	Form 1 (July 1						STATE: Oklahoma County:					
		NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM										
		(Type all	entries	s – complete a	applicable sections)			ENTRY NUMBER 70.6:35.00	0 h 6/22	E 17	0	
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		🗌 Object		🔲 Both		📋 Being Co	onsidered	Preservation work	No	eu.		
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	-	PRESENT USE (Check										
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	6. R	EPRESENTATION IN	EXIST	ING SURVEYS			<u> </u>					
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7.	DESCRIPTION									
		(Check One)								
	CONDITION	Excellent	🕅 Good	🗌 Fair	Det	eriorated	🗌 Ruins	Unexposed		
	CONDITION	(Chečk One)					(Check One)			
		🗶 Alter	red	Unaltered	l		Moved	🕅 Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Reno, to borrow from Gilbert and Sullivan, comes close to being the model of a frontier military post. To be true, the last army personnel departed in 1949. But the complex of facilities still clusters around a trim parade. There are mellowed brick buildings that date from the 1880s, along with more modern structures of varying size, style and construction. There are pleasant, tree-shaded roads and walkways, comfortably aging, living quarters, sundry barns and sheds used by 0. S. D. A. in its experiment station operation, and an old rock-walled military cemetery.

The immediate complex of buildings covers some 40 acres and is well maintained; the grounds are carefully tended. A landscaped road leads in to the retired post a mile and a half from U. S. 66 and I. S. 40. Most impressive of the old buildings, and perhaps the one most deserving of preservation, is the two-story brick commisary, built in 1884. At the west end of the parade, it has been altered somewhat over the years, but its massive, almost castle-like exterior lines remain. Several smaller red brick structures of approximately the same vintage also remain. As emphasis to date has, happily, been more on preservation than on renovation or modernization, the first impression of the casual visitor is likely to be one of having stumbled onto a frontier outpost that has grown up graciously with the times and only recently been retired from active militory duty.

Note: Though no longer at the fort itself, one of Fort Reno's oldest surviving buildings deserves mention. Among the original 1875 structures -- probably erected to house work details clearing and developing the site -- it was constructed of post oek pickets with clapboard or crude "shake" roof. These little huts were used as kitchens after the plank buildings were occupied. Some years back the last of them was "restored"--its adobe chinking replaced by concrete, its roof covered with good shingles. In 1957, it was moved to Adams Park in nearby El Reno. There is no historic justification for labeling it GENERAL SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS 1874, but the cabin has at least been preserved as a physical tie with the fort's earliest days.



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Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
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Fort Reno was established -- on the south bank of the North Canadian River in what is almost the center of present-day Oklahoma -- on July 17, 1874. Construction of facilities began in 1875. It remained a military post until 1949 (though after 1908 it served as one of the army's two principal remount depots). Since 1949, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has operated the facility as an experiment station.

Although unrest among the Indians in this area, principally the Cheyennes, prompted its creation, the fort itself never experienced any serious "Indian trouble." Instead, with Darlington, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency across the river to the north, it served primarily as a stabilizing influence on the troubled frontier. Together the two institutions played on important role both in preserving the peace and in directing the orderly transition of this part of Indian Territory from reservation to individual farms and ranches. Fort Reno provided the troops that supervised the first great Run of 1889 opening Old Oklahoma to settlement.

Most dramatic single event in which the post played a role was the heroic dash to freedom of nearly 300 Northern Cheyennes in 1878. They were among over 900 Cheyennes rounded up the previous year, following the Custer Massacre in Montana, and forcibly resettled here among their southern tribesmen. Bitter in defeat, unhappy with the climate and the shortage of food, they broke for "home" in September, 1878. Brilliantly led by Dull Knife and Little Wolf, they managed to elude much of the U.S. Army on their 1,200-mile trek. (Though eventually recaptured, they were allowed to remain in the north.)

As an interesting side bar, Fort Reno claims the distinction of having western Oklahoma's first telephone line ... a crude communication link with nearby Darlington Agency. Unimportant? Who knows? Perhaps this frontier "hot line" -- keeping the fort's commanding officer and the Indian agent at Darlington in touch with one another -- played its role in maintaining peace and tranquility along with the rifle and the beef ration.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOF	R BIBLIOGR	APHICAL RE	FERENCES								
Lac Mor: Pee:	son, Arre Universit key, Vins rison, Wi City, Har ry, Len W Volume X, h, Kent,	y of Okla on, <u>The</u> lliam Br low, 1930 ., "The pp. 569	ahoma Pre Forts of own, <u>Mili</u> 6), pp. 1 Indians F -591	ss, 1964 Oclahome tary Pos 46-156 riend Jo	+), pp. 3 2, (Tulse ets and (ohn 11. Se	250-266 a, 1965 Jamps 1 eger,"	5. 3), 38- In Okla Chron	40 homa, (C)tlaho °Okla	homa,	
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OKLAHOMA: Canadian

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Fort Reno c. 1890

Buildings now standing in red. (Some in altered condition.)

