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El Reno			No. 6	
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6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
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7 DESCRIPTION

	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT GOOD XFAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	LUNALTERED (basically)	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE	-

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The El Reno American for July 3 and July 5, 1909, announced that work was under way on the new Southern Hotel. Excavation had been completed for the full basement of the 85 x 125-foot structure. Construction was to be of brick and reinforced concrete, making the three-story building fireproof and modern throughout. It was to have 125 rooms - elegantly furnished, according to the newspaper - 80 baths, and a rotunda 40 by 75 feet. When finished, hopefully by fall, the Southern would be the second largest in Oklahoma, its builders boasted, and one of the state's finest. Total cost was estimated at \$75,000.

The new structure was joined over an open alley/passageway to an older three-story brick building erected in 1906. This 50 x 125-foot structure, stretched north along Grand to create a rather impressive west facade of more than 200 feet. A white colonnaded entrance portico, with second story balcony, extended across the sidewalk to give the new Southern a gracious, vaguely "southern" appearance. Inside the lobby was generous in size, pleasing to the eye. Along with its broad stairway it boasted an elevator that is still in service.

Transportation dictated the Southern's location and virtually guaranteed its early success. Across Grand to the west were the main line tracks (north-south, east-west) of the Rock Island Railroad. At its depot stopped as many as 23 passenger trains a day. And looping down Grand between the Southern and the depot were the tracks of the Oklahoma Railway Company, offering convenient interurban service to nearby state capital of Oklahoma City and, from there, to Norman and Guthrie. An ORC terminal was established in the "old" section of the Southern in 1909 and it remained there until the line was abandoned in 1946.

The Southern remains today basically unchanged. Somewhere down the line the large SOUTHERN sign atop the west front wall disappeared ... with the Rock Island passenger trains and interurbans cars. And much of the paint from the once handsome entrance portico. But structurally the hotel has been almost untouched, on the outside. Inside, in an attempt to increase profitability, a latter-day owner combined some of the rooms to create 14 apartments. The one-time dining room, off the lobby in the southwestern corner of the hotel, has also been given an outside door onto Grand. A succession of bars, cafes, and small shops have used various parts of the ground floor from time to time. Several are still in operation, although the upper floors are now largely unused. Until quite recently the south (newer) wing of the hotel has been fairly well maintained.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE ART ART COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT JNDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1909 to present	BUILDER/ARCH	нтест	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Southern Hotel is both the creation of an age and its victim. It was a prototype of the small town railroad hotel - serving the needs of the traveler primarily and then, by logical extension, acting as commercial and social center of the community itself. Oklahoma, as Territory and then as State, grew up in the Age of Steam. Then the course of the rail line determined the location of the towns and cities it was laid to serve. And the location of its depot, as noted in No. 7, dictated the site of a hotel to meet the needs of rail passengers and, assuming its competence, virtually assured its success.

The Southern was such a hotel. Even allowing for journalistic bombast, it was, when built in 1909, one of the state's largest and finest. It soon acquired the bulk of the patronage of rail passengers forced to lay over in El Reno between trains, along with much of the "drummer" trade. Before the Southern was built the Rock Island had established the Grier Eating House in two dining cars on its own property. But in 1922 the railroad discontinued this service, signing a contract with the Southern Hotel to take care of its passengers. A sidewalk ran from the south side of the depot east across Grand to the main entrance of the Southern. Much of this walkway was covered by a vine-covered arbor. A notable sight - and sound - of the 1920s and 1930s was the hotel porter coming out to the walkway and ringing his large bell to announce "Dinner now being served. Dinner now being served."

The El Reno community also accepted the Southern. The hotel was long an important social center for the town and county, hosting many banquets, political gatherings, and other special meetings. On one memorable occasion, when he was late to a meeting, Mayor Pete Duffy is said to have ridden his white horse into the hotel lobby.

World War I and World War II put extra burdens on the railroads. And on the railroad hotels. The Southern met the challenge. But World War II was the beginning of the end. The Rock Island withdrew rapidly from passenger service in the late 1940s. Transportation patterns began to change drastically and, as the family auto took over, the hotel began to give way to the more convenient motel. The Southern carried on into the 1950s and 1960s, but in a rather dispirited way. A latter-day owner combined hotel rooms to create fourteen apartments, occupied largely by the elderly. Even this use has dwindled in the past few years. Today the hotel, though still structurally sound, is faced with continuing deterioration and eventual destruction.

One glimmer of hope remains however. The Rock Island's large, tile-roofed brick depot across Grand from the Southern fell victim to the same changing economic factors. When the railroad's last passenger train ran Nov. 9, 1967, and the depot was ripe for razing, the Canadian County Historical Society rose to the occasion. Recognizing the fact that El Reno is one of the state's largest railroad centers (Rock Island maintains Southern Division offices as well as extensive yards and shops in El Reno, and with

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Miscellaneous materials put together by the Canadian County Historical Society and the Oklahoma Historical Society

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

Southern Hotel

500 employes is the town's largest employer), it took over the depot, developed it as the Canadian County Historical Museum. The building itself is now in the National Register of Historic Places, as is the Red Cross Canteen, on the grounds between the depot at the hotel. The Canteen, one of the first in the United States, served tens of thousands of rail-borne service personnel in two wars. It is now the hope of the Society that the Southern Hotel - as a vital part of the depot complex - can be saved, restored, and used to further dramatize the historical heritage of El Reno and Canadian County.