

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Norman Historic District (boundary expansion)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Webster, the alley north of Gray, Porter, Eufaula, not for publication
James Garner, and Comanche
city or town Norman vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Cleveland code 027 zip code 73069

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

Signature of certifying official Date

Title 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)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
62	48	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
62	48	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

33

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Commerce/trade

Transportation

Government: post office, courthouse

Religion

Recreation and Culture: theater

Industry/Processing/Extraction

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/trade

Transportation: rail related

Education

Government: courthouse, correctional facility

Religion

Recreation and Culture: theater

Industry/Processing/Extraction

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Commercial

Romanesque Revival

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Modern Movement

Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete

walls: Brick; stucco; stone; concrete

roof: asphalt

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Norman Historic District is a commercial district in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. Covering portions of nineteen blocks in the central business district, the downtown Norman Historic District contains the majority of historic commercial development in Norman that retains its integrity of feeling and association. Founded in 1889, the vast majority of downtown buildings date to a period from 1890 to 1960 and echo the styles and trends of those time periods. The buildings in the Downtown Norman Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by agricultural prosperity, transportation, and proximity to the University of Oklahoma.

A total of one hundred fifty seven (157) buildings are included within the district. Of these, forty five (45) were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of the Norman Historic District, listed in the NRHP on October 10, 1978. That very early National Register nomination provides little information in the form of property descriptions, contributing or non-contributing status, or district boundaries. Upon review of these properties, it was found that fourteen (14) are no longer contributing resources to the district. Further, the original nomination did not include a large geographical section of the downtown core also important in the development of this community. Other than the district nomination, four properties within the proposed boundaries -- the Santa Fe Depot, the United States Post Office, the Cleveland Courthouse, and the Sooner Theater -- were individually listed in the NRHP between 1978 and 2000. Of the remaining buildings in the proposed new district, sixty-two (62) are considered to be contributing resources, as they were constructed during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity as to convey their historic appearance. The remaining forty-eight (48) buildings are designated as non-contributing due to construction outside the period of significance, property type, or lack of historic integrity.

Most of the buildings within the district are commercial in function. Stylistically, a predominance of the buildings in the district belong to the generic twentieth century commercial style characterized by its metal skeletal framing and front wall of windows. But there are numerous other buildings representative of the most popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival, and the Modern Movement. Other properties within the district, however, have no distinctive style. The buildings are generally brick with flat roofs, although there are several examples of stone, stucco, or siding clad buildings, or the combination of two or more of these materials. The degree of ornamentation ranges significantly and generally reflects the time period and economic conditions present during construction. Single story buildings dominate the district with ninety-four (94) examples. The original two- block section of the Norman Historic District contains the vast majority of the two story buildings in the district.

ALTERATIONS

The Downtown Norman Historic District retains a relatively high degree of historic integrity with approximately sixty percent of the properties considered as contributing resources. Overall, the district retains much of its historic character with relatively few modern intrusions.

Over the years, many modifications have been made to individual buildings within the district. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of integrity, there are several common alterations that affect a property's designation as contributing or non-contributing.

The most frequent alterations are the replacement or covering over of historic wood windows and doors and the application of new materials to the original façade. Radical alterations to the placement, size, or shape of the window completed after the period of significance seriously detract from the historic character of the façade. Multiple story buildings with the application of new materials such as modern brick or stucco are usually counted as contributing if changes were made during the period of significance and/or as long as the upper floor(s) retain their integrity. Because of the commonality of such alterations, single story buildings are generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the façade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings.

Narrative Description

Below is a list of properties within the district. The descriptions begin with the east-west streets, starting with Gray and proceeding south to Eufaula. Then, the north-south streets are described, beginning with Webster and proceeding east to Porter Street. Contributing status is indicated by the address and/or historic name being in **bold**. Non-contributing properties are in normal type. An asterisk (*) after the address denotes a property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As part of this nomination, properties originally included within the Norman Historic District (NRIS# 78002226) were re-evaluated for their contributing/non-contributing status. Several properties originally included in the Norman Historic District are no longer eligible for the NRHP due to significant alterations. As such, these properties are in normal type but have an asterisk after the property address.

230 W Gray. 1960. Modern Movement. This is a single story corner brick building. There is a parapet over the canted corner entrance. The entrance consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelight to the left. There are two large metal display windows on the north façade. There are matching display windows to the right of the entrance on the west wall. South from the display windows are an additional entrance, two more display windows, another entrance, and two more display windows. Each of the additional entrances consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door

226 W Gray. 1974. Modern Movement. This is a two story pebble dash clad l-shaped commercial building. The east to west portion of the building features open air parking on the first floor with offices spanning the parking area on the second floor. The primary entry is located on the right (west) end of the complex and features double metal framed glazed slab doors. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

224 W Gray. 1983. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story, five- building brick complex was designed to mimic commercial style brick buildings found elsewhere in downtown. The three buildings on the left (east) side are set back further from the street than those on the right (west) side. The building on the far left features a right (west) entry consisting of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. The entry is recessed from the main wall of the building. To the left (east) side of the entry is a brick knee wall with large modern metal display windows. The entire storefront is covered by a fabric awning. Second floor fenestration consists of two arched, metal windows with an oriel window between. The windows have arched brick surrounds, with brick in a darker color for the surround. The cornice features elaborate corbelling, with a brick pilaster separating this building from the one adjacent. The middle building and the one located on the right in this three building section are narrower than the building on the left. The middle building has a storefront on the left and a second floor access door on the right side of the façade. The storefront has a left entry with a single, metal framed glazed slab door. To the right of the entry are three modern metal display windows resting on a low brick knee wall. A fabric awning extends over the entire storefront. The second floor access door is also a single, metal framed glazed slab. Second floor fenestration consists of four arched metal windows with brick surrounds and a cast stone keystone. The cornice features some corbelling. The building on the right is the inverse of the middle building, with a second floor access door on the left (east) side and a store front on the right (west) side. Fenestration and decorative details are the same on this building, also separated from the middle building by a brick pilaster. The two buildings on the far side of the complex, that project further out toward the street, have more elaborate architectural detailing. The building on the left (east) side features a left entry. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab. To the right of the entry is a wall of five metal display windows resting on a high brick knee wall. A fabric awning is suspended across the entire storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two arched, metal windows with an oriel window between. The windows have arched brick surrounds with brick in a darker color. The cornice has a crenellated parapet. The building on the far right (west) side also features a single storefront. The entry is located on the left and features double, metal framed glazed slab doors. To the right of the entry is a wall of metal display windows resting on a low brick knee wall. The entire storefront is covered by a fabric awning. Second floor fenestration consists of two multi-paned arched windows with brick surrounds. The cornice features a triangular parapet and corbelling. This property is considered non-contributing due to its insufficient age

132 W Gray. Ca 1960. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story rectangular concrete block building. The entry is located on the north/south street and consists of a single, paneled metal door with an arched glass pane. There is an older metal overhead door also located on north/south street. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

126-128 W Gray. 1920. Craftsman. This is a two story rectangular wood clapboard clad residence with a hipped roof now used as a commercial property. It has a wide two story front porch, also with a hipped roof. Fenestration consists of multiple, Craftsman style multi-light windows. All doors on the property have been replaced with modern, paneled metal doors.

104 W Gray. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a one and two story brick commercial building. It has been highly altered with a one story addition to the south of the original building. A large front gabled portico connects the original building to the parking lot and serves as the primary entrance. The entrance consists of double metal framed

glazed slab doors. The building has elaborate cast stone window surrounds on both floors of the original (north) building. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations.

101 E Gray. 1960. Modern Movement. This is a single story rectangular brick commercial building complex. There is a large building along Gray and a smaller rectangular building to the north of the main building. The main building has a vertical brick plane projecting above the roofline from the middle of the south elevation along Gray. The projection has a glass section that resembles chimney pots. The building has a brick watertable that also serves as a continuous sill for the fixed pane metal windows. A horizontal brick belt course serves as a continuous lintel and two additional belt courses add decoration to an otherwise flat wall. The entry near the vertical projection extends out further to the street than the rest of the building. The building has a metal roof and siding just below the cornice. The additional building to the north is of the same design and materials. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

102-104 E Gray. 1962. No distinctive style. This is a single story rectangular building with vertical wood siding and a flat roof. The central entry is located in a section of the building that projects from the main wall of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. To the left (east) side of the entry are three large metal display windows resting on a vertical wood siding clad knee wall. The exterior of the building is overwhelmed by the exposed heating and cooling units located on the top of the building. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

Norman Chamber of Commerce Building, 115 E Gray. 1984. Modern Movement. This is a single story rectangular brick commercial building. It features a recessed front entry on the right (east) corner of the building. The entry has double metal framed glazed slab doors with floor to ceiling metal display windows to each side. It is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

120 E Gray. 1989. No distinctive style. This is a single story drive-thru bank. The building has four drive-thru bays with the teller office on the far left (east) side of the complex. The plain brick façade uses varying roof heights on the drive-thru to create visual interest. This building is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

125 E Gray. 1970. Modern Movement. This is a single story rectangular building. The face of the building is brick and the sides are concrete block. It has an asymmetrical façade. The face is elevated at the western edge and then lower over the remainder of the building. This lower area is also recessed, with three fixed pane windows with transoms, then recessed even further back from the street is the entry that consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. This building is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

127 E Gray. Ca 1960. No distinctive style. This is a single story brick building. The entry at far left consists of a single metal slab door. To the right of the entry is a large metal display window. At the far right side of the building is a metal overhead door providing access to a service bay.

129-131 E Gray. 1965. Modern Movement. This is a small single story rectangular concrete block building. It features a canted corner primary entrance. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. The façade along Gray is a plain concrete block wall with two, three paned fixed wood windows. The façade along the north to south street features an identical window to that found to the right of the entry door and then further to the right, there is a second window. This window is a single three paned fixed wood window. To the right of this window is a slab door with a single medium sized glazed pane. The historically flat roof has been altered to allow the roof to slope from left (west) to right (east). This building is non-contributing due to alterations to the historic flat roof.

United States Post Office, 207 E Gray.* 1933. Classical Revival. James A. Wetmore, architect. NRIS#00001573. This is a single story with basement rectangular buff brick building with a stone watertable. The central entry features double metal framed glazed slab doors with fanlights. There are marble Corinthian columns on either side of the entry. The building has an arcaded front with two oversized arched openings on either side of the entry. The building has an elaborate limestone cornice complete with eagle above the entry.

211 E Gray. 1956. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a small single story rectangular building. It features brick walls with ceramic tile watertable. The primary entry is located on the west (left) side of building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are three small fixed pane metal windows to the right of the entry. There is a fabric awning across the storefront.

219-221 E Gray. 1920. Modern Movement. This is a single story brick commercial building. It has a front curved parapet. The central entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with fixed paned window several feet to the right (east). The window and door are covered by a fabric awning. It is evident that there were, at one time, two large garage style bays to the right and left of the entry. These bays have been infilled with plain face concrete block and in the

left bay (west) there is a short fixed window and then a floor to ceiling height fixed pane window. In the right bay (east) there is a floor to ceiling height fixed pane window and then a short fixed pane window. There are cast stone accents around the windows. Changes to the fenestration, although significant, are removable.

223 E Gray. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story one part commercial block brick building. It has a central recessed entry consisting of a paneled wood door with two arched panes of glass and transom above. Display windows angle back out to the front at street level and there are two large wooden display windows on a brick knee wall. The building's transom is intact. The edges of the display windows are accented by wooden columns. Some of the original structural metal is visible.

225-227 E Gray. 1920. No distinctive style. This single story stucco clad commercial building has two storefronts. The left storefront features a central recessed entry consisting of a paneled wood door with divided light sidelights. There are stuccoed fluted pilasters to either side of the entry and at the edges of the building. There are large metal display windows to either side of the entry. The storefront on the right has stuccoed pilasters accenting the edges of the building. The entry to this storefront is located on the far right (east) side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab surrounded by a single course of glass block with a double course of glass block above the door. There are four large metal display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a stucco clad knee wall. This building is considering non-contributing due to significant alterations completed outside of the period of significance.

231 E Gray. 1960. Modern Movement. This is a single story corner brick office building. Its roof has two heights. The height for the main building on the left (west) side is higher than that for the corner section. The corner section has a stepped window wall consisting of seven fixed panel floor to ceiling metal windows. The entry is located at the far left (west) side of this corner section and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight to the left.

302 E Gray. 1929. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick building. It has a central entry located along Crawford Avenue. The entry features a slab door with large window openings to either side. The windows have been boarded. A shed roof metal awning is suspended above the storefront.

313-315 E Gray. Ca 1940. Moderne. This is a single story automotive related building with an elaborately curved parapet. The building has four bays. The bay on the far left (west) serves as the entry with the three other bays being for large overhead doors to service bays. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. This entry is located on the far right (east) side of the bay. To the left of the entry are two floor to ceiling fixed pane metal windows with wide transoms.

318-322 E Gray. Ca 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story rectangular painted brick building. It has four bays separated by brick columns. The bay on the far right (west) side has a large metal overhead door. The bay to its left has a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and two metal display windows with transoms resting on a brick knee wall. The next bay has two large display windows resting on a knee wall and a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The bay on the far left (east) side has three fixed pane metal display windows resting on a knee wall. The upper section of the front façade is covered by a shed roof style metal awning. Non-contributing due to significant alterations including a non-historic awning.

328 E Gray. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story painted brick building. It features a central entry with a single, metal framed glazed slab door. There are two fixed pane metal windows to each side of the entry.

330 E Gray. 1950. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story stucco clad building has a central entry with single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two fixed metal display windows to the right and one to the left of the entry. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

333 E Gray. 1940. Modern Movement. This single story auto related commercial building is located on a corner lot. Its most prominent feature is a vertical projection, clad in a black and white checkerboard pattern, found at the middle of the east wall. The building has a large showroom area on the east side with a service area on the west. The showroom area is a wall of fixed wood windows with painted over transoms. Some of the exterior brick has been painted. The service area has large metal overhead doors. The building has a flat roof that is somewhat slanted away from the street. The roof has a very wide overhang.

Lumber yard, 227-231 W Main. 1943. Tudor Revival/No distinctive style. This lumberyard complex is located on a large corner lot. The most prominent building in the complex is the single story, Tudor Revival style cottage office building located on the southwest corner of the complex. The cottage is side gabled with an intersecting, steeply pitched front

gable. The gable is clipped. The cottage retains its original multi-light wood windows. The complex is surrounded by a white vinyl fence and there are several wood and other lumber related material storage buildings, primarily wood frame with gabled roof. On the far right (southeast) side of the complex, is another large building. This side gabled brick building has a central recessed entry. This entry consists of a single slab wood door with a single diamond shaped glazed pane. There are two large display windows resting on a brick knee wall to each side of the entry. The building has four gabled dormers projecting from the roofline of the front façade. The dormers have large louvered vents.

217-219 W Main. Ca 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story one part commercial block brick building with two entries located on the east and west sides of the building. The entry doors are single metal framed glazed slab with one large and two smaller metal display windows between the entries. There is some decorative brick work below the cornice line, including a single band of soldier bond brick.

215 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has two entries – one on the far left and the other on the far right side of the first floor. Each of the entries consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. The windows throughout the building have been replaced. There are four large floor to ceiling metal windows between the two entries. Second floor fenestration consists of two one over one metal windows. The second floor replacement windows are smaller than the original openings.

213 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick commercial building with entries on the left (west) and right (east) sides of the building. The entries consist of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are two large metal display windows between the entries, resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning is suspended across the storefront. There is a rectangular brick recess below cornice line.

211 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story stucco clad commercial building. Its central entry consists of a single paneled metal door. To the left (west) of the entry is a set of double, fixed pane display windows. There is a fabric awning suspended across the storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic stucco outside the period of significance.

209 W Main. 1925. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story painted brick commercial building. There are entries on the left (west) and right (east) sides of the building. The right entry has been infilled with a single, fixed glass pane. The transom is intact. The left entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab. There are two large metal display windows resting on a brick knee wall between the entries.

Santa Fe Building, 205-207 W Main. Ca 1970. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story rectangular brick commercial building. There are entries located on the south side (along Main Street) and on the east side (along Santa Fe). The building has two identical store fronts on the south, each consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door on the left side, with four floor to ceiling display windows to the right of the entry. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of windows above each storefront. Above the west store front, the windows are fixed. Above the east store front, the windows are one over one single hung. This property is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Magnolia Building, 130-132 W Main. 1930. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival style. This is a two story brick commercial building. The primary entry is located on the far left (east) side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The entry has a cast stone classical door surround with triangular pediment. There are two 6/6 metal windows with true divided lights to the right of the entry. There is an arched metal awning across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of four, six over six metal windows. The building has an elaborate metal cornice. The east façade of the building contains an additional entry. The entry is recessed from the street and consists of a window wall with double glazed pane doors with transom and sidelights. The entryway has a cast stone door surround and a flat roof metal awning. To the left of the entry are two, six over six metal windows. To the right of the entry are six additional six over six metal windows. Curved metal awnings are suspended over the windows. Second floor fenestration consists of ten, six over six metal windows.

125-127 W Main. 1940. Art Deco. This is a single story buff and red brick commercial building with three bays. It has a recessed window wall/entry with a portico area supported by two brick column. The entry is located in the central bay and consists of a single wood paneled door. There are four large floor-to-ceiling display windows located to each side of the entry. On the west façade of this corner building, there are four overhead door bays that have been enclosed.

126-128 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick and stucco clad commercial building has two storefronts divided by a brick pilaster. The entries are located on the far left (east) and right (west) sides of the building. The entries consist of single metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. Each storefront features three full

height metal display windows to the side of the entry. There is a flat metal awning suspended across the entire front façade. The upper section of the building is clad in stucco.

124 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has an elaborate metal cornice. There have been significant alterations on the first floor including the addition of an exterior staircase. The building has four bays divided by brick pilasters. The first floor is recessed from the street. The entry is located in the third

bay from the left and consists of a metal door with large glazed slab and transom. There are large display windows to either side of entry, each with transoms. An exterior stairwell leads to a wooden door in the far left bay. Second floor fenestration consists of four fixed pane metal windows in arched openings. The windows have continuous stone sills and stone keystones with brick lintels.

123 W Main. 1940. 20th Century Commercial style. This property has undergone overwhelming alterations to the cladding. It is a single story brick commercial building with parapet. There is a window wall/entry set back from the upper façade creating a porch with brick column supports. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are four fixed pane display windows to the left and the right of the entry with clerestory above. It is considered non-contributing due to changes to the historic cladding.

122 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two metal display windows to the left of the entry and one to the right. There is a fabric awning across the storefront.

121 W Main. 1910. 20th Century Commercial style. This three story brick commercial building has three bays delineated by brick pilasters. There are storefronts located in the east and the west bays on the first floor, with just a fixed window in the central bay. The entries consist of a single metal framed glazed slab door with a single fixed pane display window on a brick knee wall to the side of the door. The second and third floor fenestration is identical and consists of double fixed pane windows in the east and west bays and single one over one hung metal windows in the central bay. There is extensive decorative brick work along the cornice line and on other parts of the primary façade.

118-120 W Main. 1919. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has two bays. The bay on the left (east) has two storefronts. The entries are in the center and consist of single metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There is a large metal display window to either side of the entries. The storefront on the right has been altered. To the right of the brick pilaster that divides the building into two bays, are two metal display windows on a glass knee wall. The entry is recessed on a wall that runs perpendicular to those windows. The remainder of the wall of this storefront is recessed from the street. The wall is stuccoed and has a triple window. The historic clerestory has been covered in both bays. There is some decorative brickwork below the cornice.

117-119 W Main. 1917. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story rectangular brick building has three bays divided by brick pilasters. The entry is located in the central bay. It features double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There are two large metal display windows to the left of the entry. The left and right bays of the building each contain two large metal display windows. Each bay has its own shed style metal awning. There is some brick detail work below the cornice and sign recesses above each bay.

116 W Main. 1920. No distinctive style. This single story stucco clad commercial building has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. There are two large metal display windows to either side of the entry resting on a glass knee wall. Non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic cladding.

113-115 W Main. 1920. No distinctive style. This single story brick building has three bays. The storefront is recessed from the street. The entry is located in the far west (left) bay. The entry features double wood framed glazed slab doors with transom and metal sidelights. The two remaining bays each have three large fixed pane metal windows. Non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic brick cladding.

114 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story painted brick commercial building. It has a recessed front entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door. It appears that a second entry door to the left of the present one was removed and boarded over with wood siding. There are bay shaped display areas on the left and right side of the building. The bay areas consist of two large metal display windows resting on a tile clad knee wall. The clerestory has been boarded over. Second floor fenestration consists of two fixed multi light windows with a six over six

metal window in between. The windows are obviously smaller than the originals. There is a parapet along the cornice with some brick detail work along the cornice. Non-contributing due to significant alterations to the second floor fenestration.

112 W Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has been re-bricked in recent years. The windows and doors are also recent replacements. The central recessed entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. There are large sixed paned wood display windows to each side of the entry with continuous clerestory. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. There are two brick columns in front of entry recess. This property is considered non-contributing due to changes to the historic cladding.

108-110 W Main. 1919. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has two bays. The bay on the left (east) has two entries, one on the far left and one on the far right. Each entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are four metal display windows between the entries, resting on a glass knee wall with transom. The historic clerestory is intact. The bays are divided by a brick pilaster. The bay on the right (west) side features a west entry consisting of double metal framed glazed slab doors with glass block sidelights. The transom above has been covered by an arched fabric awning. To the left of the entry are three metal display windows with transom resting on a glass knee wall. The clerestory is intact above this bay as well.

106 W Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story painted brick building. The entry is offset to the right and consists of double, wood slab doors, each with an irregularly shaped glass pane. A fabric awning is suspended across the storefront.

Oklahoma Railway Company Building (Interurban), 105-107 W Main.* 1913. No distinctive style. This single story brick building has a hipped roof and front gabled parapet on the east (primary) façade. The parapet has elaborate cast stone details. The building has significant additions on the north, south, and east sides. The entry is centrally located on the primary façade. A single slab metal door with one glass pane serves as the entry. The front addition has a shed style metal roof and consists of four bays. This addition is connected to a front fenced patio. The first bay on the north (right) side has four small, fixed pane metal windows and a patio entrance. This entrance is a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The second and third bays have three large fixed pane metal windows. The bay on the south (left) side has two fixed pane metal windows. On the far north (right) side of the original building is a bay projection with three, one-over-one windows. These windows have a continuous cast stone sill. There is a large concrete block, rectangular addition on the north end of the building. The entry on the far south (left) side of this addition features a single metal framed glazed slab door. On the far north (right) side of this addition are three sets of four paned fixed metal windows. Despite the additions, the historic shell of this building, especially the details along the cornice, are intact.

Norman Milling and Grain Company Office Building, 102 W Main. Ca 1904. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story brick clad commercial building. The building has no dedicated entry and is now a part of the business located to the right (west) side. First floor fenestration features two large metal display windows. Second floor fenestration consists of four narrow fixed metal windows. The window openings have arched surrounds in a contrasting brick color. Non-contributing due to significant changes to the historic openings.

IOOF Building, 100-104 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story commercial building is clad in a mixture of buff and red brick. It has an elaborate stairstepped cornice with a small parapet featuring the IOOF plaque. The first floor has a central second floor access door, as well as secondary entries to storefronts located on the right (west) and left (east) sides of the building. The storefronts are visually separated by plain faced granite columns. The central entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The left (east) storefront has a central entry with large metal display windows located on a metal knee wall to either side of the entry. The storefront on the right (west) side has a recessed entry, with a window wall located along the street. The window wall consists of three fixed pane metal windows. These windows are surrounded by new brick. The main wall of the first floor, above the storefronts, features an elaborate brick pattern. Second floor fenestration consists of nine windows. The five on the far left (right) are one over one metal hung and the four on the right (east) side are fixed pane metal. The windows rest on a continuous sill in the lighter color brick. The second floor windows have a large contrasting brick surround, with the same elaborate brick pattern serving as an oversized lintel.

Sooner Theater, 101-103 E Main.* 1929. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. Harold Gimeno, architect. NRIS# 78002227. The Sooner is a three story, Renaissance Revival style theater with basement. The theater has a brick and tile clad exterior and a triangular front canopy. The building is divided into three bays. The first floor features storefronts on the east and west sides of the building with the entry to the theater located in the center. The entry consists of two sets of double doors divided by a ticket window. Second floor fenestration consists of a single window in each of the outer bays, with three windows in arched openings in the central bay. The windows in the outer bays have elaborate cast

stone surrounds. The windows in the central bay have a three course arched brick surround and large keystone. Third floor fenestration consists of the same number of windows in the same placement as that found on the second floor, but the windows are casement type. The theater has an elaborate cast stone cornice. There is a shed roof style awning in the central bay along the cornice that is clad in multi-color clay tiles.

105 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story brick commercial building. It features a second story access door on the far right (east) side and a primary storefront with central recessed entry and large metal display windows (on a wooden knee wall) to either side. The central entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with fluted wooden pilasters to either side. The second floor access door is paneled wood with a single large glass pane. The building has a covered clerestory. There is an exposed iron beam. The building has a decorative metal awning. Second floor fenestration consists of three, one-over-one metal windows with cast stone sills.

106 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story painted brick commercial building has elaborate brick work/corbelling along the cornice. The central first floor entry features double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom above. There are two large metal display windows to each side of the entry. A curved awning extends along the entire storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of double one over one metal windows. On the far left (east) side of the building is a floor level entry to the second floor. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with double transom. On the second floor there is a single one-over-one metal window above this access door.

107-109 E Main.* 1920. Romanesque Revival. This two story brick commercial building originally contained two storefronts with a central access door to the second floor. Today, the left (west) storefront has no entry and consists of three large metal display windows. The central second floor access door consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. The right storefront consists of a central recessed entry with large metal display windows to either side. The historic clerestory is covered and a fabric awning extends the length of the building. The fanlight above the central access door is also covered. Second floor fenestration consists of four one over one metal windows above each storefront, with one matching window above the second floor access door. There is a continuous stone sill and arched stone lintels. Brick pilasters separate the two storefronts around the second floor access door and the window above it. The building has elaborate corbelling along the cornice.

108 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story buff brick commercial building. It has a recessed entry on the far left (east) side of building with three large fixed pane windows to the right. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of double fixed pane metal windows. The second floor windows are set within a rectangular brick recess. The building has decorative corbels below the cornice. Non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic fenestration.

110-112 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style/Work in Progress. This two story brick commercial building has three bays. The entries are on the outer bays with the central bay being a wall of large display windows. The left (east) bay features two fixed pane display windows on the right and a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom above. The central bay has four fixed pane display windows. The right (west) bay has a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom above and two large display windows to its right. The four window openings on the second floor have been infilled with concrete block. The building has a covered clerestory. There is some decorative brick work along the cornice.

Seawell Opera House, 111-113 E Main.* 1920. Tom Bowling, architect. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a three story stucco clad commercial building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door, with three large display windows located to each side of the entry. Second floor fenestration consists of seven, one-over-one metal windows on each floor. There are four courses of concrete block above the cornice. A fabric awning is suspended across the entire storefront at street level and there are also small fabric awnings over each window on the second and third levels. The building is considered non-contributing due to overwhelming alterations to the cladding and fenestration.

English Building, 114 E Main.* 1920. This single story commercial building has been significantly altered. The building has three bays. The central bay features a recessed entry with a wood framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. The matching outer bays feature large metal display windows and rest on a brick knee wall. There are transoms above the display windows. A cast stone plaque below the cornice is inscribed with "English." The building is considered non-contributing due to changes to the historic cladding.

115 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has no dedicated entry and is accessible only from a building down the street. Three large metal display windows take up the entire storefront and rest on a narrow brick knee wall. The historic clerestory has been covered and a fabric awning spans the storefront.

116 E Main.* 1903. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story brick commercial building. The entry on the right (west) provides access to the main storefront and the entry on the left (east) provides access to the second floor space. The first floor entry on the right features a paneled wood door with a large single glass pane. The three display windows to the left of this entry rest on a wooden knee wall and there is a fabric awning above. The second floor entryway on the far left side of the building features a paneled wood door with single glass pane as well. There is a fanlight above and arched brick door surround. Second floor fenestration consists of two large fixed pane metal windows with stone sills. There is evidence of different upper window surrounds that was removed at some point. There is decorative brick work and corbelling at the cornice.

117 E Main.* 1920. No distinctive style. This is a single story random ashlar stone clad commercial building. The central entry features a paneled wood door with transom above. There is a small metal picture window to each side of the entry. A small wood shingle clad shed roof awning extends from above the windows to the cornice. This property is considered non-contributing due to significant alterations.

118 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick building has its primary entry on the far right side of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are two large metal display windows to the left of the entry. Second floor fenestration consists of four fixed pane metal windows. The windows have continuous cast stone sills. The lintels are a contrasting brick. There is elaborate corbelling beneath the cornice.

119 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick commercial building. The brick on the upper portion of the building has been painted. The lower brick appears to have been replaced. The central entry consists of a single metal slab door. There are four narrow display windows to the left and right of the entry, resting on a low brick knee wall. A wood shingle clad shed style awning extends across the entire storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of an overwhelming, non-historic awning.

121 E Main.* 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has a single storefront with a second floor access door on the left (west) side of the building. The access door is a single paneled wood door with a large single pane of glass. The primary storefront has its entry on the far right (east) side of the building and three large fifteen light fixed windows to its left. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The historic clerestory is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of double two over one over one metal windows.

120-122 E Main.* 1903. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story painted brick commercial building has two storefronts and a central second floor access door. The storefront on the left has a central recessed entry consisting of double metal framed glazed slab doors with large metal floor to ceiling display windows to either side. The clerestory above is visible as is the original horizontal iron work. There is a flat awning above the entry. The central second floor access door entryway consists of a slab metal door with arched transom. The right (west) storefront consists of three large floor to ceiling display windows with clerestory above. There is no entry to this storefront from the street. Second floor fenestration consists of four one over one windows above each storefront. The windows have a continuous stone sill and arched stone lintels. There is elaborate corbelling below the cornice.

123 E Main.* 1894. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has a single storefront and a second floor access door shared with 125 E Main that is now a part of the 125 E Main storefront. The building has an entry on the far left (west) side consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight on the right. To the right of the sidelight are two large floor to ceiling display windows. A fabric awning extends across the entire storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three single one-over-one windows and an additional one-over-one window above what was the second floor access door.

Alden Building, 124 E Main.* 1903. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has a single entry located on the far left (east) of building. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom above. The entry is recessed behind the main window wall. To the right of the entry is a wall of display windows on a brick knee wall. There are two large windows in the central part of the building, and then the two windows on the far right (west) side of the building are recessed like the entry. The historic clerestory is intact. An oriel window is centrally located on the second floor. The oriel window has an elaborate wooden surround. There is a single one over one window to each side of the oriel window. The building has limestone lintels and sills and an "Alden" name plaque above the oriel window.

125 E Main.* 1894. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has two storefronts. The left (west) storefront has an entry on the far left (west) side consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight on the right. To the right of the sidelight are two large floor to ceiling display windows. A fabric awning extends across the entire storefront. The right store front has incorporated what appears to have been a central

access to the second floor into its entrance. This new entrance consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of the entry are three large floor-to-ceiling metal display windows with the center section being larger than the other two. The clerestory is visible above the windows. Second floor fenestration consists of three single one-over-one windows above the storefront and an additional one-over-one window above what was the second floor access door. The brick projects out slightly around this center section of the building and there are decorative stone quoins. The building has a continuous stone lintel beneath the second floor windows. There are elaborate arched cast stone lintels above the windows. The cast stone of the lintels is connected by a continuous course of stone.

CLLC Building, 126-128 E Main.* 1894. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick building has an elaborate cast iron cornice. The first and second floor fenestration has been significantly altered in the last twenty years. The building has three storefronts. The outer storefronts are identical and feature a recessed central entry with fixed metal display windows to either side. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The central storefront does not have a recessed entry. It consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. The historic clerestory is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of eight, one over one vinyl windows in arched openings. The building has continuous stone sills and arched stone lintels. The cornice is inscribed with "CLLC."

127 E Main.* 1939. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival style. This two story stone clad building has no dedicated entry and is accessible only from 131 E Main. It has three bays divided by stone pilasters. On the first floor, each bay has one, four paned fixed metal window. The fenestration is the same on the second floor. The building has a dentilated cornice.

CNB Building, 131 E Main.* 1922/Ca 1960. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival style. This two story corner building has a large, sympathetic addition to the left (west). The original temple front bank has a central entry and is divided into five bays by Ionic columns. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab with sidelights. Each bay has a four paned metal window. Second floor fenestration consists of five, four paned metal windows. The building has a projecting triangular parapet with dentilated cornice. The addition is divided into three bays by Ionic pilasters. The fenestration in the addition matches that of the original building. The addition has a flat parapet with a dentilated cornice.

Security National Bank Building, 202-204 E Main.* 1924. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals. This vault front, three story brick commercial building has three bays. The bays are divided by fluted Corinthian columns. The entry is recessed within the central bay and consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. In the bays to the right and left of the entry are single metal fixed display windows with transom. Second floor fenestration is identical to the first floor with a double fixed pane metal window in the central bay. The third floor is not original and appears to be an addition above the original decorative cast stone cornice. Fenestration on the third floor is identical to that of the second floor.

Commerce Building, 201 E Main.* 1971. Modern Movement. This six story rectangular commercial building has a cast stone base and glass window wall shaft. In order to stabilize the building, some of the original cast stone of the shaft was replaced with new brick in 2011. This building is considered non-contributing due to insufficient age.

205 E Main.* 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick building has a central entry featuring a single, wood slab door with a single oval pane of glass. There is a single, fixed multi-light wood window to each side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. The clerestory is not visible. There is a shed roof metal awning across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two large arched window openings. Each opening contains two, fixed pane windows with fanlights. The windows have arched stone lintels. The building has a curved parapet with elaborate corbelling below.

206 E Main.* Ca 1970. No distinctive style. This two story brick building is infill construction connecting several adjacent bank buildings. It has no exterior entry. The far right (west) side of the building is taller, matching the height of the bank building to its right. The main portion of the building is lower matching the building to its left. The building has a stone watertable. Fenestration consists of two fixed pane metal windows on each level. There are brick pilasters on each side of the windows. There are cast stone plaques above the windows on the second floor, decorative metal lintels above the first floor windows, and cast stone lintels above the second floor windows. The building is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

207 E Main.* Ca 1908. Romanesque Revival. This is a two story, two bay brick commercial building. The right (east) storefront has two entries. The entry on the far right is a second floor access door. The entry on the left is to the business and features a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelight on the right. There are three large metal display windows to the right of the store entry. There is a fabric awning across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two large arched openings. Each window opening contains a one-over-one metal window with two paned

fanlight above. The windows have continuous stone sills and heavy stone arched lintels. The left storefront features a central entry. The entry consists of a single wood slab door with a large oval glazed pane. To either side of the entry is a single multi-light wood window. There is a shed roof copper awning across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two large arched openings. Each opening contains two fixed pane wood windows with a large wooden fanlight above. The windows have continuous stone sills and heavy stone arched lintels. The cornice has a brick parapet with stone coping. There is brick corbelling and other elaborate brickwork below the cornice.

208-210 E Main.* Ca 1970. Modern Movement. This three story brick commercial building has its entry on the far left (east) side of the building. The entry is recessed and features double metal framed glazed slab doors. The building has four bays made up of vertical window walls. To the right of the entry, each bay contains two vertical strips of windows, each vertical strip consists of five windows. The bay above the entry consists of three fixed windows. There are brick pilasters between each bay. Non-contributing due insufficient age.

Norman State Bank Building, 209 E Main.* Ca 1908. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has its entry on the right (west) side of building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelight on the left. To the left (east) of the entry are three floor to ceiling fixed metal display windows that are separated from the entryway by a brick column. To the left of the three display windows is another brick column and on the other side of it are two additional metal display windows. There are separate fabric awnings over the display windows and doorway. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of one over one metal windows on either side of the façade. In between the windows is an oriel window with a copper roof. The oriel window has a one over one metal window in the center with smaller one over one metal windows on either side. The windows have cast stone sills. There is decorative brick work below the cornice.

211 E Main.* 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has stepped brick along the cornice. The first floor has a central recessed entry and a second floor access door. The access door is located on the far right (east) side of the building. It consists of a paneled wood door. The main entry is recessed and is a single metal framed glazed slab door with glass block surround. There are large metal display windows to either side of this entry. A fabric awning spans the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two, one over one metal windows. The windows have brick sills and lintels but the current openings are obviously smaller than the historic openings and the extra space has been infilled with wood siding.

212-214 E Main.* 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story cast stone commercial building has two bays. The left bay has a central recessed entry with double wood framed glazed slab doors and transom. Display windows on a marble knee wall angle out from the entry to the street. The building has a covered transom. The bay on the right has a central entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two display windows on either side of the entry. A fabric awning spans the storefront. Second story fenestration consists of eight fixed pane metal windows.

Fidelity Building, 213 E Main.* Ca 1900. Romanesque Revival. This two story brick commercial building has two storefronts as well as a second floor access door on the far right (east) side. The second floor access door features a single metal slab door. The storefront to the left of the second floor access door consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom, with a large metal display window to the left of it. The right (west) storefront is a mirror image of the other storefront. The clerestory has been boarded. The structural iron work of the building is exposed above the clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of a central oriel window with a single one over one wood window to either side. The oriel window contains three one over one wood windows and has an elaborate iron work surround and metal roof. The other windows on the second floor have arched fanlights and Romanesque style arched stone surrounds and continuous stone sills. There is an identical window located over the second floor access door on the far right (east) side of the building.

215 E Main.* 1930. Romanesque Revival. This is a two story brick commercial building. The first floor features three large display windows from left to right (west to east) with the entry being on the far right (east) side of the building. These windows rest on a wooden knee wall. A fabric awning spans the entire storefront and the clerestory is visible. Second floor fenestration consists of three one over one metal windows. The original openings are arched but the current windows are not. The windows have heavy Romanesque style stone surrounds and continuous stone sills. The building has an elaborate brick and stone parapet above the cornice with corbelling and other brick accents.

216-218 E Main.* Ca 1910. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. This is a two story Romanesque Revival style brick building. The building has two storefronts and a central access door to the second floor. The storefront on the left (east) side of the building features an entry on the far left consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and two large metal display windows to the right of the entry. The windows rest on a knee wall clad in small black and white ceramic tile. On the first floor, the brick is clad in marble on this storefront. There is a fabric awning

above the storefront. The access door to the second floor consists of a single paneled door with arched transom. The storefront on the right of the building consists of a metal door with nine glass lights on the left side, with two small metal display windows to its right. The clerestory is boarded and the frame for an awning is present, but the awning is missing in this storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three windows above each storefront and one above the second floor access door. The windows have stone sills and elaborate stone lintels. The openings are arched but there are modern metal windows with a single fixed pane and a small arched pane in the openings. The building has elaborate brick corbelling and stone coping along the cornice.

J.A. Jones Building, 217 E Main.* 1891. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. This two story PermaStone clad commercial building has an elaborate metal parapet. The building has a single storefront that features an offset entry with narrow display windows to each side of the entry. Second floor fenestration consists of three arched openings that have been boarded over.

W.C. Renfrow Building, 219 E Main.* 1891. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. This is a two story brick commercial building. The first floor has been highly altered but the second floor is intact except for replaced windows. There are four bays on the first floor with the entry in the third bay from the left (west). The entry is recessed and features a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are large metal display windows in each of the three other bays. The remainder of the window wall is clad in wood siding. The second floor features four equally spaced fixed pane metal windows with continuous limestone sills and decorative brick and stone lintels. A limestone beltline runs across the second story hitting the middle of the windows.

220-222 E Main.* 1930. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. This two story stucco clad commercial building is an eclectic mixture of revival styles. The building has four bays. The bay on the far right (west) side of the building has additional decoration along the cornice with a gabled parapet. This bay has a second floor access door on the first floor. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The entry to the main storefront of the building is located in the bay to the left of the second floor access door. This entry is a single metal framed glazed slab. To the left of this entry, there are single small display windows in each of the bays. The bays are divided by stuccoed pilasters. Second floor fenestration consists of a multi-light window in each bay. The openings for the windows were originally arched but have been filled in when rectangular windows were inserted. This building is considered non-contributing due to significant changes to the historic brickwork specifically and due to other overwhelming alterations

221 E Main.* 1891. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story commercial building has a single storefront with three bays. Its entry is located in the far left (west) bay. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with glass block sidelights. The clerestory is visible above the entry and there are display windows to the right of the entry. There are large metal display windows in the two bays to the right of the entry. The second floor features three, one-over-one arched windows with a fourth window over the central second floor entrance between the storefronts. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic stucco outside the period of significance

223 E Main.* 1891. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story stucco clad building has a single storefront. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with large metal display window to each side. The second floor has three equally spaced pairs of three-part hopper style windows. The windows are historic replacements and do not fill the entire original window space. The space has been infilled and stuccoed over. There is a central entry to the second floor located between 221 E Main and 223 E Main. The entry has been infilled with wood. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

224 E Main.* 1930. Romanesque Revival. This two story brick commercial building has a single storefront with a deeply recessed, angled entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with metal display windows on a low knee wall angling back from the door to the street. The building has a covered clerestory. There is a second floor access door located on the far east side of the building. Second floor fenestration consists of three, one over one metal replacement windows with arched fanlights above the storefront, with a single, identical window above the second floor access door. The building has stone coping and lintels/sills.

225-227 E Main.* Ca 1920. Modern Movement. This two story brick building has three bays divided by brick pilasters with elaborate terra cotta and cast stone caps. The center bay has an elaborate parapet. Its entry is located in the far right (east) bay. This entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom and a single metal display window to each side. On the first floor, the other two bays each contain two large metal display windows resting on a concrete knee wall. Second floor fenestration consists of two, fixed pane metal windows in each bay.

226-228 E Main.* 1930. Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival. This two story brick commercial building has an elaborate dentilated cornice. The building has two bays. The bay on the left has no entry. It features three large metal

display windows. The bay on the right (west) has an entry door on the left and two large metal display windows to the right. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom above. The bays are separated by a brick pilaster. Brick pilasters also accent the east and west edges of the building. A shed roof awning clad in wooden shingles spans the building. Second floor fenestration is identical in both bays and consists of four arched fixed pane windows.

TG&Y Building, 229-231 E Main.* 1921. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story stucco clad commercial building has two identical storefronts. Each storefront has a central recessed entry consisting of double metal framed glazed slab doors with large metal display window to the left and right of the entry, resting on a stuccoed knee wall. A fabric awning spans each storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic cladding outside the period of significance.

230-232 E Main.* 1930. This is a two story brick commercial building with projecting dentilated cast stone cornice. There is a central second floor access door with mirror image storefronts to either side. The second floor access door consists of double metal framed glazed slab door with transom and fanlight. The door has a brick surround with cast stone keystone. The storefronts have a recessed entry to the right or left of the second floor access door. The entries consist of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. To the side of the entry, multi-paned modern metal display windows angle back out and along the street. Second floor fenestration consists of three large fixed metal windows with fanlights above each storefront with two fixed metal windows above the second floor access door. The second floor windows have arched brick surrounds and cast stone keystones. The east façade of the building contains a secondary entrance on the far south (left) side and six narrow multi-paned metal windows on the far north corner. Second floor fenestration consists of five pairs of fixed metal windows with fanlights.

Filling Station, 300-302 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a two story brick auto service related commercial building. The entry is located in a deep recess at the northwest corner of the building. This recess is supported by a single square brick column. The first floor is divided into three spaces, the central entry and then two storefronts, one on the left (northeast) and on the right (southwest). The one on the left has a central entry with display windows to either side, and then four additional metal display windows along the street. The storefront on the right has a left entry with display window to the right and then an additional entry to the far right side. On the west elevation of the building, there are two additional six over six windows, a smaller six over six window with transom, a single metal overhead door, another six over six window, and an additional entry to the building. The southernmost portion of the building is only a single story. Second floor fenestration on the west elevation consists of three pairs of two over two arched windows. Second floor fenestration on the north elevation is identical to that on the west. The building has elaborate brick work beneath the cornice.

301 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story brick commercial building has a central entry as well as a side entry on the far right of the building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. There is a large metal display window to each side of the entry. The side entry consists of a metal framed glazed slab with transom as well. The historic clerestory has been covered and the building has a metal awning. Second floor fenestration consists of two sets of double, single-pane fixed windows. There is some decorative brickwork along the cornice line.

303 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick commercial building. The entry is located on the west end of the building. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with sidelight and transom. There is a single one over one wood window to the left of the entry with transom above. There are two large wooden display windows to the right of the entry. Each of the display windows rest on a brick knee wall. There is a shed roof awning across the entire storefront. There is a decorative brick inset below the cornice with a ghost sign.

305 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story commercial building is tile clad. Its central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single metal display window to the left of the entry and two metal display windows to the right, both resting on a tile clad knee wall. A shed roof style metal awning spans the storefront and a sign recess above the awning has been painted.

306-310 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has four bays. The building has an elaborate cornice with parapet and is divided by brick pilasters with cast stone caps. The far left bay has an entry on the far right (west) side. This entry has been boarded with a metal slab. To the left of the unused entry are four metal display windows. These windows rest on a four paned glass knee wall. A clerestory spans the storefront. The second bay has an entry on the far left (east) side of the bay. This entry is a single metal framed glazed slab door. To the right of the entry are four large metal display windows on a glass knee wall. The clerestory is visible above. The third bay from the left has no entry. There are two smaller and two larger floor to ceiling metal display windows in this bay.

The clerestory has been boarded over. The fourth bay from the left has an entry on the left consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with a single floor to ceiling metal display window to the right. To the right of the window is a large overhead door. The clerestory above this bay has also been covered.

307 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story one part commercial block brick building. The central entry has double wood paneled glazed doors. There is a large wood display window to each side of the entry. The display windows rest on a brick knee wall that appears to be newer brick than the rest of the façade. The historic clerestory is visible. There is some decorative brick work below the cornice.

309 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story one part commercial block building is stucco clad. The central entry features a single, metal framed glazed slab door. There are large metal display windows located to each side of the entry resting on a stucco clad knee wall. The flat façade of the building is set off by four stuccoed pilasters -- one at the east and west ends of the building and one on each side of the entry. A fabric awning spans the storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic cladding outside the period of significance.

311 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story one part commercial block building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two metal display windows to either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. Brick pilasters at the edges of the building separate it from adjoining buildings. There is a shed roof style awning suspended across the storefront.

313 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story one part commercial block brick building has two bays. Each bay has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are two large metal display windows to either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. The glass of the clerestory has been replaced. There is a shed roof awning and a neon sign over the entry. There is some simple brick detail work below the cornice.

314-316 E Main. 1922. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has two storefronts. The storefront on the left (east) side features a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights. There is a large metal display window on either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning spans the storefront. The storefront on the right (west) side has a central recessed entry consisting of a single wood framed glazed slab door. This storefront has a boarded transom. Display windows angle back from the entry to the street on this storefront and then there are two large display windows along the street. These windows rest on a tile clad knee wall. The only ornamentation on the building is a rectangular section of a contrasting brick above each storefront.

315 E Main. 1940. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story one part commercial block brick building. The entry is located on the left (west) side of the building and consists of double wood framed glazed slab doors with a sidelight on the right (east) side. There are four large metal display windows to the right (east) of the entry. These windows rest on a brick knee wall. The building has a fabric awning and there is some brick detail work below the cornice.

317-319 E Main. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story random ashlar stone clad one part commercial block building has two bays with two entries. The left (west) side of the building features a central entry. The entry features two, single wood framed glazed slab doors divided by a small section of siding. To the left of the entry are two glass display windows. To the right of the entry is one large glass display window. The windows rest on a stone knee wall. The right (east) bay of the building also features a central entry that consists of a single wood slab door with a single glass pane. There are three display windows located to the left of the entry and one large display window to the right of the entry. These windows rest on a stone knee wall. The flat wall of the stone façade is set off with a rectangular recess below the cornice line.

318 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has its entry on the right (west) side of the building. The entry is a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are four large metal display windows to the left of the entry. The historic transom is visible above the windows and door.

320 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick commercial building. Its entry is located on the left (right) side of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There is a large four paned fixed metal display window to the right of the entry. A fabric awning spans the storefront.

321 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story buff brick commercial building has a central recessed entry with a single wood framed glazed slab door. There is a display window to the left and to the right of the entry on a stone knee wall. The building has a shed roof awning. There is cast stone coping with cast stone at the corners of the building. Decorative brickwork in the shape of four rectangular boxes is located just below the cornice.

322-324 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick commercial building has two storefronts. The right (west) storefront has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with a large metal display window on either side. The historic clerestory is visible above. The left (east) storefront features an entry on the right side of the bay. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab. There are two metal display windows to the left of the entry. The clerestory is intact.

Chervenka Building, 323 E Main. 1943. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story stucco clad commercial building has its entry on the right side of the building. The entry consists of a double French style metal door with multi-light sidelight on the right. To the left of the entry are two, one-over-one fixed metal windows. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic cladding outside the period of significance and the covering of the historic "Chervenka" name plate below the cornice.

325 E Main. 1943. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick building has a small parapet. The central entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors. There are two metal display windows to each side of the entry. These windows rest on a glass knee wall. The building has a boarded transom and a flat awning. There is cast stone coping and some decorative brick work below the cornice.

326 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story commercial building is clad in painted brick. The entry is located on the right (west) side of the building. It consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are three large metal display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning spans the storefront.

328 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story painted brick commercial building. Its central entry consists of two metal framed glazed slab doors. There are two large floor to ceiling metal display windows to either side of the entry. The historic clerestory is intact but painted over with a sign advertising the business house inside.

330 E Main. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story painted brick building has a central entry consisting of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with oversized fixed metal display windows to either side.

First Baptist Church, 211 W Comanche. Ca 1930/Ca1970. Late Gothic Revival/No distinctive style. This one, two, and three story multi-building religious complex spans an entire block. The original Gothic Revival style church is located on the southeast corner of the property. The building has matching south towers, brick buttresses with cast stone accents, and rose style stained glass windows. The additions match the brick and cast stone accents of the original building, and also mimic the Gothic arch of the original windows. Non-contributing due to overwhelming additions completed after the period of significance.

Oklahoma Gas and Electric Substation, 109 W Comanche. Ca 1975. No distinctive style. This electrical transformer yard has a single, concrete block building on the south side of the property. Historically, there has been some type of transformer yard in this general vicinity since at least the 1920s. However, this particular complex dates to a much more recent period and is non-contributing due to insufficient age.

107 W Comanche. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story painted brick building has two storefronts and a central entry door. Each storefront has a single, paneled wood door with a single fixed pane window to the left and two fixed pane windows to the right. The central entry has a metal paneled door. A shed roof style awning is suspended across the storefront. There is elaborate corbelling beneath the cornice.

101 W Comanche. Ca 1920. No distinctive style. This is a single story brick warehouse. The only access door to the building is located on the south elevation. This entry consists of a single, metal overhead door.

American-First Abstract Building, 111 E Comanche. Ca 1960. Modern Movement. This property consists of several small buildings linked together. The building on the far left (west) is a two story painted brick. At the far left side of the building is an entry consisting of two single metal framed glazed slab doors separated by a fixed pane metal window. This entryway is located within a very large arched opening and glass fills out the arched area not made up of doors. The archway is accented by differing heights. To the right of the archway, the building has an additional entrance. This entry features a large sidelight to the left of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom above. To the right of the entry are two large floor-to-ceiling fixed display windows. On the second floor, there are six, floor-to-ceiling height fixed pane metal windows on the far right (east) side of the two story building. A flat metal awning is suspended from above the right entrance of the building to the building next door. The middle building making up this property is a single story painted brick building. Its fenestration consists of a large metal display window on the far left (west), then two smaller

metal display windows, and finally the entryway to this single story section of the property. The entry consists of a large sidelight with transom, and then a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. At the far right of the property is a single story stucco clad rectangular building with no fenestration. Non-contributing due to overwhelming additions.

212 E Comanche. 1998. No distinctive style. This is a single story modern brick motor bank. The canted corner entry is located on the northeast side. The entry features double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom and sidelights. There are two pairs of fixed pane metal windows to the right of the entry on the north elevation. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Norman Transcript Building, 215 E Comanche. 1953. Modern Movement. This is a two story rectangular commercial building. The face of the building is clad in reinforced concrete with a vertical scraped pattern. The side of the building is brick. The central recessed entry features metal framed glazed slab doors. At the far left (west) side on the first floor, there is a recessed, metal framed multi-light overhead door for deliveries. The right (east) side of the first floor consists of a wall of thirteen fixed pane metal windows. On the second floor, there is a window wall on the right (east) side that matches that found in the same position on the first floor. On the left (west) side of the second floor, there is a recessed window wall with eight fixed pane metal windows, a concrete column, and then six additional fixed pane metal windows to the left.

303-305 E Comanche. 1970. No distinctive style. This single story rectangular brick building has an unusual front entry on the east (right) side of the building accessible from a diagonal covered walkway built of brick. Darker brick courses are used as an accent beneath the cornice. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

314 E Comanche. 1960. Modern Movement. This is a single story, rectangular brown brick building. Standing seam metal siding has been applied beneath the cornice. Non-contributing due to significant alterations along the cornice.

315 E Comanche. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story concrete block commercial building has a central entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with metal bars. To the left (west) of the entry are two large fixed metal display windows. To the right of the entry is a single metal overhead door. A shed roof metal awning spans across the entire storefront. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

Chase Bank Building, 318 E Comanche. 1971. No distinctive style. This single story brick motor bank has multiple drive-thru lanes differentiated by metal columns. There are brick clad sections on the far left (east) and right (west) ends of the building. An office area is located on the right side of the building. The building has a metal roof with metal projection below the cornice. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

319 E Comanche. 1975. No distinctive style. This single story commercial building is clad in concrete block on the upper wall and brick on the lower wall. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. To the left of the entry are two large metal fixed pane display windows. To the right of the entry, the window space has been blocked in. A flat metal awning spans the entire storefront. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

321 E Comanche. 1910. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story concrete block building. The opening for an overhead door in the center of the building has been boarded over as have the window openings on either side of the doorway. There is a flat metal awning spanning the storefront. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

323 E Comanche. 1946. No distinctive style. This single story painted brick residential building is attached to a commercial building. The building has a central entry consisting of a slab door with two one over one wood windows to either side of the entry.

325 E Comanche. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story painted brick building has a ceramic tile watertable. The central entry features double metal framed glazed slab doors with sidelights and transom. There are two large fixed pane metal display windows to each side of entry. A non-historic shed roof awning covers the top section of the entire storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of an overwhelming, non-historic awning.

225 E Eufaula. 1959. No distinctive style. This is a single story, stucco clad rectangular office building. Its entry is located along Eufaula on the west side of the façade. The entry is dominated by a wheelchair ramp. Non-contributing due to overwhelming alterations including application of non-historic stucco.

301-307 E Eufaula. 1980. Modern Movement. This single story commercial office complex is irregularly shaped. The multiple office units have brick storefronts with a diagonal wooden siding projection below the cornice. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building, 101-115 S Webster. Ca 1960. Modern Movement. This three story corner brick building has rose colored stone accent. A stucco clad awning covers a section of the first floor on the west and north facades. The recessed left entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors.

111 N Santa Fe. 1971. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick building has a crenellated parapet and two storefronts. The storefront entries are located in the center of the building. The entries feature a single, metal framed glazed slab door. There are three fixed pane metal windows beside each door. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

132 N Santa Fe. 1960. 20th Century Commercial style. This two story rectangular brick commercial building has three entries. On the far left (south) side of the building, there is a second floor access door. There are two additional storefronts. Each storefront entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with narrow transom. The storefront on the left features, from left to right, two large display windows and the entry door. The storefront on the right is a mirror image, with two display windows on the right and the entry door on the left. There is a metal shed roof awning that spans the entire width of the building. The second floor fenestration consists of two sets of two pane metal slider windows.

121 S Santa Fe. 1940. No distinctive style. This single story painted brick and wood siding clad rectangular building has an asymmetrical façade. There are three separate storefronts. The storefront on the far left (north) side has a left entry consisting of a single slab door. To the right of this entry are five fixed metal display windows with transoms resting on a brick knee wall. The central storefront features a left entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of this entry are four floor to ceiling metal display windows. In between this center storefront and the one on the far right is a wood clad section of the building with three oculus windows. The storefront on the far right features a central entry with double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. To each side of the entry, are wood clad window boxes (two to the left and three to the right). These window boxes each contain a single fixed metal window. Non-contributing due to significant alterations to the fenestration and the cladding.

Santa Fe Depot, 200 S Jones.* 1909. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Lungren and Carlsen, builders. NRIS# 90002203. This single story combination brick depot has a tile clad gabled roof and cast stone coping. There is an open air waiting area located on the north side of the building, with the main passenger waiting area/office in the central bay. This main area has curvilinear parapets at the gable ends and along the east/west walls. There is a freight area on the south side of the depot. The building has elaborate diamond paned wood windows.

Cleveland County Courthouse Annex Building, 201 S Jones. 1979. Modern Movement. This four story office building is attached to the 1939 Cleveland County Courthouse by a glass walkway. The annex building is cast stone clad with a standing seam, hipped metal roof. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Cleveland County Jail, 203 S Jones. 1984. Modern Movement. Three story cast stone and pebble dash clad rectangular correctional facility. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Phillips Building, 121 N Peters. Ca 1940. No distinctive style. This single story brick warehouse serves as a city maintenance facility. The large display windows on the west and northwest side of the building have been covered over. A wood framed glazed slab door on the northwest side of the building has also boarded. There is a large, modern metal overhead door on both the north and the south sides of the building. There are several original multi-lite fixed metal windows on the north east corner and east side of the building.

Primrose Building, 113-115 S Peters. 1930. Colonial Revival. This two story Colonial Revival style brick commercial building was the early home of one of the area's prominent funeral homes. The building has a two story full width front porch with square wooden supports. The three bay façade has a central entry consisting of a single paneled wood door with fanlight and sidelights. There is a thirty-five light fixed pane window located to the left and to the right of the entry with arched wooden lintels. There is a twenty-one light wood window in each of the three bays on the second floor. The cornice is dentilated and there is a decorative wooden balustrade above the roofline.

114 S Peters. 1920. Modern Movement. This two story rectangular commercial building has a central entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is an unusual concrete block wall to the left (south) of the entry with four floor to ceiling fixed pane metal windows to the right (north) of the entry. The second floor is clad in what appears to be vertical wooden siding. There are no windows on the street side of the second floor. The roof has vinyl soffits/fascia. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

Cleveland County Courthouse, 200 S Peters.* 1939. Art Deco/Classical Revival. Walter T. Vahlberg, architect. NRIS# 00001580 The courthouse is a three story with partial basement limestone clad building. The building has a very

symmetrical façade with both Art Deco and Classical Revival style details. The historic metal casement windows in the building have been replaced but the original openings were maintained.

231 S Peters. 1950. Moderne. This single story stucco clad building has rounded corners. The building has a very simple façade with the exception of the vertical stone clad projection in the center of the west elevation above the main entry. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. There is a fixed pane metal window to each side of the entry and three additional windows along the outer wall on each side of the entry.

119 N Crawford. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick building has a central recessed entry. The entry features a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Large display windows on a ceramic tile knee wall angle out from the entry and along the storefront. The historic clerestory has been covered.

117 N Crawford. 1930. No distinctive style. This is a single story rectangular brick building. There is visual evidence of two bays divided by a brick column but the openings have been bricked in and new windows installed. The building entrance is located on the far right (south) side of the building. The entry is a single metal slab door with a single glass light. There are four small fixed pane metal windows to the left of the entry. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

113 N Crawford. 1946. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story brick building. There is an office area on the right side of the building. This area features a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single, fixed pane metal window on a brick knee wall to the right of the entry, also with transom. Both transoms have been painted over. There is a single, multi-light wooden overhead door to the left of the entry door;

111 N Crawford. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story painted brick building has two small storefronts. Each storefront features a left entry with a large, fixed pane wood display window resting on a brick knee wall to the right.

104-106 S Crawford. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story commercial building has two storefronts. These storefronts are mirror images of each other with entries on the outer edges of the building. Each entry is a metal framed glazed slab with three large fixed pane display windows to the side of the entry door. The clerestory has been replaced. The brick sign inset is intact.

110-124 S Crawford. 1930. 20th Century Commercial style. This is a single story, stucco clad multi-bay commercial building. The historic clerestory has been covered and a fabric awning is suspended across the storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic cladding outside the period of significance.

201 S Crawford. 1932. Art Deco. This single story brick building has a parapeted cornice with cast stone coping. The façade is highly asymmetrical and has multiple additions.

209 S Crawford. 1960. Modern Movement. This single story rectangular brick building has a flat roof. Its entry is located on the southwest corner of the building and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors.

Comer Thomas Garage, 204 N Porter. 1936. Art Deco. This single story stucco clad building has an elaborate front parapet. The central section of the building serves as the entry and has three bays divided by stucco clad pilasters. The far left (south) and right (north) sides of the building were service bays. The one on the left retains its large overhead door. The service entry on the right has been infilled with fixed pane metal display windows. The central entry features a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. There are two metal display windows in the bays to either side of the entry.

122-126 N Porter. 1920. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story brick building has its entry on the northeast corner of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab with two fixed pane metal windows to the left. There are multiple overhead doors on the far right/west side of the north elevation. There are three bays on the east elevation. The northernmost bay has five fixed pane windows. The fenestration in the other two bays has been boarded. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

102 N Porter. 1930. No distinctive style. This single story corner auto service center is stone and metal clad. The building has five service bays on the Porter (east) side of the building. There is an office area on the southeast corner of the building. The office area has several large metal display windows resting on a stone knee wall. The building is considered non-contributing due to significant alterations.

104 S Porter. Ca 1930. No distinctive style. This single story brick building has an assymetrical façade. It features two storefronts each with replaced windows and doors. Non-contributing due to significant alterations.

114 S Porter. Ca 1960. 20th Century Commercial style. This single story corner building is clad architectural stone. Its entry is located along the east to west street and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two floor-to-ceiling metal display windows to the left of the entry and six floor-to-ceiling metal display windows to the right of the entry. The east wall of the building along porter is a window wall. There is a fabric awning along the storefront on both streets.

220-222 S Porter. 1940. Modern Movement. This single story commercial building has multiple bays. The office area is located on the far left (south) side. It is geometrically shaped with three floor to ceiling metal display windows on the left and three on the right with the entry in between. The entry is a single metal framed glazed slab door with covered transom. Behind the office area is a large garage area with an overhead door entry along the east to west street at the south side of the building. This section of the building has a curved asphalt roof. In terms of fenestration, this section of the building has some metal casement windows and some of the original window openings are boarded. To the right (north) of the office area are two additional overhead door entries to the service area. At the far right (north) end of the building is an additional storefront. This storefront has painted brick cladding. Its entry is on the far left (south) side. There is a sidelight to the left of the door and four metal windows to the right of the entry. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The historic clerestory is visible above.

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.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1890-1960

Significant Dates

1902, 1923

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Harold Gimeno

James A. Wetmore

Bowling/Seawell

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The first masonry commercial buildings in downtown Norman were completed around 1890. This end date of 1960 roughly corresponds to the opening of Interstate 35 to the west of the city, an event that spurred tremendous residential and commercial growth in the community. Following the opening of the interstate, commercial development to the west increased dramatically, with little new construction in the downtown core after that time.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

First Baptist Church of Norman is a non-contributing resource to the district.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Downtown Norman Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level for its association with historic commercial activities in Norman. Although there are several outstanding examples of high style architecture within the district boundaries, there is not a substantial enough concentration of architecturally significant buildings to warrant adding architecture as an area of significance for the district. Overall, the buildings in downtown Norman are very modest in size, style, materials, and ornamentation in keeping with other Oklahoma communities that derive their wealth primarily from farming and ranching activities. High style architecture seems to have been reserved for the nearby University of Oklahoma campus.

As the core of the central business district, this area has been the center of commercial development in Norman from shortly after its founding in 1889 to the present. The vast majority of construction in the area was completed by 1960, with most commercial construction activity after this time being in the form of renovations and a small number of infill construction projects. The buildings in the Downtown Norman Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by agricultural prosperity, proximity to transportation routes, and the University of Oklahoma.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Historic Commercial Significance

Downtown Norman has long been the commercial center of the local community and the surrounding countryside, housing retail businesses, as well as professional and governmental services. Proximity to the railroad was crucial for farmers and ranchers throughout Cleveland County to transport their goods to market, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Frisco Railroad provided these services in downtown Norman.

As with most early territorial towns, the first buildings in Norman were crude and of wood construction. Some were "complete" as soon as the day after the opening in 1889, with many others hastily finished by the end of April. One of the earliest businesses in Norman was the Carey Lumber Company. Supplies were ordered before the land run and arrived shortly thereafter to supply settlers and businessmen alike. A host of businesses sprung up quickly, and included grocers, dry goods, and ready-to-wear stores. To supply the growing community with a reliable source of water, a public well was dug at the intersection of Main and Peters shortly after the opening.

At first, the population of the community remained small. Norman received little notoriety in booster materials related to the Land Run of 1889. Over time, though, the population would grow because of the availability of rich agricultural land near the city. Norman had an estimated population of 854 by June 1890 and 1,218 by April 1891. By 1900, the population was approximately 2,225. The town's early growth was hampered by drought though. Because of the date of the land opening, it was too late for farmers to plant some crops in the unbroken land. The summer was hot and there was little precipitation. As a result, many settlers faced the threat of starvation or giving up their claims. Some businesses failed. Ultimately, the city applied for assistance and the federal government intervened with the aid of rations. With time, conditions improved and the area quickly became a regional center for agricultural production of crops such as wheat, oats, and cotton. The first cotton to be processed in Oklahoma Territory was ginned in Norman at the gin completed in 1890. In that year, over 2000 bales of cotton would be shipped from Norman, primarily to markets in St. Louis.

The city held its first municipal elections in 1890 and was officially incorporated in 1891. County government formed in Norman in 1890, with the county renting space in existent buildings for several years before a more permanent and centralized county office building and courthouse could be completed on the south side of the district.

By the mid-1890s, the city had many amenities common in small midwestern towns. These included a waterworks and telephone service, with long distance available by the end of the decade. The city's dirt streets were graded by 1891 and most areas had wooden sidewalks by 1892. The first concrete sidewalks began to appear by 1895. A brick factory was established in 1889, and the first masonry commercial building would be completed in the early 1890s. The first public school would also open in 1890.

The most significant development in the history of Norman would occur very early in the life of the city. Shortly after the Land Run of 1889, the first territorial legislature convened in Guthrie to attend to a variety of territorial business. The most significant issue at hand was the selection of a permanent site for a capital. Less contested, but more crucial for the city

of Norman, was the selection of sites for the territorial university, normal schools, and agricultural school. Early community leaders, Thomas Waggoner and Delbert Larsh, were convinced that Norman could secure the territorial university and the economic benefits that would accompany such a school. To accomplish that goal, Waggoner and Larsh aligned themselves with the Oklahoma City delegation who were attempting to move the provisional capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City. In return for their support, Waggoner and Larsh expected Oklahoma City's support for placing the university in Norman. After much debate and negotiation they were successful, and the bill to authorize the university was passed on December 19, 1890. In order to secure the university, the city had to raise \$10,000 in bonds and purchase forty acres for university facilities. The necessary funds were raised and the property purchased by 1891. The University of Oklahoma opened in 1892, with its first semester classes being held in rented downtown buildings. The university that started with rented space and forty acres in 1891, would grow to encompass over 3,000 acres with more than 200 buildings in Norman alone. It is the state's largest institution of higher education, with an enrollment in excess of 20,000 and more than 8,000 permanent staff. Its impact has been and will continue to be of tremendous importance to downtown and all other portions of the city of Norman.

With the awarding of the territorial university and agricultural prosperity of the first decades of the twentieth century, the city of Norman continued to experience significant growth. By 1910, the population reached almost 4,000 and would climb to 5,000 by 1920. This growth was tempered on several occasions by significant fires in the downtown area. In 1902, a large fire destroyed most of the south side of the 100 Block of East Main Street. This fire significantly impacted the look of downtown Norman, as reconstructed buildings were all masonry and more elaborate in terms of size and style. In 1923, another fire destroyed most of the south side of the 200 Block of East Main. In addition to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, the Frisco Railroad began to serve Norman in 1906 and an interurban railroad, with service to Oklahoma City and several other communities in the region opening in 1907.

The face of downtown Norman has changed over time as the needs of the community also changed. The prospects of downtown businesses reflected national trends such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war era, and as always the fortunes of downtown businesses were closely tied to agricultural prosperity and to the University of Oklahoma. During World War II, as many as five downtown theaters provided entertainment to residents and soldiers in training. Restaurants, multiple banks, and professional services, such as those of doctors and attorneys, were plentiful in the area. And with the increasing importance of the automobile, automotive related businesses such as filling stations and repair facilities sprang up along Main Street, Gray Avenue, and Porter Avenue. With the opening of Interstate 35, many of the retail operations in downtown Norman moved further west along the interstate corridor. However, downtown would remain crucial to the life of the community because of the existence of professional services, city and county government, and its proximity to the university.

The buildings located within the proposed Downtown Norman Historic District are symbolic of the city's founding, commercial growth, and change in this important Oklahoma community. With a few notable exceptions, the majority of the buildings in downtown Norman are vernacular in design, built by and for local business people, reflecting the time period in which they were constructed in terms of style and materials. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity in terms of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Downtown Norman Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its commercial significance at the local level.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The City of Norman has humble beginnings as a survey camp hastily constructed by employees of Theodore Barnett in 1870. Called "Norman's Camp" in honor of a survey supervisor, employees reportedly carved that name into the bark of a tree located near a spring where they camped.

The survey being carried out in 1870 was the result of federal acquisition of tribal lands in western Oklahoma in 1866. In preparation for eventual settlement, the United States Land Office contracted with numerous companies to survey the newly acquired land. Prior to the Land Run in 1889, legal settlement in the area that would become Norman and Cleveland County was limited to tribal members, particularly Chickasaws, many of whom were ranchers.

In 1884, President Chester A. Arthur authorized construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF) through Indian Territory. Additional survey crews came through the area to choose the path of the track and to select sites for depots. Norman's Camp was again selected as a campsite and would also be chosen as a railroad stop for the ATSF. The first passenger train arrived in June 1887 and a boxcar depot was placed in Norman in July 1887. The Norman depot quickly became an important freight depot for tribal farmers and ranchers in surrounding areas. Originally

known as “Dugout,” in honor of dugouts used by Chickasaw ranchers in the area, the station was then known as “Norman’s Camp” and eventually, “Norman.”

In 1889, the area around Norman’s Camp was included in the opening and the land available for claiming. In preparation for the land opening in 1889, the Seminole Town and Improvement Company of Kansas sent surveyors to Norman to plat a new town. However, railroad engineers had already selected the townsite near the railroad and laid out the city streets at right angles, to accommodate the crossings preferred by the railway. On the morning of April 22, 1889, the only legal residents of Norman were individuals working for the railroad. By the end of the day, there were hundreds of new residents claiming city lots and agricultural tracts close to town. However, Norman was one of the few townsites laid out in preparation for the opening to have excess city lots available at the end of the run.

Early growth was slow, but residential and commercial construction boomed in the early decades of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, that prosperity could not continue, and like the rest of the state and the country, Norman and Cleveland County felt the pain of the Great Depression. Jobs were few and wages were low. There was little commercial or residential construction in the area. Several Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects in the area helped, but it was not until war-related jobs in the 1940s that the economy would really rebound. Outside of government projects there was little or no construction in the area. In 1942, that would all begin to change with the city being awarded a Naval Air Base as well as a flight school at Westheimer Airport. Unemployment in the area was eliminated and additional workers had to be brought in from other areas. Wages were high but housing was limited. There was insufficient manpower or materials to construct new housing, so residents were encouraged to make any and all available space accessible to workers and their families. In preparation for influx of military and other support personnel, the city instigated a city-wide cleanup project, also improving recreational and social facilities in the area. The \$7 million dollar naval project greatly impacted the economic situation in Norman and surrounding areas.

Norman is well situated in the center of the state along important transportation routes (first the railroad and then the interstate highway system), and surrounded by fertile agricultural land. It is the county seat of Cleveland County and home to the state’s largest university. Businesses and industry have long been attracted to its location and to its well-educated work force. From its humble beginnings, the prosperity of Norman has sprung from the downtown. It was downtown merchants who lobbied for the university in 1890 and who raised the funds to purchase the property and secure the bonds. The first-ever classes of the University of Oklahoma were held downtown and the area continues to be the center of legal and professional services associated with city and county government. In recent years, there has been renewed emphasis on retail and restaurant business in the area as well. Despite massive growth in every direction, downtown remains the core of commerce in Norman, instrumental in the existence of the university and every other aspect of life in the community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Caldwell, John Michael and others, eds. *A Centennial Album of Cleveland County, 1889-1989*. Norman, OK: Transcript Press, 1989.

Cleveland County Historical Society Photographic Collection. Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Craighead, David, ed. *[Not By Might Nor By Power] But By My Spirit: A History of First Baptist Church Norman*. Norman, OK: privately printed, 1964.

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Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984.

Morton, Michael. *Cooperation and Conflict: A Case Study in Harmony and Discord in Cleveland County, 1889-1959*. Norman, OK: privately printed, 1980.

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O'dell, Larry. "Norman," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia> (accessed July 2010).

Rice, Bob. *Norman History: A Collection of Historical Newspaper Clippings*. Norman, OK: privately printed, 2006.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Norman, Oklahoma.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
previously listed in the National Register NRIS#78002226, 00001573,
 78002227, 00001580, 90002203
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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 62 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14S</u> Zone	<u>0641959</u> Easting	<u>3899016</u> Northing	3	<u>14S</u> Zone	<u>0641756</u> Easting	<u>3898428</u> Northing
2	<u>14S</u> Zone	<u>0642145</u> Easting	<u>3898643</u> Northing	4	<u>14S</u> Zone	<u>0641659</u> Easting	<u>3898519</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the intersection of North Webster and West Gray, proceed east past the railroad tracks to the intersection of East Gray and Abner E. Norman/Jones. From this intersection proceed north to the east/west alley between Gray and Tonhawa. Proceed east down the alley to Porter. At the intersection of the alley and Porter, proceed south along Porter to Eufaula. From Porter and Eufaula, proceed west on Eufaula across the railroad tracks to the intersection of Eufaula and James Garner. At this intersection, turn north and proceed to the intersection of James Gardner and Comanche. At that intersection, proceed west on Comanche to Webster. At that intersection, proceed north to Gray.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries selected include the core of historic downtown Norman and encompass the commercial and governmental buildings that retain the highest degree of integrity. Commercial development to the west dates from a much later period in the city's development. To the north, south, and east, the majority of development is residential in nature.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli E. Gaston, architectural historian for the

organization City of Norman date May 2011

street & number 2443 SW 90th PI telephone 4052274431

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73159

e-mail kellgaston@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Downtown Norman Historic District
City or Vicinity: Norman
County: Cleveland **State:** Oklahoma
Photographer: Kelli E. Gaston
Date Photographed: March 2010/May 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	100 Block E Main (north side)	NE
0002	100 Block E Main (south side)	SE
0003	200 Block E Main (south side)	SE
0004	200 Block E Main (north side)	NE
0005	100 Block W Main (north side)	NE
0006	200 Block W Main (north side)	NE
0007	300 Block E Main (south side)	SE
0008	300 Block E Main (north side)	NW
0009	200 Block E Gray (north side)	NW
0010	105-107 W Main	N
0011	101-103 E Main	N
0012	100-104 E Main	S
0013	119 E Main	N
0014	206 E Main	S
0015	224 W Gray	S
0016	204 N Porter	W
0017	230 W Gray	SE
0018	111 N Santa Fe	W
0019	119 N Crawford	E
0020	207-209 E Main	N
0021	122 W Main	S
0022	207 E Gray	N
0023	130-132 W Main	S
0024	111 E Comanche	N
0025	333 E Gray	NE
0026	313-315 E Gray	N
0027	229-231 E Main	N
0028	225 E Eufaula	N

Downtown Norman Historic District
Name of Property

Cleveland County, OK
County and State

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name See continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 18 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.

Section number: 10 page: 30

UTM Continuation

- 5. 14S 0641410 3898372
- 6. 14S 0641348 3898612
- 7. 14S 0641635 3898751
- 8. 14S 0641594 3898829

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. 35.224147 North, 97.440112 West NAD83
- 2. 35.220759 North, 97.438133 West NAD83
- 3. 35.218876 North, 97.443493 West NAD83
- 4. 35.219710 North, 97.443493 West NAD83
- 5. 35.218420 North, 97.446253 West NAD83
- 6. 35.220592 North, 97.446893 West NAD83
- 7. 35.221805 North, 97.443716 West NAD83
- 8. 35.225138 North, 97.444153 West NAD83









