

SURVEY REPORT

INTENSIVE-LEVEL SURVEY OF DOWNTOWN SEMINOLE

2014

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Acknowledgements

The Intensive-level survey of downtown Seminole has been funded with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views of or policies of the Department of the Interior.

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Abstract

The Seminole Downtown Survey was conducted to develop an inventory of the buildings in downtown Seminole. This survey includes evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility of these buildings. The survey was conducted between March and November of 2013. A total of 101 buildings were surveyed and evaluated. One building the Home Stakes building is currently listed. Of the 101 buildings surveyed 3 were determined to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The intention of the survey was to determine if a historic district was present. Due to infill construction, unsympathetic alterations, and general lack of integrity no historic district was located.

Introduction

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provided the funding for this intensive-level survey of Downtown Seminole as an effort to determine the National Register of Historic Places eligibility the Seminole downtown business district. This survey project began as a student project; students from the University of Oklahoma's College of Architecture completed fieldwork for this survey while earning credit through the Institute for Quality Communities. Additional fieldwork and the historic context were completed by Meghan Day, as part of her internship at the OK/SHPO, while earning credit through the Historic Preservation program at Southeast Missouri State University. The final report and analysis was completed by Allison Archambo, Survey Coordinator at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Research Design

This survey was conducted to determine the eligibility of Downtown Seminole. As with any serious inquiry into the past and the forces at work in shaping the development of the world in which we live, including the examination of the historic resources, requires a systematic effort to assure: (1) conformity to national standards and requirements within the framework of the National Register of Historic Places, (2) consistency of evaluation, (3) awareness of historical concepts and contexts appropriate to understanding social changes, and (4) professional historical research techniques.

Archival research, using primary and secondary sources, developed a historic context for the survey area and helped to establish dates of construction for individual properties. Research occurred concurrently with the field survey and data review. This approach allowed the team to merge the field and research data to create a strong and understandable relationship between Seminole and its built environment.

Project Objectives

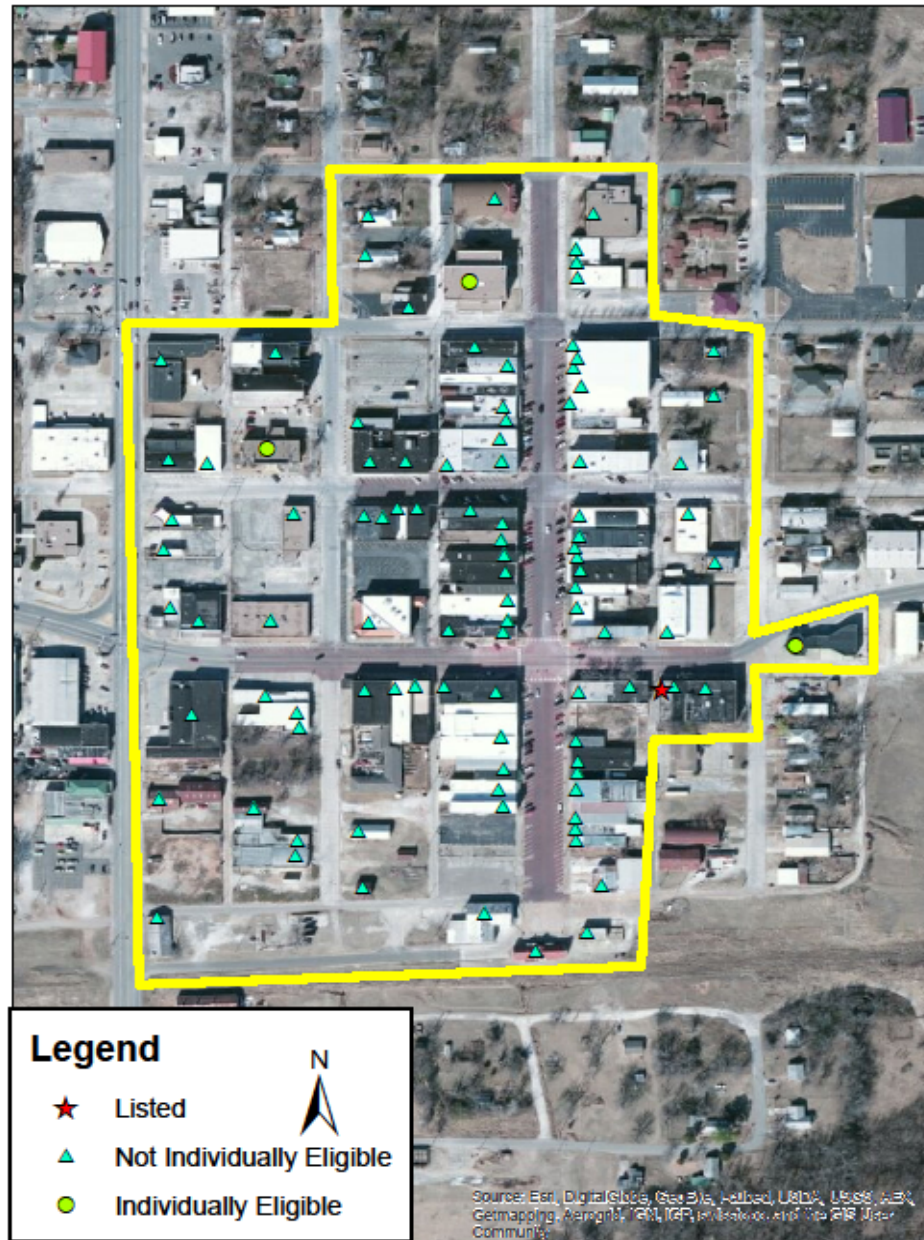
The current survey has a variety of uses, but the core objectives shaped the kinds of information gathered and interpretation of that information for a cultural resources management-planning tool.

- To identify through an intensive-level survey if the project area is eligible on the basis of design and integrity for the National Register of Historic Places.
- To record and photograph those individual properties in the project area that, on the basis of design and integrity, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- To develop a historic context for the evaluation of Downtown Seminole.

Area Surveyed

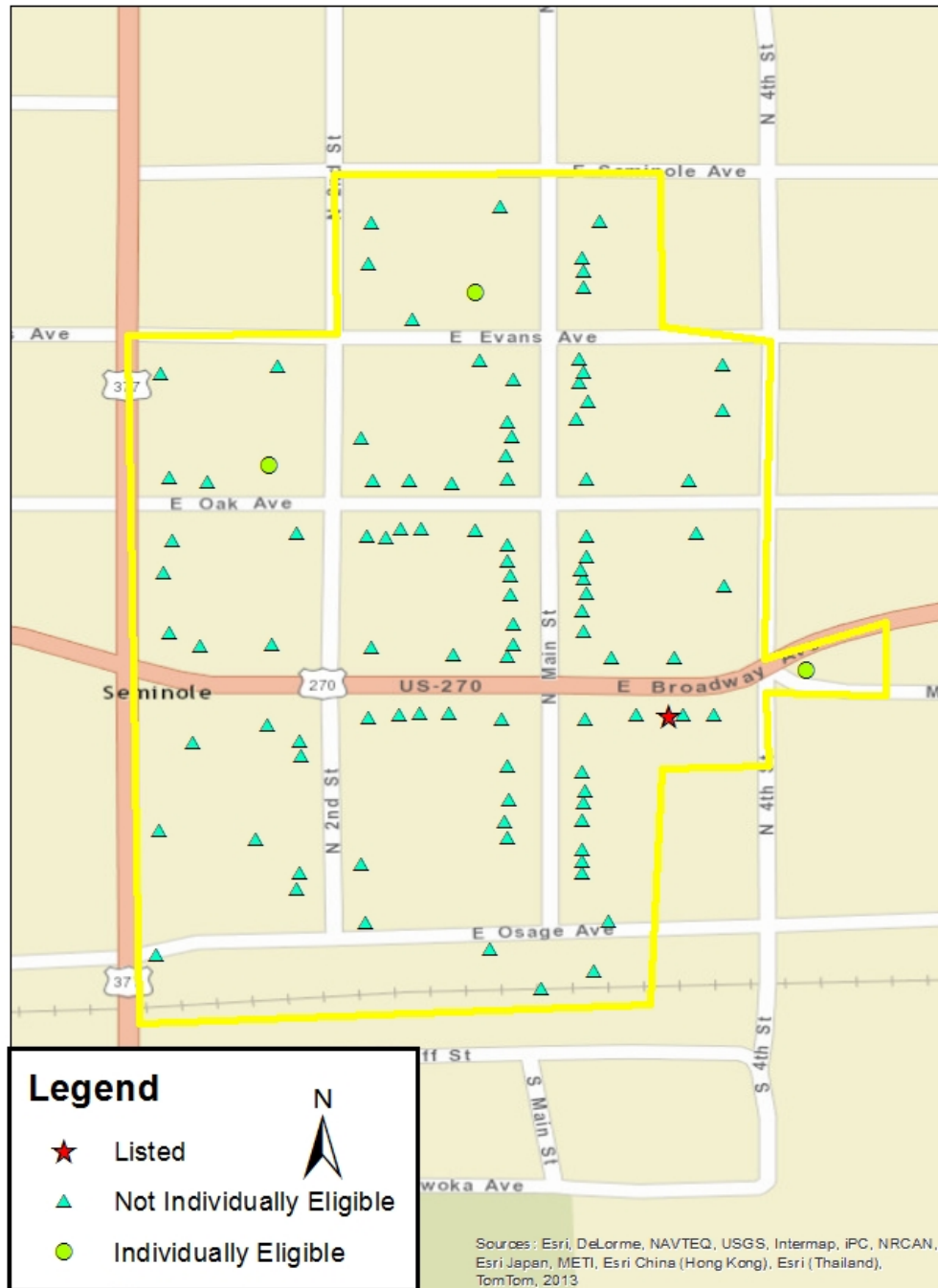
The area surveyed includes a portion of Seminole, bound by North 4th on the East, the railroad right-of-way to the South, Milt Phillips/ Hwy 377 to the West, and Seminole Avenue to the North.

Downtown Seminole Survey Map, 2013



Area Surveyed

Downtown Seminole Survey Map, 2013



Methodology

This project was initiated at the request of the Seminole Main Street coordinator Kiley Peters in the spring of 2013 in coordination with architecture students in the University of Oklahoma's Institute for Quality Communities class taught by Ron Frantz and Hope Mander. In order to prepare the students for survey work Lynda Ozan National Register Coordinator and Allison Archambo Survey Coordinator from the State Historic Preservation Office worked with the students on how to collect survey information. The students prepared a first draft of the survey reports as part of the semester curriculum. Their findings were presented to the State Historic Preservation Office. In the summer of 2013 Meghan Day an intern from Southeast Missouri State's Historic Preservation program worked toward completing the historic context and preparing the final report during her internship. The final assembly of the report and completion of the survey forms was done by Allison Archambo.

Results

The results of the survey concluded that there was not enough historic integrity present to support a historic district. Many of the resources in downtown Seminole have experienced unsympathetic alterations and the area has had several fires in the recent past leaving empty lots and new construction in place of historic resources. In addition to the previously listed Home Stake Oil & Gas Company Building at 315 East Broadway, three additional buildings were determined to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Those buildings are the Union Bus Station, the Municipal Building and the United State Post Office.

Kinds of Historic Properties Present in Survey Area

The Downtown Seminole Survey area had a variety of historical uses with the majority being commercial. Of the 101 buildings surveyed there were 69 commercial buildings, three had a business use. Additionally the uses related to the functions of a downtown commercial district there was the post office, the city hall, fire station, library and a church. Downtown was also home to regional transportation hubs with the bus station and the rail depot. The presence of the railroad required warehouses to support the shipment of goods. Also three hotels and three theaters entertained and housed visitors and locals.

Currently, downtown Seminole supports many of the same functions. There are 50 commercial buildings and seven businesses in the downtown core. Many of the same civic functions are still taking place in the area. The municipal building, which houses City Hall, and the United States Post Office are functioning in their historic locations. While there are no theaters or hotels in downtown today there are three restaurants to serve locals and visitors. At the time of the survey there were 19 vacant buildings within the survey boundaries.

Individual Properties

The Downtown Seminole Survey determined that no historic district is present in downtown Seminole. Many of the storefronts have been altered with metal, stucco and modern treatments that compromise their integrity. Additionally downtown Seminole has vacant lots and new construction in the district which further distract from the overall historic integrity of the area. The downtown district is home to three buildings that have been determined to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- The United States Post Office at 120 East Oak Avenue: this building was included in the 2004 Survey of New Deal Art and determined to warrant further study for its association with New Deal Art. The 2014 Survey of Downtown Seminole has determined the property individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- The Municipal Building at 401 North Main Street is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of the association with the New Deal and is eligible under criteria A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- The Union Bus Station at 411 East Broadway Avenue is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history for its connection to transportation.

Historic Context

The search for "black gold" in Oklahoma in the late nineteenth century led to the eventual discovery of several large oil fields. Some of the most notable were the Cushing, Glennpool, and the Three Sands pools. However, the most impressive was the Greater Seminole Oil Field. Although the town of Seminole was not the first in the area to strike oil, it saw the most oil production, which instantly transformed the small village into a city overnight. Despite the decline in production of oil in Oklahoma over the last few decades, Seminole is the one "boom" town that has maintained itself and remains the largest city within the region.

Seminole's beginnings date back to 1893 with the small village of Tidmore, named after Joe Tidmore, the missionary contractor for the Mekasukey Indian Mission. The Seminoles established the Mekasukey Academy for boys (National Register of Historic Places, NR 74001668), and Tidmore developed nearby, consisting of small businesses. However, because whites in the area were unable to buy Indian land at that time, the village saw little development.¹

The Chicago, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad built a line in 1895 that ran through the Seminole Nation, passing by what is present day Seminole. Due to the muddy terrain surrounding the location of Tidmore, and its close proximity to the next town of Earlsboro, the railroad lines considered its location to be undesirable for building. In order to take advantage

¹ Morris, Elsie. "Seminole," Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 11, 2013, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/S/SE012.html>; Morris, John W., Willa Mae Townes, and Louise Welsh. *A History of the Greater Seminole Oil Fields*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1981, p. 69; Ruth, Kent. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Mekasukey Academy, March 28, 1974. SHPO Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

of the railroad system, in 1906 the town moved a few miles west to what is now the present location of Seminole. Approximately 12 miles west of Wewoka, and 17 miles east of Shawnee, the town settled in the center of the Seminole Nation. The town's buildings were carried on sleds and relocated in what is currently the center of the town of Seminole. The first three significant institutions to move to Seminole were a bank, general store, and a pool hall. Seminole was largely an agricultural town, with rich soil for producing crops such as cotton, corn, potatoes, and kaffir corn. At the time of its reestablishment, the population of Seminole was 207. The expectation was for it to remain a small, quiet agricultural town, and saw very little growth for the next two decades.²

It was one of Seminole's own citizens, O. D. Strother, who greatly influenced the discovery of oil in the Seminole area. In 1892, Strother had studied a United States Geological Survey map, which reported a line that stretched from Pennsylvania down to Texas. The line passed through Range 7 through the Seminole Nation, and Strother highly believed that the area had great potential for producing mass amounts of oil. Strother moved to Tidmore in 1905, working as a shoe salesman. Over time, he purchased land allotments after Congress lifted the restrictions on sale of the Seminole Indian Lands, acquiring 5,500 acres by 1917. In addition, he hired a geologist and promoted his land to oil companies, drilling companies, and petroleum brokers.³

² Morris, Elsie, "Seminole"; Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 69.

³ Hettich, Judy. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Home Stake Oil and Gas Company, May 14, 1986. SHPO Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory; Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 6-7.

Strother also established the Home Stake Oil and Gas Company (NR 86001094) in 1917. The company sold shares to help pay interest on the money he borrowed and to pay property taxes, as well as the acquisition of more land. Company crews began drilling in the early 1920s, but were initially unsuccessful. It was not until after Strother's death in 1926 that the company was able to tap the oil. He left the company to his son-in-law, J. R. Simpson, at which point was worth a net of \$7,500,000. Under the Pure Oil Company, Strother A lease became the richest quarter section of the Seminole Oil Field. The red brick building that housed the Home Stake Oil and Gas Company still stands in downtown Seminole as one of the most prominent commercial buildings in the city during the boom era, and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.⁴

In addition to his success in the oil business, Strother has left his influence behind in his family's contributions to the city of Seminole. Before Strother's death, he made plans to improve the Maple Grove Cemetery, Seminole's first cemetery. After his death, his daughter Susan A. Simpson donated \$25,000 to build a chapel in 1928. Over time, the chapel fell into disrepair, being used as storage for lawn equipment. In the 1990s, the Maple Grove Cemetery Association raised \$20,000 to rehab the building. It was rededicated in 1998, and currently functions to hold funerals and memorial services. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, the Strother Memorial Chapel (NR 03000880) is significant as an excellent example of early nineteenth-late twentieth century Gothic Revival architecture.⁵

⁴ Hettich, Home Stake Oil and Gas Company; Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 7.

⁵ Fowler, James H. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Strother Memorial Chapel, September 2, 2003. SHPO Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory; "Daughter Presents Memorial in Honor of her Father," *Seminole Morning News*, May 22, 1928, p. 1. OHS Research Center, Roll No. 888-24; Phillips, Cheryl. "Strother Family

Another prominent citizen of Seminole, William Edward Grisso, also benefited from the oil boom. Grisso moved to the town from Arkansas prior to the discovery of the Seminole Oil Field and opened the Seminole Drug Store. Although the Great Depression hit many hard, Grisso was able to find success when the discovery well revealed oil on his land. Grisso's wealth increased rapidly, and he founded the Grisso Oil Company, serving as president. The W. E. Grisso Mansion (NR 75001573) still stands in Seminole and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in January of 1975.⁶

There is much debate over when the oil boom actually began. Some believe it was not until the Seminole City pool opened in 1926. A gusher was first discovered in the Wewoka field in 1923, but it was the discovery in the Wilcox Sand in 1926 that gave the area its first substantially large gusher. R. F. Garland, who held the Fixico lease, decided to do a Wilcox test, expecting to drill a dry hole. After not striking oil at the typical test of 4,000 feet, Garland received permission to drill deeper, and on July 16 the Fixico No. 1 discovery well gusher produced 6,120 barrels, and would go on to produce a total of 655,000 barrels for the rest of that year.⁷

Seminole became a crude oil town overnight. Drillers, contractors, roughnecks, and pipeliners flocked to the area to take advantage of the rich discovery. Boom followers and professionals poured into the town as well. Within a few days, the population jumped from approximately 800 to several thousand. The town became overwhelmed, as it was not

Presides at Chapel Dedication," *The Seminole Producer*, May 26, 1998, p. 1, 8. OHS Research Center, Roll No. 26656-475.

⁶ Coffin, Donald L. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: W. E. Grisso Mansion, January 27, 1975. SHPO Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

⁷ Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 71-72.

equipped to feed and house such a large number of people. The overcrowded, unpaved streets created muddy quagmires, causing horrific traffic jams. Small businesses took advantage of the tightly packed cars that were unable to move by starting vendors that sold candy, sandwiches, and drinks. To make matters more difficult, the first two years saw abnormally heavy rainfall, further worsening the conditions of the roads. The need for boots increased dramatically and became a necessity, even prompting the Chamber of Commerce to give prominent visitors of the town a pair, foregoing the tradition town key.⁸

The influx of oil workers and production heavily increased the need for transportation of crude oil. Up to that point, the Rock Island system was not adequately equipped to handle that much business and they began to work together with the oil companies to make improvements by rapidly extending tracks, and increasing workers and production of boxcars. By 1927, Seminole led the entire Rock Island system in freight charges, more than Chicago by \$100,000. Due to the dependency of the oil companies on railroad transportation, merchants became dependent on trucks to deliver their supplies, which further worsened the traffic and road conditions.⁹

The steady increasing population called for improvements in the growing city. Due to the shortage of homes, many took shelter in tents, shanties, or lean-tos along the roads, or simply sleeping wherever they could find space. The oil companies began building company camps to house their workers. The local post office was also overwhelmed, and was required to go through the process of updating to a first class status. For a time, as massive amounts of mail

⁸ Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 73-76.

⁹ Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 76-77.

poured into the post office, it was often delayed. Christmas mail of 1927 was not received until late the following February. The telephone system was affected as well. The telephone cables had been placed underground, covered with a light layer of dirt, but were damaged with all of the heavy traffic. To improve the system, new cables were brought in and installed on high poles to avoid the traffic. To accommodate the overwhelming number of new businesses and companies that requested telephone service, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company built offices to handle the local exchange.¹⁰

As the economy of Seminole grew, so did the school system as well. Initially two schools were built for the grade levels and the high school, but the enrollment increased so dramatically that five schools, Grisso, Oliver, Carter, Independent, and Lanier, were built to accommodate the numbers of new students. The city continued to construct more buildings as the enrollment continued to climb, including a new high school in 1930. Because of the overcrowding and a lack of highly trained teachers, the students were considered "unruly" and often ran amok in the schools, vandalizing the properties, consuming alcohol, and showing little respect for the school system. In 1931, John G. Mitchell was appointed Superintendent of Schools, and reorganized the school system by combining the junior high and high schools. Formally educated teachers were brought in, and eventually the system was turned around and became accredited.¹¹

In September of 1931, Seminole opened its first two-year college, following in the junior-college movement. For the first few decades, classes were held at the Seminole High

¹⁰ Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 80-84.

¹¹ Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 85.

School, teaching subjects such as history, English, French, math, science, and physics. Of the initial enrollment of 57, only a handful were from Seminole. In 1971, Seminole Junior College separated from the high school and moved into its first building, Tanner Hall, named after Elmer Tanner who served as the first president. The campus has grown over the years as several buildings have been added to the campus. In 1996, the name was changed to Seminole State College. Today, the college has approximately 2,300 students enrolled and offers associate degrees in arts and science, and applied science. In addition to Seminole, the school continues to provide education for students in Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Hughes, and Okfuskee counties.¹²

After 1935, the boom period of Seminole came to an end. New oil pools continued to be discovered and the economy was largely supported by the oil business until after World War II, after which the business began a decline. Although oil still played a significant role, the city's economy became more dependent on Seminole State College and Wrangler Jeans. In addition to the W. E. Grisso Mansion, the city's attractions include the Jasmine Moran's Children Museum and the Oklahoma Oil Museum. As of 2011, Seminole's population was 7,479, and is still being served by the *Seminole Producer* since 1927.¹³

¹² Cappex. "Quick Facts," Seminole State College Overview, accessed June 15, 2013, <http://www.cappex.com/colleges/Seminole-State-College>; Wilson, Linda D. "Seminole State College," Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 15, 2013, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/s/se015.html>.

¹³ Morris, Elsie, "Seminole"; Morris, Townes, and Welsh, *Greater Seminole Oil Field*, p. 95-96; City-Data. "Seminole, Oklahoma," accessed July 3, 2013, <http://www.city-data.com/city/Seminole-Oklahoma.html>.

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Morris, John W., Willa Mae Townes, and Louise Welsh. *A History of the Greater Seminole Oil Fields*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1981, p. 69;

Ruth, Kent. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Mekasukey Academy, March 28, 1974. SHPO Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

Seminole Morning News

"Daughter Presents Memorial in Honor of her Father," May 22, 1928, p. 1. OHS Research Center, Roll No. 888-24; Phillips, Cheryl.

"Strother Family Presides at Chapel Dedication," May 26, 1998, p. 1, 8. OHS Research Center, Roll No. 26656-475.

Wilson, Linda D. "Seminole State College," Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed June 15, 2013, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/s/se015.html>.

List of Properties Found in Survey Area

	ADDRESS	STATUS
1	101 EAST OSAGE AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
2	304 EAST OSAGE AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
3	130 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
4	200 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
5	222 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
6	224 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
7	322 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
8	211 NORTH 4TH STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
9	309 NORTH 4TH STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
10	313 NORTH 4TH STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
11	210 EAST EVANS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
12	223 EAST EVANS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
13	100 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
14	110 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
15	120 EAST OAK AVENUE	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
16	201-203 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
17	204-208 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
18	207-209 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
19	210-214 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
20	211 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
21	215 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
22	221-225 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
23	222 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
24	316 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
25	319-323 EAST OAK AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
26	100 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
27	109 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
28	111 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
29	112 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
30	113 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
31	127 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
32	201 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
33	206 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
34	229 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
35	306 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

36	416 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
37	418 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
38	108 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
39	111-117 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
40	201-205 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
41	208 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
42	211 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
43	213 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
44	300 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
45	309 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
46	315 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	LISTED
47	317 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
48	321 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
49	322 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
50	411 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
51	101 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
52	112 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
53	114 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
54	116-118 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
55	121 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
56	122-124 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
57	123 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
58	125-127 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
59	126 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
60	130-132 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
61	136 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
62	139 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
63	148-150 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
64	201 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
65	205 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
66	207-211 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
67	215-217 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
68	216 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
69	218 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
70	219 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
71	220 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
72	221 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
73	222 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
74	227 NORTH MAIN	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
75	230 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

76	232-236 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
77	300-304 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
78	301-303 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
79	305 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
80	313 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
81	316 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
82	317 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
83	320 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
84	322 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
85	323 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
86	324 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
87	330 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
88	401 NORTH MAIN STREET	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
89	404 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
90	410 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
91	416 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
92	419 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
93	424 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
94	100 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
95	100 1/2 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
96	143 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
97	125 NORTH 2ND STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
98	125 EAST EVANS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
99	114 NORTH MILT PHILLIPS AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
100	206 NORTH MAIN STREET	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP
101	210 EAST BROADWAY AVENUE	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP