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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUL 25 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Goff, William I and Magdalen M., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 506 South Evans N/A not for publication
city, town El Reno N/A vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Canadian code 017 zip code 73036

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date July 20, 1988

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Carol D. Shull 9-8-88
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Colonial Revival

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/Clapboard

Wood/Shingles

roof Wood/Composition shingles

other Wood frame, with wood porch
and fluted wood columns

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Goff House, built in 1901, is a two-story frame Colonial Revival residence with architectural elements from the Queen Anne style of architecture. Resting on a brick foundation, the house is characterized by its steeply pitched cross-gambrel roof and round tower which rises from ground level. The house is located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in El Reno, several blocks from the Rock Island Depot (NR 1983), the Red Cross Canteen (NR 1975), and the Southern Hotel (NR 1978), and serves as a landmark for the area. Sitting on the corner of Evans and Watts, it is one of the largest homes in the neighborhood. The Goff House, an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture articulated with Queen Anne features, possesses a high degree of architectural integrity.

DESCRIPTION

The Goff House is a two-story frame residence dominated by a steeply pitched, cross-gambrel roof, indicative of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. A two-story gabled addition (1908-1913) extends from the rear and houses approximately half of the residence. The dominant front-facing gambrel end is combined with a circular tower and wrap-around porch, both features characteristic of the Queen Anne style of architecture.

The circular tower, which rises from ground level, is located at the intersection of the gambrel roofs. The conical roof is separated from the wall of the tower with a wide band of molding and a row of dentils. The exterior tower walls are covered with hexagonal wooden shingles. Double-hung wooden windows are located on the second level of the tower and are detailed with simple surrounds and denticulated crowns. Curved glass is used in each sash to conform to the tower shape. The tower encloses the stairwell from the first floor to the second floor and is also used to articulate the entrance.

A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof surrounds the tower, with fluted classic Roman doric order columns used as porch supports. The columns are raised on paneled wooden pedestals to the level of the porch rails and rest on simple bases. Turned wooden balusters connect each porch column, with lattice work connecting each column base beneath the porch floor. Single columns are used at each support location, except for the corner, where

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there are two columns. Historic photographs indicate this corner originally was the site of three columns. The porch entablature is simply detailed with a row of wooden dentils articulating the edge. The porch steps are wooden, as are the porch floor and ceiling.

A small gable with a sunburst design is located over the wooden entry steps on the front facade (east) and designates the entrance to the residence. A single wooden panel entry door with carved details and a single pane of beveled glass is positioned directly behind the gabled element. Two double-hung windows are located on the front porch. The window facing north has a Gothic arch design incorporated into the upper light.

At the second level above the bay window and under the gambrel end, is a set of Palladian windows with the Gothic arch design used in the upper panes. The windows are simply detailed, both at the crown and at the sill. Hexagonal wooden shingles, identical to the shingles used on the tower walls, sheath the gambrel ends.

To the south of the entry is a large bay window with three sides. Single, double-hung windows are located on each of the three sides, with simple crown molding. A continuous wooden sill extends around the three sides, linking all three windows together. A wide wood watertable is visible directly above the foundation line.

Similar to the front (east) facade, the north elevation is dominated by the gambrel roof line, tower and the wrap-around porch. The gabled two-story extension, approximately twenty-five feet in length, is located on the west end of the residence and is a part of the north elevation. This addition was added between 1908 and 1913, and although somewhat awkward in design, it plays an integral part in the overall appearance of the residence.

Long rectangular windows are located mid-point on the elevation and although they appear to be a part of the addition from 1908-1913, they also appear in a historic photograph of the residence that pre-dates the addition. Palladian windows, identical to the set on the front facade, are also located in the gambrel end on the north elevation. A third set of Palladian windows are located directly across from this set, on the south elevation of the residence.

A small porch is located at the west end of the north facade and is covered with a hipped roof which rests on single Tuscan columns. A simple entablature is used on the porch to separate the roof line from the columns.

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The south elevation is similar in design, but does not reveal a full view of the tower or the wrap-around porch. A large brick chimney, was originally located between the intersecting gambrels and served two interior rooms (parlor and dining room) of the residence. The chimney has been removed and the gap has not been covered. The gambrel end of this elevation has the third set of Palladian windows. A small rectilinear balcony is directly beneath this set of windows. The gambrel end, like those on the east and north, is also sheathed in hexagonal shingles. A small hipped dormer with concave supports is sheathed in rectangular wooden shingles. A kitchen entrance is located on the far west end of the elevation.

The rear of the building is plain in design, exposing only a gable end to the alley. A red brick chimney flue is located left of center and extends past the roof line. Located to the right of the flue is an attic vent. Two small windows, located right of center on the rear facade, articulate the rear staircase that accesses the second floor. Classic corner boards with plain capitals are used on this elevation to define the buildings edge.

INTERIOR

The focal point of the interior is the vestibule combined with the decorative staircase which uses the circular tower as a stairwell. The vestibule is defined by an intricate, mosaic wood floor that uses a number of geometric shapes in the design as well as a variety of wood types. Exiting from the vestibule are three doorways including; a set of solid paneled double-doors leading to the front parlor, and two single doors, built on the diagonal, leading to the second parlor and the dining room. Each door is crowned with an operable transom window. Wainscotting is used throughout the entry and follows the staircase as it winds to the second floor.

The staircase has three runs of stairs and two small landings. The base of is defined with an elaborately carved and detailed newel post. Carved in oak, leaves and flowers are used in the design, as well as a small row of dentils. The shaft of the column is fluted and rests on a plain base. Under each tread, on the exterior of the stair is a small carved flower made of pine. The stairs, while rectangular in shape, follow the curve of the tower as they wind toward the second floor. The second floor stairwell is enclosed with a turned spindle balustrade and lit by three curved, double-hung windows that are located on the tower walls. Six bedrooms and one bath are located on the second floor.

Six rooms are located on the first floor and include two parlors, one dining room, one kitchen and two additional rooms. The downstairs parlors

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are divided by the original sliding pocket doors but are linked together with two fireplaces that share the same flue. The fireplaces are each set at 45 degree angles to the corner of the room and are enclosed by wooden mantles. The front parlor contains the more elaborate of the two. This mantle has a large mirror over the mantle shelf with single Ionic capitals on each side and carved filigree. A second set of identical capitals are used as supports for the shelf. In the second parlor, the fireplace has fluted columns with Ionic capitals and is simple in design.

The crown molding in the downstairs is decorated with fruit and leaves. This design is used in the dining room and both parlors. The remaining interior floor and window molding is simple in design and is made of pine. The walls and ceilings are wood lath and plaster, with wood floors in each room.

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS

The exterior of the building has undergone few changes since its construction in 1901, with the exception of the two-story gabled addition that was added to the rear of the residence between 1908 and 1913. The roof covering, once wooden shingles, has been replaced a number of times with composition shingles. Historic photographs indicate a third column, which is currently missing, was originally located on the corner front porch pedestal. Also missing is a second set of steps on the north side of the wrap-around porch. Photographs indicate these steps were identical in design to the existing steps that lead to the west entrance. Other missing architectural elements include a metal finial and weather vane once located on the tip of the tower, the gable ornaments and the small wooden balconies that were located under each of the second level Palladian windows.

The brick chimney on the south facade of the building is no longer in place, although the triangular space is open where it once was located.

The interior of the building is very similar to the original design and possesses most of the original fabric, including the original wallpaper in the tower on the second level.

Approximately ten feet from the residence on the south side of the house is a three-car garage with a second-story apartment added in 1987. This structure is 30 x 40 feet in size. The foundation is concrete with framed walls and a modified gambrel roof with composition shingles. The rear wall of the structure is aligned with the rear wall of the existing residence, approximately 15 feet from the alley. The front elevation has four gabled dormers. A small deck is located on the second floor and extends toward the house itself. The garage apartment, although because of

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its age is a noncontributing structure, is compatible with the original residence.

The Goff House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style, with Queen Anne elements used to create a unique appearance in this turn-of-the-century neighborhood. The Goff House, with these unusual features, possesses a high degree of architectural integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Goff House is significant because it is the best local example in El Reno of residential architecture where the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles of architecture are combined. Built at the turn-of-the-century, by W. I. Goff, the manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of El Reno, the house continues to possess a high degree of architectural integrity.

Located on a large corner lot, the house is larger than most in the neighborhood and is clearly a landmark in this area of residential homes that surround the Rock Island Railroad, the traditional commercial center for the city of El Reno.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

W. I. Goff came to El Reno in 1892 to work for Anheuser and Busch and within a short time became the agent for the firm. His territory expanded throughout the southern part of Oklahoma as the different railroads were opened. Later, he started the Goff Bottling Works, which was once known as the largest plant of its kind in Oklahoma. All kinds of soda water and soft drinks were manufactured by Goff.

Mr. Goff married in Atkinson, Illinois to Miss Magdalen Myers and had one child, Imogene. Mr. Goff was also an accomplished musician and organized the Goff Cadet Band, which was well known throughout the territory for its excellent music.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Goff House is architecturally significant as an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture combined with many architectural features from the Queen Anne style. Its asymmetrical facade sets it apart from many of the Colonial Revival houses that were built.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

McAlester, V. and L. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1984.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Oklahoma. Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1901.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, El Reno, Oklahoma, 1901, 1904, 1913, 1920.

Historic photographs. Personal collection of Betty Adams-Wiewel.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property One-half acre

UTM References

A

1	4
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5	9	4	6	6	0
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3	9	3	2	0	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Township of El Reno, Lots 1-6, Block 142.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes city lots 1-6 that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maryjo Meacham - Principal and Betty Adams-Wiewel, research assistant
organization Meacham * Weisiger * Associates date April 20, 1988
street & number 709 Chautauqua telephone 405 321 6221
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According to A Field Guide To American Houses only 10 percent of this style share this particular feature. Houses such as these range from rambling, free-form structures resembling the free classic Queen Anne style to simple boxes with asymmetrical window or porch arrangements. The Goff House combines the gambrel roof, which closely identifies with the Colonial Revival style, with gingerbread detailing, that defines the Queen Anne house.

A windshield survey of El Reno's turn-of-the-century neighborhoods revealed only two other homes that share characteristics similar to the Goff House. Located at 705 Choctaw, this two-story residence exemplifies the Colonial Revival style and does not possess any Queen Anne features. The second residence, located at 820 South Rock Island, is also a Colonial Revival example, but reflects the influence of the Queen Anne style with a tower, a common Queen Anne feature. The two-story tower rises from ground level and protrudes from the front facade of the house, culminating with a conical roof. It is bulky in design, appearing as a mere bluge growing from the main mass of the house rather than the round or polygonal towers associated with the Queen Anne style and used on the Goff House (A Field Guide to American Houses). Built during the same period and located within a four-block area of each other, all three share common architectural features, but only the Goff House exhibits definite characteristics of both the Colonial Revival style and the Queen Anne style.

The Goff House possesses a high degree of architectural integrity.

Two major architectural styles dominated the Victorian Period. The Queen Anne style, based on Medieval prototypes, uses multi-textured walls, strong asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. A second trend, which ended the Victorian era, was the Colonial Revival; this movement began with the Centennial celebrations of 1876 and picked up momentum through the 1880s and the '90s. The Goff House expresses the Colonial Revival style, combined with the Queen Anne style.

Whereas the cross-gambrel roof, which dominates the residence, strongly suggests the Colonial Revival style, the Goff House also has typical characteristics that define the Queen Anne style. Other features, such as the classical columns on the front facade, while more strongly linked to one style, are yet typical of both. Classical columns, a feature always associated with the Colonial Revival style, was also present in about 35 percent of Queen Anne houses (A Field Guide To American Houses). While usually a full column was used on the Colonial house, on the Queen Anne houses they were often raised on pedestals to the level of the porch railing and were commonly grouped together in units, such as was once found at the corner of the porch of the Goff House, where there were

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originally three matching columns. Bay windows, Palladian windows and the denticulated cornice, are also shared architectural features between these two styles.

The patterned shingles, dormer window, and wrap-around porch are features typically belonging to the Queen Anne style. Other decorative details associated with this style include the lacy, decorative spandrels and knob-like beads, often referred to as gingerbread, that are located on the gable ends. The sunburst design that is used in the small gable over the porch identifying the front entry, is also typical of this style.

The circular tower, associated primarily with the Queen Anne style, further identifies this house as the unusual mixture of the two styles that were common at the turn-of-the-century--the Queen Anne style, quickly losing favor, and the Colonial Revival style, rapidly growing in popularity. The Goff House is an excellent example of the juxtaposition of these two styles.