



# MID-CENTURY MODERN SURVEY OF NORTHWEST ENID

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DYER NEED FOR PRESERVATION LLC  
MAY 2020

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUPPORT

The activity that is the subject of this architectural survey has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views 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.

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## ABSTRACT

The thematic survey of mid-century properties in northwest Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, was conducted between December 2019 and March 2020. The survey boundary is defined as West Owen K. Garriott Road (U.S. Highway 412) to the south, South Van Buren Street to the east, West Carrier Road to the north, and city limits to the west. The area is approximately 10,112 acres. This mid-century thematic survey is the second installment after the Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northeast Enid conducted by Kelli Crew Gaston in 2017-2018.

This survey follows the same principles as the previous survey. The period of this project was from 1945-1975. The City of Enid has conducted previous surveys ending in 1945, and this thematic survey coincides with the new phase of development from 1945 and ending in 1975. This allows reasonable time for nominating properties as they approach the National Register of Historic Places fifty-year requirement.

Within the survey area, 150 resources were documented at the minimum level and subsequently evaluated based on the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

## INTRODUCTION

The City of Enid is part of the National Park Service's Certified Local Governments (CLG) program established by the National Historic Preservation Act's 1980 amendment. The Enid Historic Preservation Commission's (HPC) introduction began with the Heritage League in the 1980s. The Heritage League started during the construction of the new downtown Convention Center, and it provided input to incorporate and protect Enid's historic downtown resources. The Heritage League later transformed into a city appointed board, the Enid Historic Preservation Commission, by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners in April 1984. The HPC was formally adopted as a CLG by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office on July 25, 1985. As of May 2020, the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office has certified twelve cities in the CLG program.

The City of Enid has actively surveyed its historic resources throughout the 1990s and produced several nominations for historic districts and individual properties in the National Register of Historic Places. Since the adoption of the Enid Preservation Plan in 2011, the City of Enid has rigorously surveyed its historic resources and nominated those historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places. This includes the amendment and boundary increase of the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 100004167), the Reconnaissance Survey of the Indian Hill Subdivision in 2016, and the Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northeast Enid in 2018. In 2019, the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and the City of Enid provided funding for the second thematic survey concentrating on the northwest section of the city.

In the 2011 Enid Preservation Plan, several goals and subsequent objectives were identified. The first goal is to "identify, evaluate, and designate Enid's significant historic properties" including conducting surveys, identifying historic properties and recording its development and history. The Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid is part of a multi-survey process being the second installment after the Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northeast Enid conducted in 2017-2018 by Kelli Crews Gaston.

The City of Enid boasts four historic districts and 22 individually listed properties as shown below.

### Historic Districts

Enid Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)	2019
Enid Terminal Grain Elevators Historic District	2009
Enid Downtown Historic District	2007
Waverley Historic District	2006
Kenwood Historic District	2004

### Individually Listed

Enid High School Observatory	2018
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Security National Bank Building	2017
Babe's Package Store	2017
Briggs, Eugene S., Auditorium	2017
Harrison School	2017
Santa Fe Freight Depot	2015
Robert R. and Minnie L. Kisner House	2015
Public Library of Enid and Garfield County	2015
Northern Oklahoma College, Marshall Hall	2015
Cherokee Terrace Apartments	2013
Clay Hall	2012
Lamerton House	1997
Enid Cemetery & Calvary Catholic Cemetery	1996
H.H. Champlin House	1993
Jackson School	1989
Enid Armory	1988
T.T. Eason Mansion	1987
McCristy-Knox Mansion	1987
H.L. Kaufman House	1985
Broadway Tower	1985
Garfield County Courthouse	1984
Rock Island Depot	1979

## RESEARCH DESIGN

The thematic survey complies with *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* as well as the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) "Oklahoma Architectural/Historic Survey Requirements" and "Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide." The purpose of the thematic survey is to locate, identify, and record 150 buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts within the survey boundary and document them at the minimum level. Each resource identified was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. All documentation is recorded on the "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" provided by the SHPO and two accompanying photographs.

Architectural styles will be selected based on "National Register Data Categories for Architectural Classification" in *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Form*. Residential architecture will be derived from *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia McAlester and "The Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946-1976" by Lynda S. Ozan.

Initial preparation for the fieldwork included reviewing previous city surveys, National Register properties within city limits, and archival resources. The Garfield County Assessor provided information regarding known alterations, estimated built date, and legal descriptions. Other information collected was digital newspapers and photographs available at the Oklahoma Historical Society website. The Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center has a repository of city directories, vertical files, and the Wheeler & Wheeler blueprint collection. The City of Enid retains their historical building permit records books which were invaluable on construction dates, historic function, and contractor information. The Oklahoma State University Digital Collections were used for historic aerials, topographic maps, and Enid Chamber of Commerce maps available online. Other sources for architecture literature include Building Heritage Technology online repository, scholarly articles, and books as needed.

Fieldwork was conducted between January 18-January 22, 2020. Buildings, sites, structures, and objects appearing to be constructed between 1945-1975 were photographed at this time. Some buildings and residential neighborhoods were preliminarily chosen based on the Garfield County Assessor information and archival information collected. Other sites were chosen during an initial windshield survey of the boundary area. The Garfield County Assessor did not have information available for schools, churches, and city properties. If no information was available to narrow the date of construction, a circa date was used based on the materials and style of the surrounding area.

The location of each property within the survey area is indicated on a map showing the boundary line of the survey area and parcel line. Separate maps were used to identify potential historic districts including the contributing status of each property.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The goals for the preparation of the Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid in Enid, Oklahoma:

- Identify and record each mid-century property on the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form provided by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO);
- Assess each resource's potential eligibility for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- Assess if eligible under a Multiple Property Documentation Form for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- Provide a thematic historical context for the survey area; and
- Prepare final report outlining to include but not limited to research design, fieldwork, and findings for the survey area.

## AREA SURVEYED

The Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid covers approximately 10,112 acres in Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, and it is bounded by West Owen K. Garriott Road (U.S. Highway 412) to the south, South Van Buren Street to the east, West Carrier Road to the north, and city limits to the west. The west boundary line is described as proceeding north from West Owen K. Garriott Road to Wheatridge Road then east to West Willow Road then north along Garland Road until reaching West Carrier Road.

Within the boundary, 150 properties were selected based on windshield survey and archival records to be representative of the survey period between 1945-1975. These properties were chosen regardless of their overall condition. Out of the 150 properties chosen, there were 85 residential properties and 65 commercial properties. The Appendix A map illustrates the location of the surveyed resources within the survey boundary.

# Survey Area in Garfield County

## Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid

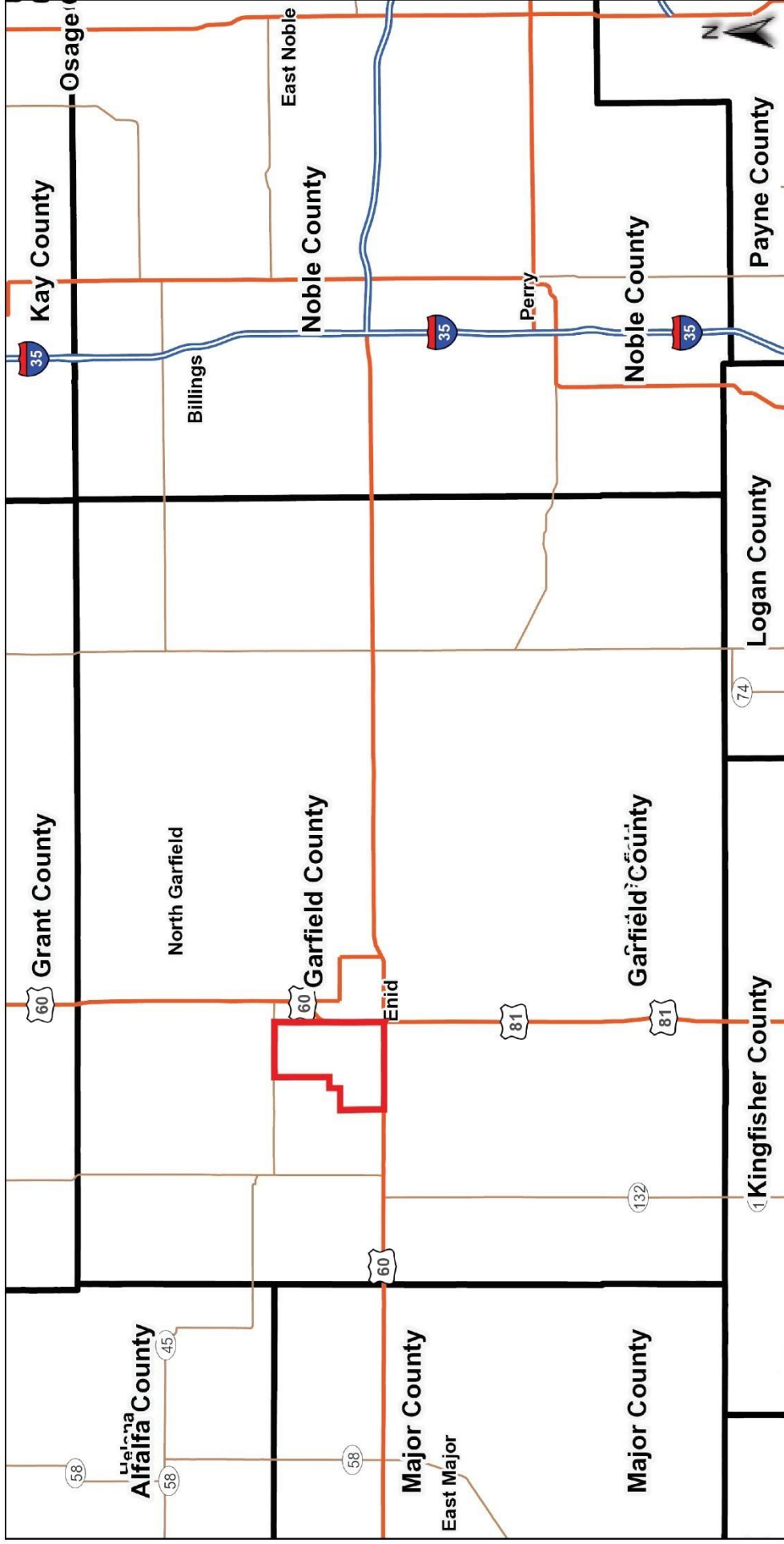


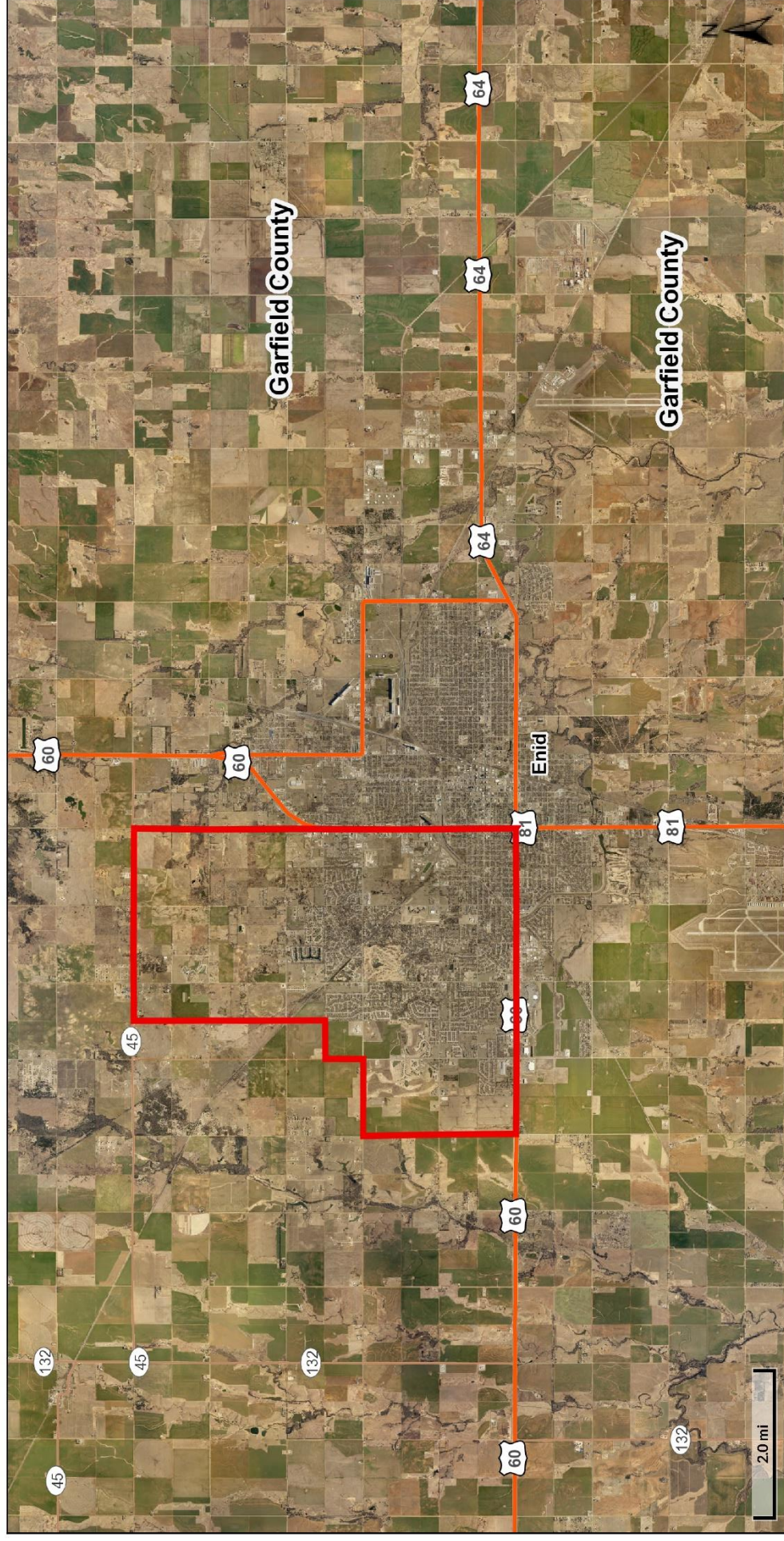
Figure 1: Survey in Garfield County outlined in red  
Source: Garfield County Assessor

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# Survey Area in the City of Enid

## Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 2: Survey Area in the City of Enid outlined in red  
Source: Garfield County Assessor



## PROPERTY TYPES

The Modern Movement encompasses a large variety of architectural designs used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. With its roots beginning in the 1920s, modernistic architecture was designed to form a break from historical revival styles and use new innovations and man-made materials. Modernism was to illustrate the progress, energy, and a new future.

After World War II, commercial buildings were constructed larger, devoid of ornamentation, sleeker, and with facades of glass. Walls became great expanses of aluminum-framed windows. The structural systems encased in concrete, brick, or stone were shown on the exterior rather than covered with a veneer. To accommodate the increased usage of the automobile, buildings were not required to be taller for walkability. Modern buildings became shorter and wider with accompanying parking lots for drivers and their automobiles.

After World War II, residential buildings were constructed in the Minimal Traditional style then into the early version of ranch styles. These houses began around the same size of their pre-war counterparts. Due to the influx of soldiers returning home, the construction industry boomed to accommodate the increase of housing needed. Throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, the preferred house was the ranch house and stylized ranch house.

### *Minimal Traditional*

The Minimal Traditional style house was the popular architectural style during the Great Depression since it was capable of being built with FHA-insured loans. Additionally, the minimal traditional houses, due to their simple form, could be built quickly and were often used for relocating World War II production-workers during the war and for returning service members after the war. Known for their simplicity, the minimal traditional house abandoned any excessive forms including unnecessary gables and



Figure 3: Organic; 215 S. Cleveland St.



Figure 4: New Formalism; 409 Frances St.



Figure 5: Ranch; 130 S. Hoover St.



dormers, breaks in the roof form, and wide eaves. Typical Minimal Traditional houses feature wood siding, detached garages, and minimal eave overhang.

### *Ranch & Stylized Ranch*

The Ranch style became the popular style of residential architecture in the 1950s and 1960s. Made possible with the rise of the automobile, ranch houses were typically on larger lots in suburbs further away from downtown and commercial corridors. Ranch houses that have additional ornamentation from Spanish, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical French, Tudor, or Storybook styles are commonly known as “Stylized Ranch.” The Stylized Ranch incorporates the detailing without losing the ranch form. Details include hipped, cross-gabled, or side gabled roofs with a moderate to wide eave overhang. Other details include the broad one-story houses with asymmetrical shapes, low-pitched roofs, one or more types of siding used, picture windows, and integrated garages.

### *Split-Level*

The Split-Level is a modification of the Ranch, Stylized Ranch, and Contemporary Styles. It modifies these one-story styles by creating a second-story use by splitting the one-story in mid-height to create two wings or by placing the garage on the first story integrated with the ground or sloped with the living area on the second story. The three separate levels create a staggered and separated space. The Split-Level became popular for sloped grades, tucking the garage under the house, or separating noisy spaces from quiet spaces inside the house. The Split-Level is more of a form change to the Ranch, Stylized Ranch, and Contemporary Styles rather than a stylistic change.

### *Contemporary*

The Contemporary style is designed from the inside-outside with more attention drawn onto the interior spaces rather than the exterior. The exterior features little to no ornamentation; however, Contemporary styles are designed with an outdoor element by incorporating a fully enclosed or a semi-enclosed courtyard as the outdoor living area. Contemporary houses feature details such as low-pitched gabled roofs, wide eave overhangs, exposed roof or eave beams, large windows, and broad expanses of uninterrupted walls. They are built with a variety of materials including wood, stone, or brick, and feature recessed doors not visible from the street.

### *Mansard*

Generally identified by the mansard roof, a dual-pitched roof, the Mansard style is considered more formal in comparison to informal Ranch or Contemporary styled houses. The mansard roof could accommodate another story under the roofline and may feature dormers.<sup>1</sup>

### *International*

The International style began with the works of Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius and others between World War I and World War II. The International style lacked ornamentation and traditional building forms and were generally constructed in square or rectangular

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<sup>1</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 687-688.

shapes, uses stucco, concrete, brick and have a flat roof. The International style embraced horizontal bands of windows as well as horizontal and sometimes vertical detailing.

### *Postmodern*

Postmodern architecture was used by architects and designers to move away from the minimalist glass and steel of the International Style and return ornamentation of previous styles while using modern forms. According to McAlester, "Postmodern houses appropriate and imitate elements of traditional styles, while incorporating these with new forms and ideas."

### *Modern Movement*

The Modern Movement categorizes structures that express modernism; however, they do not display any emphasis on other modern movement styles such as the International Style, Neo-Expressionism, New Formalism, and so forth. The Modern Movement buildings feature minimal detailing and are constructed of brick, concrete, metals, wood, stone, or any combination thereof.

### *Neo-Expressionism*

Neo-Expressionism architecture became popular in the 1950s and 1960s and does not rely on any specific style with each building considered individual. Neo-Expressionism buildings are typically constructed with brick or concrete, and detailing includes distorted shapes, fragmented lines, and massive sculpted shapes.

### *New Formalism*

New Formalism emerged in the 1950s and 1960s as a contrast to the modernism approach of no ornamentation. New Formalism embraced Classical styles and were constructed using materials such as granite, marble, or synthetics. New Formalism features include incorporating classical features such as arches and colonnades.

### *Googie*

Googie, also known as Populuxe from previous surveys undertaken in Oklahoma, was a form of architecture influenced by the rise of the automobile, the space age and atomic age after World War II. Buildings were exaggerated with dramatic sharp angles, visual fronts, and large glass windows.

### *Organic*

Named by Frankl Lloyd Wright, Organic architecture follows several principles such as the spatial relationship of the building with its environment and the use of materials joining to complete the structure. Materials would not disguise each other.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, "Wright – Organic Architecture", <https://www.flwright.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Wright-Organic-Architecture.pdf> (accessed January 27, 2020).

## MID-CENTURY ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN ENID

*D.C. Bass Construction Company*

The D.C. Bass and Sons Construction Company was founded in 1893 by D.C. Bass. H.B. and D.C. Bass Jr. joined and eventually took over the company in 1938. In 1974, Robert Bass Berry, son of H.B. Bass, took over the company.<sup>3</sup>

The D.C. Bass and Sons Construction Company was the first construction company in Enid and constructed many of Enid's early buildings and remains a prominent construction company. Some of the buildings accredited within the boundary area of this survey include: Hoover Elementary School (2800 West Maine Street), Northwest Vet Supply Building (3104 North Van Buren Street), the First State Bank (2202 West Willow Road), and a commercial department store (2610 West Owen K. Garriott Road).<sup>4</sup>

*Larry McClure*

Born in 1927 in Carrier, Oklahoma, Larry McClure was a longstanding Enid builder and developer. Larry McClure developed several Enid subdivisions including The Woodlands, Willow West, Waterford Court, Brookside Heights, Heritage Hills, and Willows Lake, which are all located in the northwest section of Enid. Larry McClure also constructed several of the houses in The Woodlands and Willow West Subdivisions as well as constructing his own residence in The Woodlands and the house's subsequent additions. In addition to residential development, Larry McClure developed the Heritage Hills Shopping Center and nearby office complex with partners, Tom Rogers, Sr. and James Humphrey.

An active volunteer and city leader, Larry McClure was involved with the Sons and Daughters of the Cherokee Strip and the Humphrey Village at the Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center. McClure was a 50-year member of the Local, State and National Home Builders Association as well as serving on the Enid Chamber of Commerce, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, and St. Gregory the Great building committees to name a few. McClure and his wife, Marie, commissioned and donated "The Homesteaders" statue at the Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center. Larry McClure died in 2010 and was named to Enid's Walk of Fame in 2013.<sup>5</sup>

*Norris Glenn Wheeler & Elbert Morgan Wheeler*

Norris and Elbert Wheeler were the sons of Marion Norris Wheeler. Their father, Marion, worked under Roy Shaw as a draftsman and worked with the Bass and Sons

<sup>3</sup> Sherry N. DeFreece Emery, "Reconnaissance Survey of the Indian Subdivision Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma", (Survey, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2016), 79.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 79.

<sup>5</sup> Henninger-Hinson Funeral Home, "Larry M. McClure 1927-2010", 2010, [www.enidwecare.com/obituary/665315](http://www.enidwecare.com/obituary/665315) (accessed February 15, 2020).

Construction Company (precursor name to D.C. Bass Construction Company) on several projects including the 1939 H.H. Champlin House (NRIS 92001833).

Norris Glenn Wheeler attended Oklahoma State University and graduated in 1946 with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. He became a licensed engineer and architect and joined his father's firm when architect, Roy Shaw, died. Norris Glenn Wheeler was a participant in Enid's community and served on several boards including the Enid City Council from 1956-1960, Metropolitan Area Planning Commission from 1961-1969, the Board of Adjustment in 1969, and the Oklahoma Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1969. Norris Glenn Wheeler retired in 1981 and died in 1996.

Elbert Morgan Wheeler attended Oklahoma State University and earned a Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1951. Elbert participated in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and earned his commission as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the United States Army from 1954 to 1958. After returning home, Elbert returned to Oklahoma State University and earned a Master of Architecture in 1957. After his father passed in 1958, he joined his brother at the architecture firm. Elbert Wheeler was active in Enid's community including serving as Mayor from 1971-1973, president of the Enid Architectural Historical Survey, and a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1962. After his brother died, he renamed the firm Elbert M. Wheeler, Architect, and continued to work until the 1990s. Elbert Morgan died in 2011.

The firm of Wheeler and Wheeler are accredited to the 1960 Central Christian Church at 1111 West Broadway, which is within the survey boundary. Other works include Wallace Shopping Center, Greater Enid Chamber of Commerce Building, and the Parkview Medical Building.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Emery, 93; Henninger-Hinson Funeral Home, "Elbert Wheeler 2011", 2011, [www.enidwecare.com/obituary/1349172](http://www.enidwecare.com/obituary/1349172) (accessed February 15, 2020).

## RESULTS

### BOUNDARIES OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS THAT MEET THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

Within the survey area, at least six areas meet the requirements for historic district designation. Many of the residential districts are defined based on their similar architectural styles and interconnectivity. Many subdivisions within the survey area are based on curving roads and did not connect with other stand-alone residential subdivisions. Modern subdivisions entered and exited on one or more major streets. This trend has continued with later constructed subdivisions as well.

#### *Multiple Property Submission (MPS) for Residential Neighborhoods constructed between 1945 and 1975*

As residential subdivisions are identified from this thematic survey of Northwest Enid, the previous thematic survey of Northeast Enid and any subsequent survey identifies potential residential historic districts eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development and Criterion C: Architecture. The MPS would assist in nominating multiple residential neighborhoods that share similar architecture and/or historic contexts.

### *The Woodlands Historic District*

The Woodland Historic District platted in 1962 displays exemplary residential architecture styles of the 1960s and 1970s. A long-time Enid developer and builder, Larry McClure, platted the Woodlands Addition as well as developed and resided within the neighborhood. The area warrants further study as a possible historic district under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture.

The Woodlands neighborhood is on a single road, Woodlands Drive, that circulates back to the main entrance onto Willow Road. There are 39 properties with the majority constructed before 1975. The area, as its name implies, is located within a wooded setting with many residential buildings constructed in a nestle of trees. Featured architecture styles include contemporary and ranch architecture.

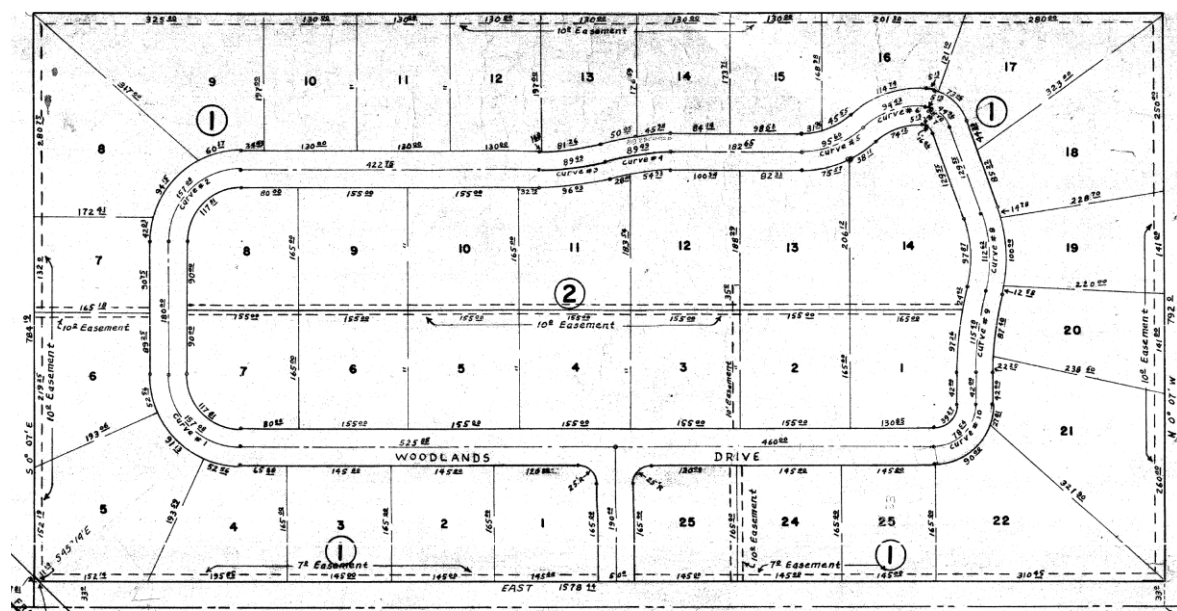


Figure 6: Plat of The Woodlands Subdivision; courtesy of the City of Enid



# WOODLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 7: Woodlands Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor



### Bland Acres Historic District

The Bland Acres Historic District was platted in 1958 by Orin T. and Goldye M. Bland. This neighborhood warrants further study as a historic district under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. The historic district features an excellent representation of ranch and contemporary architecture between 1961 and 1974.

The Bland Acres Historic District is located on Dana Drive, a dead-end street south of the Oakwood Country Club with 11 properties. The lots were considered "estate" lots ranging roughly between 30,000 square feet to 75,000 square feet. They featured large yards on all sides and a slightly curved road with no connecting road.

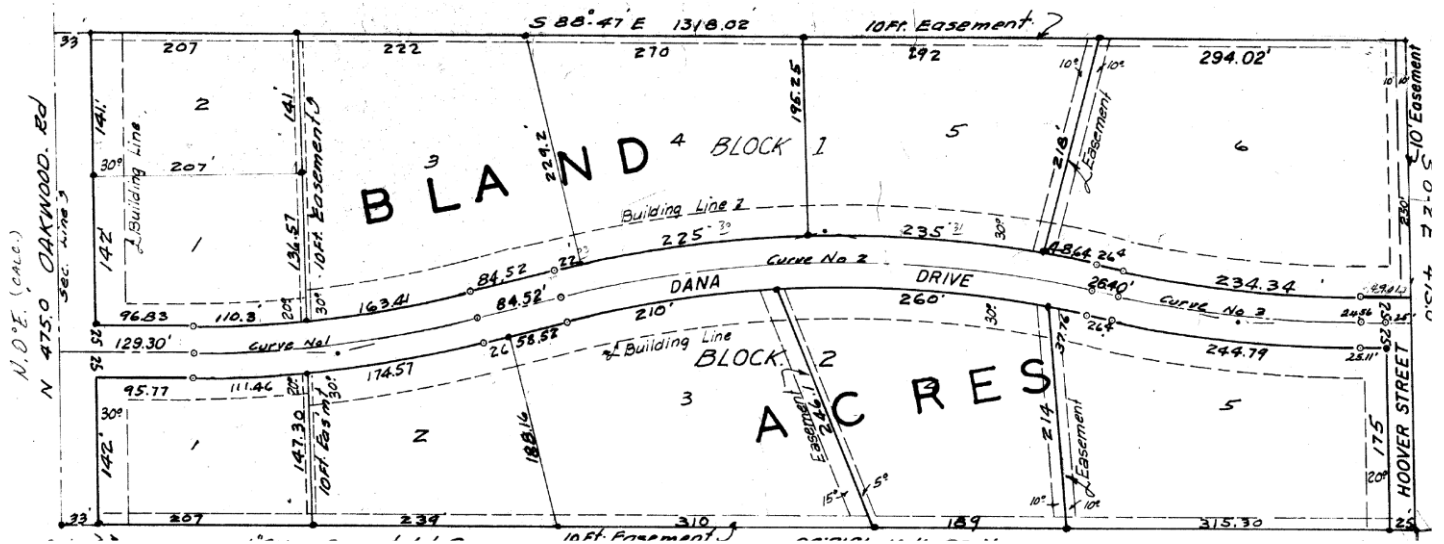


Figure 8: Plat of Bland Acres; courtesy of the City of Enid



# BLAND ACRES HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Figure 9: Bland Acres Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor

*Willow West Historic District*

The Willow West Historic District was platted as the Willow West Subdivision in 1967 and Willow West Addition in 1970. The entire Willow West neighborhood was platted beginning in 1967 through Willow West 4<sup>th</sup> Addition in the early 2000s. The Larry McClure Construction Company developed this residential neighborhood as well as the surrounding commercial area including the individually eligible Heritage Hills Shopping Center.

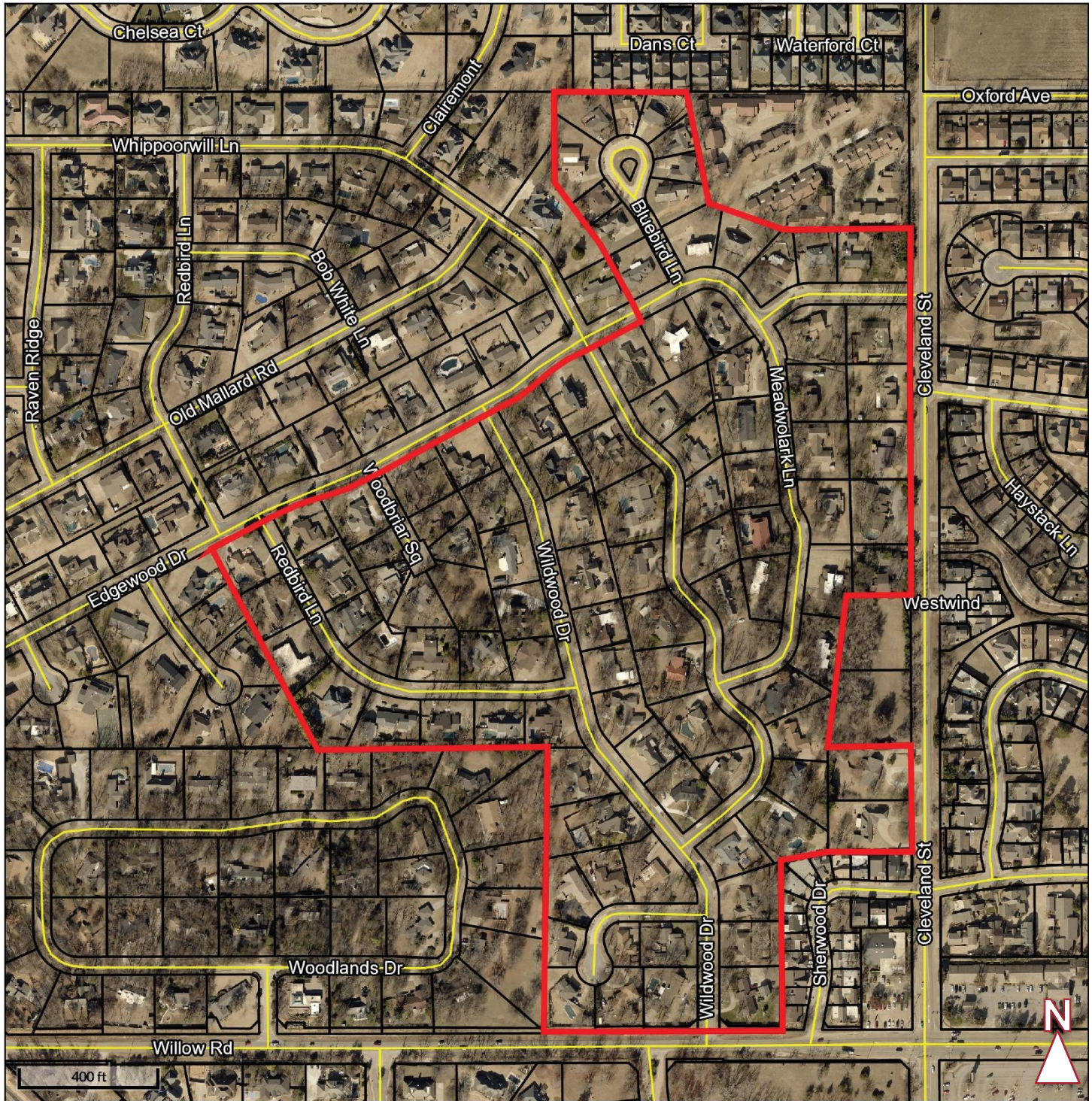
The Willow West Historic District warrants further study as a potential historic district under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. The neighborhood encompasses the 104 properties in the platted Willow West Subdivision and Willow West Addition Blocks 1-7. Currently only these portions of the neighborhoods have met the 50-year eligibility requirement for the National Register of Historic Places. As subsequent platted additions meet the 50-year eligibility requirement and retain their integrity, they could possibly be added to the potential Willow West Historic District.

The potential Willow West Historic District features curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs with woodland-themed names such as Wildwood Drive and Redbird Lane. Architecture examples found within the area include ranch, stylized ranch, mansard, and postmodern styles.



# WILLOW WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 10: Willow West Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor



*Neilson Place Historic District*

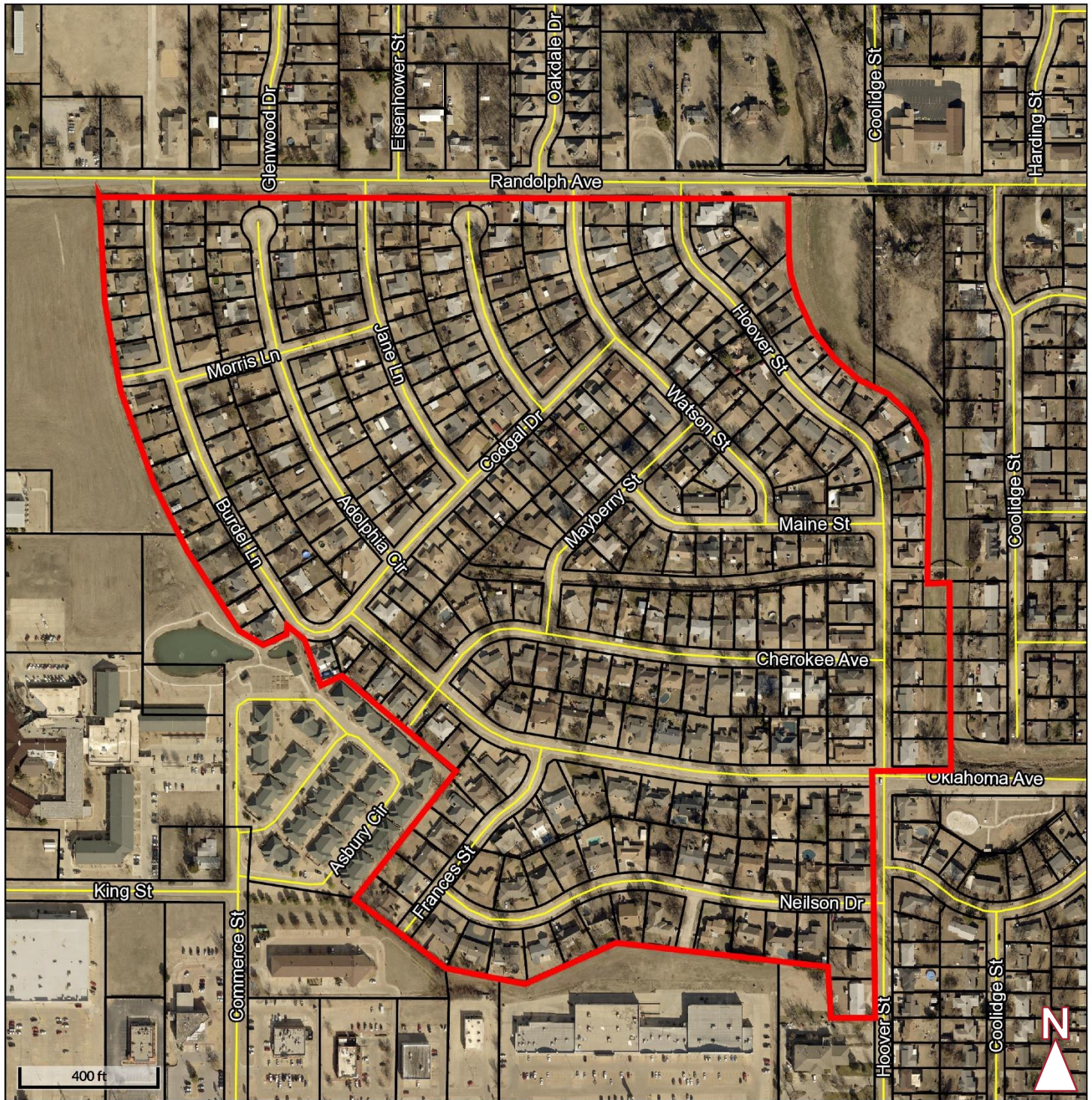
The Neilson Place Historic District was platted in 1960 by the Pratt Development Company of Enid. The Neilson Place Historic District warrants further study as a potential historic district under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. The potential historic district features 311 properties with typical size suburban lots on curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs. This is an excellent representation of mass-produced ranch and contemporary residential architecture for the growing City of Enid. All the houses were constructed between the 1960s and 1970s.

Subsequently platted in six additions between 1960-1967, the neighborhood was enticing due to its close proximity to commercial amenities, schools, and religious institutions nearby. In addition, its location to West Randolph Avenue and West Owen K. Garriott Road were ideal thoroughfares for commuting. The Neilson Place Historic District was a rising suburb as Enid's population was growing in the 1960s, and it met the demand for increasing housing needs.



# NEILSON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 11: Neilson Place Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor



*Rolling Oaks Historic District*

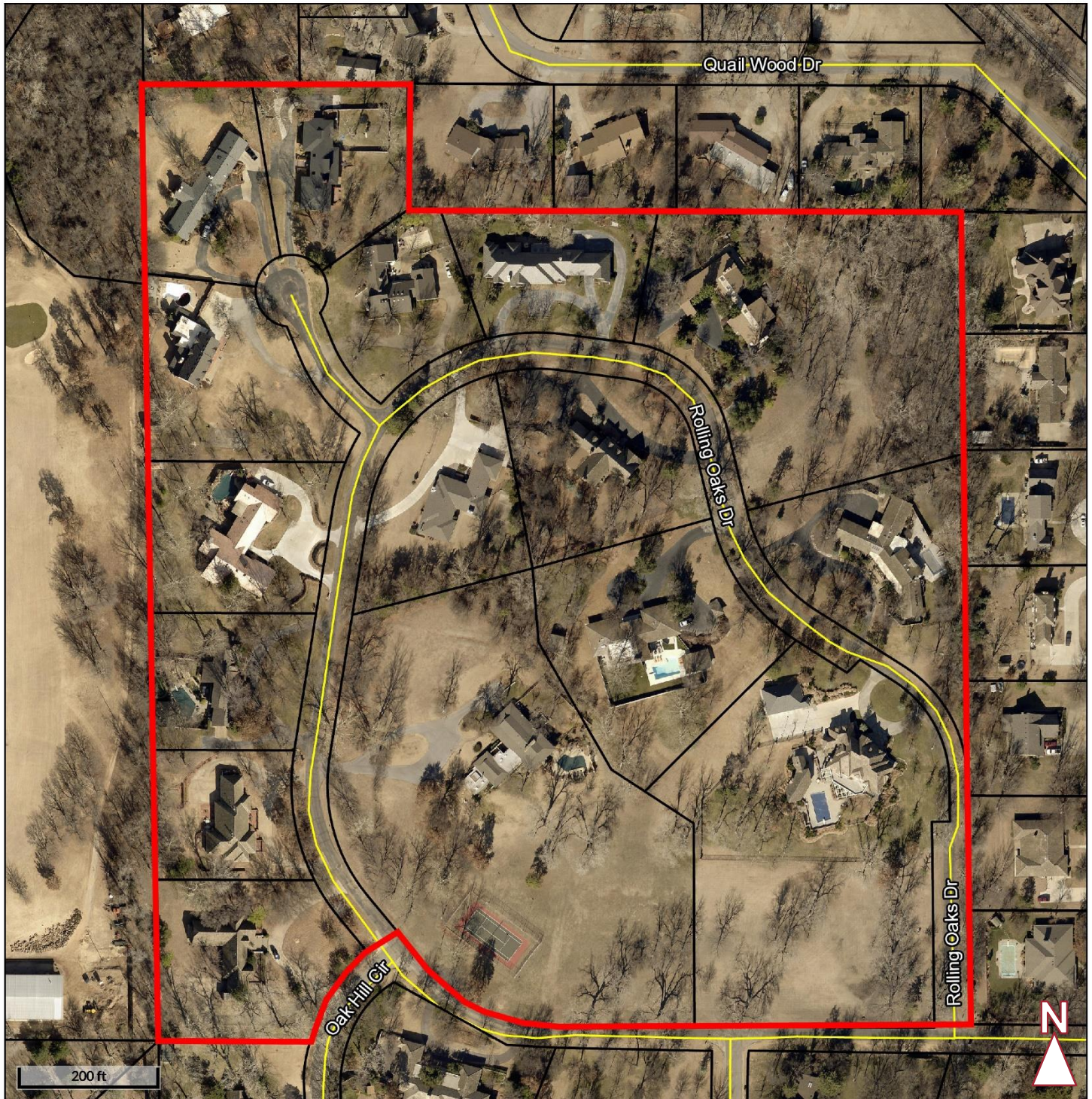
The Rolling Oaks Historic District was platted in 1962 by W. L. Stephenson Jr., Tom B. Dillingham, and Ruth H. Dillingham. The Rolling Oaks Historic District warrants further study as a potential historic district under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Architecture. This potential historic district features excellent representations of ranch, contemporary, and postmodern residential architecture between 1968 and 1971 within a secluded private neighborhood. With a total of 16 properties, the majority of the properties were constructed during this time period with five constructed after 1975.

The Rolling Oaks Historic District is located in a private community east of the Oakwood Country Club. The main road, Rolling Oaks Drive, is a circular street with one entrance and exit into the neighborhood. The lots were considered "estate" lots with larger lots located in the center of Rolling Oaks Drive. A second addition was platted in 1966; however, seven of the ten buildings were constructed after 1975, and therefore, not included as part of the potential historic district boundary.



# ROLLING OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 12: Rolling Oaks Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor



*Mid-Western Square Historic District*

The Mid-Western Square Historic District warrants further study as a potential historic district under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. The potential historic district is bounded in a square block by North Van Buren Road, West Elm Avenue, Harrison Street, and West Maple Street. With seven buildings total, six buildings feature Modern Movement and New Formalism Architecture.

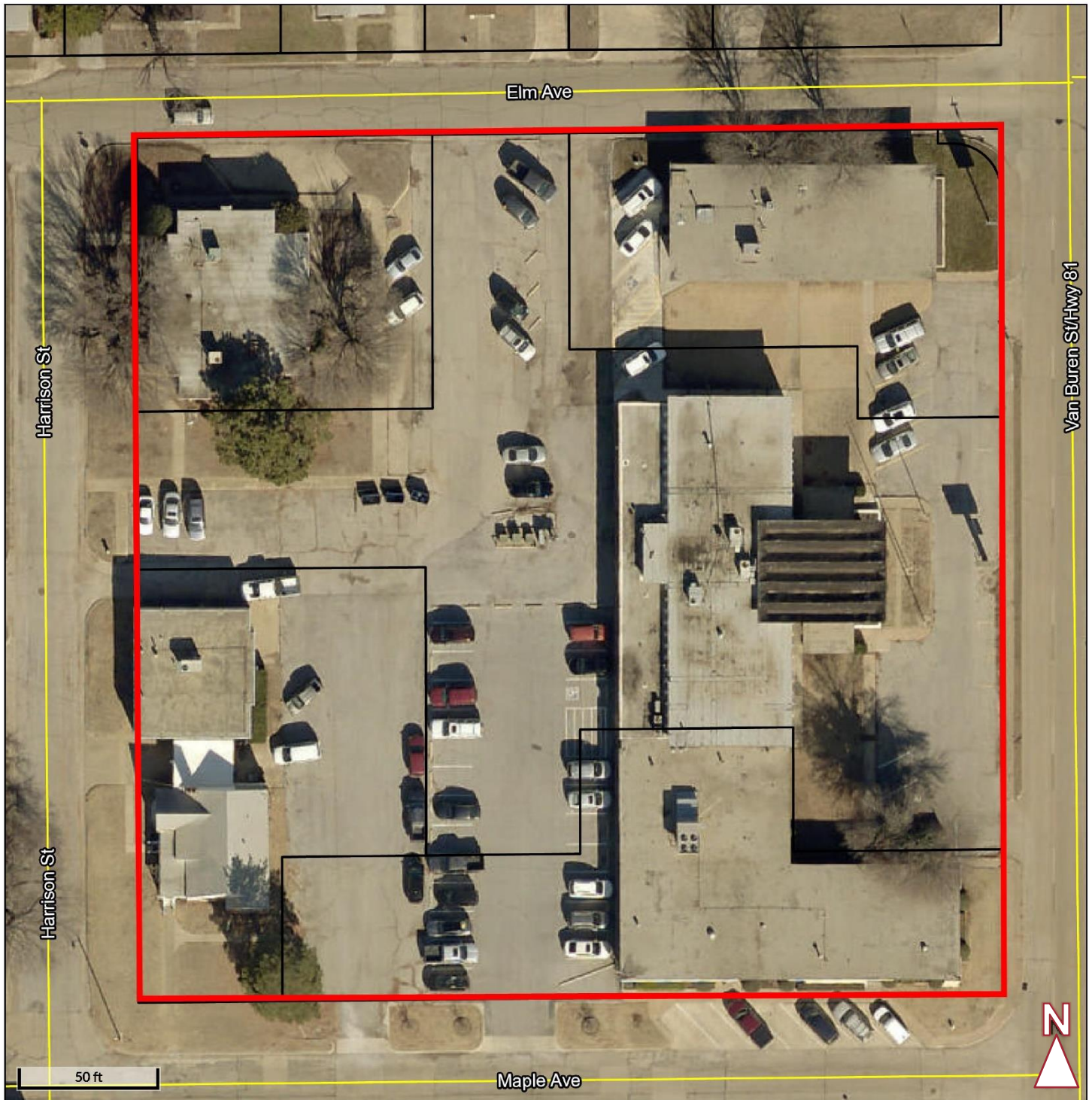
Shopping Centers did not have their own classification in the city directories until 1959 in which the Wallace Shopping Center appeared. The following year, Enid's second shopping center, the Mid-Western Square, appeared. The landmark building, the Midwestern Building, was constructed in 1960 and is individually eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

The "station wagon stores" or shopping centers were typically located along major streets. Unlike department stores located in downtown Enid, shopping centers were designed for automobile traffic with one or more buildings housing a variety of stores or at least one large department store with attached variety stores. Shopping centers were affluent to middle-income households and provided convenience for inhabitants in sprawling subdivisions.



# MID-WESTERN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid



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Figure 13: Mid-Western Square Historic District  
Source: Garfield County Assessor

PROPERTIES INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

<b>PROPERTY NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ARCHITECT/ BUILDER</b>	<b>BUILT DATE</b>	<b>KNOWN ADD DATE</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>
<i>GLENWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</i>	824 NORTH OAKWOOD ROAD		1893	ADD 1958; 1962; 1964; 1966; 1972	CONTEMPORARY
<i>WESTERN INN AND SUITES</i>	210 NORTH VAN BUREN STREET		1957	1967; 1968; 1970	NEO- EXPRESSIONISM
<i>MIDWESTERN BUILDING</i>	312 NORTH VAN BUREN STREET		1960	1964:1978	NEW FORMALISM
<i>LADUSAU-EVANS FUNERAL HOME</i>	2800 NORTH VAN BUREN STREET		1970		MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH</i>	215 SOUTH CLEVELAND STREET		1959		ORGANIC
<i>COVENANT LIFE FELLOWSHIP CHURCH</i>	501 SOUTH CLEVELAND STREET		1953		INTERNATIONAL
<i>CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH</i>	1111 WEST BROADWAY AVENUE	GLEN AND ELBERT WHEELER, ARCHITEC TS	1960	ADD 1965	NEW FORMALISM
<i>HOOVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</i>	2800 WEST MAINE STREET		1951	ADD 1954; 1955; 1956; 1958	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>AUTRY TECHNOLOGY CENTER</i>	1201 WEST WILLOW ROAD	1977- HENSON CONSTRU CTION COMPANY	1967	1970; 1977	GOOGIE

<i>SAINT GREGORY THE GREAT CATHOLIC CHURCH</i>	1924 WEST WILLOW ROAD	LARRY MCCLURE CONSTRU CTION COMPANY	1973	1982	SHED
<i>HERITAGE HILLS SHOPPING CENTER</i>	2200 WEST WILLOW ROAD	LARRY MCCLURE CONSTRU CTION COMPANY	1975		ORGANIC
<i>30 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	30 WOODLANDS DRIVE	LARRY MCCLURE CONSTRU CTION COMPANY	1964	1977; 1979; 1981; 1989	CONTEMPORARY

## AREAS EXAMINED THAT DO NOT MEET THE INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

<b>PROPERTY NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS NUMBER</b>	<b>CITY STREET</b>	<b>BUILT DATE (CIRCA)</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>
1626 CANSLER DRIVE	1626	CANSLER DRIVE	1965	CONTEMPORARY
1102 CANTERBURY ROAD	1102	CANTERBURY ROAD	1972	RANCH
3301 CODGAL DRIVE	3301	COGDAL DRIVE	1962	RANCH
3501 DANA DRIVE	3501	DANA DRIVE	1961	RANCH
3502 DANA DRIVE	3502	DANA DRIVE	1961	RANCH
3601 DANA DRIVE	3601	DANA DRIVE	1969	CONTEMPORARY
2524 EDGEWOOD DRIVE	2524	EDGEWOOD DRIVE	1973	STYLIZED RANCH
2502 EDGEWOOD DRIVE	2502	EDGEWOOD DRIVE	1971	MANSARD
2602 EDGEWOOD DRIVE	2602	EDGEWOOD DRIVE	1974	POST MODERN
2505 EVERITT DRIVE	2505	EVERITT DRIVE	1950	RANCH
409 FRANCES STREET	409	FRANCES STREET	1970	POST MODERN
2558 HOMESTEAD ROAD	2558	HOMESTEAD ROAD	1978	RANCH
202 LAUREL PLACE	202	LAUREL PLACE	1976	RANCH
1125 LISA LANE	1125	LISA LANE	1970	STYLIZED RANCH
3602 LISA LANE	3602	LISA LANE	1975	STYLIZED RANCH

3414 MAYBERRY STREET	3414	MAYBERRY STREET	1965	RANCH
2816 MEADOWLARK LANE	2816	MEADOWLARK LANE	1973	POST MODERN
114 NORTH COOLIDGE	114	NORTH COOLIDGE STREET	1958	RANCH
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH	905	NORTH OAKWOOD ROAD	1978	MODERN MOVEMENT
3102 NEILSON DRIVE	3102	NEILSON DRIVE	1962	RANCH
3237 NEILSON DRIVE	3237	NEILSON DRIVE	1964	STYLIZED RANCH
315 NORTH EISENHOWER STREET	315	NORTH EISENHOWER STREET	1958	RANCH
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS	419	NORTH EISENHOWER STREET	1963	MODERN MOVEMENT
510 NORTH HARDING STREET	510	NORTH HARDING STREET	1972	RANCH
NORTHWEST THERAPY	309	NORTH HARRISON STREET	1976	MODERN MOVEMENT
3311 NORTH LINCOLN STREET	3311	NORTH LINCOLN STREET	1976	RANCH
HOLDING'S FOOD STORE	201	NORTH OAKWOOD ROAD	1975	CONTEMPORARY
OAKWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH	401	NORTH OAKWOOD ROAD	1964	CONTEMPORARY
226 NORTH TAFT STREET	226	NORTH TAFT STREET	1964	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
CHEROKEE STRIP COMMUNITY FOUNDATION	324	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1960	MODERN MOVEMENT
EAGLE DISTRIBUTING	1002	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1976	MODERN MOVEMENT
SCHOONOVER AGENCY	1010	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1964	MODERN MOVEMENT



LEGENDS HAIR SALON	1014	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1960	BRUTALISM
THE AUTO SHOP	1524	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1961	MODERN MOVEMENT
ZALOUDEK IMPLEMENT COMPANY	1802	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1972	MODERN MOVEMENT
NORTHWEST BANK OF ENID	2308	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1978	MODERN MOVEMENT
MENNONITE BRETHREN CHURCH	2500	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1962	MODERN MOVEMENT
JANZEN GMC	2602	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1970	OTHER
2624 NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	2624	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1970	MODERN MOVEMENT
ANDERSON-BURRIS FUNERAL HOME & CREMATORY	3002	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1975	NEW FORMALISM
MARLATT AUTO SUPPLY	3022	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1977	MODERN MOVEMENT
NORTHWEST VET SUPPLY COMPANY	3104	NORTH VAN BUREN STREET	1977	BRUTALISM
WILLOW RUN OFFICE COMPLEX BUILDING 4	2502	NORTHGATE DRIVE	1984	MODERN MOVEMENT
601 OAKDALE DRIVE	601	OAKDALE DRIVE	1974	STYLIZED RANCH
654 OAKDALE DRIVE	654	OAKDALE DRIVE	1968	SPLIT-LEVEL
667 OAKDALE DRIVE	667	OAKDALE DRIVE	1979	RANCH
670 OAKDALE DRIVE	670	OAKDALE DRIVE	1972	CONTEMPORARY
3001 OLD MALLARD ROAD	3001	OLD MALLARD ROAD	1976	STYLIZED RANCH
15 ROLLING OAKS DRIVE	15	ROLLING OAKS DRIVE	1968	CONTEMPORARY

110 SOUTH BURDEL LANE	110	SOUTH BURDEL LANE	1968	RANCH
HYPE DANCE PRODUCTIONS	421	SOUTH CLEVELAND STREET	1960	ORGANIC
121 SOUTH COOLIDGE STREET	121	SOUTH COOLIDGE STREET	1957	STYLIZED RANCH
218 SOUTH COOLIDGE STREET	218	SOUTH COOLIDGE STREET	1955	RANCH
WARD PETROLEUM CORPORATION	502	SOUTH FILLMORE STREET	1978	NEO-EXPRESSIONISM
MARY ANN'S INTERIOR DESIGN	102	SOUTH GRANT STREET	1974	CONTEMPORARY
506 SOUTH HARDING STREET	506	SOUTH HARDING STREET	1951	RANCH
130 SOUTH HOOVER STREET	130	SOUTH HOOVER STREET	1966	CONTEMPORARY
405 SOUTH HOOVER STREET	405	SOUTH HOOVER STREET	1952	RANCH
421 SOUTH HOOVER STREET	421	SOUTH HOOVER STREET	1952	RANCH
517 SOUTH HOOVER STREET	517	SOUTH HOOVER STREET	1952	RANCH
121 SOUTH JANE LANE	121	SOUTH JANE LANE	1963	CONTEMPORARY
418 SOUTH LONGVIEW DRIVE	418	SOUTH LONGVIEW DRIVE	1950	RANCH
502 SOUTH LONGVIEW DRIVE	502	SOUTH LONGVIEW DRIVE	1952	RANCH
113 SOUTH MCKINLEY STREET	113	SOUTH MCKINLEY STREET	1949	RANCH
UNITED METHODIST HOME OF ENID	301	SOUTH OAKWOOD ROAD	1962	MODERN MOVEMENT
WINCHELL'S DONUT HOUSE	308	SOUTH VAN BUREN STREET	1972	MODERN MOVEMENT

<i>SUPER BUFFET</i>	518	SOUTH VAN BUREN STREET	1969	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>115 SOUTH WATSON STREET</i>	115	SOUTH WATSON STREET	1965	RANCH
<i>418 SOUTH WILSON STREET</i>	418	SOUTH WILSON STREET	1951	RANCH
<i>2717 STRATFORD DRIVE</i>	2717	STRATFORD DRIVE	1966	RANCH
<i>4005 TWILIGHT AVENUE</i>	4005	TWILIGHT AVENUE	1975	RANCH
<i>NAPA AUTOCARE CENTER</i>	1002	WEST BROADWAY AVENUE	1957	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>EVANGEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD</i>	2717	WEST BROADWAY AVENUE	1960	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>2405 WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE</i>	2405	WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE	1951	RANCH
<i>2529 WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE</i>	2529	WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE	1955	RANCH
<i>2618 WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE</i>	2618	WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE	1950	RANCH
<i>3225 WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE</i>	3225	WEST CHEROKEE AVENUE	1965	RANCH
<i>CITY OF ENID PUBLIC WORKS</i>	1400	WEST CHESTNUT AVENUE	1974	CONTEMPORARY
<i>THURMAN BRIDGE AND SUPPLY</i>	1415	WEST CHESTNUT AVENUE	1961	OTHER
<i>RESULTS INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.</i>	1023	WEST ELM AVENUE	1973	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>2002 WEST ELM AVENUE</i>	2002	WEST ELM AVENUE	1955	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
<i>ENID FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE</i>	2425	WEST ELM AVENUE	1962	CONTEMPORARY
<i>2709 WEST ELM AVENUE</i>	2709	WEST ELM AVENUE	1950	RANCH



2810 WEST ELM AVENUE	2810	WEST ELM AVENUE	1966	RANCH
2710 WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	2710	WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	1950	RANCH
2806 WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	2806	WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	1952	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
2818 WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	2818	WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	1951	RANCH
2826 WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	2826	WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	1950	SPLIT-LEVEL
3010 WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	3010	WEST LONGVIEW DRIVE	1950	RANCH
2518 WEST MAINE STREET	2518	WEST MAINE STREET	1960	RANCH
2702 WEST MAINE STREET	2702	WEST MAINE STREET	1943	RANCH
2709 WEST MAINE STREET	2709	WEST MAINE STREET	1951	RANCH
3208 WEST MAINE STREET	3208	WEST MAINE STREET	1967	CONTEMPORARY
MIDWESTERN BUILDING (SOUTH BUILDING)	1010	WEST MAPLE AVENUE	1960	NEW FORMALISM
2006 WEST MAPLE AVENUE	2006	WEST MAPLE AVENUE	1946	RANCH
2209 WEST MAPLE AVENUE	2209	WEST MAPLE AVENUE	1951	RANCH
2418 WEST MAPLE AVENUE	2418	WEST MAPLE AVENUE	1962	CONTEMPORARY
2529 WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	2529	WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	1949	RANCH
2618 WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	2618	WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	1951	RANCH
3201 WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	3201	WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE	1965	STYLIZED RANCH

OFFICE BUILDING 1	1420	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1976	INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE BUILDING 2	1420	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1976	INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE BUILDING 3	1420	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1976	INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE BUILDING 4-5	1420	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1976	INTERNATIONAL
1502 WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD OFFICE BUILDING	1502	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1970	INTERNATIONAL
WESTGATE PLAZA	2316	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1964	MODERN MOVEMENT
SHOPPING CENTER	2402	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1964	MODERN MOVEMENT
2610 WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	2610	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1976	MODERN MOVEMENT
K-MART	4010	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1973	MODERN MOVEMENT
UNITED SUPERMARKET	4110	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1974	MODERN MOVEMENT
WAY OUT WEST	4800	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1973	MODERN MOVEMENT
THE PICK ANTIQUES	5120	WEST OWEN K GARRIOTT ROAD	1975	MODERN MOVEMENT
2013 WEST PINE AVENUE	2013	WEST PINE AVENUE	1951	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
2805 WEST PINE AVENUE	2805	WEST PINE AVENUE	1970	RANCH
CHRIST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	2418	WEST RANDOLPH AVENUE	1957	MODERN MOVEMENT
DEWITT WALLER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2604	WEST RANDOLPH AVENUE	1959	MODERN MOVEMENT
2810 WEST WALLER DRIVE	2810	WEST WALLER DRIVE	1978	RANCH

<i>CASH SAVER</i>	1010	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1972	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>EVANS</i>	1106	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1972	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>WILLOW RUN OFFICE COMPLEX BUILDING 2</i>	1202	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1979	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>WILLOW RUN OFFICE COMPLEX BUILDING 1</i>	1220	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1979	MODERN MOVEMENT
<i>ENID THERAPY CENTER</i>	1900	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1978	ORGANIC
<i>FIRST STATE BANK</i>	2202	WEST WILLOW ROAD	1977	ORGANIC
<i>1021 WESTWOOD ROAD</i>	1021	WESTWOOD ROAD	1977	STYLIZED RANCH
<i>2702 WHIPPOORWILL LANE</i>	2702	WHIPPOORWILL LANE	1967	CONTEMPORARY
<i>2601 WILDWOOD DRIVE</i>	2601	WILDWOOD DRIVE	1968	POST MODERN
<i>2415 WILDWOOD DRIVE</i>	2415	WILDWOOD DRIVE	1967	CONTEMPORARY
<i>2801 WILDWOOD DRIVE</i>	2801	WILDWOOD DRIVE	1968	CONTEMPORARY
<i>2901 WILDWOOD DRIVE</i>	2901	WILDWOOD DRIVE	1968	STYLIZED RANCH
<i>WILLOW RUN OFFICE COMPLEX BUILDING 3</i>	2501	WILLOW RUN STREET	1984	INTERNATIONAL
<i>7 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	7	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1967	CONTEMPORARY
<i>10 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	10	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1968	RANCH
<i>14 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	14	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1967	CONTEMPORARY
<i>17 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	17	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1967	STYLIZED RANCH



<i>32 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	32	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1968	RANCH
<i>37 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	37	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1965	RANCH
<i>38 WOODLANDS DRIVE</i>	38	WOODLANDS DRIVE	1971	RANCH

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

The City of Enid experienced its own “growing pains” prior to its population boom after World War II. Enid boasted a population of 26,399 in 1930 and grew roughly one percent to 28,081 by 1940. While early in its history, Enid’s growth was substantial to that of Tulsa or Oklahoma City with many of its downtown high rises constructed between 1926-1934; however prior to World War II, the City of Enid like several other cities throughout Oklahoma and the United States experienced the effects of the Great Depression.<sup>7</sup>

In Oklahoma, the Great Depression acted two-fold as a drought also hit the state. Rural residents were migrating to larger cities like Tulsa and Oklahoma City, and there was large scale unemployment with over 300,000 people out of an urban population of 800,000. While unemployment and the economy were still slumped by 1940, the United States needed materials for the overseas conflict and its eventual entry into World War II boosted production. War production and industrial growth boomed, and by the end of the war, Oklahoma regained its momentum in industry and thrived.<sup>8</sup>

During this time, the majority of development in northwest Enid was located from the intersection of Owen K. Garriott Road (formerly known as The Lahoma Road) and Van Buren Street to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad that bisected both roads at an angle. Early roads were constructed on a traditional grid system running north-south and east-west with rectangular blocks. The area was characterized by architectural trends popular from 1900 to 1935, and within it is the Waverley Historic District (NRIS 06001110).

Major city-wide development was moving south away from downtown Enid. The southern development was spurred by the construction of the Army Air Corps Flying School located south of Enid and development along Highway 81. The facility was a basic flying school for the Army Air Corps in World War II. The Army Air Corps Flying School closed shortly after the war’s end, only to reopen as Vance Air Force Base in 1948. Vance Air Force Base named in honor of Medal of Honor recipient, Leon R. Vance, Jr., opened when tensions increased with Korea.<sup>9</sup>

There were housing shortages in Enid with the establishment of the former air base when it was reactivated in 1948. In the 1948 City Directory, Enid had approximately 9,100 homes, and the additional population from the airmen and civilian personnel as well as difficulty supplying affordable housing created an outcry from Enid residents for a long-range construction program, affordable housing, and lower rental housing costs.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Susan Roth and Associates, “Intensive Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Enid Downtown,” (Survey, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1994), 68.

<sup>8</sup> Lynda S. Ozan, “The Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946-1976,” (Report, Oklahoma State Historical Society, 2014), 6-7.

<sup>9</sup> Gary L. Brown, “Enid,” *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=EN006> (accessed January 27, 2020).

<sup>10</sup> Ask Housing Riddle Solution For Men at Enid Airforce Base, *The Enid Events*, March 24, 1949.

Congress created the Federal Housing Administration in 1934, and with its creation the housing development stalled. It was difficult for potential homebuyers to receive mortgages with harsh factors such as a limit to 50% of the house's market value and a 3-5 year repayment plan ending with a balloon payment.<sup>11</sup> Many Enid residents were living under cramped conditions and doubling-up in houses. Mayor Frank Carter appointed a special housing committee to study local housing solutions. Some of the findings included the construction of lower cost housing to be sold at \$6,350-\$7,000, and leasing rental units between \$35-\$45. Rental units were being leased at \$70 or more a month, and lowering the rental rate presented an issue for developers to receive a return on their investment.<sup>12</sup>

Enid's population grew to 36,071 by 1950. With the removal of the housing restrictions and the benefit of selling low-cost homes, a housing boom emerged. One of the local papers, *The Enid Events*, noted hundreds of new homes were in construction with many more finished and occupied. Homebuilders and designers were learning practical means using materials such as aluminum, glass, concrete, and synthetic materials to create the abundance of Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary houses in Northwest Enid. The design and architecture of the new homes were considered "well-represented" and conformed to a "streamlined type of modern living" as well as lower housing construction costs.<sup>13</sup> In an advertisement from 1951, a new one-story ranch house would cost a home buyer \$2,000 down and a \$50 a month payment.<sup>14</sup>

After 1945, the roads in northwest Enid began to extend beyond the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad. While they retained the traditional grid system, they were not uniform in size. By 1947, the first curvilinear roads and early cul-de-sacs began to appear.

Major development in Northwest Enid did not fully formulate until the 1960s. Within city limits there were approximately 12,650 homes with 80%

**Real Estate for Sale**

**NEW TWO BEDROOM**

A complete home for only \$2000 down and \$50 per month. Nice sized living room with good wall space. Kitchen is 12'x15' with extra fine L-shaped cabinets. Large guest closet and linen closets. Automatic Coleman floor furnace, Kohler bath fixtures. Paid Paving. One block to new grade school and bus.

**Sale Price—\$8850**

**GARRY MUNGER, REALTOR**

1003 Broadway Tower Phone 1360

Figure 14: 1951 Housing Advertisement, *The Enid Events*

<sup>11</sup> Ozan, 9

<sup>12</sup> Lower Cost Unit Built For Sale Is Cited As Solution. *The Enid Events*, April 21, 1949.

<sup>13</sup> Enid Homes Rise Rapidly, *The Enid Events*, June 29, 1950.

<sup>14</sup> Real Estate for Sale, *The Enid Events*, May 24, 1951.



owner-occupied by 1957, and in the mid-1950s, sparse development was beginning outside of Enid city limits.<sup>15</sup> By 1970, the city limits expanded to the northeast, and the population grew to 44,986.<sup>16</sup>

Street systems were pre-established on large block systems running north-south and east-west. Within the major street blocks in northwest Enid, subdivisions emerged; however, they were not uniform in manner or as a single mass. Subdivisions grew out of sections of land and departed from the traditional grid system and featured curvilinear street systems that interconnected within themselves. The subdivisions within the survey area entered and exited on one or more major streets and sometimes connected with other stand-alone residential subdivisions.

Newly established neighborhoods by 1970 included Neilson Place, The Woodlands, Rolling Oaks, and Willow West Addition.<sup>17</sup> Neilson Place was developed on smaller lots near a major street, The Lahoma Road, which was renamed to West Owen K. Garriott Road in 1975. The closer proximity to a major thoroughfare provided access to local schools in the area and easier commuting to downtown Enid. The neighborhoods developed on the outer city limits like The Woodlands and Rolling Oaks accommodated larger sprawling housing on larger lots which afforded homeowners privacy away from busy streets and closely built neighborhoods.

### *Commercial Development*

The automobile was a dominating feature on the American landscape. There was a rapid growth of the freeways and highways, gasoline became cheaper, and more Americans owned a car. While the downtown core of Enid remained more or less the same as a professional and commercial center, Enid residents had the ability to choose to live further from downtown amenities. Although Enid does not lie on the direct line of Route 66, its residents enjoyed similar amenities with the Convention Hall, five movie theaters, four golf courses, and the Oakwood Country Club, completed in 1948.<sup>18</sup>

Northwest Enid did not see much commercial development until the 1960s. Building permits in 1945 were valued at \$783,588; however, the construction industry was revived and building permits skyrocketed. Building permits in 1960 and 1961 were over \$5,000,000, and in 1963 and 1965, building permits reached over \$8,600,000.<sup>19</sup>

In 1960, West Owen K. Garriott Road, North Van Buren Street, and South Van Buren Street doubled as Highway 412 and Highway 81 and were sparsely littered with restaurants and service stations. Other commercial resources in northwest Enid were commonly found along the major streets running east-west including West Randolph, West Chestnut Avenue, and West Willow Road. Pockets of neighborhood commercial

<sup>15</sup> Polk Enid City Directory, 1957.

<sup>16</sup> Brown.

<sup>17</sup> Enid Chamber of Commerce, "City map of Enid, Oklahoma Copyrighted, not able to be reproduced", 1970. Oklahoma State University Digital Collections.

<sup>18</sup> Polk Enid City Directory, 1948.

<sup>19</sup> Polk Enid City Directory, 1948-1965.

businesses were found along their major intersections or in close relation with West Owen K. Garriott Road, North Van Buren Street, and South Van Buren Street. Downtown Enid still remained a center of government and professional services, but it retained its retail core with chain stores like Woolworth's, Montgomery Ward, Sears, and JCPenney, which slowed growth to the west.<sup>20</sup>

The first shopping center located in northwest Enid was The Mid-Western Square Shopping Center located at 300 North Van Buren Street.<sup>21</sup> In the 1959 City Directory, "Shopping Centers" was listed under its own classification separate from department stores. Coined by Richard Longstreth as "station wagon stores," shopping centers were typically located along major streets. Unlike department stores located in downtown Enid, the shopping center was designed for automobile traffic with a building(s) with one or more variety stores or at least one large department store with attached variety stores. Shopping centers were affluent to middle-income households and provided convenience for inhabitants in sprawling subdivisions. Grocery stores were able to create their own shopping center with any additional variety stores or department store since they provided a necessity and attracted enough customers without additional support. In 1972, Evans and Cash Saver opened in a separate shopping center without any other variety store tenants (1010 and 1106 West Willow).<sup>22</sup>

Other enterprises opened in northwest Enid included the United Methodist Home of Enid located at 301 South Oakwood Road in 1962. It opened as a senior nursing care center.<sup>23</sup> The Cummins Construction Company located at 1420 West Chestnut Avenue opened in 1955 with a single asphalt plant and constructed commercial buildings, dams, and bridges.<sup>24</sup> Constructed in 1970, the Ladusau-Evans Funeral Home is the first known funeral home in northwest Enid.<sup>25</sup>

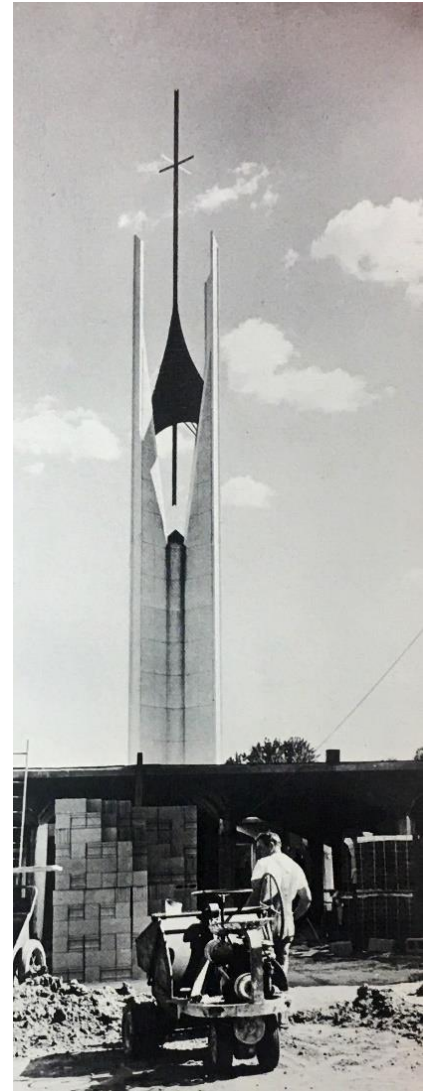


Figure 15: Construction of Central Christian Church from Tent to Temple

<sup>20</sup> Kelli Crews Gaston and Kayla Griffin Molina, "Enid Downtown Historic District (Update and Boundary Increase)", (National Register Nomination, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2019), 65.

<sup>21</sup> Polk, Enid City Directory, 1960.

<sup>22</sup> Richard Longstreth, *The American Department Store Transformed 1920-1960*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010), 137-140, 172.

<sup>23</sup> The Commons, "Our History More Than 50 Years Experience", 2020, <https://thecommons-umrc.com/our-history/> (accessed February 15, 2020).

<sup>24</sup> The Cummins Construction Company, Inc., "Our Story", 2017, <https://cumminsasphalt.com/our-history/> (accessed February 15, 2020).

<sup>25</sup> Polk Enid City Directory, 1970.

By 1970, West Owen K. Garriott Road, North Van Buren Street, and South Van Buren Street catered to travelers and commuters. The Mid-Western Motel on 200 North Van Buren Street opened in 1957 with additions in 1967, 1968, and 1970. In 1968, the Eighty-One Motel opened at 505 South Van Buren.<sup>26</sup> Service stations were dispersed throughout the highways providing for local and regional transportation needs.

### Churches

Throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, many of Enid's churches were expanding outside the ability of their churches closer to downtown. Churches like the Central Christian Church needed room for a larger sanctuary for their growing congregations and education units. In 1960, the Central Christian Church moved from the corner of Broadway and Adams to the current location at 1111 West Broadway Avenue. A sampling of other churches that moved to northwest Enid include the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (419 North Eisenhower) in 1963; Mennonite Brethren Church (2500 North Van Buren) in 1962; and the Redeemer Lutheran Church (215 South Cleveland) in 1959. New churches were established like the Saint Gregory the Great Catholic Church (1924 West Willow) in 1973 as a need to establish another church to serve Enid.<sup>27</sup>

### Schools

Traditionally Enid's early schools were of red brick construction and two-stories in height. Schools existing prior to World War II within the survey area include the McKinley Elementary School, Hoover Elementary School, and Glenwood Elementary School.<sup>28</sup>

Post-war school buildings were constructed as one-story buildings using contemporary styles. The buildings featured window walls with aluminum frames to allow a smaller barrier between the students and the outdoors.<sup>29</sup>

Hoover Elementary School was located only nine blocks west of McKinley Elementary School and was completed in 1951 with subsequent additions in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1958. Waller Junior High School (currently Waller Middle



Figure 16: Glenwood Elementary School; photo by author

<sup>26</sup> This building is non-extant.

<sup>27</sup> St. Gregory the Great Catholic Church, "History of St. Gregory the Great Catholic Church", <https://www.stgregoryenid.com/welcome/church-history> (accessed January 20, 2020).

<sup>28</sup> Glenwood is considered one of the oldest schools in the region and retains its original 1895 red schoolhouse; however, it was not part of the City of Enid school until 1964 when it was annexed. It's considered part of the mid-century survey due to the multiple modern additions.

<sup>29</sup> Stella Campbell Rockwell, "Enid School History," (Unpublished Report, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center, 1971), 68.



School) was constructed in 1959. The site was purchased for \$25,000 and \$1,003,000 spent for the construction of the school.<sup>30</sup>

In 1967, the O. T. Autry Vocational School (currently the Autry Technological Center) opened with 438 students. The make-up of the student body was primarily high school students, and the O.T. Autry Vocational School served Enid and the surrounding communities. The school was popular and by the following year, the school surpassed its capacity of 600 students by four. The school was popular to the city and the surrounding area by tailoring a class schedule to half-time liberal arts education and half-time vocational training. Many of the vocational subjects taught included aircraft maintenance, auto body repairs, carpentry, drafting, and machinery. The school included post-graduate courses in data processing, electronics, and practical nursing, and it was certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for aircraft maintenance, the first in Oklahoma.<sup>31</sup>

### THE APPROPRIATE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION RELATED TO THE STUDY AREA

All properties within the boundary area were evaluated by applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility. The four criteria are defined in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, and for a resource to be considered eligible, the resource must meet at least one of the four criteria.

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*

- A. *That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. *That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. *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; or*
- D. *That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid, 48.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, 60-62.

## GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN THE STUDY AREA WITHIN EACH CONTEXTUAL THEME

### *Architectural Styles*

The primary architectural style found within the survey area was the Ranch house (33.33%). The Modern Movement was the second most common architectural style (22.67%), and it categorizes structures that express modernism but do not display any emphasis on other modern movement styles.

**TABLE 1**  
**ARCHITECTURAL STYLES**

<b>STYLE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<i>MINIMAL TRADITIONAL</i>	4	2.67%
<i>RANCH</i>	49	32.67%
<i>STYLIZED RANCH</i>	11	7.33%
<i>SPLIT-LEVEL</i>	2	1.33%
<i>INTERNATIONAL</i>	7	4.67%
<i>CONTEMPORARY</i>	20	13.33%
<i>SHED</i>	1	0.67%
<i>POST MODERN</i>	5	3.33%
<i>BRUTALISM</i>	2	1.33%
<i>EXAGGERATED MODERN</i>	0	0.00%
<i>NEO-EXPRESSIONISM</i>	2	1.33%
<i>NEW FORMALISM</i>	4	2.67%
<i>POPULUXE/GOOGIE</i>	1	0.67%
<i>ORGANIC</i>	5	3.33%
<i>NO STYLE</i>	0	0.00%
<i>MANSARD</i>	1	0.67%
<i>MODERN MOVEMENT</i>	34	22.67%
<i>OTHER</i>	2	1.33%
	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### *Construction Dates*

Of the 150 properties:

- Two buildings (1.32%) were originally constructed prior to 1945. Out of these, the Glenwood Elementary School was constructed in 1893; however, a majority of the school was constructed in phases between 1958-1972.
- 97 resources (63.67%) are at least 50 years of age in 2020.

- 49 resources (32.67%) will meet the 50-year requirement for the National Register of Historic Places within the next 10 years.

### *Current Uses*

The current use of the properties surveyed are shown on Table 2. The most prevalent use in this thematic survey are single family dwellings at approximately 55%. Businesses and specialty stores appeared to be buildings that can accommodate either a business office or specialty store such as auto parts or a free-standing retail store, and these combined functions have a cumulative total of approximately 12.5%. Other notable uses in the area include religious uses (7.95%), department stores to include strip malls (4.64%), and schools (2.65%).

**TABLE 2**  
**CURRENT USE**

<b>SUBCATEGORY</b>	<b>PROPERTIES</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
<i>BUSINESS</i>	12	7.95%
<i>DEPARTMENT STORE</i>	7	4.64%
<i>FINANCIAL INSTITUTION</i>	2	1.32%
<i>FUNERARY</i>	2	1.32%
<i>GOVERNMENT OFFICE</i>	1	0.66%
<i>HOTEL</i>	1	0.66%
<i>MULTIPLE DWELLING</i>	2	1.32%
<i>PROFESSIONAL</i>	10	6.62%
<i>RELIGION</i>	12	7.95%
<i>RESTAURANT</i>	2	1.32%
<i>SANITORIUM</i>	1	0.66%
<i>SCHOOL</i>	4	2.65%
<i>SINGLE DWELLING</i>	83	54.97%
<i>SPECIALTY STORE</i>	7	4.64%
<i>VACANT/NOT IN USE</i>	4	2.65%
<i>WAREHOUSE</i>	1	0.66%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### *Materials*

The primary exterior material used was brick with 58% of the resources. The next most representative was vinyl at 11.3%. See Table 3.



**TABLE 3****PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL**

<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL %</b>
ALUMINUM	4	2.7%
ASBESTOS	2	1.3%
BRICK	87	58.0%
CONCRETE	6	4.0%
GLASS	4	2.7%
METAL	2	1.3%
SANDSTONE	3	2.0%
SHINGLE	1	0.7%
STONE	6	4.0%
STUCCO	5	3.3%
SHINGLE	1	0.7%
VINYL	17	11.3%
WEATHERBOARD	6	4.0%
WOOD	6	4.0%
TOTAL	150	100.0%

## SUMMARY

The thematic survey of Northwest Enid is the second installment after the Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northeast Enid from 2018. This survey will continue Enid's process to identify historic properties within its jurisdiction and assist with future planning and preservation efforts as well as nominating properties and potential historic districts to the National Register of Historic Places.

Within the boundary of Northwest Enid, there is an abundance of mid-century properties to identify and evaluate for eligibility. While this survey does not record every mid-century property within the boundary, the intent of the survey is to assist officials with recognizing and identifying historic properties and provide guidance to known mid-century properties. With each future installment of the mid-century thematic survey in Enid, it will provide a comprehensive approach to identifying and preserving the recent past.

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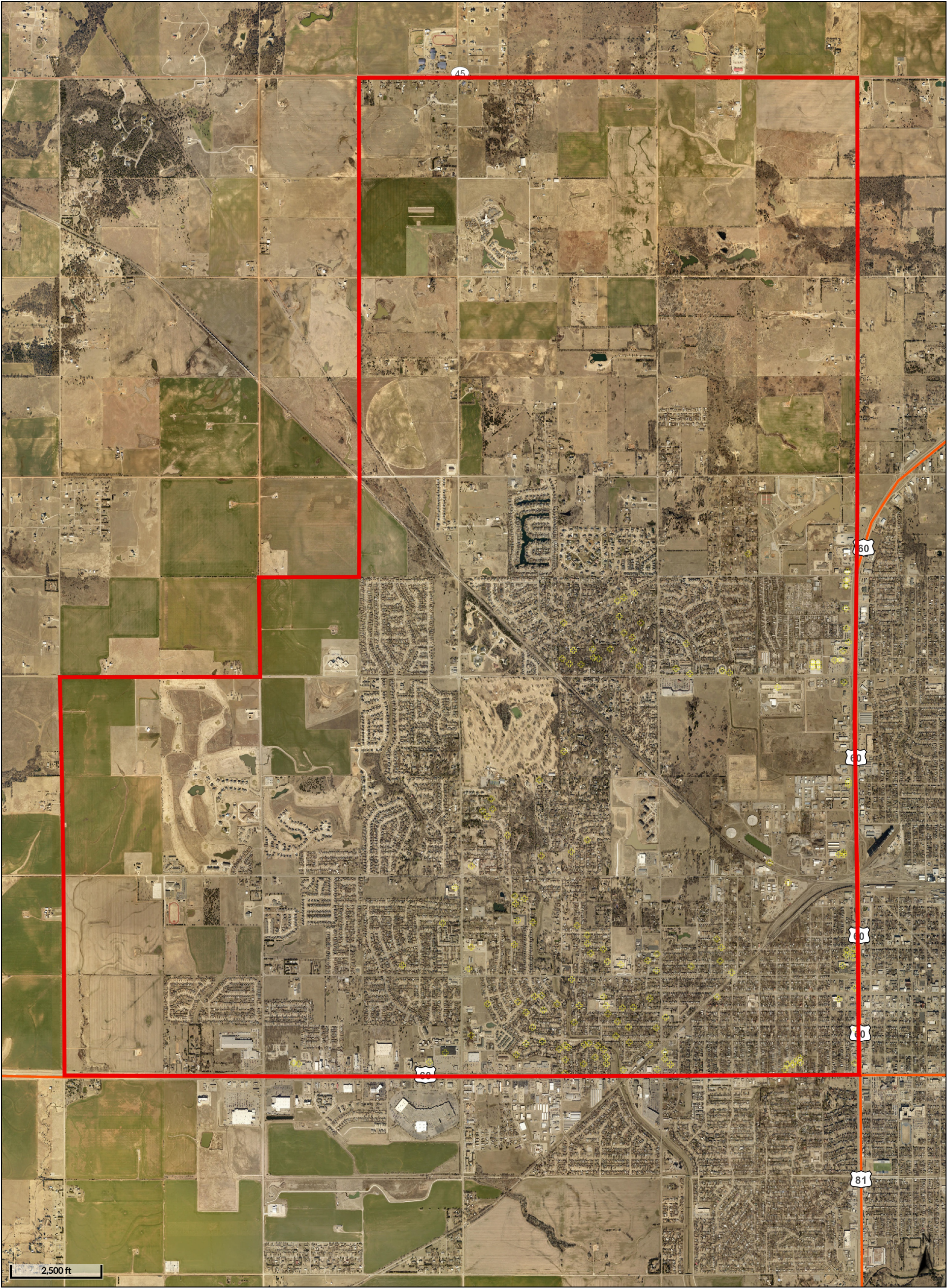
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Appendix A: Surveyed Properties

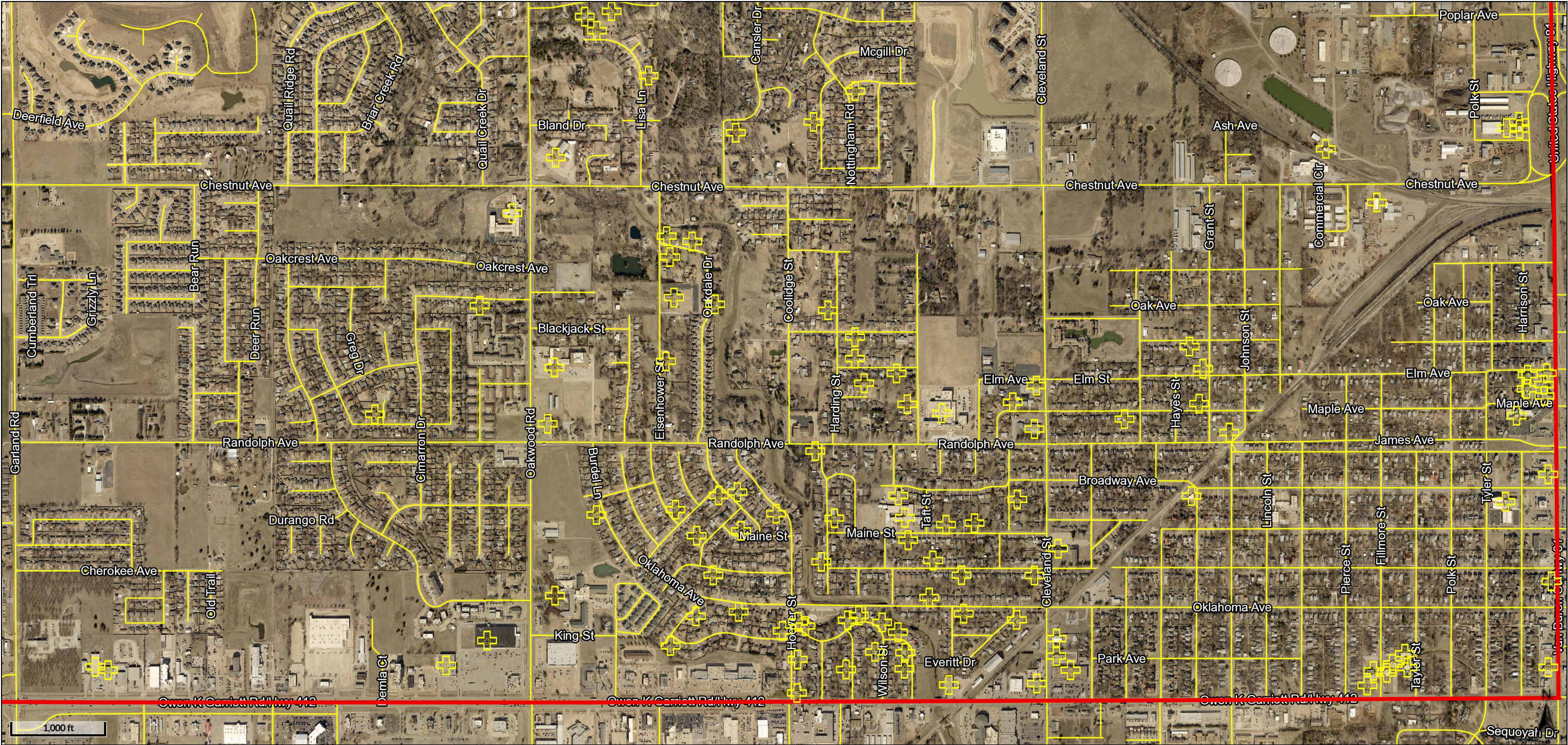
Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid





Appendix A: Surveyed Properties

Mid-Century Modern Survey of Northwest Enid





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