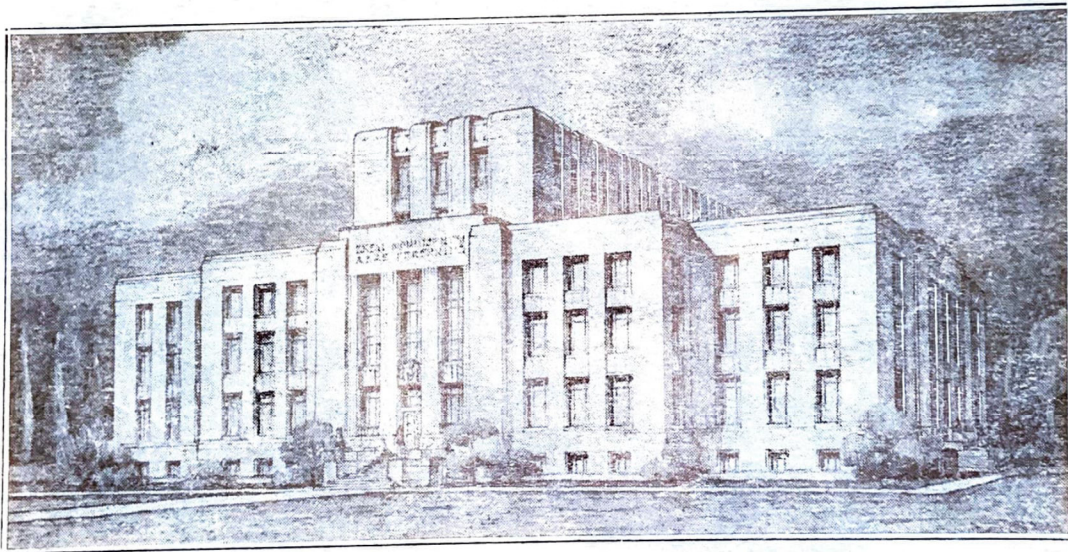


# **SOUVENIR PROGRAM**

**OF THE**

## **LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE GARFIELD COUNTY COURT HOUSE**

**BY THE M. W. GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. of the STATE OF OKLAHOMA**



**Wednesday Evening, August Fifteenth**

**Nineteen Hundred Thirty-four**

**Compliments of the Garfield County News. The only Democrat paper in Enid**



# THE REINHART & DONOVAN CO.

**Builders of the Court House**

CIVIL AND CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

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Manufacturers in  
Northwestern Oklahoma



PHONE 2637

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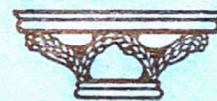
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**J. O. PARR, A. I. A.**

ARCHITECT

1022 Hales Building

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.



A practicing Architect in Oklahoma for more than twenty-five years.

In addition to the Garfield County Court House and Jail, have designed some of the best School, Office and Hotel Buildings in the Southwest.





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*Everything in Music*

*Drink--*



*and--*

**Bounce Back  
To Normal**

*Coca-Cola*

**Bottling Company  
of Enid**

## *Program*

*By the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Oklahoma*

The following officers of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of the State of Oklahoma, will be present and occupy their respective stations:

John J. Allen, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Enid, Oklahoma.

Joe Drouoh, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

John L. Stuart, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warder, Shattuck, Oklahoma.

Dave Wilson, Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warder, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

M. W., W. E. Stuart, Grand Treasurer, Shattuck, Oklahoma.

M. W. Claude A. Sturgeon, Grand Secretary.

M. W., Samuel H. Lattimore, Grand Orator. Oklahoma City, Okla.

W., C. E. Smith, Senior Grand Deacon, Enid, Oklahoma.

I. N. McCash, Grand Chaplin, Enid, Oklahoma.

G. A. Gumerson, Grand Marshal, Enid, Oklahoma.

J. O. Parr, Grand Architect, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

And other officers to be designated by the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge will be opened at the Masonic Temple by the Grand Master. The procession will form on Broadway in front of the Temple and proceed to the court house, lead by the Enid Boy Scouts Band. The Knights Templar, in full uniform, will be a special escort to the Grand Lodge, which escort will be led by its Grand Commander, Robert H. Phenny, Muskogee.

# Enid General Hospital

AND

## Enid Clinic

610 SOUTH MONROE

PHONE 2000

F. A. Hudson, M. D.     S. H. McEvoy, M. D.

A. S. Piper, M. D.     Julian Feild, M. D.

Harry Hudson, M. D.

# W. B. Johnston

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### *Program--continued*

After laying the cornerstone a district meeting of Masons will be held in the Educational building where a program will be presented by the children from the Masonic home at Guthrie.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the cornerstone is laid in place it will contain a copy of the 1934 proceedings of Grand

Lodge, Roster of members of the three Masonic lodges of Enid, the Holy Bible, copy of Rainey's Cherokee Strip, Roster of the county officials, names of Federal men who assisted in getting the federal grant of \$57,000, and statement showing where the rest of the money was secured to build the building, and a copy of all the Enid papers.

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— of —  
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THIS IS OUR 29th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

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CONDITION OF  
YOUR BUSINESS

Outstanding Warrants payable through the County Treasurer's Office

July 1, 1933----\$257,401.12     July 1, 1934----\$44,275.11

Collection of Advalorem Taxes from

July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933 \$1,298,463.13

From July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934, \$2,259,314.38

Increase in Collections 74%

TREASURER'S OFFICE

Operating expenses July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1933, \$9,663.51

Operating expenses July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934, \$9,593.21

(\$240.54 less than the C. of C. Committee recommendations for budget purposes)

85% of the Supplies were bought in Garfield County

**R. N. PHELPS**

County Treasurer

Asking for Second Term—Democrat

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COLLEGE**

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Employment

We Invite Business and Professional Men  
in Need of Bookkeepers—Account-  
ants—Secretaries to Call Us.

J. E. GEORGE, President

Since 1904

WHY MASONS LAY THE CORNER  
STONE

*By John J. Allen, W. M. of the Grand Lodge,  
of the State of Oklahoma*

From the time whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it has been the custom of the Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at the request of the proper authorities to lay cornerstones of public buildings and other monuments of the progress of the times. Masonary has always been a supporter of the Arts and Sciences, especially the science of building.

As operative masons architecture and building were our principal aims. Naturally the cornerstones of buildings were laid by Masons. A public building accomplishment was an occasion of rejoicing.

Logically they celebrated the beginning of the work, this beginning finally becoming fixed as a ceremony of laying the cornerstone.



As Speculative Masons our principal aims are to teach important truths and to emphasize great moral principles by and through our symbolism.





GARFIELD COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE, BUILT IN 1896.

## *Garfield County Court Houses*

*By George Rainey*

The county commissioners appointed by the Territorial Governor in the fall of 1893 made no attempt to provide a building for county officers and courts, but resorted to the makeshift of leasing quarters, with the result that for some time the officers were located in various parts of the town. This condition continued until after the county government was assumed by the commissioners elected in the fall of 1894 and who were inducted into office on the first Monday in January, 1895. The new commissioners at once set about to provide better quarters and accepted a proposal from Messrs. Hockaday and Henry, owners of the only brick building in the business section, to lease the upper floor of their building for one year at a rental of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. A contract embodying the terms of this proposal was entered into January 12, 1895, just five days after the new officers assumed control.

This building, while housing most of the officers, was not large enough to accommodate all and it was still necessary to rent some quarters elsewhere with the result that the annual rental for all county officers amounted to about eighteen hundred dollars.

The county commissioners at that time were James, Maxey and Dillon. Houston James being chairman. Mr. Edmund Frantz proposed to Chairman James to build a two-story brick build-

ing on the west side of the Square with ample room for all county offices and lease it to the county for a term of years at one hundred dollars a month. The proposition looked good to Mr. James, seeing that it would save the county some six hundred dollars a year, and so directed Mr. Frantz to draw his plans and submit his proposal in writing.

At the next meeting Mr. Frantz submitted his proposition. The meeting was prolonged far into the night when commissioner Dillon moved an adjournment and deliberately walked from the conference. When the commissioners convened the following morning other parties from the east side of the Square were present with another proposition which, even in the opinion of Mr. Frantz, was a better one. It was evident that Commissioner Dillon had a reason for walking from the meeting the night before. The proposition of the men on the east side was that they would erect a brick building on the Square sufficiently large to house all the county officers and provide rooms for Federal and district court and furnish it to the county for sixteen hundred dollars a year for four years at the end of which term the building should become the property of the county. The proposal was accepted and a contract entered into embodying its terms.

The building was a two-story brick structure,



## Congratulations--

We the people of Enid may point with pride to this beautiful Edifice. May it always be a Monument to the loyal Citizens who were instrumental in making it possible.

*Tomorrow's Styles—Today's*  
**GREENE'S** 

## Jones Grocery and Market

“BETTER THINGS TO EAT”

106 SOUTH INDEPENDENCE

PHONES 284-285

forty by eighty feet, located on that part of the Square north of Broadway, the center of the building being at a point midway between the north side of Broadway and the north line of the Square and midway between the east and west sides of the Square. It faced both east and west and had a central hall extending the entire length between the east and west entrances. There was also a narrow hall from a door on the north side midway between the northeast and northwest corners to the main hall. The lower floor was divided into rooms sixteen feet square while the upper floor was mainly the court room. A stairway led to the second floor. Vaults were provided and a coal cellar sixteen by twenty feet was constructed under the west end. Brick flues were built from the several rooms on the lower floor, making two rows of flues the entire length of the building, a row on each side.

The parties to this contract were, for the first part: H. C. Henry, O. Armstrong, R. Kennedy, F. H. Entricken and George W. Graham; for the second part, the Board of County Commissioners.

The new courthouse was completed and ready for occupancy April 1, 1896 and in the spring of that year the officers moved into the new building. At that early date it was a pretentious structure, the pride of the county; yet, in less than ten

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years it was wholly inadequate. Not a trace of it now remains.

In the fall of 1904 M. M. Calloway, C. G. Epley and H. C. Davis were elected county commissioners and soon after assuming their official duties the following January, began to discuss the question of a new court house. Commissioner Calloway was the leader in the advocacy of a new building. Commissioner Davis was favorable, while Mr. Epley, not enthusiastic over the proposition, was not averse to placing the matter before the people, and joined with the other two in calling an election.

On May 2, 1905, the board of county commissioners voted to call a special election for the 27th day of June following, for the purpose of voting on the question of authorizing the county commissioners to expend the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for building a court house and jail by making a levy of five mills on the dollar valuation of the county for a period not exceeding five years.

It was early manifest that the great majority of the farmers were against the levy. It was charged that the commissioners had deliberately fixed the date for the election at a time when they knew the farmers would be busy in their harvest, thus giving the advantage to Enid, the majority





THE SECOND COURT HOUSE WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE JANUARY 29th, 1931.

of whose citizens were known to favor the levy. Word was passed among the farmers that they should take time out from their harvest and vote. This, they very generally did with the result that of the thirty townships in the county, only two voted in favor of the new court house. The two townships voting in favor of the levy were Garland adjoining Enid on the west and Enid township in which the city of Enid was located. But one other precinct outside of those mentioned voted for the levy and that was North Enid. Such a vote from North Enid would have not been possible in the earlier days when the two towns were at each other's throats in their struggle for supremacy. In five townships not a vote was cast in favor of the court house while three hundred and ninety one were recorded against it. One township cast one vote for the measure and seventy eight against it. Two townships each cast two votes for the proposition but placed one hundred seventy eight "No" votes in the ballot boxes. The six precincts in Enid all gave heavy majorities for the levy which, with the help of North Enid and the two townships named, carried the proposition. The official canvass revealed twenty two hundred and sixteen votes for the levy and nineteen hundred and seventy against. The vote of two precincts was thrown out on account of irregularities; that of the town of Douglas for the reason that the election judges failed to subscribe to the necessary oath and that of Garber because none of the judges signed the poll books nor tally sheets and for the

further reason that no certificate was returned by the election inspector, judges or clerks. The vote in each of these precincts was strongly negative, and had they been included in the official canvass there is little doubt that the proposition would have been lost.

A. A. Crowell was employed by the commissioners as architect for the new building and received five per cent of the total cost. County Attorney Daniel Huett was directed to obtain a deed to the four-acre tract, title to which, up to this time, had remained in the Federal Government. The deed was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt August 22, 1905. The commissioners voted to locate the new court house in the center of the Square, facing east and west on Broadway, thus again, closing that street. Advertisement for bids was made September 6, same to be filed with the county clerk on or before October 10.

Four bids were received, all of which were rejected for the reason that none of them came within the limit of one hundred thousand dollars and the architect was directed to so modify the plans that the cost might be brought within the limit of eighty five thousand dollars. New advertisement was made October 24, bids to be on file not later than November 28, 1905. The city of Enid was notified to remove the fire house and band stand, the latter having been for a number of years, located in the center of the Square.

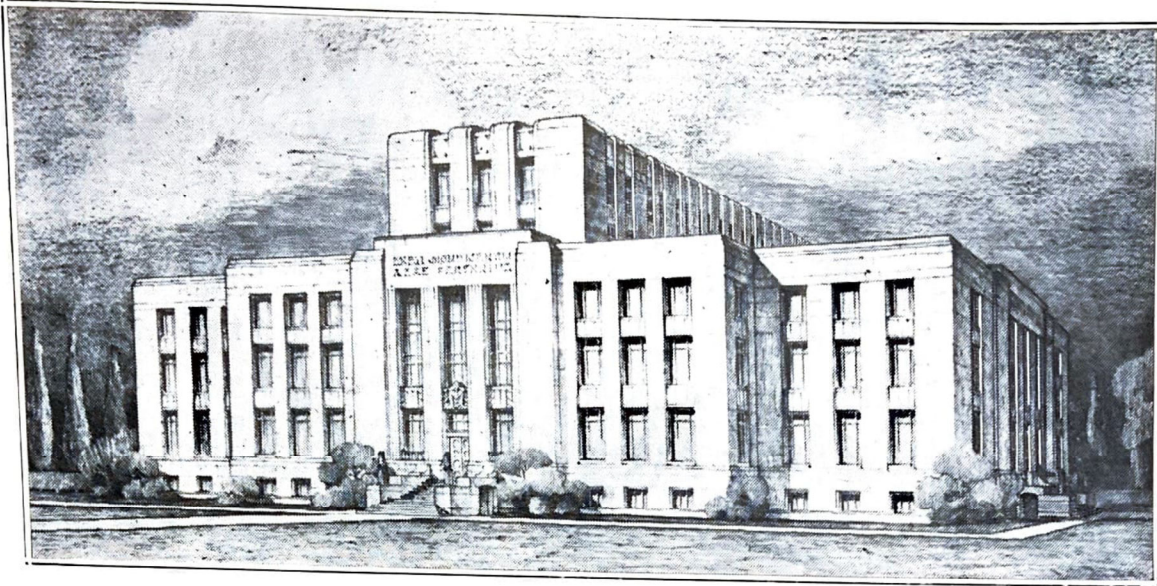
In response to the second advertisement seven bids were received, that of O. A. Campbell of



Oklahoma City accepted as the... and the contract house was entered December 7,

Why was... were properly... in Enid. Before... commissioners... feeling that a... of the bids, a... might just as... get the contract... on the table... man, his bid b... Campbell's w... Campbell, per... business in th... once left Enid... a celebration... der, all visiti... was before th... hood and salo... continued unt... having, what... making plent... the attention... of the county... sober men, n... on the jolly... window and i... occasion for a... the bidders h... new court hou... chosen this m... Commissioner





THE NEW COURT HOUSE. CORNER STONE LAID AUGUST 15, 1934

Oklahoma City for ninety thousand dollars being accepted as the best, though not the lowest bid, and the contract for the erection of the new court house was entered into with the successful bidder December 7, 1905.

Why was not the lowest bid accepted? All were properly on file and all seven bidders were in Enid. Before the opening of the bids by the commissioners the seven bidders assembled and feeling that all was over save the formal opening of the bids, agreed among themselves that they might just as well know beforehand who was to get the contract. Each wrote his bid and laid it on the table. A Guthrie contractor was the low man, his bid being one hundred dollars below Mr. Campbell's which was the next lowest. Mr. Campbell, perceiving that he had lost, and having business in the western part of the Territory, at once left Enid. The remaining six then staged a celebration at the expense of the successful bidder, all visiting one saloon after another. This was before the admission of Oklahoma to statehood and saloons were plentiful. The celebration continued until all were gloriously hilarious and having, what was to them, a wonderful time and making plenty of noise. Their hilarity attracted the attention not only of people on the streets but of the county commissioners who, being sane and sober men, not given to such merriment, looked on the jolly rollicking fellows from their office window and inquired as to who they were and the occasion for all their happiness. On being told that the bidders had determined who should build the new court house and that the successful bidder had chosen this method to celebrate the occasion, Commissioner Davis, who sternly disapproved the

use of intoxicants, stroked his long beard and remarked with some emphasis that he would never vote to let such a fellow build the Garfield county court house no matter how low his bid. When the bids were opened it was found, such enough, that this man was the low bidder. The other commissioners at once agreed with Commissioner Davis and awarded the contract to Mr. Campbell.

By this time, Mr. Campbell was many miles from Enid, and great was his surprise when the word overtook him and he was requested to return to Enid to sign the contract. The low bidder failed to secure the contract, but he had his celebration.

The work on the building went steadily on to completion and in the autumn of 1907 all county officers were located in the new structure. For nearly twenty-five years this building stood, a monument to its promoters and a testimony to the honesty and structural ability of the builder.

More than one amusing incident occurred in connection with the new court house. Only one will be related. Commissioner Calloway served for six years and was therefore in office until after the building was paid for. Mr. Calloway was a horse and mule dealer. He owned a large livery barn on what is now East Randolph street, and many farmers put up and fed their teams at his place. On one occasion two farmers, after having put away their teams, engaged in conversation with Mr. Calloway. Looking towards the court house, one of them remarked: "Mr. Calloway, we are truly proud of our new court house, but how in the world will we ever pay for it?" "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Calloway, "It is already paid for." He then explained that no



bonds had been issued; that successive levies had been made for the five years and that the entire obligation, including the furnishing, was wholly discharged. For a moment the man was silent and then said: "Well, Mr. Calloway, we take off our hats to you, but I tell you that in our township only five votes were cast for the court house.

January 29, 1931, in the darkness of night, while a fire raged in a grain elevator in the south part of the city, fire was discovered near the top of the court house, and despite the efforts of the fire department the building was nearly totally destroyed. Its outer walls remained intact, but it was condemned by the state fire marshal and ordered razed. A contract was entered into with George Reddick to tear down and remove what was left of the structure, he giving the county four hundred dollars and taking the building and

contents as found. The old corner stone was removed June 18, 1931, just twenty-five years from the day it was laid.

As a result of this disastrous fire, Garfield county found itself in the same situation as regards county offices as at the opening of the country and again found it necessary to lease office rooms. Most of the offices were removed to the stock pavilion two blocks south on Cherokee street where they remained until the following October when, the city commissioners and county commissioners, failing to reach an agreement, they were again removed, this time to the Broadway Tower on East Broadway where, no doubt they will remain until they are moved into the new court house now under construction, the story of which, is left for later history.



JOHN L. ALLEN

County Commissioner, Second District

Born in Bates county, State of Missouri, May 9th, 1892.

Arrived in Garfield county November 25th, 1898. Has resided since in Olive township.

Received his schooling in rural school, completing same at State A. & M. College.

Mr. Allen is a farmer and live stock breeder. Specializes in Registered Herefords.

Active in Sunday School and Church work, being Superintendent of his Sunday School and a Deacon in the Baptist Church.

Is striving hard and earnestly to serve the best interests of his constituents and his county.



D. G. ANDERSON

Was born in Sanganon county, Illinois, about eight miles west of Springfield, where his grandfather's (an adjutant general in the civil war) home is preserved as one of the land marks in Springfield by the D. A. R's. of that city. He with his parents moved to Labette county, Kansas and from there moved to Sedgwick county where he grew up to manhood, and received his early education in the rural and grade schools, later attending State Normal at Emporia and Wichita Business College at Wichita. He came to Oklahoma in 1892. He taught one of the first school in Garfield county and was appointed Postmaster at Zangwill on a Star Route from Hennessey to Ames. He now lives five miles northwest of Enid where he has made his home for thirty years. He has always been active in community work. He is chairman of the present board of county commissioners, being the member from the west (3rd.) District.



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any other paper in the county



# THE CHEROKEE STRIP



by  
*George Rainey*

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**Know the history of Oklahoma**

**Know the history of the CHEROKEE STRIP**

There is no man better qualified to write the annals of the Cherokee Strip than George Rainey. His is the most comprehensive, all-embracing history of that great kingdom of seven million acres of land ever written.  
Dan W. Peery, Sec. Oklahoma State Hist. Society.

"THE CHEROKEE STRIP" by George Rainey is written in the convincing style of the eye witness.

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"THE CHEROKEE STRIP" is not merely a story of the opening run, but is a complete document concerning that area from the time it was crossed by Coronado until the present time.

— Kansas City Star.

The preparation of this book represents years of painstaking work on the part of the author to whom it has been a labor of love.

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The book has background, local color, climax, denouement, humor, tragedy, and in the end a splendid triumph.

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No more interesting book, treating solely of the history of a state has been printed in years.

—National Catholic Monthly, Chicago.

George Rainey who lived through the early lively times in the Cherokee Strip has given a satisfactory answer to the many who have often said: "Isn't it just too bad that these things are not put down in a book by some one who knows them first hand?"

—Tulsa World.

"THE CHEROKEE STRIP" is an authentic history of the marvelous development of a new country. From the living sources of a great adventure he has, through the years, collected his material and stamped it with the authenticity of eye witnesses or record proof.

—M. C. Garber in Enid Morning News.

I regard you as the best equipped man to write the history of the Cherokee Strip and feel that you have fully met my expectations.

—R. H. Wilson, Former State Supt. of Public Instruction.

Dear Mr. Rainey: I get an awful lot of books, but I never do read 'em. Even if they was good I wouldn't read 'em. But I did read your book and it is fine. Writing a history of anything must be terrible hard, for so many are living. If ever I write anything historical, I am going to write it on Rome or Greece, somewhere where the old boys children cant bring a shotgun or a lawsuit when I tell the truth. Yours,

—Will Rogers

For sale by the author, Box 795, Enid, Oklahoma. \$3.00 postpaid.