




# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

September 3, 2010

## Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall   
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RECEIVED 2280  
(Expires 5/31/2012)

To the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Nickel Ensor McClure Houseother names/site number Buena Vista

## 2. Location

street & number 1301 Locustcity or town Alvastate Oklahoma code OK county Woods code 151 zip code 73717

not for publication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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 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

Date of Action

Nickel Ensor McClure House  
Name of Property

Woods County, OK  
County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
1	2	structure
0	0	object
2	2	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Social: clubhouse

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Romanesque: Romanesque Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Terra cotta

other:

Nickel Ensor McClure House  
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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Nickel Ensor McClure House, at 1301 Locust Avenue, is a substantial three-story with basement Romanesque Revival residence in Alva, Oklahoma. Designed as a custom modified mail order kit house by architect George F. Barber, the House was completed in 1909 by local contractor J.E. Peoples. The home sits atop a modest hill at the southwestern edge of the city. Originally on the outskirts of town, Alva has expanded since the 1910s, encircling the property with residential development to the north, south, and east, and more scattered development in a wooded area south of the Cherokee Strip Museum immediately to the west of the residence. The house is bordered on the north by Locust, on the west by Fourteenth Street, on the east by Thirteenth Street, and on the south by a shrubbery hedge. There is no fence surrounding the property.

### Narrative Description

The Nickel Ensor McClure House is a three-story with basement Romanesque Revival style buff brick residence. This style was popular for a variety of building types in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is characterized by the use of masonry, hipped roofs, round arches, deeply recessed windows, and squat columns. The Nickel Ensor McClure House has a clay tile hipped roof with multiple cross gables and gabled dormers. There is cast stone roof cresting on the ridge of the main hip of the roof. The residence has a cast stone belt line and different brick depths along the base of the house that give the allusion of rustification. All of the windows in the house are wood and have cast stone sills and lintels. The house has copper guttering.

The east façade is the primary façade of the residence and contains the most decorative elements.

The façade is dominated by a central archway and wrap-around portico. The brick arch springs from squat cast stone Doric columns. The arch consists of five rows of brick in a rowlock bond. A painted cast stone stairway provides access to the portico from the east lawn and features brick balustrades with a cast stone cap that flare out from the top of the staircase to the ground level. There is brick corbelling above the archway. The balustrade of the portico is brick laid in an intricate floral cut out pattern with cast stone base and cap. The porch extends to the edge of the house on the south and wraps around to the north facade. The porch has a half hipped clay tile roof, and a stucco ceiling. At the north end of the primary façade, the wrap-around section of the portico flares out into a conical shape complete with conical roof. Behind the central archway is a large three part leaded glass window with transom opening into the main living room. On the south end of the primary façade, is a set of six over one light French doors opening onto the smoking room. A matching set of doors is located on the north end of the primary façade in the main living room. Each set of French doors is covered by wooden screen doors. On the second floor, there is a small balcony with brick balustrade in a floral pattern with cast stone cap in the central bay. Behind the balcony, there is a triple window with multi light arched transom. The central "window" in this triple window is actually a set of wood framed glazed slab doors that provide access to the balcony from the second floor. The sidelights are four over one. A single twelve over one window is located on either side of the balcony on the second floor. There is brick corbelling at the roof line of the balcony on the second floor as well. On the third floor, there is an even smaller centrally located balconette beneath the central gabled dormer. The balconette has a brick balustrade in a floral pattern with cast stone cap. The corners of the balconette are accented with large copper finials. Centrally located behind the balconette is a triple window with multi light leaded glass arched transom. Like the window behind the second floor balcony, the central "window" of the balconette is a set of wood framed glazed slab doors that provide access to the balconette. The side lights are four over one.

The east end of the south façade is a flat brick plane broken only by windows. On the first floor, the fenestration consists of a highly placed, small rectangular window in the smoking room, and a ten over one window to its left. There is a ten over one window at basement level as well. Beyond this window, the wall changes significantly from a flat brick plane to a curved brick projection that makes up the dining room on the first floor and the second floor master bedroom. Each end of this projection is curved with a flat plane in between. On the first and second floors, as well at the basement level, an eight over two window is located on both sides of this curved section. The windows themselves are also curved. The south end of the west façade is the flat west wall of the curved wall section of the house. Centrally located along this wall are an eight over one window on the first floor and a ten over one window at the basement level and on the second floor. The north end of the west façade makes up the rear, service area of the house. This section has a hipped roof and



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the fenestration consists of a long, narrow rectangular six over one window on the south side of the first floor, and then two eight over one windows to its left. On the first floor, this section of the house consists of the kitchen area. On the second floor, there is an eight over one window. There is a slab wooden cellar door on the north end of the façade. At the far north end of this façade, is a half hipped enclosed porch. From the west, the visible fenestration consists of a single exterior door with storm door. At the third floor level, there is a gabled dormer with an arched window.

The north façade is dominated by the wraparound porch and flat roofed single-story porte-cochere. It also contains the current, primary entrance to the home. The porch balustrade on this façade is identical to that on the east, with the same use of brick pattern and cast stone banding to create the illusion of rustification. On the first floor, the north façade has three bays, the central bay being the entrance door. The entrance door consists of a wood slab with a single large pane of glass. The door has wooden framed leaded glass sidelights and wooden framed leaded glass transom. In the bay to the left side of the door is a six over one window. To the right of the entry, on the first floor, is a twelve over one window. At the basement level, are two, one over one windows in this same position. At the far west end of the north façade is visible the enclosed porch. The fenestration of the porch consists of two sets of three, four over four windows divided by the original square brick pillars of the porch. The porch has a flat roof. Beneath the east bay, at basement level is a wood slab access door. On the second floor, there are three unequally spaced windows. Those on the left and right are ten over one windows, and the one in the middle, over the porte-cochere, is a tiny six over one. At the far west end of this facade, just above the enclosed porch, is a small balconette. The design of the balustrade of the balconette matches those of the front portico and porte-cochere. Visible just to the right of the balconette is a small six over one window, and beyond that, at the far west end of the residence, is an additional six over one window. At the third floor level, is a gabled dormer with a small six over one window. A slope brick chimney is visible at the far northwest end of the residence.

#### Interior

The Nickel Ensor McClure House was designed to be a private residence with ample space for entertaining. The main floor consists of a large living room, dining room, smoking room, and kitchen space. The walls and ceilings in the north entryway, the living room, and the dining room are covered in canvas. Today, the original wall and ceiling paintings remain only in the dining room. In the majority of the house, the woodwork is painted, but on the first floor, the doors are of inlaid mahogany as is the main stairwell. The basement is broken into six large rooms, both mechanical and recreational. These include a boiler room (with original coal storage space) and two rooms with large brick fireplaces. The second floor contains five bedrooms and three baths, one of these being a modest sized maid's quarters. The House is heated by the original radiators and by six masonry fireplaces, all of which remain with their original surrounds. The third floor was designed to be a ballroom, with two small storage rooms on the south side of the space. Many of the original features of the home remain, including numerous light fixtures, original woodwork and doors, and most importantly, the layout.

#### Other Resources Located on the Grounds of the Nickel Ensor McClure House:

1. Garage. Contributing. Ca 1909. The single story brick garage is located at the northwestern corner of the property. It has an elaborate front parapet with a broken pediment. The sliding doors that provide access into the garage are located on its primary façade, that faces east. The sliding door consists of three wood slab panels. It has a cast stone lintel. There are two window openings on both the north and the south side of the garage. These have cast stone sills and lintels, but the windows themselves have been boarded.
2. Tennis Court. Non-contributing. Ca 1960. This consists of a single cast stone court with net.
3. Clothesline. Non-contributing. Ca 1960. The clothesline is supported by two t-shaped metal poles with a plastic line running between.

#### Alterations/Additions

Despite having numerous owners over the past one hundred years, the Nickel Ensor McClure House remains virtually unaltered. The most dramatic changes to the home took place during the occupancy of the Ensor family from the 1940s to the 1960s and these changes have become historic. During that period, the Ensor family undertook some minor renovations, including updates to the kitchen and bathrooms, as well as relocating the main entrance. As originally constructed, the main entry was located on the east side of the home opening into the living area. During the occupancy

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of the Ensor family, the original door was removed and replaced with a fixed leaded glass window to match the original door surround. The main entry was moved to the north side of the residence, beneath the porte-cochere. Apparently, the original door remains stored at the house and could be re-installed. As part of the kitchen renovation, the butler's pantry was expanded into a breakfast room and a north side porch was enclosed. The original cabinetry was removed and replaced with 1950s era metal cabinets and countertops. Over the years, there has been significant deterioration due to periods of deferred maintenance and/or sitting empty. The stucco ceiling of the wrap-around porch is crumbling and some areas have been patched with drywall. Despite these minor changes, the principal layout of the house remains intact, with original windows, woodwork, and many original or historic fixtures in place. Unlike most historic homes, the Nickel Ensor McClure House has not even been altered with the installation of modern heating and air conditioning systems. The house relies on the original radiators for heat and natural ventilation, with the assistance of window air conditioning units, for cooling.

The Nickel Ensor McClure House retains a high degree of historic integrity. With the exception of setting, the residence possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The city of Alva has grown to surround the property, but nearby development has not encroached upon the property itself. The home has a large setback from the street and still seems set apart from other residences in the area.

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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.)

Property is:

- ☐ 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1909

### Significant Dates

1909

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Barber, George S. -- architect

People, J.E. -- builder

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the beginning of construction to its completion. The period reflects the architectural significance of the residence.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Nickel Ensor McClure is locally significant as the most outstanding example of Romanesque Revival Style architecture in Alva, Oklahoma. Since its construction in 1909, the home has been virtually unaltered on the exterior, with only minor interior alterations as well. The Nickel Ensor McClure House is a local landmark and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its architecture.

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

The Nickel Ensor McClure House is an outstanding local example of the Romanesque Revival Style, popular across the United States from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. This residence retains the distinctive characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style including a masonry exterior, asymmetrical façade, hipped roof with cross gables, belt course, deeply recessed windows, round topped arches over windows, conical spire on portico, and short, squat columns. The home was designed by prolific architect, George F. Barber, and built by local contractor J.E. Peoples. Barber is alleged to have designed over 20,000 mail order homes, designed and built across the United States; an unknown number of which remain standing today.

Built for local entrepreneur, George Nickel, the Nickel Ensor McClure residence has been home to several locally prominent families for extended periods of time, in addition to briefly housing the local Elks Lodge. The home was designed to serve as the private residence of George E. Nickel, his wife, Lena, and eventually their one daughter, Leona. Mr. Nickel came to the area in the 1890s. His wife was the daughter of early local businessman, A.J. Stine. Working his way up from bank cashier, George E. Nickel became president of the Exchange Bank by 1926 and a prominent figure in local society and politics. In addition to becoming a bank president, he was on the board of directors of five other Oklahoma banks, as well as serving on the Board of Regents for Oklahoma Territorial Normal Schools. In 1908, one of Nickel's fellow bankers, George W. Crowell, built a large residence at 801 Flynn Street. Not to be outdone, George E. Nickel began collecting property on the southwestern side of town on which to build his own, larger house. Constructed in 1909, the Nickel House was built at a cost of approximately \$65,000, with materials and craftsmen imported from across the country and even around the world. George E. Nickel owned the home from its construction in 1909 until 1932. In that year, the Exchange Bank failed and the home was forfeited in lieu of personal and business debts. At that time, the property fell into the hands of E.P. Kelly who would eventually sell it to the local Elks Lodge in 1935 for a mere \$12,000. The Elks would eventually deed the property back to the Kelly family, and in October 1940, the home was purchased by Dr. Daniel Ensor. Dr. Ensor came to Woods County in 1916. He actually borrowed money from George E. Nickel to start a medical practice in the community. He served as a military doctor during World War I and was a member of the famous Lost Battalion. He returned to Alva following the war, becoming Chief of Staff at the Alva Hospital. Upon his return to the area, Dr. Ensor married a local girl and started a family. The Ensor family would live in the House until 1962, following the doctor's death. At that time, it was purchased by Wade and Jane McClure. The McClure family had a long standing presence in the community and operates one of the oldest insurance companies in town. The McClure family held title to the property until 2004. At that time, the property was purchased by an out of state investor, who started some rehabilitation work. The property was foreclosed on in 2008 and purchased by Mark Bellah in 2009.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Like many Oklahoma communities, Alva came into being because of the railroad. In 1885, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company began laying track for a line from Kiowa, Kansas to Waynoka, Oklahoma Territory and to points further southwest. Alva's first resident, B.M. Stewart settled in the area shortly thereafter to serve as caretaker for a critical railway bridge.

Settlement of the area began in earnest with the opening of the Cherokee Strip in September 1893. This land opening allowed for white settlement of a sixty mile wide strip of territory, amounting to over six million acres located just south of the Kansas border. More than 100,000 people participated in the run, with only 42,000 claims available. Prior to the run, Alva had been chosen as the county seat of "M" county, and a town site had been surveyed and platted. At the same



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time, a U.S. Land Office and Post Office were hastily constructed in preparation for an influx of settlers. By nightfall on September 16, 1893, the day of the run, Alva already had 2,200 "residents."

"M" County consisted of parts of present day Woods, Alfalfa, and Major Counties. In 1894, the Populist party in the area suggested "Woods" County as an alternative name that would eventually be adopted. After statehood, the territory of the original Woods County was broken into three smaller counties, Alfalfa, Major, and Woods. Alva was again chosen as the county seat.

Within a year of the opening, Alva was home to over 100 businesses. Most of these businesses were constructed hastily and as such, were of simple, wood frame construction. From 1901 to 1905, there was a building boom in Alva, as business owners replaced their original structures with more permanent and usually more elaborate masonry edifices. Early in its history, Alva's economy was based primarily on agriculture and businesses associated with the railroad. Because of its proximity to both railroad transportation and agricultural lands, Alva became an important shipping point for farmers in the surrounding areas. Eventually, milling would also become an important economic activity.

Aside from the land opening, one of the most significant events in the development of Alva was the decision by the Oklahoma Territorial legislature in 1897, to locate a normal school there. Northwestern Teacher's College was one of only two such educational centers in the territory at that time and prospective teachers from across the region moved to Alva to complete the training for their teaching certificate. For the first several years, instruction was held at a local church until the first permanent school structure was completed in 1899. Northwestern became a four year teacher's school in 1919, eventually becoming a four year regional university offering degree programs in a variety of fields. The Normal School helped the community to prosper in numerous ways, providing jobs for local residents, bringing in hundreds and then thousands of students from across the state, and overall contributing to the continued prosperity and wellbeing of the people of Alva, a tradition that continues today.

With the arrival of the Normal School, Alva continued to grow in size, providing additional services to its residents. By 1901, there were two railroad lines providing transportation and shipping services in and out of Alva. In 1903, the city had electric service, and by 1907, there was city sewer service. In 1924, U.S. Highway 64 was built through Alva, providing east to west access from central Oklahoma to the panhandle. The population of Alva continued to grow until the 1970s, at which time it began to decline significantly from a highpoint of just over 7000 residents to approximately 5200 in 2000.

In examining the architectural landscape of Alva, it is evident that there are a variety of architectural styles with varying degrees of historic integrity. Unfortunately, there has been no comprehensive survey of the architectural and historical resources in this community. At present, there are only thirty-four entries from Alva in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI), Oklahoma's statewide repository of information on all types of buildings. The majority of Alva entries in the OLI are for commercial properties or churches. There are very few residential properties, providing little context for assessing the significance of properties in that community. As for National Register listed properties, there are three individually listed buildings in Alva, the Science Hall on the campus of Northwestern Oklahoma State University, the Alva Armory, and the Stine Building at 601 Barnes. There are seven additional buildings listed in the National Register as part of a TR for Territorial Buildings in Downtown Alva. These are notable, relatively unaltered examples of the plains commercial style. There are no National Register listed residential properties in Alva. All of the presently listed properties are commercial or governmental in use.

Residential properties within Alva reflect a variety of architectural styles, particularly early 20<sup>th</sup> century revivals such as Tudor and Colonial Revival. Most are modest in size, with there being few examples of multi-story homes over 1500 to 2000 square feet. A variety of materials, including stucco, brick, stone, and wood, are utilized as cladding. Although there are good examples of these various revival styles, the vast majority of residential properties in Alva do not possess the architectural or historical significance necessary to make them National Register eligible, nor is there enough continuity or integrity to warrant the creation of a National Register residential historic district within the community. In 2001, the Nickel Ensor McClure House was assessed for the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Upon further study of the property, it is evident that the residence is a locally outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival Style of architecture, and as such, possesses the architectural significance necessary to warrant listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nickel Ensor McClure House

Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"Alva." Moorhead's City Directory. 1961.

Alva Centennial Commission, Publication Committee and Permanent Archives Committee. *Glimpses of the Past: Early Postcard Views of Alva, Oklahoma*. Alva, OK: Alva Centennial Commission, 1987.

*Alva Weekly Pioneer*

Cherokee Strip Volunteer League. *Pioneer Footprints across Woods County*. Alva, OK: 1976.

Crissman, George A. *A History of Woods County, Oklahoma*. Oklahoma: 1929.

*The Daily Oklahoman*

*Enid News and Eagle*

*Enid Morning News*

*Makers of Oklahoma*. (Alva vertical file) Oklahoma Historical Society, March 2010.

Historical Census Browser. Retrieved March 2010, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>.

Northwestern Oklahoma State University. "Northwestern Oklahoma State University History." Accessed March 2010, <http://www.nwosu.edu/history-of-the-university>.

Reichenberger, Donovan. "Alva." *Oklahoma Historical Society's Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. Accessed March 2010, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/A/AL015.html>.

Seekers of Oklahoma Heritage Association. *The First 100 Years of Alva, OK*. Dallas: Curtis Media, 1987.

### 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

**Acreage of Property** 1.3 acres m.o.l.

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	14S	528712	4072771	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Lots 1-7 of Block 13 of the Hess Second Addition to the City of Alva

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

This includes the extent of the property historically associated with the residence.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli E. Gaston, architectural historian for Preservation Oklahoma  
organization Preservation Oklahoma date March 2010  
street & number 909 SW 41 telephone 405-227-4431  
city or town Moore state OK zip code 73160  
e-mail kellgaston@cox.net

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Nickel Ensor McClure House

City or Vicinity: Alva

County: Woods

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Kelli E. Gaston

Date Photographed: January 15, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	East elevation	West
0002	North elevation	South
0003	West elevation	East
0004	South façade	Northwest
0005	Garage	Southwest
0006	First floor main stairwell	Southwest
0007	Smoking room entry doors	South

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mark Bellah

street & number 1301 Locust

telephone 580-327-0888

city or town Alva

state OK

zip code 73717

**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 18 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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Nickel Ensor McClure House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Woods

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000623

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Nickel Enser McClure Mansion

Woods Co., OK

Photo 1 of 7





Nickel Enzor McClure Mansion

Woods Co., OK

Photo 2 of 7



Nickel Enzor McClure Mansion

Woods Co., OK

Photo 3 of 7





Nickel Ensor McClure Mansion  
Woods Co., OK

Photo 4 of 7



Nickel Enzor McClure Mansion  
Woods Co, OK

Photo 5 of 7



Nickel Enzor McClure Mansion

WOODS Co., OK

Photo 6 of 7



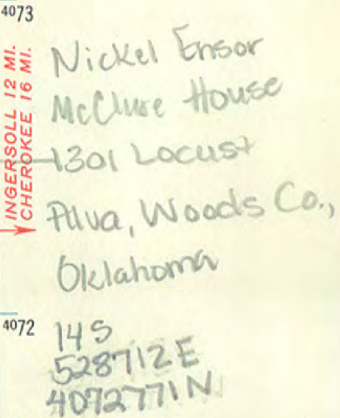


Nickel Enser McClure Mansion

Woods Co., OK

Photo 7 of 7





AMS 6257 I SW—SERIES V883





## 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 19, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull  
Acting Keeper of the Register  
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005



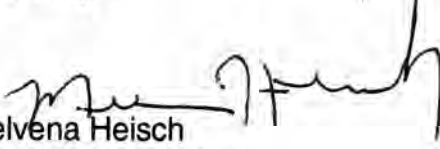
Dear Ms. Shull:

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

Brady Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Casa Loma Hotel, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Morrow Home Place, Collinsville, Tulsa County  
Moore Ranch, Nowata Vicinity, Nowata County  
White Cloud Lodge, Payne County  
Wentz Camp, Ponca City, Kay County  
Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125, Pond Creek, Grant County  
Nickels Ensor McClure House, Alva, Woods County  
First United Methodist Church, Fairview, Major County  
Squirrel Creek Bridge, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
American Baptist Home Mission House, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
Administration Building, Wilburton Vicinity, Latimer County

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

  
Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures