

Electric Transformer House
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6/14/16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Processing/Extraction: Energy Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revival: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

On the edge of the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District in “Uptown” Oklahoma City, a quaint brick building with a flat roof sits at 2412 North Olie Avenue. This nondescript, former Oklahoma Gas and Electrical “Electric Transformer House” was built in 1911 to distribute electricity to emerging neighborhoods in the area. The building is located on the east side of Olie Avenue between NW 23rd and NW 24th Streets. A copse surrounds the north and east sides of the building. A multi-story brick commercial building is located south of the building. The two properties are separated by an alley that leads to a large parking lot located immediately east of the building. The parking lot serves the commercial building that is currently used as a school. Immediately north of the trees, is an empty lot but further to the north and east, the area is completely residential. To the northwest, residential development has been demolished on an entire block. Across Olie Avenue to the west is single family residential development.

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Narrative Description

In 1906, the area around 2412 North Olie had yet to be incorporated into the Oklahoma City city limits and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for that year do not show the area. The 1919 update of the 1906 Oklahoma City Sanborn clearly shows a single story brick building in that location. The building is labeled as an "Electric Transformer House" of "fire proof construction" built in 1911 with concrete floors and roof as well as brick walls.

The transformer house is a rectangular, one story, medium brown brick building with a flat roof and parapet measuring about 45 feet wide by 30 feet deep. The parapet is capped with a precast stone band. The building walls are grounded by a cast-in-place reinforced concrete watertable terminated by a belt course that coincides with the height of the windows sills. The concrete watertable is about one quarter of the total height of the building.

Façade

The west facing façade is divided into five bays with the northern most bay being nearly half the width of the other four bays that are about equal in width to each other. Each bay is articulated by brick pilasters one wythe thick on the sides and three courses of corbeled brick that gradually project out to meet the face of the pilasters which are two bricks wide. The balance of the façade extends up to the top of the parapet in the same plane as the face of the pilasters below. The concrete belt course has a sloped top except at the window sills.

The south bay contains a window opening that is centered across the width of the bay and extends from the top of the watertable concrete belt course to nearly two-thirds the height of the bay below the corbeled top. The head of the opening is bounded by a soldier course of brick. Although covered by plywood on the exterior, the opening contains a rolled steel framed multi-light window divided into five vertical sections and five horizontal sections. There is an operable pivoting portion of the window that is three sections wide by two sections tall.

Centered within the next bay north is a pair of painted metal paneled doors with multi-light windows that together are slightly taller than half the door height. The window of each door is divided into two vertical sections and three horizontal sections. The lower part of each door is articulated with one inset panel. The set of doors is centered within the bay with a transom opening that extends for the full width of the doors. The head of the transom is bounded by a soldier course of brick at the same height as the window in the southernmost bay.

The third bay from the south contains a window matching the size, detail, form and finish of the window in the southernmost bay. The next bay north is nearly the length of four brick wider than the three bays to the south. A soldier course extends the full width of the bay and is at the same height as the soldier course of the other bays. The brickwork under the soldier course is a slightly different random pattern of the various colors of brick that make up the blended overall tone of brown for the building. The mortar and brick face also appears to be cleaner and less worn. The northern most bay is half the width of the three southernmost bays and lacks both openings and the soldier courses.

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Situated between the soldier course and the corbeled top of each bay is a distinguishing row of square openings, two bricks long and five rows tall, each equipped with a large round projecting insulator and cable remnant cut flush with the surface of the insulator face. There are three such openings equidistant from each other and centered in each of the three southernmost bays. The insulator openings on the wider north bay are similarly composed but shifted to the south end of the bay. The narrower northernmost bay does not have any such openings with cable remnants or insulators. All of the insulators are intact with the exception of the very southernmost opening where the brick opening and frame remain without the insulator or cable.

South Elevation

The south elevation is not subdivided into bays and lacks the three-dimensional variation in the face of the exterior wall plane displayed on the façade. Most prominent on the south elevation are three modestly sized openings; two above the watertable concrete and one cut out of the concrete portion of the wall. Each opening is equipped with painted horizontal louvers contained by a painted metal frame. The lower opening cut into the concrete wall is centered on the width of the elevation. The two upper openings are equidistant from the ends of the wall with a greater distance between them. These two openings do not have any differentiating brickwork at their borders and the sills are two brick rows above the formed concrete belt course. This elevation lacks the sloped top of the belt course found on the façade

At nearly the same height as the multiple square openings for the cables and insulators of the façade, is a row of 17 cables, nearly evenly spaced, that penetrate the south elevation to the inside of the building. Five nearly equidistant metal brackets remain in a row under the cables as if to have supported a shallow shed roof to cover the entrance of the cables to the interior or other structural components that may have supported the cables.

East Elevation

The east elevation lacks a parapet that is present for the other three elevations. The roof slopes to drain from the west to the east, and a painted wood fascia board tops the wall. This elevation is divided into five sections of differing character. The southernmost section lacks three dimensional variation similar to the south elevation. There are three randomly spaced insulators and trimmed cables similar in character to the insulators and cables on the façade. An irregular row of nine additional cables penetrate the wall in this area below the three insulators.

The remainder of the elevation is organized into four bays with pilasters and, except for one of the bays, three corbeled brick rows projecting outward near the top. The southern bay contains an original sliding metal sheathed fire door. The head of the opening is articulated with a row of soldier brick that extends for the full width of the bay, as does the door itself.

The next bay to the north contains seven more cable that penetrate the wall to the interiors. They are arranged in two rows, one of five and the other of two. North of this bay is a bay that has three evenly spaced insulators similar to those of the façade. There are irregularities in the corbeling between the insulators. A soldier course typical in articulating the head of a door or

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window opening appears below the row of insulators sans any openings; instead there are three protrusions that look to have supported additional equipment. The northernmost bay does not have any openings or cable penetrations.

North Elevation

This elevation is divided into three bays of equal size. The sides of the bays are articulated with pilasters and the top is defined by the same corbeled brick detail as on the façade. A painted metal ladder is on the east end of the elevation and extends from close to the ground to over the parapet and onto the roof. Beside the ladder there is a concrete “box” that extends from the ground to about a height of 7.5 feet. Sitting on the concrete box is a hollow metal box that is missing a faceplate and appears to have contained three large cables in addition to a conduit pipe that is adjacent and outside of the metal box. Penetrations through the wall remain where the three cables would have entered the building. Centered in the width of the middle bay is a door opening. The opening is currently fitted with a plywood door. The original metal clad swinging fire door is in the building. A square portion of the wall located above the door and matching the width of the door is inset by one wythe of brick. The inset has a rowlock brick sill. The surface has been painted. From the interior, it is evident that this feature was not a window because the interior brick wall is continuous and has not been infilled. Although not confirmed, the inset may have been for a sign board. The west bay also has a concrete box on the west end that is similar to the one on the east end, but smaller and slightly shorter. About 1.5 feet below the corbeled brick are six oval shaped insulators that pass through the wall with each one about the size of a brick.

Interior

The interior of the transformer house is devoid of electrical equipment all of which was removed by the utility when the property was surplus. With the removal of the electrical equipment, the space is one open room with one wall extending from the east side for about half the width of the building. To the north of this wall was located a bathroom as evidenced by the arrangement of remaining plumbing piping. Finishes include concrete floors, painted concrete walls to wainscot height and brick above to the ceiling which is the painted underside of the concrete roof deck. The painted steel beam structure is visible.

Site

The building is positioned close to the south property line which abuts an alley. The west side of the building serves as the public face of the building and has sidewalk and lawn on the west side. The north portion of the site formerly accommodated a single family dwelling until about 1950 and was later converted into a parking lot. Just north of the building there remain some large concrete slabs that formerly accommodated equipment related to the electric transformer house functions.

Alterations

The equipment associated with the electric transformer operation was removed from the building and grounds when the site was decommissioned and the property sold to a private party in 1986. The bathroom on the interior was removed.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1911-1952

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company

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

The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company Electric Transformer House at 2412 North Olie Avenue in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with community planning and development in the first decades of the twentieth century. Construction of the electric building at this location reflects city growth patterns during this period and was instrumental to continuing development. The period of significance for the building extends from the date of construction, 1911, to the last known date of equipment modifications that is coincident with the confirmed prominence of larger, modern, transformer facilities, 1952.

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

In the first decades after the turn of the twentieth century, the goal of bringing ‘electrification’ to urban areas across the country was a race much like that to reach the moon in the 1960s. Thomas Edison’s ‘invention’ of electric lighting in 1878 and his subsequent vision to bring incandescent lighting into homes and business everywhere took years to bring to fruition.¹ The infrastructure to generate the power and to transmit it to homes had to be conceived, financed, built and brought to the frontier.

In Oklahoma, even in the territory’s earliest days, new residents in urban areas demanded access to the latest technology as far as public utilities.² In 1890, the city council for the young territorial city granted a franchise for light and power to C.W. Price, an Illinois native. The franchise was to build a six mile canal to bring water from the North Canadian River into Oklahoma City, providing the city with fresh water that could also be used to generate power. Price’s original canal dig was a failure. Another attempt a few years later had short lived success, as the water in the canal quickly evaporated.³ The first Oklahoma power company failed. Another Oklahoma City Light and Power Company was formed in 1893 and provided unreliable street lights in parts of the city. In 1894, Oklahoma City Light and Power consolidated with the Oklahoma City Gas Company to form Oklahoma Gas and Electric. A fire at the electric generation plant negatively impacted consolidation efforts, and the street light service offered by the company continued to be plagued by problems. The company dissolved in 1899.⁴ Another formed in 1900, but failed to work out a city contract.⁵ In February 1902, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company (OG&E) was formally incorporated, with significant financial backing from

¹Hughes, Thomas P. The Electrification of America. Page 126

²“\$120,000 for Betterment: Gas and Electric Company Expending Vast Amounts for Improvements,” *Oklahoman* December 15, 1906.

³ Our First 100 Years. Pages 17-18.

⁴ Our First 100 Years. Page 19.

⁵ Our First 100 Years. Page 20.

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Coloradoan, Harry M. Blackmer.⁶ The goal of the newly founded company was to provide 'dependable' power to Oklahomans.⁷

Competition, corporate infighting, and budgetary woes continued to be problematic to the new company in its early years as it endeavored to expand to new areas and to provide additional and more reliable service. The original coal powered power plant was located at South Robinson Avenue and Frisco Avenue. In 1902, OG&E started work on an additional generation plant in Oklahoma City, to be located at Third Street and North Broadway Boulevard. The new natural gas powered plant, known as the Noble Street Power Plant, was not completed until 1909.⁸ These two plants would combine to provide service to an ever growing capital city until the late 1920s, when OG&E purchased Belle Isle Amusement Park and its associated power station. For several decades, four generators at Belle Isle Station had provided power for an amusement park as well as for the Oklahoma Railway Company's interurban lines that served Oklahoma City, El Reno, Norman, and Guthrie.⁹ But the popularity of the interurban lines peaked in 1919 and decreased in subsequent years with the ever increasing popularity of the automobile. OG&E built four power generation units at Belle Isle starting in 1930, with additions in 1943, 1949 and 1952.¹⁰

Generating power was the first step in getting electricity into homes and businesses across the city. Before it reached the consumer, high voltage electricity transmitted on power lines had to be "stepped down" or reduced for usage by customers. Electric transformer houses (substations) were strategically located to convert high voltage power from generation plants to lower voltage power that could be used in nearby residential and commercial settings.¹¹ In 1911, one such substation was built at 2412 North Olie Avenue to transmit power from OG&E's generation facilities in order to serve ever growing residential and commercial construction north of Oklahoma City's downtown core.

Oklahoma City experienced tremendous growth in the first decades of the twentieth century, especially after the city was designated the permanent state capital in June 1910.¹² The city's population doubled between 1890 and 1900, a trend that would continue and create a significant need for housing in the area.¹³ Although the local economy was initially tied to agriculture, gaining the state capitol and its associated governmental functions along with an increasing industrial presence and proximity to rail transportation boosted the city's economic importance in the region. The discovery of oil within the city limits in 1930 also dramatically affected the local economy.

During the early decades of the twentieth century, real estate development in Oklahoma City was focused on the areas adjacent to the city core, with additions being platted primarily north,

⁶ Our First 100 Years. Page 20

⁷ Our First 100 Years. Page 21

⁸ Our First 100 Years, Page 160.

⁹ Our First 100 Years. Page 161.

¹⁰ Our First 100 Years. Page 161.

¹¹ Edison Hart Electrical Power Substation

¹² Oklahoma City, Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture.

¹³ Oklahoma City, Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture.

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northeast and northwest of downtown. One prominent early developer was G.A. Nichols, who developed a number of neighborhoods north of downtown Oklahoma City. The Electric Transformer House at 2412 North Olie Avenue is located adjacent to an area developed by G.A. Nichols shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century, collectively known as the Paseo. The Paseo consists of several subdivisions built out largely between 1910 and 1939, located between NW 24th and NW 30th Streets between Walker and Western Avenues. Access to transportation was instrumental to the development of the Paseo. The Oklahoma Railway Company's interurban line ran from downtown to the north through the center of the Paseo district by 1913.¹⁴ Only nineteen homes had been built in the neighborhood by 1909, but by 1919, ninety-one new homes had been built in the area. An additional one hundred thirty new homes would be built between 1920 and 1929.¹⁵ The Electric Transformer House, constructed in 1911, was important to the development of the neighborhood as evidenced by the small amount of development up to the time of its construction compared to the following two waves of construction closing in 1919 and 1929.

Electricity was instrumental to countless developments in the twentieth century. But because of its invisible nature, electricity is consumed and given little thought unless it is 'out of service.' Power plants in Oklahoma City were built, used and then retired as they became obsolete. The city's original power plant, the Noble Street Plant, and the Belle Isle Station plants have all been demolished after their closures. Because of ever improving technology, power generation plants have been located further and further from the city center and open air substations requiring less manual attention have replaced the function of the original brick buildings designed to transform high voltage power to voltages safe for consumption. The Electric Transformer House at 2412 North Olie Avenue is the only remaining building of its kind in Oklahoma City.¹⁶ There are no other National Register of Historic Places listed substations in Oklahoma. A review of Oklahoma Landmark Inventory files identified several generation facilities dating to a later time period but no other electric transformer houses. The former OG&E Electric Transformer House at 2412 North Olie Avenue is an outstanding, tangible link to the electrification of Oklahoma City and the additional development subsequently made possible.

¹⁴ Paseo Neighborhood Historic District Nomination. Section 8, page 43.

¹⁵ Paseo Neighborhood Historic District Nomination.

¹⁶ The current owner, Daniel Hollacher, was told by a long time OG&E employee that five similar substations were built by OG&E across the state around 1911. Of those five, only 2412 North and Olie and 7 NW 10th remain today. 7 NW 10th has multiple additions and has been significantly modified with new doors and windows. A large open air substation is located adjacent to 7 NW 10th.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Edison Hart Electrical Power Substation, Detroit, Michigan, http://www.historic-structures.com/mi/detroit/hart_power_substation.php, September 2015.

Hughes, Thomas P., "The Electrification of America," *Technology and Culture* 20, No. 1 (January 1979): 124-161.

Morris, Robert R., *OGE Energy Corporation: Our First 100 Years, 1902-2002*. Donning Company Publishers, Virginia Beach, VA, 2002.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

Paseo Neighborhood Historic District National Register Nomination

Sanborn Maps 1906, 1906 revised (1919), 1922, 1949, 1950 and 1955.

Steinberg, Neil, "Lights On But Nobody Home: Behind the Fake Buildings that Power Chicago," <http://www.messynessychic.com/2013/12/13/lights-on-but-nobody-home-behind-the-fake-buildings-that-power-chicago/>, September 2015.

Wilson, Linda D., "Oklahoma City," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (accessed September 10, 2015).

Wilson, Linda D., "Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (accessed August 27, 2015).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- 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

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.493869 Longitude: -97.528563

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

Lots 15 and 16 of Block 9, Pleasant View Addition.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the Electric Transformer House. The boundary is consistent with the Oklahoma County Assessor's records.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Catherine Montgomery AIA and Kelli Gaston, Architectural Historian
organization: Preservation and Design Studio
street & number: 11 North Lee Avenue, Suite 310
city or town: Oklahoma City state: Oklahoma zip code: 73102
e-mail cm@panddstudio.com
telephone: (405) 601-6814
date: September 22, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Electric Transformer House

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Preservation and Design Studio, Nazanin Syed Housenni

Date Photographed: August 13 and 14, 2015

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

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	Façade	East
0002	South Elevation	North
0003	South and East Elevations	Northwest
0004	East and North Elevations	Southwest
0005	Façade Detail	East

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

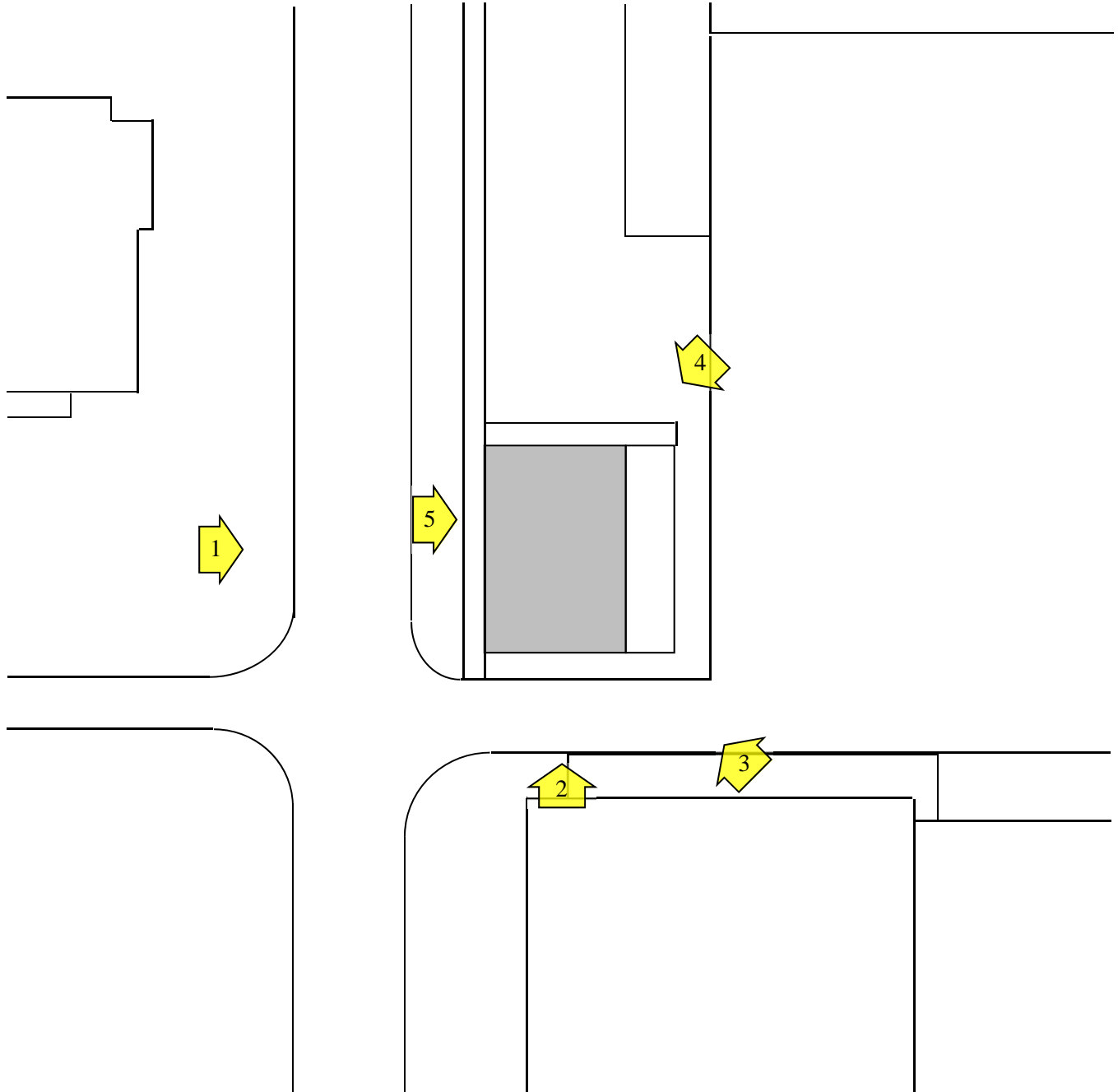
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page Maps page 2 of 2

Key for Photographs



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Location: Map





Electric Transformer House



The Big Picture: Oklahoma City Aerial (2015)

Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/>

Electric Transformer House
2412 North Olie Ave.; Oklahoma City, OK



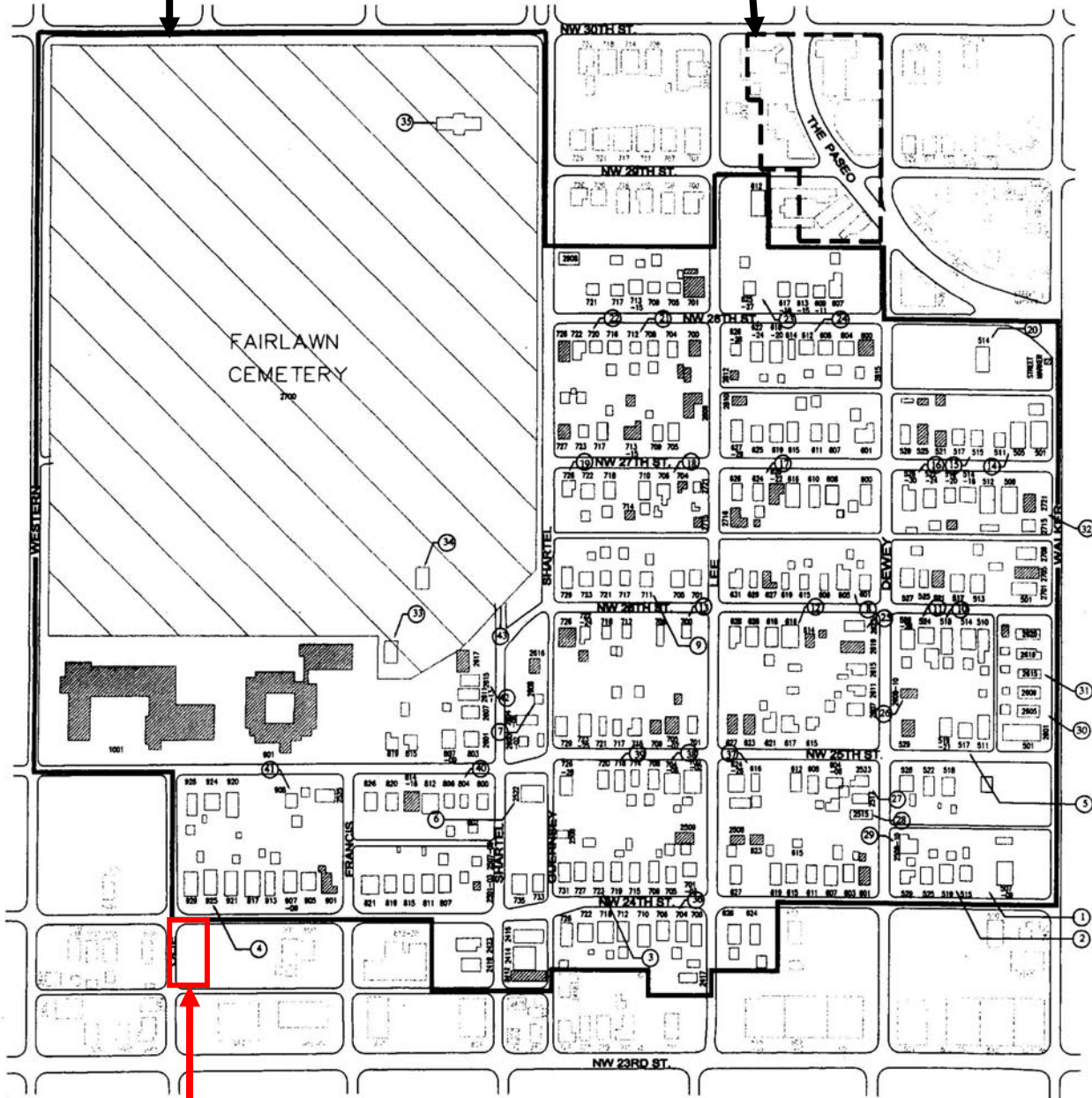
HPCA Part 2 Attachment A
Page 1 of 17 (09.21.2015)



Close Up: Oklahoma City Aerial (2015)
Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/>

Paseo Neighborhood Historic District
 Listed May 27, 2004
 Criteria A & C (NRIS 04000517)

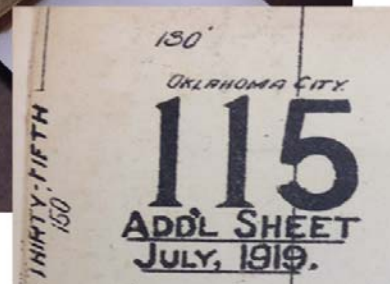
Spanish Village (The Paseo)
 Listed February 24, 1983
 Criteria A & C; Criteria Consideration g.
 (NRIS 83002108)



Electric Transformer House



The Big Picture: Paseo Neighborhood Historic District Map (1983)
 Source: Paseo Neighborhood Historic District Nomination



This 1906 edition of the Sanborn maps was updated as changes were made. This page first documents the Electric Transformer House was added in 1919.

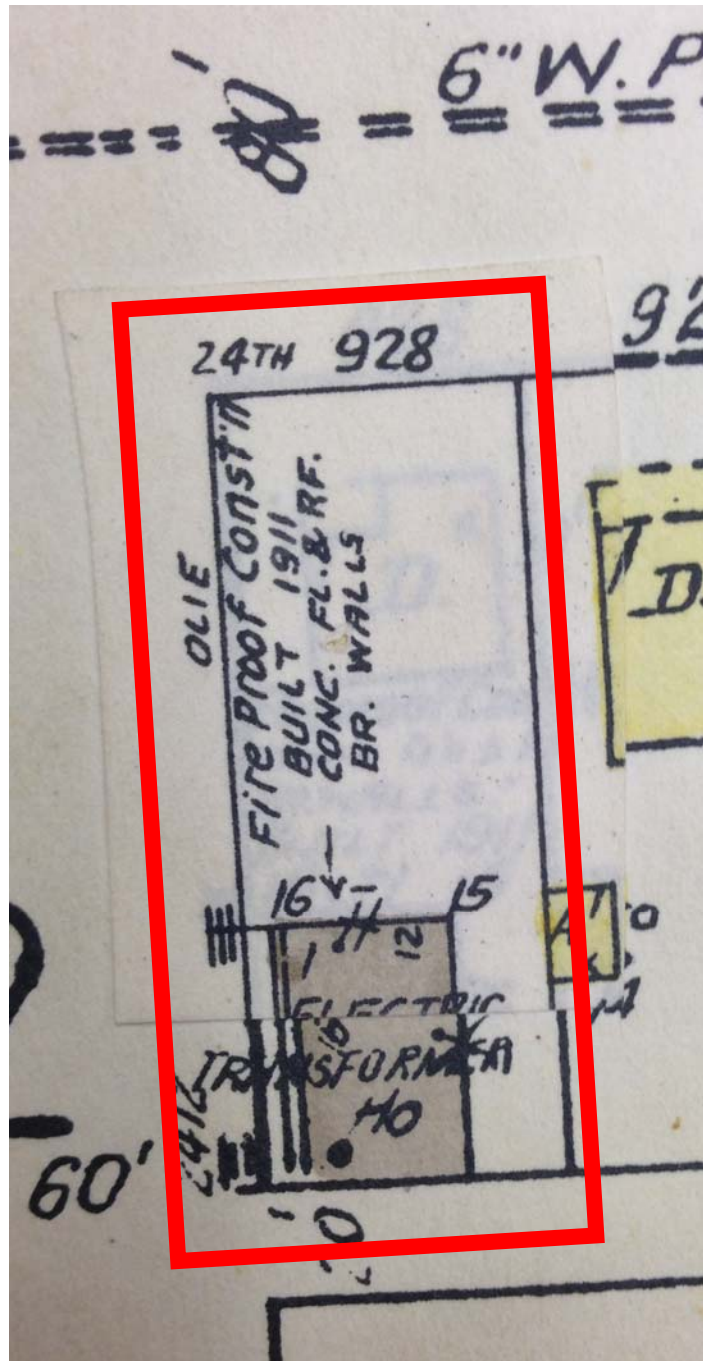


The Big Picture: Map Added July 1919 (Volume 2, #115)
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Electric Transformer House
2412 North Olive Ave.; Oklahoma City, OK



HPCA Part 2 Attachment A
Page 4 of 17 (09.21.2015)



The 1906 edition of the maps was updated as changes were made. The page that first documents the Electric Transformer House was added in 1919. Subsequently, an update was pasted in and documents the clearing of the site to the north. Built in 1911, this map indicates that the building is a fireproof structure constructed with concrete floors and reinforced brick walls. It is 1-story tall. The walls are 12 inches thick, 16 feet tall on the front (west) and 15 feet tall on the east. It has a non-combustible roof. The parapet is 18 inches tall. A brick or metal cornice is indicated on the front; this likely refers to the corbeled brick details. The window indications occur where fire doors are located.

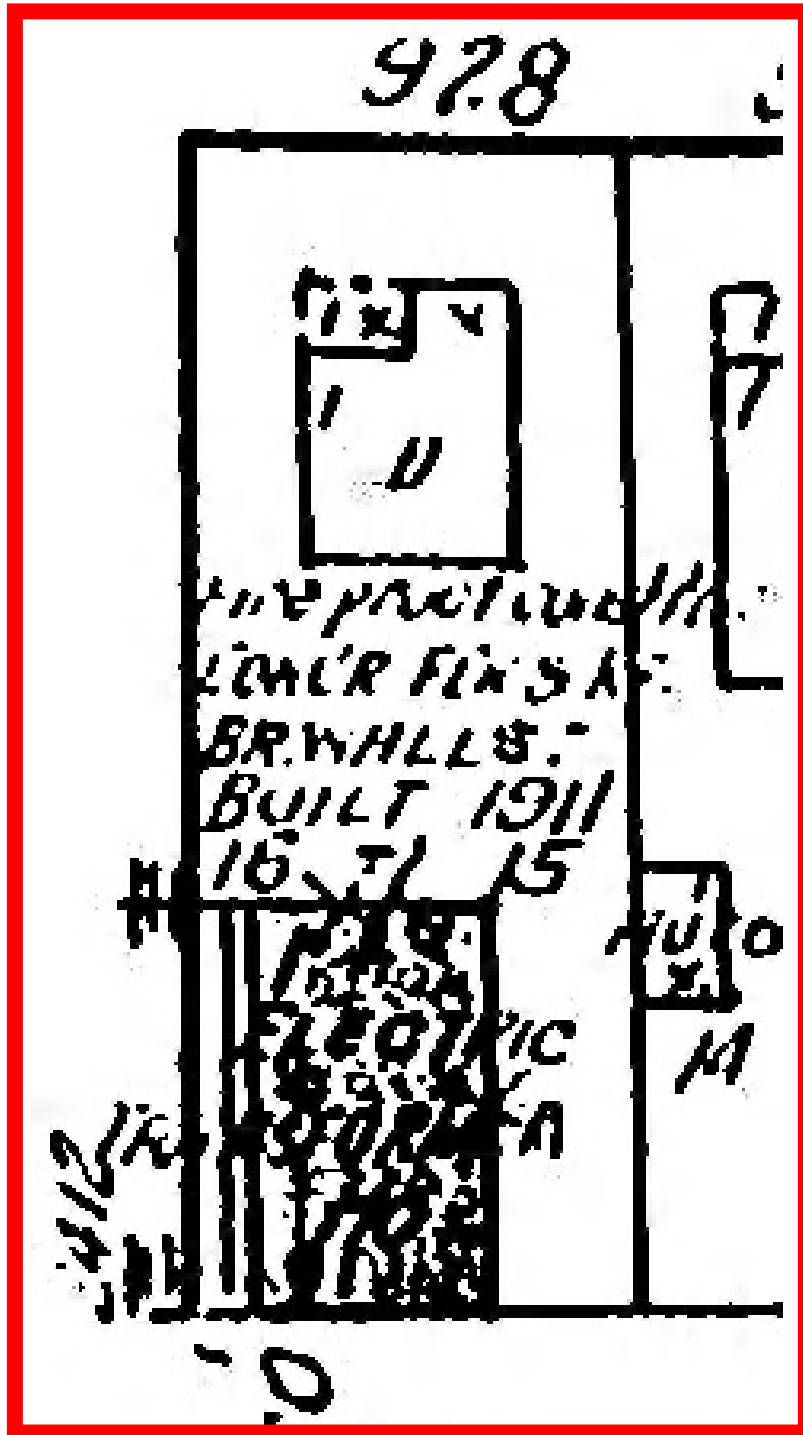


Close Up: Map Added July 1919 (Volume 2, #115)
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



This 1922 edition of the maps retains the same references as the previous edition. It also shows that the north part of the property continues to be occupied by a dwelling.

The Big Picture: 1922 (Volume 2, #217)
 All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



This 1922 edition of the maps retains the same references as the previous edition. Although blurry, it also shows that the north part of the property is occupied by a dwelling. Deed records indicate that the property (Lots 15 and 16 of Block 9, Pleasant View Addition) was sold by a married couple to the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company on May 20 1919.

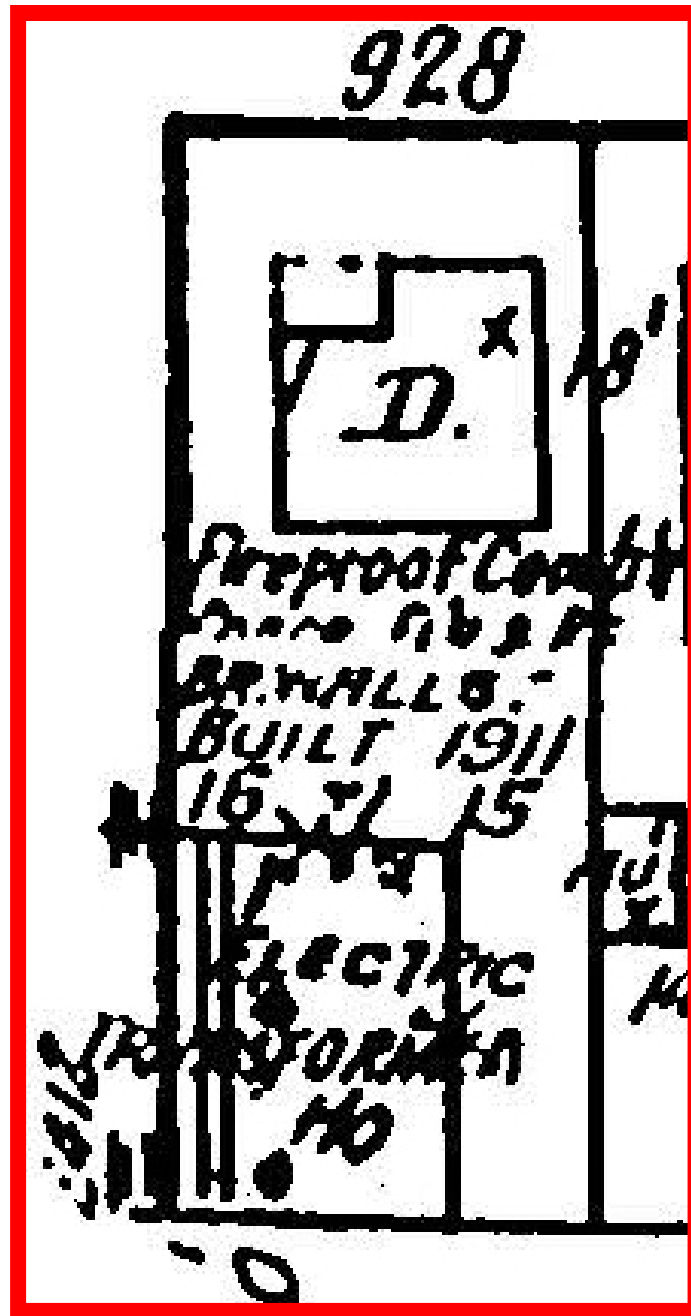


Close up: 1922 (Volume 2, #217
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



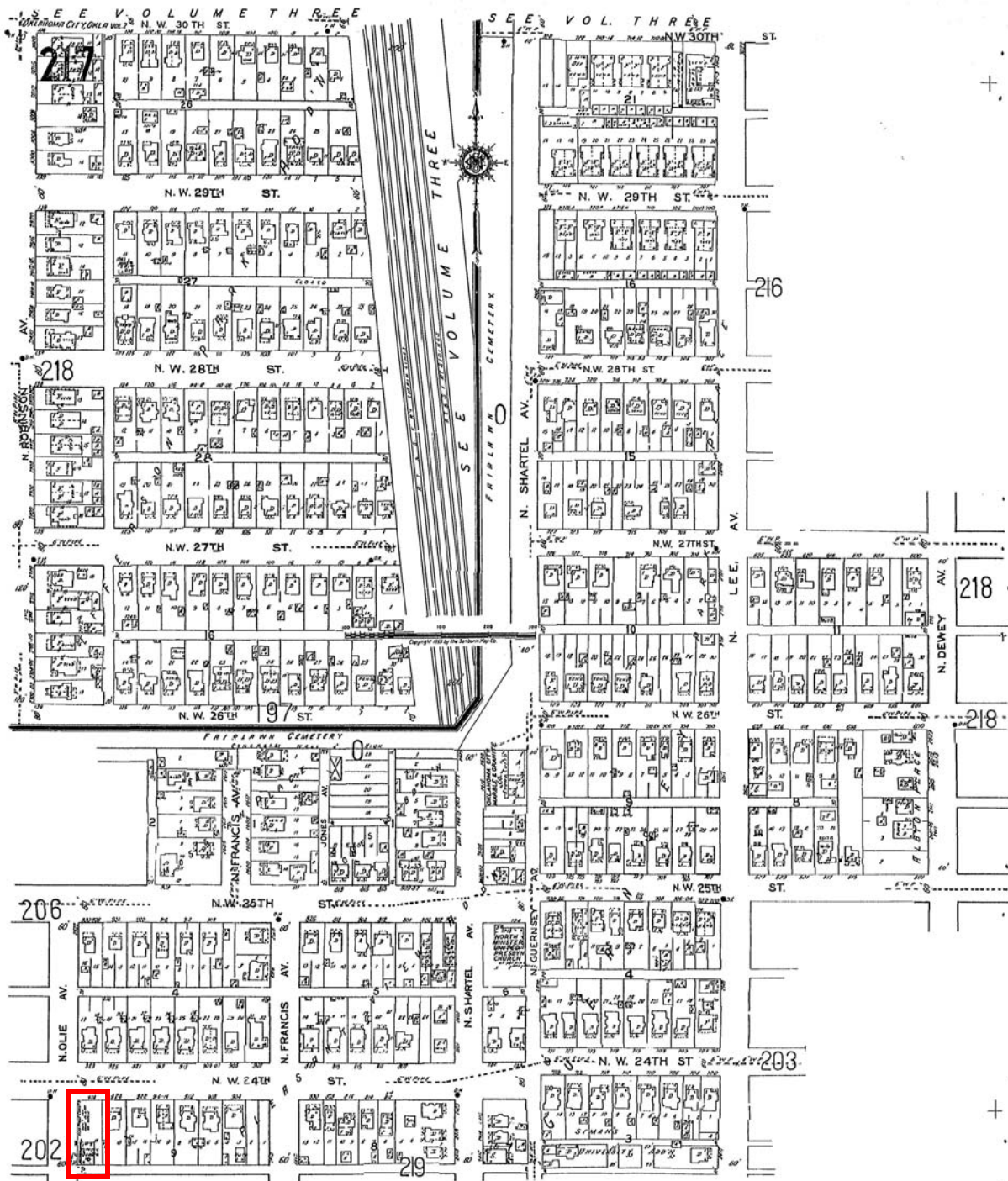
The 1949 edition of the maps continues to show the dwelling on the north part of the property and all of the references to the Electric Transformer House.

The Big Picture: 1949 (Volume 2, #217)
 All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



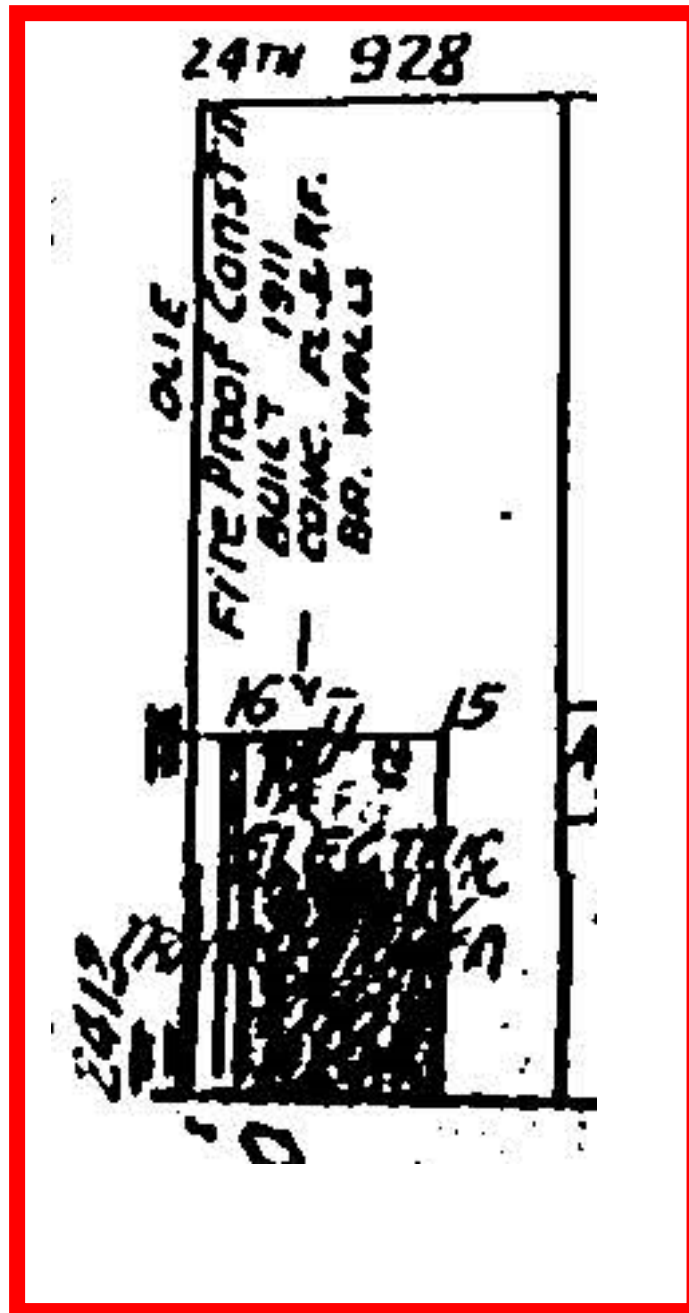
This 1949 edition of the maps retains the same references as the previous edition. Less blurry, it is easier to read the details. The dwelling on the north part of the property remains in place.

Close up: 1949 (Volume 2, #217)
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



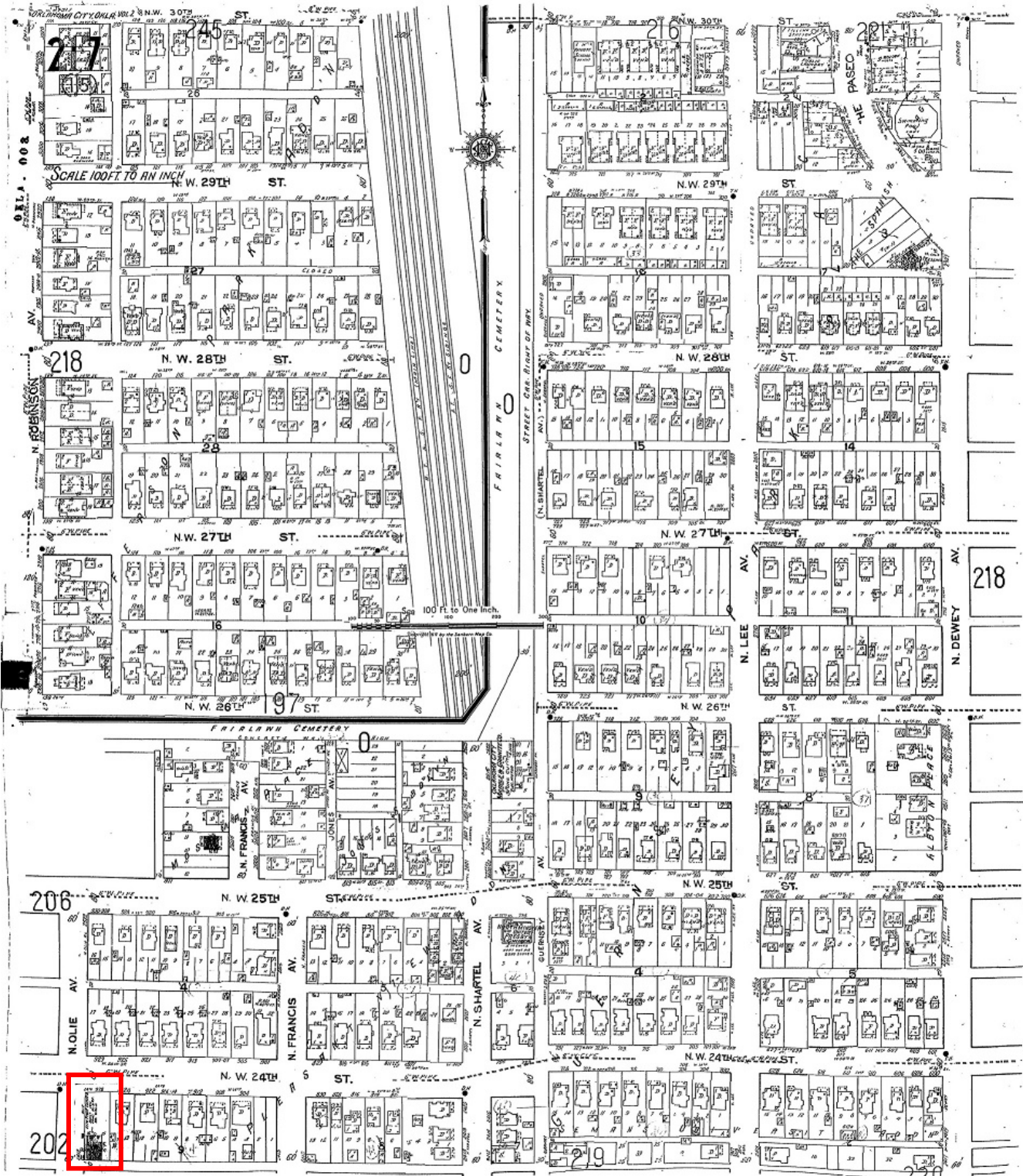
The 1950 edition of the maps documents that the dwelling on the north part of the property is now removed and all of the references to the Electric Transformer House remain the same.

Close up: 1950 (Volume 2, #217)
 All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



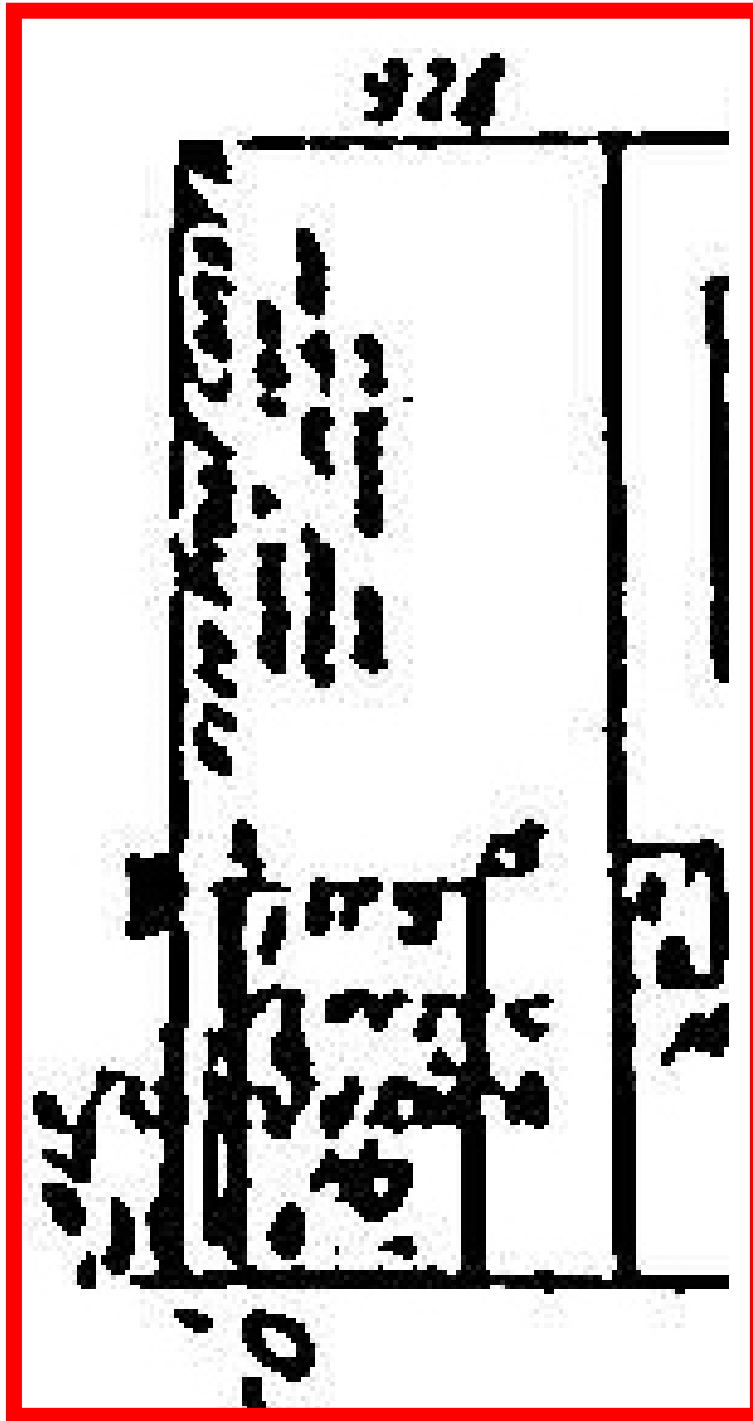
The 1950 edition of the maps documents that the dwelling on the north part of the property is now removed and all of the references to the Electric Transformer House remain the same. This electronic edition matches the layout of the update on the physical folio on file at the City of Oklahoma City Planning Department (see pages 4 and 5 above).

Close up: 1950 (Volume 2, #217)
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



The 1955 edition of the maps remains the same as the previous addition.

Close up: 1955 (Volume 2, #217)
 All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



This 1955 edition of the maps retains the same references as the previous edition. Although very blurry, this electronic edition continues to match the layout of the update on the physical folio on file at the City of Oklahoma City Planning Department.

Close Up: 1955 (Volume 2, #217)
All Available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps



Historic photo: 2003

Source: Oklahoma County Assessor (<http://www.oklahomacounty.org/>)



Historic photo: 2007

Source: Oklahoma County Assessor (<http://www.oklahomacounty.org/>)



Historic photo: 2009
Source: Oklahoma County Assessor (<http://www.oklahomacounty.org/>)



Historic photo: 2013
Source: Oklahoma County Assessor (<http://www.oklahomacounty.org/>)



West Facing Façade: June 2014
Source: Owner



South Side Elevation: June 2014
Source: Owner



East (Back) Elevation: June 2014
Source: Owner



North Side Elevation: June 2014
Source: Owner



2412
N. CLIF









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Electric Transformer House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/25/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/09/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/14/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000372

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/14/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER Apa DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

RECEIVED 2280

APR 29 2016

April 25, 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to transmit three National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Carrier Congregation Church, Carrier, Garfield County
Hotel Dale, Guymon, Texas County
Dunbar School, Atoka, Atoka County
Edmond Ice Company, Edmond, Oklahoma County
Electric Transformer House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Oakland School, Oakland, Marshall County
Sunshine Cleaners, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Tiffany House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of pre-historic archeology was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures