United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property  
   Historic name: Jurhee Apartments  
   Other names/site number: Rene Apartments  
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location  
   Street & number: 1312-1316 North Francis Avenue  
   City or town: Oklahoma City  
   State: Oklahoma  
   County: Oklahoma  
   Not For Publication:  
   Vicinity:  

3. State/Federal Agency Certification  
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
   In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
   ___national ___statewide Xlocal  
   Applicable National Register Criteria:  
   XXA ___B ___C ___D  

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Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________ Date ________________  
__________________________  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.  

Signature of commenting official: __________________________ Date ________________  
__________________________  
Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:) __________________________

Signature of the Keeper ____________________________________________

Date of Action ___________________________________________________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: X

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s) X

District

Site

Structure

Object
Jurhee Apartments
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

<table>
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<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling**

- **VACANT/NOT IN USE**

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **VACANT/NOT IN USE**
Jurhee Apartments

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
  MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1947, the Jurhee Apartments (herein referred to by its common name, the Rene Apartments) is a Modern Movement-style apartment building. Located at 1312-1316 North Francis Avenue, it is situated near the north boundary of Oklahoma City’s Midtown district. The building is two stories tall and is clad in common red brick. It has a distinct low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves. There are a series of continuous and discontinuous dark red brick belt courses around the building. The exterior features several pre-manufactured materials and fixtures that were coming into increased use by the mid-twentieth century, including steel-framed multi-light casement windows and painted steel columns. The interior contains twelve one-bedroom apartments, each of which retains its overall original layout. Several historic features and finishes also remain. These include wood floors and railings in the foyers and corridors, and tile windowsills in each apartment unit.
Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Jurhee Apartments building, more commonly known as the Rene Apartments, is situated on Lots 19-21 in Block 3 of Classen’s Marquette Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. A two-story apartment building and a one-story concrete block accessory building are on the property, which is on the north border of a mixed residential and commercial district known as Midtown. The property is on the southeast corner of the intersection of Northwest 13th Street, which has an east-to-west orientation, and North Francis Avenue, which extends north-to-south. Public sidewalks are situated adjacent to each street. A paved parking lot is adjacent to the north side elevation of the apartment building. A wood privacy fence demarcates much of the east property boundary, and a vacated alley defines the south property line. A concrete retaining wall extends along nearly the full length of the west property line and adjacent of a public sidewalk. There is a slight increase in the height of the retaining wall from north to south. The overall grade of the site slopes down gradually from north to south.

The setting consists of mixed residential and commercial buildings. Northwest 13th Street is a four-lane road lined with apartment buildings, businesses, churches, and offices. Residential neighborhoods containing single-family dwellings, most notably Heritage Hills Historic and Architectural District (NRIS #79002006) and Mesta Park Historic District (NRIS #83002102), are north of Northwest 13th Street. The Iroquois Apartments (NRIS #MP100004741) is directly west of the property, across North Francis Avenue. Villa Teresa Historic District (NRIS #SG100005559) and Maney Historic District (NRIS #79002008), which contain among the last historic single-family houses in Classen’s Marquette Addition, are one block east. The downtown core of Oklahoma City is roughly one mile southeast of the apartment building.

Apartment Building Description

The Rene Apartments is a two-story, Modern Movement-style apartment building constructed in 1947. The roof is low-pitched and hipped. Visible portions of the roof are clad in dark grey composition shingles. The roof has wide, boxed eaves with a painted wood fascia board and soffit. A painted wood frieze board serves as the lintel for all second-story windows. Eight red brick chimneys with corbeled tops are visible above the roofline. One chimney on the east (back) roof ridge has fallen off. There are two chimneys on the west-facing roof ridge that have metal vent caps.

The entire building is clad in common red brick laid up in a running bond pattern. A double stretcher course of dark red brick wraps around the entire building, demarcating the first and second stories. Four discontinuous belt courses of dark red brick are interrupted by the second-story window openings. The lowest of these belt courses is set approximately four feet below the roofline, and three belt courses above are set approximately one foot from each other. Each dark
red belt course is laid up in a running bond and projects slightly from the building face. The double stretcher course also projects slightly from the building face and serves as the lintel for all first-story windows.

Each window opening contains a steel-framed, multilight casement unit with a cast stone subsill.

Facade (Photos #0001, #0006-0008)

The building’s west-facing façade is distinct for its symmetrical, U-shaped footprint. A north and a south “wing,” each approximately twenty-eight feet wide, projects forward from the end of the building face by approximately twenty feet. These wings, in combination with the concrete retaining wall along the west property line, outline an elevated grass lawn that is centered and in front (west) of the building. A metal flagpole is set in the lawn and is very nearly centered on the building elevation.

Two primary, west-facing entrances are accessible from the front lawn. The north entrance, listed at 1316 North Francis Avenue, is located at the intersection of the building face and the north wing. The south entrance is a mirror image of the north entrance. Listed at 1312 North Francis Avenue, it is set at the intersection of the building face and the south wing. Each entrance is accessible from a concrete sidewalk that extends east from North Francis Avenue. Each sidewalk is one step above the public sidewalk adjacent of the street. Painted metal tube pipe railing is adjacent to each sidewalk. Identical tube pipe railing is also set atop the concrete retaining wall that partially outlines the front lawn.

A raised porch, square-shaped in plan, projects from the building face at each entrance. Each porch has a red brick base and a concrete floor. A set of five concrete steps with a painted steel railing lead to each porch. Each porch has a flat roof with a wide, boxed eave and a painted fascia board underneath. The rooftops are clad in sheet metal and outlined by painted steel railings, which indicates their historic use as a balcony by an adjacent second-story apartment. Each porch is a mirror image of the other. For example, at the north entrance, the north and east sides of the porch roof are anchored to the building while the southwest corner is supported by three painted steel columns. One column is set at the southwest corner of the porch, and each of the remaining two columns is set at a right angle from the corner column. Each column capital consists of three steel circular discs of graduated diameter and a painted steel railing extends from the easternmost column to the building face, along the south side of the porch. At the south entrance, meanwhile, the south and east sides of the porch roof are anchored to the building while the three columns are set at the northwest corner of the porch. Both the north and south entrances each contain an aluminum-framed, full-light door flanked by sidelights.

There are four large, multi-light windows of equal width and spacing centered on the façade and between the primary entrances; two on the first story, and two directly above on the second story. Each window is five lights tall by four lights wide. The outermost section of each unit consists of a casement sash that is four lights tall by one light wide. Remaining lights in each unit are fixed.
Jurhee Apartments

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A series of metal letters mounted to the building face, which collectively read “RENE APTS.”, is centered on the elevation and set approximately one foot above the double, dark red stretcher brick course that demarcates the first and second stories. One window opening is nearly centered above each porch roof. Each of these openings contain a pair of casement sashes, each four lights tall by one light wide, with one fixed light above.

The south-facing wall of the north wing and the north-facing wall of the south wing, which each overlook the front lawn, have an identical fenestration. There is one window opening set to the west of each porch on the first story, and an identical opening is directly above it on the second story. Each opening contains a pair of casement sashes, each four lights tall by one light wide, with a fixed light above. A door opening that accesses the porch roof is set approximately three-and-one-half feet to the east of the second-story window. Each door opening is currently boarded.

The west-facing walls of the north and south wings also have an identical fenestration, with three window openings of equal width and spacing on each story. Openings on the second story are aligned vertically with those below. Each center opening contains a pair of casement windows, with each casement sash being three lights tall by one light wide. Each outermost opening, which is approximately double the size of the center unit, also contains a pair of casement windows. Each sash is four lights tall by one light wide, with one fixed light above.

**North Elevation (Photos #0002-0003)**

A paved parking lot extends along the full length of this elevation and the building face is set back approximately fifty feet from Northwest 13th Street. Four openings of equal width and spacing are on each story. The openings are aligned vertically and arranged symmetrically along the elevation. On each story, the centermost two openings each contain a multi-light window that is five lights tall by four lights wide. The outermost section of each unit consists of a casement sash that is four lights tall by one light wide. Remaining lights in each unit are fixed. The outermost two openings on each story, which are approximately half the size of the center windows, each contain a multi-light window that is three lights tall by three lights wide. The center section of each of these windows is fixed, while each outer section consists of a casement sash that is three lights tall by one light wide. The subsills of each outermost window is set approximately two feet higher than the subsills of the centermost windows.

Metal letters mounted to the building face, which read “RENE APTS.”, are centered on the elevation. The style and size of the letters, as well as their location above the double stretcher belt course of dark red brick, are identical to those on the façade. A painted wood signboard is set directly below the metal letters. It reads “PRIVATE PARKING” in large painted letters. Below this, in smaller letters, is the phrase “ALL UNATTENDED VEHICLES WILL BE TOWED AWAY.”
East (Back) Elevation (Photos #0003-0004)

The east (back) elevation of the building is set back (west) from the east property line by about twenty-five feet. Much of the area between the property line and the building face is grassy and overgrown. A concrete sidewalk extends north-to-south from the parking lot to the alleyway. This sidewalk is adjacent to two concrete stairwells set below grade. One stairwell accesses the north basement, while the other accesses the south basement. The stairwells are set approximately thirteen feet from the north and south ends of the elevation, respectively. Each stairwell contains nine concrete steps that descend parallel and adjacent to the building to a boarded basement entrance. One boarded window opening is adjacent to each entrance. A painted steel railing is set atop each stairwell.

Ten window openings of relative equal width and spacing are on each story. The windows are aligned vertically and arranged symmetrically along the elevation. Each of the two centermost openings on each story contains a multi-light window that is three lights tall and three lights wide. The center section of each window is fixed, while each outer section consists of a casement sash that is three lights tall by one light wide. Moving outward toward each end of the elevation, respectively, the centermost units are followed by one pair of casement sashes that are each three lights tall by one light wide, two multi-light windows that are five lights tall by four lights wide, and one pair of casement sashes that are three lights tall by one light wide. Each outermost section of the five-by-four units consists of a casement sash that is four lights tall by one light wide. The first-story windows are currently boarded. Each outermost window is set approximately twelve feet from the end of the elevation.

Four second-story balconies are set at a regular interval on this elevation; two near the north end and two near the south end. The two innermost balconies, which are approximately twenty-five feet apart, are square-shaped. The outer balconies are rectangular-shaped, and each is set approximately eleven feet from the end of the elevation. The depth of each balcony is approximately three feet, which nearly matches that of the roof eave above. Each balcony is outlined by painted sheet metal railings and has a sheet metal floor with painted wood fascia boards below. Wood paneled doors provide access to each balcony. Each of the four door openings is set approximately one foot in between a pair of three-by-one casement windows and a five-by-four window. The southernmost door opening is currently boarded. All other doors have a wood-framed screen attached.

South Elevation (Photo #0005)

The south side elevation is set near a vacated alleyway that extends east-to-west. A concrete sidewalk is just to the north of the alley. The sidewalk is three steps above grade and is set almost adjacent to the building face, extending the full length of the elevation.

The overall size and shape of this elevation is identical to the north side elevation. Window types and location are also identical to those of the north elevation.
A painted wood signboard is centered below the westernmost first-story window opening. The paint finish has faded significantly but reads “PARKING FOR RENE APTS. ONLY”.

**Interior (Photos #0009-0012)**

The building contains twelve apartment units; six on each story. A brick firewall extends east-to-west through the center, dividing the building in half with six apartments to each side with separate basements. Each main entrance accesses a small, L-shaped foyer. Wood steps with wood landings and wood balustrades are adjacent to each foyer. Wood floors are also present in each foyer and interior corridor. The typical unit layout is a large living/dining room, a small kitchen, and one bedroom with an adjacent bathroom. Ceilings and walls are painted gypsum board. Typical apartment floor finishes include carpet in the living and bedrooms, mosaic tile in the bathroom, and vinyl in the kitchen. All apartments have tile window sills.

**Alterations/Modifications**

The Rene Apartments building was regularly occupied until the late 1990s. All existing windows and doors appear to be original. In each multilight (5x4) window, the centermost lights and muntins have been removed to install air-conditioning units. Photographs from the Oklahoma County Assessor indicate that these units were installed prior to 2001. A metal ramp that accesses the south entrance was also installed prior to 2001. Each apartment unit retains its overall original layout. Interior modifications, which include the installation of carpet and vinyl floor finishes, likely date to the mid-to-late 1970s.

Oklahoma City directories and Oklahoma County records indicate that the building has been mostly vacant since the early 2000s. The building is in fair condition.

**Accessory Building Description (non-contributing) (Photos #0003-0005)**

A one-story, rectangular-shaped concrete block accessory building is set near the southeast corner of the site. The west side of the building is separated from the apartment building by the concrete sidewalk extending along its east (back) elevation. The accessory building is a non-contributing resource. Aerial photographs available on Google Earth indicate that it was built in circa 1995. It is used primarily for equipment storage and contains few openings.

The building is roughly thirteen feet wide by twenty-four feet long and has a flat roof clad in sheet metal. The roof has a wide eave and slopes down gradually from west-to-east. A painted wood fascia board is set directly below the roofline on all sides of the structure. The remainder of the exterior is unpainted. A metal overhead garage door is centered on the north elevation. A concrete slab is set in front of the door and matches it in width. The slab is one step above grade. A painted metal slab pedestrian door is near the south end of the west elevation and is set one
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property

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step above grade (see Photo #0005). There are no openings on the south (back) or east elevations.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [] B. Removed from its original location
- [] C. A birthplace or grave
- [] D. A cemetery
- [] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [] F. A commemorative property
- [] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Jurhee Apartments

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1947

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

ED JENSEN CONSTRUCTION CO./BUILDER
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rene Apartments building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance for Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C at the local level of significance for Architecture. The period of significance is 1947, which is the year of construction. Historically named the Jurhee Apartments, the building was built by Ed Jensen Construction Co., and financing for the project was underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration as part of a citywide attempt to provide affordable rental housing to veterans who had returned from World War II. Although such projects were originally marketed almost exclusively toward male heads-of-household, single women employed in nursing, clerical, and teaching occupations represented the majority of tenants at the Rene Apartments during the mid-twentieth century. The building is also notable for its modest combination of Early Modern and midcentury Modern Movement architectural elements. Although the building’s low-pitched hipped roof, wide eaves, and red brick exterior are typical of the Prairie School architectural style, the application of steel-framed casement windows, steel columns, and steel railings indicate the growing popularity and affordability of pre-manufactured building materials utilized in many post-World War II housing styles.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In response to the growing concern toward reintegrating more than sixteen million veterans into civilian life as World War II ended, Congress passed the Serviceman’s Readjustment Act in the summer of 1944. More famously known as the “G.I. Bill,” this far-reaching piece of legislation provided for millions of families in the postwar era. For example, honorably discharged veterans received unemployment compensation while they searched for work and could obtain financial assistance, including paid tuition, to attend university or a vocational school. Most notably, the G.I. Bill offered low-interest, government-insured mortgages to veterans who sought to purchase a home.¹

There was only one problem, however. Few houses were available to buy immediately following World War II as the construction industry slowly transitioned from wartime production to residential development. Indeed, in May 1946, Congress announced a national housing emergency due to acute shortages in available housing and building materials amid

unprecedented demand.\(^2\) Such apprehension extended to Oklahoma City, which was experiencing a significant increase in population. According to the U.S. Census, the number of families living in Oklahoma City increased by twenty-five percent between 1930 and 1940, and still more individuals and families moved to central Oklahoma during the war for training at Tinker Air Force Base or employment at the Douglas Aircraft Company plant and other factories.\(^3\) Providing adequate housing for workers, families, and returning veterans became one of the most important challenges faced by city officials by war’s end.

Although urban planners classified the housing shortage in Oklahoma City as “a local problem,” the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans’ Administration (VA) played essential roles in addressing the crisis by providing ample supplies of credit.\(^4\) In its 1947 annual report, for instance, the FHA noted “a great acceleration” in its mortgage insurance program by announcing that it had insured almost 1.4 million home loans in the past year. Collectively, these loans amounted to $1.8 billion.\(^5\) The most significant impacts of the federal mortgage insurance program were felt in the single-family housing market, as it supplied sufficient funds to lenders who provided low-interest home loans to many working-class and middle-income families. By the mid-1950s, the FHA and VA insured almost half of all residential mortgages nationwide. By the end of the decade, sixty percent of American families owned their own homes.\(^6\)

Federal underwriting of apartment buildings and other rental housing also sought to provide affordable housing for veterans while simultaneously creating “investment opportunities” for developers, many of whom were involved in single-family home construction.\(^7\) For example, President Harry S. Truman declared “rental housing” to be “of major importance” when announcing federal housing priorities for 1947, and he went on to state that veterans “should not be compelled to buy [a house] in order to get shelter.”\(^8\) To that end, under Section 608 of the National Housing Act, a rental property could qualify for up to $5 million in mortgage insurance if veterans and their immediate families received preference in leasing a unit.\(^9\) Rent ceilings,

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4 *Comprehensive City Plan*, 37.


8 Quoted in ibid., 9.

9 Ibid. 10. Added to the National Housing Act in 1942, the Section 608 program originally provided federal mortgage insurance for rental properties that housed workers employed in wartime industries and was subsequently expanded to underwrite projects that intended to lease to returning veterans. See Congressional Research Service, *A Chronology of Housing Legislation and Selected Executive Actions, 1892-2003* (Washington, D.C.: Government
typically set at eighty dollars per month, further ensured affordability. In 1947 alone, the program provided over $360 million in mortgage insurance for over 980 projects. Altogether, those projects made more than 46,000 units available for rent.\(^{10}\)

**CRITERION A, AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Rene Apartments building, originally known as the Jurhee Apartments, was among forty-two rental properties in Oklahoma insured under Section 608 in 1947.\(^{11}\) Indeed, on April 6, 1947, the front page of the *Daily Oklahoman* reported on the Jurhee Apartments and ten other projects currently “under construction or in definite planning stages” in Oklahoma City.\(^{12}\) Estimated building costs for the Jurhee Apartments were $76,500 and, according to the newspaper, a mortgage insurance application filed by builder Ed Jensen was already approved by the FHA.\(^{13}\) Regardless of their specific location in the city, all of these projects sought to address the shortage of available housing for veterans who had returned from World War II. To qualify for federal mortgage insurance under the emergency housing program, monthly rents could be set no higher than eighty dollars a month, and veterans and their immediate families had to receive preference in leasing a unit. Such requirements were not a problem to developer George G. Schmidt, who was building a twelve-unit townhouse development one block north of the Jurhee Apartments. He told the newspaper that he had already pre-leased all his units to veterans, who were scheduled to occupy the property later that summer. In total, the eleven projects profiled by the *Daily Oklahoman* were anticipated to provide for 1,225 families.\(^{14}\)

Located on Lots 19-21 in Block 3 of Classen’s Marquette Addition to Oklahoma City, the Jurhee Apartments signified an in-fill, multi-family development in an otherwise well-established neighborhood containing single-family houses, duplexes, apartments, schools, and commercial retailers. The parcel had remained largely undeveloped since developer Anton Classen platted the addition in 1902. The lots were not acquired from Classen until February 1920, when Julius M. Stumpf purchased the warranty deed for $2,500.\(^{15}\) During the early 1930s, the property changed hands several times until January 1934, when Julius’ wife, Mary, obtained the parcel as part of a divorce settlement.\(^{16}\) Although the *Daily Oklahoman* reported that the couple reconciled later that year, the property stayed in Mary’s name until March 1946, when she transferred the

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\(^{10}\) *Fourteenth Annual Report*, 10. See also 60-61.

\(^{11}\) In total, these Oklahoma properties were insured for up to $5.7 million and provided 883 units for rent. Almost half of all projects built under Section 608 in 1947 were concentrated in six states (New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois) and in Washington, D.C. See Ibid., 61-62.

\(^{12}\) “Builders Push Rental Housing,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, April 6, 1947. The combined estimated construction costs of these projects amounted to more than $8 million.

\(^{13}\) Ibid.

\(^{14}\) Ibid.

\(^{15}\) Warranty Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 213, Page 445, February 26, 1920.

\(^{16}\) Warranty Deeds, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 415, Page 338, May 9, 1931; Book 419, Page 263, November 4, 1931; and Book 418, Page 510, November 14, 1931; and Book 452, Page 461, January 9, 1934.
warranty deed to her daughter, Jewel Baker.\(^\text{17}\) Except for a one-story garage in Lot 21 indicated in the 1922 Sanborn map, no buildings were constructed on the property prior to the Jurhee Apartments (see Section 11, Page 7).\(^\text{18}\)

Ed Jensen and his wife, Naomi, purchased Lots 19-21 from Jewel Baker in December 1946 for $4,500.\(^\text{19}\) In May 1947, they took out a $54,000 mortgage from Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City.\(^\text{20}\) Later that fall, the Jensen’s took out a $64,000 mortgage from Prudential Insurance to purchase and install utilities, millwork, and appliances in the new apartment building.\(^\text{21}\) Construction appears to have been complete by November 1947, when the *Daily Oklahoman* reported that a sorority chapter dinner party occurred in the building.\(^\text{22}\) The Jensen’s named the building the Jurhee Apartments (also spelled JuRhee) after their daughter.\(^\text{23}\)

Ed Jensen was a prominent local developer and best known for building suburban, single-family homes. He arrived in Oklahoma City in 1928, and later told the *Daily Oklahoman* that he came to the city to work for renowned builder G. A. Nichols.\(^\text{24}\) Although city directories do not confirm whether Jensen worked directly for Nichols, he is listed as a “salesman” or a “sales manager” for various real estate firms throughout the 1930s.\(^\text{25}\) By 1940, he formed his own company, known simply as Ed Jensen Construction Co. Although “construction” was in the

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\(^\text{18}\) Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Map of Oklahoma City*, vol. 2, Sheet #174 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922). City directories do not list a business or residence on the property prior to construction of the Rene Apartments building. Aerial photographs of Oklahoma County from 1937 and 1941 also confirm that Lots 19-21 were undeveloped prior to construction of the Rene Apartments building. The garage on Lot 21 was no longer extant by 1937.

\(^\text{19}\) Warranty Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 871, Page 73, December 30, 1946. Also see Mortgage of Real Estate, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 871, Pages 378, December 30, 1946. County records indicate that the mortgage was paid in full by May 1947. Release of Mortgage, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 918, Page 405, May 8, 1947.

\(^\text{20}\) Mortgage of Real Estate, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 918, Pages 597-598, May 8, 1947. Ed Jensen is indicated on the document as president of Jurhee Apartments, Inc., and Naomi Jensen is listed as secretary.

\(^\text{21}\) Mortgage, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 1006, Pages 180-183, December 12, 1947. The document indicates that Jensen took out the mortgage in October but, for an unknown reason, it was not filed for record by the Oklahoma County Clerk until December. County records indicate that the mortgage was paid fully in 1980. Release of Mortgage, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 4641, Page 1831, February 1, 1980.


\(^\text{23}\) The Jensen’s operated the building under the entity Jurhee Apartments, Inc., of which Ed was president and Naomi was secretary. According to the *Daily Oklahoman*, JuRhee Jensen attended Lindenwood College and married Ray Moss, Jr., in June 1952, after which the couple moved to St. Louis, Missouri. See “JuRhee Jensen Plans June Vows,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, April 20, 1952, and “Pair to Establish Missouri Home Following Trip,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, June 29, 1952.


company name, Jensen told the *Daily Oklahoman* that he always thought of himself foremost as a realtor, saying “being a real estate salesman was my business.”\(^{26}\) Naomi, who married Ed in 1926, agreed jokingly by telling the newspaper that her husband “couldn’t even hit a nail straight.”\(^{27}\)

The Jurhee Apartments is the only multi-family property historically associated with Jensen’s company. It is also the only residential development in the downtown core known to be associated with Jensen, as most of his real estate pursuits centered on suburban northwest Oklahoma City or in Midwest City near Tinker Air Force Base. Often advertised as “well built bungalows,” Jensen-built homes were promoted for their efficiency, convenience, and affordability.\(^{28}\) House footprints were relatively small, only between 800 and 1,000 square feet, and typical floorplans included two or three bedrooms and one-and-a-half bathrooms. Amenities included central heating and air, wood-burning fireplaces, casement windows, built-in electric appliances, and an attached garage. Jensen advertised his properties as “homes of tomorrow” that contained all of the “desirable features” one would expect “in a quality home.”\(^{29}\) Above all, his houses were affordable. A typical for-sale price was $4,000, or $1,800 down and $60 monthly payments. For veterans, monthly payments could be as low as $47 a month.\(^{30}\)

Jensen’s company occupied a unit in the Jurhee Apartments building from 1947 to 1952, while all other units were leased by couples or single working adults.\(^{31}\) One tenant had previously taught music at Lindenwood College in St. Charles, Missouri, which was where Ed and Naomi’s daughter attended school.\(^{32}\) The report of a sorority chapter dinner in the building in November 1947 further suggests that some tenants or members of their immediate or extended families were college students or recent graduates.\(^{33}\) For example, Ruth Clark, who is listed at the building from 1949 to 1953, was a teacher whose niece attended the University of Oklahoma and was a member of Alpha Phi sorority.\(^{34}\) Regardless of background or occupation, tenant occupancy was steady throughout Ed Jensen’s tenure as building owner. In addition to teachers, office workers for oil production, engineering, surveying, and transportation companies were

\(^{26}\) Miller, “Housing Veteran”.

\(^{27}\) Ibid.


\(^{33}\) “Progressive Dinner”.

\(^{34}\) “Margaret Benton, Walter Thompson Set Nuptial Date,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, November 7, 1948; and *Polk’s Oklahoma City Directory*, 1949-1953.
well represented in the building. Widespread employment in these fields should not come as a surprise, since most of Oklahoma’s active oil wells were within driving distance of Oklahoma City by the late 1940s.  

Ed Jensen sold the property to Alexander and Rene Robertson in January 1952, after which the building acquired its present name. Throughout the Robertson’s tenure, which lasted twenty-five years, monthly rent ranged between $70 and $80. Each apartment unit was modestly appointed and updated with electric kitchen appliances, washing and drying machines on site (presumably in the basement), and carpet floors. Building occupancy also remained stable, with one key difference. Whereas previous tenants were mostly married couples interspersed with a few unmarried individuals, single working women comprised the majority of renters at the Rene Apartments by the mid-1950s and throughout the 1960s and early 1970s. Most were employed in clerical, nursing, and teaching positions; fields that typically hired a disproportionate number of women and paid them wages significantly less than those for men. Many women who lived at the Rene Apartments worked as administrative assistants, secretaries, and typists for various businesses throughout Oklahoma City, including insurance companies, car dealerships, wholesale distributors, and municipal or state agencies. Some were preschool or elementary school teachers. Others were nurses and bookkeepers for one of the hospitals or clinics in the area, including Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma Bone & Joint Hospital (presently, SSM Health Bone & Joint Hospital at St. Anthony), and the Oklahoma Allergy Clinic, which was in the Pasteur Medical Building on Northwest 10th Street. Lora Aikin, who lived at the Rene Apartments with her husband, worked as the building manager for the property for much of this period. Originally built to provide veterans housing in the aftermath of World War II, the Rene Apartments ultimately served many single, working women by providing a safe, inexpensive place to live near their respective places of work.

**CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE**

The Rene Apartments is an excellent local example of a post-World War II “walk-up apartment” building near downtown Oklahoma City. Although a 2010 intensive-level survey of downtown Oklahoma City classified the building under the Modern Movement architectural style, it

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35 According to the 1949 *Comprehensive City Plan*, “More than fifty percent of the State’s total [oil] production is within a sixty[-]mile radius of Oklahoma City.” *Comprehensive City Plan* (1949), 5.

36 Warranty Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 1551, Page 70, January 16, 1952. City directories list the building as the Renee Apartments from 1954-1964. The building is listed as the Rene Apartments from 1965 onward.


38 As historian James Patterson writes, the increased number of women in the workforce “was one of the most significant social trends during the postwar era.” Patterson, *Grand Expectations*, 367.


Jurhee Apartments

Jurhee Apartments features an interesting combination of Early Modern and Modern Movement elements. The wide roof eaves are typical of Prairie School architecture. Meanwhile, the building’s steel-framed casement windows, as well as its steel columns, railings, and signage, reflect various Modern styles. For example, the steel-framed casements in combination with projecting stretcher brick courses convey Modernistic or Streamline architecture, while the “RENE APTS.” lettering found on the west-facing façade and north side elevation imply the Art Deco style.

Functionality, affordability, and convenience were the primary impulses behind the design and construction of the Rene Apartments. The combination of steel-framed casement windows on the exterior and gypsum board walls on the interior, for example, reflects the growing utilization of mass-manufactured building materials within the construction industry. This use of pre-assembled building components, as well as the adoption of varied architectural styles, reflects the fact that the Rene Apartments was built relatively quickly amid a widespread need for housing among post-World War II veterans, workers, and their families.

Standing two stories and containing twelve units, the Rene Apartments building conformed to the “relatively small typical size” of rental housing projects sponsored under the veteran’s emergency housing program. Federal housing officials likely would have classified an apartment in the building as a “3½-room unit” for containing a living/dining room, kitchen, bedroom, and small bathroom. This layout made the units within the Rene Apartments slightly smaller than those offered by most projects, which often contained four or five rooms. Despite its small size, the property costs associated with the Rene Apartments appear to have been greater than most other projects. Having acquired the parcel for $4,500, Ed Jensen’s purchase was nearly five times the median land value for a multi-family development that qualified for federal mortgage insurance, which was $949.20. This inflated figure was perhaps a product of the building’s location on among the few remaining undeveloped lots near the urban core.

The Daily Oklahoman described buildings like the Rene Apartments as providing “the latest [in] architectural design [and] development.” Nevertheless, specific mentions of “architectural design” were often restricted to a metal-framed window or a tile subsill. More important, at least from the perspective of a local newspaper, was how such projects responded to the present housing crisis and provided potential tenants with modern amenities such as electric kitchen

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41 Planning Commission, City of Oklahoma City, City of Oklahoma City Intensive Level Survey of Downtown: Phase 2, prepared by Deborah Dobson-Brown et al., (September 2010), Table 6.
43 McAlester, Field Guide to American Houses, 598.
44 Fourteenth Annual Report, 65. In 1947, the number of units provided by each project ranged from eight, which was the minimum amount permitted under the program, to over six hundred.
45 Ibid., 67-68.
46 Ibid., 67.
47 “Builders Push Rental Housing.”
apartments or bedrooms with an attached, private bathroom.\(^{48}\) Such descriptions reinforced the “modern inside, traditional outside” approach to design and construction popular among lending agencies and prospective homebuyers and tenants during the mid-twentieth century.\(^{49}\) In the case of the Rene Apartments, the exterior displayed a modest combination of Early Modern and Modern Movement architectural styles, while the interior provided the latest amenities at an affordable rate for renters.

**CONCLUSION**

By the late twentieth century, annexation and suburbanization in Oklahoma City placed the Rene Apartments and similar apartment buildings at a significant disadvantage in the rental market. Despite recommendations for restrained urban growth from the 1949 *Comprehensive City Plan*, most Oklahoma City officials, business leaders, and developers worked to expand the city limits far beyond its historic, urban core. Within two decades after construction of the Rene Apartments, during a period that writer Sam Anderson calls “the Great Annexation,” the City of Oklahoma City increased from eighty square miles to over six hundred.\(^{50}\) “From this expansion came new commercial centers and the encompassing of existing areas such as The Village and Quail Creek,” the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office writes.\(^{51}\) Although most new residential construction involved detached, single-family houses, one cannot overstate the impact of suburban luxury apartment complexes and high-rise commercial and residential buildings on the multi-family housing market. United Founders Life Tower, built in 1962 (NRIS #13000076), and Tiffany House, built in 1965-66 (NRIS #16000375), are among the most notable midcentury towers in Oklahoma City. Meanwhile, large apartment complexes with names such as “Indian Creek” or “Afton Gardens” advertised “elegant” apartment units, amenities such as pools and fitness clubs, and proximity to suburban shopping centers and schools.\(^{52}\) Along with a surplus of single-family neighborhoods, the construction of suburban high-rises and luxury apartments helped contribute to the steady erosion of commercial activity and residential development in downtown Oklahoma City.

The Rene Apartments is currently one of only two multiple dwellings in northwest downtown Oklahoma City classified under the Modern Movement architectural style that retains sufficient historic integrity to merit individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.\(^{53}\)

\(^{48}\) Ibid.

\(^{49}\) McAlester, *Field Guide*, 549.


\(^{52}\) For example, see advertisements in *The Sunday Daily Oklahoman*, April 4, 1971 and September 30, 1973. See also National Register of Historic Places, “United Founders Life Tower, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma,” NRIS #13000076, Section 8, Page 11, and National Register of Historic Places, “Tiffany House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma,” NRIS #16000375, Section 8, Pages 10-11.

\(^{53}\) *Intensive Level Survey of Downtown*, Table 6. The other multiple dwelling identified by the survey is at 1415 Classen Drive, which was built by developer George Schmidt in 1947. See also “Builders Push Rental Housing.”
Originally built amid an emergency to provide affordable housing for veterans, the Rene Apartments went on to provide affordable and safe accommodations for many women who worked in or near downtown. It is associated with developer Ed Jensen, who was best known locally in the real estate field for building and selling suburban, single-family homes. Most of all, at a time when current surveys of local Modern Movement architecture have focused overwhelmingly on commercial, education, and religious building, the Rene Apartments stands out as an outstanding local example of a modest, post-World War II apartment building near Oklahoma City’s urban core.

Jensen remained active in local real estate until he retired in the late 1970s. In addition to his construction company work, Jensen received recognition for founding a real estate licensure curriculum in Oklahoma City and served as president of both the Oklahoma City Board of Realtors and the Oklahoma Association of Realtors. He died in Seattle, Washington, in 1989. For an overview of his real estate career, see Miller, “Housing Veteran;” “Ed Jensen Elected By City Realtors,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, December 19, 1952; and “Realtors Elect State President,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, April 6, 1960.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Articles


Books


Reference Collections, Databases, and Directories


Oklahoma County Assessor. Oklahoma City. [https://assessor.oklahomacounty.org/](https://assessor.oklahomacounty.org/).
Jurhee Apartments
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Oklahoma County Clerk. Oklahoma City. [Link](https://www.oklahomacounty.org/261/County-Clerk).


*The Oklahoman* Digital Archives. Metropolitan Library System. Oklahoma City.

**Reports**


Jurhee Apartments  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Name of Property  
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  #___________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  #___________
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey  #___________

Primary location of additional data:

__X  State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: _______________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __ less than 1 acre__

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:___________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.482030  
Longitude: -97.526926

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All of Lots 19-21 in Block 3 of Classen’s Marquette Addition to Oklahoma City.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the extent of the property historically associated with Rene Apartments based on information provided by the Oklahoma County Assessor and Oklahoma County Clerk.
Jurhee Apartments

Jurhee Apartments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew A. Pearce Ph.D., Principal Historian; Catherine Montgomery AIA, President
organization: Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC
street & number: 616 NW 21st Street

city or town: Oklahoma City
state: Oklahoma
zip code: 73103-1861

e-mail: mp@PandDStudio.com; cm@PandDStudio.com

telephone: 405-601-6814

date: February 9, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log
Name of Property: Rene Apartments
City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City
County: Oklahoma County State: Oklahoma
Photographer: Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC
Date Photographed: August – September 2020
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Direction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>North side elevation (left). West-facing façade (right). North Francis Avenue in foreground.</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>North side elevation.</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>East (back) elevation (left). North side elevation (right). Concrete block accessory building (back, left).</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>Concrete block accessory building (left). East (back) elevation of Rene Apartments building (right).</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>South side elevation of Rene Apartments building (left). Concrete block accessory building (right).</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>West-facing façade.</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>North porch with steel railings and columns.</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>South entrance door.</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>North entrance, lobby.</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>North entrance door.</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>South entrance, lobby. Stair detail.</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
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<td>0012</td>
<td>Typical apartment bedroom. Steel-framed casement windows with tile subsills.</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
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Jurhee Apartments

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Name of Property: Jurhee Apartments

County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

All of Lots 19-21 in Block 3 of Classen’s Marquette Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11
Page 1 of 29

Photo Key

Key

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
The Jurhee Apartments, more commonly known as the Rene Apartments, is at the southeast corner of the intersection of Northwest 13th Street and North Francis Avenue. It is situated within a mixed commercial and residential area known as Midtown, Oklahoma City. Heritage Hills Historic and Architectural District (NRIS #79002006) and Mesta Park Historic District (NRIS #83002102) are north of Northwest 13th Street. The Iroquois Apartments (NRIS #MP100004741) is west of the building, across North Francis Avenue. Villa Teresa Historic District (NRIS #SG100005559) and Maney Historic District (NRIS #79002008) are one block east.
The Jurhee Apartments is a two-story apartment building located on Lots 19-21 in Block 3 of Classen’s Marquette Addition to Oklahoma City. It was built in 1947 and has a U-shaped footprint with a west-facing façade. A paved parking lot is adjacent to the north side elevation. A vacated alley defines the south property boundary. A concrete block accessory building (circa 1995) is at the southeast corner of the property. It is a non-contributing resource.
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The Big Picture: 1906, Map #6
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

Classen's Marquette Addition was platted in 1902. The 1906 Sanborn Map is the first edition of the maps to document the addition. It shows that much of the addition was undeveloped, including Lots 19-21 in Block 3.
The 1906 Sanborn map illustrates the lot lines that will define the boundaries of the Jurhee Apartments.
The Big Picture: 1922, Volume 2, Map #174
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

The 1922 edition of the Sanborn map indicates that few lots in Classen’s Marquette Addition remained undeveloped. The area is primarily residential, containing many single-family dwellings, duplexes, and apartment buildings.
A closer view of the 1922 edition of the Sanborn map indicates a one-story autohouse with a composition roof at the south end of Lot 21. Although a 1322 North Francis Avenue street address is indicated at the north end of Lot 21, this address is not listed in the city directories. Lots 19-20 are undeveloped.
The Jurhee Apartments was constructed in 1947 at 1312-1316 North Francis Avenue. Development on the property first appears in this updated edition of the 1922 Sanborn maps published in 1949.
Jurhee Apartments

A closer view of the 1949 edition of the Sanborn map provides more details about the Jurhee Apartments. It is a two-story, brick-veneered apartment building with a noncombustible roof. The building has two front porches: one at 1312 North Francis Avenue, and one at 1316 North Francis Avenue. Each porch is one story and has a noncombustible roof.
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The 1950 edition of the Sanborn map does not indicate any major changes in the immediate vicinity of the Jurhee Apartments. The area continues to contain a combination of single-family dwellings, duplexes, flats, and apartments.
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Close Up: 1950, Vol. 2, Map #174
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

A closer view of the 1950 edition of the Sanborn map indicates no changes to the Jurhee Apartments.
The Jurhee Apartments was renamed the Rene Apartments in 1952. The 1955 edition of the Sanborn map indicates that the area around the building remains as a combination of flats, apartment buildings, duplexes, and single-family dwellings.
A closer look at the 1955 edition of the Sanborn maps indicates that the property at 1312-1316 North Francis Avenue remains unchanged.
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 11 Page 14 of 29

Historic Images #1 – #3: 1952, 1957, 1964
Built by Ed Jensen Construction Co. in 1947 and originally listed as the Jurhee Apartments, the building was renamed the Rene Apartments after it was acquired by Alexander and Rene Robertson in 1952. Advertisements for the property appeared regularly in the *Daily Oklahoman* after 1952. The building catered to working adults, including many married and single women employed as teachers, nurses, bookkeepers, secretaries, and typists. (*Polk’s Oklahoma City Directory*, 1947-1973)
During the late twentieth century, annexation and suburbanization in Oklahoma City placed the Rene Apartments at a significant disadvantage. By 2001, city directories listed only two occupants in the building.

Historic Image #5: 2005
(Oklahoma County Assessor)
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Image #6: 2010
(Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory)
An intensive-level survey of downtown Oklahoma City in 2010 indicated the Rene Apartments as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Image #7: 2014
(Oklahoma County Assessor)
The current building owner, The Flats on Francis, LLC, acquired the Rene Apartments in 2020.
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0001
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Jurhee Apartments

Section number 11 Page 19 of 29

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0002
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0003
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _11_ Page __21 of 29__

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0004
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0005
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0006
# National Register of Historic Places

## Jurhee Apartments

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0010
Jurhee Apartments
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0011
Jurhee Apartments

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Jurhee Apartments_0012