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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Ponca City Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pine, Chestnut, 7th Street, and Central Avenue not for publication

city or town Ponca City vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Kay code 071 zip code 74601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

Rob Blackburn 10-25-10
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:)

Bl R Ly 3/21/2011
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
109	33	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
109	33	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Commerce/trade: financial institution
- Domestic: hotel
- Commerce/trade: business
- Commerce/trade: specialty store
- Commerce/trade: department store
- Government: city hall, fire station, post office
- Social: meeting hall

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Commerce/trade: professional
- Commerce/trade: financial institution
- Domestic: single dwelling
- Commerce/trade: specialty store
- Commerce/trade: restaurant
- Social: civic
- Government: city hall, fire station, post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Twentieth Century Commercial
- Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
- Art Deco
- Modern Movement
- Classical Revival
- Italian Renaissance

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: concrete
- walls: Stone, brick, terra cotta, metal, wood
- roof: Asphalt, tile
- other: _____

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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 Downtown Ponca City Historic District is a commercial district in Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Covering portions of twenty-two blocks in the central business district, the Ponca City Downtown Historic District contains the majority of historic commercial development in Ponca City that retains its integrity of feeling and association. Founded immediately following the Cherokee Strip Land Opening in September 1893, it is believed that only one frame building remains extant from that time period. The vast majority of downtown buildings date to a period from 1895 to 1960 and echo the styles and trends of those time periods. The buildings in the Ponca City Downtown Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by farming and the discovery of oil and natural gas reserves in the area.

A total of one hundred forty-three buildings are included within the district. Of these, one was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Ponca Theater at 104 E Grand was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 for its architectural significance as the most outstanding local example of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style as applied to a commercial building, and for its local significance as a an entertainment and recreational venue. Of the remaining one hundred forty-two buildings, one hundred nine are considered to be contributing resources, as they were constructed during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity as to convey their historic appearance. The remaining thirty three buildings are designated as non-contributing due to construction outside the period of significance, property type, or lack of historic integrity.

Most of the buildings within the district are commercial or governmental in function. There is one historically religious property within the boundaries. Stylistically, a predominance of the buildings in the district belongs to the generic twentieth century commercial style characterized by its metal skeletal framing and wall of windows. But there are numerous buildings representative of the most popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and most prominently, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Other properties within the district, however, have no distinctive style. The buildings are generally brick with flat roofs, although there are several examples of stone, stucco, or siding clad buildings, or the combination of two or more of these materials. The degree of ornamentation ranges significantly and generally reflects the time period and economic conditions present during construction. Two story buildings dominate the district with eighty-four examples. There are exceptions to this including six, three story buildings, and the seven story Masonic Building. There are fifty-eight single story buildings as well. Most of these were built between 1900 and 1910, or after 1940.

The district composes the historic core of downtown development and is centered along Grand Avenue. It is roughly bounded by Pine Street on the west, Chestnut Avenue on the north, Seventh Street on the east, and Central Avenue on the south.

ALTERATIONS

The Ponca City Downtown Historic District retains a high degree of historic integrity with eighty-one percent of the properties considered as contributing resources. Overall, the district retains much of its historic character with relatively few modern intrusions. O'Reilly Auto Parts at 104 W Grand is the most glaring example of a tear down and new construction. New city building regulations have been designed to prevent similar projects, with such a deep setback and surrounding parking lot, from occurring in the future.

Over the years, many modifications have been made to individual buildings within the district. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of integrity, there are several common alterations that affect a property's designation as contributing or non-contributing.

The most frequent alterations are the replacement or covering over of historic wood windows and doors and the application of new materials to the original façade. Radical alterations to the placement, size, or shape of the window completed after the period of significance seriously detract from the historic character of the façade. Multiple story buildings with the application of new materials such as modern brick or stucco are usually counted as contributing if

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changes were made during the period of significance and/or as long as the upper floor(s) retain their integrity. Because of the commonality of such alterations, single story buildings are generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the façade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings.

Narrative Description

Below is a list of properties within the district. The descriptions begin with the east-west streets, starting with Chestnut, and proceed south to Central. Then, the north-south streets are described, beginning with Pine and proceeding east to Seventh Street. Contributing status is indicated by the address and/or historic name being in **bold**. Non-contributing properties are in normal type. An asterisk (*) after the address denotes a property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

112 E Chestnut. Ca 1950. No distinctive style. This is a two story brick residence. The entry is offset to the right and consists of a single paneled wood door. There is a single imitation six over six divided light vinyl window to the right of the entry. There is an additional imitation six over six divided light vinyl window at the far left (east) side of the residence. Second floor fenestration consists of an imitation six over six divided light vinyl window at the far left (east) side and a double imitation six over six divided light vinyl window at the right side of the building. The building has cast stone coping. Non-contributing due to the replacement of all of the original wood windows.

Electric Repair Shop, 210 E Chestnut. Ca 1930. No distinctive style. This is a single story freestanding rectangular brick building with a flat roof. It features a single car garage bay on the left side and a double car garage bay on the right. Doors are older style metal. On the east elevation, there is a single one over one metal window in an arched opening on the right (north) side. To the left of the window, there is a pair of double paneled wood doors, each with four panes of glass. There is some decorative brick work beneath the cornice.

216 W Cleveland. Ca 1925. Twentieth Century commercial. This is a single story brick building with parapet. The building has two bays. The bay on the left has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with boarded transom. There is a wooden display window to the left (east) side of the entry. The display window space to the right of the entry has been boarded with vertical wooden siding. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The wooden clerestory is intact above both bays. The bay on the right (west) side is identical to the bay on the left with the exception that the windows and doors have been boarded. The clerestory, however, remains intact. A header course brick belt line is located above the clerestory and also features cast stone accents. Other decorative brick work with cast stone accents is located beneath the cornice. The building has cast stone coping.

214 W Cleveland. 1923. No distinctive style. This is a single story, concrete block building with a slightly sloped metal shed style roof. The central entry consists of a single slab door. The windows to either side of the entry have been covered with plywood. Non-contributing due to the covering of historic window openings and the changing of the historically flat roof to a sloped metal roof.

Ponca City News Building, 217 E Cleveland. 1924. Twentieth century commercial. Clyde Woodruff, architect. The Ponca City New Building is a two story, corner brick building with an asymmetrical facade. The building has two bays. The bay on the right (east) side is smaller. It has a central entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with divided light transom and sidelights. There are two narrow, wood display windows on a tile clad knee wall to either side of the entry. Above the entry, the original divided light clerestory is intact. Fenestration to the left and right of the entry is identical and consists of a triple window. The triple window is made up of a five over one wood window with a single paned fixed wood window on either side of it. The multi-light clerestory is intact above each set of windows. Second floor fenestration consists of six, three over one wood windows. The bay on the left has its entry within an arched recess. The recess has a brick surround. The entry itself consists of a single wood framed glazed slab with sidelight on the right and multi-light transom above the door and the sidelight. There are two triple windows to the right of the entry that consist of a five over one wood window on either side of a single paned wood window. The two triple windows are divided by a brick pilaster with elaborate Doric capital. The multi-light clerestory is intact above these windows. The fenestration has been altered to the left of the entry in this bay. Immediately to the left of the entry, there are two large wooden display windows on a tile clad knee wall. To the left of these windows is an additional entrance, that is recessed from the street and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab with transom. Beyond this entrance is an additional brick pilaster with elaborate capital. Beyond the pilaster, there are three additional wood display windows on a tile clad knee wall. Second floor fenestration in this bay consists of six, three over one wood windows to either side of the entry, with an additional

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three over one window located above the entry. The window above the entry has an elaborate cast stone surround and a rectangular, cast stone decorative piece to either side. Matching cast stone pieces accent the corners of the building along the second floor wall. All second floor windows on the building have a continuous cast stone sill as do the windows that make up the triple windows. Above the primary entries in both bays, a cast stone plaque with "PCN" inscribed upon it is located beneath a small parapet. The east elevation of the building is divided into three bays. On the first floor, the fenestration is similar to that found on the primary façade, the south elevation. Each bay contains a triple window with the exception of the bay on the far right that contains a secondary entry. The triple window consists of a single fixed pane wood window in the middle with a three over one wood window on either side. Windows have multi-light transoms above. Secondary entrance consists of a paneled wood door with multi-light transom. Second floor fenestration consists of six, three over one wood windows with continuous cast stone sill. A cast stone plaque with "PCN" inscribed upon it is located beneath a small parapet at the center of this elevation. The building has cast stone coping.

Filling station, 313 E Cleveland. Ca 1925. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. This is an L-shaped single story buff brick service station. The station's office space is located in the short leg of the "L." The building features a canted corner entrance with single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The display windows to either side of the entry have been boarded. There is a contrasting brick color just below the cornice. The long leg of the "L" consists of four double car service bays. The doors have various combinations of metal and glass lights. Brick pilasters divide the bays. The building has cast stone coping.

317 E Cleveland. Ca 1950. No distinctive style. This is a two story corner brick garage. It features two, single car, twenty-four light metal doors. The second floor fenestration consists of two nine light metal windows on the left side of the building and a larger opening on the right side that has been boarded. The windows have cast stone sills. There is no visible entry door.

223 W Grand. 1920. 20th Century Commercial. Two story brick building. The building is divided into three bays, with storefronts in the outer bays and with a central second floor access door in the middle. Brick pilasters divide the bays and accent the edges of the building. The central recessed entry consists of double wood framed glazed slab door with transom. There are wooden display windows in the bays to the left and right of the entry. Many of the windows are missing and have been boarded with plywood. The historic transom is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of one over one wood windows. Above the second floor access door a single windows has been boarded. The building's windows have cast stone sills with decorative cast stone accents. There is some decorative brickwork beneath the cornice. The west elevation of the building features a three paned fixed metal display window on the far right (south) corner. To the left of this display area, first floor fenestration consists of six, four paned wooden windows placed high upon the wall of the building. Second floor fenestration consists of six pairs of double, one over one wood windows, and three single one over one wood windows. The windows on the far south edge of the building have been infilled. The building has cast stone coping.

220 W Grand. Ca 1940. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building. Corner building with a canted corner entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. Three courses of brick serve as a pilaster on the left (east) edge of the building. Two large metal display windows are located to the left of the entry and rest on a knee wall. The right wall of the front façade is angled. The building has a fabric awning across the entire storefront. Non-contributing due to the application of a non-historic awning that overwhelms the original façade.

Avon Hotel, 219 W Grand. 1925. 20th Century Commercial. Two story brick building with a triangular parapet. The building has two bays with a second floor access door in between. There is a cast stone watertable. The left bay features a single storefront. Entry to the storefront is located on the left (west) side of the bay and features a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Double, floor to ceiling metal display windows are located to the right of the entry, one of which has been boarded with plywood. The second floor access door is paneled metal with a transom. The storefront located in the bay on the right features a central entry. The entry door is a single, wood framed glazed slab. To the left of the door is a large metal garage door. To the right of the entry is a single wooden display window resting on a tile clad knee wall. The clerestory has been boarded above both bays. The left bay is boarded with vertical metal siding and the clerestory is boarded with vertical wood siding above the right bay. A flat metal awning is suspended above the left bay. The exposed brickwork at street level has been heavily stuccoed on the right bay. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of one over one wood windows. Continuous cast stone sill also acts as a belt line. Brick lintels with cast stone keystones. Cast stone belt line above windows as well. The building has cast stone coping and decorative cast stone accents along the cornice.

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218 W Grand. 1940. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building. Two courses of brick serve as pilasters on the east and west edge of the building. The entry is located on the right (west) side of the building, and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom. There are three large fixed pane metal display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a painted, stucco clad knee wall. A shed roof style awning spans the storefront. The awning is clad in wooden shingles.

Peter Pan Cleaners, 216 W Grand. 1940. Modern Movement. Single story brick building. Three courses of brick serve as pilasters on the east and west edge of the building. The entry is located on the left (east) side of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of the entry is a wall of metal display windows. The windows consist of one two paned metal display windows and two additional single paned fixed metal display windows. These windows rest on a brick knee wall.

215 W Grand. Ca 1940. No distinctive style. Single story stucco clad commercial building. The building features a central entry consisting of a single wood framed glazed slab door with sidelights. To either side of the sidelights are a thirty-three paned glass panels. Beyond these glass panels, at the east and west edge of the building are large fixed pane wooden display windows resting on a stucco clad knee wall. A fabric awning spans the storefront. Non-contributing resource due to the obscuring of the upper façade of the building by the application of a non-historic awning.

214 W Grand. 1927. 20th Century Commercial style. Two story brick commercial building. The first floor has a single storefront and a second floor access door. The storefront is located on the left side of the building and features double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. A large metal display window is located to the left and right of the entry. The windows rest on a brick knee wall with a cast stone cap. The clerestory has been replaced. A second floor access door is located on the far right side of the building. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a cast stone belt line between the first and second floors. The belt line is broken in the middle of the building and the broken section has been infilled with buff brick. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of one over one metal windows with cast stone sills. The windows have elaborate cast stone quoining and cast stone lintels with keystones. The building has a triangular parapet and cast stone coping. There are other cast stone accents below the cornice.

210 W Grand. 1980. No distinctive style. Single story side gabled standing seam metal building with a metal roof. At the center of the building, it projects out several feet for an office area. The office area serves as the primary entry. A doorway is located on the far right side of this center projection. The entry door is a metal slab door with two glass lights. To the left of the door is a two over two metal window and further to the left is a one over one metal window. At the far right side of the main building is a single metal overhead door. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Ritz Theater, 204-206 W Grand. Ca 1926. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with a cast stone water table. The theater has a curved parapet and cast stone coping. The building's central entry features double paneled wood doors with sidelight and transom. The current doors are smaller than the original and the extra space is infilled with vertical wood siding. To the left of the entry there are three non-original metal display windows on a wooden knee wall. The space above the window has been infilled with vertical wood siding. To the right of the entry is a single fixed window with wood siding above and to either side of it. On the far right (west) side of the building is a slab metal door with infilled transom above. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of four over one wood windows with multi-light transoms. The windows have cast stone sills and brick headers with cast stone accents. There is elaborate brick work and cast stone accents across the entirety of the front façade.

Nonnamaker Building, 205 W Grand. 1929. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Two story polychrome brick building with a stepped parapet. The building has two bays. The entry to the storefronts in each bay is located at the edge of the building. The left (west) bay features a multi-light French style wood door with transom. To the right of the door is a large modern metal garage door. To the right of the garage door is a single wooden display window resting on a painted brick knee wall. The right bay has its entry on the far right side of the building. The entry consists of a wood door with a single large glass pane with transom. To the left of the door are two large wooden display windows resting on a painted brick knee wall. A flat metal awning is suspended across the front of the entire building. Part of the multi-light clerestory is visible, but much of it is boarded with plywood. Second floor fenestration consists of six pairs of eight light metal casement windows with transoms. The windows have brick sills and stretcher course brick surrounds. A small balcony with wooden supports and metal balustrades opens from the middle four pairs of windows. There is a "Nonnamaker" cast stone plaque above the second floor windows with the date "1929" inscribed upon it. Brick pilasters accent the corners of the building. The building has stone coping.

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201 W Grand. 1941. No distinctive style. This property is a large corner compound with a chain link fence. The primary property on the property is a single story, side gabled stone clad building with a composition roof. On the west side of the property is a side gabled metal pole barn with single metal overhead door. Non-contributing due to property type and use.

Savage Motor Company Building, 200 W Grand. 1927. Eclectic. George Cannon, architect. Two story polychrome corner brick commercial building. The east elevation contains the entry to the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the left of the entry door, there are two sets of three paned metal display windows resting on a brick knee wall. The historic clerestory has been covered. To the left of the display windows, there are two triple windows – each triple window consists of three, one over one metal windows. To the left of the triple windows is an additional entry. This entry consists of a single slab metal door. The opening in which the door is located has been altered. The door does not fill the original space and the remainder of the opening has been infilled with vertical wood siding. To the left of this entry, is a small, metal overhead door. To the left of the overhead door, is a three paned fixed metal display window with covered clerestory above. There is an additional, larger metal overhead door to the left of the display windows. To the left of the overhead door, there is an additional display window opening that has been infilled with various types of wooden siding. The front (north) façade has three bays. On the first floor, each bay contains three large display windows. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The clerestory is covered with vertical wood siding. There is elaborate metal work above the clerestory space. Second floor fenestration consists of three sixteen light metal casement windows in each bay. There is a cast stone belt line above the second floor windows with elaborate cast stone plaques. The plaques rest on brick pilasters that separate the bays and at the corners of the building. There is a diamond shaped pattern in contrasting brick below the cornice. There is strong use of geometric patterns but the use of cast stone decoration is not in keeping with Art Deco.

118 W Grand. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story six bay stucco clad commercial building. Stucco clad pilasters separate each bay. The building has two entries, one in the far left (east) bay and one in the second bay from the right (west) side of the building. The left entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and two large metal display windows to the right of the door. All windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. In the three bays to the right of this entry, there are two metal display windows per bay. In the secondary entrance bay, there is a central entry door consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom, and a single metal display window to either side. In the far right bay of the building, there are two metal display windows. The building's clerestory has been covered.

111 W Grand. 1948. Modern Movement. Two separate facades on this connected building. The section on the right (east) side is clad in manufactured stone at street level with a rectangular composite panels composing the upper portion of the façade. The central entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with sidelights and transom. The section on the left is modern movement in style, consisting of cast stone panels. The central entry features a single metal framed glazed slab door. Non-contributing due to the application ca. 1970 of non-historic cladding.

105 W Grand. Ca 1940. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story buff brick building. The property has two storefronts and a second story access door located on the far right (east) side. The entries to the storefronts are located in the center of the building and are recessed from the street. The storefronts are mirror images of each other, with a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom at the middle of the building and floor to ceiling metal display windows that angle from the entry back out to the street. The clerestory has been covered with vertical metal siding.

104 W Grand. 1995. No distinctive style. Single story concrete block building. The entry is offset to the left of the center of the building. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. To the right (west) of the entry is a large metal fixed pane display window with transom resting on a glass knee wall. To the left (east) of the entry are four identical windows. Non-contributing due insufficient age.

C.F. Calkins Building, 101 W Grand. 1901. Romanesque Revival. George Cannon, architect. This three story brick corner commercial building has two bays along Grand Avenue. The canted corner entry features a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. Metal display windows angle back from the entry to the street. To the left of the entry are three display windows, then a stucco clad pilaster, and four additional display windows. These windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. The clerestory has been covered with vertical metal siding that is missing in some areas. Upper story fenestration consists of three one over one wood windows in each bay along Grand Avenue. The east elevation of the building consists of five bays. The furthest left (south) bay on this elevation contains two metal display windows along the street and an additional metal display window that angles from the street back to the canted corner entry. The historic clerestory has been covered in vertical metal siding. The bay to the right has been completely infilled

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with brick. To the right of the infilled bay, two historic windows have been infilled, but their stone sills and lintels are intact. The next bay contains a central entry space that has been boarded, with three window openings equally spaced high along the first floor wall. There is a metal canopy suspended over the boarded door. The far right (north) bay of the east elevation contains a functioning secondary entrance to the building. The entry is located on the far right (north) side of the bay and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. To the left of the entry is a single, fixed pane wooden window. There are three window equally spaced window openings located high along the first floor wall. Upper floor fenestration consists of three, one over one wood windows in each of the five bays. The windows have stone sills and lintels. Elaborate brick pilasters separate the building's bays and demarcate the edge of the building. The pilasters have thick stone caps. Intricate corbelling and other decorative brick work is visible below the cornice. The building has stone coping. The cornice height varies between the different bays of the building along Grand and First Street.

Brett Implement, 100 E Grand. 1900. Romanesque Revival. Two part commercial block. Two story stone clad corner commercial building. The central recessed entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. To the left (east) side of the entry, a rectangular display window extends back to the street and there is one large metal display window along the street, resting on a painted ceramic tile clad knee wall. To the right of the entry, there is one metal display window flush with the entry, and then one display window that juts back out to the street. There is also one metal display window along the street front. These windows also rest on a tile clad knee wall. Clerestory covered with painted plywood. Second floor is arcaded with three pairs of wood windows in arched openings. Windows are one over one wood with fanlights. Two panes in the central fanlight and four panes in the fanlight on the right (west) side are missing. Arched cast stone lintels and window surrounds. The west elevation of the building features three one over one windows located high upon the first floor wall. There is a secondary entrance located on the far south side of this façade. Second floor fenestration consists of seven, one over one wood windows.

First National Bank Building, 101 E Grand. 1905. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story brick building with elaborate brick pilasters. The pilasters have decorative capitals. The building features two storefronts and a central second floor access door. The left (west) storefront features a recessed entry on its right side. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is an angled sidelight to the right of the entry. There are display windows to the left of the entry, angling back from the recess to the street. These display windows rest on a tile knee wall. The clerestory has been boarded with vertical metal siding. The storefront on the right (east) side features a central entry with large metal display windows on either side. The entry door is a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. The clerestory has been boarded with plywood. A second floor access door is located in the center of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. Glass blocks serve as sidelights, transom, and are also located above the door in the clerestory space. There is a flat metal awning across the entire façade. Second floor fenestration consists of six unusual three paned windows, several of which have boarded and/or missing panes. The cornice and the brick just below the cornice have been covered with standing seam metal siding. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials to the cornice.

Poncan Theater, 104 E Grand.* 1927. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Boller Brothers, designers. NRIS # 8400455. National Register Listed in 1984 for its architecture and for its significance as a local entertainment/recreational venue. Additional documentation on the design of the building was submitted in 2001. Three story polychrome brick and terra cotta clad theater. The main floor is clad in stone, with the upper floors clad in polychrome brick. The theater's central entry is recessed behind the ticket window and consists of two pairs of double wood framed glazed slab doors. Entryway covered by a rectangular metal canopy with elaborate scrollwork. Above the entry, the most prominent feature of the building is its curvilinear gabled parapet. The parapet is topped with five terra cotta finials. Within the parapet, there is a stained glass oculus window with curved sidelights and elaborate terra cotta starburst shaped surround. Below the oculus window, there are double eighteen light fixed wood windows on each floor. To each side of these windows, there is a stained glass sidelight and a divided light sidelight. At the far edge of each of these windows, there is a spiral Corinthian column. There is a storefront and secondary access door to each side of the primary central entry. To the left of the entry, the storefront consists of a central entry with glass block sidelights. The entry features a single wood framed glazed slab. Metal display windows rest on a stone knee wall to either side of the entry. Display windows angle out from the knee wall to the floor above. The clerestory is intact above the storefront. The storefront to the right of the entry has its entry on the left (east) side of the storefront. The entry is recessed and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. A narrow display window on a tile clad knee wall connects the entry to the street. There are two additional display windows on a tile clad knee wall to the right of the entry. Multi-light clerestory intact above the storefront. Secondary entrances are located on the outer edges of the building. Each consists of double, wood framed glazed slab doors. Entries are recessed behind arched stone openings. Openings have elaborate stone keystones. Second floor

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fenestration consists of three pairs of eight light metal casement windows with multi-light transoms. A terra cotta belt line separates the terra cotta and brick sections of the building and also serves as a continuous sill. Second floor windows have elaborate terra cotta surrounds. Third floor fenestration consists of three pairs of eight light metal casement windows with multi-light transom. Windows have terra cotta sills and rectangular terra cotta lintels. Patterned terra cotta cornice with shed style tile roof.

Kress Department Store, 105 E Grand. 1928. Classical Revival. Two story buff brick commercial building. The entry is offset to the left (west) side of the building and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. To the left of the entry are three large metal display windows. To the right of the entry are five large metal display windows. All display windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. The structural brickwork on the first floor has been clad in stone. A flat metal awning is suspended across the entire front façade. The transom and a large area in the middle of the building has been covered with vertical metal siding. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of one over one metal replacement windows with transoms. The windows have continuous stone sills and brick surrounds with cast stone floral accents. There is an elaborate dentilated, cast stone projection below the cornice. There is a triangular parapet along the cornice with "Kress" inscribed on a cast stone plaque. The building has cast stone coping.

Hayward Building, 107-111 E Grand. 1928. Twentieth Century Commercial style. Two story brick commercial building. Exposed brickwork on first floor has been stuccoed. Two bays with central second floor access door. Bay on the left (west) has a single storefront. Storefront has its entry offset to the right of center. Entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Two floor to ceiling fixed pane metal display windows to the left of the entry and one to the right. Windows have transoms. Flat metal awning suspended over storefront. Central second floor access door is a single metal slab door. Bay on the right (east) has a single storefront. Entry to the storefront is located on the right side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight on the right. To the left of the entry is a wide horizontal pane of glass resting on a high painted brick knee wall. Flat metal awning suspended low over the storefront. Clerestory covered with vertical metal siding. Header course of brick separates the floors visually and has cast stone accents. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of twelve over one metal replacement windows in each bay. Windows have cast stone sills. The building has a stepped cornice with cast stone coping and decorative brickwork, as well as additional cast stone accents beneath the cornice.

108 E Grand. Ca 1910. No distinctive style. Three story stucco clad building. There is no visible entry. The lower wall is stucco. Above it is a horizontal band of metal windows and then the upper wall is also stucco clad. The building has no ornamentation. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic materials outside the period of significance and the complete removal of the historic storefront.

110-118 E Grand. Ca 1910. Modern Movement. This property consists of four, two story brick buildings united by the application of a non-historic façade. The lower level is recessed from the street. Two columns support the upper floor. The first floor is primarily a wall of floor to ceiling metal windows. The entry is located on the far left (east) side of the property. The entry is covered by a large projecting portico and features metal framed glazed slab doors. The cornice is clad in vertical metal siding. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic materials outside the period of significance.

Mooney Building, 113-117 E Grand. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Three bay brick commercial building with a single storefront in each bay. Brick pilasters separate the bays and accent the corners of the building. The bay on the left (west) has a stucco clad exterior and a central entry. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are two fixed pane metal display windows on a stucco clad knee wall to each side of the entry. The clerestory has been replaced. A fabric awning spans the storefront. There is a second floor access door on the far right (east) side of this bay. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with stucco clad transom. The central bay is brick clad on the first floor. The central entry is recessed and consists of double wood paneled doors with stained glass fanlight and sidelights. An arched, cast stone door surround and ionic columns decorate the entry. There is a single, fixed vinyl window to each side of the entry, each with twelve imitation divided lights. The windows have cast stone sills. The bay on the right (east) side features a central recessed entry. The entry is a single wood framed glazed slab door with sidelights. Fixed display windows angle back to the street from the entry and like the sidelights, rest on a black tile clad knee wall. The clerestory has been covered in vertical wood siding. At the far left (west) side of this bay, there is an additional second floor access door. This door is a single wood framed glaze slab with transom. Exposed iron work is visible. Second floor fenestration varies from bay to bay. In the far left (west) bay, there are two pairs of one over one wood replacement windows separated by a brick pilaster. The windows have continuous stone lintels. The original transoms have been covered with vertical wood siding. The lintels for the transoms are also

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continuous. The central bay features double French style metal doors on the left side and double six over six metal replacement windows on the right. These are also separated by a brick pilaster. There is a replaced multilight transom above both window and door. The bay on the right features two pairs of one over one original wood windows divided by a brick pilaster. The windows have continuous cast stone sills and lintels. The transoms have been boarded with 1X12 boards and covered with white shutters, some of which are missing. The cornice has elaborate corbelling and stone coping. Non-contributing resource due to installation of modern windows and alterations to original window openings.

Donahoe Brothers/JP Souigny Building, 119-121 E Grand. 1909. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. This two story, painted brick building features two bays and a central second floor access door. The bay on the left has a recessed central entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The ceiling of recess is arched. There are large sidelights on either side of entry. Display windows on a tile clad knee wall angle back from the entry to the street. The historic clerestory and window transoms have been covered. A central second floor access door has an arched brick opening and single wood slab door. Its fanlight has been bricked in. The storefront on the right (east) has a central recessed entry. The entry door is a single wood framed glazed slab with transom and paneled sidelights. Display windows resting on a low brick knee wall angle back from the entry to the storefront. A flat awning is suspended over the storefront. The clerestory has been covered with plywood. Second floor fenestration consists of two oriel windows in each bay. Each oriel window contains three, fixed pane metal replacement windows and a half hipped metal roof. The building has an elaborate dentilated cornice with parapets reading "Donahoe Brothers, 1909" and "J.P. Souigny, 1909."

120-122 E Grand. Ca 1910. Modern Movement. Two story stone aggregate clad building. Cornice is clad in vertical metal siding. The building has five vertical bands of windows separated by metal screens. Non-contributing due to the application of non-historic materials outside the period of significance.

Security State Bank Building, 123 E Grand. 1929. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story corner brick building. The first floor brick has been painted. The building features a canted corner entrance consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight on the right. Display windows on a brick knee wall angle back from the entry to the streetfront. There are two large metal display windows resting on a brick knee wall along the street. A fabric awning spans the storefront along Grand. At the far left (west) edge of the building is a second floor access door. The door is a single, wood framed glazed slab with transom. The clerestory is boarded with vertical metal siding. Second floor fenestration consists of three equally spaced one over one wood windows in arched openings. These windows have stone sills and elaborate brick surrounds with stone keystones. There is brick banding across the face of the building at and above the windows, as well as elaborate brickwork along the cornice with small parapets at the corners of the building. The east elevation of the building contains six bays. The historic fenestration of the far left (south) bay has been infilled and stuccoed over. To the right of this bay is an additional storefront. The entry to this storefront is offset to the left and consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom above filled with a window air conditioner unit. To the left of the entry, is a single metal display window resting on a stone knee wall. To the right of the entry, there are two fixed metal display windows resting on a stone knee wall. In this bay, the clerestory has been boarded with vertical wooden siding. The bay to the left contains a second floor access door and an additional secondary entry. The second floor access door is a single, metal framed glazed slab. The transom above has been filled in with a window air conditioner unit. To the left of this door, are two metal display windows resting on a stone knee wall. The secondary entrance on the right side of the bay consists of a paneled wood door. The clerestory in this bay has been infilled. The fourth bay from the left contains an additional storefront. This storefront has its entry offset to the left. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with one metal display window to the left and two metal display windows to the right. A curved metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The clerestory has been covered with vertical metal siding. The fifth bay from the left has a left entry. The entry consists of a wood framed glazed slab door. There is a single, large display window to the right of the entry. A shed roof metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The bay on the far right (north) side of the east elevation features a central entry. This slab door has an intact transom and there are display windows to either side of the entry. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The clerestory has also been covered in this bay. Second floor fenestration consists of seventeen unequally spaced, one over one wooden windows in arched openings. Windows have stone sills and the building has stone coping.

Hart Building, 200 E Grand. 1928. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Much of the first floor brick has been covered with faux stone. The entry is offset to the left of center. It features a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the left of the entry is a single metal display window on a low stone knee wall. To the right of the entry are two additional metal display windows. The clerestory has been replaced. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of four over one wood windows. The window pairs

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are separated by a partial brick pilaster. The west elevation of the building is divided into eight bays by brick pilasters. On the first floor, the bays located on the far left (north) side of the building, function as part of the main storefront space. In the far left bay, there is a single, fixed metal window. The second bay is covered in faux stone. Three of the middle bays contain additional storefronts. The storefront on the left features a single, metal framed glazed slab entry door with fixed metal display window to its right, resting on a brick knee wall. Two identical storefronts are located to the right of this one, the middle one having a metal awning suspended over the doorway. On the far south side of the building, the last two bays have large, metal overhead doors and the brick on the floor has been clad in vertical metal siding. To the left of these overhead doors, is an additional storefront. This storefront features a single, metal framed glazed slab door with fixed, metal display windows to either side. The window panes have been painted. Second floor fenestration consists of a triple window on the far left (north) side of the façade, and seven pairs of four over one windows, one pair located in each of the bays.

Pabst Building, 201 E Grand. 1902. Tudor Revival. Two part commercial block. Two story brick building with a canted corner entrance. The entrance consists of a single wood paneled door with a single glazed slab, sidelights, and multi-light transom. There is an elaborate stone lintel above the door. There are two, nine pane true divided light metal windows to the right of the entry. A fabric awning is suspended above the window opening. These windows rest on a stone clad knee wall. The building's structural ironwork is visible above the awning. A second floor access door is located on the far right (east) side of the building. This door is a metal framed glazed slab with transom and clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of four two over one metal windows. Windows have stone sills (continuous for the three windows on the left) and lintels. There is an additional two over one metal window above the canted corner entrance. This window also has stone sill and lintel. Second floor windows also have fabric awnings. Elaborate Medieval style brick crenulated parapet above the canted corner entrance along the cornice. This section projects well above the main cornice. To the right of this section, the main section of the cornice has elaborate brick cut outs (that causes the corner to look like a balustrade) with brick corbelling below. To the right of this cut out section, the cornice is slightly raised, but has no cutouts. The west elevation of the building contains four bays. The bay to the left of the canted corner entry contains double, nine paned true divided light metal windows. The windows rest on stone clad knee wall. A fabric awning is suspended above the windows. The bay to the left contains three, two paned windows located high along the first floor wall. The third bay from the right contains a single, two paned window located high along the first floor wall, and double, nine paned true divided light metal windows with multi-light clerestory above. The windows rest on stone clad knee wall. In the far left (north) bay, there is a secondary entrance on the left side of the bay. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. There are double, six paned true divided light metal windows to the right of the entry, resting on a stone clad knee wall. There is a multi-light clerestory in this bay. Second floor fenestration consists of three, two over one true divided light metal windows in each bay, except of the northernmost bay. The northernmost bay has four, two over one metal windows. Each second floor window has its own fabric awning. The building has stone coping.

202 E Grand. 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Entry is recessed on the far left side. Entry is a single metal framed glazed slab with transom and a sidelight on the right. Four imitation divided light fixed pane metal windows are located to the right of the entry, resting on a wooden knee wall. Windows have transoms. Covered clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of four over one wood windows. The window pairs are separated by a partial brick pilaster. Original projecting cornice has been removed. Non-contributing due to removal of historic cornice and changes to historic fenestration.

203 E Grand. 1900. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Central recessed entry with a coved ceiling. Entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and fanlights. Display window runs from the entry area to the street. To either side of the entry, there is an additional metal window along the street. Windows rest on a paneled wooden knee wall. Clerestory intact. Structural iron work visible above clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of two, four over one true divided light metal windows. These windows have stone sills and lintels. There is brick corbelling beneath the cornice and there is an elaborate stepped parapet above the cornice.

204 E Grand. 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. The building features a recessed entry on the far right side of the building. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and left sidelight. Floor to ceiling display windows connect the entry back to the street, and there are four additional narrow metal display windows to the left of the entry. The building has a covered clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of six, four over one wood windows. These windows have a continuous cast stone sill. The original projecting cornice of the building has been removed. Non-contributing due to the removal of the historic cornice.

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Cann Building, 205 E Grand. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. There is a second floor access door located on the far left (west) side of the building. This entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab with the clerestory intact above. The building has a recessed primary entry that features double metal framed glazed slab doors. Display windows run from the entry back to the street. There is an additional four paned fixed metal window to the left of the entry, with two, four paned fixed metal windows to the right of the entry along the street. These display windows rest on a wood paneled knee wall. The multi-light clerestory is intact. The structural iron work of the building is visible above the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of four, four over one metal windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. There is elaborate brick corbelling beneath the cornice and the building has stone coping.

Murray Theater, 206-208 E Grand. 1927. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story metal clad building with two identical storefronts. Both entries are recessed and feature double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. Display windows angle back from entry to the storefront. A single, metal display window is located to each side of the entry. The upper face of the building has been completely covered with vertical metal siding. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials.

Harter Building, 207 E Grand. 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brown brick commercial building. The building has a single storefront with a recessed central entry. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. A single metal display window angles from the entry to the street on each side. There are two display windows to the right (east) of the entry, with four large display windows to the left of the entry. These windows rest on a low marble knee wall. The clerestory has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of single paned fixed metal windows. These windows have continuous cast stone sills and brick surrounds with cast stone accents. The building has a Curved cast stone parapet with "Harter, 1924." The building has cast stone coping. Different brick pattern used to create the illusion of pilasters at the corners of the building.

Stiles Block, 209 E Grand. Ca 1900. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Single storefront with a recessed central entry. Entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. Single metal display window angles from the entry to the street on each side. One metal display window to the right (east) of the entry, with two large display windows to the left of the entry. Windows rest on a low marble knee wall. Clerestory covered. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of fixed pane metal windows with continuous cast stone sills and elaborate cast stone lintels. Elaborate brick corbelling beneath the cornice. The building has a curved brick and cast stone parapet that reads "Stiles Block." The building has cast stone coping.

Shannon Building, 210 E Grand. 1923. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. This building has a central recessed entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with left sidelight. There are large display windows to either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. At the far right side of the building, there is a second floor access door. This door is a single slab. The multi-light clerestory is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of four, four over one wood windows.

211 E Grand. 1900. Twentieth Century Commercial. One part commercial block. Single story brick building. The central recessed entry features double, metal framed glazed slab doors with sidelights. Narrow jewelry display windows angle back from the entry to the street. The face of the building has been clad in tile. A shed roof style awning spans the storefront. This awning is clad in wooden shingles. There are brick pilasters at the corners of the building, as well as brick corbelling beneath the cornice. The building has stone coping.

212-218 E Grand. 1910. No distinctive style. This property consists of two, single story brick buildings united by the application of a non-historic facade. Building on the left is at street level. Building has four bays, each with two metal display windows resting on a low cast stone knee wall. Building on the right is recessed from the street. It has two bays, each with two metal display windows resting on a cast stone knee wall. Windows have rectangular brick surrounds with cast stone accents. The building has cast stone coping. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials and changes to historic fenestration outside the period of significance.

Germain Building, 213 E Grand. 1925. No distinctive style. Two story vertical metal siding clad building. Single storefront with entry offset to the right (east) side of the building. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. One fixed pane metal display window is located to the right of the entry and three fixed pane metal display windows are located to the left (west) of the entry. These windows rest on a pebble dash clad low knee wall. Second floor fenestration is not visible due to the application of metal siding. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials.

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Hatfield Building, 215-217 E Grand. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. One part commercial block. Single story brick building with two bays, each with a single storefront. The storefront on the left (west) side features a recessed central entry. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. Single narrow display window runs from the entry back to the street. There is a large, nine paned divided light display window located to each side of the entry along the street. These windows rest on a paneled wood knee wall. The storefront on the right (east) side features a recessed central entry. This entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. A single narrow display window runs from the entry back to the street. These windows rest on a stone knee wall. There are large four paned divided light display windows located to each side of the entry along the street. The multi-light clerestory remains intact. The structural ironwork of the building is visible above the clerestory. The building has elaborate brick corbelling and recesses below the cornice, as well as stone coping.

Dunham Building, 219 E Grand. 1925. No distinctive style. Two story brick building clad in diagonal metal siding. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are large metal display windows to either side of the entry resting on a high knee wall clad in random ashlar stone with a marble cap. The clerestory has been covered. At the far right (east) side of the building is a second floor access door. This entry consists of a single paneled metal door. Second floor fenestration is not visible due to the application of metal siding. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials.

Masonic Building, 222 E Grand. 1924. Classical Revival. Smith and Senter, architects. Two part vertical block. Six story brick corner building. The base has been highly altered with the application of new brick and stucco water table. There is a stucco clad overhang with skylights. There are three bays along Grand on the north elevation. The primary entry is recessed and features modern metal framed glazed slab doors. The bay on the far right side of the first floor has the only street front windows on the first floor. This opening consists of two fixed pane metal windows. On the second floor, there are two fixed pane metal windows in each bay. An elaborate, projecting cast stone cornice separates the base from the shaft of the building. The shaft of the building has been altered somewhat, but alterations are less obvious on the upper floors. The original brown brick is intact. Each bay has three window openings. On floors three through six, the original windows have been replaced with single paned metal windows. On the 6th floor, the original three over one wood windows remain. The elaborate cast stone cornice projects away from the main wall of the building. Above the projecting cornice, there is a cast stone parapet with elaborate cast stone design including draping and a floral pattern. Elaborate cast stone accents at the corners of the building. Below the cornice, there are cast stone masonry symbols embedded at the corners of the building. The east elevation of the building features three bays. The outer, identical bays are smaller than the central bay. At the base of the building, the bay on the far right (north) contains the recessed, canted corner entry and three, fixed pane metal windows on the left side of the bay. Each bay on the east elevation has a multi-light clerestory. The central bay of the east elevation contains three sets of three, fixed pane metal windows. The far left (south) bay contains a secondary entry to the building. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom and a metal fixed pane window to either side of the entry. Three additional fixed metal display windows are located along the south edge of this elevation. The upper floor fenestration mimics that found on the primary (north) elevation. The outer bays contain four sets of fixed pane windows on each floor with the exception of the uppermost floor. On the top floor, fenestration in the central and southernmost bay consists of much taller wooden windows, designed to accommodate the needs of the meeting hall on this floor. In this section of the building, there are only five floors. In the central bay, there are three sets of four, fixed pane wood windows with multi-light transoms. In the southernmost bay, there are four pairs of fixed pane wooden windows with multi-light transoms. In the bay on the far right side of the elevation, there are six floors. On the fifth floor, fenestration consists of four pairs of fixed pane windows. On the sixth floor in this bay, the fenestration consists of four pairs of three over one wood windows.

Community Building, 223 E Grand. 1925. Classical Revival. Two part commercial block. Four story buff brick clad corner building. The primary entry is offset to the right (east) side of the building. This entry is recessed and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. A single metal display window runs from beside the door to the street on each side of the entry. A large metal display window is located to either side of the entry along the street. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The historic clerestory has been covered. A large flared roof awning, clad in composition shingles, spans the storefront and extends around the corner of the building. An elaborate cast stone belt line separates the main floor from the upper floors. Fenestration on the upper floors is identical. Along Grand, each floor features four pairs of one over one wood windows. The east elevation contains multiple storefronts and ten bays. The bay on the far left (south) contains two metal display windows resting on a brick knee wall. The next four bays have been infilled with brick on the floor. The sixth bay from the left features a recessed entry with a metal display window resting on a brick knee wall to its left. The clerestory is intact in this bay. The seventh bay from the left also features a recessed

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entry. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. The clerestory is intact in this bay. The eighth and ninth bays from the left have no visible entries. The bays have been infilled with brick with the exception of a single, large fixed pane metal window. The clerestory in these two bays has been infilled with vertical metal siding. The bay on the far right (north) side of the building features a recessed left entry. Entry consists of a single, wood framed glazed slab door. Wooden display windows on a brick knee wall angle back from the entry to the street to both the left and the right of the entry. The clerestory above this bay has been infilled with vertical metal siding. Upper floor fenestration consists of ten pairs of one over one wood windows. The building has an elaborate cast stone cornice.

Stewart Building, 300 E Grand. 1895. Romanesque Revival. Two part commercial block. Two story limestone clad building. The building has a recessed left entry consisting of a single paneled wood door with a single glazed pane. The door has sidelights and a transom. There are two large metal display windows to the right of the entry resting on a stone knee wall. The clerestory has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of three one over one wood windows. There is elaborate stonework beneath the cornice. There is a limestone slab inscribed with "Stewart" beneath the cornice. "18" and "95" inscribed in limestone blocks on opposite edges of the building.

Barnes Building, 301-303 E Grand. 1911. Classical Revival. Solomon Andrew Layton, architect. Two story corner brick building with two storefronts. The left (west) storefront features a recessed central entry. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom and two paned sidelights. A single display window angles back from each side of the entry to the street and there is a single metal display window along the street to each side of the entry. These windows rest on a tile clad knee wall. A shed roof style, standing seam metal awning spans the storefront. The storefront on the right (east) side of the building features a central recessed entry. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. A single display window angles out to the street from the entry on each side. An additional larger metal display window is located on each side of the entry along the street. These windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. A shed roof style, standing seam metal awning spans the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of five pairs of one over one windows. These windows have brick sills and elaborate brickwork between each pair of windows that creates the illusion of brick columns. The building has an elaborate cast stone cornice.

JCPenney Building, 302-306 E Grand. 1923. 20th Century Commercial. Three bay commercial brick building. There is a central, recessed entry in each bay. Display windows angle out from the entry to the street. These windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. The entry doors are single, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. The clerestory has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of one over one metal replacement windows in each bay. The windows have brick sills. There is a decorative brick pattern with cast stone accents below the cornice. The building has cast stone coping.

Hutchins and Hanley Building, 305-307 E Grand. 1916. Classical Revival. Two story brick building with two storefronts and a central second floor access door. The left (west) storefront is deeply recessed from the street. The entry consists of a double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. Two display windows on a brick knee wall run from the entry doors back to the street front and there is an additional display window along the street. These windows create a display area along the walkway to the entry. The clerestory is intact. The structural ironwork is visible above the clerestory. A flat metal awning is suspended over the storefront. There is a second floor access door consisting of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. The storefront on the right (east) features a central recessed entry. The entry is a single, metal framed glazed slab with transom. There are two display windows leading from the entry back to the street front and a single metal display window along the street. These windows rest on a low brick wall. The historic clerestory is intact. A flat metal awning is suspended over the storefront. The structural ironwork of the building is visible above the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of one over one metal replacement windows. The windows have brick sills and brickwork in between each pair of windows that creates the illusion of wide brick columns. The building has an elaborate cast stone cornice.

Anthony's Department Store Building, 308-310 E Grand. 1927. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story brick commercial building. There is a recessed central entry consisting of two, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom, divided by a single metal sidelight. The windows angle out from the entry back to the street. There are three, large metal display windows on each side of the entry resting on a vertical wood clad knee wall. There is a second floor access door located on the far left (east) side of the building. This entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with covered transom. The clerestory has been covered with vertical wood siding. Second floor fenestration consists of six pairs of one over one wood windows with continuous stone sills and lintels. There is decorative brickwork in a rectangular pattern below the cornice using a contrasting brick. The building has cast stone coping.

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Harsh and Bush Grocery Building, 309 E Grand. 1911. No distinctive style. Three story stone and metal clad building. Street level clad in random ashlar stone. Building has a single storefront and second floor access door. Entry is offset to the right of the storefront and consists of single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. Display windows on a tile clad knee wall angle back from the entry to the storefront. There is an additional metal display window to either side of the entry. Second floor access door is a single metal framed glazed slab door. Flat roof metal awning suspended over the storefront. Upper floors obscured by gold colored vertical metal siding. Center section of the upper face of the building is covered with gold colored screening. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials.

Old United States Post Office, 311 E Grand. 1911. No distinctive style. One part commercial block. Single story brick building with a deeply recessed front entry. The entry is a single, metal framed glazed slab door with narrow transom and sidelights. A single metal display window is located to either side of the entry. From there, a metal display window connects the entry wall back to the street. There is an additional metal display window on either side of the entry along the street. The windows rest on a tile clad knee wall. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The clerestory been covered. The building has stone coping.

Grand Hotel, 312-314 E Grand. 1923. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story brick commercial building. On the first floor, the structural brick is clad in small ceramic tiles. Two storefronts and a central second floor access door. Left (east) storefront has its entry on the far left side of the building. Entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of the entry is a wall of three floor to ceiling metal display windows. The central second floor access door is a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. The storefront on the right (west) side of the building has its entry on the far right side. Entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. To the left of entry are three floor to ceiling metal display windows. Clerestory covered with vertical metal siding. Right storefront also has a fabric awning. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of one over one wood windows above the left storefront and two pairs of six paned fixed wood windows above the storefront on the right. Windows have continuous stone coping and lintels. There is decorative brickwork in a rectangular pattern below the cornice consisting of a contrasting brick. The building has cast stone coping.

313 E Grand. 1911. Twentieth Century Commercial. One part commercial block. Single story brick building with a central recessed entry. The entry is an oversized, single wood framed glazed slab. Wooden display windows angle back from the entry to the street. These windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall. The clerestory has been covered with a combination of vertical metal and wood siding. A flat metal awning is suspended over the storefront. There is a decorative brick rectangle below the cornice.

315 E Grand. 1911. 20th Century Commercial. One part commercial block. Single story brick building. The brick on the upper wall has been painted. The central entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Two metal display windows are located on either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. The building has a covered clerestory. A flat metal awning is suspended over the storefront.

Hotel Ponca, 316-318 E Grand. 1923. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story brick commercial building. On the first floor, the structural brick is clad in small ceramic tiles. The building features two storefronts and a central, second floor access door. The left (east) storefront has its entry on the far left side of the building. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of the entry is a wall of display windows. The window to the immediate right of the entry is unusual in its configuration of three horizontal glass panes. To the right of this window are two large floor to ceiling vertical glass panes. The central second floor access door is a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. The storefront on the right (west) side of the building has its entry on the far right side. This entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab with transom. To the left of the door is a window consisting of two horizontal glass panes. To the left of this window are two large floor to ceiling vertical glass panes. The clerestory has been covered with vertical metal siding. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of one over one wood windows with continuous stone sills and lintels. There is decorative brickwork in a rectangular pattern below the cornice using a contrasting brick. The building has cast stone coping.

317 E Grand. 1911. 20th Century Commercial. Two story brick building. The building has a central entry featuring a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Two metal display windows to either side of the entry. Clerestory covered with vertical wood siding. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of one over one metal replacement windows. Windows have cast stone sills. Some simple brick detail work below the cornice.

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319 E Grand. 1911. 20th Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Central recessed entry consisting of a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom. Brick pilasters accent the edges of the building and separate the upper floor into two bays. There is one display window on either side of the entry that angles back from the door to the street front. There is an additional fixed pane window on either side of the entry along the street. These windows have divided light transoms and rest on a paneled wood knee wall. Second floor fenestration consists of a pair of four over one windows in each bay. The windows have stone sills and there is some decorative brickwork below the cornice. The building has stone coping.

Marland Building, 322-324 E Grand. 1928. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two part commercial block. Two story brick building with two storefronts and a second floor access door. The building features a canted corner primary entrance. The entry consists of a single, wood framed glazed slab door with sidelights and multi-light fanlight. The storefront on the left is accessible through the corner door. To the right of the entry are three large floor to ceiling metal windows. The storefront on the right side of the building features a single metal framed glazed slab door on its left (east) side with four floor to ceiling metal display windows to its right. A second floor access door is located on the far right (west) edge of the building. This entrance consists of a single wood slab door with oversized multi-light transom. There is a multi-light clerestory above the storefronts. There is a decorative brick header course with cast stone accents that separates the brickwork on the first and second floors in the middle section of the front façade. Second floor fenestration consists of three one over one wood windows with multi-light transoms above each storefront with a single one over one wood window in between. The east elevation of the building contains three somewhat asymmetrical bays. The outer bays are almost identical, but the central bay has triangular parapet and significantly different fenestration. The bay on the right contains a portion of the canted corner primary entry to the building. To the left of the entry, is a double wooden display window resting on a low, tile clad knee wall. On the left side of this outer bay, there is a secondary entrance and two additional wooden display windows on a tile clad knee wall. The entry consists of a single, paneled metal door. Multi-light clerestories intact above both pairs of windows. The central bay contains two storefronts with a central recessed entry area. Each entry features a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Metal display windows on a tile clad knee wall angle back from each entry to the street front. There are three metal display windows along the street in each storefront. The multi-light clerestory is intact above each storefront. The bay on the left contains a single storefront. The storefront is located on the right (north) side of the bay. The entry is recessed and consists of a single, wood framed glazed slab door. There are two metal display windows resting on a tile clad knee wall to the right of the entry. To the left of the entry, there are three additional metal display windows resting on a tile clad knee wall. The multi-light clerestories in this bay are intact. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of triple windows in the bay on the right. Each triple window consists of three, one over one wood windows with transom. The central bay contains six, one over one wood windows with transom. The bay on the right contains two pairs of triple windows. Each triple window consists of three, one over one wood windows with transom. Windows have cast stone sills. The building has a decorative brick pattern and cast stone accents below the cornice. The building has cast stone coping.

Royalty Building, 401 E Grand. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Two story corner stucco clad building. This building has three storefronts along Grand divided by stucco pilasters. The storefront on the far left (west) side of the building features a recessed central entry. The entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Metal display windows on a stone knee wall angle from the entry back along the street front. A fabric metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The central storefront features a recessed central entry. This entry consists of a single wood paneled door with a single glazed pane. Metal display windows on a painted brick knee wall angle back from the entry to the street on either side of the entry. There are two additional metal display windows on either side of the entry along the street. A fabric awning is suspended above the storefront. The clerestory has been covered in vertical metal siding. The storefront on the right (east) side of the building is smaller in size than the other two storefronts. It features a central recessed entry consisting of a single metal framed glazed slab door. A single metal display window angles back from either side of the entry to the street. There is an additional metal display window to either side of the entry along the storefront, resting on a painted brick knee wall. A fabric awning is suspended above the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of a single one over one metal window, then a triple one over one metal window, and an additional one over one metal window above the far left and central storefronts. Fenestration above the storefront on the far right side of the building is slightly different, with just three one over one metal windows. Window surrounds are identical above the left and right storefronts with the outer windows having an elaborate arched surround. These windows also have elaborate projecting cast stone sills. There are elaborate pilasters between the windows that make up the triple window above the left storefront and the central storefront. Windows above central storefront have a continuous sill. The west elevation of the building is asymmetrical with the decorative emphasis placed on the left side of this façade. At the far left (north) corner of the building, there is a single storefront. The storefront features a central entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To either side of the entry, are large metal display

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windows. To the right of this entry is a second floor access door, that is also the focal point of this elevation. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with narrow transom. The door has a highly elaborate surround consisting of a mosaic patterned arch above the door and brick and terra cotta accents in an arched shape surrounding the entire doorway. The doorway also has terra cotta quoining. To the right of this entry, there is a window located high upon the first floor wall, and an additional entrance to the building. This entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. There is a flat metal awning suspended over the entry. This entrance is also elaborated with terra cotta quoining. To the right of this entry are three, fixed metal display windows and an additional, larger metal display window located at the corner of the building. Second floor fenestration consists of four, one over one wood windows. Above the elaborate entryway, there is a single one over one window located higher up along the second floor wall. This window has a stuccoed canopy. To the right of this window, there is a single one over one wood window, a grouping of A painted brick knee wall is visible on this elevation. Saltillo style ceramic tile used as a belt line above the upper windows. Brick coping. Built for E.W. Marland who had his offices on the 2nd floor.

United States Post Office and Federal Building, 402 E Grand. 1935. WPA/Art Deco. John Duncan Forsyth, architect. Three story stone clad building. Central block with wings. The first floor entry area projects from the central block. The entry consists of three double metal framed glazed slab doors. There are six vertical bands of windows above the entry. Each band has two windows (one on each of the upper floors) divided by a decorative metal piece. These windows are metal casements with transoms. "United States Post Office and Court House" is inscribed below the cornice. Fenestration in the wings consists of a triple wood window with transom on the first floor, a single fixed pane window on the second floor, and an additional triple window on the third floor. A pent house is visible on the roof.

Paris Furniture Building, 409 E Grand. 1927. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. John Duncan Forsyth, architect. Two and three story building. The three story section is located on the left (west) side and features three bays. The central bay is also the entry bay and features a large front window wall. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There are two large metal display windows to either side of the entry resting on a low stuccoed knee wall. A flat metal awning is suspended across the central bay. The outer bays of the building feature two large metal display windows on the first floor, in a scalloped window opening. Second floor fenestration consists of a single one over one wood window in the outer bays and a two paned fixed wood window on the left and right sides of the central bay, with a four paned fixed wood window in the center. Windows in the central bay have multi-light transoms. Windows in the central bay have an elaborate scalloped and otherwise decorated surround. Windows in the outer bays have wrought iron balconettes. Third floor fenestration consists of a one over one wood window in the outer bays and five one over one wood windows in the central bay. The windows have brick sills. Windows in the outer bays have elaborate lintels with an "M" inscribed above. Windows in the central bay are located in arched openings with brick surrounds with roped pilasters in between. The two story section of the building is located on the right (east) side. On the first floor, the storefront features a central entry. The entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. Elaborate brick belt course above the upper windows, as well as elaborate brick coping. The two story section of the building is located on the far right (east) side and consists of a single bay. This bay contains a single storefront consisting of a central entry with double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There is a single metal display window to each side of the entry, also with transom. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of a triple window with fanlights. Each window consists two, single paned wood casement windows. The windows are divided by Ionic pilasters.

410 E Grand. 1936. No distinctive style. Single story building with three bays. The height of the three bays is stairstepped from left to right. The entry is located in the far left bay and consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors. The middle bay and the bay on the right consist largely of metal display windows resting on a brick knee wall. Non-contributing due to significant exterior alterations outside of the period of significance (1982).

Montgomery Ward Building, 417 E Grand. 1929. Classical Revival. Two story stucco and cast stone clad building. Corinthian stone pilasters accent the corners of the building. The central entry consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. A single floor to ceiling height display window to each side of the entry. To each side of these windows is a stuccoed wall with two smaller fixed pane metal windows. Windows have stone sills. A fabric awning is suspended across the entire storefront. There is an elaborate cast stone belt line between the floors. Second floor fenestration consists of three triple windows. Windows have stucco clad sills. The building has an elaborate cast stone cornice with a half rose pattern, and there is cast stone coping.

420 E Grand. 1940. No distinctive style. Single story polychrome brick building. The canted corner front entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab. There is a multi-light window wall to the right of the entry.

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421 E Grand. Ca 1940. No distinctive style. One part commercial block. Single story corner buff brick building with a contrasting brick water table. The entry is located on the left side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. Two metal display windows are located to the left of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. A shed roof metal awning is suspended over the storefront.

423 E Grand. Ca 1940. No distinctive style. One part commercial block. Single story corner brick building with a contrasting brick water table. The central entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with two metal display windows to the right, each resting on a brick knee wall. There is an additional metal display window at each corner of the building. There is a shed roof metal awning suspended over the storefront. A pyramidal metal roof, faux bell tower is located at the southeastern corner of the building.

Municipal Complex, 500 E Grand. 1917. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Layton and Smith, architects. The Ponca City Municipal Complex is an elaborate two story stucco clad building with a brick water table. Originally constructed in 1917 to include a city hall and a theatre, the building has been renovated numerous times. Office wings were added in 1923 and there were significant renovations in 1957 and in the 1990s. Today, the building consists of a central block with wings. The central front entry is arcaded and has an arched copper roof. The entry itself consists of three pairs of multi-light double doors with transom and fanlight. The entry area has a tile clad, shed roof. Behind it, the original theatre with its auditorium and fly are still visible. The edges of the central, entry block are accented by projecting stucco pilasters. To the side of these pilasters, there is a recessed area with an additional entry. The recess has an arched opening. From there, the wings of the building project out from the main wall of the building. The most dominant feature of the entire complex is the matching stucco towers with copper domes found on the wings of the building, adjacent to the central block. These towers provide additional building access, each having a set of double, multi-paned metal doors with fanlight. The wings themselves are symmetrical, with the stucco tower serving as one bay, a recessed central bay with office space, and a third bay, that also projects from the façade, located at the extreme edge of the building. The central bays each contain an additional entry. The opening for the entry is arched and has elaborate brick quoining. The doors are double, multi-light metal. The doors are topped with large fanlights. To each side of this entry, there are three six over six true divided light replacement windows. An additional six over six window is found in the outer bay of each of the wings. Second floor fenestration is more elaborate. In the stucco tower, the six over six window has an elaborate. Above the entry in each of the wings, there are five, six over six arched windows with elaborate surrounds. To each side of this central window, there are two additional six over six windows. In the outer bays, the second floor fenestration matches that found on the first floor. The cornice of the building features numerous low curvilinear parapets that accent the façade. A fire station is located on the southwest corner of the building, featuring five truck bays. On the grounds of the Municipal Complex, there is a small stone statue of a seated E.W. Marland, a fountain dedicated by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a bronze bell.

Ponca City Public Library, 515 E Grand. 1935. Renaissance Revival. One and two story with basement buff brick building with terra cotta trim. The current, primary entrance is located on the northwest corner of the building. Steep cast stone steps with wrought iron railings lead to the front doors. A wheelchair ramp has been added to the northwest corner of the stairwell. The actual entry is recessed behind an arcaded portico and consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There are large floor to ceiling metal display windows to either side of the entry. The building has irregular massing and flat, hipped, and gabled roof sections. To the right of the main entry, the building juts out to the west. In this wing, there are three large metal windows accented by an elaborate terra cotta surround. Along Grand Avenue, the south façade of the building, there is an additional, elaborate entryway. This entry is also accessible by steep, cast stone steps and is also arcaded. There is a double, metal framed glazed slab door on the right side and a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelight on the left side, located behind the arcaded portico. To either side of this entry, the east and west wings of the library jut out slightly and there are triple windows on each side. On the second floor, above the entry, there is an additional triple window. This window consists of three, one over one wood windows. The triple window is accented by an elaborate terra cotta surround. The construction of the library was originally funded by the WPA, but significant renovations by the city took place in 1986-1987.

Ponca City East Middle School, 612 E Grand. 1939. Art Deco. Winkler and Reid, architects. Two story E-shaped buff brick building with terra cotta accents. The school has a flat roof and a covered entry on the west side of the building completed in 2010. The central leg of the "E" houses the building's primary entrance. The entry consists of three metal slab doors, each with a single glass pane. There are transoms above each of the windows. A small curved brick portico is located above the entry. The original windows have been replaced with one over one metal windows. The left and right

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legs of the "E" shaped building have smaller entries that also consist of slab metal doors. Each of the wings has a stepped central parapet with terra cotta accents.

Roosevelt School Building, 613-615 E Grand. 1927. Gothic Revival. Two story brick building with a flat roof and cast stone accents. Three bays. The central recessed entry features double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There is a pair of one over one windows to each side of the entry. In each of the outer bays, there are five one over one windows. Second floor fenestration is identical to first floor fenestration in the outer bays. Above the entry, there are six one over one windows on the second floor. At the far east and far west edges of the building, there is a single story bay projection. The building has cast stone coping and continuous cast stone sills.

Ponca City Milling Company Feed/Seed Warehouse , 117 W Central. Ca 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story flat roof brick building. Metal shed roof portico spans most of the front elevation. The portico has wooden balustrades with metal skirting. On the left (west) side of the building there is a service entry with double metal slab doors. To the right of this entry are a pair of one over one metal windows. To the right of these windows is the primary entrance consisting of a single, paneled metal door. On the far right (east) side of the building is an additional pair of windows covered with oversized metal bars.

101 E Central. Ca 1960. Modern Movement. One and two story stone and metal clad building. The far southwest corner is single story and clad in vertical metal siding. The remainder of the building is two story, with the first floor clad in vertical metal siding and the upper floor clad in random ashlar stone, with the exception being the far right (eastern) edge of the building which has a wide strip of stone. Second floor has a large center section with a metal screen. Structural metal that holds up the roof is visible above the single story section and between the first and second floors. It also extends beyond the wall of the building on the southeast corner. The single story section contains a single metal framed glazed slab door. There is an additional entrance at the far left (west) side of the two story block. This entrance consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights, also with transoms. Further to the right is an additional entrance, also containing a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelight and transoms.

Van's Service Station, 123 N Pine. 1928. Tudor Revival. Single story brick and stucco service station. Cross gabled roof with composition shingles. Brick water table with stucco main walls and gable ends. Front intersecting gable creates an overhang that is supported by metal poles. The building has a central entry consisting of a single, metal framed glazed slab door. There are large window openings to either side of the entry. Space on the right (west) side has been boarded. Window on the left (east) is a single fixed pane metal window. There is a concrete block service area on the southeast corner of the building. It has a single, metal overhead door. Adjacent to the property is a single story, painted brick garage built ca 1940. The garage has two bays, each with a single car, older style metal door.

Conner Sheet Metal Works, 117 N Pine. 1925. Art Deco. Single story brown brick building with contrasting brick accents. Originally had two entries. On the left (north) side is the remaining entry that consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with wooden fanlight. The door is surrounded by a single course of rowlock bond in dark red brick. To the right of the entry are two fixed pane wooden windows on a brick knee wall. The dark brick is used as quoining around the window. There is a multilight transom above the windows with a half hipped copper awning above. To the right of the windows is the original second entrance. The arched opening has been infilled with wooden shingles and a window air conditioner. This space also has a dark brick surround. Dark brick is also used as quoining at the edges of the building and to create geometric patterns below the cornice. Cast stone is used as accents in these patterns. The building has cast stone coping.

115 N Pine. 1940. No distinctive style. Single story brick building. Central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. Large wooden display windows on a brick knee wall to either side of the entry. Windows have cast stone sills.

Wegner Planing Mill, 113 N Pine. Ca 1895. Nineteenth Century Commercial. Single story building clad in wood lap siding. Rectangular wooden parapet creates a false front. Front gabled metal roof. Central entry consisting of double paneled wood doors with six panes of glass that are missing. There is plywood behind the doors. A single, twelve paned wood window is located to either side of the entry with wooden sills.

103 S Pine. 1940. No distinctive style. Single story flat roof painted brick building. Overhanging roof. Cast stone water table. Central entry consists of a single paneled wood door. There is a single wooden display window to either side of the

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entry resting on a brick knee wall. Windows have cast stone sills. The space just below the roof has been clad in vertical wood siding. Non-contributing resource due to application of non-historic materials.

Continental Filling Station, 105 S Pine. 1931. Modern Movement. Single story flat roof concrete block building. The roof slopes slightly up on the southern side of the building and has a wide overhang. The building has two bays, a service bay on the left and a glass office area on the right (south) side. The service area is concrete block with a central entry. The entry consists of a single slab metal door. The office area on the right projects from the main wall of the service area and has a canted corner entrance. The entry consists of a single, metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights that angle back to the northeast and southwest walls of the building. The windows rest on a low brick knee wall.

110 N Union. 1988. No distinctive style. Two metal Quonset huts with large metal overhead garage doors on the east elevation. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Eldridge Implement/Holbert Oldsmobile Building, 209 N 1st. 1945. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story painted brick corner building. The display windows on the north (left) side of the building have been boarded. There is a large window opening, then a large overhead door, and then an identical large window opening. At the middle of the façade, is a metal slab door. On the right (south) side of the building, the large window openings retain their glass. The one furthest left contains two metal windows. Then there is a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights, and an additional window opening, this with three metal windows, near the southern edge of the building. Windows rest on brick knee walls that have been left unpainted. The building has cast stone coping and some decorative brickwork beneath the cornice.

Cadillac Hotel, 205 N 1st. Ca 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with a single storefront and a second floor access door. The access door is located on the far right (south) side of the building and consists of a single paneled wood door with a single glass pane. The storefront entry is recessed and features a single wood framed glazed slab door. There is a single floor to ceiling wooden display window to the right of the entry. A single metal display window on a brick knee wall angles back from the entry to the street front. There is an additional metal display window on a brick knee wall along the street. A shed roof style metal awning spans the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three, one over one wood windows with cast stone sills. There is some decorative brick work beneath the cornice. On the north elevation of the building, there are three one over one wood windows and on the second floor, there are ten one over one wood windows.

Howe Baking Company Building , 203 N 1st. Ca 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brown brick building. The entry is slightly offset to the left (north) side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights. The transom has been boarded. Metal display windows on a brick knee wall angle back from the entry to the street. An additional metal display window is located on each side of the entry along the street. The clerestory has been boarded with vertical standing seam metal siding. There is a rectangular brick accent beneath the cornice.

Hawkins Hotel, 201 N 1st. 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and boarded transom. There is a single large wooden display window to each side of the entry. The clerestory has been covered in metal siding. The clerestory space is surrounded by a header course of brick with cast stone accents. Second floor fenestration consists of a pair of three over one wood windows on the left (north) side, with an additional three over one window in the middle of the building, and another pair of three over one wood windows on the far right (south) side. On the south elevation of the building, fenestration consists of two large display windows on the west corner of the building, serving as display space for the main storefront. The clerestory above each of the windows is covered with vertical siding. From there, the building is extremely deep with multiple storefronts. To the right of the western display windows, there are two small windows located high on the wall of the first floor. The window on the left has been boarded over with vertical siding and the other has a window air conditioner. To the right of these windows, is a service entry consisting of double, paneled wood doors, each with three glass panes. To the right of the service entry, there is a second floor access door. The paneled wood door has a single large pane of glass and iron bars. The transom above the door has been boarded over. There are three identical storefronts on the east end of the building. Each has a central recessed entry with display windows resting on a brick knee wall that extend from the entry back to and along the storefront. The clerestory is covered in each of the storefronts. The transoms are intact in the central and storefront on the right. On the second floor, there are twelve, three over one wood windows. Windows have cast stone sills and lintels. Some decorative brick work below the cornice. Cast stone plaque reads "A.W. Hawkins 1923." The building has cast stone coping.

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122 N 1st. 1930. No distinctive style. Single story brown brick building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To each side of the entry is a single fixed pane metal display window resting on a brick knee wall. A shed roof style standing seam metal awning spans the storefront and the upper face of the building has been clad in a contrasting color of standing seam metal. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials.

McVay Building, 110-118 N 1st. 1930. No distinctive style. Two story buff brick building. The upper half of the building has been clad in vertical metal siding. The building has multiple storefronts. The primary entrance is located on the far right side of the building and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors. Secondary entrances feature single metal framed glazed slab doors. Originally four separate buildings, this property has been unified into one building with the application of non-historic metal siding ca 1984. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials outside the period of significance.

111 N 1st. Ca 1973. Modern Movement. Single story I-shaped brown brick building with a flat roof. The building contains three service bays with metal overhead doors located in the long leg of the "L." The office area is located on the other side (southwest corner) of the building. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Jim Chittum's Gun Shop, 109 N 1st. Ca 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brick building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single wooden display window to either side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. A flat metal awning extends across the entire storefront.

Acton Produce and Feed Company, 106-108 N 1st. 1930. No distinctive style. Single story brick and stucco clad building with no exterior entry. There is a large metal display window centrally located on the front elevation. The window is surrounded by stucco above the original brick knee wall. A flat awning is suspended above the storefront. Non-contributing resource due to changes in storefront and application of non-historic materials.

105-107 N 1st. 1905. Classical Revival. Four bay single story brick building with entries in the far left (north) and second bay from the right (south). The bays are divided by brick pilasters that are raised from the rest of the façade and have elaborate graduated capitals with accents. The building has a dentilated cornice with stone coping. The left entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. The bay to the right of this entry has two window openings located on the upper part of the wall that have been infilled with metal screens. The second bay from the right contains an additional entry that features a single metal framed glazed slab door with a single metal fixed pane display window to its right. The window rests on a brick knee wall. There are two high window openings above this entry that have also been covered with metal screens. The far right (south) bay has an additional smaller high window opening that has been covered with a metal screen. A flat metal awning spans across the three northernmost bays.

110 S 1st. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story stucco clad building. Two storefronts. The storefront on the right (north) side of the building features a central recessed entry with wooden display windows that angle back to and along the street. This door is a single, metal framed glazed slab. The windows rest on a brick knee wall. The storefront on the left has its recessed entry on the left. The entry door is a single, wood framed glazed slab. Display windows angle back to and along the street and rest on a stucco clad knee wall. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The clerestory has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of four triple windows. These triple windows are made up of a large one over one wood window in between two smaller one over one wood windows.

112-118 S 1st. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brick building with three bays. Brick pilasters, with decorative brick accents, separate the bays. The Bay on the left (south) side features a single metal framed glazed slab door on the far side. The transom above has been boarded. There are two large metal display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning spans the bay. The central bay also has an entry space on the far right side. This entry has been boarded. There are three metal display windows to the left of the entry space, resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning spans the bay. The bay on the far right side of the building has two metal display windows on a brick knee wall on the far right side of the bay. To the left of the windows, the entry and additional display window have been removed and the space boarded over. A fabric awning spans the bay. Brick belt course with cast stone accents creates the illusion of a water table. There is additional decorative brick work surrounding the display windows, also with cast stone accents. Stone coping.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Building , 221 N 2nd. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story corner brick building. Stone and brick watertable that projects out slightly from the rest of the building. Central entry consists of double paneled

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wood doors with arched cast stone surround with keystone and fabric canopy. There are two six over six imitation divided light vinyl replacement windows to either side of the entry on the first floor, each with an imitation divided light transom. Windows have brick sills and lintels. Second floor fenestration consists of five six over six imitation divided light vinyl replacement windows in arched openings. There are fanlights above the windows. The four outer windows have fabric canopies covering the fanlights. The windows have brick sills and lintels. There is elaborate arcaded corbelling beneath the cornice. There are eight, six over six imitation divided light vinyl replacement windows on the first floor of the north elevation, as well as a secondary entry. The entry is located on the left side of the façade and consists of a single, paneled wood door with awning above. Each window also has an imitation divided light transom. Second floor fenestration consists of nine, six over six imitation divided light vinyl replacement windows with fanlights. The building has cast stone coping.

Rip Van Winkle Building, 215-219 N 2nd. 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial. Three bay, two story brick building. The bays are divided by brick pilasters also found at the edges of the building. The bay on the left (north) features a double car metal garage door with eighteen glass panes. The central bay contains the building's only pedestrian entrance. The entry is on the left side of the bay and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab. Two large wooden display windows on a low brick knee wall are located to the right of the entry. Windows have cast stone sills. Covered clerestory. The bay on the far right side of the building (south) consists of three wooden display windows on a low brick wall. The windows have cast stone sills. Clerestory covered over the right side bay as well. Continuous cast stone lintel above the clerestory space. Second floor fenestration consists of two window openings in each bay. Windows have been covered with vertical metal siding. Openings have continuous cast stone sills and lintels. Rectangular brick accents in each bay just below the cornice, each with cast stone accents. Along the upper wall of the central bay, there is a cast stone plaque inscribed with "Rip Van Winkle." There is a triangular parapet above the central bay. The building has cast stone coping.

Courier Printing Company Building, 213 N 2nd. Ca 1929. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with two storefronts. The entries for the storefronts are recessed and located on the outer edges of the building. These entries consist of single wood framed glazed slab doors. Wooden display windows angle out from the entry to the street and there are two additional wooden display windows between the entry doors along the street, resting on a brick knee wall. The multi-light clerestory is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of two large openings on the outside edges of the building with three smaller openings in between. The windows have been infilled with vertical wood siding. The windows have cast stone sills and a continuous lintel. There are diamond shaped cast stone accents beneath the cornice. The building has cast stone coping with brick dentils.

212 N 2nd. 1972. Modern Movement. Single story glass and aggregate clad building. Rectangular office area with front window wall and rear aggregate cladding. The entry is offset to the left and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. There are two floor to ceiling metal windows to the left of the entry and seven identical windows to the right. The area just below the cornice is clad in vertical metal siding. The same siding is used on the overhang on the south side of the building that houses multiple bank service bays, supported by metal columns. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Dreyfus Building, 211 N 2nd. Ca 1950. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building. The entry and display windows are recessed at an angle from the street. The entry consists of a paneled wood door with a single large glazed pane. There are three large wooden display windows to the left (north) side of the entry resting on a brick knee wall. The building has cast stone coping.

209 N 2nd. 1940. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and two paned sidelight on the left (north) side. Two metal display windows are located to either side of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. The windows have brick sills and lintels with cast stone accents on the lintels.

207 N 2nd. 1950. Modern Movement. Single story stone building with a recessed central entry. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. A twelve light fixed wood window is located to either side of the entry on a stone knee wall. A shed roof awning clad in wooden shingles is suspended across the storefront. The building has stone coping.

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205 N 2nd. 1950. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building. The central entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with two nine light fixed windows to the right. A shed roof awning clad in wooden shingles is suspended across the storefront.

Union Bus Station, 201 N 2nd. 1926. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story corner brick building. The entry is located on the far left (north) side of the front elevation and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. To the right (south) side of the entry are six fixed pane wooden display windows resting on a brick knee wall. A fabric awning is suspended across the storefront. The multi-light clerestory is intact. There is a header course of brick with cast stone accents above the clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of four three over one wood windows with stone sills and lintels. There are fabric awnings above each window. On the south elevation, there is a large twelve paned fixed window located on the west (left) corner of the building. To the right of this display window, there are two large fixed pane windows. Above these windows, there is an additional eight light wood window in an arched opening. On the right side of this elevation, there are two additional, identical storefronts. The storefronts feature a recessed left entry with a large fifteen light fixed window to the right of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. The multi-light clerestory is intact above each storefront and a fabric awning spans each storefront as well. There are ten, three over one wood windows on the second floor of the south elevation. Each has its own fabric awning. The building has brick corbelling beneath the cornice and stone coping.

Andersen Building, 200 N 2nd. 1940. Art Moderne. Two story corner brick building. Rounded corner and emphasis on horizontality. The entry is located on the rounded corner and consists of double, metal framed glazed slab doors with sidelights. The transoms have been covered. A fabric awning has been suspended over the entry. There are three metal display windows to each side of the entry along the east/west and north/south streets. Second floor fenestration consists of a patio area above the main entry. The patio has two access doors, each a single metal framed glazed slab door. There are also two metal windows in the patio area. There are three metal windows to each side of the patio area along the east/west and north/south streets. The building has cast stone coping.

Gill's Mortuary Building, 122 N 2nd. 1924. Colonial Revival. Two story corner brick building. The primary entrance is located on the east side of the building. This façade is dominated by a triangular parapet. Contrasting brick is used as an accent throughout the building and there are brick pilasters at the edges of the building. A second floor access door is located on the left (south) side of the building. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom. Contrasting brick used as quoining around the doorway. To the right of the entry is a triple window. The outer wood windows are narrow tall vertical slabs of glass with the center window being a four over one. There is a multi-light transom above. The windows have contrasting brick sills and quoining. To the right of the window is the primary entrance on this elevation. The entry consists of a Craftsman style multi-light wood door with divided light sidelights and transom. The triple window to the right of the entry matches that found to the left of the entry. A flat metal awning is suspended across the entire storefront. Above the windows are four equally spaced cast stone plaques in a scroll pattern. Second floor fenestration consists of four pairs of four over one wood windows. Windows throughout the building have contrasting brick sills and surrounds. There is a cast stone plaque beneath the parapet inscribed with "Gill." The north elevation of the building contains several additional entries, both public and for service purposes. The north elevation can be divided into four bays. The bay on the left has two, triple windows on the first floor. These triple windows match those found on the east elevation. On the second floor, there is a single, four over one window, a double, four over one window, and an additional single, one over one window. The second bay is by far the most elaborate. It is dominated by a triangular parapet, complete with dentilated cornice. Brick pilasters divide this section from the rest of the building, and further divide this bay into three section. On the east and west edges of this bay, there are double, paneled wood doors, each with a single glass pane. The doors have elaborate fanlights. In between the entry doors, there are two additional triple windows. These triple windows vary from others found in the building. The sidelights are leaded and the central window is a six over one. The transoms are also leaded. Above these entries, a flat metal awning is suspended across this bay of the building. On the second floor, there is a small balcony with double, wooden Craftsman style doors opening onto it. The balcony has a wrought iron balustrade. To the right and the left of the doors, there are double, four over one wood windows. Above the first floor entries, there is an additional double, four over one wood window. To the right of this section of the building, there are two additional triple windows on the first floor, and two sets of double, four over one wood windows on the second floor. In the far right (west) bay of the building, the first floor is dominated by three large, wooden garage doors. Each of these paneled wood doors has five glass panes and there is a divided light transom spanning the tops of the three doors. Above this service entrance on the second floor, there are two additional sets of double, four over one wood windows.

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Palacene Hotel, 116-120 N 2nd. 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story, two bay brick building. The bays are divided by brick pilasters. Brick pilasters also accent the corners of the building. The bay on the right (north) is larger than the bay on the left. The bay on the left has a single storefront. The entry is centrally located and consists of a single wood framed door. The glazing has been boarded. The openings for two large display windows to either side of the entry have also been boarded. These openings rest on a brick knee wall. The clerestory has also been boarded. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three pairs of one over one wood windows. There are brick rectangles and corbelling beneath the cornice. The bay on the right features three storefronts and a second floor access door. The storefront on the far left (south) side has its entry on the right (north). The entry is a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There are two large metal display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a painted brick knee wall. The clerestory has been covered with metal siding. There is a faux brick buttress on the right side of this storefront. The central storefront has its entry on the left side. The entry is recessed and consists of a modern metal door with a single oval pane of leaded glass. A metal display window connects the entry back to the storefront and there are two additional metal display windows on a knee wall to the right of the entry. The multi-light clerestory is intact. The second floor access door is located to the right of this central bay. The access door is a single slab door with multi-light transom. There are faux brick buttresses to the left and right of the entry. The right storefront in this bay has its entry on the right side of the building. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door with boarded transom. There are three wooden display windows to the left of the entry, resting on a stone clad knee wall. Half-hipped wooden shingle clad awning above the storefront. Second floor fenestration in this bay consists of three pairs of nine over one wood windows from the left side to the central part of the bay, and a pair of one over one imitation divided light metal windows above the bay on the right. These replacement windows are smaller than the original and the gap has been infilled and stuccoed. Brick rectangles and corbelling beneath the cornice. Non-contributing resource due to changes in fenestration and modifications to the storefront.

106-108 N 2nd. Ca 1929. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with an asymmetrical façade. Two storefronts. Storefront on the right features a central entry consisting of a single wood framed glazed slab door with transom. Originally featured double doors but the door on the right has been infilled with wood. A single wooden display window is located to either side of the entry, resting on a painted tile clad knee wall. Flat metal awning suspended over the storefront. The clerestory has been boarded with vertical wood siding. The storefront on the left features a left (south) entry. The entry consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. There is a single large wooden display window on a brick knee wall to the right of the entry. The clerestory has been boarded with vertical wood siding. A shed roof style metal awning is suspended over the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three pairs of unequally spaced one over one wood windows in arched openings. The windows have stone sills and decorative brick surrounds with stone keystone. There is elaborate corbelling and other decorative brick work below the cornice. The building has stone coping.

105-109 N 2nd. Ca 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with an elaborate brick parapet. Offset, recessed entry consists of a single imitation divided light metal framed door with sidelight on the right. A single metal display window in a wooden wall connects the entry to the street front. There are two, four paned fixed metal display windows to the right of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall with cast stone cap. To the left of the entry is one six paned fixed metal window and two additional four paned fixed metal windows. A fabric awning is suspended across the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of three pairs of two over one true divided light replacement windows. Windows have cast stone sills and lintels, with brick dentils beneath the sills. Lintels have cast stone keystones. The building has stone coping with a bricked circle beneath the parapet.

102-104 N 2nd. Ca 1929. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with an asymmetrical façade. Three storefronts. Storefront on the left has its entry offset to the right. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with a brick pilaster to the right of the door. A single fixed pane metal display window is located to the left of the entry and two, fixed pane metal display windows are located to the right of the entry on a stone knee wall. The clerestory has been infilled. The central storefront features two metal display windows on a stone knee wall, divided from the entry by a brick pilaster. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab. To the right of the entry is an additional brick pilaster. To the right of the pilaster is an additional wood slab door and a sidelight on a stone knee wall that has been boarded. To the right of that is an additional brick pilaster. The clerestory has been boarded. The third storefront has its entry offset to the left. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab. There is a single metal display window to the left of the entry and two display windows to the right of the entry, all three resting on a stone knee wall. Metal awning suspended over the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of ten irregularly spaced one over one wood windows in arched openings. Windows have stone sills and decorative brick surrounds with stone keystone. There is elaborate corbelling and other decorative brick work below the cornice and the building has stone coping.

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104 S 2nd. 1908. No distinctive style. Two story building clad in aggregate material and vertical wood siding to match the bank next door ca 2000. Non-contributing due to application of non-historic materials outside the period of significance.

112 S 2nd. Fordson Ford. 1915. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story corner brick building. The central entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom and sidelights. To the left of the entry, there are two large window openings that have been boarded. The clerestory above the openings is intact. To the right of the entry, there are three paned metal display window and then two metal display windows on the far right side of the building. Windows rest on a brick knee wall and cast stone sills. Windows to the right of the entry also have intact clerestory. Brick belt course between the first and second floors with geometrically shaped cast stone accents above the entry. Second floor fenestration consists of five, twelve light metal casement windows to either side of the entry, with three, twelve light metal casement windows above the entry. The building has stone coping, with geometric shaped cast stone accents above each second floor window opening.

121 S 2nd. Ca 1965. Modern Movement. Single story brick and stucco motor bank. Office area located on the right (south) side. Office area is a small rectangular building with a flat roof. It has a recessed corner entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. A wall angles back from the entry to the main wall of the building. This angled wall contains a single, small fixed metal window. There are three additional fixed metal windows along the building's main wall. The windows have brick sills. The building has metal coping. A flat roof awning covers three service bays and extends over the office area, projecting beyond its south wall. The awning has six brick rectangular supports and metal coping. The building has a stucco clad cornice. Non-contributing due to insufficient age.

Gibson Clinic Building , 215 N 3rd. 1948. Modern Movement. Single story buff rectangular brick building with a flat roof. The building has a symmetrical front façade dominated by a horizontal band of windows. The central projecting entry features a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights. There is a shed roof style composition shingle clad portico. There is a multi-light, metal window located on the south (right) corner of the building. The window on the north (left) edge of the building has been altered. Half of the original large multi-light window is intact but the left side has been cut off and replaced with a one over one metal window. The building has cast stone coping.

Parisian Cleaners Building, 213 N 3rd. 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story buff brick building with a triangular parapet. Central entry with a wood framed glazed slab door. There is a large wooden display window to either side of the entry, resting on a brick knee wall. The windows have brick sills. A shed roof metal awning is suspended over the storefront.

212 N 3rd. 1930. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building with two storefronts. The storefronts are divided by ten courses of brick in a stretcher bond. The actual storefronts are recessed from the street at an angle. The entry doors are located on a diagonal, stucco clad wall to either side of the central brick divider wall. The entries are single metal framed glazed slab doors. Two large metal display windows are located to the side of each entry. The windows rest on a stucco clad knee wall.

211 N 3rd. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. A second floor access door is located on the far left (north) side of the building with two light transom above. The storefront entry is located on the right side of the building. Its entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. The clerestory has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of three one over one wood windows in the middle section of the building and a single French style multi-light door on the outer edges of the building. The doors have balconettes. The building has a stepped cornice with cast stone coping.

Huff Home, 206 N 3rd. 1930. No distinctive style. Single story I-shaped residence. Wood siding clad. Composition cross-gabled roof with a wide cornice board. The home has an integrated front porch with wooden supports. There is a six over one wood window in the front facing gable end, with an additional six over one wood window along the porch wall. Non-contributing resource due to the property type.

Gladstone Hotel, 205 N 3rd. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Building has two storefronts. The entries are both recessed in the middle of the building and consist of a single wood framed glazed slab door. Wooden display windows angle back from the entry to along the street and there is an additional wood display window along the street to each side of the entry area. The windows rest on a wood siding clad knee wall. The clerestory

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has been covered. Second floor fenestration consists of six, six over one wood windows. The windows have continuous cast stone lintels. There is decorative cast stone work beneath the cornice and the building has cast stone coping.

Willbanks Apartments, 201 N 3rd. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story corner brick building. Recessed central entry with a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights. To the left of the entry is a tiny three over one wood window and a pair of four over one wood windows along the left (north) edge of the building. To the right of the entry, there is a tiny three over one wood window and a pair of four over one wood windows along the right (east) edge of the building. Second floor fenestration is identical to that found on the first floor with the exception of there being an additional pair of four over one wood windows above the entry. Brick pilasters with cast stone caps surround the entry. Windows have cast stone sills and brick lintels. Detached garage along Chestnut is a single story brick building with parapet. Central entry features slab metal door. Space around the door has been infilled with plywood. On the south elevation of the building, the building can be divided into three bays. The north and south bays project out from the main, central wall of the building. On the first floor of both the east and west bay, there is a triple window consisting of three, four over one wood windows. An identical window is found on the second floor. Fenestration on the first and second floors is identical in the central bay of the building. Starting from the left, there are a pair of four over one wood windows, then two single, two over one wood window, then an additional pair of four over one wood windows, then two pair of smaller, four over one wood windows, then an additional pair of larger four over one wood windows, and lastly two single, two over one wood windows.

121-123 N 3rd. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. One part commercial block. Single story brick building with two storefronts divided by a brick pilaster. The storefront on the left features a left side entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single metal display window to the left of the entry resting on a vertical metal siding clad knee wall. To the right of the entry, are two additional metal display windows resting on an identical knee wall. The right storefront features a right entry. The entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. To the right of the entry is a single metal display window resting on a brick knee wall. To the left of the entry are two additional metal display windows on an identical knee wall. A flat metal awning is suspended across both storefronts. The original clerestory has been covered. The north elevation of the building features a large metal display window on the northwest corner of the building. To the left of this display window is a secondary entrance that has been infilled with plywood. To the left of this abandoned entry are two additional window openings that have also been boarded.

Lahoma Hotel, 120-122 N 3rd. 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building with severe damage to both floors. The upper floor is covered almost entirely with plywood. Most of the first floor has also been boarded over with plywood. The central entry with two separate single metal framed glazed slab doors is visible. Non-contributing due to damage that has obliterated the historic façade.

119 N 3rd. 1925. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brick building. The entry is offset to the left and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single display window with transom to the left of the entry resting on a vertical wood siding clad knee wall. Four additional display windows with transoms are located to the right (south) side of the entry. The clerestory has been boarded. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The structural iron work is visible above the clerestory. There is elaborate brick corbelling and other detail work beneath the cornice.

118 N 3rd. 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brick building. The entry is located on the far right (north) side of the building. It consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door. The transom has been boarded over with vertical wooden siding. To the left of the entry are three wooden display windows resting on a vertical wood siding clad knee wall. A fabric awning spans the entire storefront. There is some decorative brick work with cast stone accents below the cornice. The building has cast stone coping.

117 N 3rd. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brick building. The entry is offset to the left and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom. There is a single display window to the left of the entry resting on a low brick knee wall and two additional display windows to the right (south) side of the entry. A flat metal awning is suspended across the storefront. The historic clerestory is intact. The horizontal structural ironwork is visible above the clerestory. The building has elaborate brick corbelling and other detail work beneath the cornice.

116 N 3rd. 1930. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story brick building. Primary entry located on the left (south) side of the building. The entry is recessed from the street and consists of a single wood framed glazed slab door. A display

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window on a painted stone knee wall angles back from the door to the street front. Two additional wooden display windows are located to the right of the entry. At the far right (north) side of the building is an additional entrance consisting of a modern, single paneled wood door. A shed roof awning clad in wooden shingles spans the storefront. The multi-light clerestory is intact. Second floor fenestration consists of two pairs of one over one windows with a single one over one metal window in between. Windows have continuous cast stone sills and lintels. There is an elaborate cast stone belt line below the cornice. The building has cast stone coping.

114 N 3rd. 1920. Twentieth Century Commercial. Single story brown brick building. The central entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. A single metal display window is located to either side of the entry, resting on a contrasting brick/stone knee wall. A flat roof metal awning is suspended across the entire storefront. The clerestory has been covered. There are cast stone accents below the cornice and the building has a cast stone cornice.

Ponca City Gas Distributing Company Building , 112 N 3rd. 1930. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Two story brown brick building with an elaborate copper awning that spans the entire storefront. The recessed central entry consists of a single metal framed door with transom and wide sidelights. Metal display windows connect the sidelights back to the streetfront and there is an additional metal display window on either side of the entry along the street. The windows rest on a ceramic tile clad knee wall. The multi-light clerestory is intact. There is a partial, cast stone beltline above the clerestory. Second floor fenestration consists of two door openings on the outer edges of the building with three window openings in between. Both the windows and doors have been boarded. The windows have continuous cast stone sills. Doors have mock balconettes with wrought iron railings. There is a half hipped clay tile clad portico over the windows and doors. The building has cast stone accents below the cornice, as well as cast stone coping.

Moose Building, 111 N 3rd. Ca 1919. Classical Revival. Layton and Smith, architect. Two-part commercial block. Three story buff face brick with contrasting brick on the first floor. Stone water table and elaborate cast stone accents. The building has a recessed central entry with three single metal framed glazed slab doors separated by two floor to ceiling fixed glass panes. The recess is supported by two Doric columns. A single display window on either side of the entry connects the entryway back to the street front. There are two additional display windows on a horizontal wood siding clad knee wall to either side of the entry along the street. A flat metal awning suspended across most of the storefront. The building has a covered clerestory. There are seven window openings on both the second and third floor. Windows on the second floor have been boarded with vertical metal siding. Seven, fifteen over one wood windows are intact on the third floor and also feature five light transoms. The windows have continuous cast stone sills and decorative stone work in between that creates the illusion of pilasters with decorative caps. "Moose" is inscribed in cast stone sections above the third floor windows. Brickwork in geometric patterns outlines the edges of the building. Cast stone accents in both geometric and abstract floral patterns are found below the cornice.

Ponca City Savings and Loan, 120 S 3rd. 1956. Modern Movement. Three story rose colored granite and cast stone corner building with a flat roof. The central recessed entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom and sidelights. There is a granite clad bench on the south (left) side of the entry. There is a secondary, restaurant entry on the far right side of the building. This entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelight on the right side of the door. Between the primary and secondary entrances, there is a single metal window located high above the street. To the left of the primary entrance are a band of two identical metal display windows, located high above the street. A fabric awning spans the storefront. On the upper floors of the building, the fenestration consists of vertical bands of metal windows in cast stone spandrels. These extend from above the primary entrance to cover the south face of the front elevation. To the right of this window wall, the upper face of the building is clad in rectangular granite panels.

Odd Fellows Building, 116 N 4th. 1940. Twentieth Century Commercial. Two story buff brick building. Building has two bays and a second floor access door on the far right (north) side. Access door is a single metal framed glazed slab. The primary entrance is located in the bay on the right (north) side, just to the left of the second floor access door. The entrance is recessed from the street and consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with transom. To the right of the entry, a metal display window on a wooden knee wall angles back from the entry to the street and there is an additional metal display window on a brick knee wall to the right of the entry along the street. To the left (south) of the entry, there are three additional metal display windows on a wooden knee wall that are recessed from the street. This recess creates a small portico with the original brick knee wall serving as an outer wall for this outdoor space. A flat roof, curved copper awning projects over the storefront. Second floor fenestration consists of a triple metal fixed pane window in each bay. Windows have cast stone sills. The building has cast stone coping.

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115 N 4th. 1940. Modern Movement. Single story buff brick building with darker brick accents. The entry is offset to the right (south) side of the building and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. There is a single metal display window on a brick knee wall to the right of the entry. To the left of the entry, there are six metal display windows on a brick knee wall. A flat metal awning spans the storefront. Darker brick is used to create a water table. A pattern in dark and light brick is used to create pilasters that stand out at the edges of the building. The building has cast stone coping.

Paris Furniture Annex, 113 N 4th. 1946. No distinctive style. Two story stucco clad building. Ceramic tile clad water table. Three bays. The outer bays are identical and consist of two metal display windows on a stucco clad knee wall on the first floor with a single centrally located six paned metal casement window on the second floor. The central bay provides access to the offices located in each of the outer bays. This central bay has single metal framed glazed slab doors with transoms on its outer edges with a single floor to ceiling metal window in between. A single six paned metal casement window is centrally located above the doors on the second floor. A flat metal awning is suspended across the entire storefront. The building has cast stone coping.

Howe Building, 110-114 N 4th. 1927. Italian Renaissance. Single story buff brick building with cast stone accents. Cast stone water table. Three bays. Bays on the left and right of the building are identical. Each contains three, three paned fixed metal windows with transoms. Windows have elaborate cast stone lintels. The central bay projects slightly and contains the entries to the offices located in each of the outer bays. Both entries are identical and consist of a metal framed door with two glazed panes and a fanlight. The doors are separated by a solid glass pane in the same shape. The doors and the window in between them have elaborate cast stone arched surrounds with Corinthian columns on either side of the window. Above the entry are four thin cast stone columns with elaborate caps. Two cast stone beltlines are located above the doors and windows and there are additional thin cast stone columns with elaborate caps at the edge of the building and in the outer bays just before the projection of the central bay. Above the central bay, there is a shed roof style parapet with green clay tiles. This projection is accented by four cast stone finials on short brick columns.

First Christian Church, 210 N 5th. 1923. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Van Slyke and Woodruff, architects. Two story with basement buff brick building with a tile roof. Originally cruciform in plan, the building has an addition on the north side making it irregular in shape. The roof has flat and gabled sections. The building has a cast stone beltline and cast stone coping. The original church was dominated by a two story sanctuary with south facing curvilinear parapet. On the east side of the sanctuary, was a single story arcaded portico with an elaborate, three story bell tower with dome located on the northeast corner. To the north of the bell tower, is an additional curvilinear parapet that serves as the cross gable and short leg of the t-shaped original church. The windows in the original church feature elaborate stained glass and contrasting brick was used for window surrounds. The addition was sympathetically done, with similar materials in terms of brick and tile roofing, and in a similar style. The only obvious difference is the use of aluminum windows. The addition includes an educational center, a three story rectangular building built in 1952. In 1995, new copper shingles were installed on the dome of the church.

116-118 N 5th. 1940. No distinctive style. Single story buff brick corner building. There are entries located on the far left (south) side of the building and near the center of the building. Both entries have a shed roof style metal awning. Each entry consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with sidelights. Rectangular door surround is of contrasting brick and is elaborate in pattern. Brick is used to create pilasters on each side of the doorway, as well as a lintel and keystone. At the south entry, there are small single paned metal windows to either side of the entry as well. Above the window glass is a small section of metal siding. To the right of the south entry, are three pairs of double metal display windows. The windows also have metal above the glass panes in the window opening and the surrounds are contrasting brick like the entry doors, with the exception of the keystone. To the right of the north entry are three additional pairs of windows, with identical surrounds. The building has cast stone coping.

110 N 5th. Ca 1940. Twentieth Century Commercial. 3 bay buff brick building. North bay is smaller than the south and central bays. South bay has its entry on the far left (south) side. Entry is a single metal framed glazed slab with transom. There are four large metal display windows to its right. Windows rest on an angled brick knee wall. Clerestory in all bays has been covered with standing seam metal siding. Central bay has two mirror image storefronts. Entry is on the edge of the storefront and consists of a single metal framed glazed slab door with transom, and there are two metal display windows to the side of the entry. The north bay has its entry on the left (south) side with two display windows to its right. The brick of the knee wall contrasts to the brick used on the main wall and also is used for a water table.

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Sutton Lincoln Mercury Building, 114 S 5th. 1938. Art Moderne. Single story rectangular stucco building with a flat roof and rounded corners. Front window wall projection with a lower roofline. Projection made up of floor to ceiling metal display windows and is also has rounded corners. Primary entry on the southeast corner of the building. Entry consists of double metal framed glazed slab doors with sidelights. Portico with fabric cover and metal columns. Five service bays on the south elevation. Fabric awning suspended over the storefront.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1895-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Solomon Layton; Clyde Woodruff; S. Wemyss

Smith; VanSlyke; John Forsyth;

James Gammie; O.F. Keck; Senter; George

Cannon

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The majority of construction in downtown Ponca City was completed between 1895 and shortly after World War II. There was some construction in the 1950s and up to 1960, after which time, expansion in Ponca City tended to be to the west and to the east of the downtown core.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

First Christian Church is considered a contributing resource to the district because of its outstanding Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style architecture and not for its religious associations.

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

The Downtown Ponca City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with commercial activities in Ponca City and under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The district possesses the majority of historic commercial architecture in Ponca City.

As the core of the central business district, this area has been the center of commercial development in Ponca City from shortly after its founding in 1893 to the present. The vast majority of construction in the area was completed by 1960, with most activity in the area being renovation and not new construction after that time. The buildings in the Downtown Ponca City Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by agricultural prosperity and the discovery of oil and natural gas.

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

Historic Commercial Significance

Downtown Ponca City has long been the commercial center of the community, housing retail businesses, as well as professional and governmental services. Prior to the oil boom in the 1910's, Ponca City's downtown developed to serve the commercial and governmental needs of this farming and ranching area. Proximity to the railroad was crucial for farmers and ranchers to transport their goods to market, and the Santa Fe Railway provided these services just south of downtown. In 1894, the first boxcar depot was installed in Ponca. The first flour mill was built in 1894. By 1910, there were three elevators in Ponca City, scattered both north and south of downtown, near the railroad. Banks, implements retailers, and a host of other businesses also catered to the needs of early residents.

The quantity and variety of service providers in downtown only increased with the discovery of oil and natural gas in the area. Refining and research operations were located to the south of the downtown, but many of the oil and gas companies officed downtown during the course of their operations. The discovery of oil also resulted in an increase in the population, both temporary and permanent, and an increase in the standard of living of residents. New hotels were built, as well as restaurants and theaters, like the Murray and the Poncan. These venues entertained both residents and visitors alike. New retail shops like JCPenney and Montgomery Ward moved into town, as well as local retail operations like the Paris Furniture Store. The Ponca City Schools expanded as well; the Roosevelt School and East Junior High are downtown examples of facilities constructed to meet the needs of the growing student population. Oil related jobs paid well, with better salaries as well as regular bonuses. Ponca Citizens had money to spend and spend it they did.

World War II brought increased prosperity to the area. During the war, Conoco was involved in developing petroleum products for the government. To continue research and development and increase production, Conoco employees worked extended hours. Further, Conoco employees were encouraged to volunteer their free time to assist local farmers in planting and harvesting their crops. For the first time, women were allowed to work in the refinery during the war. Because of the availability of jobs, the local population surged and there was a subsequent housing shortage. An additional boon to the local economy came in the form of military instruction. The local airfield became an important training center for the British Royal Air Force with the establishment of the Darr School of Aeronautics.

After the war, Conoco again expanded its refining operation in Ponca City, but in 1949, the corporate headquarters would be moved from Ponca City to Houston, a trend that continues to this day. Following the war, growth in Ponca City and specifically in the downtown area would slow, as the population stabilized and oil and natural gas production efforts returned to more normal levels.

The face of downtown Ponca City changed over time, as the needs of the community also changed. The prospects of downtown businesses changed over time to reflect national trends, such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war era, and as always the fortunes of downtown business were closely tied to the price of gas and the decisions of Conoco.

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Historic Architectural Significance

The area within the Downtown Ponca City Historic District contains a collection of the most architecturally significant commercial buildings in this community. Prior to the oil boom, there were few, if any, architect designed buildings in Ponca City. Local builders, such as O.F. Keck and James Gammie, were responsible for the construction of several outstanding buildings in the first decade of the twentieth century, buildings that represented a simplified form of the Romanesque Revival style. The buildings were generally smaller, typically one or two story brick with a flat roof. The vast majority of buildings were constructed in the generic twentieth century commercial style with too few details to assign to any particular architectural style. Oil related wealth in Ponca City greatly impacted the city's architectural landscape. After the oil boom, E.W. Marland and Lew Wentz prided themselves on bringing in professional architects to construct their corporate and personal buildings, as well as other important public buildings. Marland was an aficionado of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style popular in the first decades of the twentieth century. Architect John Duncan Forsyth was instrumental in bringing Marland's Mediterranean vision to life. Lew Wentz was more of a traditionalist, utilizing classical elements in commissioning properties such as the Masonic Building and the Ponca City News Building. It was after the arrival of these two men, that all frame buildings on Grand between First and Fourth Street were condemned. Buildings became larger, different materials were used, and more decorative details were added.

Construction during the Depression era was limited, but buildings that were constructed reflected changing styles and materials. E.W. Marland was responsible for bringing WPA programs to Oklahoma, a program that allowed for construction of buildings like the Ponca City Public Library, and the J.D. Forsyth designed United States Post Office and Federal Building. In 1940, the Art Moderne Andersen Building was completed. During World War II, there was a housing shortage, as well as a shortage of building materials and manpower to construct new housing. As a result, residents were encouraged to open up their homes or any other available space to the influx of workers and their families. After the war, there was a return to construction of smaller commercial buildings with less ornamentation.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Middle Eastern oil crisis would result in increased demand for domestic oil and gas exploration. This was a boon for the local economy, resulting in a new wave of downtown updating and construction. First National Bank and Security National Bank underwent significant remodeling projects, expanding their presence in the downtown area. However, during this time period, new construction moved beyond the downtown core. Expansion was primarily to the west (nearer to the refineries) and to the north and east along Highway 77. Businesses choosing to abandon downtown were primarily retail, including such staples as JCPenney who moved to the Ponca Plaza shopping center in 1970. Realizing the importance of the downtown and its historic buildings, Ponca City's Planning Commission chose to become involved in the Oklahoma Main Street Program, eventually becoming a Certified Local Government and establishing its first Historic Preservation Commission in 1988. The commission and Main Street were instrumental in projects to save such important resources as the Poncan Theater.

For a relatively small town in north central Oklahoma, Ponca City possesses a high percentage of outstanding architecture. Although most buildings in downtown Ponca City are examples of the generic twentieth century commercial style, approximately forty-nine can be classified as belonging to a recognized architectural style from the nineteenth or twentieth century. Three buildings possess substantial characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style. Two buildings possess notable characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Eight buildings can be classified as Classical Revival and another eight as Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. There are other examples of Art Deco and Art Moderne, as well Italian Renaissance Revival. Ponca City also possesses a number of buildings designed by notable local and regional architects. These include the Poncan Theater designed by the Boller Brothers, the Civic Center expansion designed by Solomon Layton, the Masonic Building designed by Smith and Senter, and many more.

Outside of the district boundaries, most of the commercial buildings in Ponca City are of newer construction, reflecting the growth of the community outside the downtown core following the post-war era. They possess no distinctive style and were largely designed for function, not aesthetics. South of downtown, there is a small area of 1920s era warehouses between downtown and the Conoco complex. Many of these buildings have been highly altered and there has been significant infill construction in the area. Further, the historic and current function of the buildings south of Central Avenue is significantly different from the retail, professional, and governmental services offered in the downtown core. Buildings within the boundaries of the historic district reflect the majority of construction in Ponca City from the period of the 1890s to 1960, the current National Register fifty year mark and essentially the end of commercial development in the downtown area. After that time, new development was to the northeast of the city (along 14th street/Hwy 77) and to the far west along Grand Avenue.

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Despite its architectural treasures, Ponca City has relatively few National Register listed properties, especially when compared to other oil centers in Oklahoma, like Tulsa and Bartlesville. Many of the listed properties are associated with E.W. Marland, including the Marland Mansion and the Marland-Paris House. Outstanding residential properties, including the homes of notable early businessmen Daniel Donahoe and Godance Soldani, have also been recognized for their architecture. The only non-residential building currently listed in Ponca City is Hanger #3 at the Darr School of Aeronautics, associated with the World War II training camp outside of town. Ponca City has been crucial to the development and prosperity of the state and of north central Oklahoma in particular. Business activities happening within the district boundaries are what allowed the community to become prosperous, from oil and gas related activities as well as the transportation and exchange of agricultural products and other retail services.

The buildings located within the proposed Downtown Ponca City Historic District are symbolic of the founding, growth, and change of this important Oklahoma community. Designed by notable architects, local builders, and novices, these buildings reflect the time period in which they were constructed in terms of style and materials. There are both high style and vernacular examples, both large and small, built for ordinary shopkeepers and nationally known businessmen. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity in terms of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Downtown Ponca City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its architectural significance at the local level.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ponca City is located in southeastern Kay County, just south of the Kansas state line in north central Oklahoma. Ponca City and Kay County were part of the so-called "Cherokee Strip" the area of land guaranteed to the Cherokee Nation by the federal government to provide access to their ancestral hunting grounds in the west. The land was also home to other Native American tribes, including the Nez Perce, the Tonkawa, and the Ponca, peoples forcibly removed to the area in the 1800s. The land was desirable for grazing purposes during the era of the great cattle drives. Initially, ranchers grazed their herds without compensating the tribes, but eventually, a price per head rental was paid. In 1873, the Cherokee Strip Cattlemen's Association was formed and the entire area was leased by the Association from the tribes. Although it had been given in perpetuity, increasing pressure from white settlers in the 1880s led to the opening of the Cherokee Strip for settlement in 1893. The government paid the Cherokees \$8,300,000 for the land, also purchasing excess land in the reservations of the Nez Perce and Tonkawa. The Poncas refused to sell. The opening of the Cherokee Strip would be the last "land run" in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Prior to the opening, the land was surveyed and broken into seven, lettered counties. Kay county was initially "K" county. Settlers could claim 160 acres, a quarter section.

In the months leading to the run, potential settlers from across the country and even around the world flocked to Arkansas City, just across the Kansas state line. Among those settlers was B.S. Barnes, a Michigan businessman looking to make it rich in real estate. His idea was to subdivide whatever 160 acres he claimed into a new town. The federal government had already surveyed and staked off numerous towns, but there was little opportunity to make money from selling lots in a government controlled township. So, Barnes traveled the Strip, looking for an additional, better townsite, eventually stumbling across a spring just outside of the Ponca Reservation. The site was near the current railroad line and the water in the natural spring was potable and abundant. Barnes brought in surveyors to plat the area and returned to Arkansas City, promoting his new town and forming the Ponca City Townsite Company. His company sold city lots for \$2.00 a piece and lots were to be distributed through a drawing.

On the day of the opening, Barnes participated with thousands of others. He arrived at his "town" and staked his claim, but others claimed the quarter section as well. Eventually, Barnes was able to negotiate with other claimants and his plans for distribution of the lots was carried out. On September 21, 1893, a drawing was held in the new town and over 2,000 lots were awarded to individuals who had purchased tickets. The city was incorporated in December 1893. The new town grew overnight as settlers began building frame businesses and residences. Initially, though, the town was hampered by problems with transporting water from the spring and with access to the railroad. The government platted town of Cross was located within a mile of the Ponca City townsite and the Santa Fe railroad stop was there. Barnes and other Ponca Citizens attempted to convince the Santa Fe to add a stop at Barnes but their efforts were initially unsuccessful. It was not until 1894 that service to Ponca City began, with a boxcar depot serving the needs of the community. Initially, the railroad and the postal service insisted on referring to the new community as New Ponca. Ponca Station was located at the community of White Eagle, several miles away. It took several years for the name Ponca City

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to become officially recognized. Cross and Ponca City continued to compete until Barnes convinced the Santa Fe station master in Cross to move to Ponca City. With that defection, other Cross residents and businesses moved, literally, to nearby Ponca City. Eventually, the Cross community would be annexed into Ponca City.

Ponca City quickly became a commercial center, the principal city of Kay County and north central Oklahoma. It was a trading post for Native Americans and farmers. Wheat was the major crop and ranching continued to be an important industry. By 1894, the city had its first flour mill and electric lights. Telephones arrived in 1896. In 1900, the first phase of the City Hall was complete. In that same year, a massive fire on Grand Avenue destroyed many of the original frame businesses. As they rebuilt, business owners chose to construct more permanent brick structures. In 1901, the city laid the first brick sidewalks. In 1909, the city received \$6,500 for the construction of a public library from the Carnegie Foundation. By 1910, Ponca City's population had reached approximately 4,000 and the city boasted a waterworks, public sewers, an iron works, ice cream factory, and three grain elevators.

In 1905, natural gas was discovered near Ponca City and the city's history would forever be altered. At first, the discovery had little impact on the community, oil exploration in Oklahoma centered around the Osage reservation to the east. But in 1908, large scale exploration for oil and natural gas in Kay County would begin with the arrival of E.W. Marland. Marland began drilling in the coal fields of West Virginia. Marland was the first oil man to use geology to successfully locate oil. He heard of the natural gas finds in the Ponca City area and decided to explore the possibility. Marland was the first to drill for oil in Kay County. Actually, his first well was the first one drilled west of Osage County. His first well was located on lands belonging to the Millers on the 101 Ranch. The first well was unsuccessful, but in 1910, a second well in the same area was a gasser. His ninth well struck oil and the 101 Ranch Oil Company was formed. With Marland's eventual success, oil and gas exploration in Ponca City would become a major industry in 1911. The first major field was opened at Mervine in 1913, followed by the North Newkirk in 1916, and the Three Sands Field in 1921. Typical of other boom times, Ponca City soon resembled a Wild West community, with gun fights, cattle rustlers, prostitutes, and an overall sense of lawlessness despite the sudden prosperity. The discovery of oil and natural gas resulted in a dramatic population increase in Ponca City and surrounding areas of Kay County, as well as a shift in the economic activities of the community, as the area shifted from primarily agrarian to primarily oil related.

In 1915, E.W. Marland established a refinery for his oil at Ponca City, also adding a research center to develop new and better petroleum products. His company was now known as Marland Oil. By 1922, Marland would control one-tenth of the world's oil reserves and more than one-third of Ponca City's population would be employed by Marland Oil. Marland rewarded his employees generously and also gave lavishly to the local community, helping to build churches and other public facilities. Marland was a builder, and brought in architect John Duncan Forsyth to design private and business related facilities throughout Ponca City.

In 1911, another oil man would arrive in the area and make his mark. Lewis "Lew" Wentz was originally an attorney who came to the area to protect the interests of a client who was speculating in oil leases. Eventually, Wentz himself became involved in buying up oil interests and drilling. He was successful and chose to stay in the area, becoming locally and regionally famous for his generosity to the community. He built businesses and helped establish recreational and health care facilities in the area.

In 1928, Marland Oil Company became part of Continental Oil (Conoco), as a result of a hostile takeover by J.P. Morgan. Conoco continued exploration and research and development in the Ponca City area, bringing new jobs and construction projects. No longer in control of the oil company he'd built, E.W. Marland chose to become involved in state politics, although he also started to rebuilt Marland Oil. As governor, Marland was instrumental in bringing WPA projects to Oklahoma during the Great Depression and in establishing the Interstate Oil Compact.

Over the years, the fortunes of Ponca City would continue to rise and fall with that of the oil business. But despite those ups and downs, the importance of the downtown to the life of the community has remained unchanged. Initially the availability of fresh water, coupled with access to transportation, and ultimately, the abundance of natural resources, allowed Ponca City to experience tremendous growth and prosperity. The commercial success of the community, as well as the importance of the downtown district, is reflected in the extant properties. The buildings within the Downtown Ponca City Historic District are historically significant for their association with commercial activities throughout the city's history as well as for their architecture.

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- "History of Ponca City." <http://poncacity.com/centennial/index.htm> (accessed May 2010).
- Mathews, John Joseph. *Life and Death of an Oilman: the Career of E.W. Marland*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.
- "Cherokee Strip Celebration." Souvenir Program. September 26, 1941. Ponca City Vertical File. Oklahoma Historical Society.
- "Newkirk and Kay County Diamond Jubilee." Kay County Vertical File. Oklahoma Historical Society.
- Polk City Directory*. Chicago: R.L. Polk and Company, 1930.
- Ponca City News*
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*. Ponca City, Oklahoma.
- "Security Bank and Trust." 1982. Ponca City Banks Vertical File. Ponca City Public Library.

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: Ponca City Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 73 MOL
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>637478</u>	<u>3907261</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>637478</u>	<u>3907261</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>14</u>	<u>637478</u>	<u>3907261</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>671484</u>	<u>4065268</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the intersection of W Grand and Pine, proceed north to Cleveland. At the intersection of Pine and Cleveland, head east, crossing over the railroad tracks at Union and proceeding east to N 1st Street. At the intersection of N 1st, turn north, proceeding north to Chestnut. At the intersection of N 1st and Chestnut, turn right and proceed east to N 5th Street. At north 5th, turn right and proceed south to E Cleveland. At the intersection of N 5th and Cleveland, turn left and proceed east to N 7th Street. At the intersection of 7th and Cleveland, turn right and proceed south to Central Avenue. At the intersection of S 7th and Central, turn right and proceed west across the railroad tracks to S Union Avenue. At Union Avenue, turn right and proceed north to the alley between Central and Grand. Proceed west on the alley to S Pine. Proceed north on Pine to Grand Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected include the core of historic downtown Ponca City and encompass the commercial and governmental buildings that retain the highest degree of integrity. North and east boundaries reflect the transitions from commercial to residential. To the south, commercial development shifts from primarily retail, professional, and governmental services, to warehouses and light industrial, dating from after the oil boom. To the west, development is much more recent.

11. Form Prepared By

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

Downtown Ponca City Historic District
 Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
 County and State

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.)

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: Downtown Ponca City Historic District

City or Vicinity: Ponca City

County: Kay State: OK

Photographer: Kelli E. Gaston

Date Photographed: April 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	City Hall Complex	SE
0002	Mid-Block of 300 Block E Grand (south side)	SW
0003	200 Block E Grand (north side)	NE
0004	300 Block E Grand (north side)	NE
0005	400 Block E Grand (south side)	SE
0006	100 Block N 1 st (west side)	SW
0007	200 Block N 2 nd (east side)	NE
0008	Savage Motors, 200 W Grand	S
0009	Cadillac Hotel, 205 N 1 st	E
0010	First Christian Church, 210 N 5 th	NW
0011	213 E Grand	NW
0012	Royalty Building, 401 E Grand	SE
0013	Paris Furniture Building, 409 E Grand	N
0014	Ponca City Public Library, 515 E Grand	E
0015	Marland Building, 322-324 E Grand	SW
0016	East Middle School, 612 E Grand	SE
0017	Calkins Building, 101 W Grand	NW
0018	Poncan Theater, 104 E Grand	S
0019	110-114 N 4 th	W
0020	111 N 1 st	SE
0021	Moose Building, 111 N 3 rd	E
0022	113 N Pine	E
0023	Ponca City Savings and Loan, 120 S 3 rd	SW
0024	Gill Mortuary, 122 N 2 nd	SE
0025	123 N Pine	SE
0026	Ponca City News Building, 217 E Cleveland	NW

Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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
Continuation Sheet

Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page

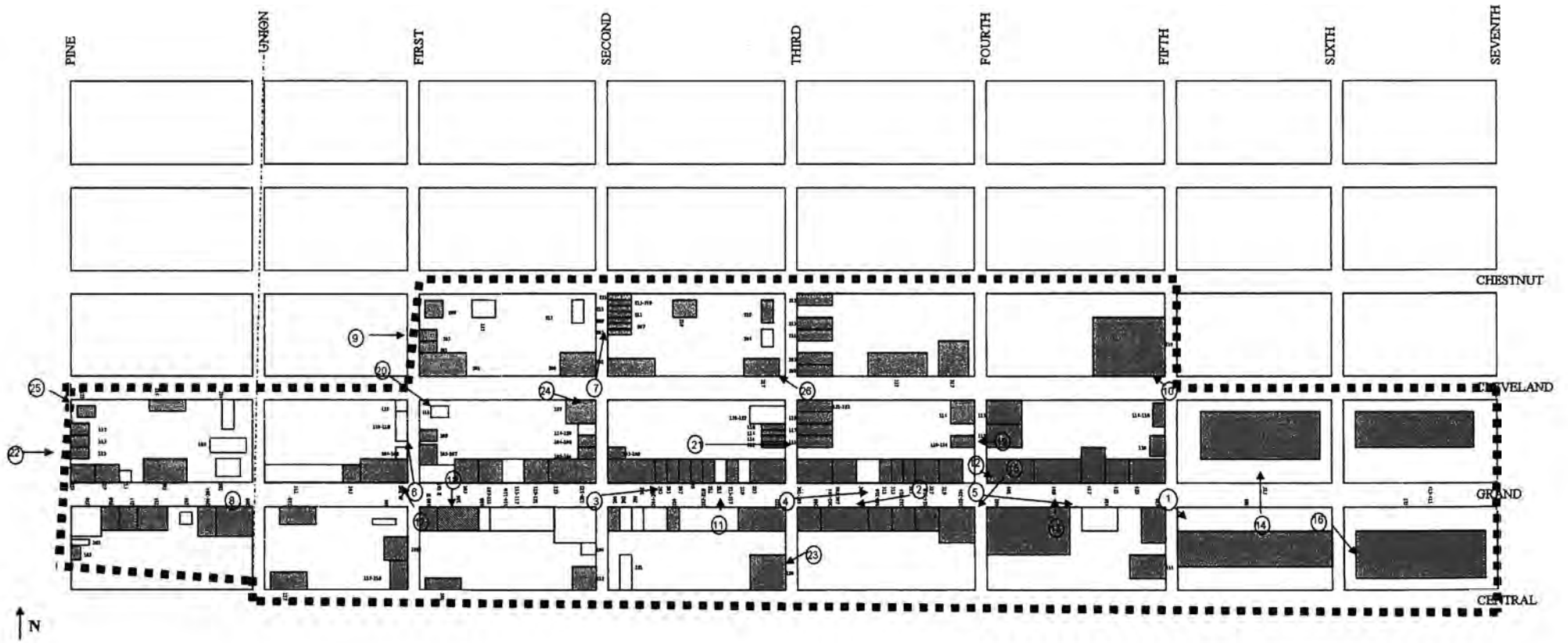
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES (CON'T)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	14	670315	4068012
6	14	670591	4067192
7	14	670717	4067139
8	14	671078	4064602
9	14	671038	4064721
10	14	672892	4063824
11	14	672892	4063701
12	14	672030	4064564

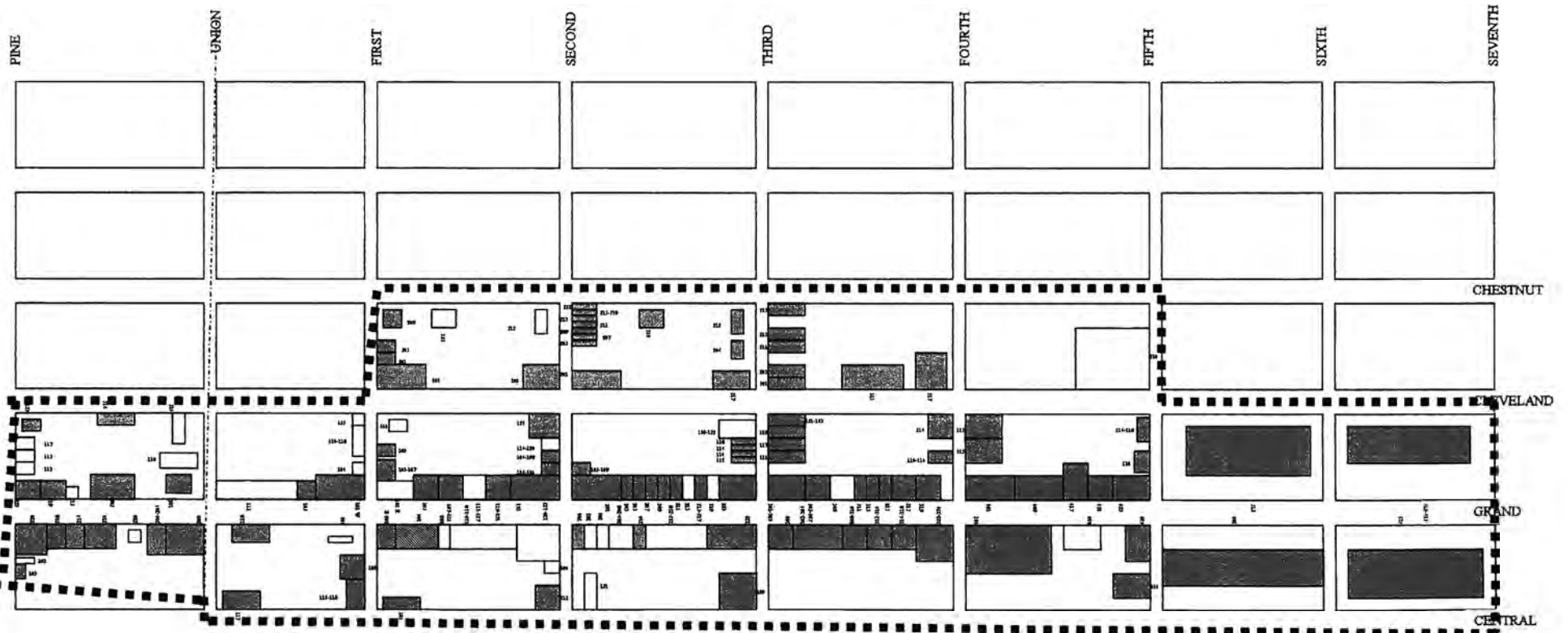
DOWNTOWN PONCA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

- NR LISTED
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- RR TRACKS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY



DOWNTOWN PONCA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

- NR LISTED
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- RR TRACKS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Ponca City Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Kay

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/30/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/15/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001010

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Return

See Attached Comments

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN
REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN
TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 12/10/10

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

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

DOWNTOWN PONCA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Kay County, OK

National Register of Historic Places – Return Comments:

The current nomination is being returned for technical revision. The basic documentation outlines a historic district worthy of listing in the National Register. Approval will be completed upon correction of the items noted below and resubmission of the required materials to the National Park Service.

Certification/FPO Notification

The nominated district contains federally owned property. As such it constitutes a concurrent nomination under the National Register regulations. Such nominations require the certification of the appropriate Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). Certification can be provided by having the FPO sign the nomination form as certifying official, or with a cover letter from the agency FPO attesting to their review and opinion regarding the nomination.

The SHPO can also meet the technical requirements by providing the National Park Service with a copy of the notification letter sent to the Federal Preservation Officer alerting them to the fact that the property they own was being nominated to the National Register.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number listed below.



Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 784-2229

12/10/10

Date

s:\nr\lusi\downtownponca.rtn

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Ponca City Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Kay

DATE RECEIVED: 2/24/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001010

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Downtown Ponca City Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. The cohesive district comprises the historic core of local downtown development, reflecting the late nineteenth and early twentieth century growth and prosperity of the local farming and oil/gas economy. The buildings represent fine local examples of the common vernacular and high-style commercial and civic architectural design forms popular in the historic period from 1895 to 1960.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C
REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 3/21/11

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



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 1 of 26

 Eastman

ional Bank

Eastman

nk



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 2 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 3 of 26

RAVD

EMPOREUM
GIFTS
ACCESSORIES
AND MORE

MERLE NORMAN



Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Kay County, OK
Photo 4 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 5 of 26



McVay's

CLEVELAND

U.S. LOAN
&
PAWN SHOP

25

MCVAY BEAUTY COLLEGE

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, Ok

Photo 6 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 7 of 26



CARPET
Specialties

CERAMIC
TILE
SALE
SALE

Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Kay County, Ok
Photo 8 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 9 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District
Kay County, OK
Photo 10 of 26

y's Gems

Accent Gallery

Angel Cen

Accent
Gallery

WFS

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 11 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 12 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 13 of 26



PONCE CITY LIBRARY

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 14 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 15 of 26



EAST MIDDLE SCHOOL

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 14 of 26



177 ST

CLUB
MEETING

Downtown Ponca City historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 17 of 26



P | PONCAN THEATRE | P

PONCAN THEATRE
BOX OFFICE
1007 EPC

RADIO STUDIOS
913 RLR 1007 EPC

JUNK
LOCKS

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 18 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 19 of 26

**Community
Auto
Repair**

Auto Repairs • Tune Ups
Oil Changes • Brake Pads
Tire Rotations • Wheel Alignment
Air Conditioning • Wash & Wax
Wash & Detail • Car Wash
Wash & Detail • Car Wash
Wash & Detail • Car Wash
Wash & Detail • Car Wash

2010 778-0400

BRIDGESTONE
Firestone

B

Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 20 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 21 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 22 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, Ok

Photo 23 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Key County, OK

Photo 24 of 26



Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

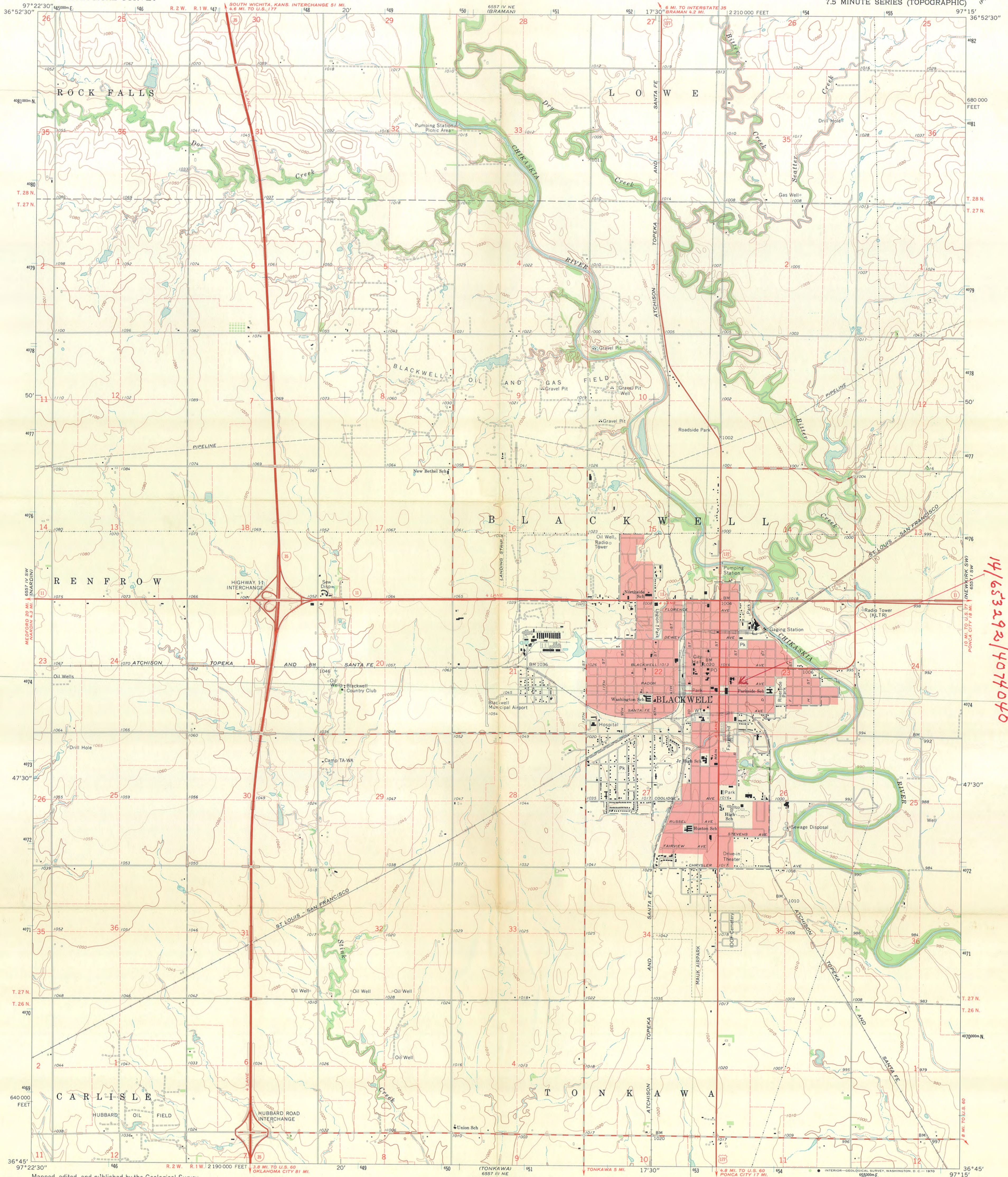
Photo 25 of 26



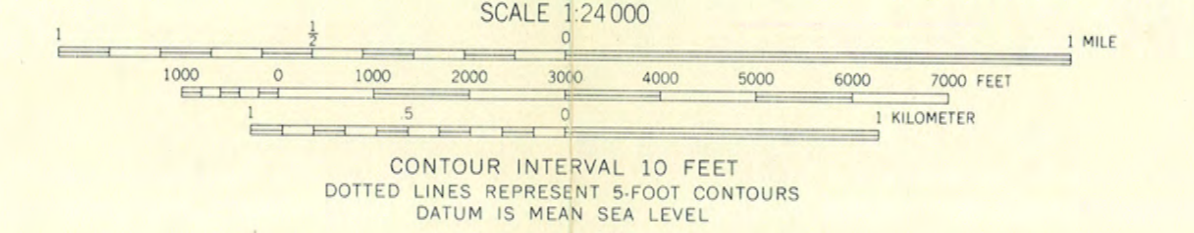
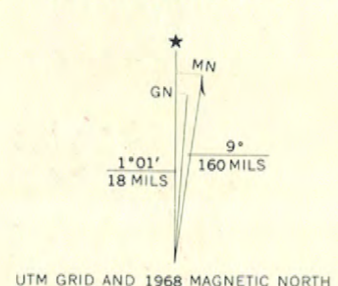
Downtown Ponca City Historic District

Kay County, OK

Photo 26 of 26



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

OKLAHOMA RECEIVED
FEB 4 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER

BLACKWELL, OKLA.
N3645-W9715/7.5
1968
AMS 6557 IV SE-SERIES V883

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

December 15, 2010

Mr. Dallan C. Wordekemper
Federal Preservation Officer
CPM, Real Estate Specialist Facilities
United States Postal Service
4301 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

Re: Downtown Ponca City Historic District National Register of Historic Places
Nomination

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

On October 21, 2010 the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee met to review National Register of Historic Places nominations for properties throughout Oklahoma. The Ponca City Historic Preservation Commission hired a consultant to prepare a nomination for the downtown area of Ponca City. As there were over 50 property owners, individual letters notifying property owners of the nominations were not sent but rather posted in the local newspaper.

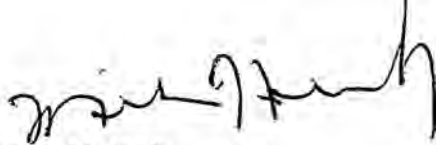
A procedural error occurred; as the Federal Preservation Officer for the United States Postal Service should have received a letter of notification regardless of the newspaper posting. After reviewing the issue with the National Park Service, specifically Paul Lusignan, it has been determined that this letter will serve as your notification, along with the attachments including a copy of the nomination.

You have 30 days to review the enclosed information. At the end of that 30 day period, the nomination will be returned to the National Park Services, with a copy of this correspondence. At that time, the National Park Service will proceed with listing the Downtown Ponca City Historic District.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Lynda B. Schwan, National Register Program Coordinator at 405-443-6388 or lschwan@okhsitory.org.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melvena Heisch', written in a cursive style.

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Enclosures

Cc: Rhonda Skrapke, Ponca City
Kelli Gaston, Consultant



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Track & Confirm

Search Results

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Service(s): **Certified Mail™**

Status: **Delivered**

Your item was delivered at 12:41 pm on January 03, 2011 in WASHINGTON, DC 20260.

Track & Confirm

Enter Label/Receipt Number.

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Detailed Results:

- **Delivered, January 03, 2011, 12:41 pm, WASHINGTON, DC 20260**
- **Notice Left, January 03, 2011, 10:45 am, WASHINGTON, DC 20260**
- **Arrival at Unit, January 03, 2011, 10:06 am, WASHINGTON, DC 20022**

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Sent To
 Mr. Dallan C. Wordekemper, USPS
 or PO Box 4301 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
 City, State, Zip: Arlington, VA 22203-1861

PS Form 3800, June 2002

See Reverse for Instructions

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OFFICIAL USE

Postage	\$ 2.07
Certified Fee	2.80
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	2.30
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	\$ 7.17

Postmark
 Here

7010

Sent To
 Dallan C Wordekemper, CCIM
 Federal Preservation Officer - Postal Service
 475 L'Enfant Plz SW, Rm 6670
 Washington DC 20260-1862

PS Form 3800, August 2005

See Reverse for Instructions

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Dallan C Wordekemper, CCIM
 Federal Preservation Officer -
 Postal Service
 475 L'Enfant Plz SW, Rm 6670
 Washington DC 20260-1862

Signature

Agent Addressed to Addressee

Received by (Printed Name) C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes No

If YES, enter delivery address below:

3. Service Type

- Certified Mail
- Registered
- Insured Mail
- Express Mail
- Return Receipt for Merchandise
- C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) Yes No

2. Article Number

(Transfer from service label)

7010 1670 0001 8692 5353

Domestic Return Receipt

PS Form 3811, February 2004

102595-02-M-15



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm



February 14, 2011

Mr. Paul Lusignan
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Lusignan:

Enclosed you will find the National Register nomination for the Downtown Ponce City Historic District. Included in this re-submittal is the correspondence between the OK/SHPO and the Federal Preservation Officer for the United States Postal Service.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at either lschwan@okhistory.org or 405-522-4478.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lynda B. Schwan".

Lynda B. Schwan
National Register Program Coordinator

Enclosures