillway. The cascade effect is created because the structure is designed as a series of 11 steps down the dry slope. The top step is 5 feet high, made of five layers of one-foot-high by three-foot-wide blocks, and its width varies along the length of the spillway. Then come 8 more steps, each measuring 3 feet deep by 3 feet high; there are three layers of one-foot-high by three-foot-wide rockfaced blocks in each step. This portion of the cascade zigzags along the length of the spillway, in effect showing that the buttressing structure widens out in the center portion, above a stone platform that supplies additional buttressing. The platform, with bottom at creek level, varies from 8 to 12 feet high. It is made of the same one-foot-high blocks, and it is roughly rectangular, measuring 72 feet by 72 feet. Within the platform are large, flat stone blocks that once formed the top of the platform but have collapsed inside it. On either side of the platform is a broad, seven-foot-high, two level, table-like low platform that extends from the taller platform, along the length of the cascade, joining with wing walls.

At either end of the cascade, massive stone wing walls buttress the dry slope of the dam's spillway cut. These three-foot-wide by forty-foot-long wing walls are very gradually stepped down the dry slope of the dam, creating one-foot-high steps that provide pedestrian access to the floor of the creek. The northernmost wing wall sits in at an approximate 60-degree angle toward the cascade wall, and the southernmost wall sits at a 90-degree angle (perpendicular) to the cascade wall.

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
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county and State

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The floor of the creek is solidly rocked with random sizes of limestone blocks that extend from wing wall to wing wall and all the way across the creek bed toward the highway. Here, on the far side of the creek bed, below the level of the paved roadway of State Highway 56, is a five-foot-high stone retaining wall, built of random-sized blocks, that serves to buttress the sloping creek bank that rises up to the roadway. In times when the water is over the top of the cascade, filling the creek, the retaining wall ensures that the highway will not wash out.

The entire dimension of the resource, including the cascade, wing walls, and rocked floor, measures approximately 270 feet long by 200 feet wide (from the back of cascade wall, across the rocked floor, including the rock wall).

The limestone blocks that create the spillway structure were quarried across State Highway 56 to the east of the dam. The blocks that made up all of the stepped portions of the cascade structure are rockfaced slabs generally measuring 1 foot high by 3 feet wide; the entire depth is unknown because the slabs extend back into the dam structure, but presumably each block reaches back to the earth wall, or there may be sets of blocks that do so. The blocks are set with mortar, with unpointed joints.

The entire stone cascade structure has maintained its integrity despite vicissitudes of a half-century of floodwater and weather. There have been no alterations to either the dam or the cascade, and the only failures of stone masonry have occurred in the creek floor, where the tall and short platforms have sunk or collapsed slightly. There is some evidence of graffiti and vandalism (stealing of blocks from the rock floor), but these do not impeach the structure's integrity.

The Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade is located in a rural area and is adjacent to Lake Okmulgee State Recreation Area that was established contemporaneously as projects of the Civilian Conservation Corps and WPA conducted during the 1930s. These include the dam's riprap and the recreation area's roadways, tables, benches, jetties, boat ramps, shelters, and forestry. Of all of these, the massive spillway cascade is the only example of complicated architectural and civil engineering designed for floodwater control in the recreation/dam area or in the vicinity of Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade maintains its exceptional integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, and it is more than amply able to convey the feeling and association of its past identity. As the only resource of its type in the Okmulgee vicinity, or in Okmulgee County, it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
Okmulgee County, OK
county and State

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SUMMARY:

The Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade is significant within the economic context of Works Projects Administration projects in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, 1939-40, and within the architectural context of WPA building style and methodology locally and in Oklahoma. The spillway cascade was completed in 1940 by local men who were qualified for work relief under WPA guidelines. The project brought \$116,118 into the economy of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, by employing as many as 200 previously unemployed, unskilled workers for more than 13 months. The project also fulfilled a long-standing need for protection against devastating floods that ravaged the city of Okmulgee and often threatened the structure of the Lake Okmulgee Dam. The spillway cascade is significant architecturally as an excellent, intact example of WPA architecture on a massive scale. The materials, limestone quarried within Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, and craftsmanship, evident in masonry work, reflect both the goals of the WPA building program in Oklahoma and the practical considerations of using unskilled labor to construct large public projects. As it is essentially intact, the Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade is able to convey appropriate feeling and association within these two contexts.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Oklahoma suffered severely during the initial years of the Great Depression, 1929-1933. In a predominantly rural state where in 1930, 65.7 percent of the population lived in rural areas, and 27 of the state's 77 counties had no towns of more than 2,500 persons, drought, general agricultural failure from 1932 through 1938, and a downturn in the petroleum industry exacerbated the general economic depression. Rural communities, towns, and cities, which functioned as agricultural or petroleum service centers, consequently foundered.

Oklahoma's state and local governments were unable to provide much help for citizens, whether urban or rural. Limited relief offered by counties did not alleviate the suffering, nor did meager annual relief appropriations by the state legislature. No public funding was available to maintain the existing infrastructure, and private charity failed to create or to support relief initiatives. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, established in March 1933 by the Roosevelt administration, provided some direct relief, in terms of food, clothing, and stipends, as well as funds for state-directed work-relief projects, but until the inception of the Works Progress Administration in 1935 only a few Oklahomans received adequate assistance. The urban unemployed and displaced farm families combined to create a situation in which 33 percent of

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
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all Oklahoma families were on the direct relief rolls by the time that Roosevelt created the WPA by executive order in May 1935. By July 1935 there were 127,416 jobless men certified in Oklahoma.¹

The inauguration of the Works Progress Administration in 1935 stands as one of the benchmarks of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" for the United States. Administered on the national level by Harry Hopkins, the program was designed to assist in lifting the nation from the depths of severe economic depression. Make-work projects provided work-relief for literally millions of individual citizens whose lives had been devastated by the near-collapse of the American economy. The infusion of cash into work-relief projects all over the state made a significant economic impact on hundreds of communities. During the seven-and-one-half-year life of the WPA, more than \$10.75 billion were expended, of which Oklahoma received more than \$185 million for projects ranging from school lunch programs, flood control, and archeological excavations, to major construction projects such as armories, highways, bridges, schools, stadiums, and museums.²

Localities competed for WPA funds from the outset. Chambers of Commerce and planning committees drew up specifications to meet three major criteria established by the administration: 1) projects must meet a well-defined community need; 2) each project must be sponsored by a public body, such as a city or county government or school district, which was required to provide from 10 to 25 percent of the project cost in cash and/or materials; and 3) 90 percent of those hired must be unemployed employable workers who were carried on the relief rolls. Compensation was to be based on 130 hours of work for \$21 (later \$23) per month for unskilled labor.³ In June 1935 Oklahoma WPA Director (Gen.) William S. Key estimated that there were already "70,000 employable unemployed" ready to work on his agency's projects throughout the state; by November of that year, 67,973 people were at work for the WPA, and by January 1936, WPA rolls reached an all-time high of 94,281.⁴

Flood control projects were an important part of WPA activities in Oklahoma. From small drainage projects to large dams, these projects brought about much-needed protection from rainwater runoff and provided storage of water for times of drought. The WPA in Oklahoma built 326 conservation and flood control dams, laid 914,505 square yards of new riprap, improved 71 miles of river bank and lake shore, built 390 linear feet of bulkheads, built 68,319 linear feet of levees and embankments and improved 28,375 feet of same, and built 126,614 linear feet of retaining walls and revetments.⁵

Okmulgee County, a predominantly rural area, had once been part of the Creek Nation. The city of Okmulgee served as the capital of the Creek Nation from 1869 until the dissolution of tribal government at the turn of the century. Agriculture--cotton farming--became an important economic activity.

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Cascade Spillway
name of property
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Okmulgee became a prominent service center for the predominantly agricultural and ranching region. An oil boom beginning in 1907 brought prosperity to the city and county of Okmulgee, and by 1930 the city of Okmulgee had grown into a community of 18,040. Oil production, equipment manufacturing, and processing/refining became a staple of the economy. In 1920 the county produced one-sixth of all the oil produced in Oklahoma, and the town became known as "the hub of industrial Oklahoma."

Depressed oil and agriculture prices in the 1920s and drought in the early 1930s caused an economic decline in Okmulgee County, as elsewhere. Various manufacturing plants also closed down, and unemployment grew.⁶ In an effort at private aid, Mayor D. C. Kennan led local citizens in setting up a "One Per- Cent Club" in which financially sound Okmulgees donated 1 percent of their pay to a fund to aid local families; at one time 150 families benefitted. Private efforts, sadly, were not enough to stop the trend toward joblessness and homelessness in the wake of a major national depression. By September of 1934, 4,006 families, comprising 29.7 percent of the county population, were on direct relief. The WPA had a significant impact, reducing the number of families on relief to 3,178, or 25.2 percent of the county population by September of 1935. WPA jobs employed 503 persons by late December of 1935. In September of 1936, 1,886 persons in Okmulgee County worked for the WPA; in September of 1937, that number had fallen to 1,257, but in 1938 and 1939 additional projects, combined with a downturn in the economy, brought additional WPA projects to the area. Construction of the Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade was a major portion of this effort.⁷

Between late summer 1935 and mid-1937, Okmulgee city commissioners had submitted proposals for several WPA projects, including sidewalks, street grading, storm sewers, school repairs, an armory, an athletic stadium, a baseball field, a recreation center, a community center, and a stone cascade to reinforce the spillway at Lake Okmulgee Dam.⁸

Lake Okmulgee Dam had come about in the 1920s as a result of the need for an improved water supply for the city of Okmulgee, coupled with a need for flood control on Salt Creek. Money for the project came through a million-dollar bond issued approved July 14, 1925. Land was acquired by condemnation, and the dam was constructed by A. A. Davis Construction Company, of Oklahoma City, at a cost of \$277,000. The dam was completed and dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1928, and the resulting lake covers 720 acres to an eighty-foot depth, holding a maximum capacity of four billion gallons. The original spillway was faced with rock slabs. The property on the shoreline remained city property and was gradually improved for a park. During the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps and WPA improved the park and developed boating and camping facilities.

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
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When a severe flood in 1935 nearly destroyed the spillway and washed out portions of the highway to the east of the dam, city engineers began to look for funding to reinforce the structure.⁹

As a WPA project, the spillway cascade plans developed slowly over the late 1930s. In September of 1935 the city submitted a project for the cascade to the WPA, and in that same month the project was approved, with funding available in November. A long drought, coupled with administrative difficulties delayed the project; then, in January of 1937, water overtopped the old spillway at a level of 12 inches, and city officials renewed the search for construction funds. A revised set of plans was submitted to the WPA in February of 1938, and in November of that year they were approved at a total cost of \$116,118. Construction began in early 1939. Plans included the employment of a crew of two hundred men for a year. The city's cost share of the project was provided in engineering, equipment use, and warehouse space, from the city's regular maintenance budget. The structure was completed in March 1940.¹⁰

WPA projects in 1935-1940 propped up the sagging rural economy of Okmulgee County, hard-hit because of extended agricultural depression and severe drought. Major projects in and near Okmulgee during these years included the National Guard Armory (1935-37), Harmon Field (1936 football/track facility) and additions to it (in 1940), a community center (1938), and the customary WPA road repair, paving, drainage, and sewers. The WPA's cost on the Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade project was \$99,891, with the city providing the balance of the \$116,118 total cost. In human terms, tens of thousands of person-hours of labor went into the massive spillway's construction. Most significantly, several hundred men were employed on the project. As with most WPA projects, the spillway project was labor-intensive, designed to provide as much work as possible for those on relief rolls. Most of the hours were consumed in cutting and dressing the huge slabs of limestone and in carefully placing them in terraces against the old spillway face.¹¹

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

In several ways the Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade typifies WPA architecture in Oklahoma. Its massiveness testifies to the ability of project designers to draw elaborate plans and stretch out a job in order to employ more men for longer periods of time. In other ways the spillway cascade is typical of WPA philosophy. The WPA preferred to use locally purchased building materials, and therefore drainage and flood control structures were usually constructed of native stone, quarried and purchased locally, whenever possible. The cascade was built of limestone quarried out of the hill located across the highway to the east.¹²

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
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county and State

=====

WPA architectural philosophy prohibited the use of ornate features, intricate structure, and elaborate trim; therefore, structures tend to be straightforwardly utilitarian. The strongly utilitarian aspect of the spillway is relieved by the waterfall effect of the contours of the cascade, which looks almost natural as it steps upward along the face of the spillway.¹³ Like other WPA structures, it reflects the skills of designers and supervisors and the minimal funding for design and materials, as well as the use of unskilled labor as stonecutters, masons, and so forth. The structure is a scenic masterpiece that also served the WPA's purpose--to make work, and to provide floodwater protection, and to provide a useable recreation area for the people of Okmulgee and vicinity.

WPA structures exemplify the New Deal's practical determination to "do something--and do something now." As David Baird notes in his survey of WPA resources of Oklahoma, WPA structures and buildings are "the architecture of the poor," "mute reminders of the emotional distress and physical pain many Oklahomans suffered during the 1930s and of the enlightened relief effort by the federal government that alleviated much of the suffering."¹⁴ In type, style, scale, materials, and workmanship, the Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade is a fine example of WPA architecture in Oklahoma, and it is in a unique class when compared to the rest of the built environment, both in Okmulgee and across the state. It is the only such structure in Okmulgee County.

ENDNOTES

1. C. Roger Lambert, "Dust, Farmers, and the Federal Government," Hard Times in Oklahoma: The Depression Years, ed. K. E. Hendrickson, Jr. (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1983), 71-72, 78-79, 81; Guthrie (Oklahoma) Daily Leader, July 9, 1935; W. David Baird, "Final Report: WPA Structures Thematic Survey (Phase III)" (Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1987), 5.
2. Baird, "Final Report", 10; "Final Report of the Oklahoma Work Projects Administration, February 27, 1943," Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors, 1933-1943, Series One: The Final State Reports, 1943 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987), 1; "Building Construction Report, February, 1943," *ibid.*, 5-6.
3. "Questions and Answers on the WPA [brochure]," (Washington, D.C.: Work Projects Administration, December 1, 1939), Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society; Baird, "Final Report," 11; Kingfisher (Oklahoma) Times, July 9, 1936.
4. Guthrie (Oklahoma) Daily Leader, June 23, 1935; Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, September 12, 1937.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Lake Okmulgee Dam Spillway Cascade
name of property
Okmulgee County, OK
county and State

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5. "Final Report of Activities and Accomplishments (Work Projects Administration for Oklahoma, typescript, 1943)," Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, n.p.
 6. John W. Morris, "The Smaller Cities," Cities of Oklahoma, ed. John W. Morris (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 11, 16; History of Okmulgee County (N. p.: Okmulgee County Historical Society and Heritage Society of America, 1985), 96, 134; Garry Nall, "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1839," Rural Oklahoma, ed. Donald E. Green (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 38-43, 51-52.
 7. History of Okmulgee County, 283, 286; Daily Oklahoman, September 29, 1935; Okmulgee Daily Times, 27 December 1935, 12 May 1937, 17 June 1937; Daily Oklahoman, September 12, 1937.
 8. Okmulgee Daily Times, 1 January 1936, 20 February 1936, 12 May 1937, 17 June 1937; "Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1942," (Washington, D.C.: WPA, c. 1942), Micro T-935, reel 54.
 9. Baird Martin, "Historical, Industrial and Civic Survey of Okmulgee and Okmulgee County," Prepared for American Guide, WPA Writers' Project (May 1936), 49-51, 55, 86-89; Okmulgee Daily Times, 1 July 1928, 4 July 1928, 5 July 1928.
 10. WPA Project No. 295, "Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration"; Okmulgee Daily Times, 5 September 1935, 25 September 1935, 31 January 1937, 4 December 1938, 25 December 1938, 12 January 1939, 3 March 1940.
 11. "Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration."
 12. Interview with Charles Rogers, Park Ranger, Lake Okmulgee State Recreation Area, 1 May 1997, by Dianna Everett.
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked and situated as follows:

- A. 14 766400 3945880
- B. 14 766430 3945820
- C. 14 766360 3945770
- D. 14 766330 3945820

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary corresponds to the actual dimensions of the stone cascade, rocked creek bed, and stone retaining wall. The dam, which pre-dates the spillway cascade, is not included in the boundary since it is only a gravity dam and, unlike the spillway cascade, is not an example of complicated architectural and civil engineering constructed by the WPA.