

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0684279

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 25 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Stockyards City Historic District

AND/OR COMMON Stockyards/Packingtown

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER in irregular pattern surrounding the intersection of
Agnew and Exchange Avenue

CITY, TOWN Oklahoma City VICINITY OF 5

STATE Oklahoma CODE 40 COUNTY Oklahoma CODE 109

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Oklahoma County Court House
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Oklahoma City STATE Oklahoma 73102

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey

DATE Spring 1979 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN Oklahoma City, STATE Oklahoma 73105

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The historically significant retail buildings in the Stockyards Historic District number 20 structures which through the years have changed owners several times. Structures directly related with the Stockyards have not experienced the changes evident in the commercial area, except in a few instances.

Today, structures in the commercial area exhibit the trend to "cover up" the facades, sometimes with new shingle awnings and occasionally with the painted metal panels applied directly to building walls. Western wear, jewelery, taverns, barber shop, saddlery, restaurant, automotive accessory, shoe repair, cafe, furniture and freezer beef locker businesses indicate the diversity within the commercial district. These businesses are housed in the earlier buildings which occupy the northeast, southeast and southwest quadrants of the intersection of Agnew Street and Exchange Avenue. The northwest quadrant of the intersection is occupied by a newer banking establishment with adjoining parking area.

The portion of the Stockyards Historic District directly related to the cattle, hog and sheep business is located to the west of Agnew Street. All the structures, except one which has been altered, are original and consist of a filling station, feed buildings, maintenance shop and a Stockyards office building.

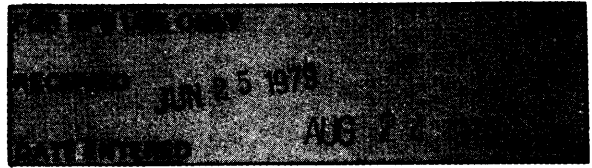
Building 1, known as the OTASCO Building, was originally a 2 story rooming house. Brick is the main building material and the walls are load bearing. Recently, ceramic tile was applied to the exterior, covering the front from the sidewalk to the top of the show windows. Painted metal siding was applied from the top of the windows to the belt course forming the sills for the second floor windows. First floor brick has been painted to the bottom of the belt course. Brick above the belt course is natural and of a pinkish brown color. The cornice is corbeled with an exaggerated dental and capped with coping stone. A limestone header above the second floor windows forms a second belt course. The building was constructed in 1910.

Building 2, known as Midwestern Boot Company, was originally a saddle and harness shop. Brick is the main building material but some years ago the front was altered with Pittsburg Plate Glass "Carrera" glass which remains today. Large bold letters, proclaiming STOCK-YARDS, was sand blasted into the special glass at the time of installation. The second floor facade remains as first constructed with warm gray brick, stone cornice and cap stone and a stone medallion with the date of 1911. Double hung windows are wood with single pane glass.

(See continuation sheet)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Stockyards Historic Preservation District
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Ms. Mary Jones
c/o R. D. Fulkerson, Trustee
1537 S. W. 59th
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73159

Ms. Lucille Lasater
1316 South Agnew
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73108

Mr. John Ainsworth
2609 Meadow View Road
Edmond, Oklahoma 73034

Mr. Charles Williams
Route 2, Box 54
Welston, Oklahoma 74881

Mr. C. B. Kerr
C. B. Kerr Realty
P. O. Box 885
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

Mr. William Cowgill
3009 North Ann Arbor
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73127

Mr. Gene Wade
1309 South Agnew
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73108

Oklahoma National Stockyards
Company
107 Livestock Exchange Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73108

Mr. H. E. Blackmon
1312 South Agnew
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 25 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Building 3, known as the Blue Moon Hotel and also housing Mickey's Coney and Little Joe's Boot Shop on the ground floor, has always been a rooming house. The original building materials are yellow brick with a stone cap on the parapet wall. Fixed and double hung windows are wood trimmed. Below the ground floor shop windows is ceramic tile while at the top of the same windows a recent wood shingled awning has been constructed. The Blue Moon Hotel entrance is covered with the original arched canopy. No date.

Building 4, known as Taco Pronto and Friendly Bar, is a single story structure of yellow brick, wood framed glass areas and a tall braced masonry facade. The wood shingled awning from the Blue Moon continues all the way across the front of this building, too. No date.

Building 5, has no name. It has red brick with an aluminum and glass front. It is a single story structure with a wide metal awning across the front. Masonry is simple and compatible with the rest of the buildings in the area.

Building 6, known as Glen's Used Furniture, is a brick building of tan coloration. The single story structure has a stepped parapet that is capped with stone, has a flat awning that is supported with rods fastened into the masonry wall above the clerestory windows. No date.

Building 7, known as Langston's Western Wear, is a two story brick structure of buff brick, aluminum and glass store fronts on the ground floor and windows on the second floor. An awning of wood shingles has recently been added to the north and west facades of the building, strengthening the uniformity of the appearance. Second floor windows are capped with decorative brick lintels and the cornice, also masonry, has dentals of corbeled brick. Pilasters have fifth brick courses recessed. The building was constructed in 1911 and houses Norma's Lounge on its eastern most end and a drug store in the Exchange-Agnew corner. The second floor was a rooming house for the stockmen.

Building 8, known as Cattlemen's Western Wear, also houses a barber shop on the ground floor and a rooming house on the second floor. Deep reddish brown brick was used for the facade with a small amount of buff brick used on the areas just above the sidewalk. Aluminum and glass are used for the store fronts which terminate below a wide woodshingled awning. 1910 is listed as the date of construction.

Building 9, known as Glen's Freezer Beef also houses an insurance office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 20 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The front is mainly glass set in aluminum trim with a base of brick. Above the glass is a tilted front of metal siding. This building was constructed in 1920.

Building 10, known as Toga Saddles, has painted brick, glass in aluminum trim and a marquee of metal siding. The building was constructed in 1920 and like the previous building has been altered on the facades.

Building 11, known as Ned's Western Wear, is a masonry building of red brick, constructed in 1909. It has undergone updating recently with the addition of rough cedar siding and metal canopies. The stone at the base of the building is also a recent addition.

Building 12, known as the Cattlemen's Cafe, is an institution in this area. The original building was constructed in 1910 and has had "Carrara" glass added to the first floor facade some time ago. The remaining brick front is original but has been painted. Its design is typical of many of the other second floors in this area in that double hung windows are wood, brick is decorative and the parapet is capped with stone. The later addition to the cafe is mainly stone with a wide awning on the east front.

Building 13, known as National Saddles is a buff brick building with an awning of rough cedar shingles and cedar columns just inside the curb line. The shop windows of plate glass are trimmed with wood. Double hung windows are located on the second floor and are also of wood. Construction date is not known.

Building 14, known as the Exchange Pharmacy shares building space with Marquis Jewellery on the east, Trent Jewellery on the north and the Charter Club, also on the north. Originally the building was a two story structure and suffered fires in 1925 and 1942. The original use was as a rooming house and has served several uses since then. Masonry below the windows has been covered with ceramic tile while the brick above the windows has been painted a buff color. The entrance now is trimmed with aluminum and is covered with a metal canopy. 1911 is listed as the construction date.

Building 15, is an intrusion known as United Oklahoma Bank.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 20 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Building 16, known as the Stock Yards Service Station, is a frame and masonry building. No date is found for construction.

Building 17, known as the Livestock Exchange Building is of masonry construction covered with stucco. The two story structure has wood double hung windows, red clay tile roof supported on wood framing, a tower that is capped with a tile roof and a viewing space, and ventilating dormers through the roof. The front of the building is striking with its long, open and arched porch which leads visitors to the main entrance. Construction is dated at 1909 with the architect's of record being Keyser & Schreiber of Oklahoma City. The building was designed to house the offices of the Stockyards Company and to this day has remained the central point of operations for the Company. Its location dominates the entrance to the yards and is also visible from Interstate I-40 some distance away. The Mission Style was adopted and similar to other livestock exchanges in the Southwest.

Building 18, known as the Oklahoma National Stockyards Co. Maintenance Shop Building, is a masonry building. Its arched top window openings and projecting pilasters are the most distinctive features of this structure. The parapet walls are capped with coping tiles while the tops of the pilasters are capped with stone. The original use of this structure was as an animal clinic and it served that purpose until 1935. The building was constructed in 1911.

Building 19, known as Barn No. 2, served originally as a mule barn but is now utilized as a garage. The construction is brick and has the typical arched top window openings and door openings, and projecting pilasters. The parapets are capped with tile copings and the pilasters are capped with stone. The raised roof of the center portion of the structure contains clerestory windows for light and ventilation. Windows and doors are wood. This building was constructed in 1911.

Building 20, known originally as Barn No. 3, has been altered considerably through the years. The remaining front masonry wall of brick retains most of the character it had but most windows have been bricked up. The existing roof structure has been removed and was replaced with prestressed, pre-cast, double-tee slabs. A portion of the walls at the west end have been completely rebuilt. An addition to the south of single story masonry and pitched roof completes this building. Original construction of the Barn occurred in 1911.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 20 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Structure 21, known as the entrance gate to the Oklahoma National Stockyards, is of masonry construction with ornamental ironwork spanning the width of the street passing below. The archways (flat arches) at each side for pedestrian entry, are concealed with signage that detracts from the appearance. The steers head dominates the entrance from its mounting on the iron gillwork above the center of the street. Brickwork is simple with the large columns capped with stone. No date is found for the construction which was recently relocated a good many feet to the west to accomodate the new parking lot of the new bank.

Building 4, (Item 7, Page 1) Originally known as the Rodeo Theater, built in 1923.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				Keyser & Schreiber, OKCity, designed the Exchange Building.
SPECIFIC DATES 1909 to the present		BUILDER/ARCHITECT		Architects for the other structures are not known.		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Oklahoma National Stockyards Company began operating as a public livestock market in Oklahoma City in October 1910. Morris and Company (later Armour) opened a large meat packing plant adjoining the stockyards at the same time and the following year Schwartzchild and Sulzberger (now Wilson) opened a similar plant. Together they represented an investment of about \$3.5 million. Each employed some 1,000 workers. With those needed to operate the exchange, commission houses, sales arena, and sprawling yards, the entire operation accounted for perhaps 2,400 new jobs, this in a city that then boasted only a little over 60,000 people. The stockyards and meat packing plants were Oklahoma City's first major industrial installations. They immediately represented the heaviest concentration of labor in the capital, remaining so until World War II, when Tinker Field and an adjacent Douglas plant thrust the city into the aviation field.

Through the years the stockyards operation has changed with the times, adapting to meet changing conditions; but it has continued to grow, in both size and importance. In its initial five-year period the volume of livestock handled showed an increase of 130 percent. By 1966 it had become the sixth largest market in the nation on the basis of livestock handled, representing a \$125 million annual business. In 1972 it climbed to third place and in 1973, when the number of salable cattle and calves soared to 919,280 head, the Oklahoma City Stockyards took the nation's lead for the first time. Today the facility is one of the world's largest stock and feeder cattle markets.

But an industry of this size called for a supporting community. Sites for the stockyards and packing houses were carved from a 197-acre tract of land just beyond the southwest corporate limits of Oklahoma City. Just inside the limits, immediately to the east, a 140-acre tract was platted into business and residential lots. The Oklahoma City street car system was extended to the new area and development was rapid. The stockyards - or Packingtown, as it was usually referred to - soon had its own bank, post office, and stockyards-related businesses. Around the intersection of Agnew and Exchange Avenue (see enclosed map) a complex of mostly one- and two-story brick buildings sprang up, just east of the handsome Livestock Exchange Building itself. And this complex has remained surprisingly stable over the years.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Achgill, Clarence, "Stockyards Record 'Firsts'" - The Daily Oklahoman, Jan. 4, 1976
- Feldman, Pete, "Record Livestock Business Shaping," - The Daily Oklahoman, July 18, 1965
- Miscellaneous materials collected by the City of Oklahoma City Planning Department

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 22 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Oklahoma City

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	14	631280	3924090	B	14	631280	3923905
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	14	631125	3923905	D	14	631125	3924015
E	14	630 ⁸¹⁰ ₃₇₀	3924015	F	14	630 ⁸¹⁰ ₃₇₀	3924240
G	14	630975	3924240	H	14	630975	3924140

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at point "A", (in the center of the alley north of Exchange Avenue and east of Agnew) proceed 585' south to point "B" in the center of SW 13th Street; then 490' west to point "C"; then 350' north to point "D", south of

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Howard L. Meredith and Kent Ruth, Historians

NAME / TITLE Melvena K. Thurman, Architectural Historian
Bill E. Peavler, Senior Preservation Architect

ORGANIZATION Oklahoma Historical Society

DATE July 1978

STREET & NUMBER Historical Building

TELEPHONE 405-521-2491

CITY OR TOWN Oklahoma City

STATE Oklahoma

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Harry L. Dempree, D.

DATE

9-8-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Carol Shue
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8-24-79

ATTEST:

Robert J. Pitt
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

AUG 23 79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 25 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

The volume of livestock handled on the yards has shown a steady growth from the beginning in 1910. In the initial five-year period the total volume of livestock handled showed an increase of one hundred and thirty percent. Since that time steady growth has occurred making the facility one of the world's largest stock and feeder markets.

The adjacent business area developed as rapidly as the yards to meet the needs of local residents, traveling businessmen, and the ranchers. This commercial area meets the needs of this select economic population. It developed as a small town with its own wide range of shops and services with a strong western flavor even though downtown is a short distance away. Much of the commercial district is still intact, but new commercial construction is taking its toll as with the bank construction on the northwest corner of Agnew and Exchange. Western ware shops, local veterinary supply stores service ranchers from throughout the State who come to the Stockyards for the market, and restaurants take up the majority of the commercial frontage. The Cattleman's is a landmark cafe open twenty-four hours a day for tourists and cattlemen alike, to enjoy the western decor and southwestern cooking. Above many of these active store fronts the second floor windows are boarded up, since the necessity of staying overnight for market has stopped.

As a result of newly enforced Federal EPA regulations requiring that Oklahoma City write an ordinance to eliminate discounts to volume sewage dischargers and assess a surcharge against industries failing to meet the higher standards, many local meat packers and renderers are caught in an economic quandary. The costs required on the part of firms, collectively or individually, to install sewage pre-treatment equipment may not be economically feasible for many or all of the affected parties. Thus, the Stockyards area is faced with the possibility of a mass exodus of an important segment of its economic base.

Assuming the worst possible outcome, this economic change will cringe about the loss of 2450 jobs in meat packing and rendering. There are presently sixteen meat packing and rendering firms that stand to be negatively affected by the higher EPA standards. In turn, the large number of people who come to the Stockyards to market cattle will no longer be supportive of the commercial retail and cafe operations. The district will be affected no matter how great the change as a result of the EPA standards. The Stockyards City Local Development Corporation and the South Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce is trying to anticipate the economic change with a preservation effort. The Hispanic Cultural Center is co-operating with this effort by holding Fiesta in the District. It is critical to understand and prepare for the anticipated changes. The area has drawing power of its own stemming from its historical interest in ranching and marketing to the larger public. A concentrated effort to build on this attraction may help preserve this area and its structures.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 25 1979
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

"Background Information on the History and Economics of the Oklahoma National Stockyards Company and the Live-stock and Meat Packing Industry," Planning Department of the City of Oklahoma City, 1979.

"Impact on the Oklahoma City Economy of the Loss of 2450 Jobs in Meat Packing and Rendering," Planning Department of the City of Oklahoma City, 1978.

Ralph S. Newcomb, "Oklahoma National Stockyards Company and Exchange Building Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, W.P.A. Research Files, mss., Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Daily Oklahoman, October 13, 1935.

Daily Oklahoman, January 9, 1938.

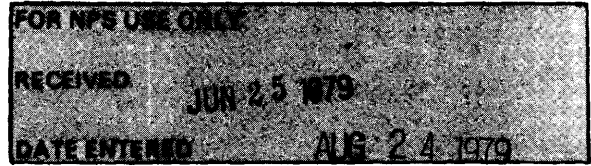
"Oklahoma City's Livestock Market," Daily Oklahoman, January 29, 1928.

Marie A. Powers, "Building a Packing Industry," Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine, X, No. 3 (May, 1910), pp. 19-25.

Howard L. Meredith and George H. Shirk, "Oklahoma City: Growth and Reconstruction, 1889-1939," Chronicles of Oklahoma, LV, No. 3 (Fall, 1977), pp. 293-308.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

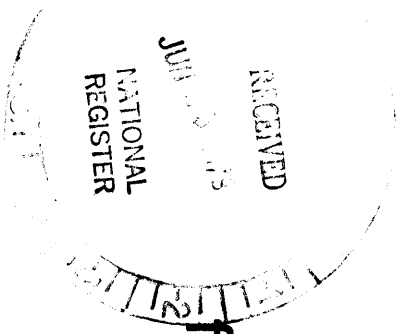
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

utm references (cont.)

I 14	6 31 195	39 24 140	J 14	6 31 195	39 24 090
zone	easting	northing	zone	easting	northing

verbal boundary description (cont.)

Exchange Avenue, near the property line; then 1060' to point "E", the approximate center line of the north-south street just west of the Livestock Exchange Building; then north 780' to point "F"; then 570' east to point "G"; then south 360' to point "H"; then 715' east to point "I", the center of Agnew; then 195' south to point "J"; then east, 275' along the center line of the alley, to point "A". the point of beginning.



Legend: 1 tire and supply

2 shoe repair

3 hotel

4 cafe

5 no name

6 furniture

7 western wear

8 western wear

9 freezer beef

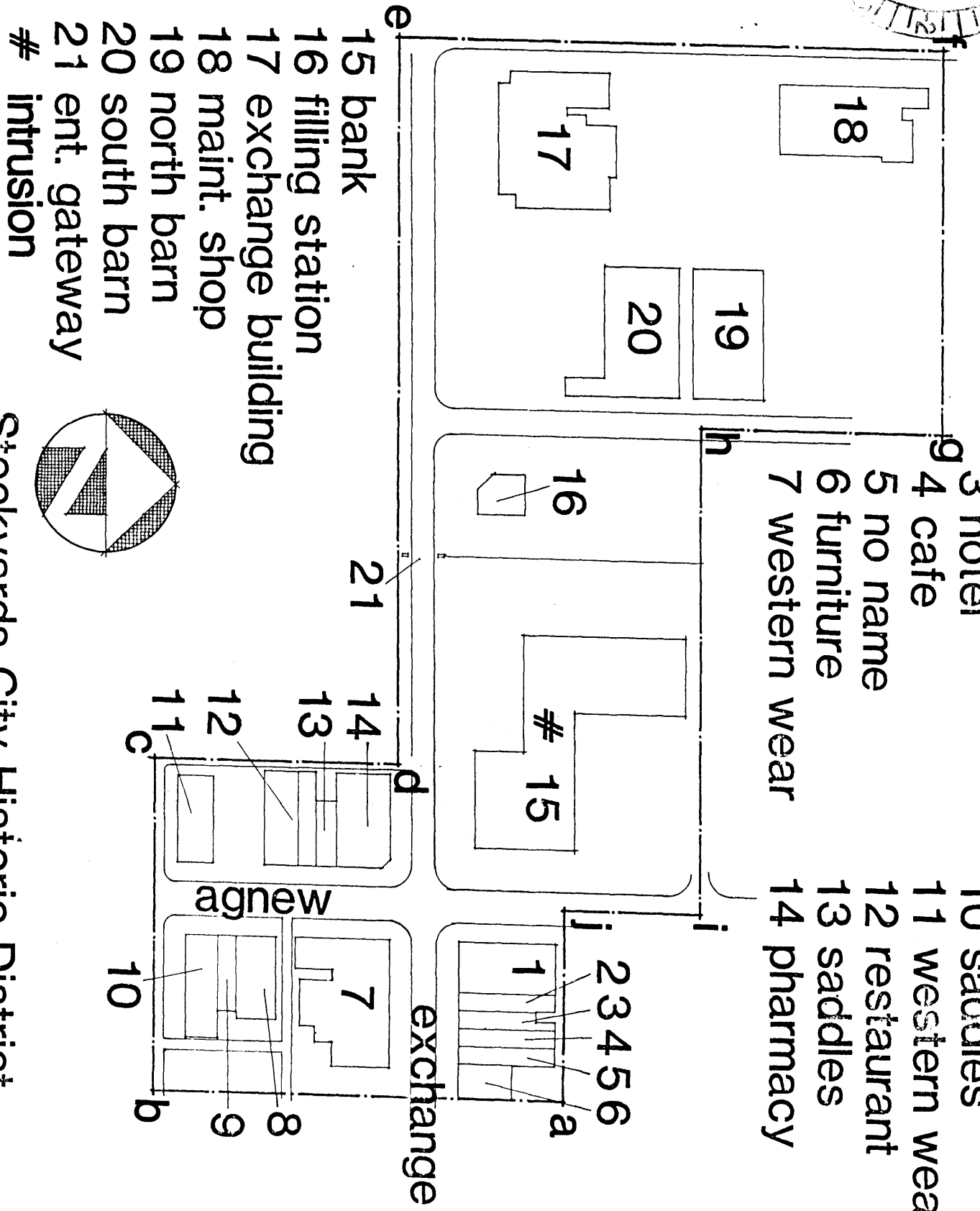
10 saddles

11 western wear

12 restaurant

13 saddles

14 pharmacy



Stockyards City Historic District