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: Will L. Bradford Building
   Other names/site number: 
   Name of related multiple property listing:
   Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 27 East Sheridan Avenue
   City or town: Oklahoma City
   State: OK
   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   Not For Publication:  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  ___ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A  ___B  ___C  ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________ Date __________

   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
   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
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 

Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, OK
County and State
Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

buildings
sites
structures
objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/Warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/Business
COMMERCE/Restaurant
VACANT
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

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

Constructed in 1909, the Will L. Bradford Building is located at 27 East Sheridan Avenue in downtown Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The four-story red brick warehouse fully occupies its two city lots within a row of brick warehouses. A simple corbeled brick cornice above the name “Will L. Bradford” adorns the top of the two-part commercial block, a reference to the Classical Revival style seen at the turn of the twentieth century. A set of inset exterior stairs centered in the primary (south) elevation provide access to the raised first floor over a full basement. A timber structural system supports the upper floors and ties onto concrete footings in the basement. A historic freight elevator and stair occupied the center of the north end of the building. A new elevator fits within the historic shaft, and the elevator penthouse rises above the flat roof. Modifications to the south façade include the replacement of the basement and second story windows and the first story storefront. A new egress stair installed in the southeast corner of the building exits onto a metal stair. Although covered, the historic wood one-over-one sash windows remain in the upper two stories. The building retains its historic integrity as an extant red brick warehouse in Oklahoma City.
Narrative Description

Setting

The Will L. Bradford Building (Bradford Building) is located within the Bricktown district in southeast downtown Oklahoma City (Figure 1). As the name suggests, the area formerly contained a dense collection of brick warehouses generally located between East Main Street and the former railroad right-of-way (north), East Reno Avenue (south), railroad right-of-way (west), and Walnut Avenue/Mickey Mantle Drive (east) (Figure 2). Today, parking lots and new construction have replaced many of the historic warehouses in this area.

The Bradford Building at 27 East Sheridan sits within an intact streetscape between Oklahoma Avenue and the railroad (Figures 3 through 6). Two-story brick warehouses flank the Bradford Building, and the seven-story brick Stanford Furniture Company Building (1912) anchors the west end of the warehouse row.¹ A concrete and brick sidewalk lines the south side of the buildings; no landscaping occurs along this sidewalk. A mid-block alley to the north of these warehouses formerly contained railroad spurs that allowed merchandise to be easily transferred between the warehouses and railcars. Pavement replaced the rails, and a paved parking lot spans the north side of the alley. The Sherman Machine Company buildings (circa 1905 and 1928) span the north end of the block, fronting Main Street.² A surface parking lot fills most of the block across Sheridan Avenue to the south of the Bradford Building; new high rise construction fills the southeast corner of Sheridan and Oklahoma avenues, and historic multi-story brick buildings occupy the east side of Oklahoma Avenue.

Exterior

The Bradford Building is a four-story brick warehouse with raised first floor over a full basement. Structurally, the building rests on a poured concrete and brick foundation and concrete interior columns with timber framing supporting the upper floors and roof. Red brick forms the exterior walls.³ Fenestration occurs on the north and south elevations only with solid brick

¹ The building is listed as a Red Brick Warehouse of Oklahoma City (NRIS #83002109).
² The initial date of construction is based on the 1904 and 1906 Sanborns; the date of the east end of the building is listed on the 1948 Sanborn. The building is listed as a Red Brick Warehouse of Oklahoma City (NRIS #83002107).
³ The building is currently painted; however, test paint removal patches in December 2020 on the south (primary), east, and north (rear) elevations revealed the historic red brick of the exterior.
Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property

forming the east and west elevations. Masonry openings have concrete sills and metal lintels. A parapet hides a flat roof with elevator penthouse at the center of the north end of the roof.

The dates of alteration of the façade are currently unknown but may have been done sometime around 2000.4

South (Primary) Elevation
The Bradford Building faces south onto East Sheridan Avenue (Photos 1 & 2; Figure 5). Three bays organize this façade. Continuous brick pilasters with stone bases divide the three inset bays and extend to the parapet level. The center bay contains the primary entrance and is narrower than the flanking bays. A corbeled brick cornice lines the top of the building. A narrow rectangular inset spans the parapet level below the cornice; a name plate reading “WILL. L. BRADFORD” is centered in this inset above the center bay.

A historic inset set of concrete steps spans the first story bay and leads up to a historic exterior foyer (Figure 7). Non-historic metal railings line the sides and center if the steps. Non-historic anodized aluminum storefront assemblies form the west, north, and east walls of this foyer; a pair of glazed doors in the east wall provides access into the building.

The west bay of the first story contains two pairs of glazed wooden French doors (non-historic) surmounted by a four-part fixed transom with translucent glazing. A non-historic anodized aluminum storefront fills the east bay. Painted metal panels fill the transom level and east part of the storefront; a mirrored glass panel fills the west part of the storefront, and a centered metal slab door opens onto a non-historic metal stair that leads down to the sidewalk. A thick concrete band separates the east and west first story bays from the raised basement. Glass block, installed at an unknown date, fills three masonry openings of the west bay and all of the east bay at this location. Although non-historic finishes, the storefront assemblies of the first story fill historic masonry openings. A wide panel of brick separates the first and second stories in each bay.

Non-historic anodized aluminum window units fill the three historic masonry bays of the second story. The west and center bay windows each contain a four-lite fixed window. The east bay has a two-lite fixed window to the west of a painted metal panel. Painted metal panels fill each bay on the third and fourth stories. The panels cover historic pairs of one-over-one wood sash windows (Figure 8).

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4 Based upon materials used.
Will L. Bradford Building
Oklahoma County, OK

East and West Elevations
The adjacent brick warehouses cover the first two stories of the east and west elevations of the Bradford Building. The visible walls above the adjacent roofs lack fenestration; this is a historic condition, as there is no evidence on the interior where former masonry openings have been infilled. A non-historic pedestrian door at the north end of the east wall provides access from the third floor onto the roof of the adjacent building.

North (Rear) Elevation
The rear elevation faces north onto the mid-block alley (Photo 3). Continuous brick pilasters divide the elevation into three bays with the center bay narrower than the flanking bays. This elevation does not have a parapet. Centered at the first story, a non-historic concrete ramp and stair assembly with metal railing provides access into the building from the alley.

No historic doors or windows remain in the first story. Concrete block fills the east and center masonry openings, and a single pedestrian door pierces the concrete block in both bays. A non-historic exterior freezer extends north from the west bay. A single metal slab door pierces the east end of the bay.

At the second story, non-historic anodized aluminum windows fill the masonry openings of the center and west bays and the west half of the east bay. Concrete block fills the remainder of the east bay. Painted plywood panels fill each bay of the third and fourth stories. Unlike the south elevation, no historic window units remain on these floors.

Interior
The Bradford Building has four floors over a full basement (Figures 9 through 13). A continuous concrete buttress supports the solid brick perimeter walls of the building. Eighteen pairs of timber columns run the length of the building on floors one through four and rest atop square concrete columns in the basement. Ceiling heights vary by floor, with the first floor having the tallest, and timber columns narrow with each upper floor.

Open floor plates and exposed structure characterize the interior of the building (Photos 4 through 10). A historic brick circulation enclosure occupies the center of the north half of the building. The former freight elevator has been replaced with a modern pedestrian elevator. The two-sided freight elevator opened to the north (basement through fourth floor) and south (basement through third floor); historic hardware and doors remain in the basement. The current elevator opens through a new masonry opening in the west wall of the enclosure (Photos 7, 9, &
10). A narrow straight-run stair occupies the east side of the elevator enclosure and provides access from the basement to the roof. Non-historic enclosed stairs in the northeast and southeast corners of the building provide egress; the northeast stair accesses the first and second floors only, and the southeast stair extends from basement to the second floor only.

A restaurant now occupies the south half of the first floor (Photo 4; Figure 9). The space is mostly open with exposed ceiling structure and brick perimeter walls. Non-historic finishes in this area include laminate wood flooring and metal wainscoting. The flooring covers historic mosaic tile at the south end of the floor at the main entry. Non-historic full height gypsum board partitions divide the north half of the first floor; a kitchen occupies the west half of this area. Non-historic tile covers the floor of the kitchen, and a lay-in acoustical grid covers the ceiling. A central corridor leads from the restaurant to the centered door on the rear elevation; non-historic bathrooms line the east side of the corridor. Non-historic faux brick pavers cover the floor of this corridor, and non-historic lay-in acoustical grids cover the ceiling.

Office space fills the second floor (Photo 5, Figure 10). Non-historic full height walls create offices and conference rooms along the north and south portions of the floor, but the majority of the floor remains discernibly open. Partial-height walls enclose offices along the west wall, and cubicles fill the center and east sides of the floor. Finishes include exposed structural ceilings, brick walls, and wood flooring.

The third and fourth floors are vacant (Photos 6 through 9; Figures 11 & 12). Both floors remain open and relatively unaltered from their historic conditions. Finishes include exposed brick walls, exposed timber structure, and historic wood flooring. Non-historic corrugated metal panels cover a portion of the north end of the third floor ceiling, and non-historic pressed wood panels cover the wood floor of the fourth floor. A non-historic door in the east wall of the third floor accesses the roof of the adjacent building.

The open basement is primarily used for storage (Photo 10; Figure 13). The basement extends under the sidewalk to the south of the building (Figure 14). A historic brick-enclosed vault sits at the south end of the east wall (Figure 15). To the south of this vault, a non-historic door in the exterior wall opens into the basement of the adjacent building; the two buildings are not historically associated.

**Integrity**

The Bradford Building retains historic integrity as an early twentieth century red brick warehouse in Oklahoma City. The building remains within its historic location in Bricktown.
Despite the loss of warehouses in the area, the immediate *setting* along East Sheridan Avenue within which the Bradford Building sits remains intact, including the mid-block alley to the rear that formerly contained rail spur lines. The historic *design* of the building retains its open floor plans on each floor, allowing the building’s historic warehouse function to remain legible. *Material* integrity is intact, as well. Although currently painted, recent investigation confirmed the red brick exterior of the building. Historic window units remain on the upper two stories of the primary elevation, and historic masonry openings remain intact on the lower stories. New storefronts fill the first story openings, but the historic design of this level remains fairly intact, with the central entrance continuing to be recessed. The exposed internal structure highlights the building’s *workmanship* regarding construction techniques used in this simple building. The retention of the quantitative aspects of integrity emphasize the more qualitative aspects, *feeling* and *association*. The building continues to communicate its association with the early twentieth century commercial history of Oklahoma City.
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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- Removed from its original location
- A birthplace or grave
- A cemetery
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- A commemorative property
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Will L. Bradford Building
Oklahoma County, OK

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCED
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1909-1930

Significant Dates
1909

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Section 8 page 11
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 Will L. Bradford Building is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. Constructed in 1909 in the Bricktown district, the Bradford Building is nominated as part of the “Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City” cover document. This document discusses the economic prosperity of the city between 1898 and 1930. Local businessman William L. Bradford constructed the four-story brick and timber warehouse as an investment property within the Bricktown district, an area of Oklahoma City dedicated to warehousing, jobbing, and distributing. Tenants of the building included various manufacturers and wholesalers, with the Kansas City Paper House being the longest occupant during the period of significance. The period of significance begins in 1909 with the construction of the Bradford Building and extends to 1930, the end of the period of significance discussed in “Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City.”

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

The remaining historic red brick warehouses in the Bricktown district provide a tangible link to the historic economic boom periods between 1898 and 1930 in Oklahoma City. The prosperity of Oklahoma City and surrounding rural areas created the historic brick warehouses, such as the Will L. Bradford Building, of this jobbing and manufacturing area. Physical similarities tie the historic warehouses of Bricktown together: two- to four-story buildings with predominantly brick exteriors and regularly aligned expansive windows.

Will L. Bradford Building

The 1909 Will L. Bradford Building (Bradford Building) filled the last vacant lot of its block along East Grand Avenue. Local businessman William Bradford constructed the four-story

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5 Jobbing refers to the wholesale profession of buying merchandise in bulk from various manufacturers to distribute to smaller dealers.


8 Grand Avenue was renamed Sheridan Avenue in 1961. Due to the perceived bad reputation of Grand Avenue, the city council sought to change the name to encourage civic pride. A new Sheraton Hotel was in the process of construction on Grand, and some council members proposed renaming the street to Sheraton Avenue. Another council member suggested the name Sheridan instead to avoid naming after the hotel chain, stating that as 1961 was the centennial of the Civil War, the renaming of the street could honor US General Philip Sheridan. The City
Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

brick warehouse as an investment property for his American Consignment Storage Company without a specific tenant in mind. In December 1909, Bradford advertised his “New wholesale house, four-stories and basement, close in.”9 This building was said to be the largest warehouse of its kind in the southwest at the time of its construction.10 It was equipped with a modern sprinkling system and included a low rate of insurance for those wishing to store goods. The building also allowed for easy access to railcars, as it was constructed adjacent to a spur line. The openness of the building interior, along with the large freight elevator, supported the storage and transferring of goods between railcars and building and from floor to floor. The red brick exterior and the heavy timber framing, coupled with the sprinkler system, reduced loss due to fire.

By May 1910, the Bradford Building was fully leased. The Southwestern Fountain Company occupied floors two and four (Figure 7).11 This company manufactured soda fountains and bank fixtures.12 The third floor and basement housed the Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company; Webb & Downing, wholesale flour and feed distributors, and Hanson Supply, a paint wholesaler, shared the first floor.13

Between 1911 and 1920, the building housed a number of occupants. The Vanzant-Bruce Drug Company occupied the building from 1911 to 1912; the company was the second largest wholesale drug firm in the state.14 In 1914, the Can’t Spill Oil Can Company established itself in the Bradford Building. The company installed $3,000 worth of machinery in order to manufacture one-, two-, and five-gallon cans with a special spout to prevent the loss of oil. They also produced their own shipping crates. Twelve men worked at the building. The company manufactured and shipped their first railcar-load of between seven and ten thousand cans from

10 This likely was hyperbole. Advertisement in advertisement The Oklahoma Retailer and Credit Record (9 April 1910): 4; The Oklahoma Retailer and Credit Record (28 May 1910): 8.
11 The Oklahoma Retailer and Credit Record (28 May 1910): 8.
13 The Oklahoma Retailer and Credit Record (28 May 1910): 8.
this building in 1914; by 1915, the company had relocated from the Bradford Building. The Oklahoma Farmers Broom Corn Exchange moved into the Bradford Building in 1915 and stayed through part of 1916 when they relocated next door. Between 1916 and 1920, Merchants Transfer & Storage Company, Union Carbide Sales Company, Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Company occupied this building along with other smaller wholesalers.

An advertisement in the June 3, 1920 *Oklahoma Times* indicates that the entire building would be available for rent beginning in May 1921. In September 1920, the Kansas City Paper House agreed to a ten-year lease on the property. The company relocated from its building on West 1st Street and occupied all floors of the Bradford Building by the following year (*Figure 3*). The Kansas City Paper House was established in Guthrie, Oklahoma in 1905, moving to Oklahoma City in 1914. The company specialized in wrapping papers, fine printing paper, and even toilet paper, which they distributed throughout Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. In 1932, the company employed fourteen salesmen and thirty-five warehouse and office workers. They remained at 27-29 East Grand Avenue through 1941, becoming the Carpenter Paper Company of Oklahoma in 1931.

**William L. Bradford**

Born in Kansas, William L. Bradford (1865-1934) arrived in Oklahoma City in 1889, following the relocation of his parents to the territory. Bradford established a dairy business, providing milk products to area settlers. In 1890, voters selected Bradford as the first county clerk and served two terms. After his tenure as county clerk, Bradford became a traveling salesman for a school furniture company but soon established himself as a successful distributor of said furniture in Oklahoma City. In the early 1900s, he formed the American Consignment Storage

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18 *The Oklahoma City Times* (3 June 1920): 15.


21 The first mention of the new name is in an advertisement in the *Oklahoma Federationist* (1 August 1931): 7; city directories. The 1941 directory lists the paper company at this address; by 1942, they are located at 860 NW 2nd.
Company, constructing a building at 27-29 East Grand Avenue in 1909. Bradford moved to Bay City, Texas around 1919 where he became a real estate developer. He died in Bay City in 1934.22

Conclusion

Constructed in 1909, the Will L. Bradford Building is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture as part of the “Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City” cover document. The four story warehouse displays a red brick exterior with large, regularly spaced windows on the north and south elevations and an internal timber structure. Businessman William Bradford constructed the warehouse to lease to companies needing space to manufacture, store, and/or distribute goods; a rail spur line at the north side of the building allowed for easy transfer of goods. The building was fully occupied by 1910 with various wholesalers; in 1920, the Kansas City Paper House became the longest-tenured tenant, remaining at the Bradford Building until 1941.

9. **Major Bibliographical References**

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


*The North Star* (1 June 1961): 1, 16.


*Oklahoma City Advertiser* (1 June 1961): 1.

*Oklahoma City City Directories*, 1911 through 1945, available from ancestry.com.


*Oklahoma Federationist* (2 September 1916): 2; (1 August 1931): 7.


*The Oklahoma Retailer and Credit Record* (9 April 1910): 4; (30 April 1910): 4; (28 May 1910): 8.

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma*. Vol I, 1922. Sanborn Map Company, 1922. Digitized from the Library of Congress, [link](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4024om.g4024om_g07202192201)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ x__ 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:  Oklahoma Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):  N/A________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  __ Less than 1 __________

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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

1. Latitude:  35.466774  Long.  -97.511028

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The Bradford Building is located on two city lots described by the Oklahoma County
Assessor as follows: Military Addition, Block 30, Lots 25 & 26 plus part of vacated alley
adjacent on the north, beginning at the NE corner of Lot 26 thence westerly 50 feet [the
width of the building], north 15.54 feet, east 49.99 feet, south 14.50 feet to point of
beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated boundary includes the historic building, its historic land, and a portion of the
property to the north formerly containing a rail spur that provided access to the building.
11. Form Prepared By

name/title:  Amanda K. Loughlin, National Register Manager
organization:  Rosin Preservation, LLC
street & number:  1712 Holmes Street
city or town:  Kansas City state:  MO zip code:  64108
e-mail:  amanda@rosinpreservation.com
telephone:  816-472-4950
date:  17 January 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:  Will L. Bradford Building
City or Vicinity:  Oklahoma City
County:  Oklahoma County State:  OK
Photographer:  Brad Finch, f-stop Photography
Date Photographed:  December 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

01 of 10. View NE of south elevation
02 of 10. View NW of south elevation
03 of 10. View south of north (rear) elevation
04 of 10. First floor, view NE from SW corner
Will L. Bradford Building
Oklahoma County, OK

Name of Property

County and State

05 of 10. Second floor, view NW from SE corner
06 of 10. Third floor, view north from SW corner
07 of 10. Third floor, view SE from NW corner
08 of 10. Fourth floor, view north from SW corner
09 of 10. Fourth floor, view SE from NW corner
10 of 10. Basement, view SE from NW corner

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.
Figure 1. Contextual map, showing location of the Bradford Building within Oklahoma City. Base map from Google.

[Map Image]
**Figure 2.** Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City previously listed in the National Register. Only those dots within the dashed bold line are listed as part of the thematic nomination. The dashed line represents the area between East Reno Avenue (south), railroad rights-of-way (north and west), and North Walnut Avenue/North Mickey Mantle Drive (east) wherein the warehouses are located. Star represents the Bradford Building. Base map from the Oklahoma SHPO GIS (okshpo.maps.arcgis.com).
Figure 3. A snippet of the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showing the Bradford Building within its row of brick warehouses. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, Vol I, 1922, sheet 45.
**Figure 4.** Boundary map, showing nominated boundary in dashed line. Note that Grand Avenue is the previous name for Sheridan Avenue. Base map from the Oklahoma County Assessor.
Figure 5. Exterior photo key. Base map from Google Earth, 2017.
Figure 6. The Bradford Building within its streetscape context. View is looking NW. Source: Google Streetview, February 2020.
Figure 7. The Bradford Building shortly after opening. Note the inset entry bay and historic transoms. Source: Southwestern Fountain Company advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman* (5 June 1910): 10.
Figure 8. Typical window unit of the third and fourth stories on south elevation. Source: Brad Finch, December 2020.
Figure 9. First floor plan and photo key. Base plan: Sikes Abernathie Architects, 2020.
Figure 10. Second floor plan and photo key. Base plan: Sikes Abernathie Architects, 2020.
Figure 11. Third floor plan and photo key. Note: apart from the access to the roof in the east wall, there are no openings in the east or west walls. Base plan: Sikes Abernathie Architects, 2020.
Figure 12. Fourth floor plan and photo key. Note: There are no masonry openings in the east or west walls. Base plan: Sikes Abernathie Architects, 2020.
Figure 13. Basement floor plan and photo key. Base plan: Sikes Abernathie Architects, 2020.
Figure 14. Section of basement under south sidewalk. View looking southeast. Source: Brad Finch, December 2020.
Figure 15. Vault in basement. View looking NE. Source: Brad Finch, December 2020.
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**Will L. Bradford Building**

Name of Property: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0001
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**National Register of Historic Places**

**Continuation Sheet**

**Will L. Bradford Building**

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Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 3

OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0003
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _11_ Page _4_

OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0004
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**Will L. Bradford Building**

**Name of Property**

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

**County and State**

N/A

**Name of multiple listing (if applicable)**

OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0005
Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0006
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: 11  Page: 7

Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number  11  Page  9

OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0009
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _11_  Page _10_

Will L. Bradford Building
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1OK_OklahomaCounty_RedBrickWarehouseTR_BradfordBuilding_0010