

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

|  |
|--|
| Name of Property                         |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**Supplementary Listing Record**

NRIS Reference Number: SG100001591

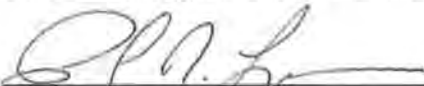
Date Listed: 09/08/2017

Property Name: Security National Bank

County: Garfield

State: OK

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

  
Signature of the Keeper

9/8/2017  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

**Significant Dates:**

1974 is removed as a significant date.

[All significant dates must be set within the Period of Significance. If the 1974 date of the compatible addition was intended to be considered historic, the period of significance would need to be amended to reflect 1962-1974 and a specific justification for Criteria Consideration G would be required.]

The Oklahoma SHPO staff was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority** (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

56-1591

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: Security National Bank Building

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 201 West Broadway

City or town: Enid State: OK County: Garfield

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:

A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>July 21, 2017</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> |  |
|--|--|

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

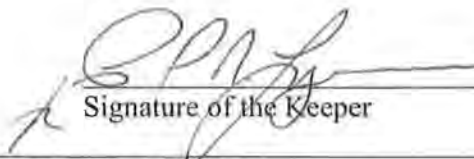
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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

9/8/2017  
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 N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE---Financial Institution  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE--Financial Institution  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/International

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Metal/Aluminum, Metal/Steel, Glass,  
Stone/Marble

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Security National Bank Building, constructed in 1961-62 at 201 West Broadway in Enid, Oklahoma, is in the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265), an area of primarily commercial and a few government buildings. A large building situated on three lots, the bank represents the International style, one of the few examples downtown. With a steel superstructure, a first story of transparent and semi-transparent black glass and smooth marble, and a second story comprising panels of colored, porcelain-enameled steel between extruded aluminum mullions, the building has asymmetrical elevations. The second story seems to sit on a first-story void with slender posts supporting the second floor. In one elevation, part of a first-floor interior stairway protrudes through a slab-glass window. Enlargement of the building in 1974 extended it into an adjacent lot; the exterior materials in the east elevation were duplicated and extended also. The alteration affected only 17 percent of the exterior and did not have a significant impact on the property's integrity. The Security National Bank Building maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship.

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## Narrative Description

The Security National Bank (SNB) Building, erected in 1961-62 at 201 West Broadway in Enid, Oklahoma, lies in the center of Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265). Locally significant for its architecture, the bank is set in the midst of a seven-block area of business and government buildings and small and large commercial buildings in a variety of styles, primarily commercial and revival styles but including Modern Movement examples, generally Art Deco. Most are one or two stories, and most are (or were) clad in brick. A few are multiple stories, such as the Garfield County Courthouse (114 W. Broadway, 1934, Art Deco, NRIS 84003018), the U.S. Post Office/Federal Courthouse (115 W. Broadway, 1940, restrained Classical Revival), the First National Bank Building (201 N. Grand, 1922, Classical Revival), Enid Masonic Hall/Knox Building (303 W. Broadway, 1925, Italian Renaissance Revival), and Broadway Tower (114 E. Broadway, 1931, Art Deco, NRIS 85002789) The Security National Bank Building is situated on the southwest corner of Broadway and Independence, which is southwest of the city square, and the building lies due west across Independence from the United States Post Office and Courthouse. The 2007 historic district nomination found that the setting was one of a pattern “that evolved nationally for commercial buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries” (p. 9).

The SNB Building a semi-detached, flat-roofed, two-story International style building that represents many of the character-defining elements of that style. The horizontally massed building measures 150 feet east to west and 75 feet north to south, occupying Lots 1-3 of Block 12 of Enid Original Town. The footprint is rectangular, with its long axis aligned with West Broadway and the short axis with South Independence. Exterior materials and technology are modern. The superstructure is made of steel columns and beams, and curtain wall construction allows the exteriors to be created with aluminum, porcelain-enameled steel, marble, and glass. Windows and doors are aluminum or steel framed and slab glazed. In keeping with International style parameters, the two public (Broadway/Independence) elevations are asymmetrical, and the elements are generally repetitive.

The facades are created as two different, stacked, horizontal volumes, relieved by the slender posts in the first story and the vertical mullions in the second story. In the north elevation the first story carries a signature element, transparent glass walls that make the second story appear to sit on a void and thin posts. In the east elevation the wall is primarily smooth, white marble. In the primary and secondary elevations the second story is slightly cantilevered, projecting over the first story approximately 12 inches. In both north and east elevations the second-story wall carries the building’s other signature, innovative, elements; the curtain walls are created by a system of porcelain-enameled steel panels attached to vertical aluminum mullions that are attached to the outside of the building’s steel superstructure in a “stick system” construction method. It appears that the aluminum mullions were fixed to the steel beams all the way across the elevation, a grid was installed between the mullions, and the steel panels were fixed between the mullions (as illustrated in a 1961 historic photograph; refer to Fig. 1, Security National Bank Construction photo, Continuation Sheet 7/1).

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North (primary) elevation:

The 150-foot-wide north elevation fronts on West Broadway. In this elevation, the first story's defining characteristic is its large expanse of floor-to-ceiling, translucent, slightly tinted safety glass divided by slender marble posts that appear to hold up the second story.

The elevation consists in three bays of different widths. The widest of these, approximately 64 feet, is on the east end. The building's northeast corner steps inward to accommodate a 2-foot-wide, 9-foot-high black glass panel. (The glass is very black, looks like marble, and is highly reflective when lighted from outside, by the sun; inside, it transmits "grey" light, which also happens at night when the interior is lighted). Moving westward, nine panels of 9-foot-wide by 8.5-foot-high slab glass windows in aluminum casings and frames form the wall and extend from a marble sill to the second floor, reaching the cantilevered overhang at 9 feet up from grade (including a 6-inch sill on grade). Flat, one-foot-wide white marble (or marble-clad) posts separate the windows. In this bay, the westernmost window (which lights the foyer outside the lobby) has a unique structural element: the edge of an interior staircase projects through the window glazing. A steel-and-aluminum stringer diagonally separates the window into two glass panels, and the concrete terrazzo treads project out past the stringer, extending about three inches over the sidewalk.

The center bay is situated to the right (west) of building center. The bay is 27 feet wide, and across its entire width, a cantilevered concrete canopy extends ten feet out over the sidewalk (the structure rests perpendicularly on the wall beam, extends over the foyer, and terminates in the lobby). The entry bay has three parts, each with slab glass windows in aluminum frames and casings. The center part has a 9-foot-wide section completely filled with an automatic horizontally sliding door, under a fixed transom light. On the left is a 9-foot-wide window opening with three vertical 8.5-foot-high slab glass panels under fixed transoms. To the right of the sliding door is another 9-foot-wide opening with a single, hinged, glass-panel door and two narrower, vertical windows, each under a fixed transom. Again, one-foot-wide marble posts separate the window sections.

The westernmost bay is 58 feet wide and comprises five of the 9-foot-wide openings. Only two, those nearest to the entry, have full lights, and a third is only 4 feet wide. The other three are inset with 7-foot-high rectangular white marble slabs, double stacked, set on grade, and extending approximately 30 feet to the northwest corner of the building. Above the marble are slabs of 20-inch-high, thick, semi-translucent black glass.

In the second story, there are also three bays, corresponding to the bays below in the first story, but the second-story wall is consistent in its composition for the entire 150 feet across the elevation. The wall material comprises highly durable, architectural-grade, porcelain-enameled steel panels in a blue color that leans toward green. The panels are attached behind external, vertical, extruded-aluminum mullions that stiffen the application and resemble the "two by fours" of a frame wall. The mullions are attached to the superstructure and the panels to the mullions, presumably with stainless-steel clips (see Fig. 1, 1961 historic photo, for a glimpse into the construction-process). Six pairs of tall, narrow, single-light, steel-framed fixed windows are inserted in the wall panels between the mullions. The fenestration pattern is irregular, but the windows are "paired," with each one of the pair separated by one panel/two mullions, and the associated pairs are separated from their peers by two panels/three mullions. At the foot of the

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second-story wall, on the east bay, the panels carry aluminum letters, one letter per panel, "S/E/C/U/R/I/T/Y//N/A/T//O/N/A/L//B/A/N/K." The center bay has neither windows nor lettering, and in the western bay, the window arrangement is repeated six times.

#### East elevation:

In the east elevation, the first story has two bays. Each is almost entirely clad with large horizontal stacked slabs of white marble. They are 7 feet high and extend 48 feet from the building's northeast corner southward to an entry bay. Above the marble are 20-inch-high slabs of thick, black-tinted semi-translucent glass, bringing the wall up to a height of 9 feet. This broad section of marble and glass comprises the front footage of Lots 1 and 2 of the block and are original to the building's 1961-62 construction. The building's northeast corner steps inward to accommodate a two-foot-wide black glass panel. The 25-foot-wide entry bay, and the part of the bank building that it accesses, is situated on Lot 3, to the south, which was acquired in 1973. The building there was razed for a bank expansion, completed in 1974. The 8.5-foot-wide entry, recessed two feet from the exterior wall, has a surround of vertical panels of black glass flanking a set of slab-glazed aluminum-framed panel doors. A section of black material (perhaps Vitrolite; it appears to be glass but is not translucent) to the right (north) of the doorway is flush with the exterior marble wall and carries the letters "SNB." A final section of marble slab is placed to the left (south) of the entry, with semi-translucent black glass along its top and up the side of the building from grade to roofline. The elevation terminates on the south in a narrow, vertical, marble-faced concrete wall that rises from grade to form a parapet above the second story, separating the bank from the building to the south.

The second story wall mirrors the design, materials, and asymmetry of the north elevation's second story, with minor exceptions. Blue porcelain-enameled steel panels extend across its width, secured to vertical aluminum mullions. Fenestration comprises widely separated pairs and single units of the same style as in the north elevation. There are two pairs of windows and one single window above the 25-foot-wide "new" section and an identical set centered over the original 50-foot-wide original east wall. In this wide area, between the aluminum mullions are aluminum letters "S/E/C/U/R/I/T/Y//N/A/T//O/N/A/L//B/A/N/K".

At the lot line between Lots 2 and 3, a concrete wall projects above the bank's roof and extends 150 feet east to west. This demarcates the junction between the 1962 building wall and the 1974 addition. Various HVAC air chillers are also visible.

#### West elevation:

The building's west elevation lies on an alleyway. Arrangement of materials is asymmetrical, in three sections. On the north end, the marble of the first floor and the second-floor steel panels/aluminum mullions (with one narrow steel-framed fixed window) wrap around the corner from the north wall and extend for four feet southward along the west wall. South of this, the cladding is dark red brick. Further south is an off-center section of white concrete slabs. The slabs are slightly recessed, creating a shallow reveal, and extend from grade to roofline. This section has a ground-floor opening with a steel slab door. Over it is placed aluminum letters "S/N/B". To the right (south) the brick resumes, and there is a narrow vertical steel-framed fixed window in each story; these light a rear stairwell that serves as a fire exit. The wall has several electrical power boxes and conduit. This elevation reveals that the flat roof has a short parapet.



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South elevation:

The bank building's south wall rises above the roof for approximately two feet and extends the 150-foot depth of the building from east to west. The wall is marble-faced on its east edge (facing Independence) and along the north and south sides. The rest of the south wall (not a party wall) is concealed by a taller-than-one-story building that is adjacent on the south.

Interior:

The original 1962 bank interior arrangement has been maintained throughout its history. Upon entering, there is a foyer with a stair on the left and an elevator on the right. Ahead is a glass wall with three pairs of glazed aluminum panel doors leading into a large lobby. Entering the lobby, the visitor passes under the interior portion of the cantilevered concrete canopy, which is faced with marble. The flooring (original) in the foyer and lobby is created of speckled terrazzo. To the right (west) are offices with walls and large glass windows and an access-controlled area. In the center of the lobby are patron "service" desks. Further forward (south), the tellers' counter is banked near the wall, which was originally the bank's south wall but now forms a structural support for the building. The tellers' counter, as well as the wall behind and an overhanging soffit feature above, are dark-stained wood. Again at the lobby doors, to the left (east), offices with large glass window-walls are banked along the north and east walls. Patron seating is placed throughout this large, carpeted area. The 1974 expansion enlarged the 1962 lobby into a spacious L-shaped plan. The "new" area is accessed from the main (Broadway) lobby by passing between three large columns (at the position of the original south wall), or via a secondary entry on Independence street. Various service areas extend from east to west along the entire south wall. There are three-wall open cubicles, a board room, and windowed offices as well as restrooms, a break area, and utility rooms. The area is carpeted. Lighting in the main lobby comprises cans in a drop ceiling. The ceiling over the seating area is textured and has banks of fluorescent fixtures set flush.

In the foyer, an elevator and a stair give access to the second floor. At the top of the stair is a lobby area. Offices (corporate, not public), without interior windows, are arranged along all of the exterior walls, and corresponding hallways create a central block of offices. In the southwest corner is a rear stairwell that accesses the alley entry. The bank's interior decor has been modified repeatedly over the decades, most recently in 2015, when a "Western" theme was replaced by a more sophisticated look that is consistent with the Mid-Century Modern style. Some 1972 wall surfaces of grass-cloth wallpaper and a few lighting fixtures still exist along secondary hallways and in the rear stairwell.

The building has 7,500 square feet of finished and unfinished basement area that contains mechanical systems. It is accessed via the stairway in the southeast corner. Outside the building, a sidewalk extends to the curb. There are regularly placed lantern-style street lights (city-owned and maintained) on the north and east sidewalks.

Alterations:

The Security National Bank Building was altered in 1974 by the construction of a 25-foot-wide by 150-foot-deep addition on its south side, on Lot 3. The original 1962 east elevation was extended to the south, and a secondary entry was created on Independence street. The 1974

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project extended the overall design and materials—porcelain-enameled steel panels, aluminum mullions, black semi-transparent glass, and white marble—from the 1962 east exterior wall across the 1974 addition. The red brick wall of the west/rear elevation was correspondingly extended into Lot 3. These alterations comprise only 17 percent of the exterior and have no negative effect on the building’s integrity.

The Security National Bank Building maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, as well as the feeling and associations of a downtown financial institution.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1962  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1962  
1974  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

ARCHITECT—Dura A. Smith  
BUILDER—D. C. Bass & Sons  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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 Security National Bank, erected in 1961-62 at 201 West Broadway in Enid, Oklahoma, is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, within the local context of 1962 Enid as an example of Modern Movement/International style. Completed in 1962, the building lies in the approximate center of the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265). The building is created of mid-twentieth-century materials such as steel superstructure, steel curtain walls, aluminum mullions, and other walls partly of glass and partly of marble. The first story of the main elevation presents as a void, apparently supported by thin marble posts. The second story is entirely metal. In 1974 a wing was added along the south side, replicating the wall cladding of the 1962 original. Comprising only 17 percent of the exterior, this alteration did not seriously impact the building's integrity. The Security National Bank Building maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is well able to transmit information about the significance of its architectural style in Enid.

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

The Security National Bank, at 201 West Broadway, is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, within the local context of Enid, Oklahoma, as an example of Modern Movement/International style. The building lies in the approximate center of the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265, in which, because of age, it was considered noncontributing). Completed in 1962, the bank building has now met the age criteria to be considered historically significant under Criterion C, Architecture. It exemplifies a number of the aspects of modern construction materials, methods, design, and workmanship that were a hallmark of the 1950s and 1960s. The building sits on Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 12 Original Town of Enid. Its location places it on the town square, which has the Garfield County Courthouse, and across Independence street due west of the United States Post Office/Federal Building. Historical downtown Enid has many original buildings from the late nineteenth century through the 1960s. Many retain historic integrity. The 2007 National Register listing indicates that Enid is unusual in that its downtown has not been altered by the removal of buildings without replacement. Thus it has few, if any "vacant lots."<sup>1</sup> The bank's original setting remains intact.

Enid, Oklahoma, created with the 1893 Land Run into the Cherokee Strip, has always served as Garfield County seat and as a regional economic center. As with most county seats, banks emerged as important institutions. Established in 1905 by Kemper Bank of Kansas City and styled "Oklahoma State Bank," the business resided in a two-story Classical Revival building erected circa 1905 on the east half of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 12, Original Town of Enid. At that time, and until 1962, the address was 100 South Independence (at the corner of Independence and Broadway, on the southwest corner of the town square). In 1926 Kemper sold Oklahoma State Bank to B. N. Athey (pronounced with a "long a" and a "long e"), an entrepreneur and Enid resident since the early 1900s. Since that time, the business has remained under Athey family ownership and at the same location as Security National Bank (SNB).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Cathy Ambler, "Enid Downtown Historic District," National Register nomination, 2007, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

<sup>2</sup> *Enid Morning News* 22 March 1945.

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By the 1960s the prosperous city of Enid had grown to 38,859 residents and had added a population of college students at Phillips University and military personnel stationed at Vance Air Force Base. These had bolstered its historically strong economic base of regional agribusiness. In 1961 the Athey family decided to modernize the bank's look with a new facility at the same location. Operations moved to temporary quarters at 217 West Maine while the building at 100 South Independence was razed and work on the new building proceeded. The anticipated cost was to be \$350,000 for "an ultra-modern main building on the original site. . . ."<sup>3</sup> The local architectural firm of Dura A. Smith was given the task of designing the building. A modernist, Smith was becoming well regarded in Enid for his firm's residential and commercial designs, which included the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County (NRIS 15000869), only a block from the bank.<sup>4</sup> The construction contract for SNB was given to Enid's D. C. Bass and Sons Construction Company.<sup>5</sup>

The SNB construction project was part of a national trend in bank architecture in the United States. Use of Modern Movement design was in tune with a post-Great Depression, post-World War II feeling that banks should no longer be designed in Classical Revival monumental style, which depositors perhaps unconsciously identified with Great Depression-era bank failures. The Classical Revival style had been used ubiquitously in the nation to give banks a look of probity and stability. Although old-style bank lobbies were usually large, open areas with teller windows, other parts of the bank were usually invisible to customers. After the war, a more forward-looking sensibility prevailed. Owners and designers of new bank buildings began to abandon the stodgy, conservative look of revival styles in favor of a more progressive look. New styles would use new, modern materials and technologies and make banks appear to be more open, more responsive to customers' needs. Thereafter, interior offices often had glass walls, walls with huge windows, or no walls, and other areas were highly visible to customers (except, of course, for corporate offices and secure areas), giving a sense of "transparency."<sup>6</sup> Such a building might also be less expensive to build, as technical advancements allowed architects to experiment with open volumes and non-masonry structure and surfaces.

Enid's banking community was no exception. In addition to Security National, the Central National Bank and Trust opened a new International-style facility at 324 West Broadway in 1962, and at the same time, the First National Bank built a modernistic drive-in banking building adjacent to its building at 200 North Grand and also modernized the bank's interior.<sup>7</sup> A cadre of younger, modernist architects were productive in this period, changing the look of downtown and other areas of the community. Examples of Dura Smith's commercial work include the International-style YMCA building at 415 W. Cherokee (1962-63), the New Formalism-style Enid Public Library (1964), and the International-style Ward Offices on West Owen K. Garriott (1967).<sup>8</sup> These various other interpretations were giving the downtown district a progressive look by the mid-1960s.

Work on the new Security National Bank building, with Bass Construction in the lead, began in early 1961 and continued through the rest of the year. By late April the old building was gone and basement excavation completed. By October the steel superstructure was in place and aluminum struts were being affixed to the steel superstructure to hold the second-floor's aluminum mullion-and-steel panel curtain

<sup>3</sup> *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), 7 October 1961.

<sup>4</sup> Catherine Montgomery and Kelli Gaston, "Public Library of Enid and Garfield County," National Register nomination, 2015, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City; see also Lynne Rostochil, "Enid Modern Architecture: A Feast for the Eyes," *Etown Magazine* [Enid, Oklahoma], August/September 2014, 14-17.

<sup>5</sup> H. B. Bass, "Dear Everybody [newsletter of owner/operator D. C. Bass and Sons] 12 August 1962, p. 2. See also construction photo, *Daily Oklahoman*, 7 October 1961.

<sup>6</sup> "Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past: Dayton Area Survey Report," State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, accessed online 28 December 2016, 216.

<sup>7</sup> *Enid Daily Eagle*, 1 March 1961.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 24 May 1962; Rostochil, "Enid Modern Architecture," 14.

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walls. After a lengthy construction process delayed by one major difficulty, the building was completed, and it opened its doors to the banking public in early May 1962. A grand opening was held on Saturday, May 19, 1962.<sup>9</sup>

As noted in Longstreth's *Buildings of Main Street*, mid-twentieth century commercial buildings like the SNB Building "tended to stand apart from, if not in defiance of, the visual order of their surroundings."<sup>10</sup> Traditionally speaking, the bank is a two-part block, with public banking service in the first floor and offices in the second. Dura Smith's design illustrates many hallmarks of the International style, and it also utilizes Mies van der Rohe's idea of a "skin" and vertical mullions in a curtain wall on the outside of the building's framework.<sup>11</sup> Beginning in the early 1950s, steel beam-and-column superstructures began to entice architects to specify unusual wall materials. Porcelain-enameled wall panels (sheet-steel coated with glass paint and fired at 1500°F) became popular. The custom-sized steel sheets would be fixed to a support structure by clips and screws that would be invisible on the exterior. In 1953 builders provided information on the technique to the Building Research Institute (Washington, D.C.). One builder noted that he "would like to be able to extend fingers from a building skeleton to which fingers would be attached light, metal curtain units having their supporting grid system between surfaces or exposed, all of which could be applied from inside the building . . . and by semi-skilled labor."<sup>12</sup> These elements appear in the SNB Building's construction, which comprised a superstructure of steel columns and beams and walls created of aluminum, steel, slab glass, and smooth marble slabs. The second story, clad with colored porcelain-enameled steel panels fixed to extruded-aluminum mullions, is cantilevered over the first floor about a foot, and on the north/primary elevation, the first-story wall is clear glass. The first floor appears as a void, and the building appears to be sitting on slender white marble support posts. Smooth white marble cladding forms a deep band in the first story of the east/secondary elevation, which also has a narrower band of opaque black glass in the wall above the marble.

Innovative construction technology, methods, and materials, as used in the SNB Building, were successful but were not without issues. The gauge of the steel used in wall panels proved to be important. In the process of building Security National, construction company owner H. B. Bass noted that the gauge was initially too light, and that "something happened to the beautiful, up-to-date exterior skin wall panels. They warped after being put into place and months elapsed while they were removed and replaced with the present highly satisfactory material."<sup>13</sup> The superstructure allowed the bank's interior design to be open, with a voluminous lobby. The outside walls were banked with interior-window offices. Upstairs, on the second floor, offices were arranged on either side of a central hallway. The second-floor office areas were leased to private concerns. As soon as SNB was completed, its architect, Dura A. Smith, relocated his office there from the nearby Bass Building.<sup>14</sup>

In 1973 the Athey family purchased the commercial building adjacent on the south, on Lot 3. In early 1974 the two-story building on that lot was razed, and SNB was enlarged to include a two-story addition on the entire lot.<sup>15</sup> The work was completed quickly at a cost of \$350,000. The extension created a new L-shaped lobby with offices along the south wall of Lot 3 and an expanded second story with offices along a central block between hallways. The interior was redecorated in a 1970s style. The new upstairs area

<sup>9</sup> *Daily Oklahoman*, 7 October 1961; *Enid Daily Eagle*, 18 and 26 April 1961, 5 and 24 May 1962

<sup>10</sup> Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to the Styles* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987), 129. See also Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780* (Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1980), 251-55. An interesting visual counterpart of the bank is the 1968 City Federal Savings and Loan building, Elizabeth, New Jersey, pictured on page 131 of Longstreth, and the 1960 First Federal Savings Building of Fort Smith, Arkansas, pictured on p. 130.

<sup>11</sup> Photo, *Daily Oklahoman*, 7 October 1961; E. X. Tuttle, "Porcelain Enamel Curtain Walls and Their Utilization in the Building Industry," *Porcelain Enamel in the Building Industry*, Research Conference Report No. 6, March 1954, 63.

<sup>12</sup> Tuttle, "Porcelain Enamel," 63.

<sup>13</sup> "Dear Everybody," August 12, 1962, in Foreman Collection.

<sup>14</sup> *Enid Daily Eagle*, 24 May 1962.

<sup>15</sup> *Enid Morning News*, 7 February 1974.

Security National Bank Building  
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was leased to various businesses. Dura Smith was deceased in 1968, and the designer of the extension is unknown. The bank held a new grand opening during the week of December 12, 1974.<sup>16</sup>

The Security National Bank building fell squarely within a national mid-twentieth-century trend in bank construction and technological innovation. The construction techniques, the methodology, the materials, and even the issues with materials were typical of the era but are unusual in Enid, Oklahoma.

Alterations:

Other than the addition in 1974 and repeatedly new interior decor, there are no other known alterations to the building. The 1974 project extended the overall design and materials—porcelain-enameled steel panels, extruded aluminum mullions, black semi-transparent glass, and white marble—from the 1962 east exterior wall across the 1974 addition. The red brick wall of the west/rear elevation was correspondingly extended across Lot 3. These alterations comprise only 17 percent of the exterior and have no negative effect on the building's integrity.

The Security National Bank Building, opened in 1962 at 201 West Broadway in Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265), maintains almost pristine integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a representative of a new philosophy of bank exterior design and of the Modern Movement/International style in Enid, Oklahoma, it is therefore nominated for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, Architecture.

Additional Documentation:

In 2006-2007 seven blocks of downtown was surveyed pursuant to a historic district nomination to the National Register; 88 resources were identified. There were 53 contributing buildings. Most were in Commercial or Classical Revival style. The nomination noted that in the 1960s a number of the historic buildings dating from the 1900-40 period had been "slipcovered" in a "1960s Modern" style. The period of significance for the nomination ended in 1957, relegating the Security National Bank Building and its age cohort to "noncontributing" status. Two other buildings are identified as "1970s Modern" and "1990s Modern." The setting retained requisite integrity to enable the listing of the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS 07001265). Of the 88 resources surveyed, six were identified as International style. Only one, the Security National Bank Building, is exemplary of International style in a completely original (not slipcovered) design.<sup>17</sup> The downtown's closest counterpart to Security National Bank is the Central National Bank and Trust, at 324 West Broadway. It is also designed in Modern Movement/International style but is characterized by panels or bands of tilt-up concrete/aggregate walls and ribbon windows; it has a cantilevered second story that projects several feet over the first story; the building's corners are rounded. In effect, it makes a very different presentation (and use of materials) than found in Security National Bank, just down the street. Central National Bank is identified in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory but due to age was not surveyed for the 2007 historic district nomination and is not physically within the Enid Downtown Historic District.

<sup>16</sup> *Enid Daily Eagle*, 11 and 16 December 1974, 1 January 1975. The 11 December issue included interior photos.

<sup>17</sup> Ambler, "Enid Downtown Historic District," National Register nomination, 2007.



Security National Bank Building  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ambler, Cathy. "Enid Downtown Historic District." National Register nomination, 2007. State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Bass, H. B. "Dear Everybody." [Newsletter of owner D. C. Bass and Sons.] 12 August 1962. Carolyn Foreman Collection, Research Division, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City). 7 October 1961.

*Enid Daily Eagle*. 1 March 1961, 18 and 26 April 1961, 5 and 24 May 1962, 11 and 16 December 1974, 1 January 1975.

*Enid Morning News*. 22 March 1945, 7 February 1974.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to the Styles*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987.

Montgomery, Catherine, and Kelli Gaston. "Public Library of Enid and Garfield County." National Register Nomination, 2015. State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

"Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past: Dayton Area Survey Report." State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society. Accessed online 28 December 2016.

Rostochil, Lynne. "Enid Modern Architecture: A Feast for the Eyes." *Etown Magazine* [Enid, Oklahoma]. August/September 2014.

Tuttle, E. X. "Porcelain Enamel Curtain Walls and Their Utilization in the Building Industry." *Porcelain Enamel in the Building Industry*. Research Conference Report No. 6, March 1954. National Academy of Science/Building Research Institute and National Research Council.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1980.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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**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):** N/A

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one (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: 36.396410 | Longitude: -97.880320 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Security National Bank Building  
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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 12, Original Town of Enid, Oklahoma.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the property's legally recorded boundaries, as found in the records of the Garfield County Tax Assessor.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Dianna Everett, consultant to City of Enid, Oklahoma  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 2510 Countrywood Ln.  
city or town: Edmond state: OK zip code: 73012  
e-mail [weaver25@cox.net](mailto:weaver25@cox.net)  
telephone: 405/348-4670  
date: 1 March 2017

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**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.)

Security National Bank Building  
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### **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: Security National Bank Building

City or Vicinity: Enid

County: Garfield State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Dianna Everett

Date Photographed: 29 December 2016

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

- 1 of 5. 0001 North elevation, camera facing South
- 2 of 5. 0002 North elevation, entry/canopy, camera facing West
- 3 of 5. 0003 North elevation, projecting stair/window, camera facing Southwest
- 4 of 5. 0004 North elevation, west end, camera facing South-Southwest
- 5 of 5. 0005 East elevation, camera facing West

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

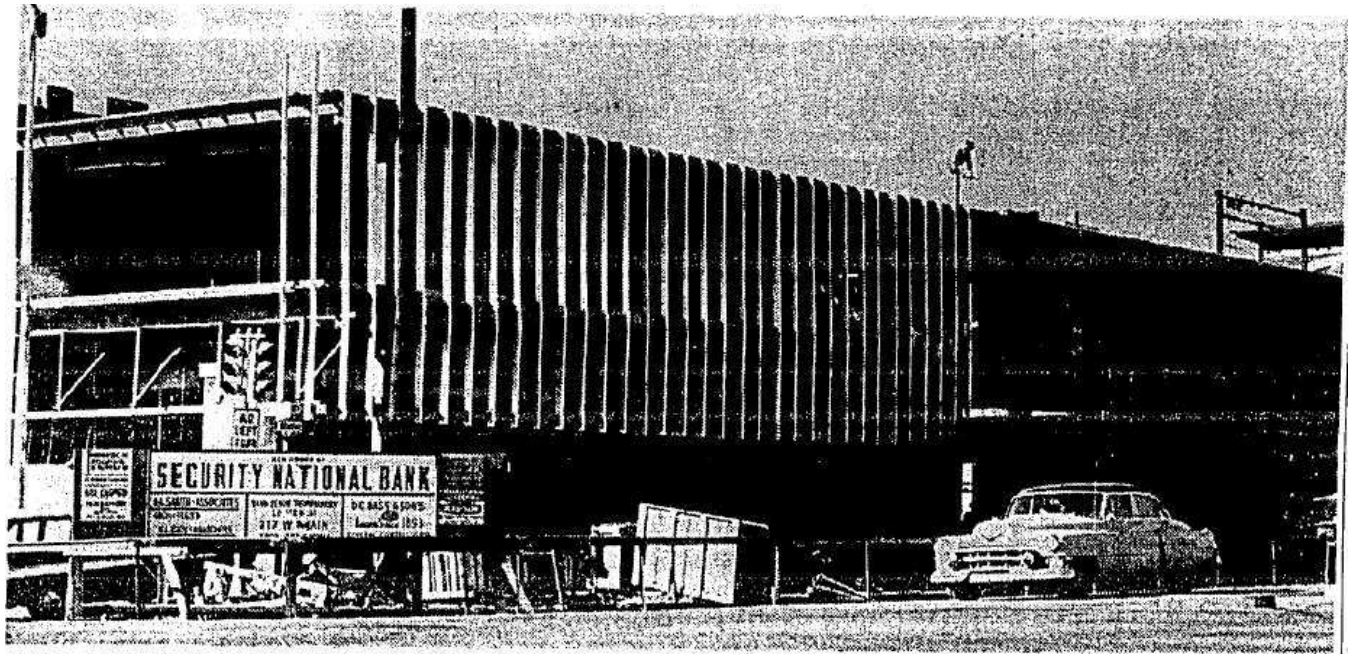
Section number 7 Page 1

Additional Documentation

Fig. 1

Security National Bank Building construction photo, *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), 7 October 1961.

|  |
|--|
| Security National Bank Building          |
| Name of Property                         |
| Garfield, Oklahoma                       |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |





N-Adams St

N-Washington St

N-Independence Ave

N-Grand Ave

W Broadway Ave

E-Broadway Ave

64

36.396410° -97.880320°

**Security National Bank Building**  
**Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma**  
**WGS Datum 1984**  
**Source: Google Earth**  
**Date: 11 July 2015**  
**Retrieved: 9 January 2016**

S-Adams St

S-Washington St

S-Independence Ave

S-Grand Ave

W Maine St

E Maine St

© 2016 Google

Google Earth

1995

Imagery Date: 7/11/2015 lat 36.396410° lon -97.880320° elev 1249 ft eye alt 2683 ft





**Security National Bank Building**  
**Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma**  
**WGS Datum 1984**  
**Source: GoogleEarth**  
**Date: 11 July 2015**  
**Retrieved: 9 January 2016**

W Broadway Ave

36.396410° -97.880320°

© 2016 Google

Google Earth



1995

Imagery Date: 7/11/2015 lat 36.396410° lon -97.880320° elev 1249 ft eye alt 1652 ft



SECURITY NATIONAL BANK







BANK







DO NOT ENTER

RENTAL  
PROPERTY  
FOR LEASE  
CALL [unreadable]

SECURITY NATIONAL BANK

SNB





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Security National Bank

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: OKLAHOMA, Garfield

Date Received:  
7/25/2017

Date of Pending List:  
9/1/2017

Date of 16th Day:  
9/18/2017

Date of 45th Day:  
9/8/2017

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001591

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

9/8/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

The Security National Bank is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1961-62, the bank is an excellent local example of mid-century, International-style commercial design. Designed by local architect Dura A. Smith, the building's structural steel frame is clad in an aluminum and porcelain enamel curtain wall along with a glass and marble ground floor, characteristic of the International style period. The building's later 1974 addition maintains the original stylistic forms and materials and is compatible with the historic design.

Recommendation/  
Criteria Accept NR Criterion C.

Reviewer Paul Lusignan

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 09/08/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

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



# 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](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)

July 24, 2017

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 six National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Babe's Package Store, 220 South 3<sup>rd</sup>, Enid, Garfield County  
Eugene S. Briggs Auditorium, 2450 East Maine, Enid, Garfield County  
Security National Bank Building, 201 West Broadway, Enid, Garfield County  
Beaty School, CR North 3210 at Royal Oaks Road, Pauls Valley Vicinity, Garvin County  
Saints Cyrils and Methodius Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, 501 South Third, Hartshorne, Pittsburg County  
The Church Studio, 304 South Trenton, Tulsa, Tulsa County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of historic architecture 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