

FINAL SURVEY REPORT  
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF EL RENO  
AND  
PORTIONS OF CANADIAN COUNTY  
1988

Submitted by

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey  
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To the

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August 31, 1988

## ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final written report for the Architectural/Historic Survey of El Reno and Portions of Canadian County. The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, an adjunct of the Department of History at Oklahoma State University, performed the work between September 1, 1987 and August 31, 1988 under a contract (#40-87-20031.008) with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Project personnel conducted a reconnaissance level survey within seven pre-determined study areas in order to identify: (1) individual properties which warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; (2) potential districts eligible for the National Register; and, (3) areas which lack historic resources and thus require no future consideration for National Register eligibility. This activity was concentrated in the central business districts and immediately adjacent area of Calumet, El Reno, Mustang, Okarche, Piedmont, Richland, and Union City -- all within Canadian County, Oklahoma and the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region #6. In all, the survey documented 203 properties, 138 of which were determined as worthy of additional investigation to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Some of these are contained in eight potential historic districts.

A historic context document for El Reno specifically

was also prepared. Along with the individual property files generated by the survey component of the project, it seeks to facilitate the management of land within all the study areas in a manner which is sensitive to their historic resources.

## INTRODUCTION

The recent, and projected, growth of Oklahoma City westward poses a significant threat to the historic resources of adjacent Canadian County. Already, the construction of new housing and the laying of utilities are intruding upon the historic core of communities like Piedmont and Mustang. The area's original Native American inhabitants, the European and American exploration of the Southern Great Plains, a military garrison, Indian reservation, cattle drives, land rushes, growth of towns, agriculture, industry, railroads, trolley cars, automobiles, and struggling with the Great Depression of the 1930s are all part of Canadian County's history. The physical links with this past, one which serves as a microcosm for all of central Oklahoma, stand to be lost forever.

The State Historic Preservation Office responded to this danger when it made the Architectural/Historic Survey of El Reno and Portions of Canadian County one of its Fiscal Year 1987 priorities. Moreover, it was in the spirit of

helping the State Historic Preservation Office in this important task that the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey completed the task. Although only a reconnaissance survey, it nevertheless serves as an important first step in identifying, and ultimately preserving, significant cultural resources which illustrate what this part of Oklahoma was and why it evolved in the manner it did.

#### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

In accordance with contract stipulations, the project sought to fulfill four major objectives.

The first involved the identification of individual properties and potential historic districts which, based on their age (at least 40 years old) and integrity, warrant further study for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The forty-year timeframe, it should be noted, enables the State Historic Preservation Office to manage intelligently cultural resources which will likely become eligible for the National Register within the next decade, but without having to duplicate the present survey effort in the near future. Justifications of eligibility for individual properties may be found on the separate Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Forms submitted with this report. A section of this report also lists these individual properties by the study area in which they are located. Determinations and substantiations of potential

districts are also addressed in this section.

The second major objective concerned the identification and characterization of portions of the study areas which, on the basis of insufficient age or integrity, warrant no additional study to exclude them from consideration for nomination to the National Register. In doing so, the project assures land-use managers and other interested parties that all of the designated study areas were surveyed with an eye toward identifying historic resources. In this case, what was not found is as significant as what was. A narrative delineating these areas and justifying their designation comprises another section of this report.

The third major task consisted of identifying all reference material which would prove useful in actually completing National Register nominations for the individual properties and potential districts designated by the survey as potentially eligible. This will greatly ease the preparation of such nominations in the future. A bibliography of these sources appears in yet another section of this report.

Finally, this project produced a historic context document focusing only on the El Reno study area, for it is here that the threat to historic resources is most imminent. This historical narrative, property type analysis, and annotated listing of known properties provides a tool which links extant resources with important historical themes,

indicates the kinds of properties associated with those themes, and identifies at least some of these properties. In doing so, it facilitates cultural resource management in the study areas.

#### **AREA SURVEYED**

The reconnaissance level survey occurred in seven different Canadian County study areas, all of which lie within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region #6. Designated by the State Historic Preservation Office in the contract, all seven basically comprise the central business district and immediately adjacent residential areas of the following communities: Calumet, El Reno, Mustang, Okarche, Piedmont, Richland, and Union City. The area surveyed in El Reno was the largest and covered most of the city's incorporated limits.

Maps of the seven study areas may be found at the conclusion of this section. A verbal description of their boundaries follows.

1. The boundary of Study Area "B-1" is defined as follows: In the City of El Reno, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of North Boynton Avenue and West Foreman Drive to Ellison Avenue; North on Ellison Avenue to Caddo Street; East on Caddo Street to Grand Avenue; North on Grand Avenue; North on Grand Avenue to Kiowa Street; East on Kiowa Street to Evans Avenue; South on

Evans Street to Caddo Street; East on Caddo Street to Bickford Avenue; South on Bickford Avenue to Arapahoe Street; East on Arapahoe Street to Rock Island Avenue; South on Rock Island Avenue to Foreman Drive; East on Foreman Drive to Foster Avenue; North on Foster Avenue to Roberts Street; East on Roberts Street to Shepard Avenue; South on Shepard Avenue to Watts Street; West on Watts Street to Mitchell Avenue; South on Mitchell Avenue to Oak Street; West on Oak Street to Donald Avenue; South on Donald Avenue to Elm Street; West on Elm Street to Choctaw Avenue; South on Choctaw Avenue to Odell Street; West on Odell Street to Reno Avenue; North on Reno Avenue to Elm Street; West on Elm Street to Boynton Avenue; North on Boynton Avenue to Walnut Street; West on Walnut Street to Pierce Avenue; North on Pierce Avenue to Watts Street; West on Watts Street to Country Club Road to Sunset Drive; East on Sunset Drive to Boynton Avenue; North on Boynton Avenue to Foreman Drive, initial starting point.

2. The boundaries of Study Area "B-2" are defined as follows: Within the City of Mustang, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of Mustang Road and Jones Street, proceed South on Mustang Road to Juniper Street; West on Juniper Street to alley right-of-way west of Snyder Street (mid-block west); South on right-of-way to Carson Lane; East on Carson Lane to Old City Park access road; North and East on access road to Perry Street; East on

Perry Street to alley right-of-way; North on right-of-way to unnamed street one block north of Juniper Street; West on unnamed street to Dolton Lane; North on Dolton Lane to Jones Street; West on Jones Street to Mustang Road, initial point.

3. The boundaries of Study Area "B-3" are defined as follows: Within the City of Union City, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of Boevers Avenue and unnamed road, extending west from intersection of State Highway 152 and State Highway 81 (approximately four blocks west of State Highways intersection), proceed West three and one-half blocks on unnamed road (possibly First Street) from Boevers Avenue to mid-block line; North on mid-line one block to unnamed street (possibly Second Street); East on unnamed street one block to alley right-of-way; North on right-of-way to Third Street; East on Third Street one-half block to Oak Street; North on Oak Street to unnamed, unpaved road (possibly Fourth Street); East on unnamed road to end across unopened area to alley right-of-way west of Boevers Avenue; North of right-of-way to unnamed street (possibly Fifth Street); East on unnamed street to Boevers Avenue; South on Boevers Avenue to Third Street; East on Third Street to railroad right-of-way access road; South and East on railroad right-of-way access two blocks to unnamed street; South across unnamed streets further two blocks; West on unnamed street one and one-half blocks to alley right-of-way; North on right-of-way to unnamed east/west



street; East on unnamed east/west street to north/south street one block east of Boevers Avenue; North one block on unnamed street to road extending west of SH 152 and SH 81 intersection; West on unnamed road one block to Boevers Avenue, initial point.

4. The boundaries of Study Area "B-4" are defined as follows: Within the City of Calumet, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of State Highway 270 and Third Street, proceed East from initial point one block on Third Street; North one block to Iowa Street; East three blocks on Iowa Street to unnamed street; North one-half block to alley right-of-way; West on right-of-way one block to unnamed street; North one-half block to Main Street; West three-quarters block on Main Street; North one quarter block to alley right-of-way; West one quarter block to unnamed north/south street; North on unnamed street three quarters of a block to unnamed east/west street; West on unnamed street to SH 270; North and then West on SH 270 to Taft Street (street not marked at this intersection, location: East of Farmers' Coop on south side of highway, west of Lyon's Gin); South on Taft Street to stop sign at intersection with unnamed east/west street; West three blocks to unnamed north/south street; South on unnamed street one block to Main Street; East on Main Street to Lincoln Street; South on Lincoln Street to Iowa Street; East on Iowa Street to McKinley Street; South on McKinley Street

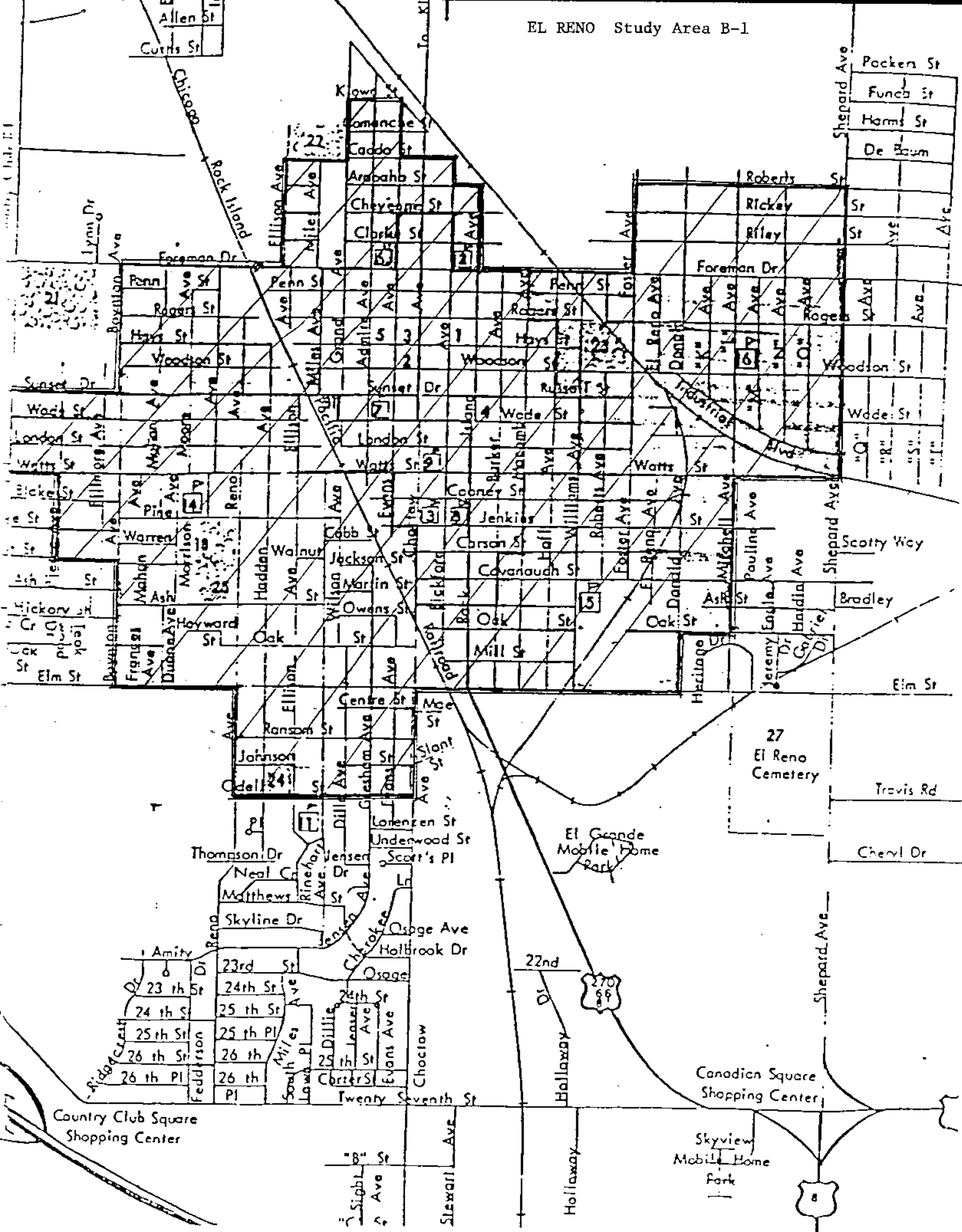
to Third Street; East on Third Street to SH 270, initial point.

5. The boundaries of Study Area "B-5" are as follows: Within the City of Richland, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of Richland Road and Northwest 108th Street, proceed West on Northwest 108th Street one-half mile; South one-half mile; East one-half mile to Richland Road; North on Richland Road to Northwest 108th Street, initial point.

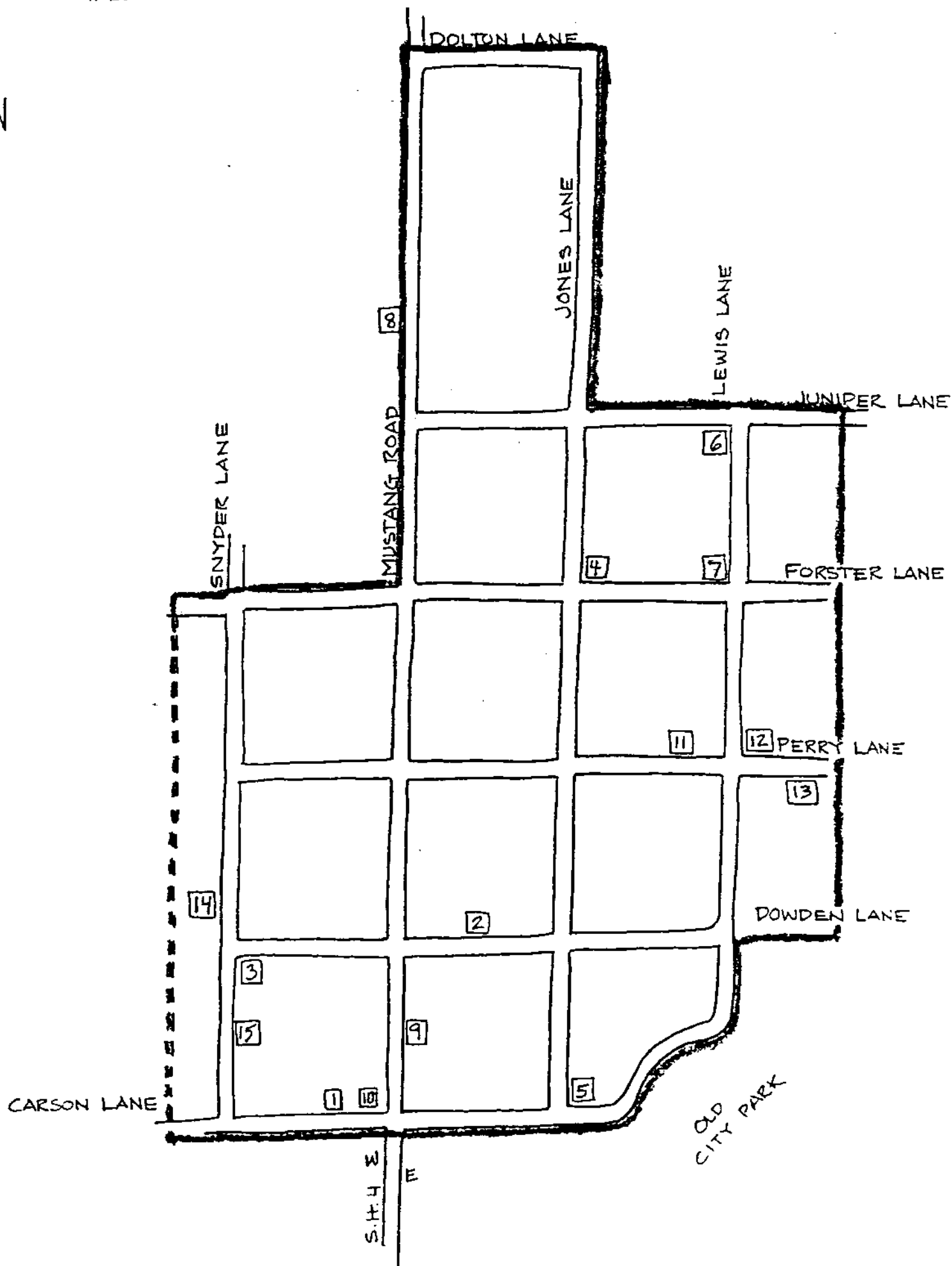
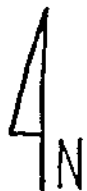
6. The boundaries of Study Area "B-6" are defined as follows: Within the City of Piedmont, Canadian County, Oklahoma, beginning at the intersection of State Highway 4 and East Madison Street, proceed East from SH4 on East Madison Street to second intersection with unnamed street (possibly East Third or Fourth Street); North on unnamed street to Monroe Street; West on Monroe Street to SH4; North on SH4 to Jackson Street; East on Jackson Street to First Street, NW; North on First Street, NW, approximately two blocks north to unnamed east/west street (may be Tyler Street); West on unnamed east/west street to Second Street, NW; South on Second Street, NW, to Van Buren Street (one block north of Jackson Street); West on Van Buren Street to Seventh Street, NW; South on Seventh Street, NW, to West Monroe Street; East on West Monroe Street to SH4; South on SH4 to Madison Street, initial point.

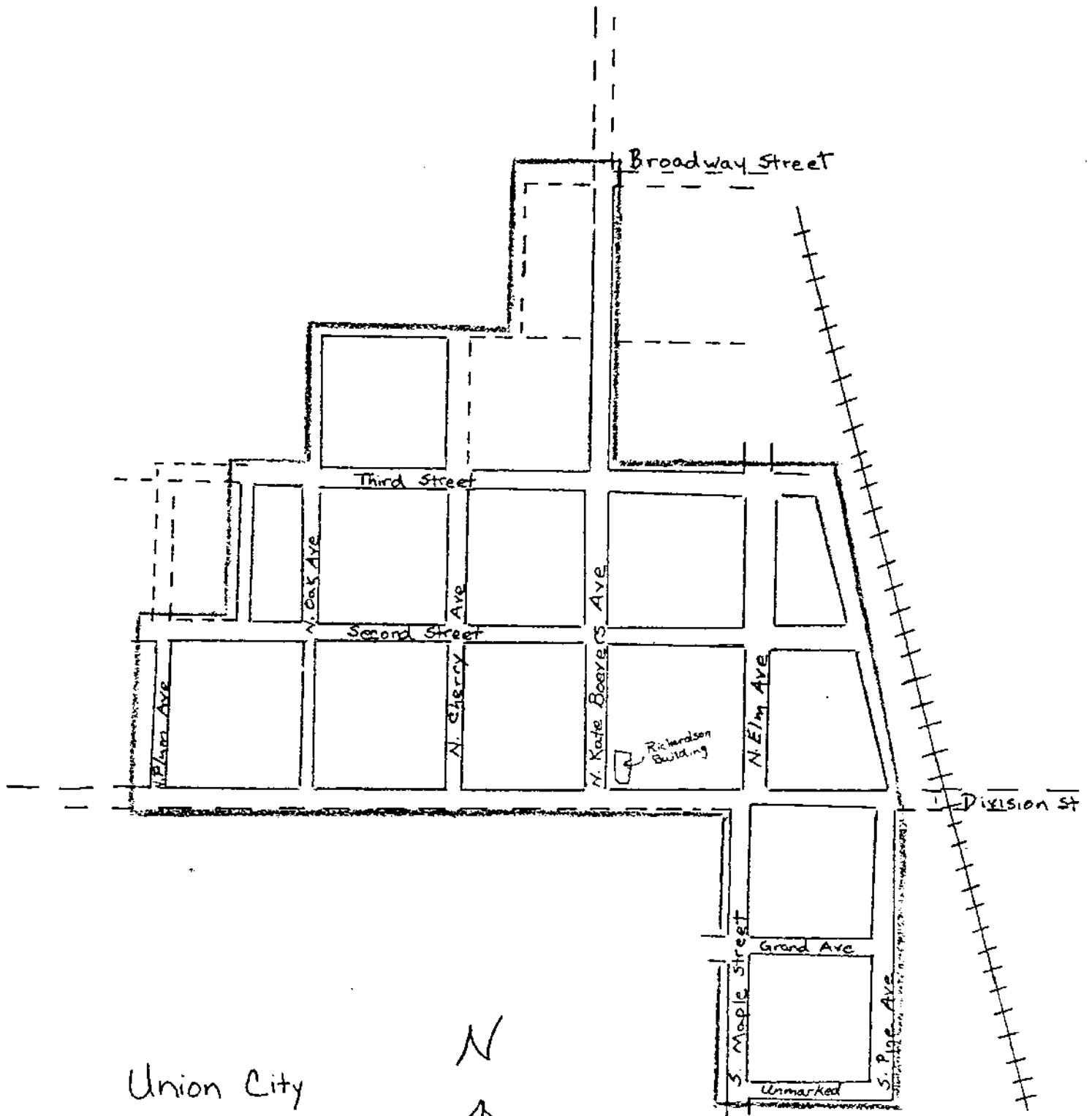
7. Boundary of Study Area "B-7": certain parts of

Canadian County portion of Okarche, roughly fourteen and one-half square blocks, as follows: Initial starting point: Intersection of State Highway 81 and Oklahoma Street (Canadian/Kingfisher county line). From initial point "A", west on Oklahoma Street three blocks to point "B"; South from point "B" three blocks to point "C"; East from point "C" four and one-half blocks to railroad right-of-way, point "D"; North from point "D" along railroad right-of-way approximately three blocks to point "E"; West from point "E" along Oklahoma Street (county line) to initial starting point "A". [See map that follows.]



MUSTANG  
STUDY AREA B.2  
NOT TO SCALE

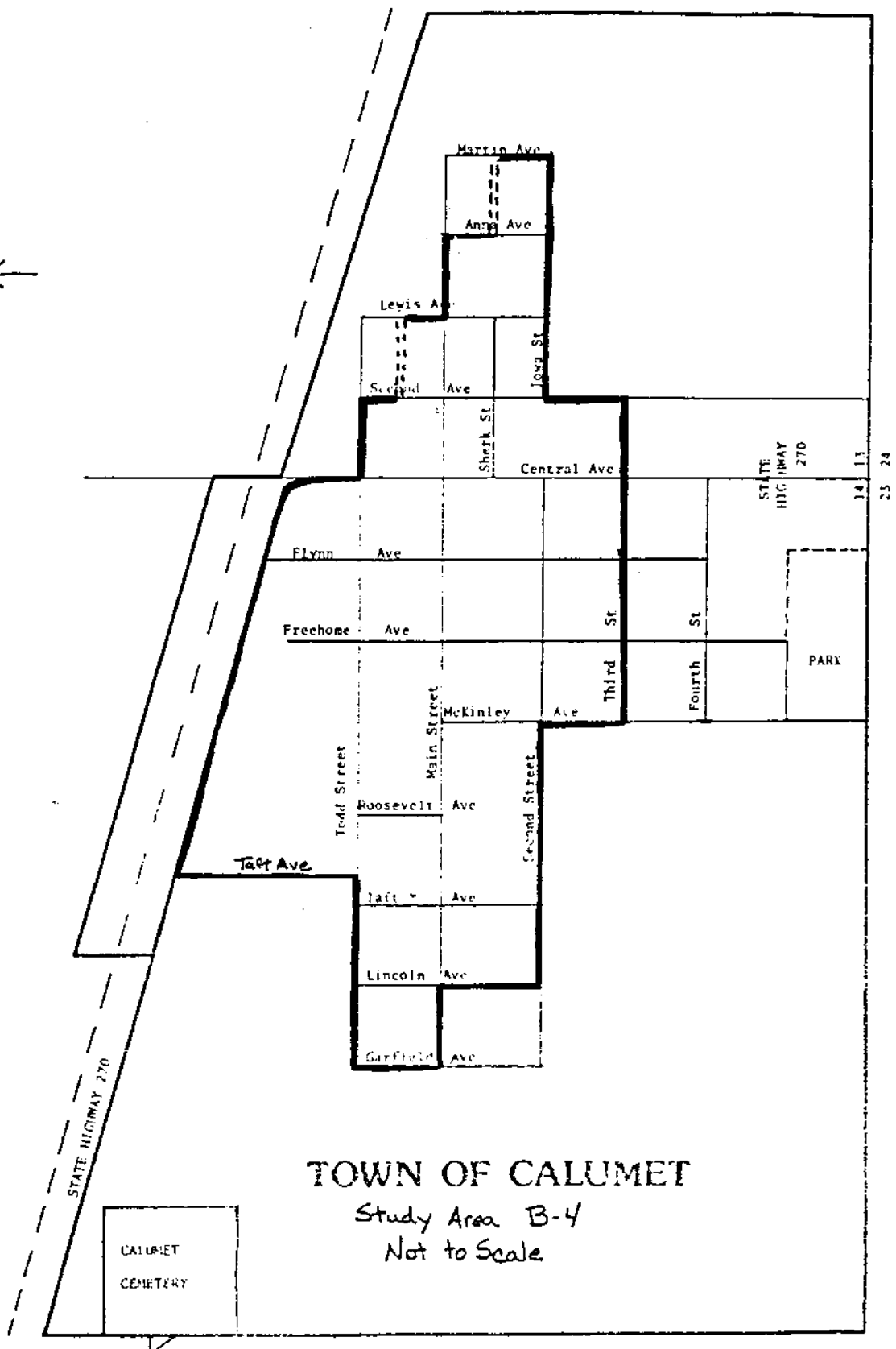




Union City  
Study Area - B-3  
Not to scale



2 ←

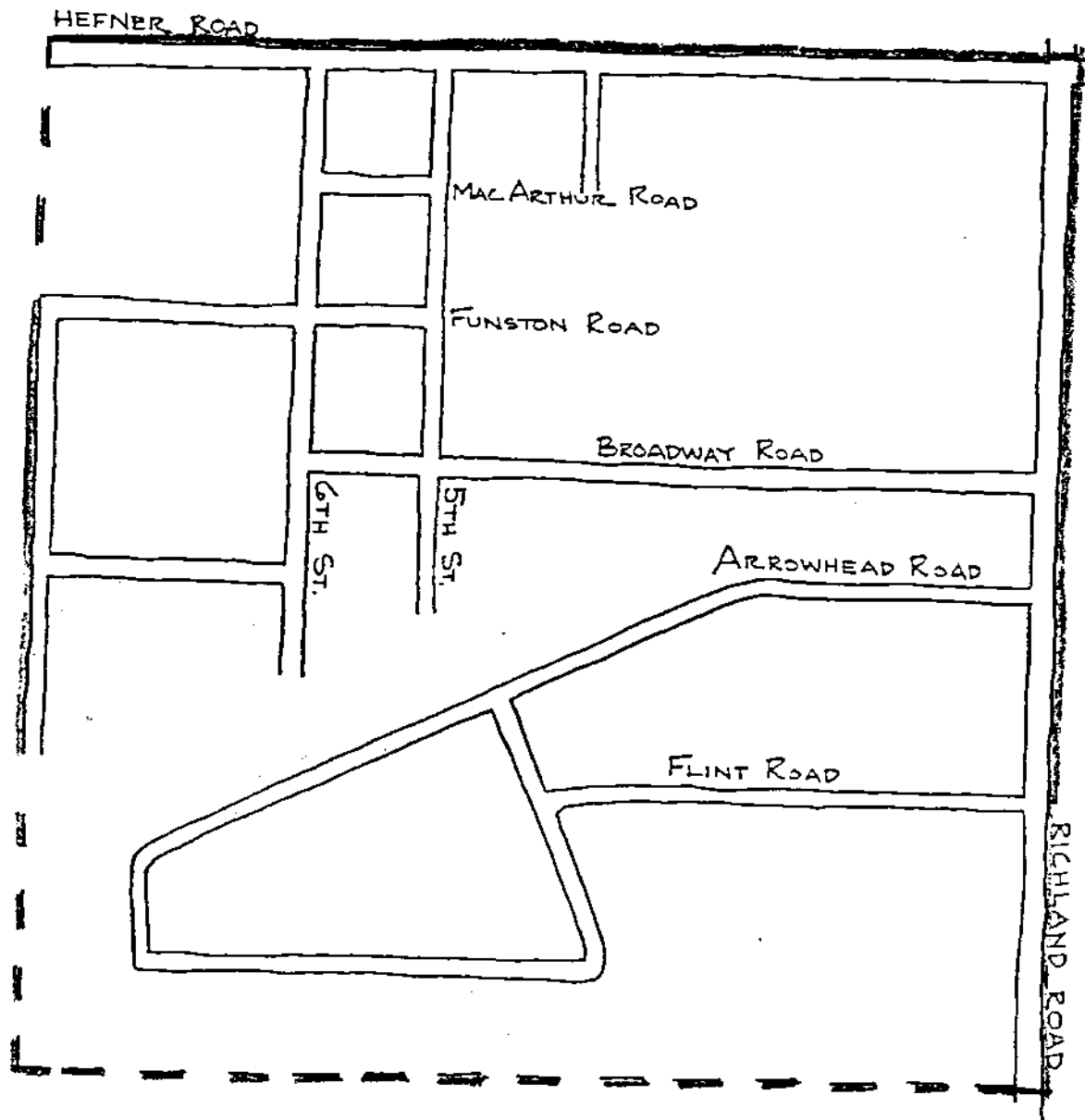


RICHLAND

NE/4 SEC. 26, T13N, R6W

STUDY AREA B-5

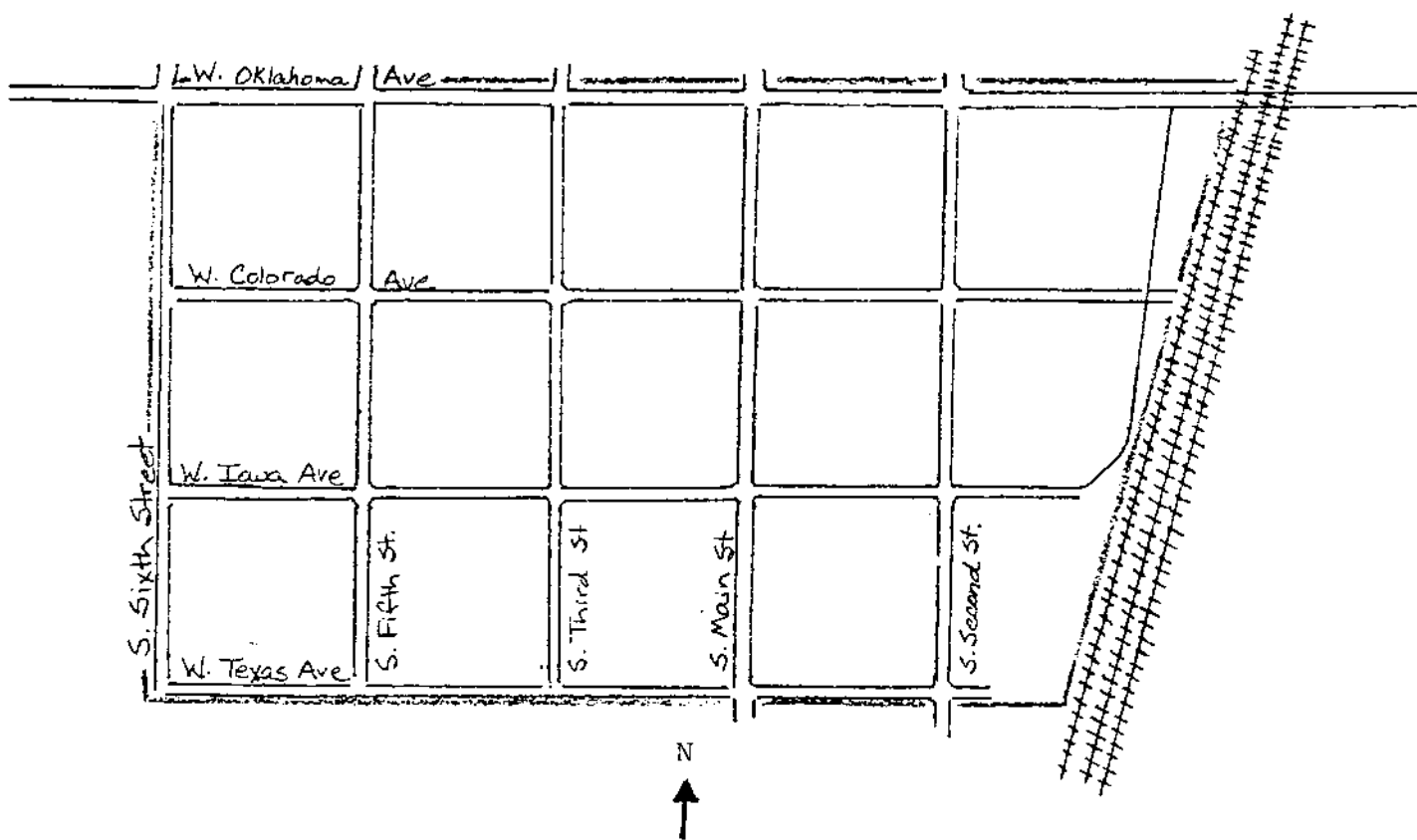
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4 NORTH







OKARCHE  
(CANADIAN COUNTY)  
STUDY AREA - B-7  
NOT TO SCALE

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION

The research design for this project followed standard professional historical methodology, as well as the "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" (Federal Register, 29 September 1983: 44716-44742). It intended for each step in the process to build upon the result of the previous task, making for a time- and cost-efficient effort.

First, the Principal Investigator and Faculty Associate compiled a bibliography of sources relating to Canadian County's history generally, and that of El Reno in particular. Major research libraries at Oklahoma State University and the Oklahoma Historical Society retained relevant secondary and primary sources. A great deal more information, however, came from the Edna May Arnold Archives at the El Reno Carnegie Library. This collection of primary and secondary material addresses virtually every aspect of Canadian County and El Reno history.

The study of these sources enabled Faculty Associate, Dr. Richard C. Rohrs, to author a historic context relevant to the El Reno study area. This document identified the important events and historical themes associated with the city between 1500 and 1948. The contract stipulation to identify and evaluate properties at least forty years old dictated the chronology. In light of the historic context's findings, a preliminary list of property-types likely to

occur in conjunction with these events and themes was prepared.

The historic context served as the foundation for the actual survey. Before taking to the field, the Graduate Assistants reviewed the study area's history with Dr. Rohrs and were briefed on the types of properties they would likely encounter. This was part of a more extensive training program which also included familiarization with: the new Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form; eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places; survey techniques as outlined in National Register Bulletin 24, "Guideline for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning"; the various architectural styles likely to occur; the expected project products; camera operation; and, various administrative matters.

With this knowledge in hand, the Graduate Assistants entered the field and began documenting properties in the seven study areas. Since this was a reconnaissance level survey, they concentrated on documenting individual properties warranting further study for inclusion on the National Register and representative properties of potentially eligible districts. In accordance with the contract, they also identified parts of the survey area which, due to lack of age or loss of integrity, require no further consideration to be considered ineligible. They accomplished these tasks by familiarizing themselves

thoroughly with each study area, often by foot, in an effort to determine which properties should be documented. The ones so identified were documented at the State Historic Preservation Office's prescribed minimal level; namely a completed Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form and two black-and-white elevation photographs. In the course of doing this, the surveyors also studied and identified significant concentration of resources which constituted a potential district, and similarly documented representative properties in those. During their five weeks in the field, the Graduate Students also conducted considerable research in the Canadian County Courthouse and El Reno Carnegie Library in order to obtain information to complete the Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form as thoroughly as possible.

Even while the surveyors were out in the field, the processing of film taken of the documented properties began. Initially, all rolls were prepared as contact sheets, from which project personnel selected those to be developed into 5" X 7" black and white glossy prints. Immediately upon the Graduate Assistants' return from the field, the entry of survey data into the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey's computer commenced. Two different software packages were used for this. The Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Forms were generated using Word Perfect 4.1, and the most essential information (name of property, address, negative

reference number, map coordinate, and National Register eligibility status) were collected into a data-base using D-Base II. This computer capability greatly facilitated the preparation of project products, including the final report.

While data was being entered into the computer, the Architectural Historian, Jeffrey K. Williams of Oklahoma State University's School of Architecture, met with the field surveyors before preparing his report on the relationship, from an architectural perspective, between the identified properties and the cultural environment in which they are found. In addition to this consultation, Williams reviewed all the photodocumentation of the survey and visited several of the survey areas. A copy of his report is included in the appendix of this document.

The remainder of the project involved compiling the wealth of information gathered into its final form. This included final revisions of the property type analysis, historical narrative, descriptions and justifications of potential districts, descriptions of areas which may be considered void of eligible properties, and the time-consuming task of putting together and arranging the individual property files.

#### **KINDS OF PROPERTY SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED**

Having a geographic, rather than thematic, focus, the Architectural/Historic Survey of El Reno and Portions of

Canadian County sought and identified a wide variety of properties. Six of the study areas -- Calumet, Mustang, Okarche, Piedmont, Richland, and Union City -- consisted of small or medium-sized towns which serve as commercial center for the immediately surrounding agricultural area. All were important local centers of trade until the advent of the automobile and paved highways brought them within Oklahoma City's economic sphere. El Reno, however, has remained an important small city since its founding. Its proximity to Fort Reno, status as a divisional office of the Rock Island Railroad, and importance in legal and governmental affairs as the Canadian County seat made it the dominant population center in the adjacent region.

Given the diversity within the seven study areas, and their historic patterns of development, one would expect to find an equally varied number of property types. Before commencing the field survey, project personnel identified the following as the kinds of properties likely to be found.

#### Commercial Properties

The types of commercial properties expected to be found fell into three categories: banks/financial institutions; professional offices; and retail establishments. Almost all would probably be found within each study area's central business district. Given the social, economic, and political importance of El Reno, it was anticipated that the greatest number and concentrations of these properties would

be located there.

### Residential Properties

Residential housing in the study areas was categorized largely using socio-economic factors. Single dwellings were subdivided into upper, middle, and working class categories, with the size and architectural elaborateness of each decreasing in that order. Given the time period in which the study area developed historically, large homes associated with upper class, usually merchants and professionals, were expected to be of higher architectural styles such as the Classical Revival. Craftsman Bungalows seemed likely for the middle class, while simple Folk Traditional and Shotguns were expected in housing the working class.

Again, due to its large size and diversity of economic activity. El Reno was believed to contain the most, and the widest range of, residential property types, including multiple dwellings. The other study areas, being of more modest roots, were likewise expected to contain primarily examples of lower and working class housing.

### Industrial Properties

Industrial properties were further divided into three sub-types: manufacturing and processing facilities; storage and auxiliary buildings; and administrative buildings. Since agriculture has been an important component of Canadian County's economy, many of these properties were



likely to be connected with the processing of cash crops, especially grains. Therefore, milling facilities were anticipated to occur, especially in the study areas which enjoyed railroad access. Once again, the historical narrative on El Reno also indicated that a wider variety of industrial resources could probably be found there. These included a foundry, ice company, stove manufacturer, and other producers of finished products for both local and distant markets.

#### Government Properties

It was anticipated that the number of government properties within the study areas would not, with the exception of El Reno, be exceedingly large. The smaller towns in the study areas enjoyed only the basic rudiments of local government, most likely to be represented in a simple town hall. A post office might also be present. As a large population center and county seat, El Reno could be expected to have a county courthouse, jail, fire station, and sizeable city hall. However, the proclivity of towns, cities, and counties to utilize available federal funds in the 1960s and 1970s for the erection of new public buildings caused doubt that many historic government properties remained extant.

#### Transportation Properties

Properties in this category were sub-divided in accordance to the mode of transportation involved. Depots,

office buildings, and service facilities--such as yards, shops and roundhouses--were expected to be found in towns served by the rails. Since El Reno was the headquarters for the Rock Island's Southern Division, a large number and concentration of these sub-types could be anticipated there. El Reno also enjoyed the services of an interurban during the early twentieth century, so tracks, depots, car barns, and power plants might be found as well. Both the railroads and interurban eventually fell victim to the increasing popularity of the automobile, and one of the nation's premiere early highways, U.S. Route 66, traversed Canadian County. Thus, it was likely filling stations, roadhouses, and early motels might be found.

#### Health Care Properties

Health care properties were further subdivided between hospitals and clinics; and, other facilities, including homes for nurses and drug stores. Actually, few health care related properties were predicted to be found outside El Reno. The small communities probably could only have supported one or two physicians who most likely practiced out of an office in their home. Some may have maintained a professional office in a commercial building as well. The historical narrative revealed that El Reno hosted two sizeable health care properties, the El Reno Sanitarium and the Caddo Hospital. It also indicated that nearby residences served as special wards and housing for student

nurses, so surveyors entered the field looking for these properties.

### Education Properties

Most communities, regardless of size, take care to educate their young and old alike. Therefore, it was expected that schools would be found in all the study areas. In the smaller communities, these might be simple wooden frame structures, or small native stone buildings built as part of the Works Progress Administration efforts in Oklahoma during the depression of the 1930s. As school consolidation became common in the early twentieth century, larger district schools might also be found. In El Reno, it appeared likely that elementary, junior high, and senior high schools would be located.

In addition to schools, libraries offered residents educational opportunities. It was determined unlikely that any building designed specifically for this function would be found outside El Reno. Once again, the historical narrative revealed that the city had one of the first Carnegie libraries in Oklahoma.

### Religious Properties

Normally, the National Register of Historic Places excludes religious properties unless they have some architectural or historic significance which transcends their ecclesiastical functions. The field surveyors anticipated encountering a large number of churches

throughout the seven study areas, primarily associated with various Protestant denominations. Catholic churches were also expected to be found, especially in communities like Okarche which had a large Catholic-ethnic population. In addition to churches, related properties--including parsonages and rectories--seemed probable.

#### Social Properties

Properties associated with social and civic organizations were divided into three sub-types: meeting halls; clubhouses; and civic buildings serving some kind of social service. The earliest meeting halls and clubhouses for groups like the Elks, Moose, Odd Fellows, and Masons were likely to occupy the upper floors of commercial buildings, especially in the larger El Reno area. Here too, it appeared probable that buildings specifically designed to meet the needs of a single organization would be found. Civic buildings which served a social purpose included especially Red Cross facilities and other buildings and structures associated with private philanthropy. The Red Cross canteen in El Reno, the first of its type and listed on the National Register, is an example of this sub-type.

#### Recreational and Cultural Properties

These were divided into two sub-types: theaters (including opera houses) and sports facilities. Often these properties were erected only after a community had established itself and prospered to the degree that time

became available for leisurely activities. As was anticipated throughout the processing of defining property-types, El Reno was expected to have the greatest number and variety of properties associated with recreation and culture.

In the course of the actual survey, representative examples of each property type were found and documented. By definition, property types share similar physical or associative characteristics, and the manner in which the various kinds of property were defined for this project concentrated on their associative, or functional, qualities. Moreover, the designations essentially followed the various categories and uses of property outlined by the National Park Service in National Register Bulletin 16, "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms," pp. 49-53. Hopefully, this will enable easy identification of all properties within a property-type by manipulating the "Historic Function" entry on the Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form once that information is made part of a collective data base.

#### **AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Surveys are important not only for what they find, but also what they fail to find. The identification of properties within the study areas which warranted further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of

Historic Places was an important objective of this project. So too was the designation of areas containing properties which, due to insufficient age or loss of integrity, require no additional investigation to exclude them from National Register consideration. These are, to paraphrase in the terminology of historic preservation, non-historic districts.

Identifying sizeable areas which lacked historic resources proved difficult. While many portions of the study areas contain numerous properties which obviously fail to meet National Register criteria, they also usually retain at least one or two historic properties warranting further study. That this was a reconnaissance, rather than intensive, survey further complicated matters. Just as the identification of potentially eligible properties and historic districts must be viewed as a preliminary indication of where resources are concentrated and where future intensive efforts should occur, so too the identification of areas lacking historic resources must be considered preparatory rather than final. Nevertheless, the Graduate Assistants sought to designate and characterize such places. Their evaluation, followed by maps indicating the areas lacking historic resources follows.

Study Area B-4: Calumet, Canadian County, Oklahoma

Calumet is an agricultural community with an

identifiable commercial core composed of one and two story Early Commercial brick buildings. Most have been altered, some more severely than others. Some of the alterations are easily reversible, others are irreversible. Parts of the original commercial core have been razed and the lots left vacant (southwest corner of Main Street and Central Avenue) or have new buildings on them (south side of East Main Street between Central Avenue and Second Avenue). As a result, the boundaries of the proposed Commercial District are narrowly defined to include the west side of Central Avenue between Second Street to the two attached buildings north of the G. T. Wilson Building and the north side of East Main Street between Central Avenue to Hobson Hardware (109 E. Main Street).

Along the north and northwest boundaries of the study area are Calumet's agricultural industries. These lie mostly along State Highway 270. Most of the original buildings and structures have been replaced or are covered with asphalt siding or metal, and no longer retain their historic integrity. An exception to this is a one-story, wood frame warehouse of the Lyon Gin Company along the east side of Taft Avenue near the junction with SH 270. Unfortunately, its doors are gone and it is in need of repair.

Much of Calumet's residential area shows signs of distress or alterations. An exception to this is a one-

story Craftsman home at the southwest corner of North Flynn Avenue and SH 270. It is the best intact example of the style in the town. Many of Calumet's early homes could be classified as Folk National. The Pyramidal is one of the most common types of Folk National found throughout the town. Numerous examples are found along Flynn Avenue north of Main Street. Most of these have been subjected to alterations such as artificial siding or room additions. Other Folk National houses such as those along Second Avenue just north of Third Street have been covered with a flat, irregular shaped pink stone.

The study area also has homes ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places for reasons other than alterations. Many do not meet the age criterion. Examples of these can be found along the south side of east Iowa Street east of Lewis Avenue, and South Lincoln Avenue between West Main Street and West Second Street. Mobile homes, also ineligible for consideration, are dispersed around the study area.

Calumet contains a mix of community and public buildings. The City Hall, located on the north side of West Second Street between Flynn and Central Avenues, formerly served as the American Legion Hall and is composed of two rural schools moved to the site. Because it is not original to the site, it does not merit further investigation. A 1920 building composes the southeast portion of the current



school facility. It has a post-1928 addition to the north as well as later additions to the north and west of the first addition. The 1920 building displays a Spanish/Mission influence with the shaped parapet on the auditorium wing. The post-1928 addition replicates the decorative detail of the original building. Another building, the First Christian Church, also displays a Spanish/Mission influence with its bell tower and exposed rafters. Both the school and the church warrant further study.

Much of Calumet's residential area has lost its integrity due to alterations and the infiltration of modern houses and mobile homes. Yet, a few significant houses and buildings dispersed throughout the study area make it impossible to dismiss the entire residential area as not warranting further study. The commercial core fares better, as it is an identifiable unit and nearly every property contributes to the proposed Commercial District, thereby warranting further investigation.

Study Area B-2, Mustang, Canadian County, Oklahoma

The Mustang study area is now primarily residential. Due to the mix of housing styles, quality, and age, there is no substantial area that should be excluded from further study, although the number of ineligible properties far outnumber the historic resources.

Study Area B-7, Okarche, Canadian County, Oklahoma

Okarche is unique in that part of it lies in Kingfisher County and part of it lies in Canadian County. Oklahoma Avenue, running east and west, is the dividing line between the two. The study area is composed of the Canadian County portion. Wheat fields along South Sixth Street and portions of Texas Avenue form the western and southern boundaries. The Rock Island Railroad tracks form the eastern boundary and Oklahoma Avenue comprises the northern boundary.

Located along the west side of the railroad right-of-way are several buildings associated with the El Reno Terminal Grain Company and the CO-OP. These include warehouses, scale house, and office. Some of these show signs of alterations or do not meet the age criterion, and therefore do not warrant further study. Also in this area are the Okarche Jail and the former Rock Island Station. Both are one story and front gabled; the station is wood framed with asbestos siding and the jail is of red brick and has a metal roof. Although the station is in poor condition and the jail is in fair condition, both warrant further study because of their historic significance to Okarche.

The commercial core of the study area is comprised basically of one block. Oklahoma Avenue forms its north border, Colorado Avenue its southern border, and South Second Street and South Main Street its eastern and western boundaries, respectively. Several of the commercial

buildings have been extensively altered so that the commercial core as a unit no longer retains its integrity. However, two buildings do merit further study. They are the First Bank of Okarche at the southwest corner of Oklahoma Avenue and Second Street, and Eischen's Bar, a building which wraps around the southern and western sides of the bank. Both the east and north elevations of Eischen's Bar possess unusual brick detailing near its roofline. The bank building is unique to Okarche because its roofline has modified castellations. The bar is constructed of a red brick and the bank of a yellow brick with stone detailing.

The governmental buildings lie to the east of the central commercial block. The city hall and the post office are both on this block. Neither meet the age criterion and therefore do not warrant further study.

Okarche has a mix of residential architecture composed of such styles as Craftsman, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Folk National. The quality of construction appears to be quite good. Some excellent examples of two story Craftsman homes are those at 105 S. Fifth Street and the southwest corner of South Second Street and Iowa Avenue. The Queen Anne at the northwest corner of South Second Street and Iowa Avenue has retained much of its integrity even though it has a rear addition and is partially covered with vinyl siding.

As often happens in residential areas, certain types of

homes in Okarche have been prone to alterations. The north side of West Iowa Avenue between South Sixth and South Fifth Streets is a good example. Here, Folk Nationals and Craftsman homes have been subjected to artificial siding and modifications such as wrought iron porch supports.

Mobile homes and recently constructed homes infiltrate the study area. A mobile home park is located on the south side of West Texas Avenue between South Fourth and South Main Streets. Mobile homes are also found west of the railroad right-of-way, south of West Iowa Avenue. Newer homes are located on the north side of West Texas Avenue between South Fifth and South Fourth Streets and on South Fourth Street between West Oklahoma and West Colorado Avenues. None of these properties merit further investigation.

Three religious properties are located in the study area. They are Saint John's Lutheran Church and School and the Okarche United Methodist Church. The Lutheran Church is on the Oklahoma Landmark's Inventory as an example of English Gothic architecture. The school, constructed in 1948, is a rectangular brick building with an enclosed front entrance. The Methodist Church is a two-story wood framed Gothic Revival building covered with asbestos siding. The Methodist Church does not warrant further study at this time because of the exclusion of religious properties from the National Register of Historic Places and because it does not

possess architectural or artistic distinction, or historic significance. The school does warrant further study for its role in the educational history of Okarche.

Dispersed throughout the study area are several homes and buildings meriting further investigation. Given the dispersal of historic resources throughout the Okarche study area, no large area can be deemed as containing no potentially eligible properties.

Study Area B-6, Piedmont, Canadian County, Oklahoma

The Piedmont study area has a mix of commercial, social, religious, governmental, and residential properties. The area west of NW 2nd Street and northwest of the intersection of NW 1st Street and W. Jackson Avenue is primarily residential with some religious properties interspersed. The blocks east of State Highway 4 are a combination of residences and light industry. There are individual properties scattered throughout these neighborhoods that are historically significant, therefore the area should not be excluded from further studies.

A potential historic district on W. Monroe Avenue is situated in the middle of an area that is otherwise without historic integrity or significance. Most of the properties in this area do not meet the established age criterion. The boundaries of the area to be excluded are: starting at the intersection of W. Madison Avenue and NW 2nd Street proceed north to W. Jackson Avenue, east to SH 4, south to Madison Avenue, and west to starting point except the area designated as a potential district on W. Monroe Avenue between State Highway 4 and NW 2nd Street. All boundaries include both sides of the street.

Study Area B-5, Richland, Canadian County, Oklahoma

Richland is now predominantly residential. Only three nonresidential properties remain; the school, a church, and a blacksmith's shop. The residential area between Hefner Road and the lots south of Broadway Road, between the lots bordering Richland Road to the east and 6th Street to the west, contains a mix of styles, quality, and age of housing. Most of these houses do not warrant further study, but there is a scattering of historically significant properties that should not be overlooked. The rest of the study area is predominantly contemporary housing and does not warrant further study.



Study Area B-3, Union City, Canadian County, Oklahoma

According to an article in the April 27, 1933 issue of the El Reno American, Union City once claimed to be the leading metropolis in central Canadian County. Today, Union City is a very quiet town with essentially no central business district. One surviving commercial building, the Richardson Building, is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is associated with Dr. D. P. Richardson, a prominent early citizen of Union City, and it also served as the site of the Bank of Union. It appears to serve currently as some kind of warehouse. One other Early Commercial building has its front covered with corrugated metal, and the property is partially secluded by a fence and vegetation. Most other commercial establishments have moved out to Highway 81 which is east of the study area.

Within the study area are various public and community buildings. The City Hall is a metal building, as is the public school's FFA building. The main school building is a 1937 PWA structure. The oldest church, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, was constructed in 1930, although the congregation dates to 1893. The other churches are probably from the 1970s.

Parts of the study area are undergoing residential construction. This is particularly true of North Cherry Avenue north of Third Street, and North Plum Avenue and North Oak Avenue, north of Second Street. Most of these are

one-story Ranch or Minimal Traditional styles. Union City also has several Minimal Traditional homes from the late 1950s and 1960s. Very few of the older homes retain their historic integrity. Throughout the study area, many homes which would meet the age criterion have been altered by additions or artificial sidings. Most of the homes within the age criterion were originally covered with weatherboard, were one-story, and of various Folk National and Bungalow styles. There are few surviving two-story homes which meet the age criterion. Mobile homes are also found in the study area, particularly south of Division Street.

There is a probable explanation concerning the lack of historical integrity among Union City's properties. A tornado severely damaged the town in May 1973. According to a report from the Governor's office, twelve to fifteen homes were destroyed and another fifty damaged. (Daily Oklahoman, May 25, 1973) The Daily Oklahoman reported that the hardest hit area was just west of the Rock Island railroad tracks. The storm destroyed the wooden, three-story grain elevator. Today, metal storage tanks stand in its place. The tornado also damaged the Catholic Church and destroyed its convent, school, and hall. The congregation rebuilt the hall in 1975.

Union City may have been a thriving small town at one time, but there is little left to remind one of its former importance. With the exception of a few properties singled

out in the survey, it does not warrant further investigation.

Study Area B-1, El Reno, Canadian County, Oklahoma

In order to ease the presentation of information, the El Reno study area was divided into five sections. Thus the evaluation of areas lacking historic resources is similarly partitioned.

Section One: The rectangular bounded by Kiowa Street on the north, Commanche Street on the south, North Grand Avenue on the west, and North Evans Avenue on the east is partially covered by a wheat field. It also contains an overgrown creekbed and a house which does not meet the age criterion.

Section Two: In the El Reno study area there are sections that can be set aside as not warranting further study due to lack of resources. These are parts of El Reno that have not been developed, have returned to agricultural use, or that have properties without historic integrity. In Section 2 of the study area, two such zones can be found. The first is located north of Riley Street, between N. Foster Avenue and N. Sheppard Avenue, in Northeast El Reno. It consists entirely of wheat fields. The second is south of the railroad, starting at E. Woodson Street and S. Foster Avenue, northwest along railroad to E. Woodson Street, and west to starting point. In this area, there are homes that do not meet the age criterion of the National Register of Historic Places and homes that have either been altered or allowed to deteriorate to the extent that they have lost all

integrity of design and materials. This area also contains open fields.

Section Three: The area north of West Woodson Street, between the north/south study area boundary line and North Mahan Avenue, then east on block of West Rogers Street to North Moore Avenue, then east on West Penn Street one block to North Keith Avenue, then north to West Foreman Drive, then west to the boundary line is overgrown with vegetation or wheat fields. It also has small, modest homes which have been altered.

The area south of Sunset Drive, between Country Club Road and South Boynton Avenue, and following the boundaries of the study area to West Walnut Street is mostly a mix of single residences which do not meet the age criterion. There are also apartment buildings in the vicinity of West London Street and Country Club Road which do not meet the age criterion. There is also a church at the northwest corner of West Watts Street and South Boynton Avenue. Special note should be made of the homes between West Watts Street and West Walnut Street, and South Pierce Avenue and South Fillmore Avenue, plus houses to the west of South Pierce Avenue (currently not in the study area). Most of these are Minimal Traditional houses from the early 1950s. This area could be a potential residential district when the homes meet the age criterion.

The area of West Warrent Street, between South Boynton

Avenue and South Morrison Avenue consists primarily of residences failing to meet the age criterion. That along the west side of South Boynton Avenue, between West Walnut and West Elm Street, contains apartments and homes which also do not meet the age criterion. Professional offices and homes not meeting age requirements similarly characterize the east side of South Boynton Avenue and both sides of South Duane Avenue, between West Ash and West Elm Streets. A religious property built in 1972, the Church of the Nazarene, occupies the northeast corner of South Reno Avenue and West Elm Street.

Section Four: The Hillcrest Elementary School, which does not meet the age criterion, occupies the south side of West Odell Street, between South Ellison and South Miles Avenues. A portion of the west side of South Dille Avenue, between West Elm and West Ransom Streets, is the location of the Southern Heights Baptist Church, which does not warrant further study because of the general exclusion of religious properties. The southern portion of the east side of South Dille Avenue, between Center and Ransom Streets, contains three one-story houses which fail to meet the age criterion.

Section Five: Two parts of Section 5 in the El Reno study area can be excluded from further study at this time. One area starts at E. Watts Street and S. Foster Avenue south to E. Cavanaugh Street, east to a point west of S. Donald Avenue, north to intersection of railroad and E.

Jenkins Street, northeast along railroad to E. Watts Street, and west to the starting point. This area contains a mix of contemporary homes, homes which have lost integrity of design and materials due to alterations or neglect, and open fields. Another area is located between S. Donald Avenue and S. Mitchell Avenue south of E. Cavanaugh Street and north of E. Oak Street. This area contains a high density of homes built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

## DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES

The following list indicates all the properties documented by the survey, regardless of the eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Documentation for each of these involved the completion of the State Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form and at least two 5" X 7" black-and-white elevation photographs. These, together with field notes relevant to the particular property, have been placed in the individual property files submitted as a final product of this project.

The list contains four basic items of information: the name of the property; its address; an index number to the location of the photodocumentation negatives on that property, which were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office; and, a numeral indicating the property's location on the maps of the study area following the list for each area.

The index number for locating the photodocumentation negatives requires an explanation. Basically, it identifies the roll of film and exposure on that roll for the images pertaining to a particular property. The first numeral in the designation refers to the roll number; the acronym "ERC" refers to the project title; and the numeral following refers to the exposures on that roll pertaining to the property. Thus the designation "8 ERC 4, 5" for the storage building in Calumet indicate that exposure numbers four and



five on roll eight provide photodocumentation of that property. All negatives have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in protective covers identifying the individual roll numbers and project acronyms. A separate property index also accompanies the negatives.

## CALUMET

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

Storage building  
S. 2nd Ave. and E. Sherk St.  
8 ERC 4, 5 1

Residence  
W. 3rd St. and S. Flynn Ave.  
8 ERC 32, 2

Calumet First National Bank  
N. Central Ave. and W. Main St.  
7 ERC 24A, 3

G. T. Wilson Building  
100 block N. Central Ave. (W side)  
7 ERC 8A, 4

Zeigler Drug  
S. Central Ave. (W. side)  
7 ERC 21A, 5

Snyder's EZ Stop  
S. Central Ave. (W. side)  
7 ERC 19A, 6

Spear Home  
S. Central Ave. and W. 2nd St.  
9 ERC 1, 2 7

Crum Residence  
S. Central Ave. (W. side)  
9 ERC 3, 4 8

Residence  
216 N. Flynn Avenue

## CALUMET

| NAME<br>ADDRESS<br>NEGATIVE | MAP COORD. |
|-----------------------------|------------|
|-----------------------------|------------|

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|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 8 ERC 10, | 9 |
|-----------|---|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Residence<br>220 N. Flynn Avenue<br>7 ERC 26A, | 10 |
|--|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| First Christian Church<br>N. Flynn Ave. and W. Todd St.<br>7 ERC 29A, | 11 |
|---|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Residence<br>S. Flynn Ave. (W. side)<br>8 ERC 34, | 12 |
|---|----|

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Calumet High School<br>N. Freehome Ave. and W. Main St.<br>7 ERC 11A, | 13 |
|---|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Garage<br>S. McKinley Ave. (E. side)<br>7 ERC 32A, | 14 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Residence<br>N. Taft Ave. and W. Todd St.<br>8 ERC 27, | 15 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Lyon Gin (warehouse)<br>N. Taft Ave. and SH 270 (E side)<br>7 ERC 35A, | 16 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Carnott's Grocery and Cafe<br>100 block E. Main St.<br>7 ERC 6A, | 17 |
|--|----|

## CALUMET

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Carnott's Grocery and Cafe  
100 block E. Main St. (N. side)  
7 ERC 4A,

18

Hobson Hardware  
109 E. Main Street  
7 ERC 16A,

19

Residence  
E. Main St. (S. side)  
8 ERC 2, 3

20

Residence  
W. Main St. and S. Freehome Ave.  
8 ERC 22,

21

Residence  
E. Todd St. and N. 2nd Ave.  
8 ERC 8, 9

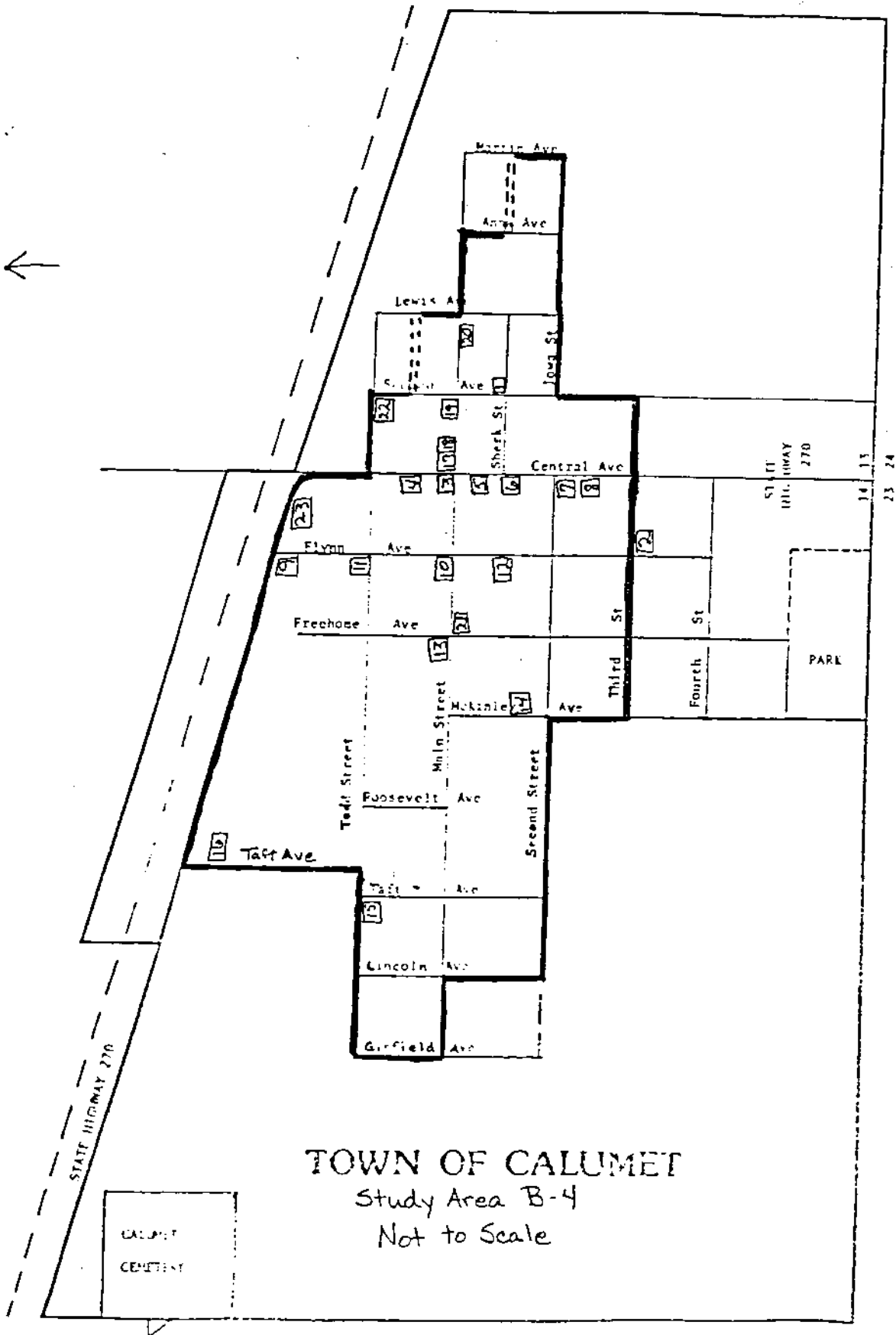
22

Moberly Grocery and Market  
SH 270 (S. side)  
8 ERC 12,

23

=====

2 ←



## MUSTANG

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Residence  
115 W. Carson Ln.  
5 ERC 22,

1

Residence  
115 E. Dowden Ln.  
5 ERC 31,

2

Residence  
124 W. Dowden Ln.  
5 ERC 28,

3

Residence  
133 E. Forster Ln.  
6 ERC 8, 9

4

Residence  
1028 S. Jones Ln.  
5 ERC 20,

5

Residence  
707 S. Lewis Ln.  
6 ERC 17,

6

Residence  
719 S. Lewis Ln.  
6 ERC 10,

7

Residence  
S. Mustang Rd. (W. side)  
6 ERC 19,

8

Commercial building  
1008 S. Mustang Rd.

## MUSTANG

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

6 ERC 28,

9

AF & AM Wesley Lodge No. 407  
S. Mustang Rd. and W. Carson Ln.  
6 ERC 26,

10

Residence  
139 E. Perry Ln.  
6 ERC 4, 5

11

Residence  
207 E. Perry Ln.  
6 ERC 15,

12

Residence  
E. Perry Ln. (S. side)  
6 ERC 13,

13

Christ Lutheran Church  
1021 S. Snyder Ln.  
6 ERC 25;

14

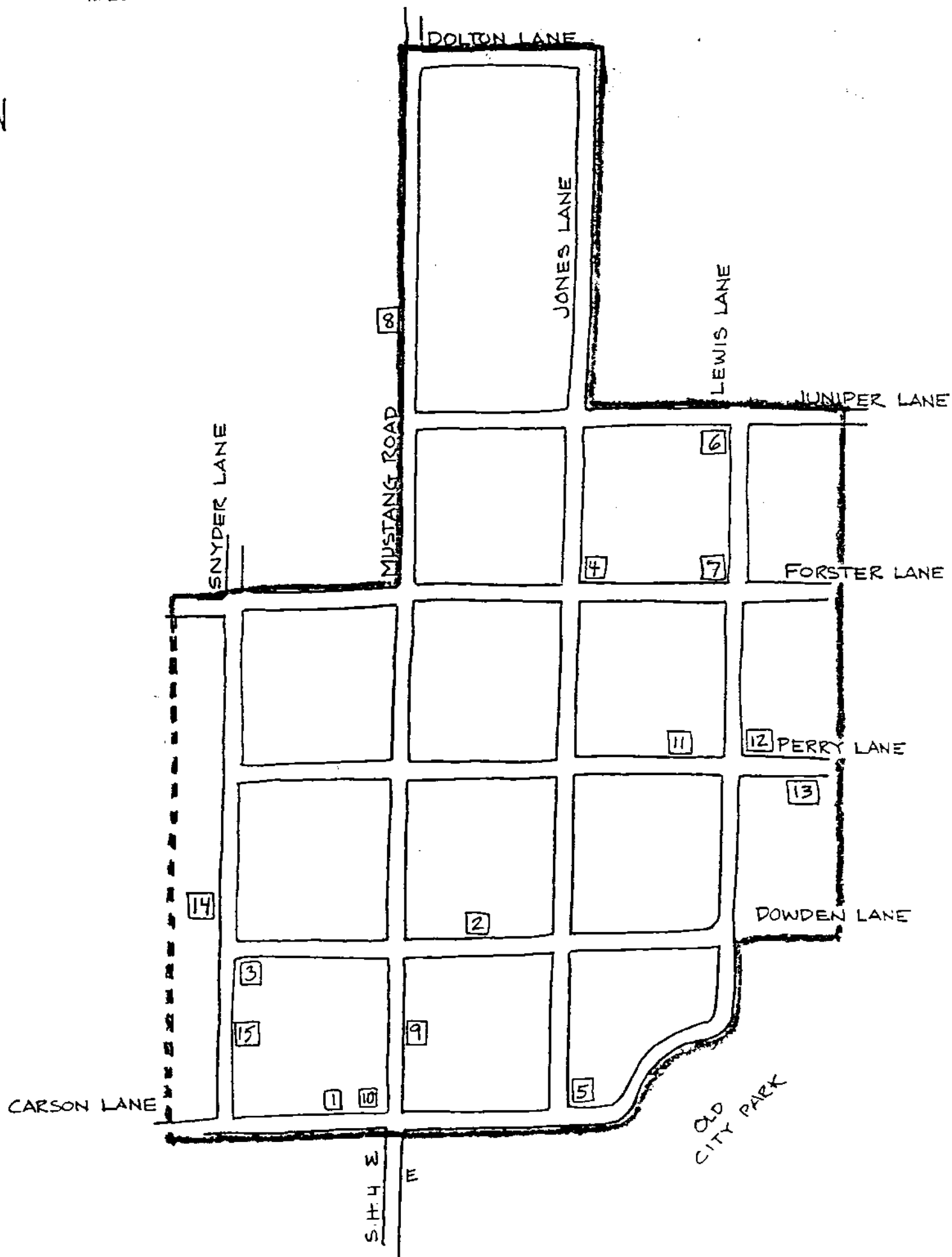
Residence  
1116 S. Snyder Ln.  
5 ERC 25,

15

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MUSTANG  
STUDY AREA B-2  
NOT TO SCALE

4  
N





## OKARCHE

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Eischen's Bar  
S. 2nd St. and W. Oklahoma Ave.  
10 ERC 15A

1

Residence  
S. 2nd St. and W. Iowa Ave.  
9 ERC 19,

2

Residence  
S. 2nd St. and W. Iowa Ave.  
9 ERC 17,

3

Paul Roether Home  
105 S. 5th Street  
9 ERC 7, 8

4

Saint John's Lutheran School  
S. 5th St. and W. Colorado Ave.  
10 ERC 11A

5

Commercial building (warehouse)  
W. Colorado Ave. and S. 2nd St.  
9 ERC 21,

6

Okarche United Methodist Church  
325 W. Colorado Ave.  
10 ERC 1A,

7

Residence  
318 W. Iowa Ave.  
9 ERC 35,

8

The First Bank of Okarche  
W. Oklahoma Ave. and S. 2nd St.

## OKARCHE

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

10 ERC 18A

9

Florence Wiedey Home  
317 W. Oklahoma Ave.  
10 ERC 3A,

10

Residence  
423 W. Oklahoma Ave.  
9 ERC 10,

11

Residence  
523 W. Oklahoma Ave.  
6 ERC 30,

12

Okarche Lawn and Garden  
S. Main St. (E. side)  
9 ERC 14,

13

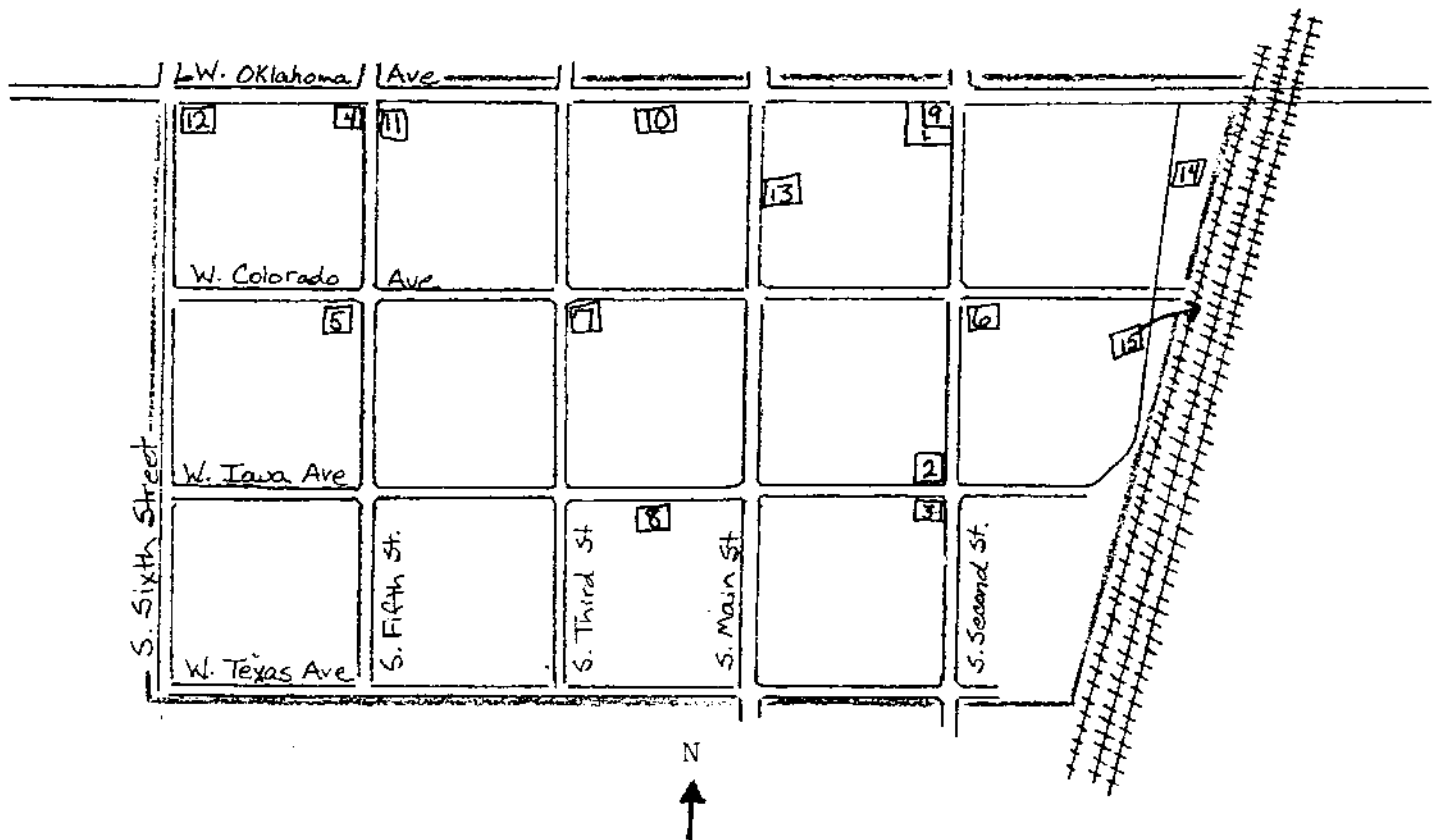
Okarche Jail  
Along unmarked N/S road W of RR/ROW  
9 ERC 29,

14

Okarche Rock Island Station  
In between RR tracks, E. of Colorado  
9 ERC 25,

15

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OKARCHE  
(CANADIAN COUNTY)

STUDY AREA - B-7

NOT TO SCALE

*Documented Properties*

## PIEDMONT

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

M & W Service Sta.: Auto Shop Add'n  
NW 1st St. and W. Monroe Ave.  
2 ERC 18,

1

Residence  
419 NW 3rd St.  
4 ERC 14,

2

(Old) Pied. United Methodist Church  
SW 4th St. and W. Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 25,

3

Residence  
603 NW 5th St.  
4 ERC 20,

4

Residence  
NW 7th St. (W. side)  
3 ERC 33,

5

Residence  
115 Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 15,

6

Residence  
W. Jackson Ave. and NW 2nd St.  
4 ERC 12,

7

Residence  
W. Jackson Ave. and NW 3rd St.  
3 ERC 18,

8

Residence  
305 W. Jackson Ave.

## PIEDMONT

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

3 ERC 21,

9

Residence  
W. Jackson Ave. & NW 3rd St.  
3 ERC 23,

10

Residence  
512 W. Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 28,

11

Residence  
620 W. Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 31,

12

Residence  
205 E. Madison Ave.  
4 ERC 3, 4

13

Residence  
212 E. Monroe Ave.  
4 ERC 6, 7

14

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and SH 4  
2 ERC 29,

15

Service Station  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 2, 3

16

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 27,

17

## PIEDMONT

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Piedmont State Bank  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 4, 7 18

M & W Grocery and Service Station  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 19, 19

General Store  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 6, 8 20

M & W Grocery: Concrete Addition  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 17, 21

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 9, 1 22

Residence  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 2nd St.  
2 ERC 12, 23

Piedmont Fire Station  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 2nd St.  
2 ERC 11, 24

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 2nd St.  
2 ERC 15, 25

Residence

## PIEDMONT

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

213 W. Monroe Ave.  
2 ERC 35,

26

Residence  
221 W. Monroe Ave.  
3 ERC 2, 3

27

Residence  
312 W. Monroe Ave.  
3 ERC 4, 6

28

Residence  
316 W. Monroe Ave.  
3 ERC 5, 8

29

Piedmont United Methodist Church  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 4th St.  
3 ERC 9, 1

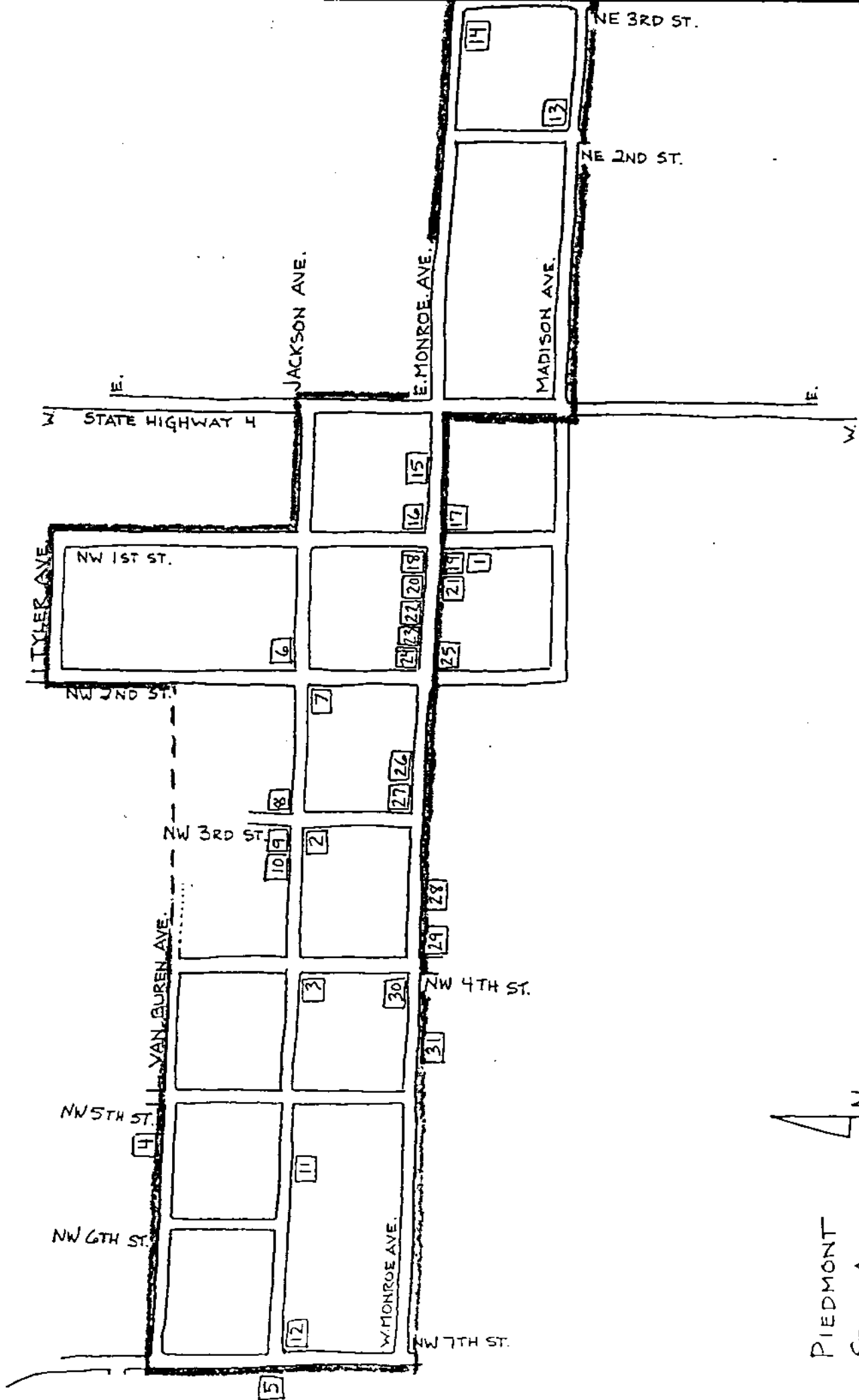
30

Residence  
408 W. Monroe Ave.  
3 ERC 11,

31

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4 N  
 PIEDMONT  
 STUDY AREA B-6  
 NOT TO SCALE



## RICHLAND

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Blacksmith Shop  
5th St. (east side)  
5 ERC 8, 1

1

Church of the Nazarene  
6th St. (west side)  
4 ERC 27,

2

Evangelical Church Parsonage  
6th St. (west side)  
5 ERC 1, 2

3

Residence  
6th St. and Funston Rd. (NW corner)  
5 ERC 4, 6

4

Richland School  
Hefner Rd. and Richland Rd.  
4 ERC 30,

5

Residence  
Hefner Rd. (south side)  
4 ERC 23,

6

Carl Wiedemann's Residence (First)  
Richland Rd. and Hefner Rd.  
5 ERC 17,

7

Carl Wiedemann's Residence (Second)  
Richland Rd. (east side)  
5 ERC 13,

8

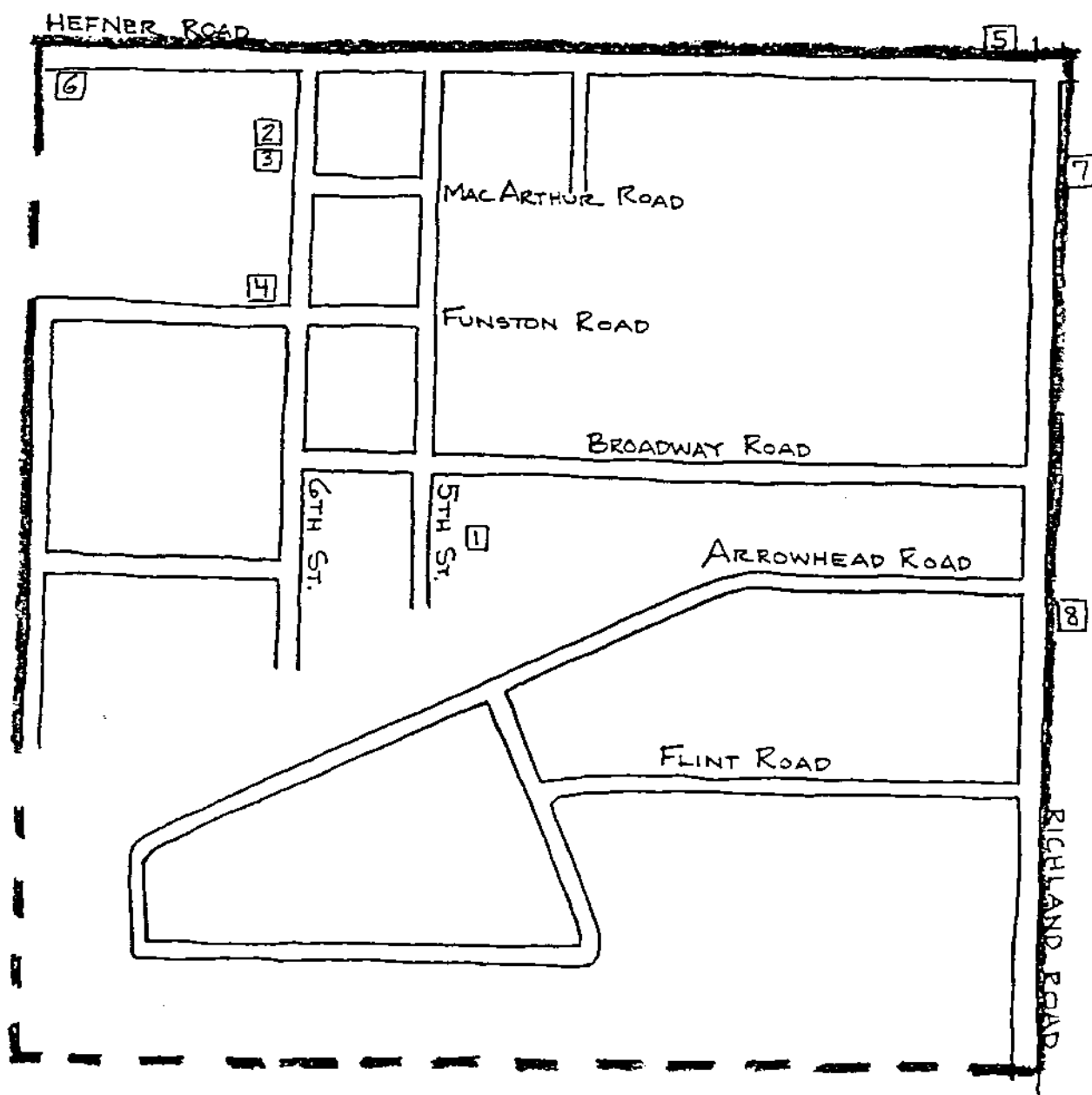
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RICHLAND

NE/4 SEC. 26, T13N, R6W

STUDY AREA B-5

NOT TO SCALE



4 NORTH

| UNION CITY                   |                                     |            |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| NAME                         | ADDRESS                             | MAP COORD. |
| NEGATIVE                     |                                     |            |
| Kate Boevers Residence       | N. Cherry Ave. (west side)          |            |
| 1 ERC 7, 8                   |                                     | 1          |
| Don Morrison Home            | N. Cherry Ave. and 2nd St.          |            |
| 1 ERC 5, 6                   |                                     | 2          |
| Residence                    | 202 N. Cherry Avenue                |            |
| 1 ERC 3, 4                   |                                     | 3          |
| Residence                    | 135 N. Elm Avenue                   |            |
| 1 ERC 15,                    |                                     | 4          |
| Residence                    | N. Elm Avenue and 2nd Street        |            |
| 1 ERC 17,                    |                                     | 5          |
| Union City High School       | N. Kate Boevers Ave. (W. side)      |            |
| 24 ERC 17,                   |                                     | 6          |
| St. Joseph's Rectory         | N. Kate Boevers Ave. (W side)       |            |
| 1 ERC 13,                    |                                     | 7          |
| St. Joseph's Catholic Church | N. Kate Boevers Ave. (W. side)      |            |
| 1 ERC 9, 1                   |                                     | 8          |
| Residence                    | N. Oak Ave. and 2nd St. (SW corner) |            |

## UNION CITY

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

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1 ERC 1, 2

9

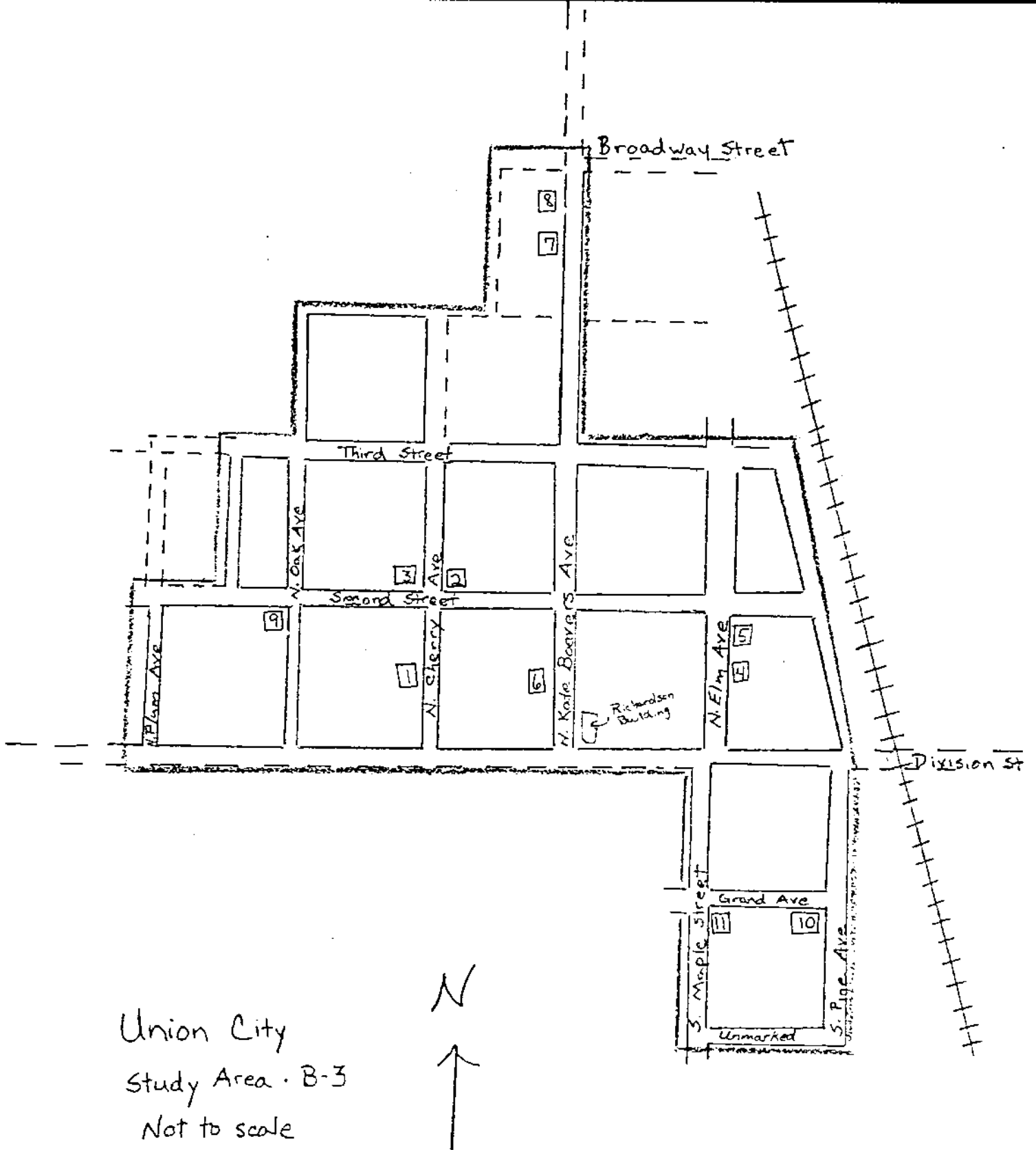
Residence  
S. Pine Ave. and Grand Ave.  
1 ERC 21,

10

Residence  
S. Maple St. and Grand Ave.  
1 ERC 19,

11

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Union City  
Study Area - B-3  
Not to scale

Documented Properties

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

Masonic Temple  
407 N. Admire Avenue  
18 ERC 2, 1 (Section 1)

Johnson's Hall  
517 N. Admire Avenue  
22 ERC 23, 2 (Section 1)

Tom Ellison Residence (farmer)  
604 S. Barker Avenue  
11 ERC 6, 3 (Section 5)

Walter H. Boone Residence  
1000 S. Barker Avenue  
12 ERC 26, 4 (Section 5)

Paul G. Liebmann Residence  
1100 S. Barker Avenue  
11 ERC 15, 5 (Section 5)

Kerfoot Bros./ I. Jalonick Building  
107-109 N. Bickford Avenue  
18 ERC 18, 6 (Section 1)

Masonic Temple  
112-114 N. Bickford Avenue  
23 ERC 8, 7 (Section 1)

El Reno Post Office  
220 N. Bickford Avenue  
24 ERC 16, 8 (Section 1)

El Reno State Bank  
101 S. Bickford Avenue

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

18 ERC 22,

9 (Section 1)

El Reno High School  
400 block S. Bickford Ave. (W. side)  
18 ERC 11,

10 (Section 1)

Old Nazarene Church  
702 S. Bickford Avenue  
13 ERC 23,

11 (Section 4)

El Reno Mill and Elevator Company  
1101 S. Bickford Avenue  
19 ERC 14,

12 (Section 4)

Residence  
501 S. Boynton Avenue  
20 ERC 8,

13 (Section 3)

Liebmann Independent Ice Company  
117 N. Choctaw Avenue  
18 ERC 14,

14 (Section 1)

Ross Town & Country Store  
100 S. Choctaw Avenue  
23 ERC 6,

15 (Section 1)

Etta Dale Junior High School  
601 S. Choctaw Avenue  
22 ERC 34,

16 (Section 4)

Residence  
214 N. Donald Avenue  
16 ERC 17,

17 (Section 2)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

Residence  
1112 S. Donald Avenue  
14 ERC 26,

18 (Section 5)

Residence  
1121 S. Donald Avenue  
14 ERC 23,

19 (Section 5)

Residence  
505 S. Ellison Avenue  
19 ERC 20,

20 (Section 4)

Residence  
715 S. Ellison Avenue  
19 ERC 29,

21 (Section 4)

Residence  
830 S. Ellison Avenue  
24 ERC 4,

22 (Section 4)

Residence  
1016 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 9,

23 (Section 4)

Residence  
1049 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 11,

24 (Section 4)

Residence  
1101 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 5,

25 (Section 4)

Compton Apartments



## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

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|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 215 S. Evans Avenue<br>17 ERC 35, | 26 (Section 1) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Solomon Layton Residence<br>415 S. Evans Avenue<br>18 ERC 9, | 27 (Section 1) |
|--|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Goff House<br>506 S. Evans Avenue<br>19 ERC 3, | 28 (Section 4) |
|--|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Residence<br>1620 S. Evans Avenue<br>20 ERC 29, | 29 (Section 4) |
|---|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Residence<br>1212 S. Hadden Avenue<br>21 ERC 18, | 30 (Section 4) |
|--|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Clarence E. Kester Residence<br>201 N. Hoff Avenue<br>16 ERC 2, | 31 (Section 2) |
|---|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Charles E. Gunn Residence<br>421 S. Hoff Avenue<br>12 ERC 6, | 32 (Section 5) |
|--|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| C. B. Ashbrook Residence<br>519 S. Hoff Avenue<br>12 ERC 8, | 33 (Section 5) |
|---|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| H. L. Fogg Residence<br>605 S. Hoff Avenue<br>11 ERC 1, | 34 (Section 5) |
|---|----------------|

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

William E. Fryberger Residence  
611 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 35, 35 (Section 5)

Arthur T. March Residence  
619 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 31, 36 (Section 5)

John C. Petree Residence  
707 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 24, 37 (Section 5)

W. J. Aycoff Residence  
717 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 21, 38 (Section 5)

Wm. Mittendorf Residence  
718 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 28, 39 (Section 5)

K. E. Humphrey Home  
800 S. Hoff Avenue  
10 ERC 6A, 40 (Section 5)

Dr. Malcolm Phelps Residence  
801 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 19, 41 (Section 5)

Robert C. Weber Residence  
1102 S. Hoff Avenue  
12 ERC 35, 42 (Section 5)

Residence

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

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|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1402 S. Jensen Avenue<br>20 ERC 32, | 43 (Section 4) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| El Reno Foundry and Machine Company<br>400 block N. Macomb Ave. (E. side)<br>15 ERC 30, | 44 (Section 2) |
|---|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| B. J. Wright House<br>120 S. Macomb Avenue<br>10 ERC 23A | 45 (Section 5) |
|--|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| T. M. Stewart Residence<br>203 S. Macomb Avenue<br>10 ERC 20A | 46 (Section 5) |
|---|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Anita Lewis Residence<br>803 S. Macomb Avenue<br>10 ERC 29A | 47 (Section 5) |
|---|----------------|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Butch and Nancy Wise Home<br>900 S. Macomb Avenue<br>10 ERC 25A | 48 (Section 5) |
|---|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Henry Behne Residence<br>1017 S. Macomb Avenue<br>12 ERC 33, | 49 (Section 5) |
|--|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Residence<br>735 S. Miles Avenue<br>19 ERC 26, | 50 (Section 4) |
|--|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Residence<br>1020 S. Miles Avenue<br>21 ERC 0, | 51 (Section 4) |
|--|----------------|

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

El Reno Municipal Swimming Pool  
715 S. Morrison Avenue  
19 ERC 32, 52 (Section 3)

Grace Chapman Residence  
203 N. N Avenue  
16 ERC 22, 53 (Section 2)

Austin and Rose Willingham Residence  
129 S. N Avenue  
15 ERC 15, 54 (Section 2)

Residence  
102 S. O Avenue  
15 ERC 12, 55 (Section 2)

Robert A. Sanders Home  
1100 S. Reno Avenue  
21 ERC 21, 56 (Section 4)

Eric Olson Residence  
1200 S. Reno Avenue  
21 ERC 26, 57 (Section 4)

Residence  
402 S. Roberts Avenue  
13 ERC 28, 58 (Section 5)

Professional Building  
104 N. Rock Island Avenue  
18 ERC 24, 59 (Section 1)

Superservice Station

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

120-124 N. Rock Island Avenue  
18 ERC 26, 60 (Section 1)

Gillmore Flats  
316-320 N. Rock Island Avenue  
15 ERC 22, 61 (Section 1)

Rock Island Block Building  
114-118 S. Rock Island Avenue  
23 ERC 17, 62 (Section 1)

Broken Heel Boot and Shoe Repair  
215 S. Rock Island Avenue  
23 ERC 19, 63 (Section 1)

S. G. Keeton Residence  
519 S. Rock Island Avenue  
12 ERC 8, 64 (Section 5)

J. T. Phelps Home  
820 S. Rock Island Avenue  
13 ERC 21, 65 (Section 4)

Senior Nurses' Cottage  
300 S. Williams Avenue  
22 ERC 31, 66 (Section 5)

El Reno Sanitarium Maternity Home  
400 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 14, 67 (Section 5)

Catto Hospital  
421 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 12, 68 (Section 5)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

Residence  
503 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 9, 69 (Section 5)

J. E. Kelso Home  
519 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 2, 70 (Section 5)

Residence  
600 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 6, 71 (Section 5)

Residence  
618 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 4, 72 (Section 5)

Residence  
923 S. Wilson Avenue  
22 ERC 4, 73 (Section 4)

Residence  
1121 E. Ash Street  
14 ERC 34, 74 (Section 5)

Residence  
1101 E. Cooney Street  
15 ERC 3, 75 (Section 5)

Zucksworth Custom Frames & Art Gallery  
315 W. Elm Street  
22 ERC 1, 76 (Section 4)

Ross Farm

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

W. Elm Street (south elev.)  
20 ERC 22,

77 (Section 3)

Multiple dwelling  
307, 309 E. Hayes Street  
15 ERC 28,

78 (Section 2)

Hamilton Apartments  
311 E. Hayes Street  
15 ERC 26,

79 (Section 2)

Residence  
700 W. London Street  
17 ERC 5,

80 (Section 1)

Residence  
1015 W. London Street  
20 ERC 26,

81 (Section 3)

Residence  
1217 W. London Street  
16 ERC 29,

82 (Section 3)

Residence  
503 W. Martin Street  
22 ERC 15,

83 (Section 4)

Residence  
1115 W. Pine Street  
20 ERC 12,

84 (Section 3)

Residence  
517 E. Rogers Street  
16 ERC 9,

85 (Section 2)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Larry's Grocery, Laundromat, Deli  
1021 E. Rogers Street  
16 ERC 19,

86 (Section 2)

Residence  
1413 W. Shuttee Street  
20 ERC 20,

87 (Section 3)

Don's Appliances, Etc.  
102 E. Wade Street  
23 ERC 14,

88 (Section 1)

Thomas Jensen Residence  
315 E. Wade Street  
10 ERC 32A

89 (Section 5)

Test's Furniture Shop  
500 W. Wade Street  
17 ERC 24,

90 (Section 1)

Residence  
720 W. Wade Street  
17 ERC 7,

91 (Section 1)

Residence  
1017 W. Wade Street  
17 ERC 1,

92 (Section 3)

Residence  
1209 W. Wade Street  
16 ERC 33,

93 (Section 3)

El Reno Schools Transportation Bldg.



## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

W. Watts Street and S. Grand Avenue  
17 ERC 28, 94 (Section 1)

Hale's Foods/ Stevenson's IGA  
528 W. Watts Street  
17 ERC 21, 95 (Section 1)

Residence  
618 W. Watts Street  
17 ERC 19, 96 (Section 1)

Sorensen Residence  
1020 W. Watts Street  
20 ERC 2, 97 (Section 3)

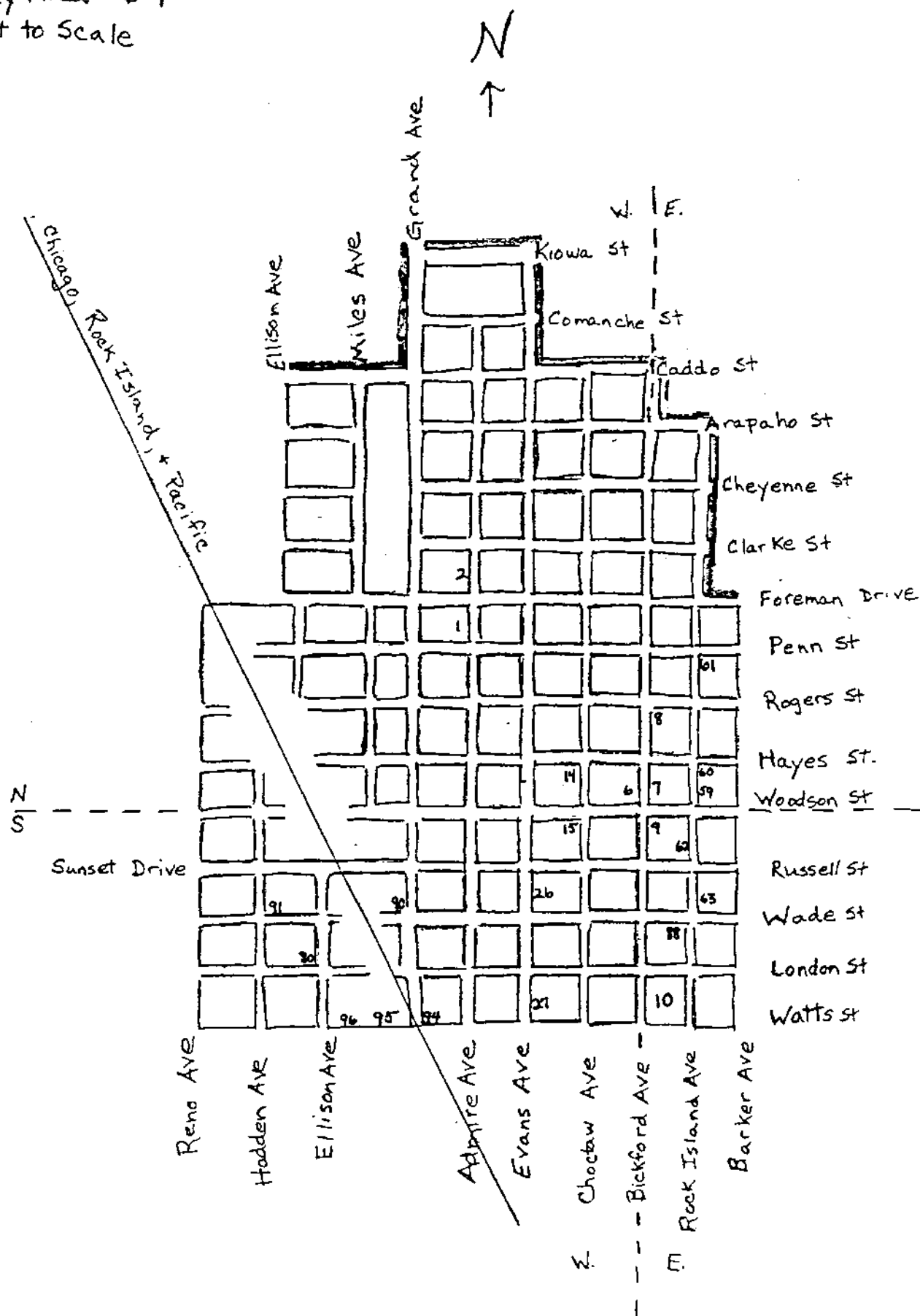
Residence  
1104 W. Watts Street  
16 ERC 27, 98 (Section 3)

Residence  
1415 W. Watts Street  
20 ERC 18, 99 (Section 3)

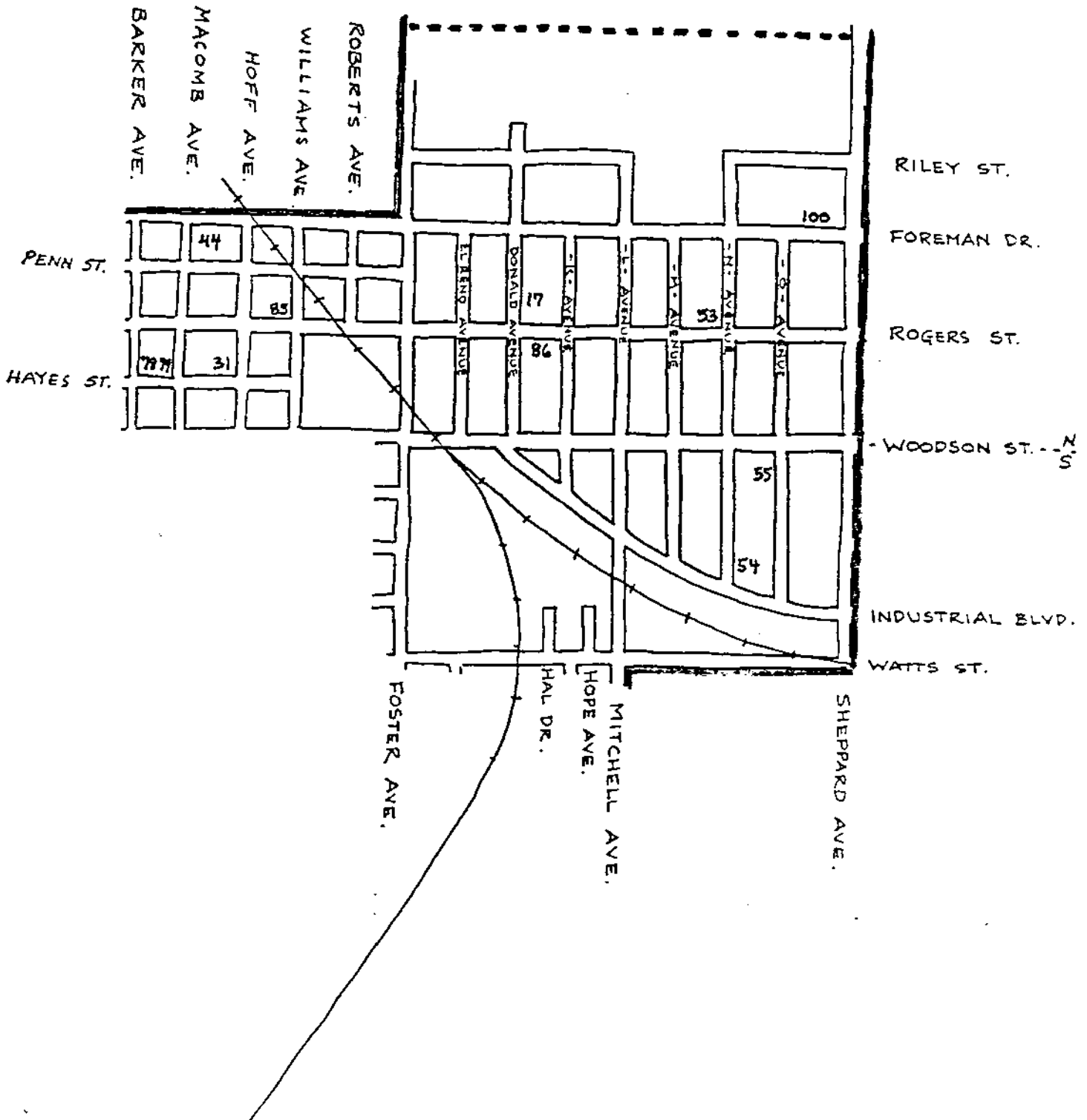
Residence  
1505 E. Foreman Drive  
16 ERC 24, 100 (Section 2)

=====

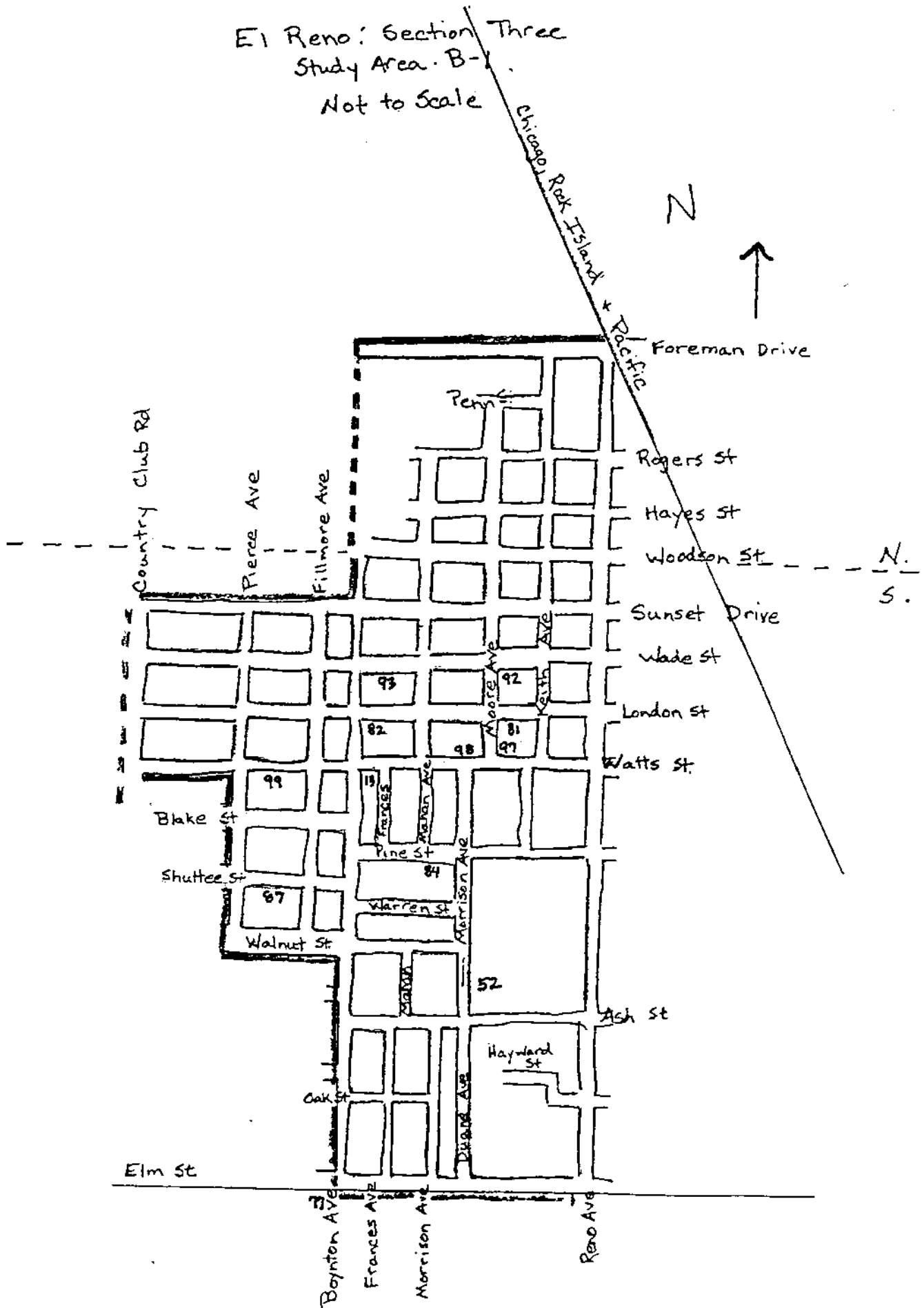
El Reno: Section One  
 Study Area - B-1  
 Not to Scale



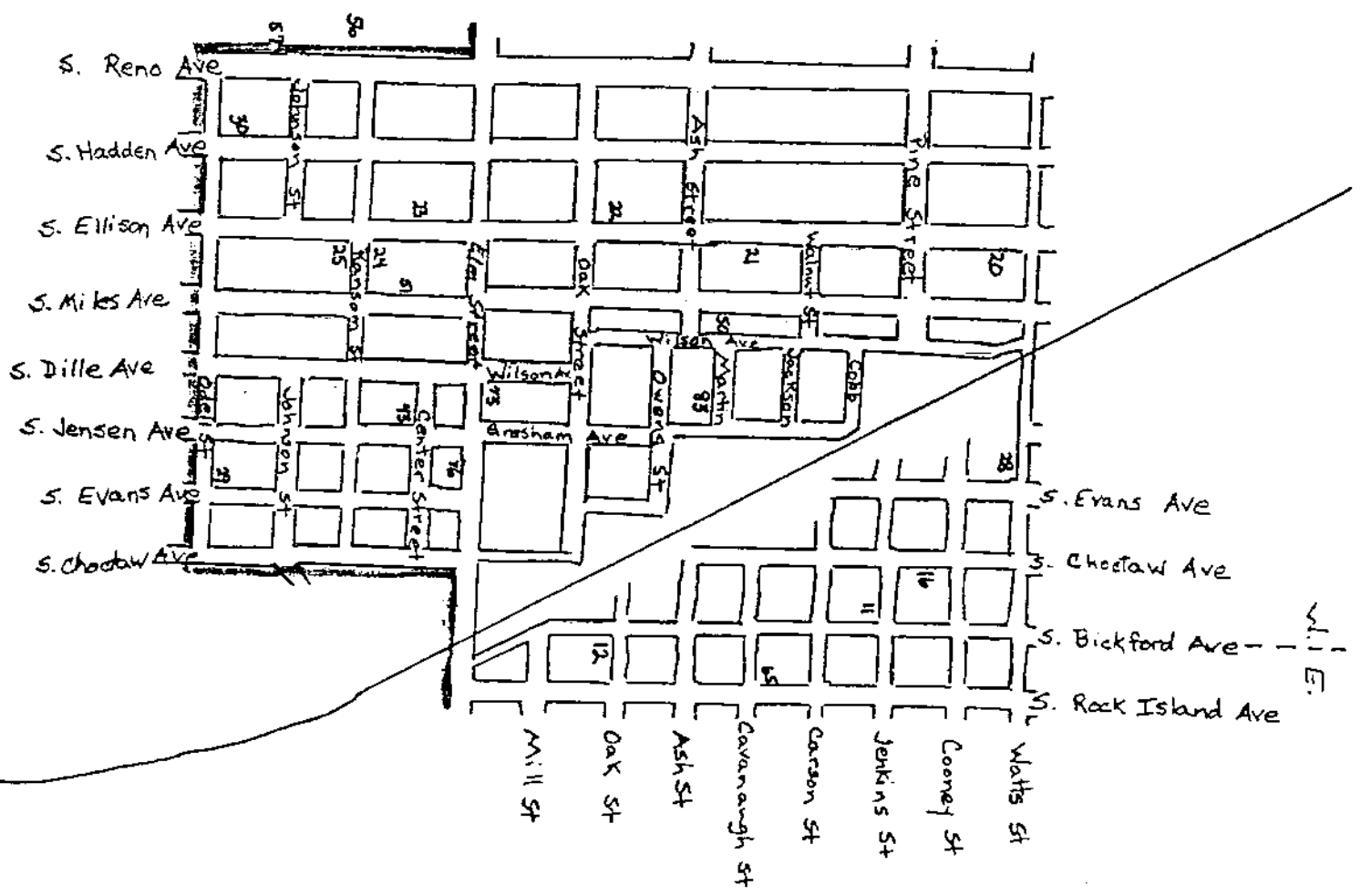
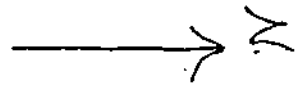
EL RENO : SECTION TWO  
STUDY AREA - B-1  
NOT TO SCALE

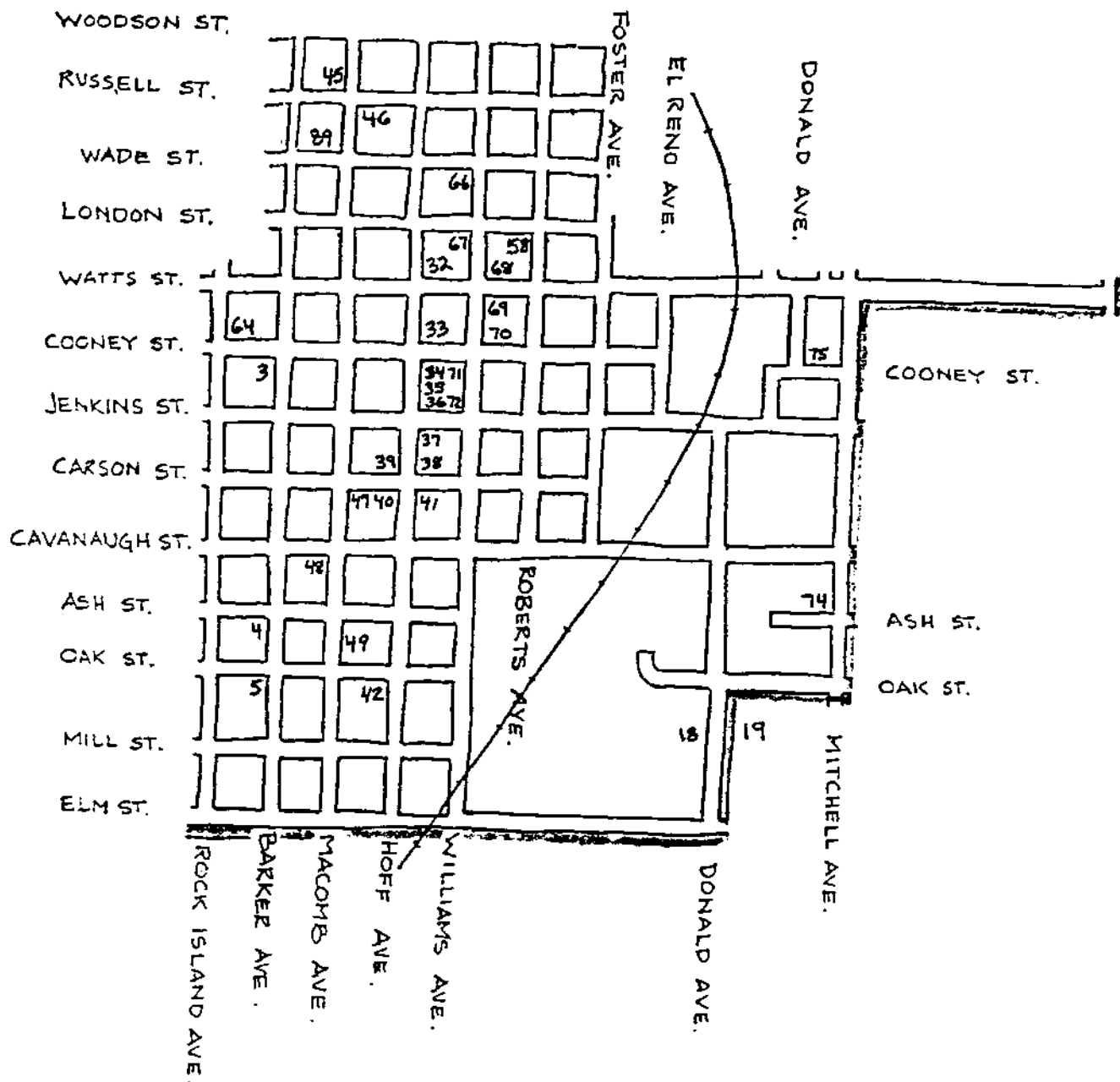


E1 Reno: Section Three  
Study Area - B-1  
Not to Scale



El Reno: Section Four  
 Study Area: B-1  
 Not to Scale





EL RENO: SECTION 5  
 STUDY AREA - B-1  
 NOT TO SCALE

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY**

This section contains two parts. The first is a list of individual properties determined to warrant further study for their possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The list includes: the name of the property; its address; an index number to the location of the photodocumentation negatives on that property (which were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office); and, a numeral indicating the property's location on the maps of the study area following the list for each area.

The second consists of narratives describing and justifying the potentially eligible historic districts identified in the survey. Each is followed by maps indicating the location and boundaries of the district.

## CALUMET

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Calumet First National Bank  
N. Central Ave. and W. Main St.  
7 ERC 24A,

3

G. T. Wilson Building  
100 block N. Central Ave. (W side)  
7 ERC 8A,

4

Zeigler Drug  
S. Central Ave. (W. side)  
7 ERC 21A,

5

Snyder's EZ Stop  
S. Central Ave. (W. side)  
7 ERC 19A,

6

Spear Home  
S. Central Ave. and W. 2nd St.  
9 ERC 1, 2

7

Residence  
216 N. Flynn Avenue  
8 ERC 10,

9

First Christian Church  
N. Flynn Ave. and W. Todd St.  
7 ERC 29A,

11

Residence  
S. Flynn Ave. (W. side)  
8 ERC 34,

12

Calumet High School  
N. Freehome Ave. and W. Main St.



## CALUMET

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

7 ERC 11A,

13

Garage  
S. McKinley Ave. (E. side)  
7 ERC 32A,

14

Residence  
N. Taft Ave. and W. Todd St.  
8 ERC 27,

15

Lyon Gin (warehouse)  
N. Taft Ave. and SH 270 (E side)  
7 ERC 35A,

16

Carnott's Grocery and Cafe  
100 block E. Main St. (N. side)  
7 ERC 4A,

18

Hobson Hardware  
109 E. Main Street  
7 ERC 16A,

19

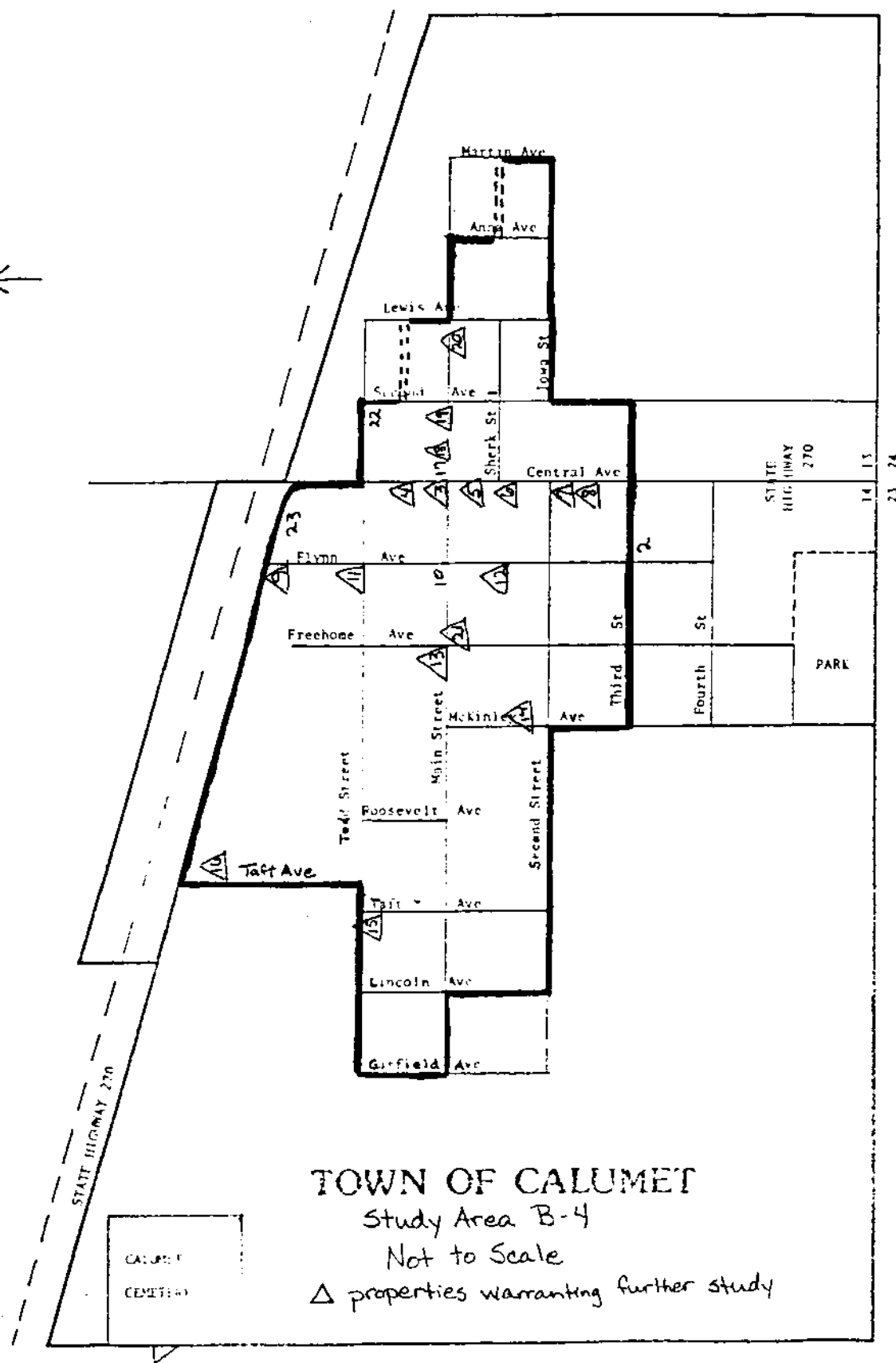
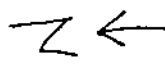
Residence  
E. Main St. (S. side)  
8 ERC 2, 3

20

Residence  
W. Main St. and S. Freehome Ave.  
8 ERC 22,

21

=====



## MUSTANG

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Residence  
115 W. Carson Ln.  
5 ERC 22,

1

Residence  
S. Mustang Rd. (W. side)  
6 ERC 19,

8

Residence  
139 E. Perry Ln.  
6 ERC 4, 5

11

Christ Lutheran Church  
1021 S. Snyder Ln.  
6 ERC 25;

14

Residence  
1116 S. Snyder Ln.  
5 ERC 25,

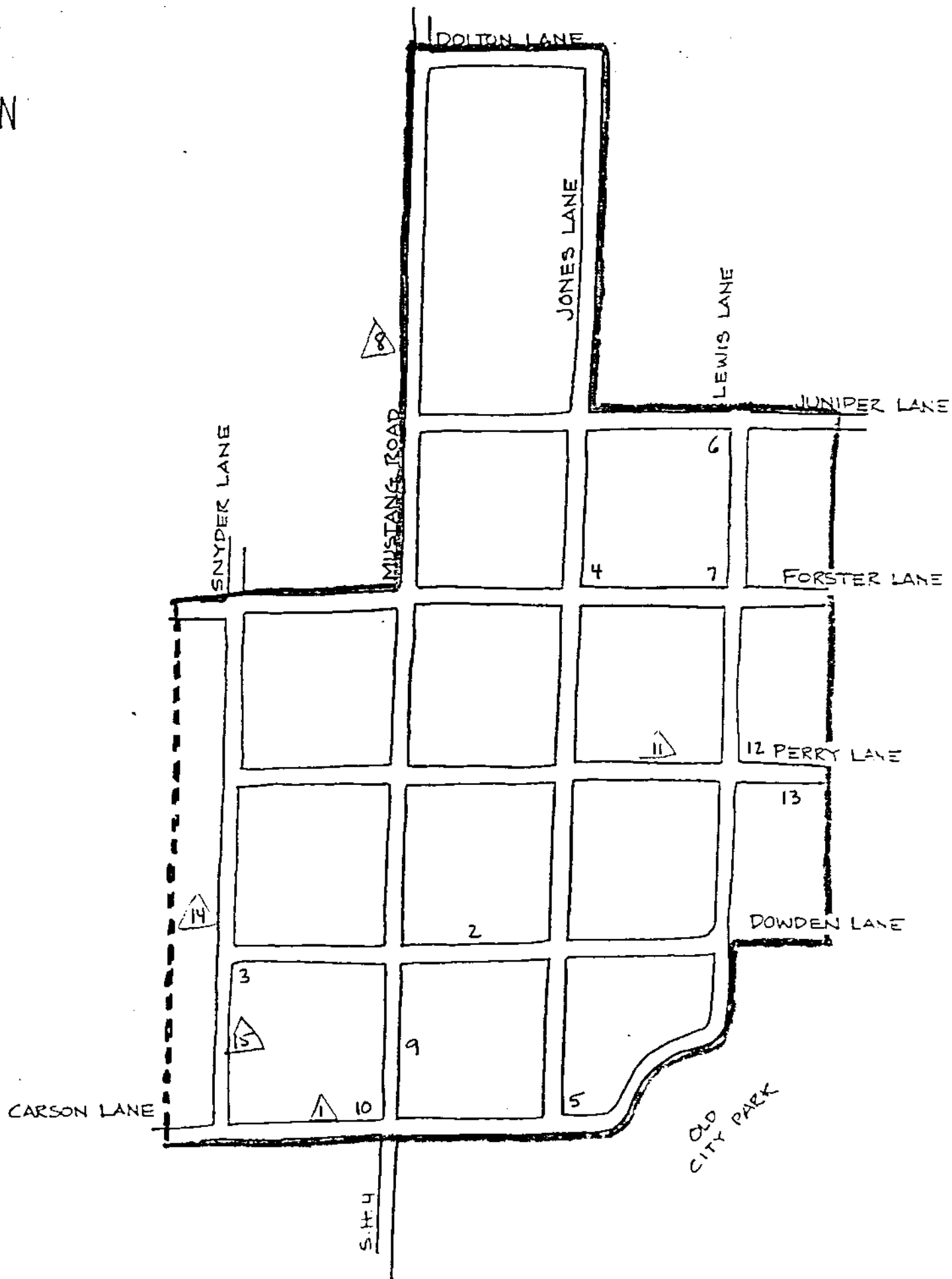
15

=====

MUSTANG  
STUDY AREA B-2  
NOT TO SCALE

△ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

4  
N



| NAME<br>ADDRESS<br>NEGATIVE | OKARCHE | MAP COORD. |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|

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|  |   |
|--|---|
| Eischen's Bar<br>S. 2nd St. and W. Oklahoma Ave.<br>10 ERC 15A | 1 |
|--|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Residence<br>S. 2nd St. and W. Iowa Ave.<br>9 ERC 19, | 2 |
|---|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Residence<br>S. 2nd St. and W. Iowa Ave.<br>9 ERC 17, | 3 |
|---|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Saint John's Lutheran School<br>S. 5th St. and W. Colorado Ave.<br>10 ERC 11A | 5 |
|---|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| The First Bank of Okarche<br>W. Oklahoma Ave. and S. 2nd St.<br>10 ERC 18A | 9 |
|--|---|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Florence Wiedey Home<br>317 W. Oklahoma Ave.<br>10 ERC 3A, | 10 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Residence<br>423 W. Oklahoma Ave.<br>9 ERC 10, | 11 |
|--|----|

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Residence<br>523 W. Oklahoma Ave.<br>6 ERC 30, | 12 |
|--|----|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Okarche Lawn and Garden<br>S. Main St. (E. side) |  |
|--|--|

## OKARCHE

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

9 ERC 14,

13

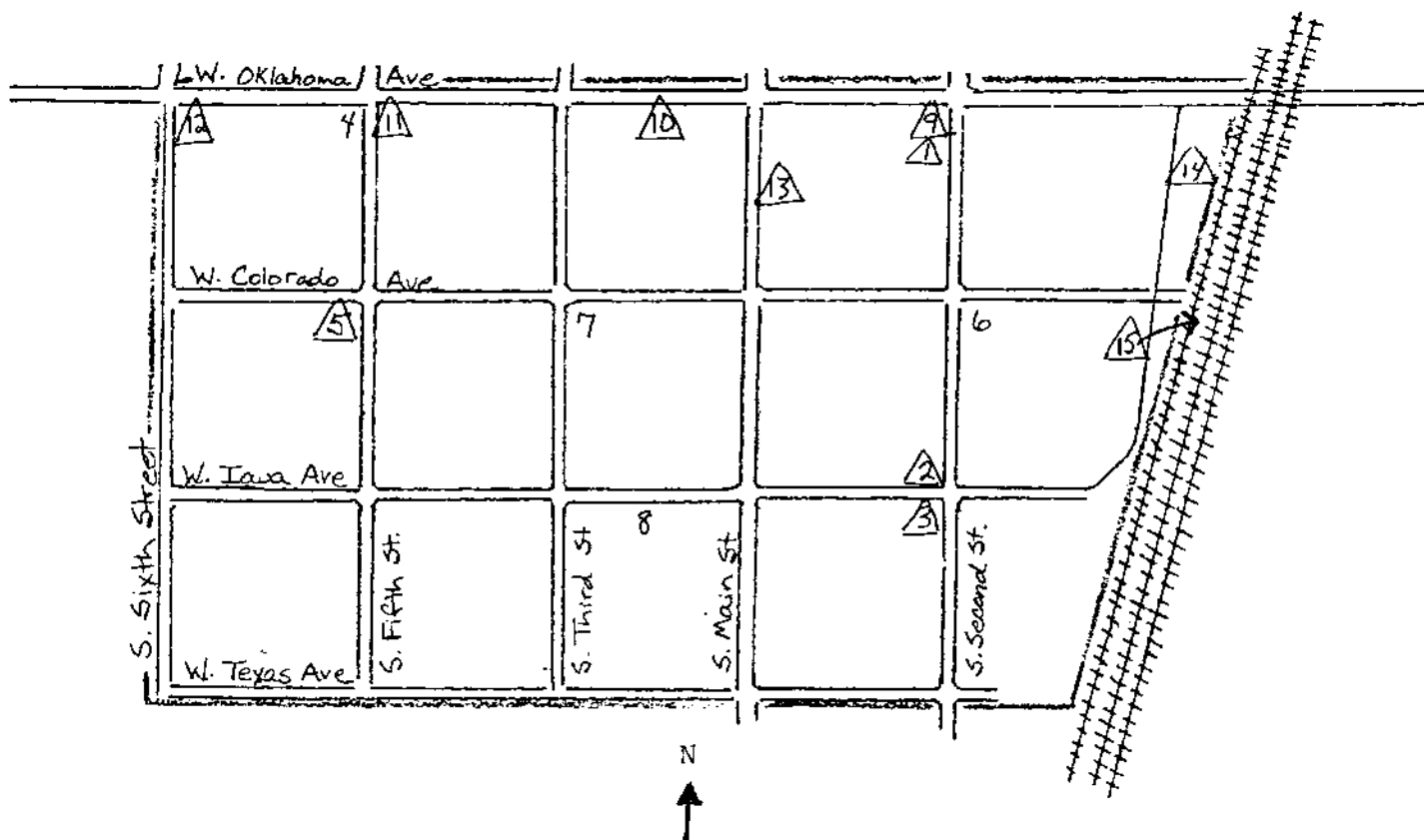
Okarche Jail  
Along unmarked N/S road W of RR/ROW  
9 ERC 29,

14

Okarche Rock Island Station  
In between RR tracks, E. of Colorado  
9 ERC 25,

15

=====



N



OKARCHE  
(CANADIAN COUNTY)

STUDY AREA - B-7

NOT TO SCALE

△ Properties Warranting  
Further Study

## PIEDMONT

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

M & W Service Sta.: Auto Shop Add'n  
NW 1st St. and W. Monroe Ave.  
2 ERC 18,

1

Residence  
419 NW 3rd St.  
4 ERC 14,

2

(Old) Pied. United Methodist Church  
SW 4th St. and W. Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 25,

3

Residence  
603 NW 5th St.  
4 ERC 20,

4

Residence  
115 Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 15,

6

Residence  
W. Jackson Ave. and NW 2nd St.  
4 ERC 12,

7

Residence  
W. Jackson Ave. and NW 3rd St.  
3 ERC 18,

8

Residence  
512 W. Jackson Ave.  
3 ERC 28,

11

Residence  
620 W. Jackson Ave.



PIEDMONT

75

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

3 ERC 31,

12

Residence  
205 E. Madison Ave.  
4 ERC 3, 4

13

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and SH 4  
2 ERC 29,

15

Service Station  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 2, 3

16

Commercial building  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 27,

17

Piedmont State Bank  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 4, 7

18

M & W Grocery and Service Station  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 19,

19

General Store  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 6, 8

20

M & W Grocery: Concrete Addition  
W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.  
2 ERC 17,

21

## RICHLAND

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Blacksmith Shop  
5th St. (east side)  
5 ERC 8, 1

1

Richland School  
Hefner Rd. and Richland Rd.  
4 ERC 30,

5

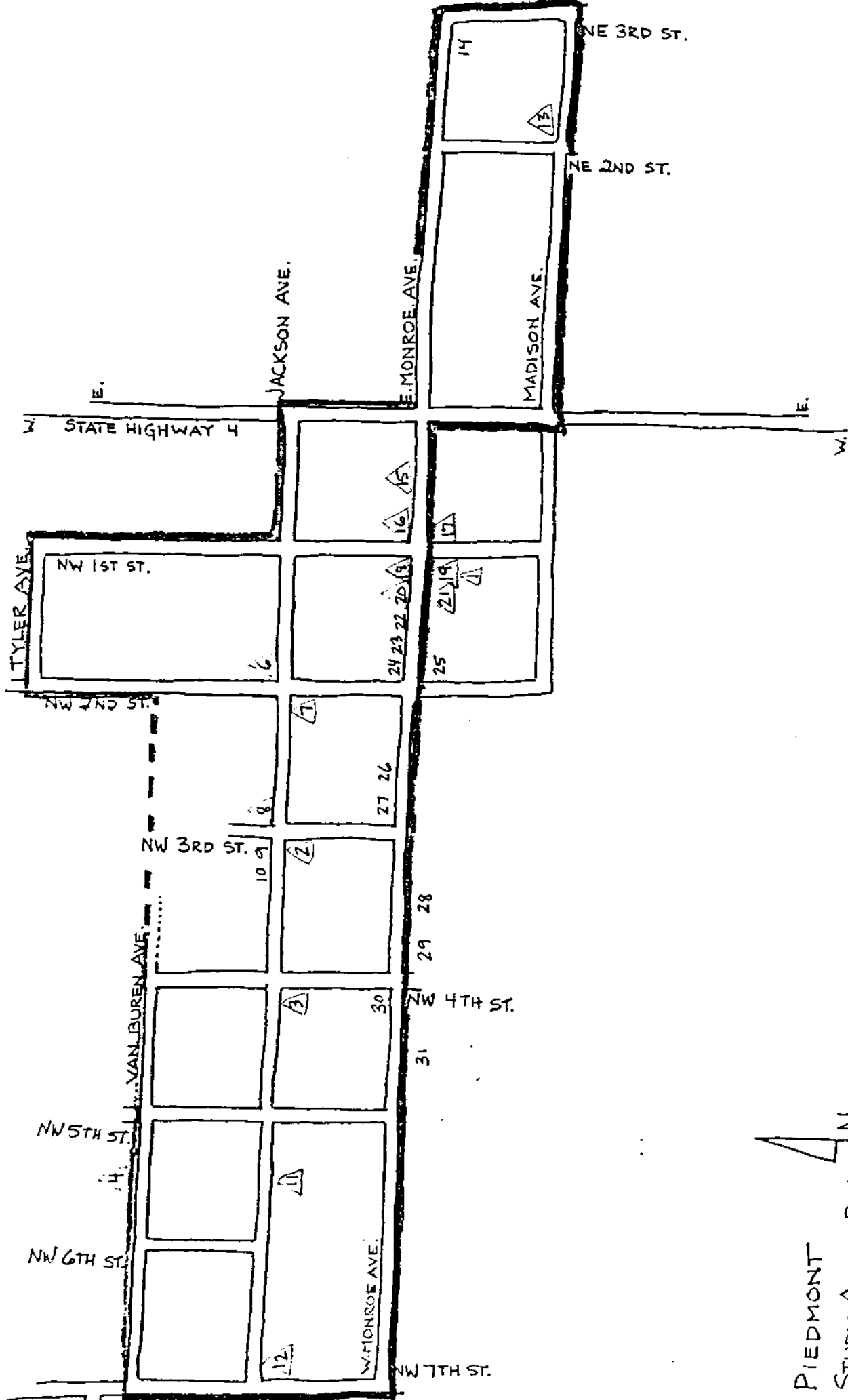
Residence  
Hefner Rd. (south side)  
4 ERC 23,

6

Carl Wiedemann's Residence (Second)  
Richland Rd. (east side)  
5 ERC 13,

8

=====



PIEDMONT  
 STUDY AREA B-6  
 NOT TO SCALE  
 - Δ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

| NAME<br>ADDRESS<br>NEGATIVE | UNION CITY | MAP COORD. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|

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|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Residence<br>135 N. Elm Avenue<br>1 ERC 15, |  | 4 |
|---|--|---|

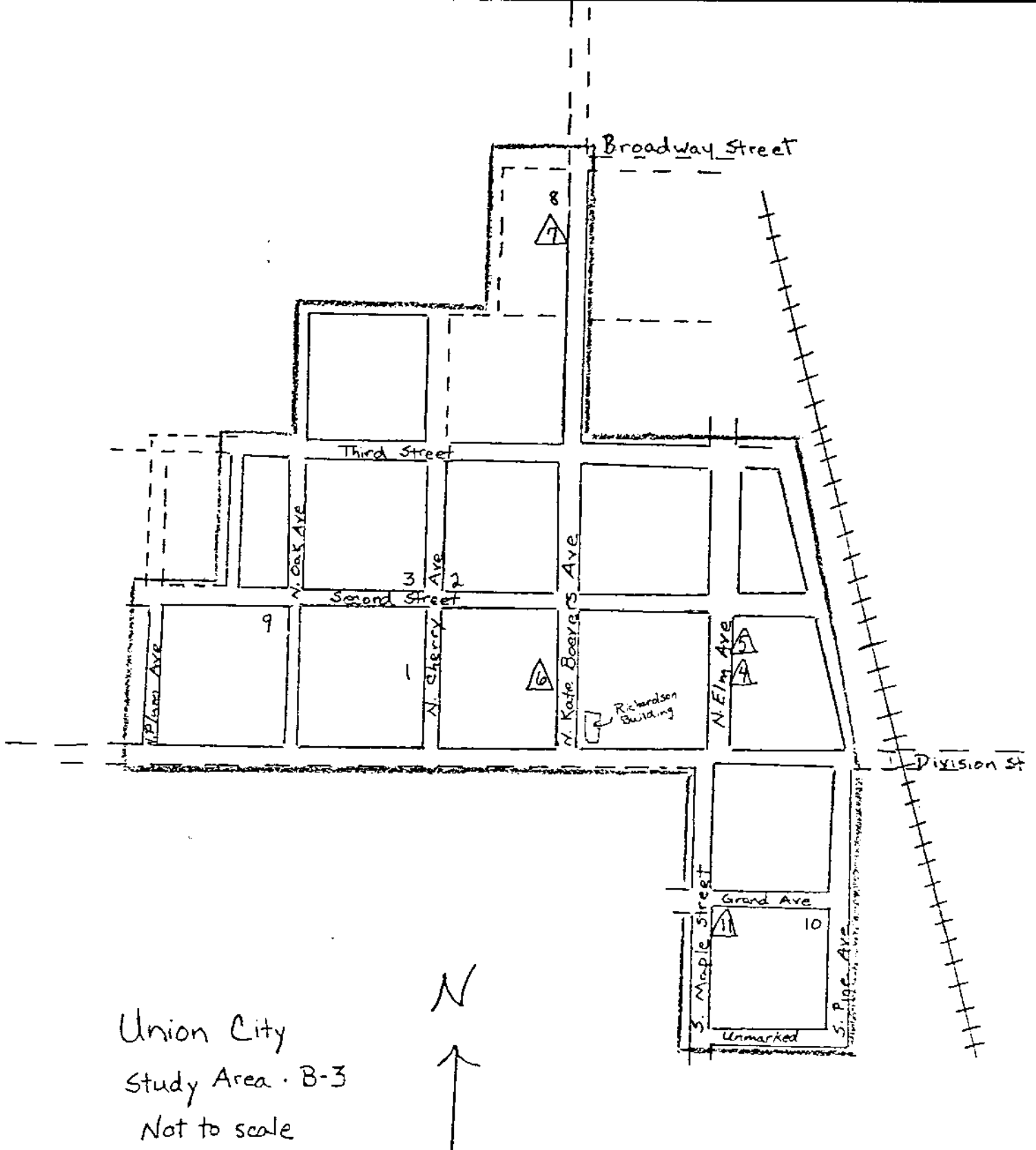
|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Residence<br>N. Elm Avenue and 2nd Street<br>1 ERC 17, |  | 5 |
|--|--|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Union City High School<br>N. Kate Boevers Ave. (W. side)<br>24 ERC 17, |  | 6 |
|--|--|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| St. Joseph's Rectory<br>N. Kate Boevers Ave. (W side)<br>1 ERC 13, |  | 7 |
|--|--|---|

|   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| Residence<br>S. Maple St. and Grand Ave.<br>1 ERC 19, |  | 11 |
|---|--|----|

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## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

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|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Masonic Temple<br>407 N. Admire Avenue<br>18 ERC 2,                             | 1 (Section 1) |
| Johnson's Hall<br>517 N. Admire Avenue<br>22 ERC 23,                            | 2 (Section 1) |
| Tom Ellison Residence (farmer)<br>604 S. Barker Avenue<br>11 ERC 6,             | 3 (Section 5) |
| Walter H. Boone Residence<br>1000 S. Barker Avenue<br>12 ERC 26,                | 4 (Section 5) |
| Paul G. Liebmann Residence<br>1100 S. Barker Avenue<br>11 ERC 15,               | 5 (Section 5) |
| Kerfoot Bros./ I. Jalonick Building<br>107-109 N. Bickford Avenue<br>18 ERC 18, | 6 (Section 1) |
| Masonic Temple<br>112-114 N. Bickford Avenue<br>23 ERC 8,                       | 7 (Section 1) |
| El Reno Post Office<br>220 N. Bickford Avenue<br>24 ERC 16,                     | 8 (Section 1) |
| El Reno State Bank<br>101 S. Bickford Avenue                                    |               |

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

18 ERC 22,

9 (Section 1)

El Reno High School

400 block S. Bickford Ave. (W. side)

18 ERC 11,

10 (Section 1)

El Reno Mill and Elevator Company

1101 S. Bickford Avenue

19 ERC 14,

12 (Section 4)

Liebmann Independent Ice Company

117 N. Choctaw Avenue

18 ERC 14,

14 (Section 1)

Ross Town &amp; Country Store

100 S. Choctaw Avenue

23 ERC 6,

15 (Section 1)

Residence

214 N. Donald Avenue

16 ERC 17,

17 (Section 2)

Residence

1112 S. Donald Avenue

14 ERC 26,

18 (Section 5)

Residence

715 S. Ellison Avenue

19 ERC 29,

21 (Section 4)

Residence

830 S. Ellison Avenue

24 ERC 4,

22 (Section 4)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

Residence  
1016 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 9, 23 (Section 4)

Residence  
1049 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 11, 24 (Section 4)

Residence  
1101 S. Ellison Avenue  
21 ERC 5, 25 (Section 4)

Solomon Layton Residence  
415 S. Evans Avenue  
18 ERC 9, 27 (Section 1)

Goff House  
506 S. Evans Avenue  
19 ERC 3, 28 (Section 4)

Residence  
1620 S. Evans Avenue  
20 ERC 29, 29 (Section 4)

Residence  
1212 S. Hadden Avenue  
21 ERC 18, 30 (Section 4)

Clarence E. Kester Residence  
201 N. Hoff Avenue  
16 ERC 2, 31 (Section 2)

Charles E. Gunn Residence



## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

421 S. Hoff Avenue  
12 ERC 6, 32 (Section 5)

C. B. Ashbrook Residence  
519 S. Hoff Avenue  
12 ERC 8, 33 (Section 5)

H. L. Fogg Residence  
605 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 1, 34 (Section 5)

William E. Fryberger Residence  
611 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 35, 35 (Section 5)

Arthur T. March Residence  
619 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 31, 36 (Section 5)

John C. Petree Residence  
707 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 24, 37 (Section 5)

W. J. Aycoff Residence  
717 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 21, 38 (Section 5)

Wm. Mittendorf Residence  
718 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 28, 39 (Section 5)

K. E. Humphrey Home  
800 S. Hoff Avenue  
10 ERC 6A, 40 (Section 5)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Dr. Malcolm Phelps Residence  
801 S. Hoff Avenue  
11 ERC 19,

41 (Section 5)

Robert C. Weber Residence  
1102 S. Hoff Avenue  
12 ERC 35,

42 (Section 5)

Residence  
1402 S. Jensen Avenue  
20 ERC 32,

43 (Section 4)

El Reno Foundry and Machine Company  
400 block N. Macomb Ave. (E. side)  
15 ERC 30,

44 (Section 2)

B. J. Wright House  
120 S. Macomb Avenue  
10 ERC 23A

45 (Section 5)

T. M. Stewart Residence  
203 S. Macomb Avenue  
10 ERC 20A

46 (Section 5)

Anita Lewis Residence  
803 S. Macomb Avenue  
10 ERC 29A

47 (Section 5)

Butch and Nancy Wise Home  
900 S. Macomb Avenue  
10 ERC 25A

48 (Section 5)

Henry Behne Residence

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

---

1017 S. Macomb Avenue  
12 ERC 33, 49 (Section 5)

El Reno Municipal Swimming Pool  
715 S. Morrison Avenue  
19 ERC 32, 52 (Section 3)

Grace Chapman Residence  
203 N. N Avenue  
16 ERC 22, 53 (Section 2)

Austin and Rose Willingham Residence  
129 S. N Avenue  
15 ERC 15, 54 (Section 2)

Residence  
102 S. O Avenue  
15 ERC 12, 55 (Section 2)

Residence  
402 S. Roberts Avenue  
13 ERC 28, 58 (Section 5)

Professional Building  
104 N. Rock Island Avenue  
18 ERC 24, 59 (Section 1)

Superservice Station  
120-124 N. Rock Island Avenue  
18 ERC 26, 60 (Section 1)

Gillmore Flats  
316-320 N. Rock Island Avenue  
15 ERC 22, 61 (Section 1)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Rock Island Block Building  
114-118 S. Rock Island Avenue  
23 ERC 17, 62 (Section 1)

Broken Heel Boot and Shoe Repair  
215 S. Rock Island Avenue  
23 ERC 19, 63 (Section 1)

S. G. Keeton Residence  
519 S. Rock Island Avenue  
12 ERC 8, 64 (Section 5)

J. T. Phelps Home  
820 S. Rock Island Avenue  
13 ERC 21, 65 (Section 4)

Senior Nurses' Cottage  
300 S. Williams Avenue  
22 ERC 31, 66 (Section 5)

El Reno Sanitarium Maternity Home  
400 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 14, 67 (Section 5)

Catto Hospital  
421 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 12, 68 (Section 5)

Residence  
503 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 9, 69 (Section 5)

J. E. Kelso Home

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

519 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 2,

70 (Section 5)

Residence  
600 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 6,

71 (Section 5)

Residence  
618 S. Williams Avenue  
13 ERC 4,

72 (Section 5)

Residence  
923 S. Wilson Avenue  
22 ERC 4,

73 (Section 4)

Residence  
1101 E. Cooney Street  
15 ERC 3,

75 (Section 5)

Ross Farm  
W. Elm Street (south elev.)  
20 ERC 22,

77 (Section 3)

Multiple dwelling  
307, 309 E. Hayes Street  
15 ERC 28,

78 (Section 2)

Hamilton Apartments  
311 E. Hayes Street  
15 ERC 26,

79 (Section 2)

Residence  
700 W. London Street  
17 ERC 5,

80 (Section 1)

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

Residence  
1015 W. London Street  
20 ERC 26,

81 (Section 3)

Residence  
1217 W. London Street  
16 ERC 29,

82 (Section 3)

Residence  
1115 W. Pine Street  
20 ERC 12,

84 (Section 3)

Residence  
517 E. Rogers Street  
16 ERC 9,

85 (Section 2)

Don's Appliances, Etc.  
102 E. Wade Street  
23 ERC 14,

88 (Section 1)

Thomas Jensen Residence  
315 E. Wade Street  
10 ERC 32A

89 (Section 5)

Test's Furniture Shop  
500 W. Wade Street  
17 ERC 24,

90 (Section 1)

Residence  
1017 W. Wade Street  
17 ERC 1,

92 (Section 3)

Residence

## EL RENO

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

MAP COORD.

1209 W. Wade Street  
16 ERC 33,

93 (Section 3)

Residence  
618 W. Watts Street  
17 ERC 19,

96 (Section 1)

Sorensen Residence  
1020 W. Watts Street  
20 ERC 2,

97 (Section 3)

Residence  
1505 E. Foreman Drive  
16 ERC 24,

100 (Section 2)

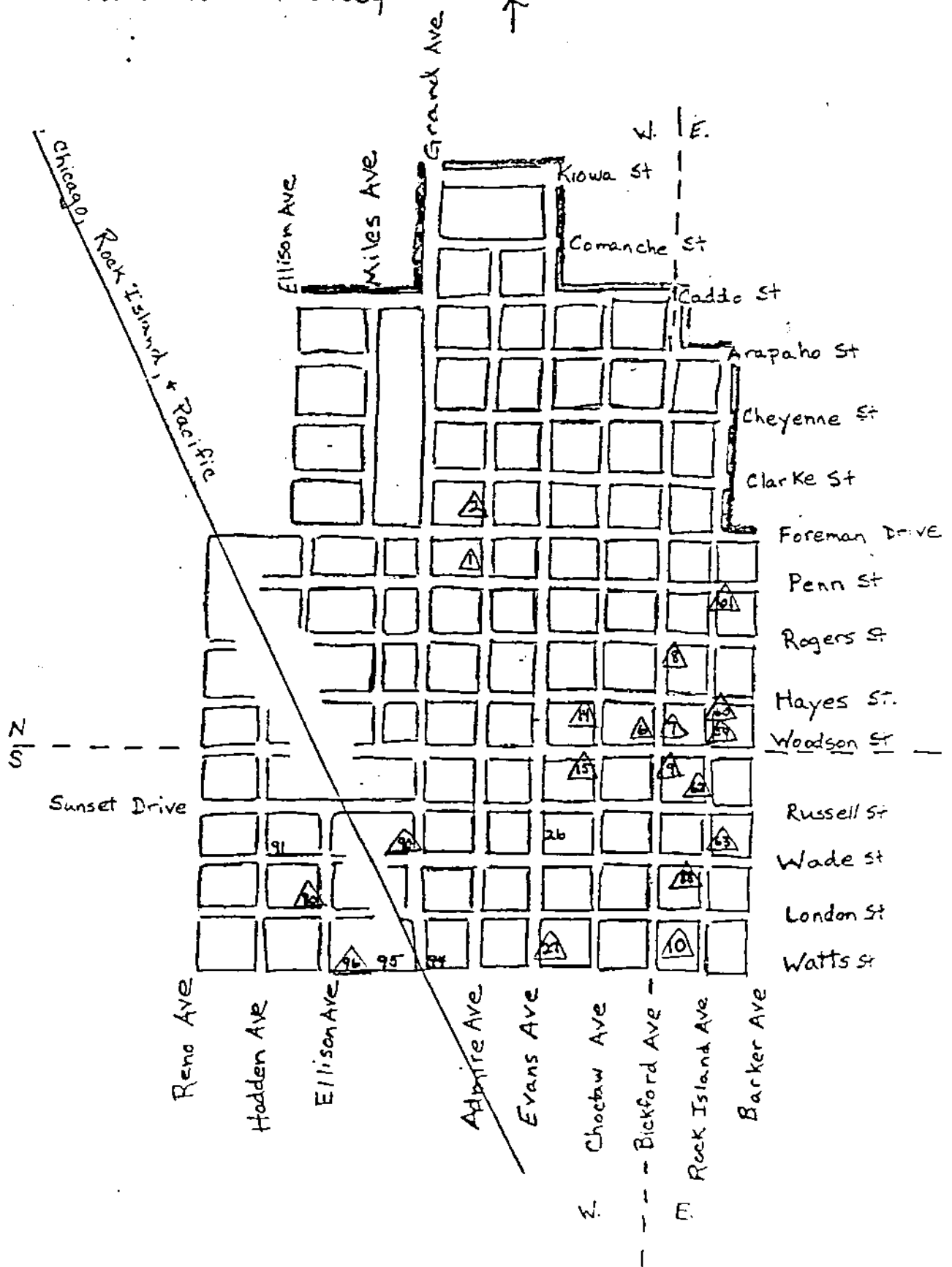
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El Reno: Section One

Study Area - B-1

Not to Scale

△ warrants further study





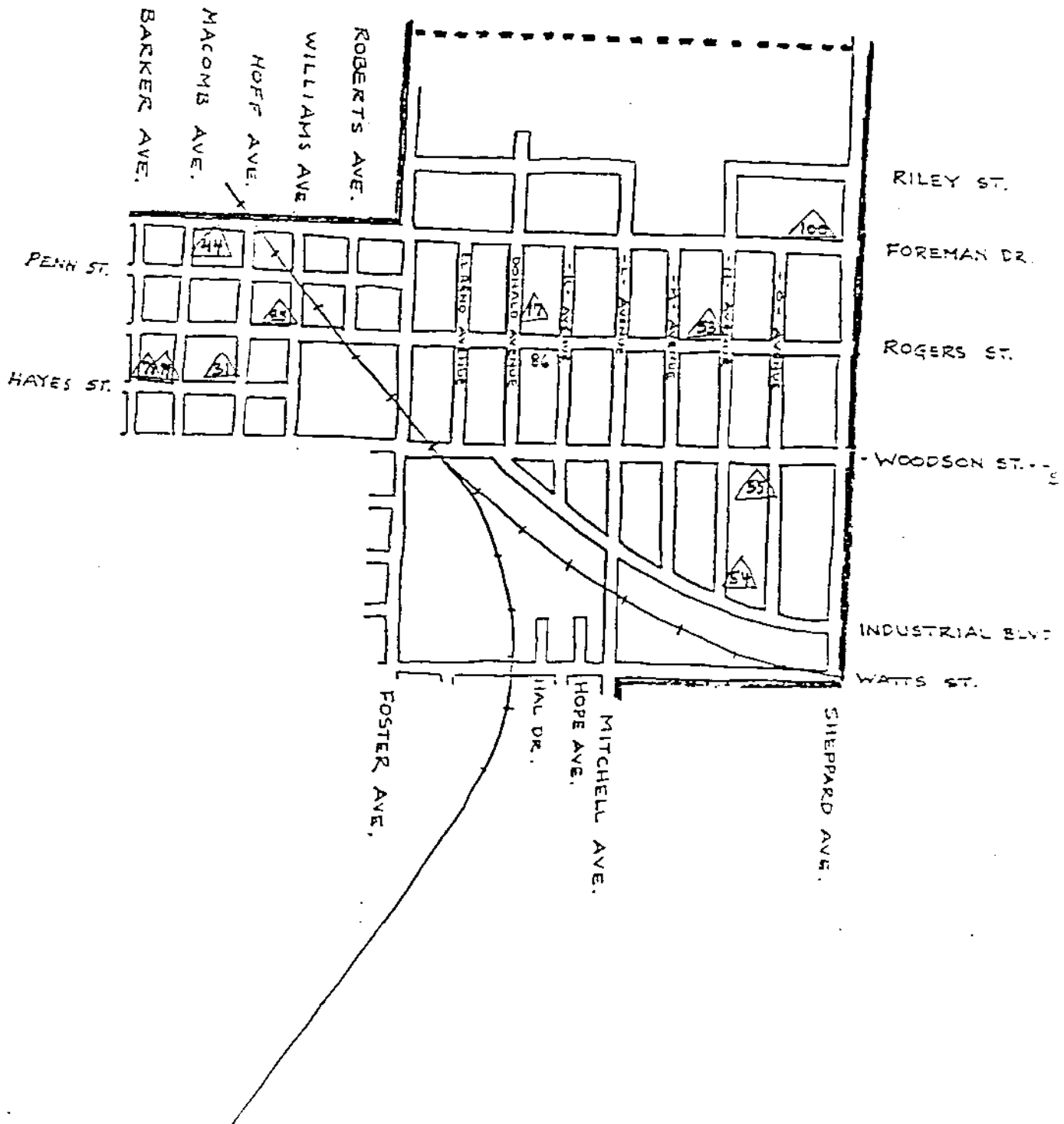
4N

# EL RENO: SECTION TWO

STUDY AREA - B-1

NOT TO SCALE

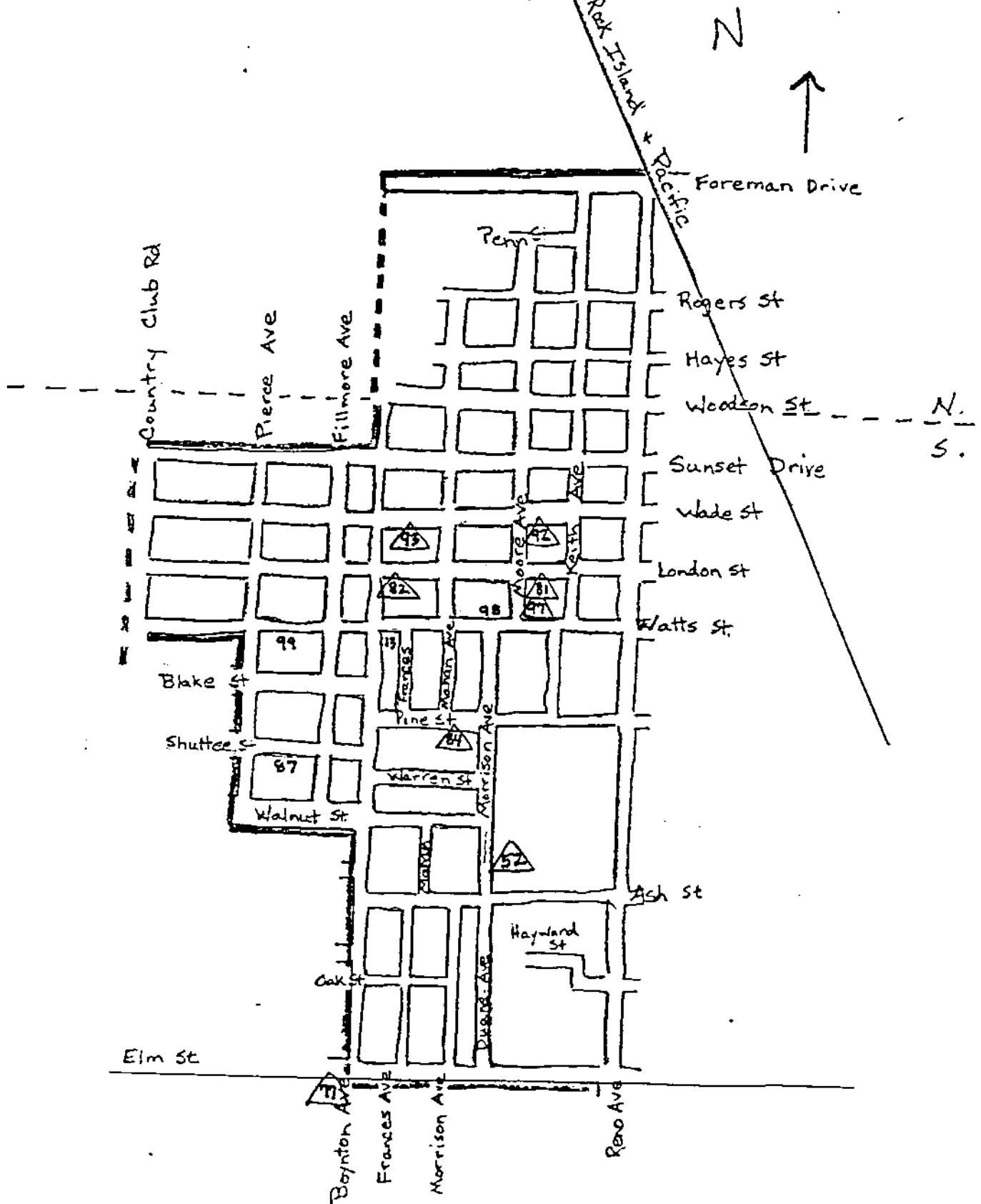
△ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY



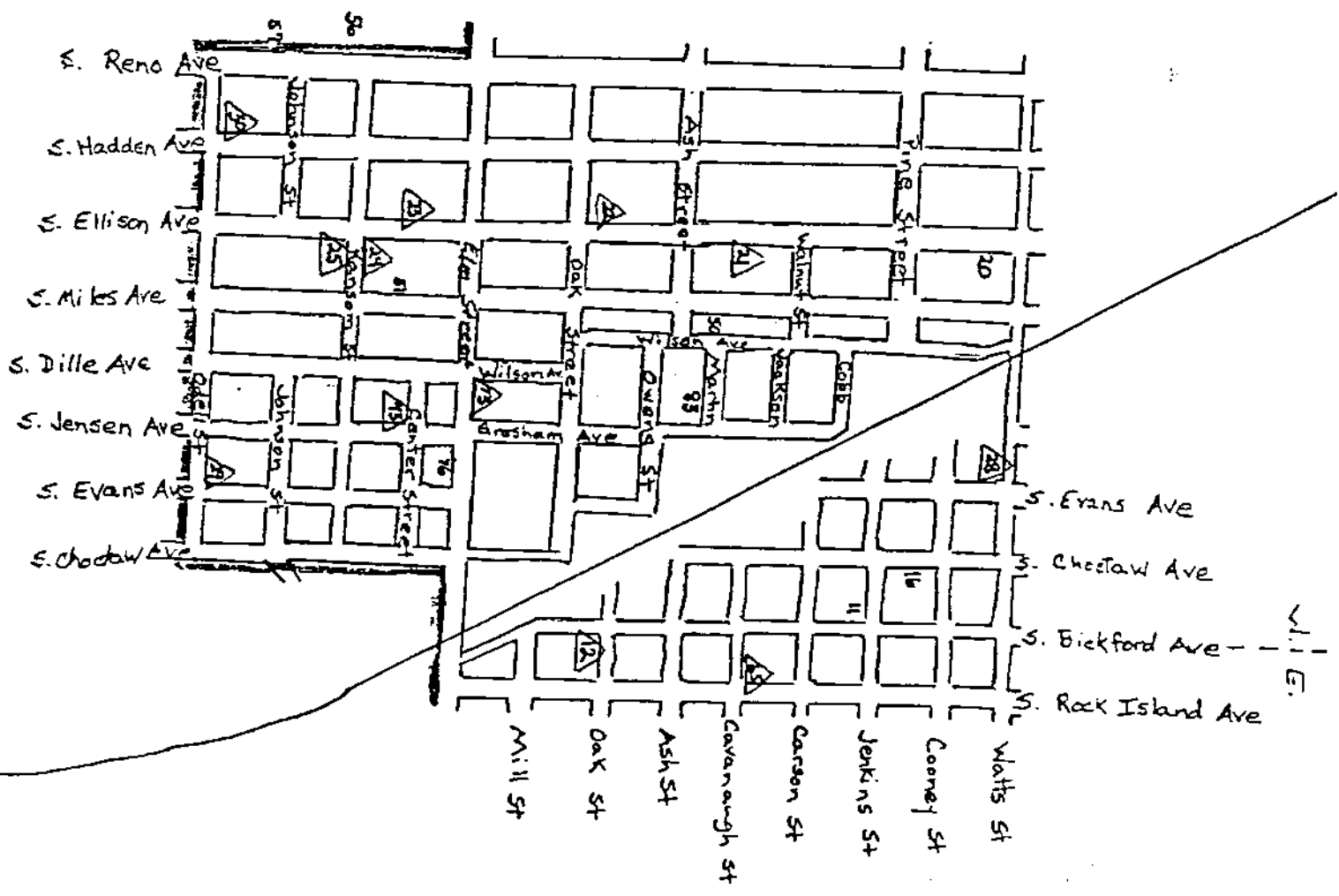
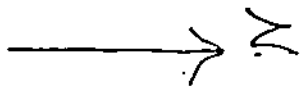
E1 Reno: Section Three  
Study Area - B-

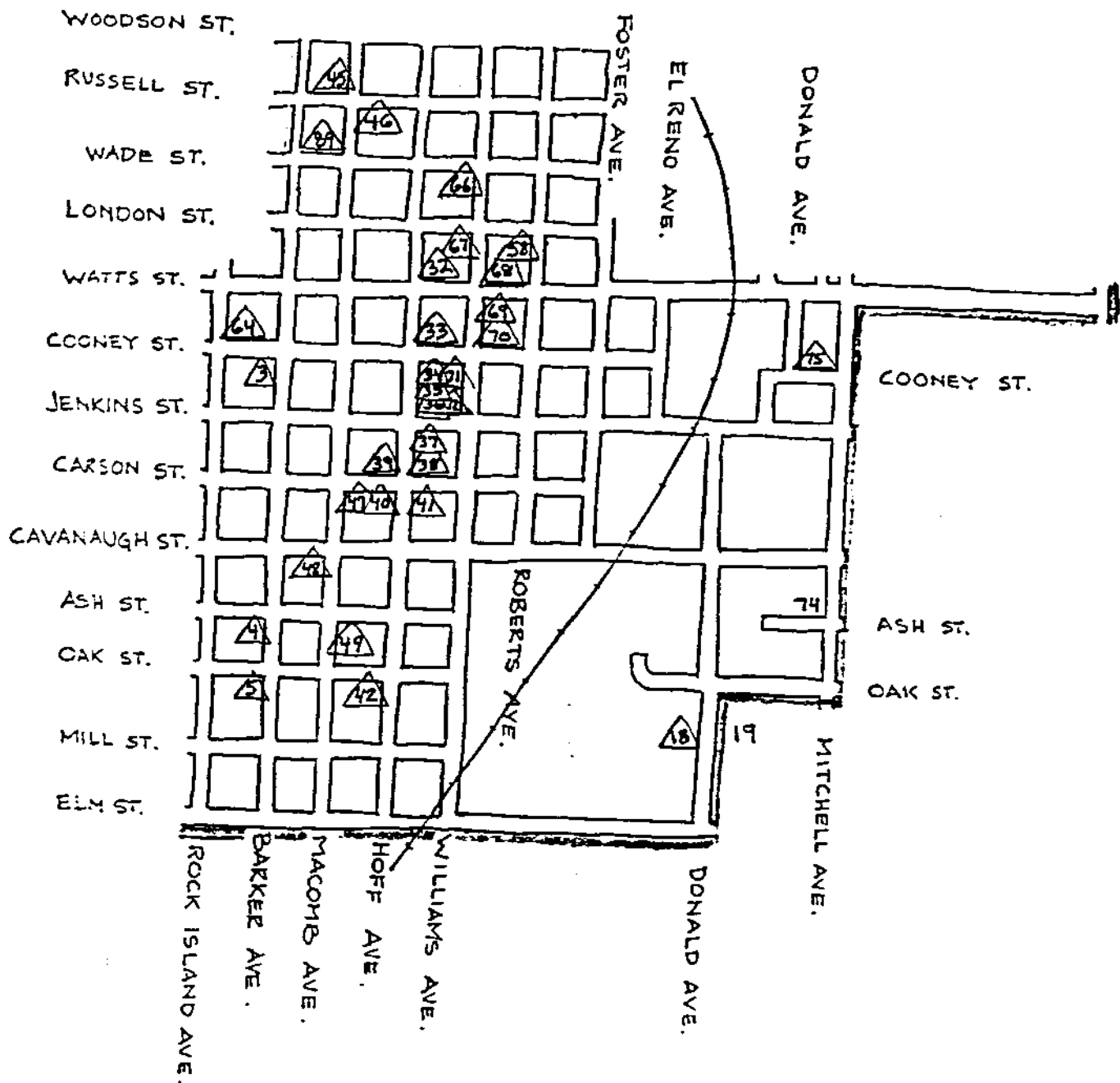
Not to Scale

△ Warrants further study



E1 Reno: Section Four  
 Study Area: B-1  
 Not to Scale  
 Δ warrants further study





4N

EL RENO: SECTION 5

STUDY AREA - B-1

NOT TO SCALE

△ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

## CALUMET COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: The west side of South Central Avenue, between West Second Street and West Main Street, and the west side of North Central Avenue between West Main Street, to the two attached buildings north of the G. T. Wilson Building. Also the north side of East Main Street (100 block) between North Central Avenue to Hobson Hardware (109 E. Main Street).

Description: This area includes twelve buildings, eight of which are contributing. These are examples of Early Commercial architecture and include one and two-story buildings. Non-contributing resources within the district include a one-story concrete block beauty shop, a modern Post Office, and a 1910 Early Commercial building which has had its second story removed. This district represents the economic prosperity of Calumet as a commercial center for the surrounding area from 1900-1930. These buildings replaced the earlier wood framed properties associated with the immaturity of the small, struggling town. As Calumet prospered, merchants were able to construct more substantial buildings of brick. This prosperity continued through the 1920s.

## NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

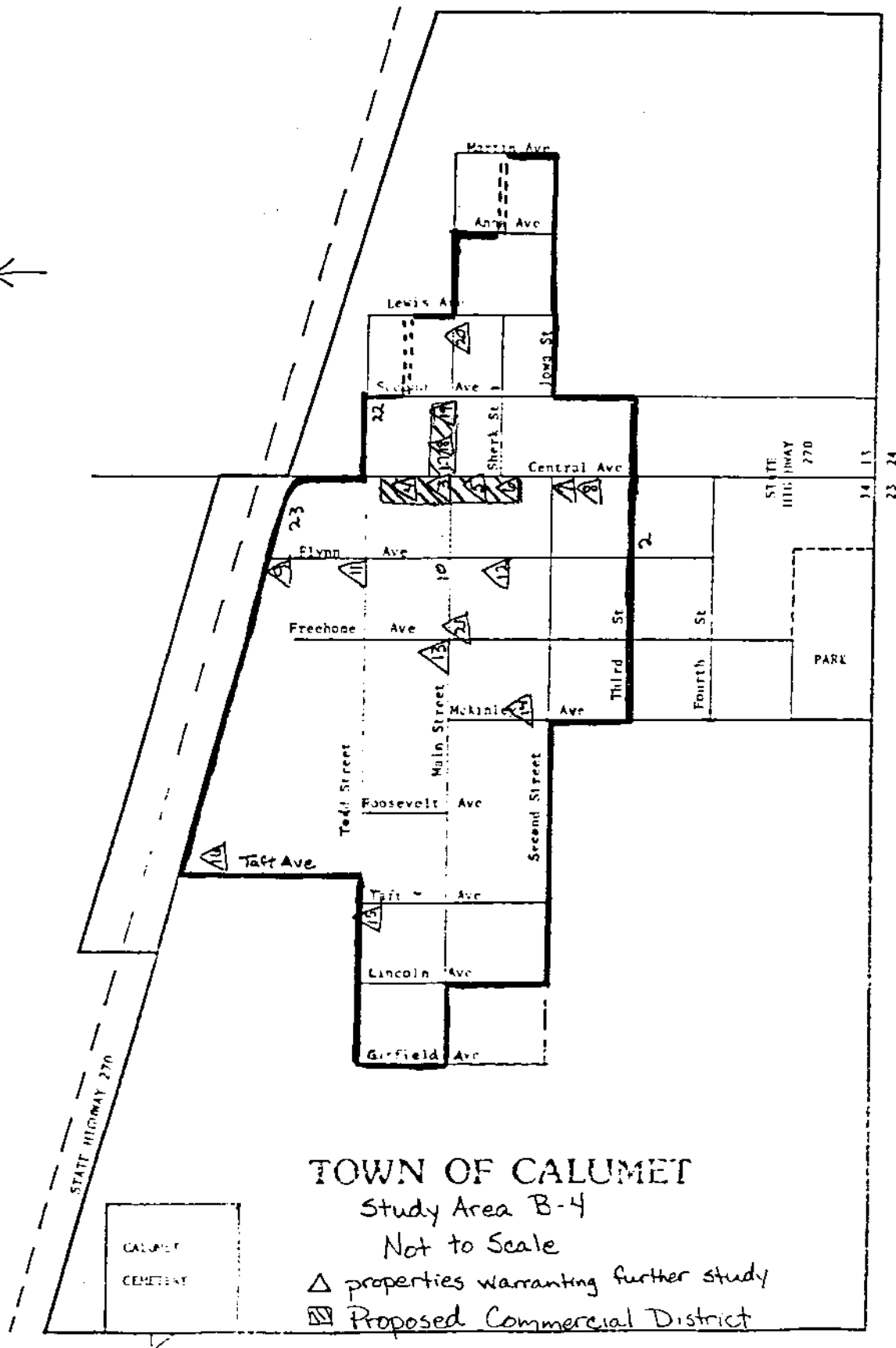
| Location                 | Contributing | Non-contributing |          |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|
|                          |              | Contemporary     | Other    |
| <u>N. Central Avenue</u> |              |                  |          |
| 100 Block, West          | 4            | 1                |          |
| <u>S. Central Avenue</u> |              |                  |          |
| 100 Block, West          | 2            |                  | 1        |
| <u>E. Main Street</u>    |              |                  |          |
| 100 Block, North         | <u>2</u>     | <u>1</u>         | <u>1</u> |
| Total                    | 8            | 2                | 2        |

Percentage of contributing resources: 75%

## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Name and Location</u>                                       | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Calumet First National Bank<br>N. Central Ave. and W. Main St. | 3                     |
| G. T. Wilson Building<br>100 block N. Central Ave. (W. side)   | 4                     |
| Zeigler Drug<br>S. Central Ave. (W. side)                      | 5                     |
| Snyder's EZ Stop<br>S. Central Ave. (W. side)                  | 6                     |
| Carnott's Grocery and Cafe<br>100 block E. Main St. (N. side)  | 18                    |
| Hobson Hardware<br>109 E. Main St.                             | 19                    |

2 ←



## PIEDMONT COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: Starting mid-block of the south side of W. Monroe Avenue between NW 1st Street and NW 2nd Street at a point southwest of Mulvey Mercantile, proceed east past service station on southeast corner of W. Monroe Avenue and NW 1st Street, north to center of W. Monroe Avenue and then east past metal false front on north side, turn north to mid-block then west to a point northwest of general store, south to starting point.

Description: The potential commercial district in Piedmont represents a period of prosperity from 1906-1930. Most of the original buildings are no longer extant. A fire in the 1930s destroyed much of the north side of W. Monroe Avenue. More recently, the shift of businesses to State Highway 4 left most of the original downtown deserted. This move left Piedmont without an identifiable downtown area.

The buildings within the proposed district boundaries are the last of historic Piedmont. They include, among others, the first brick building, the first two story brick building, and several service stations. Although small, this area provides representative examples of original Piedmont construction, and the buildings are close together, thereby providing cohesiveness to the district.



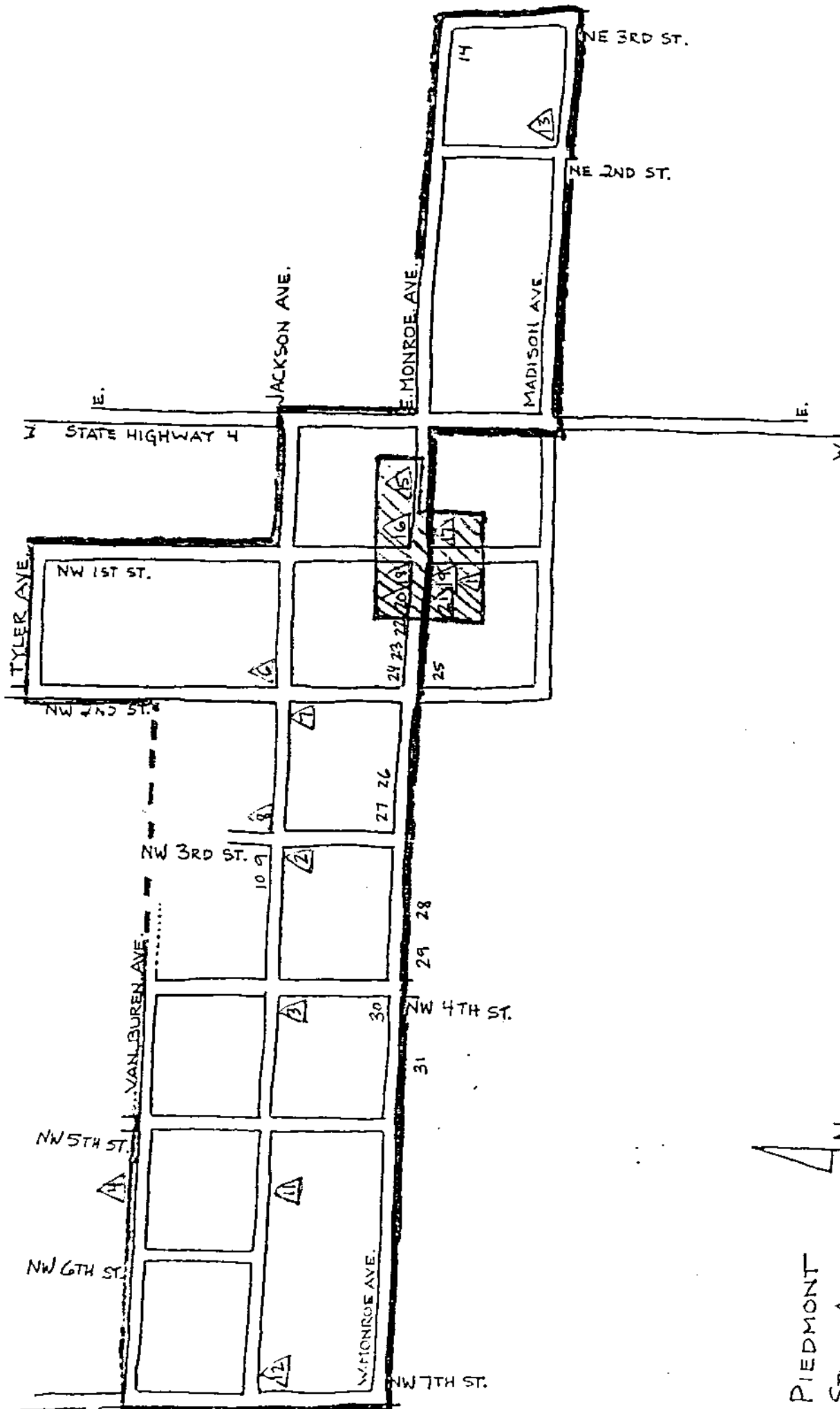
## NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

| <u>Location</u>                   | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-contributing</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| NW 1st St.<br>200 block           | 1                   | 0                       |
| W. Monroe Ave.<br>no block number | 3                   | 0                       |
| W. Monroe Ave.<br>100 block       | 4                   | 0                       |
|                                   | -                   | -                       |
| Total                             | 8                   | 0                       |

Percentage of contributing resources: 100%

## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Name and Location</u>  | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| M&W Service Station: Auto Shop Add'n<br>NW 1st St. and W. Monroe Ave. | 1                     |
| Commercial building<br>W. Monroe Ave. and SH 4                        | 15                    |
| Service station<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.                      | 16                    |
| Commercial building<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.                  | 17                    |
| Piedmont State Bank<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.                  | 18                    |
| M&W Grocery and Service Station<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.      | 19                    |
| General Store<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.                        | 20                    |
| M&W Grocery: Concrete Addition<br>W. Monroe Ave. and NW 1st St.       | 21                    |



PIEDMONT  
 STUDY AREA B-6  
 NOT TO SCALE

△ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY  
 ▨ COMMERCIAL DISTRICT / PROPOSED BOUNDARIES

## EL RENO BUNGALOW DISTRICT

Boundaries: Starting at the SE corner of S. Boynton Avenue and W. Wade Street proceed east to SW corner of S. Mahan Avenue and W. Wade Street, and then turn south to alley between W. Wade Street and W. London Street; turn west to S. Boynton Avenue and then north to starting point. Includes south side of W. Wade Street on entire block between S. Boynton Avenue and S. Mahan Avenue.

Description: The potential Bungalow District in El Reno represents an architectural style commonly used by the American middle class in the 1930s. This group of bungalows is clearly set apart as a district neighborhood by the conformity of design and an unusually deep set back accentuated by large ditches dividing front yards from the street.

## NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-contributing</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| W. Wade Street  | <u>9</u>            | <u>0</u>                |
| Totals          | 9                   | 0                       |

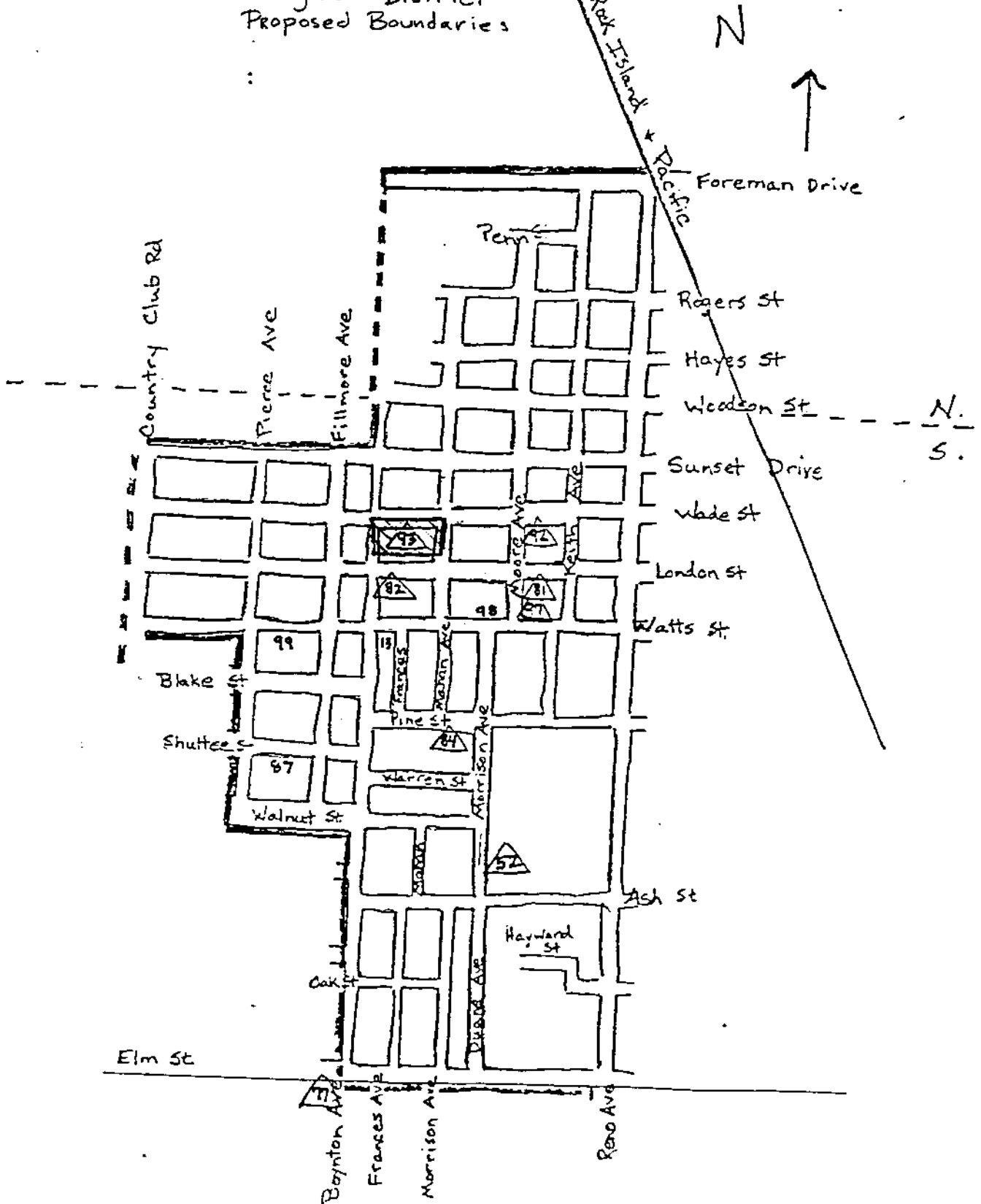
Percentage of Contributing Resources: 100%

## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Location</u>     | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1209 W. Wade Street | 93                    |

E1 Reno: Section Three  
Study Area - B-1  
Not to Scale

△ Warrants further study  
Bungalow District  
Proposed Boundaries



## EL RENO COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: Choctaw Avenue to include the 100 block North and the 100 block South, plus the north half of the east side of the 300 block South; Bickford Avenue to include the east side of the 200 block North, both sides of the 100 block North south to the north half of the 300 block South; Rock Island Avenue to include the 100 block North through the north half of the west side of the 300 block South; and those portions of Hayes, Woodson, Russell, and Wade Streets within the proposed boundaries.

Description: The proposed El Reno Commercial District is composed of one, two, and three story brick Early Commercial buildings with a few examples of Classical and Colonial Revival styles dispersed through the district. The buildings date from c. 1898-1935. They represent El Reno's transformation from the wood-framed store-fronts of its early days to the more substantial "bricks" associated with the prosperity of the late 1890s and early 1900s. Some of the town's earliest brick buildings still survive in this district. Examples of these, dating from c. 1898, are the Rock Island Block Building, the El Reno State Bank, and the Kerfoot Brothers/I. Jalonick Building. Besides commercial buildings, the district includes properties associated with social institutions (Masonic Temple, 1909) and a governmental building (El Reno Post Office, 1915). Also represented in the district are buildings associated with

pre-Depression prosperity and the emergence of the automobile as the primary means of urban transportation. Examples of these are the Superservice Station and the El Reno Motor Company (now Don's Appliances, Etc.) A later building, the Liebmann Independent Ice Company, c. 1935, is representative of small businesses which thrived during the Depression, largely because of their close association with the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad.

The following is a breakdown of contributing and non-contributing buildings within the proposed district. The total number of buildings counted within the district is 92. Only 52 buildings were defined as contributing, 27 as non-contributing, and 13 as questionable. Thus, 57% of the properties contribute to the district. The questionable buildings are composed of properties which would meet the age criterion but are currently covered with aluminum or other types of false facades, or have had other alterations which exclude them from consideration as contributing buildings. Because El Reno is now a Main Street community, there is a possibility that within the next few years merchants and property owners might reverse these alterations. These buildings could then be considered as contributing resources to the district, raising the total to 71%.

## NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

| <u>Location</u>                     | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-cont.</u> | <u>Questionable</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <u>N. Rock Island Ave.</u>          |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     | 3                   | 1                |                     |
| West                                |                     | 1                |                     |
| <u>S. Rock Island Ave.</u>          |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     | 5                   |                  | 2                   |
| West                                | 3                   | 1                | 1                   |
| 200 block, East                     | 7                   |                  | 2                   |
| West                                | 2                   | 1                |                     |
| <u>N. Bickford Ave.</u>             |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     | 4                   | 3                |                     |
| West                                | 4                   | 1                | 1                   |
| 200 block, East                     | 3                   |                  |                     |
| West                                |                     | 6                |                     |
| <u>S. Bickford Ave.</u>             |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     | 4                   |                  | 3                   |
| West                                | 4                   | 2                |                     |
| 200 block, East                     | 3                   |                  | 3                   |
| West                                | 2                   |                  | 1                   |
| 300 block, East<br>(south to alley) | 1                   |                  |                     |
| <u>N. Choctaw Ave.</u>              |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     |                     | 1                |                     |
| West                                | 1                   | 1                |                     |
| <u>S. Choctaw Ave.</u>              |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, East                     | 1                   | 1                |                     |
| West                                | 2                   | 5                |                     |
| <u>E. Wade St.</u>                  |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, South                    | 1                   | 1                |                     |
| <u>W. Wade St.</u>                  |                     |                  |                     |
| 100 block, South                    | 2                   | 2                |                     |
|                                     | --                  | --               | --                  |
| Total                               | 52                  | 27               | 13                  |

Total number of resources: 92  
 Percent contributing: 57  
 Percent contributing with questionable resources: 71

# PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Name and location</u>   | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Kerfoot Bros./I. Jalonick Building<br>107-109 N. Bickford Avenue | 6                     |
| Masonic Temple<br>112-114 N. Bickford Avenue                     | 7                     |
| El Reno Post Office<br>220 N. Bickford Avenue                    | 8                     |
| El Reno State Bank<br>101 S. Bickford Avenue                     | 9                     |
| Liebmann Independent Ice Company<br>117 N. Choctaw Avenue        | 14                    |
| Ross Town & Country Store<br>100 S. Choctaw Avenue               | 15                    |
| Professional Building<br>104 N. Rock Island Avenue               | 59                    |
| Superservice Station<br>120-124 N. Rock Island Avenue            | 60                    |
| Rock Island Block Building<br>114-118 S. Rock Island Avenue      | 62                    |
| Broken Heel Boot and Shoe Repair<br>215 S. Rock Island Avenue    | 63                    |
| Don's Appliances, Etc.<br>102 E. Wade Street                     | 88                    |

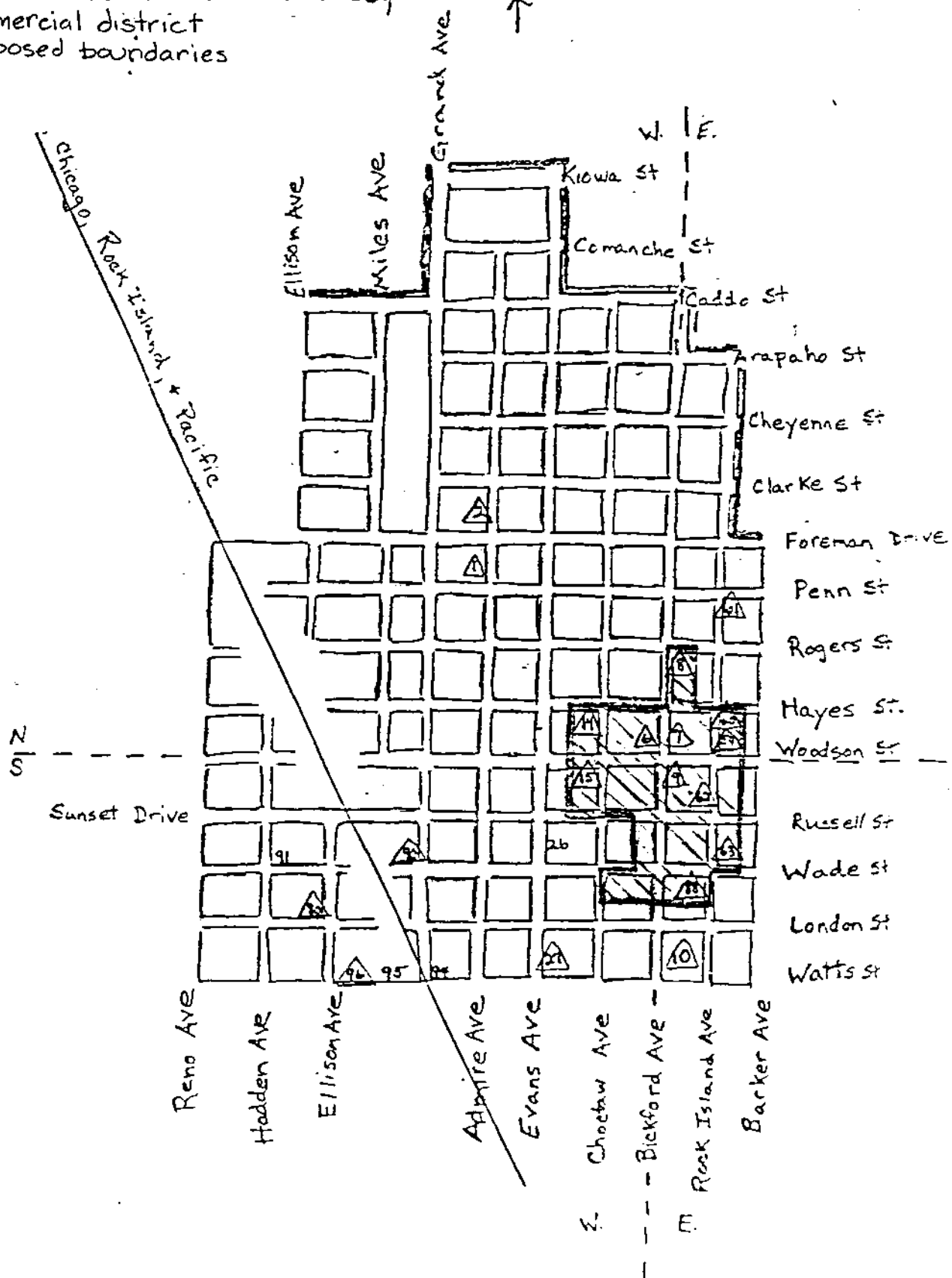


# El Reno: Section One

Study Area - B-1

Not to Scale

- △ warrants further study
- ▨ Commercial district proposed boundaries



## EL RENO INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: Starting mid-block on N. Macomb Avenue between E. Foreman Drive and E. Penn Street (400 block) proceed north to just north of 401 E. Foreman, then turn east to railroad right-of-way and follow right-of-way southeast to SW corner of N. Hoff Avenue and E. Foreman Drive; and turn south to mid-block on N. Hoff Avenue between E. Foreman Drive and E. Penn Street; turn west and proceed to starting point.

Description: The potential Industrial District in El Reno represents a large part of the city's original economic base which enabled El Reno to prosper in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Very few of the original factories remain to give evidence of this period when El Reno, as Oklahoma, was able to attract a large variety of industries. The buildings in the proposed district give a good cross sectional view of a limited number of extant factory buildings and their support facilities.

## NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

| <u>Location</u>              | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-contributing</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| N. Macomb Ave.<br>400 block  | 5                   | 0                       |
| E. Foreman Ave.<br>400 block | 1                   | 0                       |
|                              | -                   | -                       |
| Totals                       | 6                   | 0                       |

Percentage of Contributing Properties: 100%

## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Name and Location</u>  | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| El Reno Foundry and Machine Co.<br>400 block N. Macomb Avenue (E. side) | 44                    |

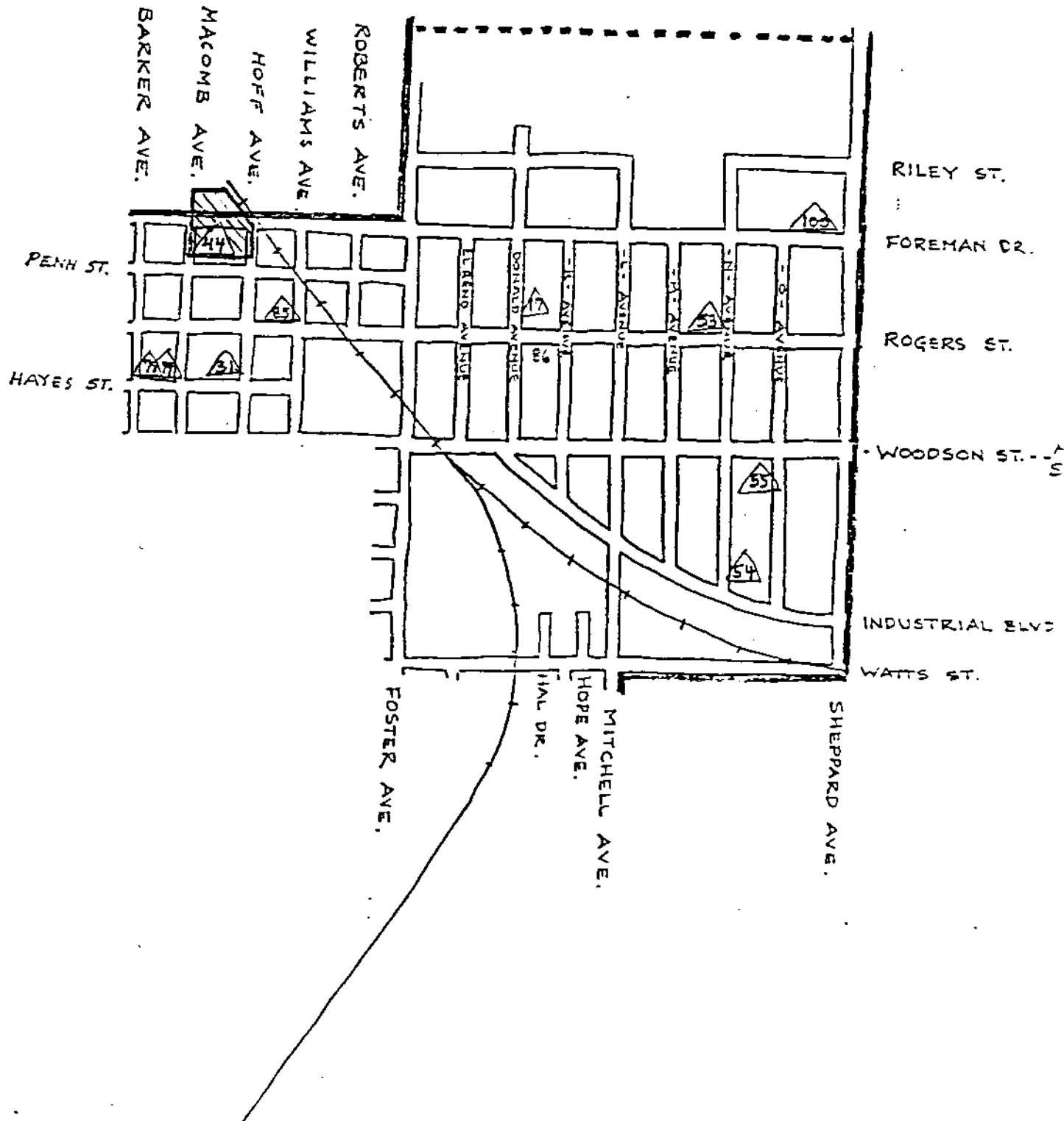
EL RENO: SECTION TWO

STUDY AREA - B-1

NOT TO SCALE

△ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

▨ INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT  
PROPOSED BOUNDARIES



## EL RENO MILLING DISTRICT

Boundaries: Along the east side of the Rock Island right-of-way from South Evans Avenue and West Cooney Street; south along Evans Avenue to West Carson Street, east along West Carson Street to South Choctaw Avenue; south along South Choctaw Avenue to West Ash Street; diagonally southeast to Oak Street and South Bickford Avenue to include the building at the southeast corner of South Bickford Avenue and East Oak Street (1101 S. Bickford Avenue); then south and southeast along the west side of South Bickford Avenue to Elm Street. Also, on the west side of the Rock Island tracks between S. Choctaw Avenue and Gresham Avenue and between W. Owens Street and W. Oak Street. These boundaries include properties for the Penwright Grain Company (formerly El Reno Mill and Elevator Company), Schroeder Grain Company, and El Reno Terminal Grain Company.

Description: The proposed El Reno Milling District represents the economic importance of agricultural processing to El Reno and Canadian County. Because El Reno was the headquarters of the Southern Division of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, farmers from the surrounding area had access to markets both near and far. The processing centers milled wheat, the largest agricultural commodity in the county, into flour. They also handled other grains such as alfalfa and oats. Buildings and structures associated with the proposed district include

metal-covered warehouses, concrete and wood framed elevators, concrete and metal storage tanks, and office buildings. Of the sixteen properties counted, twelve contribute to the district. This means that 75% of the resources contribute to the district. Those which do not contribute to the district do not meet the age criterion.

|                          |                    |                       |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| El Reno Milling District | Contributing<br>12 | Non-contributing<br>4 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|

Percentage of Contributing Resources: 75%

#### PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

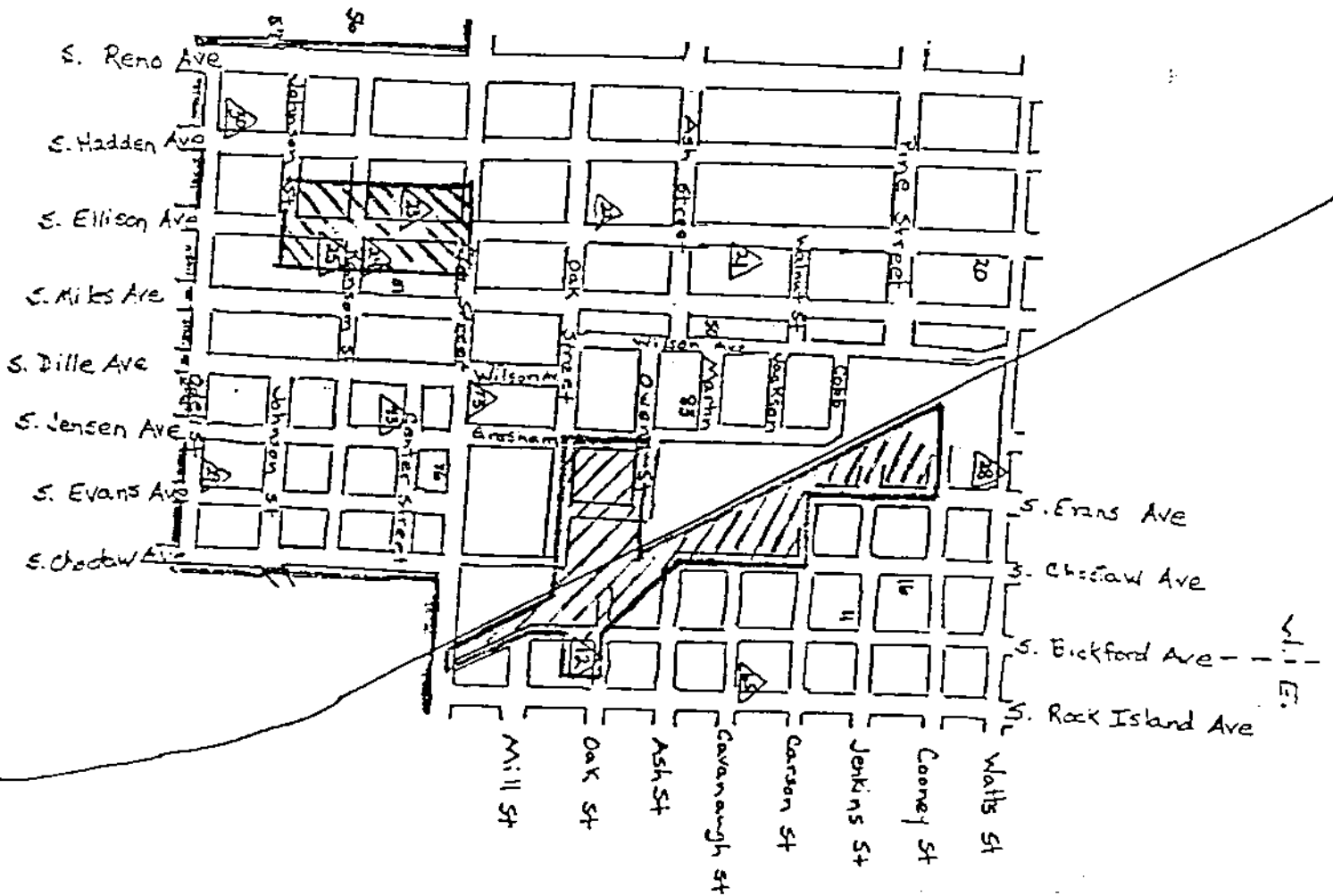
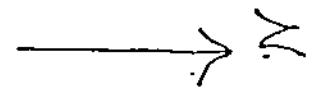
| <u>Name and location</u>                                 | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| El Reno Mill and Elevator Co.<br>1101 S. Bickford Avenue | 12                    |

El Reno: Section Four  
 Study Area - B-1  
 Not to Scale

△ Warrant's further study

▣ South El Reno Residential District  
 Proposed Boundaries

▣ Milling District  
 Proposed Boundaries



## SOUTH EL RENO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: South Ellison Avenue between West Elm Street and West Johnson Street (1000 and 1100 blocks, both sides of the street).

Description: This area is distinctive because of the majority of the homes display a Tudor Revival influence and were built in the same era (c. 1930-1941). The proposed district also includes the best residential example of the International style in El Reno. This home, located at 1101 S. Ellison Avenue, dates to c. 1941 and thus fits in the chronological period of the proposed district. All of these homes have brick or other types of masonry exteriors. Most are one-story but there are a few two story exceptions. Overall, approximately 81% of the homes on these two blocks contribute to the district. The South El Reno Residential District is evidence of the limited prosperity in El Reno during the 1930s and early 1940s, when many other people faced economic hardships.

## PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTING HOMES TO THE PROPOSED DISTRICT

| <u>Location</u>           | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-contributing</u> |              |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|                           |                     | <u>Contemporary</u>     | <u>Other</u> |
| <u>South Ellison Ave.</u> |                     |                         |              |
| 1000 block, East          | 9                   | 1                       |              |
| West                      | 9                   |                         |              |
| 1100 block, East          | 2                   |                         | 2            |
| West                      | 2                   |                         | 2            |
|                           | --                  | -                       | -            |
| Total                     | 22                  | 1                       | 4            |



## Percentage of contributing resources:

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| 1000 block | 95% |
| 1100 block | 50% |
|            | --- |
| Total      | 81% |

## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

| <u>Location</u>        | <u>Map Coordinate</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1016 S. Ellison Avenue | 23                    |
| 1049 S. Ellison Avenue | 24                    |
| 1101 S. Ellison Avenue | 25                    |

N. ↑

El Reno: Section Four  
Study Area - B-1  
Not to Scale

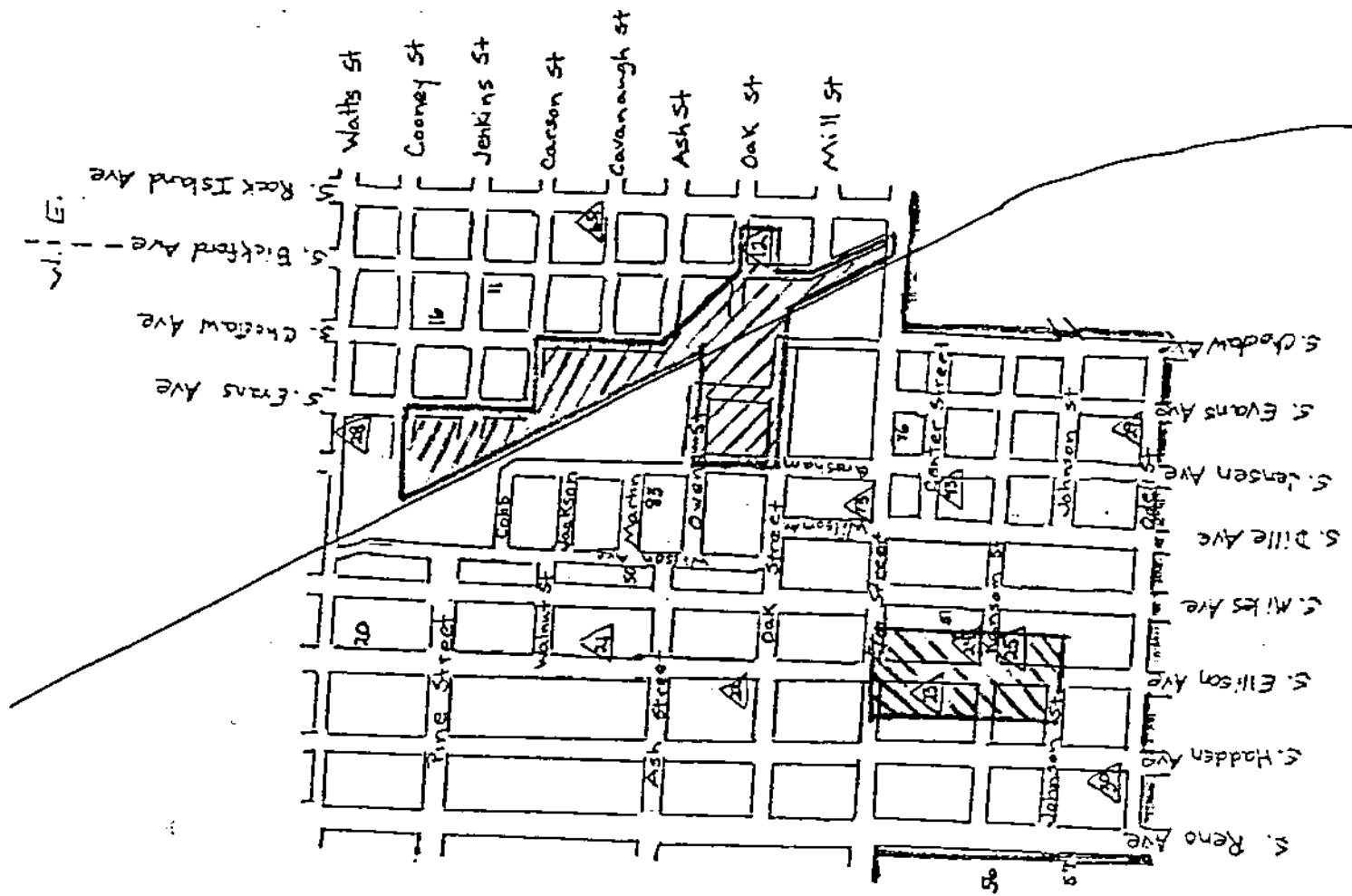
△ warrant's further study

▨ South El Reno Residential  
District

Proposed Boundaries

▨ Milling District

Proposed Boundaries



## SOUTHEAST EL RENO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Boundaries: Starting from mid-point of the intersection of E. Watts Street and S. Rock Island Avenue proceed east to alley between S. Rock Island Avenue and S. Barker Avenue; turn south to E. Cooney Street and then east again to the alley between S. Barker Avenue and S. Macomb Avenue; turn north to E. Watts Street and east once more to the alley between S. Macomb Avenue and S. Hoff Avenue; turn north to E. Wade Street and east again to mid-block between S. Williams Avenue and S. Roberts Avenue; turn south to a point just north of the house on the NW corner of S. Roberts Avenue and E. London Street and then turn east and proceed to alley between S. Roberts Avenue and S. Foster Avenue; turn south and continue to E. Cavanaugh Street; turn west to S. Williams Avenue and then south to E. Oak Street, to the west again to alley between S. Williams Avenue and S. Hoff Avenue; turn south down alley to E. Elm Street and west to alley between S. Barker Avenue and S. Rock Island Avenue; turn north to E. Oak Street and west to S. Rock Island Avenue; proceed north from there to starting point.

Description: The potential residential district of Southeast El Reno represents a mixture of homes built by upper and middle class residents over a period of forty years. The district is clearly set apart as a distinct neighborhood by scale and quality of housing, a uniform set back from the street, and similar landscaping throughout.

While there is a mixture of housing styles, and the scale varies from a three story Neoclassical to modest one story Bungalows, there is a cohesion brought about by the uniform set back and landscaping. The high percentage of contributing properties, approximately 92%, is another important factor in identifying the potential district.

This type of neighborhood is an excellent case study of changes in the residential zones of cities caused by changes in transportation. The original homes in the proposed district were large Neoclassical wood frame structures with elaborate detailing. These homes belonged to prominent lawyers, doctors, and businessmen who wished to live close to the commercial core of El Reno. The arrival of the interurban in the second decade of the twentieth century started the movement of middle class families into the area. Their homes created an infill between the larger homes, thus composing the fabric of the proposed district.

#### NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

| <u>Location</u>            | <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Non-contributing</u><br><u>Contemporary</u> <u>Other</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <u>S. Rock Island Ave.</u> |                     |   |
| 500 block, E.              | 6                   |   |
| 600 block, W.              | 7                   |   |
| 700 block, E.              | 6                   |   |
| 800 block, E.              | 5                   |   |
| 900 block, E.              | 5                   |   |
| 1000 block, E.             | 6                   |   |
| <u>S. Barker Ave.</u>      |                     |   |
| 600 block, E.              | 3                   |   |
| W.                         | 3                   |   |

|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| 700 block, E.  | 5 |   |
| W.             | 5 |   |
| 800 block, E.  | 4 |   |
| W.             | 4 | 1 |
| 900 block, E.  | 4 | 1 |
| W.             | 4 | 1 |
| 1000 block, E. | 3 | 2 |
| W.             | 5 |   |
| 1100 block, E. | 4 |   |
| W.             | 4 |   |
| 1200 block, E. | 3 |   |
| W.             | 3 |   |

S. Macomb Ave.

|                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| 500 block, E.  | 5 |   |
| W.             | 3 |   |
| 600 block, E.  | 2 | 2 |
| W.             | 4 | 1 |
| 700 block, E.  | 3 | 1 |
| W.             | 5 |   |
| 800 block, E.  | 3 |   |
| W.             | 3 |   |
| 900 block, E.  | 4 | 1 |
| W.             | 4 |   |
| 1000 block, E. | 6 |   |
| W.             | 3 | 1 |
| 1100 block, E. | 6 |   |
| W.             | 6 |   |
| 1200 block, E. | 3 |   |
| W.             | 2 | 1 |

S. Hoff Ave.

|                |   |   |        |
|----------------|---|---|--------|
| 300 block, E.  |   |   | Church |
| W.             | 3 |   |        |
| 400 block, E.  | 4 |   |        |
| W.             | 4 |   |        |
| 500 block, E.  | 5 |   |        |
| W.             | 2 |   |        |
| 600 block, E.  | 3 |   |        |
| W.             | 4 |   |        |
| 700 block, E.  | 2 |   |        |
| W.             | 3 |   |        |
| 800 block, E.  | 4 |   |        |
| W.             | 3 |   |        |
| 900 block, E.  | 4 | 1 |        |
| W.             | 3 | 2 |        |
| 1000 block, E. | 5 |   |        |
| W.             | 5 |   |        |
| 1100 block, E. | 6 |   |        |
| W.             | 6 |   |        |

|                         |     |    |        |
|-------------------------|-----|----|--------|
| 1200 block, E.          | 1   | 2  |        |
| W.                      | 1   | 1  |        |
| <u>S. Williams Ave.</u> |     |    |        |
| 300 block, E.           | 1   | 1  | Church |
| W.                      | 4   |    |        |
| 400 block, E.           | 2   |    |        |
| W.                      | 2   |    | 1      |
| 500 block, E.           | 3   |    |        |
| W.                      | 4   |    |        |
| 600 block, E.           | 2   | 1  |        |
| W.                      | 2   |    |        |
| 700 block, E.           | 4   |    |        |
| W.                      | 4   |    |        |
| 800 block, E.           | 4   |    |        |
| W.                      | 5   |    |        |
| 900 block, W.           | 5   |    |        |
| 1000 block, W.          | 5   |    |        |
| <u>S. Roberts Ave.</u>  |     |    |        |
| pt. 300 block, E.       | 1   |    |        |
| W.                      | 1   |    |        |
| 400 block, E.           | 4   |    | 1      |
| W.                      | 5   |    |        |
| 500 block, E.           | 4   |    | 1      |
| W.                      | 3   |    | 1      |
| 600 block, E.           | 6   |    |        |
| W.                      | 5   |    |        |
| 700 block, E.           | 3   |    | 1      |
| W.                      | 4   |    |        |
| 800 block, E.           | 3   |    |        |
| W.                      | 4   |    |        |
| <u>E. Wade St.</u>      |     |    |        |
| pt. 400 block, S.       |     | 1  |        |
| 500 block, S.           | 4   |    |        |
| pt. 600 block, S.       |     |    |        |
|                         | --- | -- | -      |
| Totals                  | 313 | 21 | 7      |

341 Properties

Percentage of contributing resources: 92%

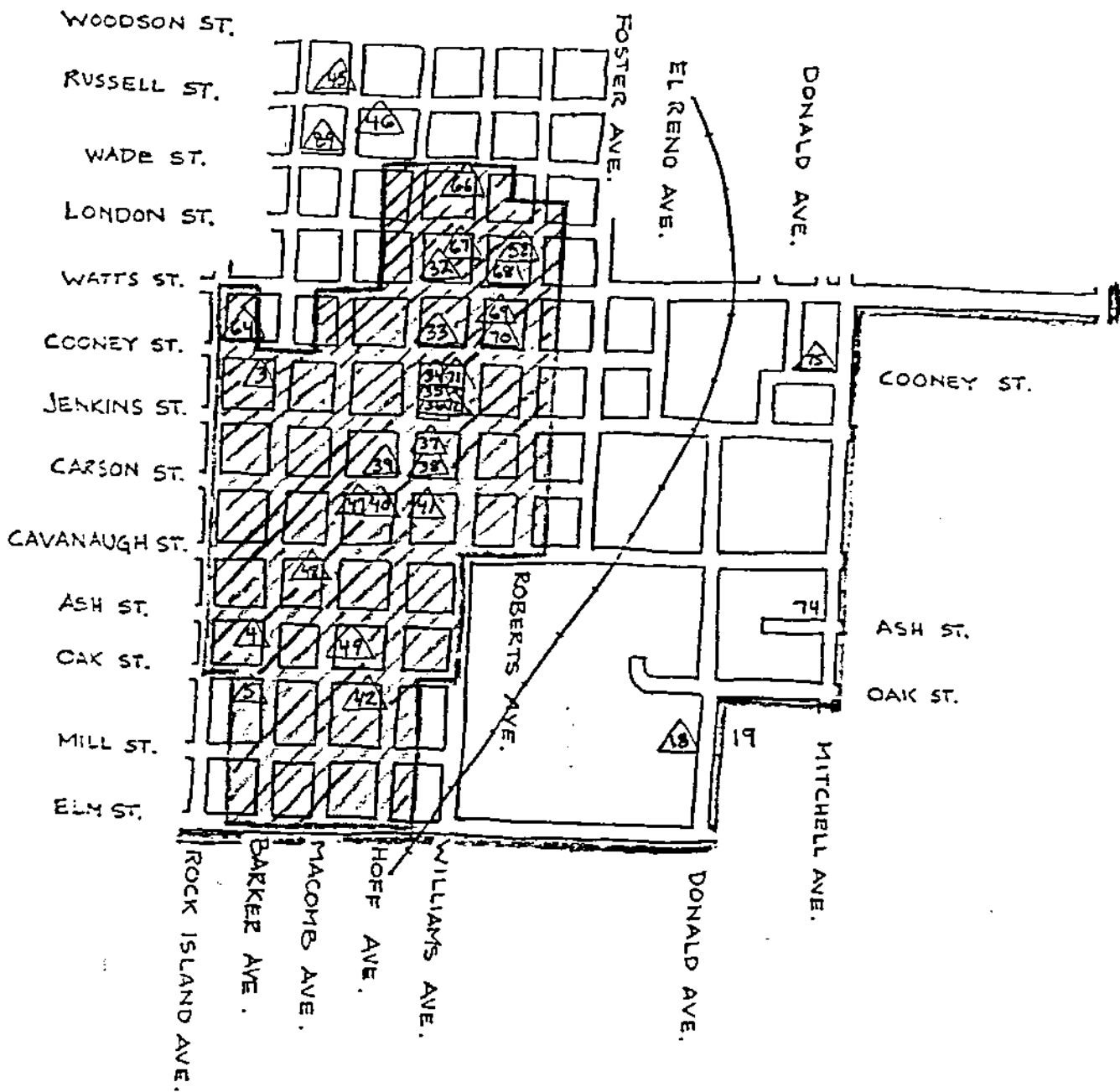
## PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

LocationMap Coordinate

604 S. Barker Avenue

3

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| 1000 S. Barker Avenue     | 4  |
| 1100 S. Barker Avenue     | 5  |
| 421 S. Hoff Avenue        | 32 |
| 519 S. Hoff Avenue        | 33 |
| 605 S. Hoff Avenue        | 34 |
| 611 S. Hoff Avenue        | 35 |
| 619 S. Hoff Avenue        | 36 |
| 707 S. Hoff Avenue        | 37 |
| 717 S. Hoff Avenue        | 38 |
| 718 S. Hoff Avenue        | 39 |
| 800 S. Hoff Avenue        | 40 |
| 801 S. Hoff Avenue        | 41 |
| 1102 S. Hoff Avenue       | 42 |
| 803 S. Macomb Avenue      | 47 |
| 900 S. Macomb Avenue      | 48 |
| 1017 S. Macomb Avenue     | 49 |
| 519 S. Rock Island Avenue | 64 |
| 300 S. Williams Avenue    | 66 |
| 400 S. Williams Avenue    | 67 |
| 421 S. Williams Avenue    | 68 |
| 503 S. Williams Avenue    | 69 |
| 519 S. Williams Avenue    | 70 |
| 600 S. Williams Avenue    | 71 |
| 315 E. Wade Street        | 89 |



4  
N

EL RENO: SECTION 5

STUDY AREA - B-1

NOT TO SCALE

△ WAICRANTS FURTHER STUDY

██████████ SOUTHEAST EL RENO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
(1898 - 1938) PROPOSED BOUNDARIES



**SUMMARY**

The Architectural/Historic Survey of El Reno and Portions of Canadian County, consisting primarily of a reconnaissance level survey of seven study areas and the preparation of a historic context for El Reno was, by any measure, a success. It documented by means of completed inventory forms and photographs 203 properties, 138 of which were deemed as warranting further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. For each of these properties, the State Historic Preservation Office now retains a file containing a completed Historic Preservation Survey Inventory Form and at least two elevation photographs. The project also identified eight potentially eligible districts and sought to indicate areas which lack any historic resources. This final report, in addition to summarizing project results, also serves as a reference to this data. The historic context document provides the necessary link between the El Reno properties and the past which gives them meaning. Finally, all the computer diskettes containing project information have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in order to facilitate its entry into a collective data base on Oklahoma's cultural resources.

This project clearly met its general and specific objectives. All requirements of the contract were fulfilled in a professional manner. Most importantly, the survey

indeed proved a cost-efficient means of increasing both the area within Oklahoma inventoried for historic resources and the number of properties recorded. As such, it is a very valuable tool for guiding land-use and cultural resource management.

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**APPENDIX:****ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN'S REPORT**

The perceived threat of Oklahoma City's encroachment into Canadian County initiated a study of the historic and architectural significance of seven towns within the county. These towns can be divided into two distinct community types recognizable by their urban density, and the differing scale and quality of their architecture. The towns of Calumet, Mustang, Okarche, Piedmont, Richland, and Union City with historic agriculturally based economics, low density housing and commercial areas, and simple architecture comprise one community type. El Reno, the seventh town in the study area, represents the other community type which is based on a more diverse economy and has a greater urban density. The quality and scale of the architecture reflects these differences. For these reasons these two community types will be considered independently.

The study illustrates three categories of El Reno buildings: the commercial and public buildings of the "downtown business district" (as the locals refer to this area); the commercial and business buildings independent of the downtown core; and the supporting residential areas. The downtown area has a dense two and three story urban character. It is established by several key buildings which are dispersed throughout the downtown area, with simpler

brick infill buildings between, enclosing the street network. As might be expected, the most significant buildings are works of the early twentieth century, a time when El Reno's population and economy were flourishing.

Representative examples of these key buildings are the Rock Island Building, a brick building with Romanesque Revival stone detailing; the Masonic Temple, with its stone Classical Revival ornamentation which is still very elegant in spite of its current "remodeling;" and the El Reno State Bank, a brick Classical Revival building with simple decorative brick detailing. These buildings are representative of proud institutions and people, valued by their community. Together with a variety of other buildings they work to present a homogeneous downtown core.

The study also identifies several commercial buildings which are separate from this downtown core but significant enough to warrant architectural recognition. The most important examples of this category are the Penwright Grain Co. building, with its beautifully bracketed eaves and rational structural expression; El Reno High School, with its richly decorated Revivalist style of stone and brick; the brick Classical Revival church at the corner of Woodson and Barker; the foundry building of the El Reno Foundry and Machine Company, which is difficult to classify but a surprisingly attractive utilitarian structure; and the El Reno Municipal Pool, which, while lacking in detail, is

representative of the monumentalism of structures during the 1930s.

All these significant buildings, whether situated near downtown or not, are representative of the most important elements of the community. The early community valued education, religion, social organizations and recreation enough to solidify their importance through architecture, and businesses also expressed their achievements through this medium. There is an overall organization that is uniquely El Reno represented by the concentration of buildings in the downtown core.

Within the grouping of residential structures we find a mixture of architectural styles. Most of the residences, however, appear to be from the early twentieth century (as was true of the commercial structures). The architectural quality of the residences varies a great deal, as does their physical condition. The significant residences of South Hoff, South Macomb, and South Barker Avenues are numerous enough to form a neighborhood, with common setbacks from the street, similar levels of landscaping, and a generally high level of architectural quality. The Romantic architecture of the 1000 block of South Ellison Avenue has this same quality.

Architecturally, the most significant residences are of the Classical Revival style. The best examples of this type are the stately, colonnaded, wood siding of 605 South Hoff

Avenue and 604 South Barker Avenue. A less elaborate example is the Solomon Layton home at 415 South Evans Avenue with its well proportioned massing and minimal classical detailing. Other residences of this type which are certainly worth mention are those at 120 South Macomb Avenue, 315 East Wade Street, the northwest corner of Macomb Avenue and Cavanaugh Street (in need of repairs), 618 South Williams Avenue, 1040 South Reno Avenue, 1100 South Barker Avenue, and those at 514, 707, and 718 South Hoff Avenue.

Two other homes illustrate less prevalent styles. The residence at the southwest corner of Carson Street and Macomb Avenue is strongly influenced by the Prairie Style of the Chicago School. This is evident by its strong horizontal emphasis, relationship to the ground/landscape, and overhanging eaves. The residence at 1101 South Ellison Avenue is representative of the International Style. Its use of rectilinear massing, skin expression, and corner windows illustrate the strong influence of the work of Le Corbusier. Both of these residences, with their unique architectural treatments, illustrate a community in touch with a broad spectrum of ideas.

Imaginative detail is the common characteristic in the final grouping of El Reno residences. The residence at 203 South Macomb Avenue, with its turret and energetic masses, fits well into this category, as does the interpretation of Classicism at 519 South Williams Avenue. In addition, 820

South Rock Island Avenue (energetic massing), 402 South Roberts Avenue (balloon frame, Gothic Revival), 506 S. Evans Avenue (energetic massing of many origins), 703 South Choctaw (imaginative Dutch Colonial in need of repair), 517 South Rock Island Avenue (unique midwestern interpretations of the Tudor Style), and the Dutch Colonial in the 400 block of South Evans Avenue provide a tremendous amount of character, vitality, and visual interest to the area.

The Canadian County towns of Calumet, Mustang, Okarche, Piedmont, Richland and Union City complete the study area. In considering these towns, several common characteristics emerge. They are typically very small, utilitarian communities with an agriculturally based economy. The grain storage and mill facilities dominate the visual landscape. Housing is located near this workplace, but is not typically architecturally significant. Sometimes there is a church and/or school within the study area. Rarely are there other significant buildings (bank, general store, etc.). Of those represented, the only towns with an identifiable historic core and architectural significance are Calumet and Okarche.

Calumet's core area is a one block area of brick buildings formed by Carnott's Grocery Store, the Old Bank Building, and the G. T. Wilson Building. The most architecturally significant of these is the G. T. Wilson Building with its brick cornice detailing and organized facade. The original High School, with its stone detailing

dating back to 1920, is the only other architecturally significant building in Calumet, but is off the main road and separated from the commercial buildings by two city blocks (thus not contributing to the core). The solidity of the brick buildings established a strong presence (or permanence) for the historically harsh lifestyle of this agricultural region.

Okarche presents a similar image. The difference lies in the strong character which is present in the detailing of the core buildings of Okarche. Okarche's core is composed primarily of two significant buildings: Eischen's Bar, and the First Bank of Okarche. Eischen's Bar is a large brick building with very imaginative brick cornice detailing (although out of scale with the rest of the building). The First Bank is a much more sophisticated brick and stone structure with Classical origins. The influence of the Prairie Style is present in its detailing of windows and cornice. Okarche's residential architectural quality is much higher than the other small towns represented as well. The residences are typically of balloon frame technology, with interesting massing, careful landscaping, and in many cases very nice details (porch proportioning and eave bracketing, for example). The best examples are those at 105 South 5th Street, the southwest corner of Iowa and 2nd Street, the northwest corner of Iowa and 2nd Street, and 317 Oklahoma. The commercial and residential architecture of

Okarche represents a vital, creative and proud citizenry that went beyond the utilitarian needs of their lifestyle.

In conclusion, encroachment of Oklahoma City's urbanity is an issue facing both El Reno and the surrounding smaller towns. With respect to the smaller towns, the agricultural base will probably continue to decline and the focus and needs of the communities will change. It will be impossible to restrain these forces if they occur, and the communities will be totally different. El Reno, on the other hand, has enough diversity and a large enough geographic footprint to maintain its identity, but it will be necessary to define this identity, and particularly its heritage, more clearly. Community choices should strengthen this identity, which enjoys a rich past, and the edges of these areas should be clearly identified. Whether the encroachment occurs or not, preparation for this urban encroachment will be a valuable addition to the community.