

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1870

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Edward Richardson Building
Other names/site number: Freed Mercantile, Brooks Building
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 101 Main Street
City or town: Arcadia State: Oklahoma County: Oklahoma
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	 Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Edward Richardson Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
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: _____)

For Edward H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12.4.17
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>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</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.)

Commerce: Department Store
Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce: Specialty Store
Industry/Processing Extraction:
Manufacturing

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone: Sandstone

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

The Edward Richardson Building is a one-and-one-half story building with the second floor being set into the roof structure and of a restricted height. The main building is rectangular, approximately 65 feet by 25 feet, with masonry walls and a wood-framed gable roof. A one story masonry garage structure with a low-slope gable roof is appended not-quite-perpendicular to the southwest corner of the building. The building has a parapet on the main façade and serves as a good example of an early 20th century commercial building that imitates wood false-front Western frontier commercial architecture. The original portion of the building, built c.1922 and measuring approximately 25 feet by 30 feet, is constructed of rustic sandstone walls, portions of which are covered with stucco. The west (rear) addition, likely built in the 1940's and measuring approximately 25 feet by 35 feet, is constructed of structural clay tile walls covered with stucco. The addition is set into a hill with the below grade portions of the north and west walls consisting of concrete retaining walls upon which the structural clay tile is set. The building occupies a prominent spot at the intersection of U. S. Highway 66 (formerly State Highway 7) and Main Street, at the traditional entry to Arcadia's business district. The property is in good condition and retains much of its original character and appearance.

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Narrative Description

East Elevation

The façade, east elevation, of the building faces Main Street. The storefront consists of a recessed doorway centered in the façade and flanked by windows in a symmetrical arrangement. The doorway recess tapers inward and contains a single one-over-one fixed wood window on each side of the recess. Large two-over-two fixed wood windows flank the doorway opening. An iron gate covers the recessed doorway opening. Centered on the east wall of the second floor is a pair of single-hung aluminum windows set in a wood frame. The unevenly stepped stone parapet of the east façade covers the end of the asphalt-shingled gable roof. As the building is located on Main Street, a raised concrete sidewalk runs parallel to the façade. The sidewalk is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof which is supported at the outer corners by steel pipe columns and along the face by two steel tie rods angling up to the masonry wall.

South Elevation

On the south wall of the first floor, near the southeast corner, is a single plate glass window approximately 5'-10" wide by 6'-5" high. Further west along the south wall, where the addition begins, is an overhead single bay garage door. Near the west end of the south elevation on the first floor is a wood screen door covering a door opening that has been walled over on the interior. Arrayed along the second floor of the addition, tucked under the eave overhang, are three windows. The windows are sliding aluminum except the easternmost window which is partially boarded over and retains one wood casement sash.

West Elevation

A raised wood deck, approximately 10 feet square, is centered on the west side of the building and provides access to the second floor. A wood stair extends southward from the deck to grade. Centered on the west elevation is a door to the second floor which is flanked on each side by a small window opening. The southernmost opening contains a fixed single pane window and the northernmost opening is boarded over. At the first floor, just above grade, are two more window openings that are boarded over. A small wooden shed roof protrudes from the gable end of the west elevation over the door.

North Elevation

The north elevation contains three sliding aluminum windows at the second floor of the addition mirroring the south elevation. An exhaust fan cowling protrudes from the first floor below the westernmost window and a PVC sanitary sewer line slopes downward to the west along the stucco wall of the addition. The north wall of the original building is exposed sandstone. A masonry chimney penetrates the roof above the north wall of the original building.

Interior

The first floor is accessed via the main entrance on the east, which opens into a room on the east end on the building which is used for sales and display. The east room is finished with a stained concrete floor, simple plywood paneling on the west and north walls, and a gypsum board and

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batten ceiling. The bulk of the first floor consists of a single large room with an interior stair at the west end. This room functions as a workshop and is largely unfinished, with painted masonry walls and a gypsum board and batten ceiling. A door and window connect the two rooms.

The second floor is accessed via a door from the raised deck on the west side of the building and the interior stair, and is divided into several rooms which were once used as a residence and are largely unfinished. Floors are tongue and groove wood, with vinyl flooring in the bathroom only. Walls are painted gypsum board or wood paneling. Many of the ceilings have been removed, exposing the roof structure, but ceilings that remain are painted gypsum board.

Garage

The one story garage appended to the southwest corner of the building is approximately 21'-4" by 10'-10" and is connected to the main building by a small mechanical room. The garage and mechanical room are set into a hill and the west wall, which acts as a retaining wall, is constructed of rustic sandstone. The east wall is constructed of structural clay tile with a stucco coating. The garage and mechanical room are capped by a steel-reinforced concrete slab which is topped by a low-slope asphalt roof set on wood framing. The wood framing extends beyond the east wall of the garage and mechanical room to form an open shed which is supported by wood posts along the east edge. Simple wood doors on the east elevation of the garage open into each space, and the south end of the garage is enclosed with a wood frame wall containing a man door.

Landscape Wall (contributing)

At the southwest corner of the garage, the sandstone retaining wall turns westward at an approximate right angle, then almost immediately curves and continues in a southwesterly direction for about 12 feet. Approximately centered in the wall is an opening into the hillside containing a crude concrete stairway.

Integrity

The original structure occupied the eastern 30 feet of the current footprint where the walls are constructed of sandstone. It is likely that the sandstone was originally exposed on all sides of the building, as it is today on the north side and the upper part of the east side, and that the stucco was added when the west addition was built to blend the two structures together. It is also likely, based on a 1927 mortgage record description of a "two story stone building, 25' x 40'" (and not 30') that the 10' deep shed roof on the east side, or a similar projecting structure, was present at that time.

The west addition, identified by the structural clay tile walls, extended the building 35 feet, and was likely built in the 1940's. It continued the floor levels, and the wall and roof line of the original building and the stucco coating masks the difference in the wall construction of the two parts of the structure.

The west wall of the garage, being constructed of sandstone, likely dates to around the time of the construction of the original building, serving originally as a retaining wall alone. The east wall of the garage, being constructed of structural clay tile, likely dates to around the time of the construction of the west addition.

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Photos from the 1980's show an enclosed porch on the west side of the building, which was replaced by the smaller open deck currently in place. The design of the enclosed porch suggests that it was not original and the current deck is certainly a later addition.

At an unknown time, most of the original wood second floor windows were replaced with aluminum windows.

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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.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1922-1957

Significant Dates

ca. 1922-25, 1926,

ca. 1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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 Edward Richardson Building, located prominently at the corner of U. S. Highway 66 and Main Street in Arcadia is significant at the local level as an example of early 20th century small town commercial architecture. Its masonry construction mimics the wood construction of early frontier town commercial buildings with its parapet on the main façade covering the gable end of the roof and its shed roof covering the raised sidewalk in front of the building. It is also significant as the building was built and owned by an African-American businessman, and that the business contained therein was owned and operated by African-Americans for the first several years. Arcadia historically had a significant African-American population, but the revelation that a prominently located business on Main Street in Arcadia was owned by an African-American sheds new light on the integration of the community in the 1920's.

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

Historical Development / Historical Context

Land surrounding what is now Arcadia was opened to settlers by the land run of 1889. Situated in the fertile Deep Fork River Valley, Arcadia pre-1903 was merely a post office stop serving the surrounding farmers in the region. The actual town of Arcadia was established in Oklahoma Territory in March of 1903. The process began in September, 1902 when what was then known as the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad (later the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, or "Katy" for short) entered into an agreement with several local landowners to establish a townsite and station along a planned railroad line running northeast out of Oklahoma City.¹ The land for the town was transferred from William H. Odor, Isaac Dawson, and B. F. Newkirk to W. E. Bennett in trust for the Oklahoma Townsite Company.² In exchange for their land, Odor, Dawson, and Newkirk received a portion of the lots in the soon-to-be-established town. The plat survey for the town was completed on January 1, 1903 and subsequently registered with the Oklahoma County Clerk on March 16th of that year.

The railroad was built out of Oklahoma City, reaching Arcadia on May 18, 1903 and then proceeding northeastward to Luther, Fallis, and Agra. The line was formally incorporated into the system on June 30, 1904.³ The railroad brought with it a flurry of construction and within a few years a thriving town blossomed on the Oklahoma prairie. As early as 1905, Arcadia boasted a newspaper, a bank, a hotel, a school, several churches, and numerous retail establishments. The town established itself as a center for the local farming and ranching industry. At one time there

¹ Agreement between W. H. Odor and C. E. Bennett on file at the Oklahoma County Courthouse, book 4, pages 166-167.

² Edmond Booster, April 22, 1976.

³ The Arcadia Reminiscence Association, Remember Arcadia, 1976, page 7.

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were three gins in Arcadia,⁴ and the railroad provided convenient access for shipping cotton, cattle, hogs, and other agricultural goods to markets.

Lot 8 on block 35 where the Richardson Building would be built was originally owned by William H. Odor and was part of his townsite allotment. It was located on Arcadia's main street, in the middle of the first block of the business district nearest the railroad depot, and later the state highway. The property was transferred to John T. Stanley, a white man, who owned a significant number of lots in the town, thence to W. G. Evans, a black man, in an instrument executed on December 1, 1916 and filed on March 15, 1917. It was quickly bought by Edward and Emma Richardson of Oklahoma County in an instrument executed on December 12, 1916 (filed April 25, 1917), who paid \$112.50 for lots 8, 9 and the north half of lot 10.

Census records reveal the following about the Richardsons:

- The 1920 census lists Edward Richardson, a black farmer living in Deep Fork Township, Oklahoma (the township in which Arcadia is located), born in 1880 in Texas.
- The 1930 census lists Edward Richardson, a white grocery store proprietor living in Ft. Scott, Kansas, born in 1880 in Texas and married to Emma Richardson.
- The 1940 census lists Edward Richardson, a black retail grocery manager and owner living in Ft. Scott, Kansas, born in 1880 in Texas.⁵

Arcadia in the early part of the 20th century was a mixed community of nearly equal proportions. A tally of the 1920 U. S. Census for Deep Fork Township, in which Arcadia is located, reveals a total population of 934. Of those, 495 (53%) are identified as white, 411 (44%) are identified as black, and 28 (3%) are identified as mulatto.

A comparison of the ownership records of the commercial-size lots in Arcadia with the census records yields a snapshot of the ethnic make-up of the property owners in the early 1920's, and reveals that the properties owned by African Americans were dispersed in several clusters throughout Arcadia's business district (see map #1). Although it is not possible to know precisely which of these 25' wide lots were built upon, or which contained commercial structures versus residential structures (no Sanborn maps of Arcadia appear to have survived, if they ever existed), there do not appear to have been segregated business districts in Arcadia. It was not uncommon for property in Arcadia to pass from a white owner to a black owner, and vice-versa.

In June of 1925, the Richardsons sold the property to C. E. and Florida Johnson of Oklahoma County for the sum of \$2400. The warranty deed lists the Richardson's place of residence at this time as Fort Scott, Kansas, which agrees with the census record.⁶ The Johnsons concurrently mortgaged the property back to the Richardsons for \$1900 in promissory notes. The mortgage record, dated June 15, 1925, states that "the mortgagee shall have the buildings on said property

⁴ The Arcadia Reminiscence Association, page 16.

⁵ The listing of Richardson's race as white in the 1930 census is contrary to the other listings and is considered an error.

⁶ Census records reveal the following about the Johnsons: 1920 census lists Clarence Johnson, a black male living in Davis, Mississippi; 1930 Census had no listing for Clarence Johnson; 1940 Census lists Clarence Johnson, a black county agent living in Boley, Oklahoma, born c. 1877 in Mississippi.

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fully insured.” This is the first evidence of a building or buildings on the property and, along with the nearly five-fold increase of the property value between 1920 and 1925, suggests that the Richardsons constructed the first building on lots 8, 9 and the north half of lot 10.

A mortgage dated January 17, 1927 taken by the Johnsons with the First National Bank of Boley to secure payment of one promissory note describes the property as containing “a two story stone building, 25x40” and is the first solid evidence of the building that currently occupies the site. Taken all together, the evidence presented by the property records suggests that the original portion of the Richardson Building, the east 40 feet, was built between 1920 and 1925. The March 22, 1922 edition of the *Oklahoma County News* contains a tantalizing report that “several new buildings are being erected” in Arcadia, but no specifics are given.⁷ Of further significance, the records suggest in a conclusive manner that the building which is commonly referred to by residents of Arcadia as the Brooks Building was built by Edward Richardson, and should more accurately be called the Edward Richardson Building.

In April of 1926, Oklahoma County secured an expanded highway right-of-way for the newly-designated U. S. Highway 66 that cut across the property, taking most of lot 10 and the southeast corner of lot 9, and bringing the mother road to the doorstep of the Richardson Building. A year later, in April of 1927, the Johnsons sold the reduced property consisting of lot 8, most of lot 9 and a sliver of lot 10, to Henry G. Freed and Joe B. Brooks for \$1800. Brooks and Freed were both white.

Upon purchasing the property from the Johnsons, County records indicate that Freed immediately sold his half interest to Brooks, who, along with his wife Edith, became sole owners of the property. The publication Remember Arcadia states that “from a partnership with Joe Brooks, (Freed) became owner and operator of a general store known as Freed Mercantile.”⁸ The reference to Freed Mercantile is the earliest mention found of the type of business housed in the Richardson Building. Given that Edward Richardson is listed in the 1930 and 1940 census records as a grocery store proprietor, it seems logical to assume that he most likely operated a similar business prior to selling the property. Throughout the time of the property, it is sold multiple time, the entire time serving the community as a mercantile/grocery store.

While it is clear that the Main Street of Arcadia was owned by both whites and blacks, the balance of the community was white with much of Deep Fork Township remaining African American for multiple decades. By 1910 residents supported three churches and two schools, one for whites and a Rosenwald School for blacks.⁹ The Edward Richardson Building is significant locally both for Commerce and Ethnic Heritage: Black as it functioned as a commercial enterprise along a main street owned by a black man, where most proprietors/ownerships were historically white. The building thrived as an important mercantile in the community, especially after the devastating fire of 1924 that destroyed the entire east side of the commercial district in Arcadia.

⁷ Oklahoma County News, March 22, 1922

⁸ The Arcadia Reminiscence Association, page 52.

⁹ Dianna Everett, "Arcadia," The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, www.okhistory.org (accessed July 11, 2017).

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Finally, the Edward Richardson Building is also significant at the local level for Architecture. The entire east side of Main Street Arcadia was destroyed by a fire in 1924. Since that time, the east side of Main Street has been vacant land and modern buildings. The west side of Main Street currently has only four historic buildings extant, along with many modern buildings. The Tuton's Drugstore (NRIS#80003278) is the northern most extant historic building located at First and Main. Between Tuton's and the Edward Richardson Building are two additional historic buildings; one wood frame, false front building and one concrete block constructed building. Both of these buildings have been so altered that their integrity is completely compromised. The Edward Richardson Building is an excellent example of early vernacular construction in a small community. The building epitomizes the early commercial construction: narrow lots with narrow buildings; facades primarily with glass; a parapet that rises above a gable roof to provide a more impressive store front and space for advertising; and, masonry construction popular during this building's time of construction.

The Edward Richardson Building is significant at the local level under Criteria A for its role in Commerce and Ethnic Heritage: Black in the community of Arcadia. The building was both owned and operated by Edward Richardson, an African-American man. It is also significant under Criteria C for architecture as an early example of modest commercial architecture in a small community.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Agreement between W. H. Odor and C. E. Bennett on file at the Oklahoma County Courthouse, book 4, pages 166-167.

Edmond Booster, April 22, 1976.

Everett, Dianna. "Arcadia," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (accessed July 11, 2017).

Oklahoma County News, March 22, 1922

Remember Arcadia. (Arcadia, Oklahoma: Arcadia Reminiscence Association, 1978).

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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1

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: 35.662494 | Longitude: -97.325423 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

Lots Eight (8), Nine (9), and the North Half of Lot Ten (10), Block Thirty-Five (35), in the Original Townsite of Arcadia, Oklahoma as shown by the recorded plat thereof. Less and Except tract out of Lots Nine (9) and Ten (10), conveyed to Oklahoma County by Warranty Deed dated July 31, 1926, and recorded in Book 318 at Page 574.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the boundaries of the current property under ownership and historically associated with the extant Richardson Building.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mike Kertok, RA w/ edits by Lynda S. Ozan

organization: Mike Kertok, Architect, OK/SHPO

street & number: 625 Nebraska Street

city or town: Norman state: OK zip code: 73069

e-mail kertokmb@netscape.net

telephone: 405-579-0676

date: July 10, 2017

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.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Richardson Building

City or Vicinity: Arcadia

County: Oklahoma State: OK

Photographer: Mike Kertok

Date Photographed: March 25, 2017 (photos 1-3)
May 10, 2012 (photo 4)

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

Number	Subject	Direction
1	South and East (front) Facades	Northwest
2	North and West Facades	Southeast
3	East (front) Façade	West
4	Stone Wall and Concrete Steps	Northwest

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.

Edward Richardson Building
 Name of Property
Map #1

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
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ARCADIA
 Oklahoma County
 OKL. TERR.
 SCALE 800 FT. = 1 IN.



KEY

- LOTS OWNED BY PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS WHITE IN THE CENSUS RECORD
- LOTS OWNED BY PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS BLACK OR NEGRO IN THE CENSUS RECORD
- LOTS OWNED BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT
- LOTS OWNED BY CHURCHES OR LODGES, OR WHICH THE ETHNICITY OF THE OWNER COULD NOT BE DETERMINED

ETHNIC OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL-SIZE LOTS IN THE EARLY 1920'S

Edward Richardson Building
101 Main Street
Arcadia, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma



-97.325423, 35.662494

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/19/2017 Date of Pending List: 11/14/2017 Date of 16th Day: 11/29/2017 Date of 45th Day: 12/4/2017 Date of Weekly List: 12/7/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/4/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

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



October 17, 2017

J. Paul Loether
Keeper and Chief National Register and
National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

Park Etude, 1028 Connelly Lane, Norman, Cleveland County
101 Rodeo Arena, 2600 N. Ash Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Attucks Community Center, 1001 S. 12th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
McGraw, James J., House, 400 North 4th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Roosevelt Elementary School, 815 East Highland Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Benedictine Heights Hospital, 2000 West Warner Street, Guthrie, Logan County
Edward Richardson Building, 101 Main Street, Arcadia, Oklahoma County
First Congregational Church, 1887 Cecil Street, Waynoka, Woods County

The members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of historic architecture and history were absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of Attucks Community Center and 101 Rodeo Arena was not present for the HPRC's formulation of its recommendation on the nomination. However, substantive review of this nomination is not requested because the SHPO staff member possessing the requisite professional qualifications participated in the HPRC's deliberations on this noncontroversial nomination.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Enclosures