



COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

320 S. Boston Avenue, Suite 1104

Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

T: 512-338-2223

www.coxmclain.com



INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY OF GUTHRIE HISTORIC DISTRICT FINAL REPORT

| Prepared for the City of Guthrie, Oklahoma | September 2019

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUPPORT

Acknowledgment of Support

The activity that is the subject of this intensive level historic resources survey report has been financed in part with federal funds from the NPS, U.S. Department of the Interior. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

Nondiscrimination Statement

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Chief, Office of Equal Opportunity
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2740)
Washington, D.C. 20005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Acknowledgement of Support.....	ii
2. Abstract	1
3. Introduction.....	3
4. Research Design	5
4.1. Historic Resource Surveys.....	5
4.2. National Register of Historic Places	6
4.3. National Historic Landmarks	7
4.4. Compliance with NPS and OK/SHPO Standards and Guidelines.....	9
5. Project Objectives.....	11
6. Area Surveyed	12
7. Methodology	13
7.1. Fieldwork Preparation	13
7.2. Field Survey and Local Research	14
7.3. Post-Field Processing	15
8. Results	16
8.1. Results Summary.....	16
8.2. Guthrie Historic District NHL.....	18
8.3. Guthrie Historic District NRHP	23
8.4. Recommendations for Resources Individually Eligible for the NRHP	26
8.5. Recommendations for Future Work	26
9. Historic District Boundaries.....	28
10. Areas Examined That Do Not Meet the Eligibility Criteria and Justification	29
11. Historic Context.....	30
12. Annotated Bibliography	45
13. Summary	50

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. Plat Maps

Appendix B. Survey Maps

Appendix C. Inventory Tables

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Number of Surveyed Resources by Historic Function.....	17
Table 2. Number of Surveyed Resources by Year Built.....	18
Table 3. Buildings Listed in the NRHP	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Photo 1: Guthrie, Oklahoma on April 22, 1889 (Oklahoma Historical Society).	31
Photo 2: May 23, 1889. Guthrie one month after opening to settlement (Oklahoma Historical Society).	32
Photo 3: 1904 photo of Oklahoma Avenue in Guthrie, facing west (Oklahoma Territorial Museum).	33
Photo 4: First paved road in Oklahoma between Oklahoma City and Guthrie (Oklahoma Historical Society).	37
Photo 5: Guthrie, c. 1920 (Oklahoma Historical Society).	38
Photo 6: 1920s street view, Oklahoma City (Thoburn 1929:755).	39
Photo 7: 1955 photograph of Guthrie City Hall before demolition (Oklahoma Historical Society).	40
Photo 8: Interstate Highway 35 under construction in 1961 (Oklahoma Historical Society).	41
Photo 9: The Gaffney Building under restoration in 1983 (Oklahoma Historical Society).	43

Cover image: CMEC 2019

2. ABSTRACT

This document presents the findings of the intensive level architectural/historic resources survey of the Guthrie Historic District in Guthrie, Oklahoma, listed in the National Historic Landmark (NHL) Program in 1999. The City of Guthrie (the City) commissioned Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) to conduct a historic resources survey of the NHL district and to update the documentation associated with the district. The City will use the updated documentation to prepare an update to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form for the district.

CMEC historians conducted the survey on March 26 and 27, 2019. In total, resources on 132 parcels were evaluated. The study focused on the 69 contributing and 42 noncontributing resources identified in the Guthrie Historic District NHL nomination. Each resource in the district was reevaluated for contributing or noncontributing status. CMEC also reevaluated the NHL district's areas of significance, period of significance (POS), and boundaries.

For buildings with dates that fall within the Guthrie Historic District NRHP's POS (1889 to 1929), CMEC made recommendations for contributing and noncontributing status; the NRHP district was listed in the NRHP in 1974 and updated in 1987. As the NRHP district boundary is much larger than the survey area, CMEC could not make a full evaluation of the district's areas of significance, POS, or boundaries. However, CMEC has made preliminary recommendations regarding contributing and noncontributing properties that could be applied if the POS of the NRHP district is expanded. CMEC also made recommendations for resources that are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

This report begins with an introduction to the project and the research design. Next, the project objectives, survey area, and survey methodology are described. The results of the survey are then presented along with a discussion of NRHP eligibility. Recommended boundaries of the historic districts are discussed next. A historic context is provided, followed by an annotated bibliography, report summary, and an acknowledgement of support. Included in the appendices are a GIS-based map of the survey results, an inventory table, and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO) Historic Preservation Resource Identification (HPRI) form for each resource. Printed photographs of each resource are also provided. All information is also included on a CD with survey data compiled in the OK/SHPO's Access database.

3. INTRODUCTION

The City of Guthrie sponsored this survey with funding from the OK/SHPO Certified Local Governments program. The survey is expected to provide the documentation needed to prepare an update to the City's NHL district. The district's nomination is now 20 years old, and the properties that contribute to the district may have changed. The survey is part of an ongoing effort by the City of Guthrie and the OK/SHPO to maintain up-to-date information on the condition of the City's historic resources.

In 1997, the OK/SHPO performed a survey to assess the City of Guthrie for a potential NHL district. A subsequent NHL nomination was approved by the National Park Service (NPS) in January 1999.¹ The Guthrie Historic District NHL, composed of the core of the commercial downtown, was listed under NHL Criterion 1 for its association with the opening of the last frontier to non-Indian settlement and under Criterion 4 for its outstanding collection of late-nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial architecture. It includes Guthrie's commercial core, and its boundaries are roughly defined by Oklahoma Avenue on the north, Broad Street on the east, Harrison Avenue on the south, the railroad tracks on the west, and a non-contiguous parcel at 301 W. Harrison Avenue. The POS was defined as 1889 to 1910. The start date represents the year of the first Oklahoma Land Run and Guthrie's founding. The end date represents the year the state capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City. The authors of the nomination indicated that buildings constructed after this period were not intended to be showpieces for the state capital and generally do not display the elaborate design details present in the capital-era buildings. The district nomination identified 69 contributing and 42 noncontributing resources.

¹ This will be referred to as the Guthrie Historic District NHL throughout the document.

The Guthrie Historic District NHL is located within the larger Guthrie Historic District NRHP, which the OK/SHPO listed in the NRHP in 1974 and revised and updated in 1987.² The Guthrie Historic District NRHP is a large district comprising commercial, residential, and cultural properties associated with the city's founding and development during the period of 1889 to 1929. At the time of listing the district's boundaries represented the historic boundaries of the city, including the residential areas, and were based on the city's 1907 city limits when Guthrie was created as the capitol of the newly formed State of Oklahoma.

² This will be referenced as the Guthrie Historic District NRHP throughout the document.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN

This Research Design begins with an overview of historic resource surveys, including their purpose, types, and components. Since the project involves NRHP and NHL recommendations, a brief overview of the NRHP and NHL programs and associated terminology is presented next. The Research Design concludes with a statement regarding the standards and guidelines applied to this survey and the qualifications of project personnel relevant to meeting the goals of the project.

4.1. HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEYS

A historic resource survey is a process to identify and gather data about a community's historic resources.³ Throughout this report, "resource" is the term applied to any building, structure, site, or object documented as part of the survey. There are two types of historic resource surveys: reconnaissance surveys and intensive surveys. Reconnaissance surveys involve an inspection of a defined area to characterize common resource types and develop a plan for future survey efforts. Intensive surveys involve the systematic documentation and evaluation of all resources located within a defined area. Surveys are commonly used to identify resources that are historically significant and, therefore, eligible for local, state, or national designation. A survey involves the development of a historic context, which is a brief narrative of the broad patterns of development in an area over time. Resources in a survey area are evaluated using the historic context to assess significance. This project is an intensive level survey, and its primary purpose is to document all properties within the survey area regardless of age or

³ Anne H. Derry, Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull, and Jan Thorman. *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. Originally published 1977, rev. 1985 by Patricia L. Parker. Prepared for the NPS, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985). <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb24.pdf>, 2.

condition in sufficient detail to support listing in the NRHP or an equivalent registration program.

4.2. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The NRHP is a federal list of historic resources deemed worthy of preservation for their historic significance. The list, established in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act, is administered by the NPS, and inclusion is an honorary and administrative designation bestowed upon properties that meet specific criteria.⁴ In general, for a property to be deemed eligible for the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess historic significance and integrity.⁵ Both individual properties and districts can be listed in the NRHP.

Historic Significance

The NPS has established four criteria under which a property may be significant, and a resource must possess significance under at least one criterion to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.⁶ The four criteria are listed below.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Criterion A. | Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| Criterion B. | Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| Criterion C. | Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. |

⁴ For more information about the NRHP, see www.nps.gov/nr.

⁵ National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Originally published 1990, revised for the internet 2002. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>.

⁶ NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 11.

Criterion D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.⁷

Integrity

For a historic resource to be determined eligible for the NRHP, it must retain enough of its historic integrity to convey its significance.⁸ For the NRHP, there are seven aspects of integrity:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

A resource need not possess all seven aspects to retain integrity; a combination of some or most may be sufficient.⁹ Aspects of integrity are also weighted differently for each of the four NRHP Criteria of Significance.¹⁰ For example, a resource eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design, materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B). A resource that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B) should still possess sufficient physical integrity to be recognizably associated with the time or era in which it attained significance.

4.3. NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The NHL program recognizes the most significant places in American history. Places that receive NHL designation retain a high level of integrity and communicate important events or

⁷ NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 12–24.

⁸ NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 44.

⁹ NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 44.

¹⁰ NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 45–46.

trends.¹¹ The designation is an official recognition by the federal government and uniquely identifies historic properties of national significance. The NHL program was established in 1980 via amendment of the National Historic Preservation Act; criteria for eligibility were established in 1983. Although NHL properties are automatically listed in the NRHP, NHL nominations differ from NRHP nominations in the following respects:

- National significance
- National context
- High level of integrity
- Expanded criteria

While the NHL shares the same aspects of integrity as the NRHP, the criteria for eligibility are different. The NPS elaborates upon NHL criteria as follows:

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- Criterion 1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- Criterion 2: That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
- Criterion 3: That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
- Criterion 4: That embody the distinguishing characteristics or an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion 5: That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant

¹¹ NPS. *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nhl/nhlpt1.htm>. Originally published 1999, accessed online May 1, 2019.

individual recognition but collectively compose an entity or exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

Criterion 6: That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation of large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.”¹²

If a property is already listed in the NRHP, the criteria and areas of significance identified in the NRHP nomination are included in the NHL nomination form. New criteria and areas of significance not already identified in the NRHP form which apply to the national level of significance of the property are also included.¹³

4.4. COMPLIANCE WITH NPS AND OK/SHPO STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

This project was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation* and the guidelines for intensive level surveys set forth in OK/SHPO’s *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*.¹⁴ In conducting the evaluations, CMEC historians utilized Part IX, “Summary of the National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation” from the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and the National Register bulletin *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*.¹⁵

¹²NPS, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations, 21–36.

¹³ NPS, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations, 54-55.

¹⁴NPS, Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]; Oklahoma Historical Society and Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide.

¹⁵ NPS, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations.

CMEC project personnel are professionals who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and/or History and have extensive experience with similar projects.¹⁶ They have also been trained at the OK/SHPO workshop, "Working with the National Register of Historic Places." Senior Historian Adrienne Campbell served as Project Manager and oversaw all aspects of the survey and deliverables. Senior Historian Ann Keen and Historian Marcus Huerta participated in the research, context development, fieldwork, evaluations of significance, and report preparation. Sandra Shannon provided data management and acted as quality control reviewer for the report. Technical Editor Heather Stettler contributed to the editing of the report.

¹⁶ NPS, Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated].

5. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the intensive level survey as defined by the January 2019 project agreement between the City of Guthrie and CMEC is to provide documentation in sufficient detail to support preparation of an update to the NHL district nomination. This involved an updated historic context; documentation of all resources in the district with photographs and HPRI forms; and reevaluation of the POS, boundary, and contributing and noncontributing resources.

Because the survey was to be conducted in accordance with NPS and OK/SHPO survey standards, CMEC identified two secondary objectives:

1. Provide recommendations for resources in the survey area that may be individually eligible for the NRHP that are not already listed in the National Register as part of the Guthrie Historic District NHL or Guthrie District NRHP.
2. Provide recommendations for resources in the survey area that would be contributing or noncontributing to the larger Guthrie Historic District NRHP.

6. AREA SURVEYED

The survey area comprises the current NHL district boundary, roughly defined by Oklahoma Avenue on the north, Broad Street on the east, Harrison Avenue on the south, and the railroad tracks on the west. It includes 132 parcels in the City of Guthrie's downtown core and covers approximately 31 acres (see **Appendix B, Figures 1 and 2**). The parcels maintain the original town plat configuration, but some resources occupy more than one lot (e.g., the F. O. Lutz Building and the Acton Building), and at least two buildings have been joined on the interior while retaining their original individual storefronts (313 W. Oklahoma Avenue and 315 W. Oklahoma Avenue).

7. METHODOLOGY

CMEC developed a methodology for this project based on standards set by the NPS and guidelines recommended by OK/SHPO for intensive level historic resource surveys. Approaches to research, survey, and evaluation were determined at the outset of the project and were followed throughout the course of the project.

The survey component of the project involved four main tasks: (1) fieldwork preparation, (2) on-the-ground fieldwork activities, (3) local research, and (4) post-field data processing and evaluation. These steps are described in detail below.

7.1. FIELDWORK PREPARATION

CMEC commenced project coordination with the City of Guthrie in January 2019 and subsequently began the process of preparing for the survey. Initial tasks were to acquire parcel data, historic aerial images, and historic maps and to prepare a GIS-based map in ArcMap. This map included the boundary of the survey area and parcel lines and addresses from the Logan County Assessor parcel data. CMEC also included georeferenced high-resolution aerial images of the survey area from 1954 and 1968 and georeferenced Sanborn maps from 1898, 1901, 1903, 1908, 1914, 1926, and 1948 in the map, which allowed for comparison of existing and historical conditions.¹⁷ CMEC used these resources to note the presence or absence of resources that were recorded for the existing NRHP and NHL nominations and to review the district's development over time. Each resource in the district was then identified as historic-age, not

¹⁷ United States Geological Survey, "EarthExplorer," Accessed February 1, 2019. <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>.

historic-age, questionable, vacant, or unreviewed. The output of this activity resulted in survey field maps.

Using FileMakerPro software, CMEC created a custom tablet-based data collection form that incorporates all the fields on the HPRI form. This form was loaded onto iPads for field data collection and was pre-populated with basic property information (address, parcel number, etc.), the results of the aerial and map review, and any historical information identified during the research phase of the project.

Desktop research was conducted to gather preliminary source materials, including the 1974 NRHP nomination, 1987 NRHP update, and 1999 NHL nomination. CMEC historians also prepared a list of local repositories to visit during fieldwork and a bibliography of potential reference materials and archival sources that could provide information relevant to the NHL nomination's historic context.

7.2. FIELD SURVEY AND LOCAL RESEARCH

CMEC historians conducted the field survey on March 26 and 27, 2019, and photo-documented all resources in the survey area, regardless of age, from the public right-of-way and entered information about each resource's characteristics into the tablet database. Information recorded included function, architectural style, materials, condition, and any observed alterations. Additionally, CMEC's historians noted any relevant property or historical information obtained from business owners and members of the public who were encountered during the survey.

At least two photographs were taken of each resource, and the photograph numbers were recorded in the database with the associated record. None of the parcels had multiple

historic-age structures that would result in an HPRI form for a building complex. In addition to documenting the resources within the survey area, features of the district were noted and documented in general streetscape photographs. During the week of the survey, CMEC historians conducted research at the Guthrie Public Library, the Oklahoma Territorial Museum, the Oklahoma History Center, and the Tulsa County Library.

7.3. POST-FIELD PROCESSING

Following the completion of fieldwork, all notes and maps were scanned and saved to the CMEC server. At least two photographs per record were loaded into the inventory form database. Data entered in the tablets during fieldwork was reviewed for accuracy and completeness by CMEC historians. To confirm the existence of alterations, CMEC historians primarily relied on professional judgment supported by Google StreetView, aerial imagery, and photographs from previous surveys. The NHL nomination served as the source of year-built dates; however, this source was supplemented with professional judgment, aerial imagery, and additional research. After finalizing the inventory of surveyed properties, CMEC historians evaluated each property's historic designation potential, as described in the Results section.

In addition to documenting the properties on the OK/SHPO's HPRI form, survey data was loaded into the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Access database, which allows the data to appear in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Database, an online repository of documented resources statewide.

8. RESULTS

This section includes a summary of the resources documented as part of the survey. The summary is followed by NHL district recommendations, NRHP district recommendations, and resources recommended individually eligible for the NRHP.

8.1. RESULTS SUMMARY

In total, 123 resources were recorded on 132 parcels as a result of this survey. Of the 123 resources, 9 are buildings and parks less than 50 years old, 9 are vacant lots or paved parking lots, and 105 are buildings greater than 50 years old.

Of the resources in the survey area, 1 is a structure, 12 are sites,¹⁸ and 110 are buildings. The 1999 NHL nomination recorded 1 structure, 3 objects,¹⁹ and 107 buildings. As outlined in **Table 1** below, historically most resources in the survey area were commercial properties. Other documented historic uses include government, recreation/culture, religious, and social properties.

¹⁸ CMEC documented vacant lots, parks, and parking lots as sites for the purpose of survey. Parks were evaluated as contributing or noncontributing; parking lots and vacant lots were not included in the counts of contributing and noncontributing resources.

¹⁹ The three noncontributing objects identified in the NHL nomination were three granite markers erected in 1992 in Honor Park. CMEC recorded Honor Park as a noncontributing site and did not evaluate the markers as distinct resources.

Table 1. Number of Surveyed Resources by Historic Function	
Category	Number
Commerce/Trade	100
Government	4
Domestic	8
Recreation/culture	2
Religious	1
Industry	2
Landscape	2
Transportation	2
Other (Unknown)	2
TOTAL	123

Note: Historic function is defined as the primary use of the resource when it was built

The construction date of surveyed resources ranged from 1889 to 2012. As depicted in **Table 2** below, most surveyed resources were constructed between 1899 and 1910. Of the 10 resources constructed between 1910 and 1919, five were constructed in 1910, the last year Guthrie was the capital of Oklahoma. Only one building was constructed in each of the next five years, and none were constructed between 1915 and 1920. Five or fewer buildings were constructed each subsequent decade and only nine resources postdate 1969.

Table 2. Number of Surveyed Resources by Year Built	
	#
1889 to 1899	30
1900 to 1909	46
1910 to 1919	10
1920 to 1929	4
1930 to 1939	2
1940 to 1949	4
1950 to 1959	5
1960 to 1969	4
1970 to 1979	0
1980 to 1989	2
1990 to 1999	3
2000 to 2009	3
2010 to 2019	1
N/A (parking lot/vacant lot)	9
TOTAL	123

8.2. GUTHRIE HISTORIC DISTRICT NHL

The Guthrie Historic District NHL is listed under NRHP Criteria A and C at the national level of significance, with Architecture as the area of significance (the NHL nomination process provides for NHLs to be listed under both NRHP and NHL criteria).²⁰ No areas of significance were identified under Criterion A in the nomination. However, the NPS bulletin for NHL nominations instructs that the areas of significance identified in the NRHP nomination should also be included in the NHL nomination. Since the Guthrie Historic District NRHP was designated under Criteria A and C at the national and state level, with Architecture, Commerce, and

²⁰ NPS, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations

Politics/Government listed as the areas of significance, both of these Criteria and all three of these areas of significance should also apply to the Guthrie Historic District NHL.²¹ The Guthrie Historic District NHL was also listed under NHL Criteria 1 and 4 under themes Peopling Places, Expressing Cultural Values, and Shaping the Political Landscape. The POS for the district is 1889 to 1910 and represents the period from the founding of the town as the capital of the Oklahoma Territory to the period when the state capital of Oklahoma was moved to Oklahoma City.

The 1999 NHL nomination recorded 107 buildings; however, the district currently includes 105 buildings on 127 parcels. Of these 105 buildings, 81 dated from 1889 to 1910, the existing POS for the district. CMEC recommends the areas of significance be updated to include Commerce and Politics/Government and that the POS and boundary stay the same.

Areas of Significance

Based on CMEC's observations in the field, the originally established area of significance (Architecture) is still appropriate. As stated previously, the NRHP Criterion A was selected on the NHL nomination, but no areas of significance under this criterion selected on the form.

According to NPS guidelines, because Commerce and Politics/Government were areas of significance identified on the NRHP form, both should also be included as areas of significance for the NHL. In addition, the nomination describes the significance of the City of Guthrie under NHL Criterion 1 for its association with frontier settlement. CMEC therefore recommends the district is significant in the area of Exploration/Settlement at the national level of significance. CMEC recommends no changes to the NHL criteria and historical themes identified in the NHL nomination.

²¹ NPS, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations.

Period of Significance

CMEC does not recommend an update to the POS of 1889 to 1910 for the Guthrie Historic District NHL. The removal of the state capital to Oklahoma City in 1910 represents a clear end date within the context of national significance.

Boundary

CMEC conducted a survey of the resources within the existing NHL boundary, and there is insufficient data to make a recommendation regarding expansion of the boundary. However, the survey area retains a high degree of integrity since it was listed as an NHL. Major alterations are limited, and there have been few demolitions. Common alterations since the NHL nomination include signage replacements, some façade repair and restoration, and upper story window replacements. CMEC does not recommend removing any areas from the NHL boundary. However, the UTM references Section 10 of the NHL nomination do not appear to correspond with the verbal boundary description in the same section. CMEC recommends correcting the UTM references in the NHL nomination.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

As a result of this survey, 68 resources are recommended contributing to the NHL district (see **Appendix B, Figure 2** and **Appendix C, Table 3**). Contributing resources add to the historic associations and architectural qualities of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Many contributing resources have sustained alterations; however, the alterations are not so significant as to diminish the resource's ability to convey its historical significance. Additionally, many alterations occurred during the POS; they often convey the changing patterns of commerce and design and have achieved significance of their own.

Two buildings that were noncontributing at the time of the NHL nomination, the 1903 Swan Building at 317 W. Oklahoma Avenue and the c. 1892 Lillie's Drugs Building at 206 W. Oklahoma Avenue, are both recommended as contributing. The Swan Building was identified as noncontributing in the NHL nomination due to alterations, including an addition on the right elevation. However, the work appears to meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for new additions (it is set back from the main façade; it is smaller in scale; the significant historic materials, features, and forms of the original building are maintained; and it is differentiated from the historic building). The Lillie's Drugs Building was identified as noncontributing in the NHL nomination due to its mid-twentieth-century slipcover; however, that slipcover has since been removed and the building façade appears to have been restored to match historic images.

CMEC recommends 41 resources as noncontributing to the NHL district (see **Appendix B, Figure 2** and **Appendix C, Table 3**). Noncontributing resources were identified as such because they were extensively altered or constructed after the POS. Alterations that preclude a resource from contributing to the historic district include substantial changes to character-defining features and/or a combination of changes that reduce the resource's ability to convey its significance, including resizing or enclosing windows and doors, which interrupt fenestration patterns, and changes to character-defining features, such as the replacement of windows, doors, or cladding or removal of decoration. Noncontributing resources are generally interspersed throughout the district and do not detract from the historical character of the district.

Three buildings listed as contributing in the NHL nomination are recommended as noncontributing based on the results of this survey: the c. 1901–1903 building at 108 W. Harrison Avenue, the c. 1905 Furrow's Flowers Building at 117 E. Oklahoma Avenue, and the

c. 1903 Byron's Music Hall at 121 E. Oklahoma Avenue. The building at 108 W. Harrison Avenue is recommended not eligible due to alterations that took place prior to the NHL nomination such as the partial enclosure of windows on the second story and the replacement of the storefront, as well as alterations that appear to have taken place after the NHL nomination, including the placement of stucco on the façade. All these changes together render the building no longer capable of conveying its significance under Criteria A and C as a contributing resource. As for the Furrow's Flowers and Byron's Music Hall buildings, both were burned in a severe fire in March 2019 and cannot contribute to the significance of the historic district in their current condition.

One building identified as contributing in the NHL nomination has been demolished: the Mundy Block at 316 W. Oklahoma Avenue. Its lot has been incorporated into a park that serves as an entrance to the Magnolia Moon Amphitheater. The park is recommended as a noncontributing site to the NHL district.

Five buildings in the survey area were not included in the NHL nomination, but were identified as being within the Guthrie Historic District NHL boundary on a map provided by the City to CMEC: the c. 1945 First Church of Christ Scientist at 323 E. Harrison, the warehouse buildings located at 316, 320, and 410 W. Harrison Avenue, and the 1940 National Youth Administration (NYA) Machine Shop at 300 W. Harrison Avenue. Though they are outside the official Guthrie Historic District NHL boundary, they were included in the survey. These buildings were all constructed after the end of the POS for the district. CMEC does not recommend expanding the NHL boundary to include these resources.

CMEC documented nine vacant lots and parking lots as sites; these are not counted as contributing or noncontributing to the district.

8.3. GUTHRIE HISTORIC DISTRICT NRHP

The Guthrie Historic District NRHP is listed under NRHP Criteria A and C in the Areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Politics/Government at the national and state level of significance. The POS for the district was 1889 to 1929. The boundary of the Guthrie Historic District NRHP is much larger than the boundary of the Guthrie Historic District NHL. The NRHP district is composed of the four original townsites and is roughly bounded by Pine Street, College Street, 14th Street, and University Avenue. The project survey area did not include the full boundary of the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. Therefore, only preliminary recommendations may be made. The portion of the NRHP historic district within the survey area appears to retain a high degree of integrity. At this time, CMEC does not recommend revising the areas of significance or boundaries of the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. The information provided by the survey and historic context development in this report indicates that the POS could be extended past 1929. Additional survey of the NRHP district and context development are recommended.

Areas of Significance

Based on CMEC's observations in the field, the existing areas of significance (Architecture, Commerce, and Politics/Government) remain appropriate. Additional survey of the NRHP district may indicate other areas of significance.

Period of Significance

Additional survey of the district is recommended to collect enough information to make a recommendation regarding the POS for the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. Within the survey area, CMEC identified seven resources constructed between 1929 and 1969 that could contribute to the historic district if the POS were extended. These buildings are good representative local examples of architectural styles and historic events and include the 1931

fire station at 109–113 S. Second Street, the 1933 automobile repair shop at 217 S. Second Street, the 1940 NYA Machine Shop at 300 W. Harrison Avenue, the c. 1940 commercial building at 316 W. Harrison Avenue, the c. 1945 First Church of Christ Scientist at 323 E. Harrison Avenue, the c. 1950 Townhouse Motel at 223 E. Oklahoma, and the c. 1960 small auto lot office at 201 S. Division Street.

Boundary

As the survey was limited to the boundary of the Guthrie Historic District NHL, CMEC is not able to make a recommendation at this time regarding a change to the boundary of the larger Guthrie Historic District NRHP.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Within the existing POS, CMEC recommends 84 resources within the survey area as contributing to the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. This number includes five buildings that are identified as noncontributing resources to the NRHP district in the nomination. Lillie's Drugs at 206 W Oklahoma appears to have been rehabilitated in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and the building is recommended contributing to the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. The J.C. Wicks Building/ Lentz Building at 120-122 W Oklahoma has several alterations which postdate the NRHP nomination's POS; however, the alterations fall within an extended POS to 1969 and the building is recommended contributing. The buildings at 120 E Oklahoma, 105-107 W Oklahoma, and 113 W Oklahoma are identified as a noncontributing resource in the NRHP nomination, but are recommended contributing under Criteria A and C, as they have significance and sufficient historic integrity. With an extended POS, an additional 7 resources may also be contributing resources: 314 W Oklahoma Avenue, 223 E Oklahoma Avenue, 224 E Oklahoma Avenue, 300 W Harrison Avenue, 323 E Harrison, 109-113 S Second

Street, and 201 S Division (see **Appendix B, Figure 3** and **Appendix C, Table 4**). Contributing resources add to the historic associations and architectural qualities of the district and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. Many contributing resources have sustained alterations; however, the alterations are not so significant as to diminish the resource's ability to convey its historical significance. Additionally, many alterations occurred during the POS; they often convey the changing patterns of commerce and design and have achieved significance of their own.

CMEC recommends 23 resources as noncontributing to the Guthrie Historic District NRHP (see **Appendix B, Figure 3** and **Appendix C, Table 4**). Noncontributing resources were identified as such because they were extensively altered or constructed after the POS. Alterations that preclude a resource from contributing to the historic district include substantial changes to character-defining features and/or a combination of changes that reduce the resource's ability to convey its significance, including resizing or enclosing windows and doors, which interrupt fenestration patterns, and changes to character-defining features, such as the replacement of windows, doors, or cladding or removal of decoration. Noncontributing resources are generally interspersed throughout the district and do not detract from the historical character of the district. Of the buildings recommended noncontributing as a result of this survey, four were identified as contributing resources in the Guthrie Historic District NRHP nomination: 117 E Oklahoma, 121 E Oklahoma, 108 W Harrison Avenue, and 120 S Second Street. The buildings at 117 and 121 E Oklahoma were both severely damaged by fire in early 2019 and are recommended noncontributing to the NRHP in their current condition. The buildings at 108 W Harrison Avenue and 120 S Second Street have several alterations that impact integrity of materials, design, and workmanship and are also recommended noncontributing to the Guthrie Historic District NRHP. Five of the resources recommended

noncontributing were constructed after the NRHP nomination and update: the 1986 Tannery Ampitheater at 323 W Cleveland Avenue, the 2006 Apothecary Garden on the 200 block of W Oklahoma Avenue, the 2006 restroom building at the Apothecary Garden, the 1992 Honor Park at the 100 block of N Second Street, and the c. 1990 building on the southwest corner of the 200 block of W Harrison Avenue.

CMEC documented nine vacant lots and parking lots as sites; these are not counted as contributing or noncontributing to the district.

8.4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOURCES INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

Because most of the resources within the survey area are already listed in the NRHP as contributing resources to the NRHP and NHL historic districts, only those resources that are not currently listed in the NRHP as contributing to the NRHP or NHL historic districts were evaluated for individual eligibility for the NRHP. CMEC recommends one building individually eligible, the 1940 NYA Machine Shop at 300 W. Harrison Avenue. This building is recommended eligible under Criterion A for Social History as a building constructed by the Works Progress Administration in Guthrie during the Great Depression. This building is not currently listed in the NRHP, as it postdates the period of significance for both the NRHP and NHL districts.

8.5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The City of Guthrie contracted with CMEC historians to survey the parcels within the existing Guthrie Historic District NHL and to identify and record all resources as part of preparation for an update of the City's records on historic properties within this district. This survey was the first step in the City's phased approach to updating the documentation of its

historic resources. CMEC recommends proceeding with the following phases when funding is available:

- Update the documentation for the Guthrie Historic District NHL with the NPS. Income-producing buildings that are individually listed in the NRHP or contribute to an NRHP district are eligible for state and federal historic preservation tax credits. By formally amending the existing Guthrie Historic District NHL nomination, the City will provide an opportunity for additional property owners to take advantage of these tax credits, worth as much as 40 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. The documentation process also creates a valuable record that can serve as an educational tool and information for future generations.
- Pursue listing of the individual resource recommended eligible for the NRHP. Increasing the number of NRHP-listed properties and historic districts in Guthrie can help drive heritage tourism and bolster community pride.
- Develop a historic context to document the rich history of Guthrie through the late twentieth century, focusing on data gaps such as African American heritage, Depression-era public works projects, and automobile-oriented suburbs.
- Conduct a citywide windshield survey (excluding the current survey area) to identify and document high-priority properties. CMEC recommends that the City's next survey effort be a windshield survey that covers a broader geographic region in order to target priorities for intensive surveys.
- Conduct additional intensive surveys to update the documentation of the Guthrie Historic District NRHP, evaluate the potential for extending the POS of the Guthrie Historic District NRHP past 1929, and evaluate the boundaries of the Guthrie Historic District NHL and Guthrie Historic District NRHP.

9. HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

This survey area is the Guthrie Historic District NHL boundary, which is as follows:

Beginning at point along the east side of the railroad right-of-way that is parallel to the northwest corner of Block 47, Guthrie Proper; proceed east along the north curblineline of Block 47; turn south along the west curblineline of Block 47 to the south edge of lot 6; turn east and proceed along the south boundary of the alleys of Blocks 46 and 45, Guthrie Proper and the south boundary of the alleys of Blocks 49 and 48, East Guthrie Addition; turn south and proceed along the curblineline to the north boundary of the alley of Block 51, East Guthrie Addition; proceed west along the north boundary of the alleys of Blocks 51 and 50, East Guthrie Addition; proceed across Division Street to the east curblineline of Block 57, Guthrie Proper; proceed south to the north boundary of the alley of Block 58, Guthrie Proper; proceed west along the north boundary of the alley of Block 58, Guthrie Proper to the east curblineline of Block 59, Guthrie Proper; turn south to the south curblineline of the same block; proceed west to the east boundary of the alley of Block 60, Guthrie Proper; proceed north to a point parallel with the north boundary of the alley of Block 55, Guthrie Proper; proceed west to end of the alley; proceed southwest to a point 30 feet south of the southeast corner of Union Station; proceed west to the railroad right-of-way; proceed northeast to the point of beginning. Also included as part of the discontinuous district is the Logan County Courthouse, located at 301 E. Harrison Avenue, lots 9–12, Block 61, East Guthrie Addition.²²

²² Kline, Susan Allen. Guthrie Historic District National Historic Landmark Nomination. October 2000. Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/2847b21f-9bea-4bee-ba69-8ff80ea5c757>, 47.

10. AREAS EXAMINED THAT DO NOT MEET THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND JUSTIFICATION

This survey consisted of the area previously established by the Guthrie Historic District NHL and a portion of the NRHP-listed Guthrie Historic District NRHP. As such, the area examined met the eligibility and justification criteria for the NHL and NRHP districts.

11. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The City of Guthrie is located west of Interstate Highway 35 (IH 35) in Logan County, in the Red Bed Plain geographic region of central Oklahoma.²³ Named for Judge Guthrie of the Santa Fe Railroad, it was the territorial capital of Oklahoma from 1890 to 1907. After Oklahoma became a state in 1907 it served as the capital until 1910.

Prior to its establishment as the City of Guthrie, the area was a station called Deer Creek, established in 1887 along the Southern Kansas Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, in the “Unassigned Lands” previously titled to the Creek and Seminole nations.²⁴ Under pressure from the railroad companies and eager settlers, Congress opened two million acres of the Unassigned Lands for settlement on April 22, 1889.²⁵ The first day of settlement, 100,000 people surged into the Unassigned Lands, newly minted as the Oklahoma Territory, in a land rush to claim property. The cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, both along the Southern Kansas Railway and each the location of territorial land grant offices, were founded on that first day. An initial allotment of 320 acres was authorized by Congress for the townsite of Guthrie. However, town lots covering an area quadruple the size of the townsite were claimed, and by the end of the day the population of Guthrie had grown to 15,000.²⁶ The claimed lots were organized into four 320-acre townships: Guthrie (the first townsite), Capitol Hill, East Guthrie, and West Guthrie; each had its own officials and corporate boundaries. Congress passed the Organic Act in May 1890, which created the Oklahoma Territory and

²³ John W. Morris, Charles R. Going, and Edwin C. McReynolds, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* (Second Edition, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976), 3.

²⁴ Linda D. Wilson, “Guthrie,” *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*. Accessed February 1, 2019. <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=GU003>.

²⁵ Don Odom, “Guthrie—The First Capital,” in *Cities of Oklahoma*, ed. John W. Morris, (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 24–25.

²⁶ Arn Henderson and Deborah M. Rosenthal, “Guthrie: A Plan for Historic Preservation,” (School of Architecture, University of Oklahoma, 1978), 11–13.

allowed the incorporation of cities; the four townships merged to become the City of Guthrie in July 1890.²⁷



Photo 1: Guthrie, Oklahoma on April 22, 1889 (Oklahoma Historical Society).

Although Guthrie began as a tent city (see **Photo 1**), frame buildings were quickly constructed (see **Photo 2**). A brick plant opened soon after settlement, and the first brick building was constructed within a month of the founding of the town.²⁸ In the commercial area, frame buildings were quickly replaced with more permanent buildings of brick and stone between 1889 and 1910 to minimize the risk of fire (see **Photo 3**).²⁹ A city hall and county courthouse were also constructed in 1902 and 1907, respectively. Guthrie's infrastructure developed quickly as well, befitting its status as the territorial capital. An electric streetcar system was developed starting in June 1889, and by the turn of the twentieth century some of the streets were paved with brick and public works were providing the city with electricity and

²⁷ Odom, "Guthrie—The First Capital," 24–29.

²⁸ John W. Morris, *Drill Bits, Picks, and Shovels: A History of Mineral Resources in Oklahoma*, (Oklahoma City, 1982), 170. Henderson and Rosenthal, *Guthrie*, 14

²⁹ Henderson and Rosenthal, *Guthrie*, 14.

water.³⁰ Builders sourced red sandstone for construction from local quarries.³¹ The first building and loan association in Oklahoma formed in Guthrie in 1895, which helped underwrite the rapid building construction happening throughout the city.³²



Photo 2: May 23, 1889. Guthrie one month after opening to settlement (Oklahoma Historical Society).

Joseph Foucart, a Belgian architect who moved to Guthrie in June of 1889, designed several buildings in Guthrie between 1889 and 1907. Foucart was educated at the Royal Atheneum at Arlon and the engineering and architectural school in Ghent. He worked as an architect in Belgium and France before coming to the United States. Foucart was likely heavily influenced by European architectural styles and theorists, particularly Eugene Viollet-le-Duc. However, he was well-versed in American Victorian-era architecture and executed high-style designs in the territorial capital. His rough-faced stone buildings with arched windows reflected the Richardsonian Romanesque style; his brick buildings with hooded windows and decorative

³⁰ Henderson and Rosenthal, *Guthrie*, 14. Odom, "Guthrie—The First Capital," 24–29.

³¹ Morris, *Drill Bits*, 170.

³² Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright, *Oklahoma, A History of the State and its People*, v. 2 (New York, 1929), 747.

pediments followed the Italianate style; and his oriel windows, turrets with ogee roofs, and finials on decorative cornices are indicative of the Gothic and Exotic Revivals. He was the most prominent architect in Oklahoma during this period, and most of his work was in Guthrie.³³



Photo 3: 1904 photo of Oklahoma Avenue in Guthrie, facing west (Oklahoma Territorial Museum).

Frank Greer established the *Daily Oklahoma State Capital*, the first daily paper in the Oklahoma Territory, in Guthrie in 1889. When his first building burned in 1902, he constructed a new building in Guthrie (despite inducements to relocate to Oklahoma City) designed by Joseph Foucart, the State Capital Publishing Company Building at 301 W Harrison Avenue.³⁴ In 1893, the Guthrie *Daily Leader* also began to circulate from a building at 107-109 W Harrison Avenue.³⁵

³³ Susan Allen Kline, *Guthrie Historic District National Historic Landmark Nomination*, October 2000, (<https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/2847b21f-9bea-4bee-ba69-8ff80ea5c757>, accessed February 6, 2019).

³⁴ Thoburn and Wright, *Oklahoma*, 769.

³⁵ Thoburn and Wright, *Oklahoma*, 762–64).

Oil was discovered in northeastern Oklahoma in the early 1890s. Throughout the early twentieth century, oil companies mapped and developed oil fields, constructed refineries, and built cross-country pipelines. After the discovery of the Glen Pool oil field in 1905, the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company (ONG) formed in 1907 and constructed pipelines to Oklahoma City, Shawnee, and Guthrie. Initially ONG sold the gas to small distributors, but by the late 1910s, ONG began to acquire these companies and distribute gas directly to customers.³⁶

Guthrie continued to see economic success in the early twentieth century. By 1909, the city had 8 railroads and 47 industrial operations, including mills, factories, ice plants, machine shops, and a canning operation.³⁷ However, Oklahoma City was growing faster. At the 1900 census, the populations of the two cities were equivalent: 10,006 for Guthrie and 10,037 for Oklahoma City. By 1907, Guthrie had experienced modest growth (population 11,652), while Oklahoma City had tripled in size, with a population of 32,452.³⁸

The African American community in Guthrie developed in the southern portion of the East Guthrie townsite in the early twentieth century, with residential properties, churches, and schools constructed by 1920.³⁹ African American businesses were located along S. Second Street. Many of the buildings that contained African American businesses in downtown Guthrie are no longer extant. One building included the survey—the C. W. Hopkins Building at 222 S. Second Street—was constructed for William Pinkard, a leading businessman in the black community in Guthrie.⁴⁰

³⁶ Morris, *Drill Bits*, 54–55.

³⁷ Odom, “*Guthrie—The First Capital*,” 29.

³⁸ Odom, “*Guthrie—The First Capital*,” 34.

³⁹ Preservation Central, Inc. “Historic Resources Survey East Guthrie Townsite, Guthrie Historic District, Guthrie, Oklahoma,” (Report prepared for the City of Guthrie, August, 2003), 22.

⁴⁰ Oklahoma Territorial Museum, *An Anthology of Guthrie's buildings* (, n.d.).

The migration of black Americans to Guthrie was largely due to the efforts of lawyer and land speculator E. P. McCabe, an African American lawyer and land speculator who moved to Oklahoma from Topeka, Kansas, in 1890. McCabe was a proponent of a movement to establish towns with an all-black population in the American West. Politically active in Kansas, McCabe attracted the attention of the Oklahoma Immigration Association in Topeka, which encouraged him to immigrate south to Oklahoma and promote African American settlement in U.S. territories. In Oklahoma, he worked with another developer, a white man named Charles H. Robbins, to establish the African American township of Langston. He encouraged black settlement in Guthrie, but not to the same extent as in the town of Langston. Despite struggling against racial discrimination in Oklahoma, McCabe had some success in politics as Logan County's first treasurer, the secretary of the Republican League, and chief clerk of the Territorial Assembly. In 1897, he was instrumental in passing a bill to establish the Colored Agricultural and Normal College of the Territory of Oklahoma, now Langston University.⁴¹

From the establishment of the Oklahoma Territory in 1889, each Territorial Assembly included a fight between representatives from Guthrie and Oklahoma City over which city should be the territorial capital. Although Guthrie managed to retain the territorial capital throughout the late nineteenth century and then was named the state capital when Oklahoma was granted statehood in 1907, the power struggle continued, falling along party lines between Guthrie Republicans and Oklahoma City Democrats.⁴² Democratic Governor Haskell called for a special election to determine the location of the capital on June 11, 1910, with Guthrie,

⁴¹ Jere Roberson, "McCabe, Edward P.," in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, (<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MC006>, accessed June 17, 2019).

⁴² Odom, "Guthrie—The First Capital," 33–34.

Shawnee, and Oklahoma City as the three options. When voters chose Oklahoma City, Haskell quickly moved the state government to the new capital city.⁴³

The relocation of the capital to Oklahoma City in 1910 had a major impact on the city of Guthrie. Influential leaders and prominent citizens moved away from Guthrie in the years around 1910, including Frank Greer, Joseph Foucart, and E. P. McCabe. In 1911, Greer sold his building to the *Daily Leader* and ended the publication of the *State Capital*.⁴⁴ The city's population began to decline. By 1920, the population was 11,757.⁴⁵

Some modest growth took place in Guthrie in the decades after the capital was relocated. Within the boundaries of the Guthrie Historic District NHL, 11 commercial buildings date from 1911 to 1933. Outside the NHL district, new residential growth in the original East Guthrie Townsite is represented by Prairie and Craftsman-style houses built in the 1910s and 1930s and Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style houses built in the 1940s and 1950s. New churches and schools were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s, including the 1925 Guthrie High School at 711 E. Oklahoma Avenue and the 1930 Central School at 317 E. Noble Avenue.⁴⁶ Division Street was a north-south highway through Guthrie and became the center of commercial development in the early twentieth century. As automobiles became more common in the 1910s and 1920s, businesses owners in Guthrie constructed automobile-oriented businesses along Division Street, including car dealerships, service stations, and restaurants.⁴⁷

⁴³ Jane Thomas, "Guthrie Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form," (Prepared July 1987, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/86511417>, accessed February 6, 2019), 648. Odom, "Guthrie—The First Capital," 33–34.

⁴⁴ Odom, "Guthrie—The First Capital," 33–34.

⁴⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States, Census of Population: 1950, Volume I: Number of Inhabitants*. (Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1952, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1952/dec/population-vol-01.html>, accessed June 17, 2019), 36–8.

⁴⁶ Preservation Central, *Historic Resources*, 23.

⁴⁷ Preservation Central, *Historic Resources*, 21.

The introduction and popularization of the automobile catalyzed highway construction and the Oklahoma State Highway Department was created in 1912. Prior to 1925, most of the state highway system consisted of unpaved roads. As automobile travel began to rival rail travel in popularity, state and local road construction and improvement began in earnest (see **Photo 4**).⁴⁸



Photo 4: First paved road in Oklahoma between Oklahoma City and Guthrie (Oklahoma Historical Society).

The local narrative is that the City of Guthrie stagnated economically and was frozen in time after 1910.⁴⁹ The loss of the economic and political power inherent in its former role as a capital city allowed Guthrie to retain its original Victorian-era buildings (see **Photo 5**), while

⁴⁸ Gary Thompson. "Changing Transportation Systems of Oklahoma." In *Geography of Oklahoma*, ed. John W. Morris. (Oklahoma City, 1977), 120.

⁴⁹ Odom, *Guthrie*, 34–35.

cities like Oklahoma City and Tulsa were replacing their late nineteenth and early twentieth-century streetscapes with taller and larger buildings as their populations and commerce increased (see **Photo 6**).



Photo 5: Guthrie, c. 1920 (Oklahoma Historical Society).

The economic impact of the Great Depression on the people of Oklahoma, who largely depended on agriculture and mineral resources for their livelihoods, was severe. The rapid settlement of Oklahoma in the late nineteenth century reversed, and the state's population decreased from 1930 to 1950. In Guthrie, the population did not decrease, but increased modestly from 9,582 in 1930 to 10,018 in 1940.⁵⁰ Although little construction occurred in Guthrie during the Great Depression, projects during that time included public building projects by the Works Progress Administration and other relief agencies.⁵¹ The NYA Machine Shop was

⁵⁰ US Census Bureau, *A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census*, 36-38.

⁵¹ Preservation Central, *Historic Resources*, 25.

moved to Guthrie from Stillwater in 1940, and a new building was constructed to house the shop at 300 W. Harrison Avenue.⁵² Reliance on automobiles grew during the 1930s and 1940s, but slowly, due to the Great Depression and World War II.



VIEW ON NORTH ROBINSON STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY

Photo 6: 1920s street view, Oklahoma City.⁵³

In Guthrie, growth resumed slowly after World War II, consisting mostly of infill when older buildings were demolished (see **Photo 7**).⁵⁴ In 1955, the Joseph Foucart-designed Guthrie City Hall, site of the state Constitutional Convention, was demolished to make way for a new building. After World War II, the automobile influenced community planning and development over the next few decades as express highways and the interstate system were constructed

⁵² Logan County Historical Society website. "WPA Projects, West Guthrie." (<https://www.lchsok.org/WEST-GUTHRIE.html>, accessed May 29, 2019).

⁵³ Thoburn, *Oklahoma*, 755.

⁵⁴ Preservation Central, *Historic Resources*, 25.

across the United States. Automobile-oriented suburbs developed outside of cities, and automobile-oriented businesses such as garages, gas stations, automobile dealers, motels, and shopping centers sprang up along highways and in commercial downtowns, including Guthrie.⁵⁵ After the Federal Highway Act of 1956 was passed, Oklahoma began planning the Interstate Highway (IH) system through the state. IH 35, constructed from 1958 to 1961, was designed to bypass Guthrie and was constructed east of the city, taking prospective customers of Guthrie's automobile-oriented businesses further down the road (see **Photo 8**).⁵⁶



Photo 7: 1955 photograph of Guthrie City Hall before demolition (Oklahoma Historical Society).

⁵⁵ Thompson, "Changing Transportation Systems of Oklahoma," 121.

⁵⁶ LeRoy Henry Fischer, *Oklahoma's Governors, 1955–1979: Growth and Reform*, (Oklahoma City: 1985), 66.



Photo 8: Interstate Highway 35 under construction in 1961 (Oklahoma Historical Society).

The population of Logan County increased between 1960 and 1970. Increased population in Oklahoma in the 1960s was attributed to new industry in small towns, the construction of lakes for power and recreation, and the development of highways.⁵⁷ The Sooner Trend oil field in Garfield, Kingfisher, and Logan Counties was discovered in the 1950s.⁵⁸ Overall, these developments had little impact on Guthrie; by 1950 the city's population had increased marginally to 10,113 but fell to 9,502 in 1960. In 1970, the population was 9,575.⁵⁹ Guthrie's population in the late twentieth century grew modestly; in 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau recorded 10,191 residents of the City.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ Morris, et al. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 75.

⁵⁸ Kenny A. Franks, "Petroleum Industry," in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* (<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PE023>, accessed June 17, 2019).

⁵⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *1970 Census of Population, Vol. I: Characteristics of the Population, Part 38: Oklahoma*. (<https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>, accessed June 17, 2019), 38-11.

⁶⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates*.

The demolition of Guthrie City Hall in 1955 marked the beginning of a new era in Guthrie—one of historic preservation. The Oklahoma Historical Society and Logan County Historical Society began efforts to conduct historic resources surveys of Guthrie in 1958 and began to seek designation for significant buildings and districts in the 1970s. Guthrie Historic District, roughly bound by Pine Street, College Street, 14th Street, and University Avenue, was listed in the NRHP on June 13, 1974, and updated in 1987 with revised recommendations of contributing and noncontributing properties and to extend the POS to 1929. The district is composed of the four original cities: East Guthrie, West Guthrie, Guthrie Proper, and Capitol Hill, as well as Mineral Wells Park. Commercial and residential properties are the main property types within the district. In 1987, the district had 2,169 properties, of which 1,408 were contributing and 761 were noncontributing.

A Historic American Buildings Survey was conducted in Guthrie in 1977; large-format photographs and measured drawings of some of the buildings were submitted to the Library of Congress for preservation. In 1978, a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation was used to draft a preservation plan for the city.⁶¹ In the 1980s and 1990s many of Guthrie's business owners restored historic commercial buildings, including the Blue Bell Bar, the Foucart Building, the Victor Block, the Olds House, and the Gaffney Building (see **Photo 9**).

The Guthrie Historic District NHL was designated in 1999. The boundaries of the NHL district are smaller than the NRHP district. It is bounded by Oklahoma Avenue on the north, Broad Street on the east, Harrison Avenue on the south, and the railroad tracks on the west. The district is discontinuous, with the Logan County Courthouse located outside the main district boundary. The district is composed mostly of two- and three-story commercial buildings.

⁶¹ Henderson and Rosenthal, *Guthrie*.

Representative architectural styles include Italianate, Romanesque, and Commercial. When listed, the district included 69 contributing and 42 noncontributing resources.

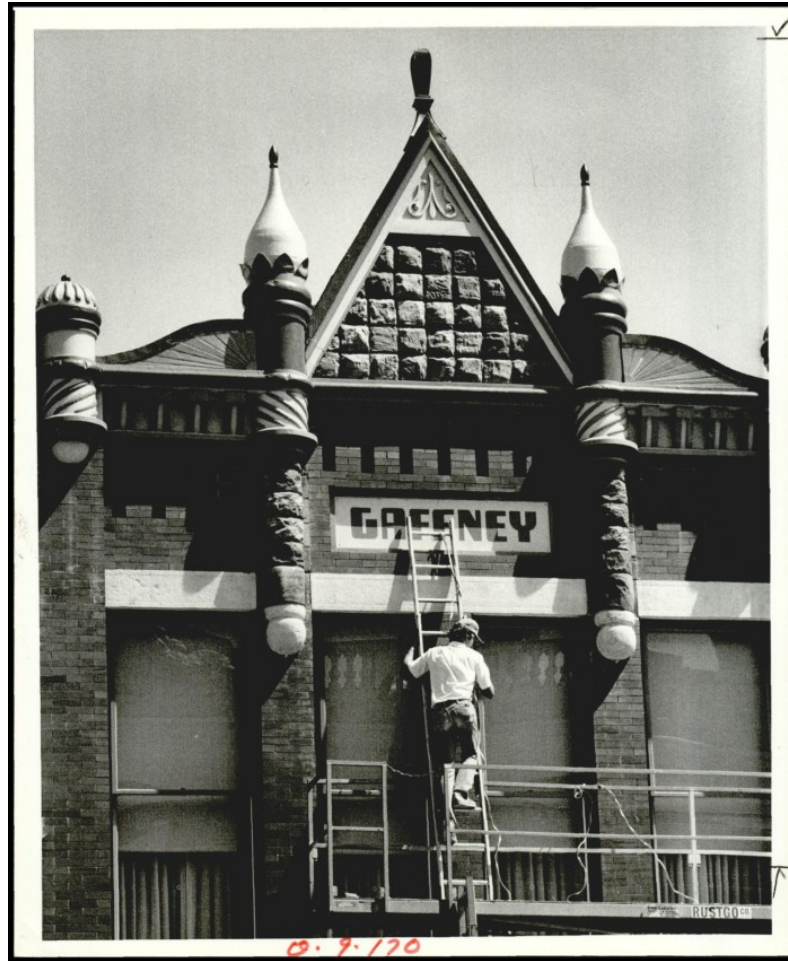


Photo 9: The Gaffney Building under restoration in 1983 (Oklahoma Historical Society).

Eight buildings in Guthrie were individually listed in the NRHP between 1970 and 2017: the Benedictine Heights Hospital, the Carnegie Library, the Co-operative Publishing Company Building, the Excelsior Library, the Guthrie Armory, the Logan County Courthouse, the Scottish Rite Temple, and the St. Joseph Convent and Academy (see **Table 3**). With the exception of the St. Joseph Convent and Academy, all of these buildings are located within the boundary of the NRHP district. Two of the buildings, the Co-operative Publishing Company Building and the Logan County Courthouse, are both located within the boundary of the NHL district.

Table 3. Buildings Listed in the NRHP		
Property Name	Street and Number	Listed Date
Benedictine Heights Hospital	2000 W. Warner St.	12/4/2017
Carnegie Library	Oklahoma Ave. and Ash St.	6/21/1971
Co-Operative Publishing Company Building	Harrison Ave. and 2nd St.	3/7/1973
Excelsior Library	323 S. 2nd St.	3/15/2016
Guthrie Armory	720 E. Logan	9/8/1994
Logan County Courthouse (County Courthouses of Oklahoma MPS)	301 E. Harrison St.	10/26/1984
Scottish Rite Temple	900 E. Oklahoma	4/9/1987
St. Joseph Convent and Academy	Off OK 33	12/19/1979

Preservation Central, Inc. of Austin, Texas, conducted a survey of the East Guthrie Townsite for the City of Guthrie in 2003. The East Guthrie Townsite is bounded by College Avenue on the north, Snake Creek (south of Lincoln Avenue) to the south, Division Street on the east, and Walnut Street to the west. There were 849 resources in the survey area, 762 of which were 50 years old or older (constructed prior to 1955). Preservation Central recommended 532 properties as contributing to the larger Guthrie Historic District, which was previously listed in the NRHP. Seventeen resources were recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In an effort to maintain its inventory of historic resources and districts, the City of Guthrie applied for and received a Certified Local Government grant from the OK/SHPO to update documentation of Guthrie's historic resources. This survey represents a first step in that effort.

12. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ArcGIS. "National Register of Historic Places Locations." March 2017.

<https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=219e578ffe3b495c9a8c8352c570f1f3&extent=-106.7242,31.3466,-88.399,38.3869>.

Online map of NRHP-designated resources in the state of Oklahoma. Map points include the resource name, latitude and longitude, and a link to the OK/SHPO online NRHP inventory form.

Derry, Anne, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull, and Jan Thorman. *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. Originally published 1977, rev. 1985 by Patricia L. Parker. Prepared for the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1985.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb24.pdf>.

Guidelines for conducting local surveys of historic resources. This document is intended for communities, organizations, federal and state agencies, and individuals and provides standards for planning and conducting a survey, reviewing and organizing field data, using the field data, and organizing the survey results into a publication or document.

Fischer, LeRoy Henry, ed. *Oklahoma's Governors, 1955–1979: Growth and Reform*. Oklahoma City, 1985.

Franks, Kenny A. "Petroleum Industry." In *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*. Accessed June 17, 2019.

<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PE023>.

A brief entry on the petroleum industry in Oklahoma.

The Gateway to Oklahoma History. Oklahoma Historical Society photograph collection. Accessed June 17, 2019, <https://gateway.okhistory.org>.

Collection of photographs owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society on online research database.

Henderson, Arn, and Deborah M. Rosenthal. "Guthrie: A Plan for Historic Preservation." School of Architecture, University of Oklahoma, 1978.

A brief history, summary of previous historic documentation, and plan for future preservation efforts in the City of Guthrie.

Kline, Susan Allen. Guthrie Historic District National Historic Landmark Nomination. October 2000. Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/2847b21f-9bea-4bee-ba69-8ff80ea5c757>.

The NHL Nomination for the Guthrie Historic District.

Logan County Historical Society website. "WPA Projects, West Guthrie." Accessed May 29, 2019.
<https://www.lchsok.org/WEST-GUTHRIE.html>.

A brief description of projects in Guthrie constructed by the WPA and Depression-era relief programs.

Morris, John W. *Cities of Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City, 1979.

Morris, John W., Charles R. Going, and Edwin C. McReynolds. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 2nd ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976.

Geographic, transportation, historical, and other data for the state of Oklahoma.

Morris, John W. *Drill Bits, Picks, and Shovels: A History of Mineral Resources in Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City, 1982.

A history of the procurement of gold, clay, sand, oil, and other mineral resources in the state of Oklahoma.

National Park Service. Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983. https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm.

Standards set by the Secretary of the Interior for the identification, evaluation, and documentation of archeological and historic resources. Professional qualifications standards are also included in this resource.

National Park Service. *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*. Originally published 1999, accessed online May 1, 2019.
<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nhl/nhlpt1.htm>.

Publication explains the NHL program, how to evaluate and document potential landmarks, and preparation of NHL nominations.

National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Originally published 1990, revised for the internet 2002.
<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>.

Publication that explains how the NPS applies criteria for evaluation to resources with potential significance.

Odom, Don. "Guthrie—The First Capital." In *Cities of Oklahoma*, edited by John W. Morris. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979, 24–35.

A summary of the history of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Historical Society. "Architectural Surveys," last modified August 10, 2017.
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/architsurveys.htm#N>.

Online repository for historic resource surveys completed in Oklahoma, organized alphabetically by city.

Oklahoma Historical Society and Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.
Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Oklahoma City, OK, 2013.
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/architsurveys/fieldguide.pdf>.

Guidance and methodology on conducting historic resource surveys in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Territorial Museum. "An Anthology of Guthrie's Buildings," typewritten manuscript, Guthrie, Oklahoma, 1983, n.p.

A collection of photos and historical information on buildings in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Preservation Central, Inc. "Historic Resources Survey East Guthrie Townsite, Guthrie Historic District, Guthrie, Oklahoma." Report prepared for the City of Guthrie, August 2003.

Report accompanying survey and documentation of resources within the original boundaries of the East Guthrie Townsite.

Roberson, Jere. "McCabe, Edward P." In *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*. Accessed June 17, 2019.
<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MC006>.

A brief biography of Edward P. McCabe, African American businessman in early Oklahoma.

Ruth, Kent. *Guthrie Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*. Prepared December 1972. Accessed February 6, 2019.
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/86511417>

Kent Ruth of the Oklahoma Historical Society prepared the original NRHP district nomination in 1972.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. September 1898. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07109_003/.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. June 1901. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000004.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. October 1903. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000005.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. July 1908. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000006.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. October 1914. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000007.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. May 1926. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000008.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma*. January 1948. Map. <http://db.tulsalibrary.org:2137/ok/7109/dateid-000009.htm?CCSI=3976n>.

The Sanborn Map Company created detailed fire insurance maps that recorded details such as use, material, form, size, and location. The maps were periodically updated and are a well-regarded primary source.

Thoburn, Joseph B., and Muriel H. Wright. *Oklahoma, A History of the State and its People*, v. 2. New York, 1929.

General history of Oklahoma. Volume 2 focuses on the history of Oklahoma Territory and the state from 1889 to 1929.

Thomas, Jane. Guthrie Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form. Prepared July 1987. Accessed on February 6, 2019. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/86511417>

Jane Thomas of the Logan County Historical Society prepared an update to the NRHP district nomination in 1987.

Thompson, Gary. "Changing Transportation Systems of Oklahoma." In *Geography of Oklahoma*, ed. John W. Morris. Oklahoma City, 1977, 112-124.

This chapter covers the history of transportation in Oklahoma from the nineteenth century through the 1970s.

U.S. Census Bureau. *A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States, Census of Population: 1950, Volume I: Number of Inhabitants*. Washington, D.C. 1952. Accessed June 17, 2019. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1952/dec/population-vol-01.html>, 36-1 – 36-23.

U.S. Census Bureau. *1970 Census of Population, Vol. I: Characteristics of the Population, Part 38: Oklahoma*. Accessed June 17, 2019. <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>, 38-11.

U.S. Census Bureau. "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015," 2015. Accessed June 13, 2019. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.

The US Census Bureau manages databases related to the U.S. Census, including population data.

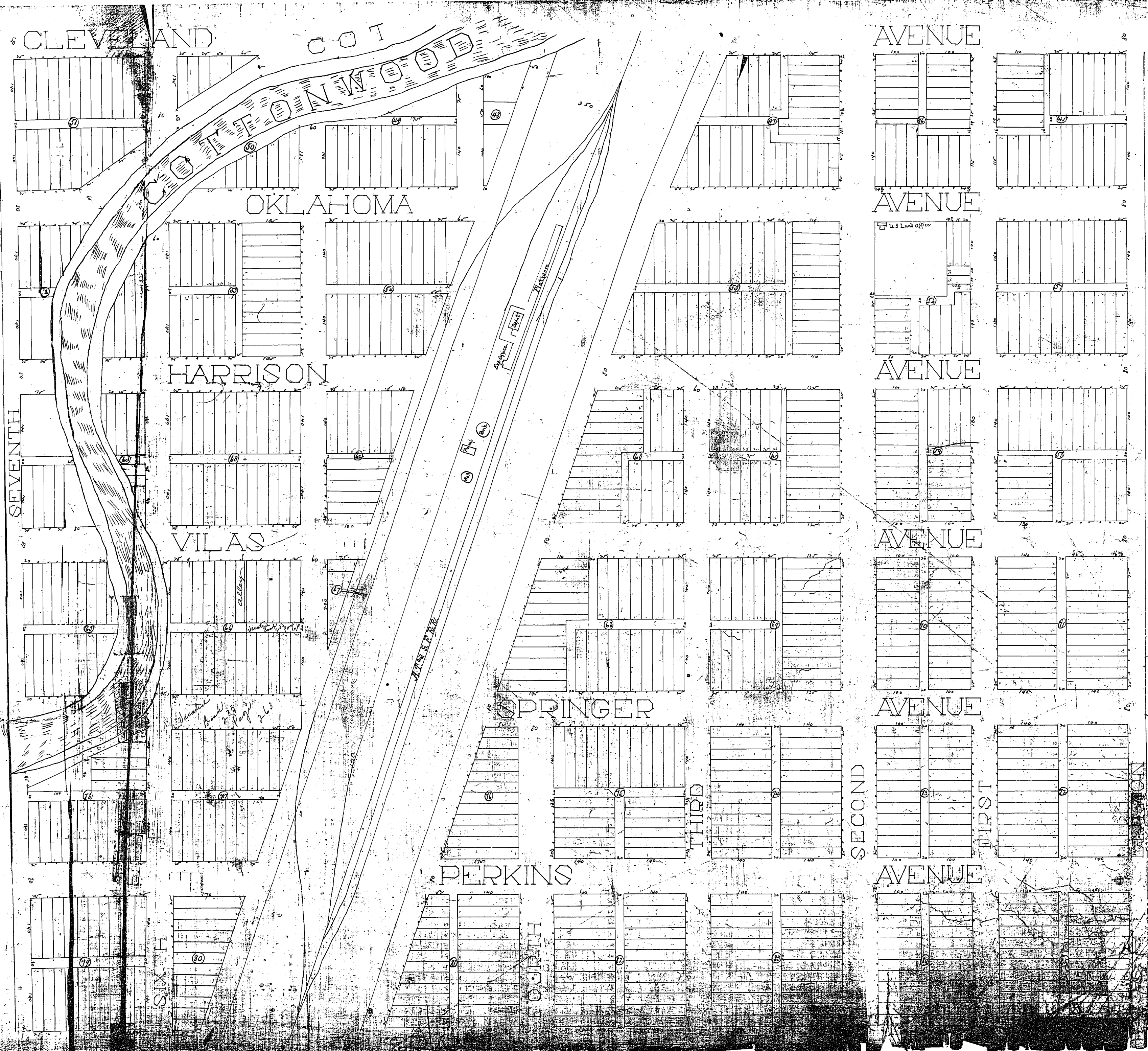
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). "EarthExplorer," accessed February 1, 2019.
<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>.

The USGS provides access to its library of historic aerial images through their EarthExplorer website.

13. SUMMARY

This project consisted of an intensive level historic resources survey of the Guthrie Historic District NHL in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and a historic context documenting the patterns of historical development in Guthrie. All resources in the survey area were documented with an inventory form and photographs and were assessed for historic significance using the themes identified in the context. In all, CMEC identified and documented 123 resources in the survey area and made recommendations for the Guthrie Historic District NHL, Guthrie Historic District NRHP, and resources individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.


APPENDIX A. PLAT MAPS

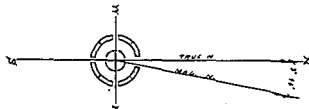


TOWN-SITE OF EAST GUTHRIE
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY
COMPRISING THE WEST HALF OF SEC. 9, T. 16, N. R. 2, W. OF INDIAN MERIDIAN.

SCALE 100' = 1"
 MEAN MAGNETIC VARIATION, JAN. 1882, 24' E.

OKLAHOMA TERR. } SS
LOGAN COUNTY }

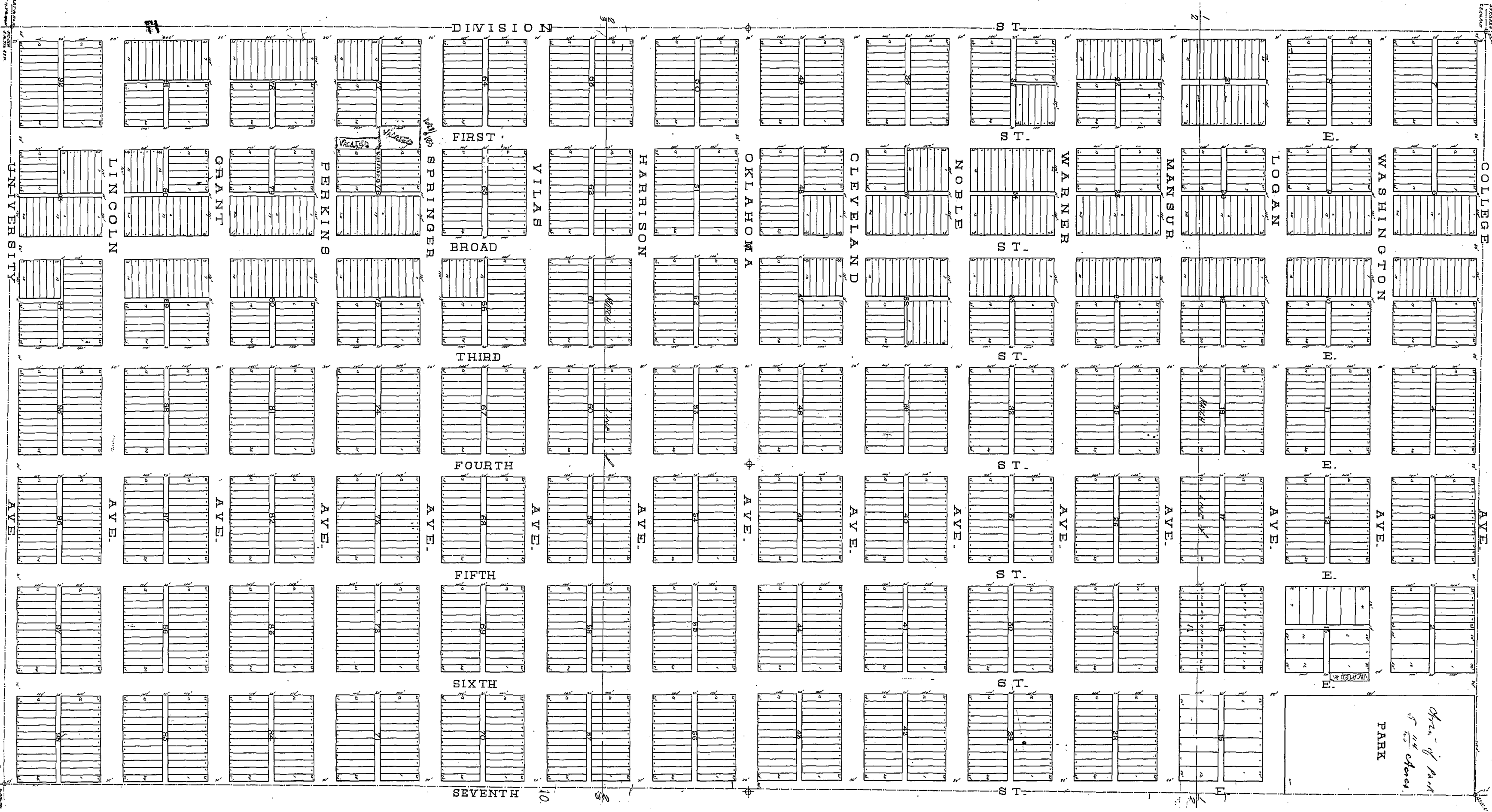
I, THE UNDERSIGNED CIVIL ENGINEER, IN CHARGE OF THE SURVEY, AND PLATTING OF THIS TRACT FOR THE TOWN-SITE OF EAST GUTHRIE, UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE TOWNSITE TRUSTEES, DO HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER OATH THAT THE INSTRUCTED PLAT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT MAP OF ALL LINES RUN BY ME ON SAID TRACT, AND THAT THE CORNERS OF ALL BLOCKS, SHOWN ON THIS PLAT HAVE BEEN MARKED WITH WOODEN STAKES, AND THAT IN ADDITION TO THE MONUMENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE REGULAR UNITED STATES SURVEY AT THE CORNERS OF THE TRACT, THE FOLLOWING PERMANENT MONUMENTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED: - SAND STONES HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE CENTER LINE OF OKLAHOMA AVE. WITH THE CENTER LINES OF BROAD STREET, FOURTH STREET, AND SEVENTH STREET. SAID MONUMENTS ARE MARKED ON THE ANNEXED PLAT THUS:  THE POSITION OF THE BLOCKS IN RELATION TO THE SECTION LINES IS SHOWN BY THE CO-ORDINATE FIGURES, ALL LOTS, BLOCKS, STREETS, AVENUES, ALLEYS, AND PARKS, OR REMAINS OF SAME ARE IN LENGTH, BREADTH, AND DIRECTION EXACTLY AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT.



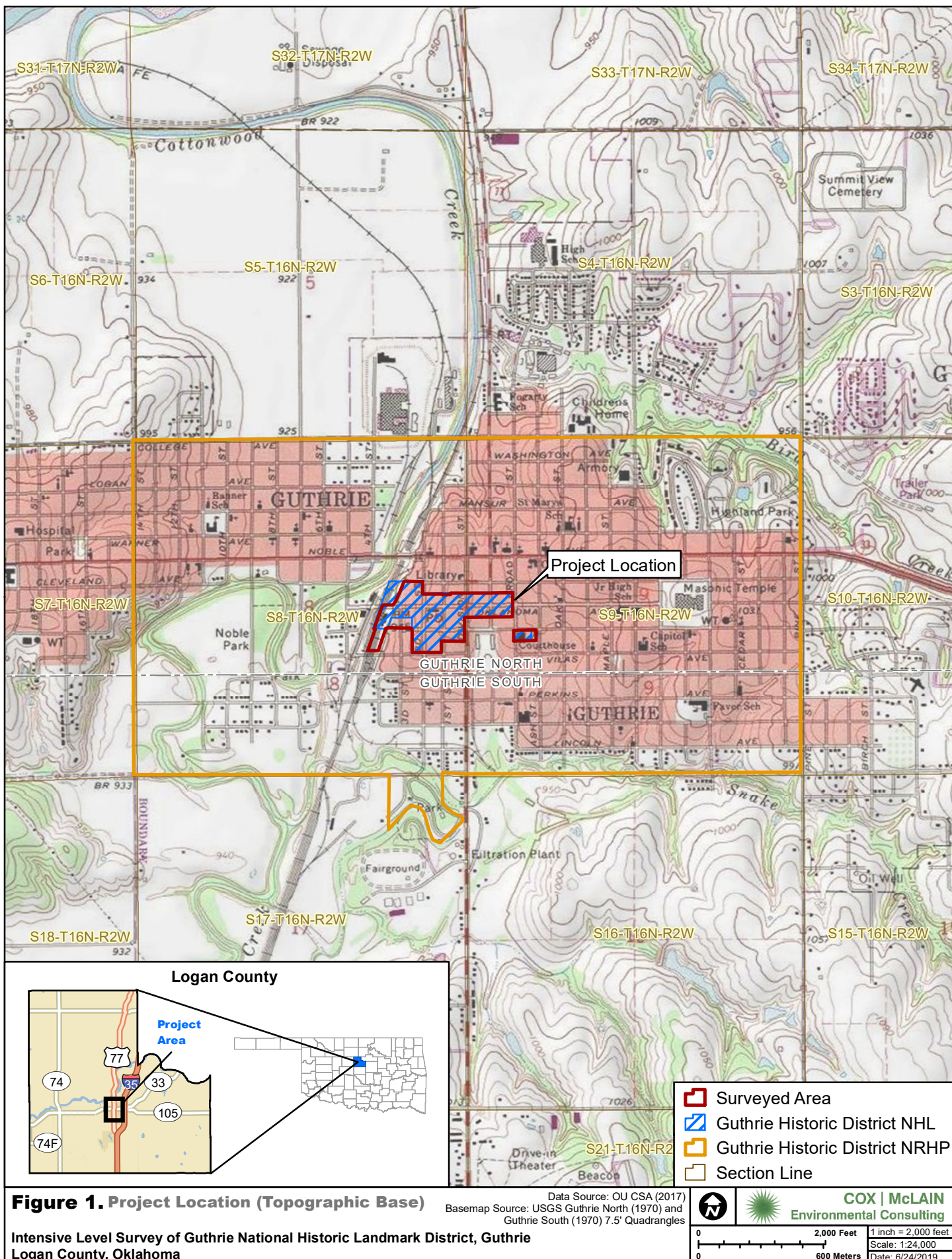
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES, OF THE TOWN-SITE OF EAST GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE EXAMINED THE SURVEY OF SAID TOWN-SITE, AND APPROVE THE ANNEXED PLAT THEREOF, AS STRICTLY CONFORMABLE TO SAID SURVEY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 16TH 1890; AND OUR OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

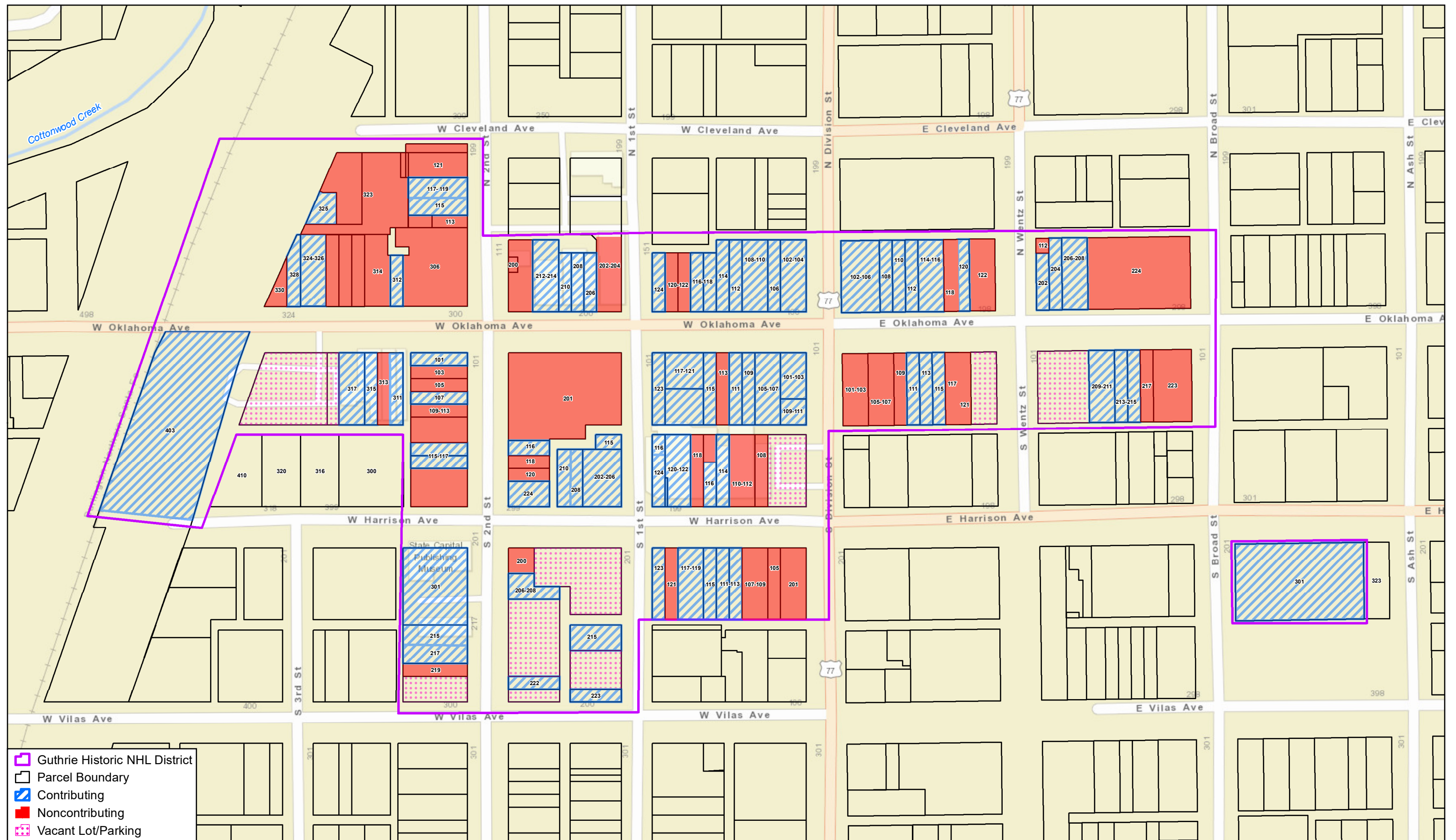
John S. Allen
Trustee
Wm. H. Schaefer
Trustee

SUBSCRIBED TO AND SWORN BEFORE ME AT GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, THIS 15th DAY OF JULY, 1892.
W. H. Schaefer
My Comm. Ex. pass 8727 1892



APPENDIX B. SURVEY MAPS





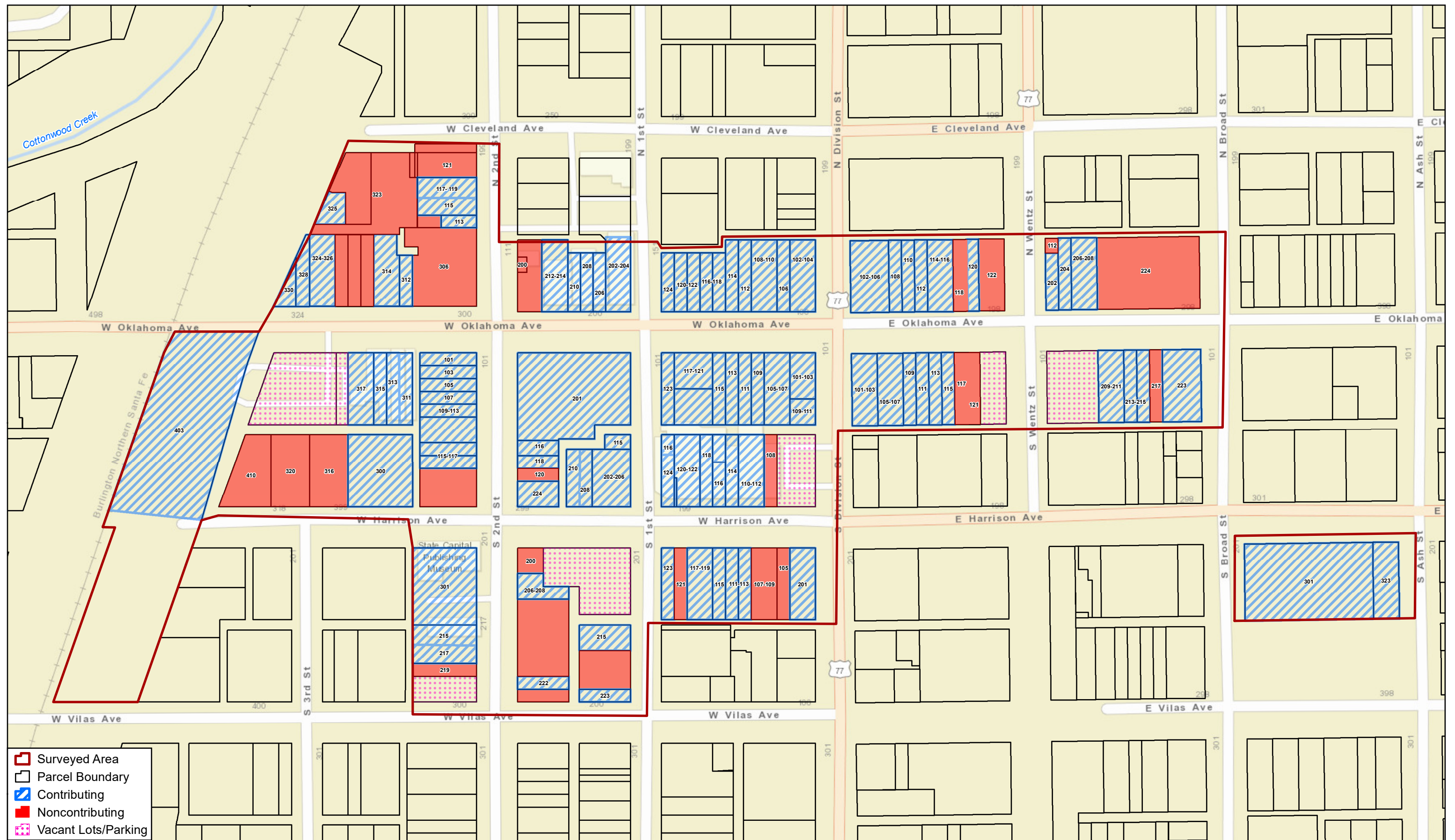


Figure 3. Guthrie NRHP Historic District
Preliminary Recommendations
 Intensive Level Survey of Guthrie National Historic Landmark District, Guthrie
 Logan County, Oklahoma

G:\Projects\CityofGuthrie\Hist_Figure 3_Historic_D_NRHP_reqs1Pg_20190805.mxd

COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

0 175 Feet 1 inch = 175 feet
0 50 Meters Scale: 1:2,100 Date: 8/6/2019

Data Source: OU CSA (2017), CMEC (2019)
 Basemap Source: ESRI (2019)

APPENDIX C. INVENTORY TABLES

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001449	301 W Harrison Ave	State Capital Publishing Company Building	Building	Contributing	1902	Commercial Style
420035602	325 W Cleveland Ave	Magnolia Manor	Building	Contributing	1910	Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements
420001330	117–119 N Second St	Hotel Neale, Hotel Guthrie	Building	Contributing	1903	Italianate
420001330	115 N Second St	Hirzel's Grocery	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001338	328 W Oklahoma Ave	Stephen C. Starr Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1893	Late Victorian
420001337	324–326 W Oklahoma Ave	Ames Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001334	312 W Oklahoma Ave	312 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001323	210 W Oklahoma Ave	J.B. Beadles Building / Kneeland Building	Building	Contributing	1889	Late Victorian
420001322	208 W Oklahoma Ave	Ringrose Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001321	206 W Oklahoma Ave	Lillie's Drugs / Daniel's Drugs	Building	Contributing*	c. 1892	No Style
420001316	114 W Oklahoma Ave	Farquharson Building	Building	Contributing	1907	Late Victorian
420001315	112 W Oklahoma Ave	W.R. Moffitt Building	Building	Contributing	1899	Romanesque Revival
420001314	108–110 W Oklahoma Ave	Stroud Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Romanesque Revival
420001317	106 W Oklahoma Ave	Triumph Building / W.S. Smith Building	Building	Contributing	1899	Commercial Style
420001318	102–104 W Oklahoma Ave	Dewey building	Building	Contributing	1900	Italianate
420000494	102–106 E Oklahoma Ave	Oklahoma Building	Building	Contributing	1901	Romanesque Revival
420000415	108 E Oklahoma Ave	108 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Commercial Style

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000496	110 E Oklahoma Ave	DeSteiguer Block	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420000498	114–116 E Oklahoma Ave	Guthrie YMCA	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Commercial Style
420000499	120 E Oklahoma Ave	120 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1899	Commercial Style
420000489	202 E Oklahoma Ave	202 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1901	Commercial Style
420000490	204 E Oklahoma Ave	S.W. Schmidt Building	Building	Contributing	1904	Commercial Style
420000491	206–208 E Oklahoma Ave	206–208 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1903	Commercial Style
420001394	315 W Oklahoma Ave	315 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1898	Commercial Style
420001395	313 W Oklahoma Ave	313 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1904	Commercial Style
420001380	101 S Second Street	Pabst-Milwaukee Building	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001414	123 W Oklahoma Ave	Freeman Block	Building	Contributing	1898	Commercial Style
420001411	115 W Oklahoma Ave	Schnell Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001409	111 W Oklahoma Ave	111 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420020727	109 W Oklahoma Ave	Adler Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001408	105–107 W Oklahoma Ave	Spurlock Building	Building	Contributing	1901	Classical Revival
420001407	109–111 S Division St	109–111 S Division St	Building	Contributing	pre-1894	Italianate
420000505	111 E Oklahoma Ave	Robert Reed Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420000504	113 E Oklahoma Ave	113 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420000503	115 E Oklahoma Ave	115 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420000518	209–211 E Oklahoma Ave	W.H. Coyle Building	Building	Contributing	1907	Commercial Style
420020823	213–215 E Oklahoma Ave	213–215 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1905	Italianate

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001386	115–117 S Second St	115–117 S Second St	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001400	210 W Harrison Ave	Elks hotel	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001400	208 W Harrison Ave	Elks hotel	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Commercial Style
420001398	115 S First Street	Little Victor Building	Building	Contributing	1892	Italianate
420001415	116 S First St	116 S First St	Building	Contributing	c. 1903	Late Victorian
420001416	120–122 W Harrison Ave	Patterson Building (Pollard Theatre)	Building	Contributing	1903	Other
420001418	116 W Harrison Ave	116 W Harrison Ave	Building	Contributing	1904	Late Victorian
420001419	114 W Harrison Ave	J.K. Turner Building	Building	Contributing	1901	Other
420001441	206–208 S Second Street	COYLE AND Smith Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001430	123 W Harrison Ave	Sneed-Coffin Building	Building	Contributing	1904	Other
420001428	117–119 W Harrison Ave	Osage Block	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001142	115 W Harrison Ave	Foucart Building	Building	Contributing	1891	Other
420001141	111–113 W Harrison Ave	Tontz And Hirschi Block	Building	Contributing	1891	Late Victorian
420001450	215 S Second St	Baxter And Cammack's Livery Stable	Building	Contributing	c. 1901–1903	Italianate
420001443	222 S Second Street	C.W. Hopkins Building	Building	Contributing	1910	Other
420001448	215 S First Street	Wachob Building	Building	Contributing	1910	Italianate
420001445	223 S First Street	Olds House	Building	Contributing	1899	National Folk
420000497	112 E Oklahoma Ave	DeSteiguer Block	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420040081	403 W Oklahoma Ave	Union Station	Building	Contributing	1902	Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001678	124 W Oklahoma Ave	Goodrich Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001312	116–118 W Oklahoma Ave	Bierer-Anderson Building	Building	Contributing	1898	Romanesque Revival
420001383	107 S Second Street	Bonfils Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Other
420001412	117–121 W Oklahoma Ave	F.O. Lutz Building (Lintz Department Store)	Building	Contributing	1899	Commercial Style
420001406	101–103 W Oklahoma Ave	Gray Brothers Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Other
420001405	116 S Second Street	DeFord Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420001402	224 W Harrison Ave	Blue Bell Bar	Building	Contributing	1903	Italianate
420001399	202–206 W Harrison Ave	Victor Block	Building	Contributing	1893	Romanesque Revival
420001415	124 W Harrison Ave	Eager-Hirzel Building	Building	Contributing	1903	Other
420000635	301 E Harrison Ave	Logan County Courthouse	Building	Contributing	1907	Beaux Arts
420001324	212–214 W Oklahoma Ave	Gaffney Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420001396	317 W Oklahoma Ave	Swan Building	Building	Contributing*	1903	Other
420000499	118 E Oklahoma Ave	118 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1893	Romanesque Revival
420001403	120 S Second Street	120 S Second Street	Building	Noncontributing	1910	No Style
420001421	108 W Harrison Ave	108 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1901–1903	Italianate
420001424	105 W Harrison Ave	105 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing	1895	No Style
420001395	311 W Oklahoma Ave	311 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	1904	No Style
420000502	117 E Oklahoma Ave	Furrow's Flowers	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1905	Romanesque Revival

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000502	121 E Oklahoma Ave	Byron's Music Hall / A.F. & A.M. Lodge Masonic Hall	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1903	Classical Revival
420001450	217 S Second St	217 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1933	No Style
420000492	224 E Oklahoma Ave	First Capital Bank / Interbank	Building	Noncontributing	1964	Classical Revival
420000488	112 N Wentz St	112 N Wentz St	Building	Noncontributing	1950	No Style
420001397	201 W Oklahoma Ave	U.S. Post Office	Building	Noncontributing	1903; 1913	Beaux Arts
420001410	113 W Oklahoma Ave	Cassidy Building	Building	Noncontributing	c 1911	Commercial Style
420001333	306 W Oklahoma Ave / 101 N Second Street	Guthrie City Hall	Building	Noncontributing	1996	Contemporary
420001325	200 Block W Oklahoma Ave	Apothecary Garden Restroom	Building	Noncontributing	2006	No Style
420000500	122 E Oklahoma Ave	122 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	2012	Moderne Reproduction
420001310	120–122 W Oklahoma Ave	J.C. Wicks Building / Lentz Building	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1895	Commercial Style
420001440	200 block W Harrison Ave	200 Block W Harrison Ave, West end, South side	Building	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	No Style
420001429	121 W Harrison Ave	Powell 84 Building	Building	Noncontributing	1984	Post Modern
420001425	107–109 W Harrison Ave	<i>Guthrie News Leader</i> Building	Building	Noncontributing	1891	Other
420001381	103 S Second St	103 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1913	Italianate
420001382	105 S Second St	105 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1923	Commercial Style

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000508	101–103 E Oklahoma Ave	Filtsch Building	Building	Noncontributing	1905	Commercial Style
420000507	105–107 E Oklahoma Ave	Kress Building	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1910	Commercial Style
420000506	109 E Oklahoma Ave	109 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	1922	Commercial Style
420001417	118 W Harrison Ave	Beland Building	Building	Noncontributing	1920	Commercial Style
420001420	110–112 W Harrison Ave	Acton Building	Building	Noncontributing	1915	Commercial Style
420001320	202–204 W Oklahoma Ave	First National Bank of Guthrie / BancFirst	Building	Noncontributing	1923	Beaux Arts
420001384	109–113 S Second St	109–113 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1931	Commercial Style
420001340	323 W Cleveland Ave	Tannery Amphitheater / Magnolia Moon	Structure	Noncontributing	1986	Post Modern
420000516	217 E Oklahoma Ave	217 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1960	No Style
420001404	118 S Second Street	Willis Building	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1914	Commercial Style
420000515	223 E Oklahoma Ave	Townhouse Motel	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1950	Modern Movement
420001423	201 S Division	201 S Division	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1960	No Style
420001452	219 S Second St	219 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1965	Commercial Style
420037408	314 W Oklahoma Ave	314 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1950	No Style
420001332	113 N Second ST	113 N Second St	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1902	Commercial Style
420001339	330 W Oklahoma Ave	330 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	1912	Other: Early Modern
420001329	121 N Second Street	121 N Second Street	Building	Noncontributing	1940	Commercial Style
420001336	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	300 Block W Oklahoma Ave	Site	Noncontributing	c. 2000	No Data
420046612	200 block W Oklahoma Ave	Apothecary Garden	Site	Noncontributing	2006	No Style
420001388	100 block N Second Street	Honor Park	Site	Noncontributing**	1992	No Style

Table 4. Guthrie Historic District NHL Recommendations						
Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000501	100 block E Oklahoma Ave	Parking Lot	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420000519	200 block E Oklahoma Ave	Parking Lot	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001453	200 block S Second Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	No Style
420001442	200 block S Second St	200 Block S Second St	Site	N/A	N/A	No Data
420001444	200 block S Second Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	No Style
420001447	200 block S First Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420033945	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	300 Block W Oklahoma Ave	Site	N/A	N/A	No Style
420001422	100 block W Harrison Ave	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001439	200 block W Harrison Ave	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Properties for which this survey makes a different recommendation from the NHL nomination.

**Properties constructed after NHL nomination.

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001340	323 W Cleveland Ave	Tannery Amphitheater / Magnolia Moon	Structure	Noncontributing**	1986	Post Modern
420001329	121 N Second Street	121 N Second Street	Building	Noncontributing	1940	Commercial Style
420035602	325 W Cleveland Ave	Magnolia Manor	Building	Contributing	1910	Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements
420001330	117–119 N Second St	Hotel Neale, Hotel Guthrie	Building	Contributing	1903	Italianate
420001330	115 N Second St	Hirzel's Grocery	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001332	113 N Second St	113 N Second St	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Commercial Style
420001339	330 W Oklahoma Ave	330 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1912	Other: Early Modern
420001338	328 W Oklahoma Ave	Stephen C. Starr Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1893	Late Victorian
420001337	324–326 W Oklahoma Ave	Ames Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001336	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	Site	Noncontributing**	c. 2000	No Data
420037408	314 W Oklahoma Ave	314 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing*	c. 1950	No Style
420001334	312 W Oklahoma Ave	312 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001333	306 W Oklahoma Ave / 101 N Second Street	Guthrie City Hall	Building	Noncontributing	1996	Contemporary
420001325	200 Block W Oklahoma Ave	Apothecary Garden restroom	Building	Noncontributing**	2006	No Style
420046612	200 Block W Oklahoma Ave	Apothecary Garden	Site	Noncontributing**	2006	No Style
420001324	212–214 W Oklahoma Ave	Gaffney Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420001323	210 W Oklahoma Ave	J.B. Beadles Building / Kneeland Building	Building	Contributing	1889	Late Victorian
420001322	208 W Oklahoma Ave	Ringrose Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001321	206 W Oklahoma Ave	Lillie's Drugs / Daniel's Drugs	Building	Contributing*	c. 1892	No Style
420001320	202–204 W Oklahoma Ave	First National Bank of Guthrie / BancFirst	Building	Contributing	1923	Beaux Arts
420001678	124 W Oklahoma Ave	Goodrich Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001310	120–122 W Oklahoma Ave	J.C. Wicks Building / Lentz Building	Building	Contributing*	c. 1895	Commercial Style
420001312	116–118 W Oklahoma Ave	Bierer-Anderson Building	Building	Contributing	1898	Romanesque Revival
420001316	114 W Oklahoma Ave	Farquharson Building	Building	Contributing	1907	Late Victorian

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001315	112 W Oklahoma Ave	W.R. Moffitt Building	Building	Contributing	1899	Romanesque Revival
420001314	108–110 W Oklahoma Ave	Stroud Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Romanesque Revival
420001317	106 W Oklahoma Ave	Triumph Building / W.S. Smith Building	Building	Contributing	1899	Commercial Style
420001318	102–104 W Oklahoma Ave	Dewey building	Building	Contributing	1900	Italianate
420000494	102–106 E Oklahoma Ave	Oklahoma Building	Building	Contributing	1901	Romanesque Revival
420000415	108 E Oklahoma Ave	108 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Commercial Style
420000496	110 E Oklahoma Ave	DeSteiguer Block	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420000497	112 E Oklahoma Ave	DeSteiguer Block	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian
420000498	114–116 E Oklahoma Ave	Guthrie YMCA	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Commercial Style
420000499	118 E Oklahoma Ave	118 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1893	Romanesque Revival
420000499	120 E Oklahoma Ave	120 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing*	c. 1899	Commercial Style
420000500	122 E Oklahoma Ave	122 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	2012	Moderne Reproduction
420000488	112 N Wentz St	112 N Wentz St	Building	Noncontributing	1950	No Style
420000489	202 E Oklahoma Ave	202 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1901	Commercial Style
420000490	204 E Oklahoma Ave	S.W. Schmidt Building	Building	Contributing	1904	Commercial Style

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000491	206–208 E Oklahoma Ave	206–208 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1903	Commercial Style
420000492	224 E Oklahoma Ave	First Capital Bank / Interbank	Building	Contributing*	1964	Classical Revival
420040081	403 W Oklahoma Ave	Union Station	Building	Contributing	1902	Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements
420033945	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	300 block W Oklahoma Ave	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001396	317 W Oklahoma Ave	Swan Building	Building	Contributing	1903	Other
420001394	315 W Oklahoma Ave	315 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1898	Commercial Style
420001395	313 W Oklahoma Ave	313 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1904	Commercial Style
420001395	311 W Oklahoma Ave	311 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1904	No Style
420001380	101 S Second Street	Pabst-Milwaukee Building	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001381	103 S Second St	103 S Second St	Building	Contributing	1913	Italianate
420001382	105 S Second St	105 S Second St	Building	Contributing	1923	Commercial Style
420001383	107 S Second Street	Bonfils Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Other
420001384	109–113 S Second St	109–113 S Second St	Building	Contributing*	1931	Commercial Style

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001397	201 W Oklahoma Ave	U.S. Post Office	Building	Contributing	1903; 1913	Beaux Arts
420001414	123 W Oklahoma Ave	Freeman Block	Building	Contributing	1898	Commercial Style
420001412	117–121 W Oklahoma Ave	F.O. Lutz Building (Lintz Department Store)	Building	Contributing	1899	Commercial Style
420001411	115 W Oklahoma Ave	Schnell Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001410	113 W Oklahoma Ave	Cassidy Building	Building	Contributing*	c 1911	Commercial Style
420001409	111 W Oklahoma Ave	111 W Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420020727	109 W Oklahoma Ave	Adler Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001408	105–107 W Oklahoma Ave	Spurlock Building	Building	Contributing*	1901	Classical Revival
420001406	101–103 W Oklahoma Ave	Gray Brothers Building	Building	Contributing	1890	other
420001407	109–111 S Division St	109–111 S Division St	Building	Contributing	pre-1894	Italianate
420000508	101–103 E Oklahoma Ave	Filtsch Building	Building	Contributing	1905	Commercial Style
420000507	105–107 E Oklahoma Ave	Kress Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1910	Commercial Style
420000506	109 E Oklahoma Ave	109 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	1922	Commercial Style
420000505	111 E Oklahoma Ave	Robert Reed Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420000504	113 E Oklahoma Ave	113 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate
420000503	115 E Oklahoma Ave	115 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1900	Italianate

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000502	117 E Oklahoma Ave	Furrow's Flowers	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1905	Romanesque Revival
420000502	121 E Oklahoma Ave	Byron's Music Hall / A.F. & A.M. Lodge Masonic Hall	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1903	Classical Revival
420000501	100 block E Oklahoma Ave	Parking lot	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420000519	200 block E Oklahoma Ave	Parking lot	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420000518	209–211 E Oklahoma Ave	W.H. Coyle Building	Building	Contributing	1907	Commercial Style
420020823	213–215 E Oklahoma Ave	213–215 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Contributing	c. 1905	Italianate
420000516	217 E Oklahoma Ave	217 E Oklahoma Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1960	No Style
420000515	223 E Oklahoma Ave	Town House Motel	Building	Contributing*	c. 1950	Modern Movement
420001392	410 W Harrison Ave	410 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1950	No Style
420001391	320 W Harrison Ave	320 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing	1950	No Style
420001390	316 W Harrison Ave	316 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing	c. 1940	No Style
420001389	300 W Harrison Ave	NYA Machine Shop	Building	Contributing*	1940	No Style
420001386	115–117 S Second St	115–117 S Second St	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001388	100 block N Second Street	Honor Park	Site	Noncontributing**	1992	No Style
420001405	116 S Second Street	DeFord Building	Building	Contributing	1890	Late Victorian

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001404	118 S Second Street	Willis Building	Building	Contributing	c. 1914	Commercial Style
420001403	120 S Second Street	120 S Second Street	Building	Noncontributing*	1910	No Style
420001402	224 W Harrison Ave	Blue Bell Bar	Building	Contributing	1903	Italianate
420001400	210 W Harrison Ave	Elks Hotel	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Italianate
420001400	208 W Harrison Ave	Elks Hotel	Building	Contributing	c. 1902	Commercial Style
420001398	115 S First Street	Little Victor Building	Building	Contributing	1892	Italianate
420001399	202–206 W Harrison Ave	Victor Block	Building	Contributing	1893	Romanesque Revival
420001415	116 S First St	116 S First St	Building	Contributing	c. 1903	Late Victorian
420001415	124 W Harrison Ave	Eager-Hirzel Building	Building	Contributing	1903	Other
420001416	120–122 W Harrison Ave	Patterson Building Pollard Theatre	Building	Contributing	1903	Other
420001417	118 W Harrison Ave	Beland Building	Building	Contributing	1920	Commercial Style
420001418	116 W Harrison Ave	116 W Harrison Ave	Building	Contributing	1904	Late Victorian
420001419	114 W Harrison Ave	J.K. Turner Building	Building	Contributing	1901	Other
420001420	110–112 W Harrison Ave	Acton Building	Building	Contributing	1915	Commercial Style
420001421	108 W Harrison Ave	108 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing*	c. 1901– 1903	Italianate

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations

Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420001422	100 block W Harrison Ave	100 block W Harrison Ave	Site	N/A	N/A	No Style
420001449	301 W Harrison Ave	State Capital Publishing Company Building	Building	Contributing	1902	Commercial Style
420001440	200 block W Harrison Ave	200 block W Harrison Ave, West end, South side	Building	Noncontributing**	ca. 1990	No Style
420001441	206–208 S Second Street	Coyle and Smith Building	Building	Contributing	1893	Italianate
420001439	200 block W Harrison Ave	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001430	123 W Harrison Ave	Sneed-Coffin Building	Building	Contributing	1904	Other
420001429	121 W Harrison Ave	Powell 84 Building	Building	Noncontributing	1984	Post Modern
420001428	117–119 W Harrison Ave	Osage Block	Building	Contributing	1902	Italianate
420001142	115 W Harrison Ave	Foucart Building	Building	Contributing	1891	Other
420001141	111–113 W Harrison Ave	Tontz and Hirschl Block	Building	Contributing	1891	Late Victorian
420001425	107–109 W Harrison Ave	<i>Guthrie News-Leader</i> Building	Building	Noncontributing	1891	Other
420001424	105 W Harrison Ave	105 W Harrison Ave	Building	Noncontributing*	1895	No Style
420001423	201 S Division	201 S Division	Building	Contributing*	c. 1960	No Style

Table 5. Guthrie Historic District NRHP Recommendations						
Parcel Number	Address	Resource Name	Resource Type	Recommendation	Year Built	Style
420000635	301 E Harrison Ave	Logan County Courthouse	Building	Contributing	1907	Beaux Arts
420000632	323 E Harrison Ave	First Church of Christ Scientist	Building	Contributing*	c. 1945	Colonial Revival
420001450	215 S Second St	Baxter and Cammack's Livery Stable	Building	Contributing	c. 1901–1903	Italianate
420001450	217 S Second St	217 S Second St	Building	Contributing	1933	No Style
420001452	219 S Second St	219 S Second St	Building	Noncontributing	1965	Commercial Style
420001453	200 block S Second Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001442	200 block S Second St	200 block S Second St	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001443	222 S Second Street	C.W. Hopkins Building	Building	Contributing	1910	Other
420001444	200 block S Second Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001448	215 S First Street	Wachob Building	Building	Contributing	1910	Italianate
420001447	200 block S First Street	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A
420001445	223 S First Street	Olds House	Building	Contributing	1899	National Folk

*Properties for which this survey makes a different recommendation from NRHP nomination.

**Properties constructed after the NRHP nomination.