FINAL SURVEY REPORT

RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

40-90-2.010

Submitted by:

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey
Department of History
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0611

Submitted to:

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4997

August 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	2
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	5
AREA SURVEYED	7
RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION	9
KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED	12
AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	19
DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES	21
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY	35
SUMMARY	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY	83
APPENDIX 1. An Overview of the Industrialization of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma to 1951	90
APPENDIX 2. An Architectural Response to the Study of "An Overview of the Industrialization of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma to 1951"	113
APPENDIX 3. List of Surveyed Properties in Numerical (Map Coordinate) Order	123

MAPS

STUDY AREA 8

AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES 20

DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES

- Edmond 36
- Harrah 37
- Luther 38
- Oklahoma City Area 39
  - Quadrant 1 40
  - Quadrant 2 41
  - Quadrant 3 42
  - Quadrant 4 43
  - Map A 44
  - Map B 45
  - Map C 46
  - Map D 47
  - Map E 48
  - Map F 49

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- Automobile Alley Industrial District 63
- Bricktown Industrial District 65
- Hudson-Harvey Industrial District 67
- Northeast Tenth Industrial District 69
- North Santa Fe Industrial District 71
- Oilfield Row Industrial District 73
- Rock Island Railroad Industrial District 75
- South Walker Industrial District 77
- Southwest Third Industrial District 79
- West Main Street Industrial District 81

ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Oklahoma County Industrial Resources. The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, an adjunct of the Department of History at Oklahoma State University, performed the survey between September 1, 1990 and August 31, 1991 under a contract (40-90-2.010) with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to: (1) identify and minimally document individual historic industrial properties and potential districts which warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; (2) identify and characterize portions of the study area devoid of historic industrial properties; and, (3) identify reference material useful for completing National Register nominations of properties deemed worthy of further study. To facilitate this entire process, a historic narrative of Oklahoma County's industrial development was also prepared. This narrative provides the context necessary to evaluate the historic significance, or meaning, of these properties.

The survey covered the entire 705 square miles (451,200 acres) of Oklahoma County, which lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region #6. A total of 158 industrial related properties were minimally documented, of which 134 (84.8%) warrant further study for possible National Register inclusion. Of these, 68 (43% of the total properties documented), lie within the 10 potential historic districts the survey determined. This survey report, together with the accompanying individual property files, should facilitate land-use management in the study area which is sensitive to its historic resources.

INTRODUCTION

Industry became an important force in the development of Oklahoma County from its very beginnings with the 1889 land run. At first, the county's industries related primarily to the agricultural sector, consisting mostly of cotton gins, feed mills, and flour mills. Light industries, such as blacksmithing, shoemaking, and dressmaking, served the everyday needs of citizens. Most communities also boasted a printing establishment, typically operated in conjunction with a newspaper. All of these businesses drew on limited, very localized markets.

Oklahoma City, however, was an exception. Enjoying a central location, abundant labor force, several railroad outlets, and entrepreneurial leadership, it quickly emerged as a major industrial center. Development of the city's water, power, and communication systems during the early-twentieth century helped make this industrialization possible. By 1920, a wide variety of manufacturers could be found in the city. Brick plants produced essential building materials; foundries fashioned steel for a variety of uses; both Ford and Buick assembled automobiles; the Boardman Company made fire trucks; ice plants proliferated in the days before refrigeration; and residents might purchase locally manufactured beds, mattresses, pottery, and soft drinks.

Most of these businesses located in what became the city's industrial districts. Bricktown, a complex of warehouses and industrial buildings, emerged adjacent to the downtown shortly after the city's founding. Others operated along the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, on the east side of the central business district; along the Rock Island Railroad line cutting east-west through the central business district; or, along the Frisco tracks on the west and southwest sides of the city. The many spurs built into these areas afforded the highly-desired access to railroad transportation.

Other sections became known for the types of industry they hosted. For example, the stretch of Broadway between Northwest 4th and 13th acquired the name of "Automobile Alley." Its occupants included an automobile assembly plant, a bearings manufacturer, a parts manufacturers, and numerous dealerships, repair shops, and service stations. After the 1928 discovery of the Oklahoma City field, "Oil Field Row" appeared on Southeast 29th, which was then the southern limits of the city. Firms here manufactured steel rigs, bits, drilling equipment, tools, and prefabricated metal buildings. For the next decade, the expanding oil industry helped ease the ravages of the Great Depression, both for Oklahoma City generally and its manufacturing sector specifically.

During World War II, the city's industries joined in the mobilization effort. Carson Machine, an oil equipment manufacturer, for example, turned to producing jeeps. Gliders were built in the basement of Bricktown's J.W. Awalt Building. The most significant war-related industry came at the newly designated Midwest Air Depot, now a part of Tinker Air Force Base. Douglas Aircraft established an assembly plant in Building 3001, which in 1943 began turning out transport and bomber planes. The facility also overhauled and modified warplanes. During the fall of 1991, Tinker Air Force Base hired an independent contractor to document its historic resources. It was not included in this survey.

Industry continued to prosper during the postwar economic boom. Firms producing overhead doors, metal awnings, car seat cushions, neon signs, advertising decals and posters, and even shopping carts tapped into the growing consumerism of the times. Increased use of air conditioning encouraged the manufacture of insulation and weatherstripping. Macklanburg-Duncan, like many concerns during this period, began diversifying, and its new interest included plastics. Some firms, looking to expand their operations, moved to new locations. Consequently, several new industrial districts were designated in the

city's 1948 re-zoning effort.

The industrialization experienced by Oklahoma City during the 1940s, and even before, largely bypassed other communities in the county for a variety of reasons. Towns such as Arcadia, Luther, Choctaw, Harrah, Jones, and Spencer lost their status as local market centers when first the railroad, and then the automobile, shortened the distance to Oklahoma City. Others, including Warr Acres and Bethany actually discouraged industrial development for much of their history. Up to 1951, Edmond remained a relatively small town, with just a handful of industries. Del City and Midwest City emerged after World War II as prototypical bedroom suburbs.

Obviously, much of Oklahoma County's industrial history rests in Oklahoma County. While other areas certainly should not be overlooked, this is where any effort to identify and evaluate resources associated with this past must be concentrated.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Following the guidelines set forth in R.F.P. #40-90-2.010, this project sought to fulfill the following objectives.

The first was to identify those individual industrial related properties, including districts, within the study area which on the basis of age (at least forty years old) and retention of integrity warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This time frame enables the State Historic Preservation Office to manage more efficiently those resources which may become eligible for the National Register within the next decade. This process also included determining representative property types in the study area. The identification of these resources involved minimal documentation in accordance to State Historic Preservation Office requirements - completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property and photodocumentation of its primary elevations. From this data, and drawing upon information from the historic narrative prepared in conjunction with this project, preliminary determinations of eligibility were made for each property. The justifications for these determinations are found on the individual Historic Preservation Identification Forms for each property on file with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Fulfillment of this first objective allowed for completion of the second. This involved the identification and characterization of properties documented during the survey deemed ineligible for the National Register and, therefore, not worthy of further study. The justifications for a property's exclusion were based on insufficient age and/or the loss of historic integrity. Again, individual determinations and their justification are found on the pertinent Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms. This process also facilitated the identification of sections of the study area devoid of historic industrial related resources.

A third major objective concerned the identification of all reference materials required to complete National Register nominations of the individual properties and potential districts deemed worthy of future study. Many of these sources were noted while preparing the historic narrative. Others came to light during the course of this survey. A bibliography of these materials comprise a separate section of this report.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area for the survey consisted of all of Oklahoma County. Covering 705 square miles (451,200 acres), it lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region Six. A map depicting the study area follows.

CIMARRON
TEXAS
BEAVER
HARPER
WOODS
ALFALFA
GRANT
KAY
OSAGE
WASHINGTON
NOWATA
CRAIG
OTTAWA
WOODWARD
MAJOR
GARFIELD
NOBLE
PAWNEE
ROGERS
MAYES
DELAWARE
ELLIS
TULSA
PAYNE
DEWEY
BLAINE
KINGFISHER
LOGAN
CREEK
WAGONER
CHEROKEE
ADAIR
ROGER MILLS
CUSTER
LINCOLN
OKMULGEE
MUSKOGEE
CANADIAN
OKLAHOMA
OKFUSKEE
SEQUOYAH
CLEVELAND
POTTAWATOMIE
SEMINOLE
McINTOSH
BECKHAM
WASHITA
CADDO
HASKELL
GRADY
McCLAIN
HUGHES
HARMON
GREER
KIOWA
PITTSBURG
LATIMER
LE FLORE
GARVIN
PONTOTOC
JACKSON
COMANCHE
COAL
STEPHENS
MURRAY
TILLMAN
COTTON
JOHNSTON
ATOKA
PUSHMATAHA
CARTER
JEFFERSON
MARSHALL
McCURTAIN
LOVE
BRYAN
CHOCTAW

Study Area

RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION

This project's research design followed professional methodological standards, as well as the "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines" (Federal Register, 29 September 1983: 44716-44742). It intended for each step in the process, as much as possible, to build upon the results of the previous task, thus making for a time- and cost-efficient effort.

The initial phase centered on research into the industrial history of Oklahoma County. Technically, a historic context for the industry theme in Management Region Six, which includes the study area, exists--"Resource Protection Planning Project: Structures Representative of the Industrialization of the Seven Central Counties of Oklahoma, 1889-1929." However, this document was deemed inadequate because its overview is extremely general and the chronology does not fit that of the survey project. Accordingly, the development of a historic narrative focusing on the study area's industrial past began immediately and was continually refined during the course of the project. This activity served two primary purposes. First, it helped identify property types and specific historic industrial properties which the survey might identify. Second, when applied with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, it facilitated the determination of a property's significance in relationship to the broad patterns of our historic, archeological, architectural, and engineering heritage. In short, it provided the link between a property as it exists today and the past which gives it meaning. A copy of this narrative is included as an appendix to this report.

Before commencing the actual field survey a Graduate Assistant, Mary Jane Warde, was identified and trained. Training included a review of the study area's industrial history and a briefing on the property types likely to be encountered. The training program also included familiarization with the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form;

National Register Bulletin Twenty Four: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning; National Register Bulletin Fifteen: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; the anticipated project products; and, various administrative details. At this time, the Graduate Assistant also completed additional research in directories, Sanborn Maps, topographical maps, and other sources in an attempt to specify likely extant properties.

Once the training session and additional research were completed, the Graduate Assistant entered the field. She sought to document all extant industrial properties in the study area which were at least forty years old. Documentation required completing a Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and photographs of each property's primary elevations. While performing these tasks, the Graduate Assistant also began making determinations of individual properties warranting further study for possible inclusion on the National Register. Potential historic districts associated with the county's industrial past were also identified. Whenever possible, and with great success, the surveyor complimented the existing research with information from oral interviews with local citizens and material available locally. All this research enabled completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form as thoroughly as possible. The Graduate Assistant finished this phase of the project in a highly concentrated five-week period.

Even while the field work progressed, preparation of the photodocumentation began. Rolls of film were collected and developed onto contact sheets. From these, project personnel determined which exposures needed to be processed into 5" X 7" black-and-white glossy prints.

All information for completing the individual Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms was compiled into a data base using the dBase IV program. From this data base, the actual

Identification Forms were ultimately generated.

As the information was entered into the computer, the Principal Investigator and Graduate Assistant met with the Architectural Historian, Jeffrey K. Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, to review the survey findings. At this meeting, Williams received the photodocumentation and a copy of the historical narrative. Following a visit to the study area, he completed a report addressing the relationship between its physical and cultural environment, as revealed through its architecture. A copy of the Architectural Historian's report is included as an appendix to this report.

The final phase of the project entailed compiling the survey data into its final form. This included final revisions of the Identification Forms, specifically designating individual properties and districts potentially eligible for the National Register, identifying areas devoid of historic industrial properties, preparing maps, compiling individual property files, and composing the final report.

KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED

The survey sought to identify and document historic industrial properties throughout Oklahoma County. Most were found in Oklahoma City, hardly surprising given its advantages of central location, a sizeable work force, and access to rail transportation. Nevertheless, the survey revealed a wide variety of properties, attesting to industry's significant contribution to the area's development. The following organizes these into general categories.

Local Light Industrial Properties

Shortly after the 1889 land run opened Oklahoma County to permanent white settlement, small industries emerged. These included blacksmiths, tinsmiths, furnituremakers, shoemakers, and dressmakers. Such concerns served a very localized market, seeking primarily to provide everyday needs. Often, they were associated with the agricultural economy of the surrounding area. In Harrah, for example, the survey documented two former harness shops and a coffin manufacturer.

Utility Properties

Industry would have been impossible without an infrastructure to support it. Manufacturing processes and the conduct of business required adequate water and power supplies, as well as a reliable communication network. Civic and business leaders recognized early this fundamental relationship and became the leading proponents of such improvements.

Water Works. Water was a concern especially for Oklahoma City residents from its very beginning. The North Canadian River proved an unreliable source, and the city's numerous wells could not keep pace with a rapidly growing population. Oklahoma City finally constructed a waterworks in 1906 at Northwest 4th and Pennsylvania, which the survey documented. To keep up with increasing demand, the city also constructed

Lake Overholzer in 1918 and Lake Hefner in 1943.

Power Plants. The study area's power needs led in 1899 to the birth of the state's oldest corporation, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, which generated electricity using steam turbines. The company pioneered the use of natural lake water to cool its generators, and two facilities associated with this technique still survive. The Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant near Harrah went on-line in 1927, while the Belle Isle Power Plant, between Pennsylvania and Western Avenues, became operational three years later. Oklahoma Gas and Electric also established its corporate headquarters in a six-story Gothic Revival skyscraper on Harvey Street in 1927.

Communication Facilities. Non-Indian settlement of the study area coincided with the proliferation of the telephone. Consequently, nearly every community in the study area soon enjoyed telephone service. In Harrah and Bethany, the homes which contained early telephone exchanges still survive. In downtown Oklahoma City, the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company, a predecessor of Southwestern Bell Telephone, erected a corporate headquarters in 1907 and an adjoining building in 1927. Both are extant.

By 1920, radio became a part of the area's communication network. In that year, station WKY began broadcasting from a house, and throughout the period under consideration operated from a variety of locations, including the Skirvin Tower Hotel. Owned by the Oklahoma Publishing Company, WKY also pioneered television in the study area, going on the air in 1947. Four years later, it combined its radio and television operations at a studio

near its transmitter on East Britton Road.

Foundries

The urbanization and industrialization of the United States--and Oklahoma County--during the first half of the twentieth century required iron and steel which could be fabricated into machinery, building materials, and a host of manufactured goods. Their fundamental importance is manifested in the many foundries which operated in the study area. The oldest surviving one is the Sherman Machine and Iron Works at 32 East Main, in Bricktown. This firm molded, cast, and formed industrial metal fittings. Other extant foundries documented by the survey include: J.B. Klein Iron and Foundry (1909), which Robberson Steel acquired in 1925; Capitol Steel and Iron Company (1910); Imperial Iron and Steel (1911); American Iron and Machine Works (1929); and, W and W Steel Company (1945).

Brick and Tile Manufacturers

Many of the earliest permanent buildings in the study area were constructed with locally produced building materials. Edmond had at least two brick yards, but they have long since disappeared. Acme Brick and Tile emerged by 1920 as Oklahoma City's dominate producer after acquiring several competitors. Portions of its facilities in the 2500 block of Northwest 10th can still be seen, including the clay pit which is now a landfill. Harter Marblecrete and Taylor Marble and Tile also supplied the local market with decorative and functional building materials.

Construction Materials

The residential and commercial growth of Oklahoma City through 1951 supported numerous firms producing a variety of construction materials. The city's several planing mills included Morgan Sash and Door. Agee Manufacturing made venetian blinds, a highly desirable item in the days prior to air conditioning. Cooper roofing fabricated by C.C. Cooke gained a national reputation. In addition to these, other

Oklahoma County firms manufactured overhead doors, window screens, furnaces, floor heaters, and paints. The city's several cabinet shops included those of W.C. "Woody" Huffines on Northeast 36th.

Furniture Manufacturers

Although not a large industry locally, Oklahoma City was home of several furniture manufacturers whose buildings still survive. The Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company, established in 1904, produced mattresses from Oklahoma-grown cotton at its facility on East Sheridan. The Oklahoma Spring Bed Company at 712 South Broadway made Tom Thumb brand rollaway beds. Other related firms included the Oklahoma City Casket Company and Tibbs-Dorsey, which eventually specialized in marble-topped bank furniture.

Automobile and Truck Related Industries

The Automobile Age, ushered in by Henry Ford's mass-produced Model T, left a significant impact on the area's industrial history. For a time, both Ford and Buick operated assembly plant in Oklahoma City. The American Body and Trailer Company, established in 1929, manufactured both trailers and truck bodies at its 1500 Exchange location. It specialized in the "Kold King" truck used to transport milk and other diary products. Among the items made by the Boardman Company were fire trucks. Such manufacturing also supported a number of auxiliary industries, including Auto-Lite Battery, Unit Parts, and the L.S. Bearing Company. After World War II, Kool Kushion Manufacturing produced woven plastic car seat cushions.

Print Shops

Virtually every community in the study area enjoyed the services of a print shop. Typically affiliated with a local newspaper, their presses turned out a variety of job printing, ranging from business advertising to personal stationery. Since print shops could operate in just about any adequate space, many located in ordinary store fronts. More prominent buildings associated with printing include those of the

Oklahoma Publishing Company at 500 North Broadway, and the Journal Record Building at 621 N Robinson. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the latter in the Indian Temple Shrine Building.

Ice Plants

Before electrical refrigerators became commonplace, ice and ice boxes kept food cold and prevented spoilage. Given the extreme heat of Oklahoma summers, there also was a sizeable commercial and residential market for ice. In addition, some plants offered cold storage or even manufactured ice cream. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that many ice plants operated within the study area. Those documented by the survey include Crystal Ice, Capitol Ice, the Edmond Ice Plant, and three facilities belonging to Liebmann's Independent Ice Company.

Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Related Manufacturers

Several firms in the study area specialized in air conditioning and refrigeration. Oklahoma City's role as a distribution center for perishable food items, together with its hot summers, created a demand for such products. Belsky Manufacturing, for instance, produced commercial refrigerators and freezers, while Governair specialized in commercial air conditioners. The increased use of air condition during the post-World War II era also stimulated a demand for weatherization products. Makers of weatherstripping and insulation documented by the survey include Cheatham Metal Weatherstripping and Insulation and Macklenburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company.

Food Related Industry

A number of food related manufactures located in Oklahoma City, seeking to tap the wide market area for which it served as a distribution center. It should be noted that the survey failed to include food processing, which, according to National Register guidelines, is more closely associated with agriculture. Nevertheless, food related industrial properties documented by the survey include

Western Extract on Main and Walnut, makers of soft drink flavorings. Its customers might have included Triple AAA Beverage, General Beverage, and the Oklahoma Bottling Company. Cain's Coffee and Southern Coffee both roasted and packaged coffee for local consumers, while the Speas Company distilled vinegar. Several candy manufacturers operated in the study area, but except for a candy maker's portion of Bricktown's Confectionary Buildings, all these facilities are either non-extant or post-date 1951.

Agricultural and Livestock Related Industries

The presence of the Oklahoma City National Stock Yards and an agricultural hinterland fostered several agricultural and livestock related industries. Many of these located near the Stock Yards along Agnew Avenue. These include the National Saddlery Company and L.E. Heldenbrand and Son, makers of cattle chutes and calf tables. Letts Box and Body manufactured chicken coops. For many years Wilson's Fats and Oils Refinery produced byproducts from the renderings of their nearby slaughter operation. However, all historic buildings and structures associated with the refinery have been destroyed within the last two years according to a company spokesman. A visual inspection of the area appeared to confirm this.

Oil Related Industries

After the discovery of the Oklahoma City field in 1928, a host of oil related manufacturers appeared in the study area. Many located along Southeast 29th Street, which was then the southern limits of Oklahoma City and just north of the rapidly growing area of drilling. This stretch became known as "Oil Field Row". Its occupants included J.P. Machine and Tool Company, Acme Tool Company, Reed Roller Bits, Star Manufacturing, and Black, Sivalle and Bryson. Their products included steel derricks, drill bits, metal buildings, tanks, and a wide variety of oil field and refinery tools and equipment.

Defense Industries

During World War II, Oklahoma County manufacturers contributed to the war effort in several ways. Carson Machine converted from producing oil field equipment to manufacturing jeeps. Gliders were assembled in the basement of the J.W. Awalt Building in Bricktown. The most notable defense industry in the study area was the Douglas Aircraft plant at the Midwest Air Depot, the predecessor of Tinker Air Force Base. This facility primarily produced transport aircraft, although bombers were also modified at the Depot.

Advertising Related Industries

Two properties documented by the survey were part of the advertising industry, which came into its own during the 1920s. At Superior Neon Signs, workers blew glass into distinctive shapes and inserted illuminating neon gas into their creations. The Stan Ramsey Company produced decals and display posters.

Miscellaneous Industries

Finally, the survey identified a number of industries which either defy easy categorization or were one-of-a-kind enterprises. They include the following:

Dona Dress Company, makers of burial garments;

Industrial Finishing, which in the 1940s also produced fishing rods and helicopter parts;

Folding Carrier Corporation, manufacturers of shopping carts;

W.L. Ewan Company, producers of artificial limbs;

Capitol City Barrel and Drum; and,

National Cylinder Gas Company, makers of industrial gases.

AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

A reconnaissance-level survey can expedite land-use management and historic preservation not only by identifying where historic properties exist, but also where they do not exist. Areas devoid of historic industrial resources may be excluded from any subsequent intensive level survey, or future preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, thereby making these tasks more time- and cost-efficient. Indeed, careful consideration should be given whether a future intensive level survey in the future, will be necessary. As a thematic survey, this project has sought to document historic industrial properties on an intensive level. Any omissions are the product of inevitable oversight rather than design.

The following map depicts portions of the study area which, based on the results of the survey, may be considered as not containing significant industrial related historic properties.

DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES

The following is a list of all properties documented within the study area regardless of whether or not they warrant further study. Documentation of each property consisted of completing the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and the photodocumentation of its primary elevations. The photographs were developed as 5" X 7" black and white glossy prints.

The list includes the name of the address, its address or location, map coordinate, and index numbers for the location of its negatives. The map coordinate refers to the number assigned that property so that it can be easily located on the maps which follow the list. The index number identifies the roll number for the photographs. The acronym "IROC" refers to "Industrial Resources of Oklahoma County", and the final series of numbers refers to the exposure number. Thus, the designation "1 IROC 19, 20" for the Gesioroski Building refers to film roll 1 and exposures 19, 20 as the photodocumentation for that property. All negatives have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer in clear, archival holders. Each holder is identified by the roll number and project acronym. A separate index also accompanies the negatives.

Maps

MAPS

Oklahoma County industrial sites were mapped in the following way:

1. A map of entitled "Areas of Historic Industrial Development in Oklahoma County" shows by cross-hatching areas in which industrialization took place from 1889 to 1951.

2. Edmond, Harah, and Luther, which developed independently of Oklahoma City and in which historic industrial sites developed in relatively compact spaces, are mapped separately with sites noted by circles and triangles.

3. Oklahoma City and more recently developed, dependent suburbs --Midwest City, Del City, Warr Acres, and Bethany--are shown on the "Oklahoma City Area Master Locational Map." This is bounded on the north by Edmond's 33rd Street, on the east by Douglas Boulevard, on the south by 119th Street, and on the west by Countyline Road, the boundary between Oklahoma and Canadian counties.

4. Because historic industrial sites are widely dispersed in Oklahoma County, the "Oklahoma City Area Master Locational Map" is subdivided into somewhat overlapping, rectangular quadrants labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Quadrant maps show dispersed sites as well as the section line roads laid out according to the standard rectangular survey, other major streets and highways, corporate limits, and air facilities.

5. The quadrant maps have been subdivided into section maps to show areas of heavy concentration of historic industrial sites. These section maps show one square mile bounded by section line roads and are labeled A, B, C, D, E, and F. To help the reader understand the spatial relationships of sites, these maps show sites on the boundaries as well as those no more than one block outside the boundaries. Thus, Quadrant 2 shows a thirty-five square mile area and refers the reader to section maps A, B, C, and D for concentrations of historic industrial sites. Quadrant 3 shows a thirty-square mile area and refers the reader to section maps A, B, C, E, and F.

6. Each historic industrial district is, of course, mapped separately.

The circled map coordinates indicate that the property warrants further study for possible National Register inclusion, while those enclosed with a triangle indicate that they do not warrant further consideration.

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Bethany, Oklahoma	
Bethany Telephone Exchange 6601 NW 42nd 3 IROC 3, 4	42
Cowan's Bethany Tribune Printing Office 6414 NW 39th 3 IROC 5, 6	43
Edmond, Oklahoma	
E.A. Bender Building 13-15 S Broadway 1 IROC 2, 3, 4, 6, 9	3
Citizen's Bank 102 S Broadway 1 IROC 7, 8	1
Edmond Ice Company 101 W Second Street 1 IROC 10, 11	4
Edmond Ice Plant Storage Building 109 W Second Street 1 IROC 12, 13	5
Lawson Brothers Machine Works 24 W 5th 1 IROC 14, 15	2
Harrah, Oklahoma	
Commercial Building 2010 Church 1 IROC 23, 24	17
W.H. Connor Building 20817 Holden 1 IROC 25, 26	19
Gesioroski Building 20821 Main 1 IROC 19, 20	18
Telephone Exchange 1924 Tim Holt Drive 1 IROC 21, 22	20
Harrah, Oklahoma [Vicinity]	
Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant 1 IROC 27, 28, 29	21

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Luther, Oklahoma	
First Bank & Trust Company 110 S Main 12 IROC 29, 30	145
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	
A.R.K. 1321 S Walker 12 IROC 34, 35	97
A.C. Beeman Brass & Aluminum Foundry 1737-1739 NW Third 5 IROC 6	35
Acme Brick Company 2500 NW 10th 7 IROC 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	84
Acme Oil Tool Company 1001 SE 29th 2 IROC 28	9
Agee Manufacturing Company 1741 NW Third 5 IROC 4, 5	36
American Body and Trailer Company, Inc. 1500 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 32, 33, 34	76
American Iron & Machine Works Company 518 N Indiana 5 IROC 36a	39
Anchor Burner Company 420 E Sheridan 3 IROC 25	146
Anderson Artic Ice Company 10 NE 10th 6 IROC 32	64
Arrow Bag Company 1144 NW 4th 5 IROC 11, 12	40
Auto Lite Battery Corp. 600 SW Third 11 IROC 25, 26, 27, 28	120
J.W. Awalt Building 101 E Sheridan 11 IROC 9, 10	147

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Baash-Ross Tool Company 1559 SE 29th 2 IROC 24, 25	7
Baker Tools 45 NE 27th 8 IROC 11	56
Belle Isle Power Plant 5600 block, Belle Isle Avenue 5 IROC 15, 16, 17, 18	47
Belsky Manufacturing Company 800 W California 11 IROC 1, 2	144
Berg-Dorf Pipe and Supply Company 3300 S High 2 IROC 20	11
Black, Sivalls, & Bryson, Inc. 2033 SW 22nd 12 IROC 19, 20, 21	122
The Boardman Company 1401 SW 11th 13 IROC 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	90
Booth Tank Company 2613-2615 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 2, 3	54
Britton Progress Building 917 NW 92nd 2 IROC 34	45
Buick Motor Company Assembly Plant 1101 N Broadway 6 IROC 30, 31	63
Cain's Coffee 1 NW 12th 6 IROC 25, 26	150
Capitol City (Big-4) Ice & Cold Storage Co 812-822 S Walker 14 IROC 4, 5	141
Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company 1516 S Agnew 9 IROC 24, 25	79
Capitol Steel & Iron Company 1726 S Agnew 9 IROC 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19	75

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Carson Machine & Supply Company 200-230 SE 29th 1 IROC 30,31,34; 2 IROC 1,2,3,8,9,13	16
J.I. Case Company 21 E Main 4 IROC 2, 4, 5, 6	109
Cheatham Metal Weather Strip & Insul. Co 2412 N Santa Fe 8 IROC 4, 5, 6, 7	55
City Mattress Factory 719 N Hudson 7 IROC 19, 20	86
Claude Neon Federal Company 213 NW 10th 6 IROC 10	69
The Confectionery Building 120 E Sheridan 11 IROC 8	131
Continental Supply Company 330 SE 29th 2 IROC 12, 31	10
C.C. Cooke Company 512 SW Third 13 IROC 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	138
Coon Reel Oven Manufacturing Company 9 NE 9th 11 IROC 5	134
Corken Pump/Superior Neon Sign I 1301 E Reno 3 IROC 21, 22, 23	153
Corken Pumps & Machinery Incorporated II 206 E Sheridan 11 IROC 12, 13	132
Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company II 1632 NW 5th 5 IROC 33	23
Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company I 1728 NW 5th 5 IROC 31	26
Crystal Ice & Ice Cream Company 800 S Robinson 12 IROC 26, 27, 28	142

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Dimick Buildings 1819 NW 5th 5 IROC 21, 22	29
Dona Dress Company 210 NW 10th 6 IROC 11; 15 IROC 5, 6	68
East India Toilet Goods & Mfg. Co. 300 NE 3rd 14 IROC 12, 13, 14, 17	156
Elk's Lodge (Oklahoma Natural Gas) 401 N Harvey 7 IROC 8, 11, 14	67
Ewing Manufacturing Company 2545 W 10th 12 IROC 24, 25	128
Exchange Pharmacy 2300 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 30	89
W.L. Ewan Company 24 NW 7th 7 IROC 33, 34	61
Folding Carrier Corporation 1300-1328 W Main 4 IROC 33, 34, 35, 36, 37; 5 IROC 1	41
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant 900 W Main 6 IROC 34, 35	52
Foundry 1102 NW 92nd 2 IROC 35, 36; 3 IROC 1, 2	46
Fry and House Printing Company 6 East 4th 11 IROC 18, 19	133
General Beverage Co. ("Grapette Bldg") 1324 N Broadway Drive 6 IROC 27, 28	60
Geolograph Company Incorporated 27 NE 27th 8 IROC 12, 13; 14 IROC 9	57
Gordon-Harris Mattress Company 601 S Walker 13 IROC 36a; 14 IROC 1, 2	98

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Governair Corporation 513 N Blackwelder 12 IROC 7, 8	143
Harper Heating Company 2616 SW 29th 9 IROC 5, 6	74
Harter Marblecrete Stone Company 1642 W Main 14 IROC 25, 26, 30	161
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. I 1500 S Agnew 9 IROC 22	72
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. II 1012 S Agnew 9 IROC 20, 21	73
Hemco, Incorporated 4029 N Barnes (2130 NW 40th) 7 IROC 24, 25, 26	151
Hendershot Tool Company 1006-1012 SE 29th 2 IROC 27	8
J.R. Henderson Company 2109 S Agnew 9 IROC 10, 11	88
Huffines Cabinet Works 113 NE 36th 9 IROC 1, 2	82
Independent Screen Company 1501 S Agnew 9 IROC 23	80
Industrial Finishing Company 1839 Linwood 12 IROC 6	140
Industrial Gasket and Packing Company 801 S Walker 14 IROC 6, 7	96
Industrial Machine Company 1546 W Reno 4 IROC 23, 24, 25	111
Industrial Printing Company 623 N Harvey 7 IROC 6, 7; 11 IROC 34, 35	66

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Industrial Sheet Metal & Mfg. Company 4126 NW 6th 12 IROC 37; 13 IROC 2, 3	102
Jarecki Manufacturing Company 525 SE 29th 2 IROC 17, 18	126
Johnson Company 319-321 E Sheridan 11 IROC 14, 15	117
Journal Record Bldg (India Temple Shrine) 621 N Robinson 7 IROC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	94
Keeton Ice Company 1501-1503 SW 29th 9 IROC 3, 4	81
J.B. Klein Foundry & Iron Works 215 Classen 12 IROC 1, 3; 11 IROC 36, 37	115
Kool Kooshion Manufacturing Company 1738-42 NW 5th 5 IROC 29, 30	27
L & S Bearing Company 1011-1015 N Broadway 6 IROC 15, 16	71
Lake Hefner Water Treatment Plant 4000 NW 108th 13 IROC 11, 12	149
Lake Overholzer Dam and Canal 1700 County Line Rd. or Overholzer Drive 13 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	148
Letts Box and Body Company 1500 W Main 14 IROC 27, 28, 29, 30	155
Liebmann Ice Company (Warr Acres) 3801 N MacArthur 3 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	44
Liebmann's Independent Ice Company II 303 SE 29th 1 IROC 32, 33	13
Liebmann's Independent Ice Company I 1140 W Reno 12 IROC 13, 14	124

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Littlepage Building 324 NE 2nd 14 IROC 16	160
MCM Machine Works 901 SE 29th 2 IROC 29, 30, 32	125
J.P. Machine & Tool Company 1534 SE 29th 2 IROC 21, 22, 23	6
Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company 4041 N Santa Fe 7 IROC 35, 36	58
Midwest Machine Company 601 SE 29th 2 IROC 19	12
Modern Bearings and Supply Company 26 NE 9th 11 IROC 3, 4	119
Morgan Sash and Door Company 1100 SW 3rd 12 IROC 15, 16, 18	135
Nance and Nelson Incorporated 1349 W Reno 4 IROC 30, 31	112
National Cylinder Gas Company 2131 NE 10th 13 IROC 21, 22, 23	137
National Saddlery Company 1304 S Agnew 9 IROC 30	78
Neal Millwork & Supply Company 217 E Sheridan 11 IROC 11	129
Nesbitt Bottling Company 1909 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 31	77
Norick Brothers 705 NW 4th 7 IROC 20, 21	91
Oklahoma Bottling Company 1833 W 1st 12 IROC 9	100

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Oklahoma City Casket Company 413 E California 3 IROC 31, 32	105
Oklahoma City Machine Works 1637 W Main 5 IROC 2	32
Oklahoma City Pottery Company Kiln 520 SW 12th 12 IROC 32, 33	127
Oklahoma City Water Filtration Plant NW 5th and Pennsylvania 5 IROC 34	48
Oklahoma City Water Works NW 4th and Pennsylvania 5 IROC 35, 36	49
Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Co. 121 E Sheridan 4 IROC 10, 11; 3 IROC 36a	110
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company 321 N Harvey 7 IROC 9, 10, 12, 13	93
Oklahoma Paper Company 301 E California Avenue 3 IROC 29, 30	103
Oklahoma Publishing Company (OPUBCO) 500 N Broadway 6 IROC 17	106
Oklahoma Spring Bed Manufacturing Co. 712 S Broadway 6 IROC 22, 23	83
Oklahoma Waste and Wiping Rag Company 1100 E Reno 3 IROC 24; 14 IROC 10, 11	154
Overhead Door Company of Oklahoma 1830 NW 5th 5 IROC 19, 20	30
Pioneer Telephone Building 401 N Broadway 6 IROC 21	51
Stan Ramsey Company 2727 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 8, 9, 10; 11 IROC 32, 33	53

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Reed Roller Bit Company 3101 S Byers 2 IROC 4, 5, 6, 14	15
Riley and Danford Bldg (Colonial Hotel) 428 W Main 4 IROC 12, 13, 14	92
Robberson Steel Company 401 W Third 6 IROC 2, 3, 4, 5	38
7-Up Oklahoma City Company 523 S Walker 13 IROC 36a; 14 IROC 3	99
Sherman Concrete Pipe Company 2107 NE 10th 13 IROC 17, 18, 19, 20	136
Sherman Machine and Iron Works 26 E Main 4 IROC 1, 3; 3 IROC 35, 36	108
Skirvin Plaza Hotel 1 Park Avenue 6 IROC 18	152
Sooner Paint Mfg./ Higgins Neon Signs 106 NW 6th 6 IROC 33	65
Southern Coffee and Produce Company 704-710 N Hudson 7 IROC 16, 17	85
Southwest Bell Telephone Building 405 N Broadway 6 IROC 19, 20	50
Southwest Electric Company 2617 S Agnew 9 IROC 7, 8, 9	87
Southwest Furniture and Mattress Company 1841 NW 1st 12 IROC 11	101
Southwest Machinery Company 1900 Linwood 5 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	34
Southwest Manufacturing Company 1432 W Main 4 IROC 27, 28 29	31

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Southwestern Paint Company 1628 NW 6th 6 IROC 6, 7	37
Southwest Stationery & Bank Supply 408-410 NW 6th 13 IROC 14, 15	139
Speas Company 1734 NW 6th 14 IROC 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	162
Standard Engraving 626 W Main 11 IROC 22, 23, 24	116
Standard Paint Works 1845 Linwood 12 IROC 4, 5	130
Star Manufacturing Company 3012 S Stiles Avenue 2 IROC 10, 11, 15	14
W.H. Stewart Company 500 E Sheridan 3 IROC 25, 27	104
Superior Neon Signs Incorporated 2515 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 1	59
Taylor Marble and Tile Company 515 SW 9th 14 IROC 36a; 15 IROC 1, 2	159
Tennison Brothers Sheet Metal 1530 W Main No photographs	157
Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company 501 SW 9th 14 IROC 36; 15 IROC 3, 4	158
Triple AAA Company 14 NE 13th 6 IROC 29	62
Unit Parts Company 1117 N Robinson 6 IROC 13, 14	70
W & W Steel Company 1730 W Reno 4 IROC 15, 16	114

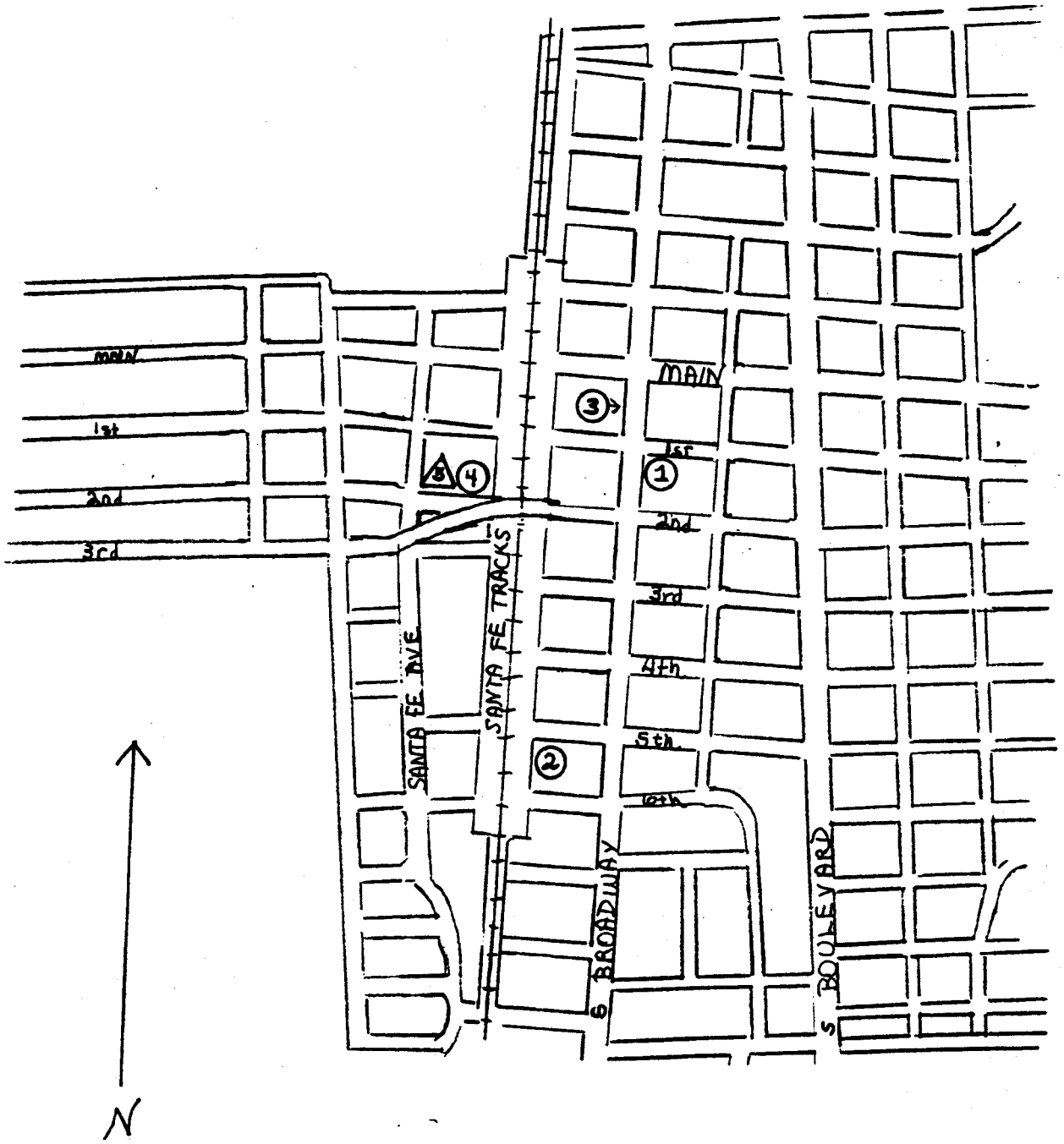
Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
WKY Radio Broadcast Tower East Britton Road 5 IROC 13, 14	107
Walton Manufacturing 1720 NW 5th 5 IROC 32	25
Welded Products Company 1700 NW 5th 5 IROC 27	24
Western Extract and Manufacturing Co. 129 E Main 4 IROC 8, 9; 14 IROC 34, 35	118
Wilbert Burial Vault of Oklahoma 726 SW 3rd 11 IROC 29, 30, 31	121
Williams Brothers Ice & Ice Cream Co. 1401 W Linwood 6 IROC 8, 9	33
F.W. Witt Manufacturing Company 1737-1739 NW 5th 5 IROC 28	28
Wylie Brothers, Incorporated 1840 W Reno 4 IROC 17, 18, 19	113

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Individual Properties

The list which follows indicates the individual properties documented during the survey which, on the basis of their age and integrity, were deemed worthy of possible inclusion on the National Register. Some of these properties are also included in the possible districts identified during the project. Since the exact composition of such districts potentially could change as part of a formal National Register nomination, their additional listing as individual properties is appropriate. In all, the survey identified 134 industrial related properties which warrant further study for possible National Register inclusion, 68 of which lie in the 10 potential historic districts.

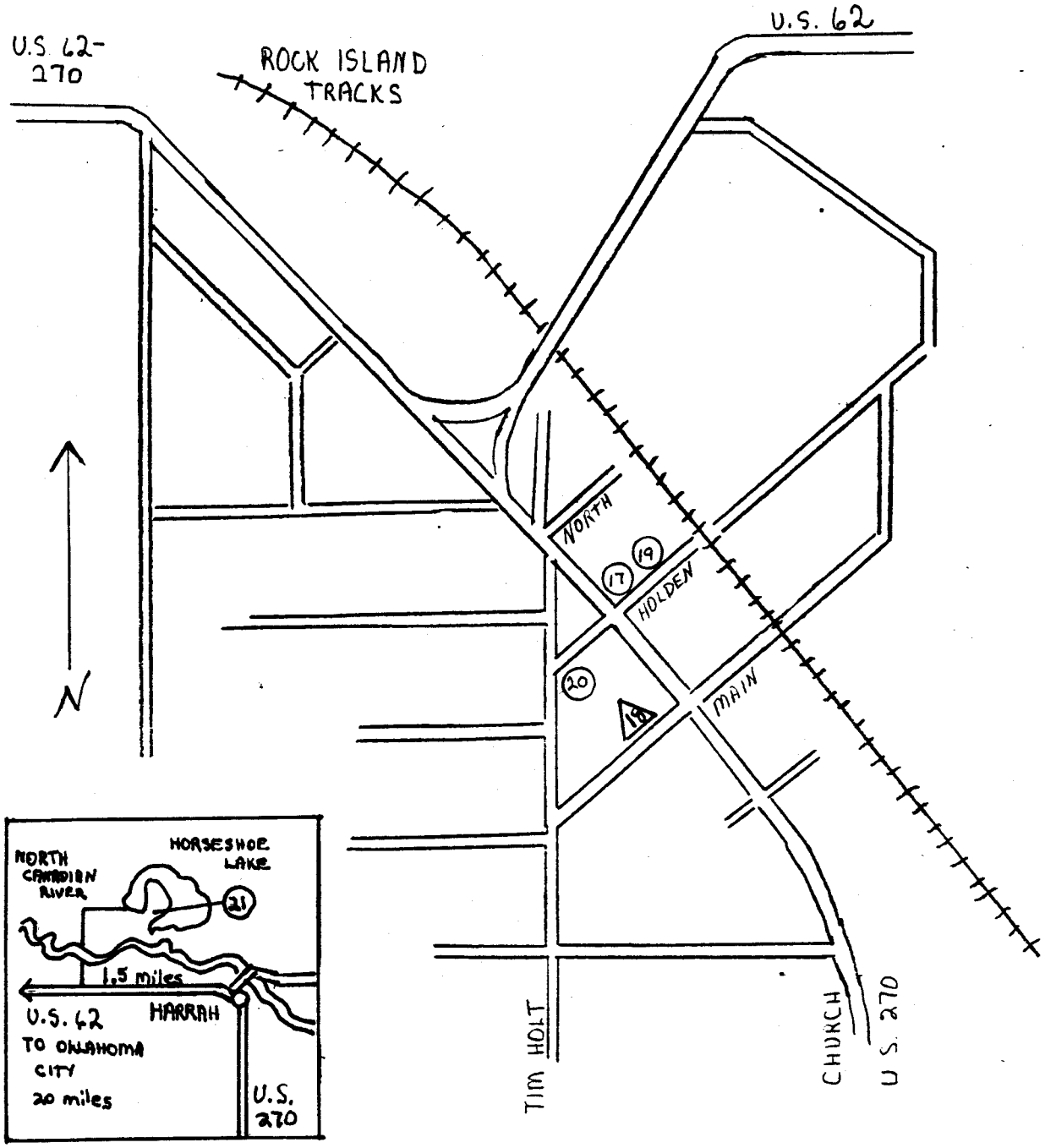
The format for the listing is the same as the section listing all documented properties, so that section may be consulted as a key for the information provided. The maps depicting the location of these individual properties also follow that section.



EDMOND, OKLAHOMA

○ WARRANTS FURTHUR STUDY

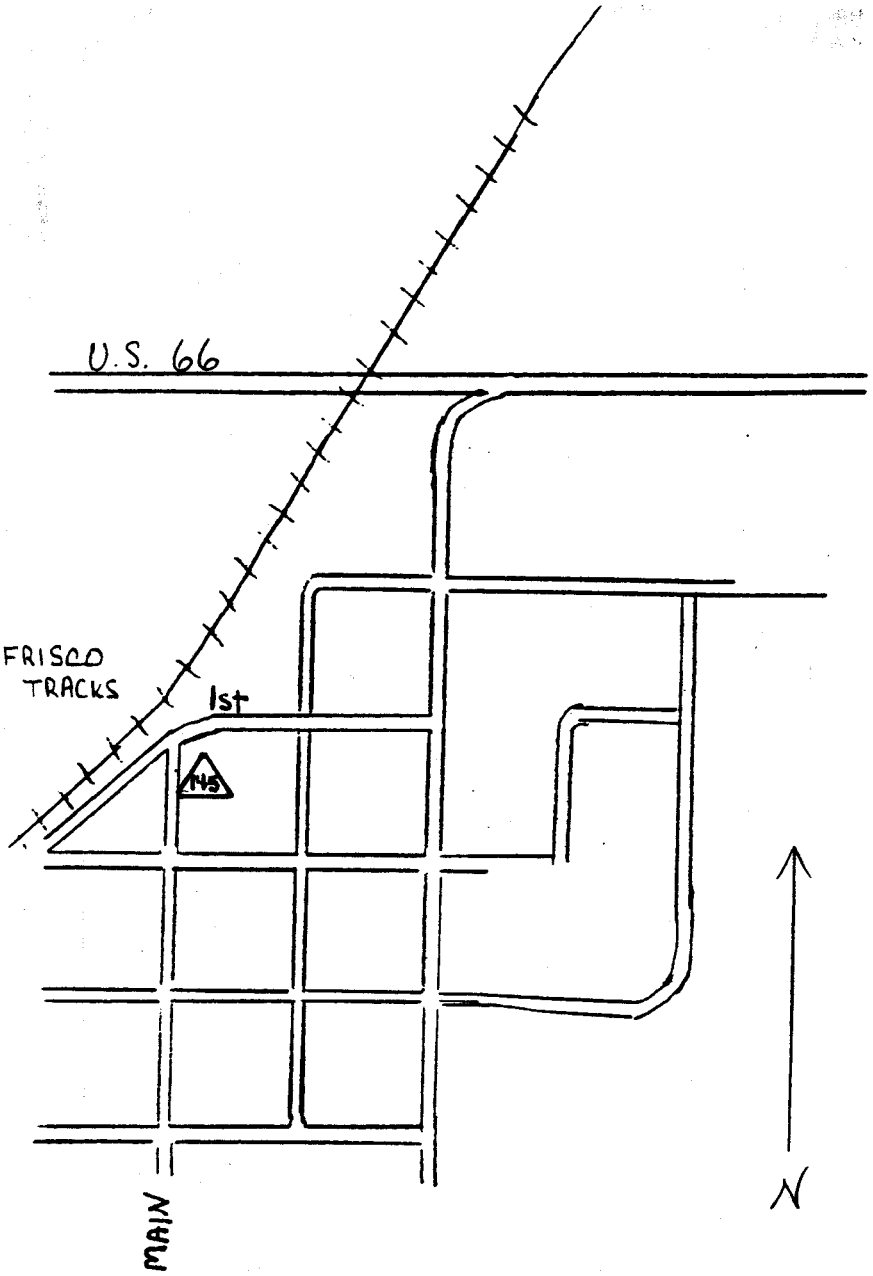
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



HARRAH, OKLAHOMA

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

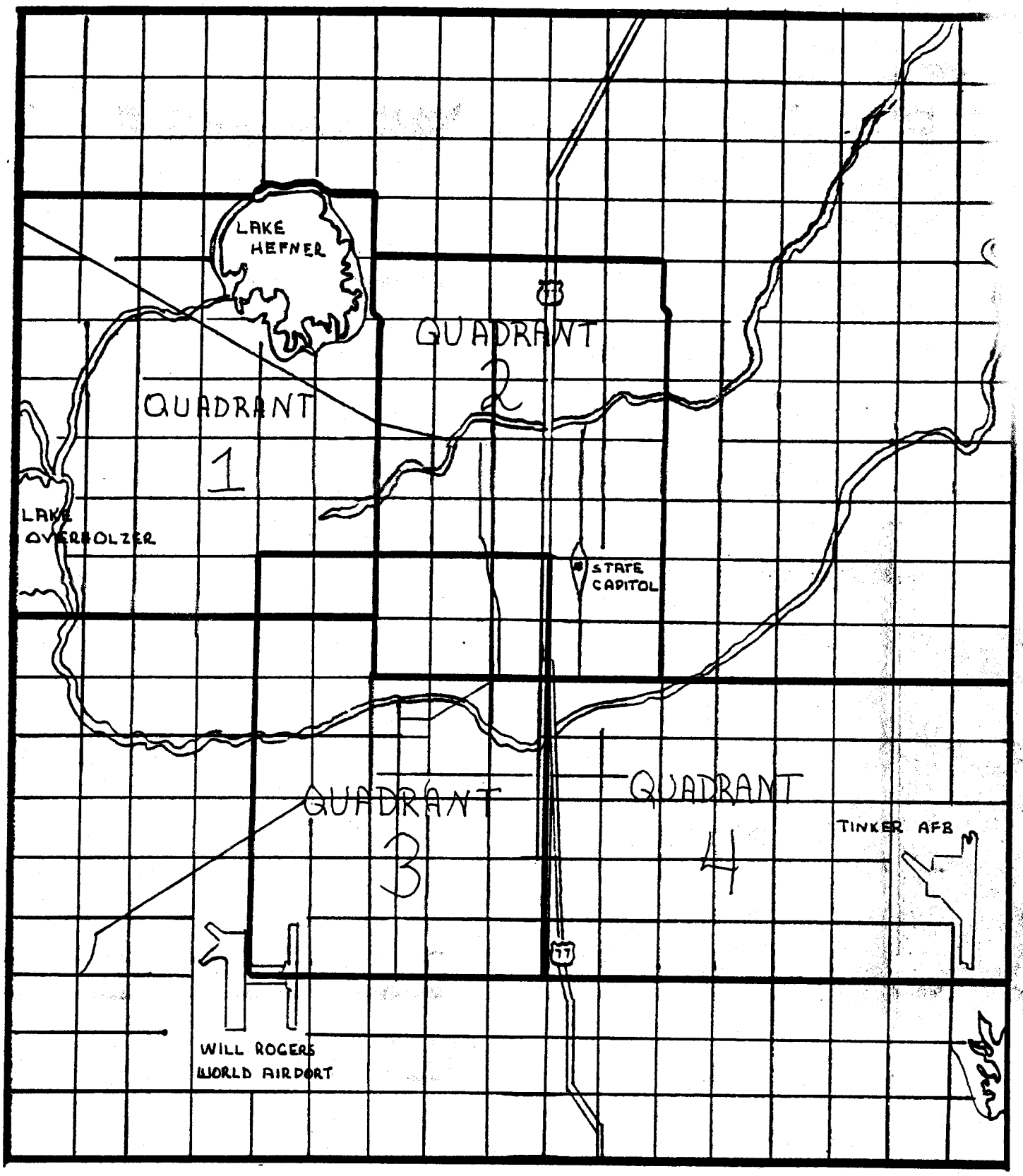
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



LUTHER, OKLAHOMA

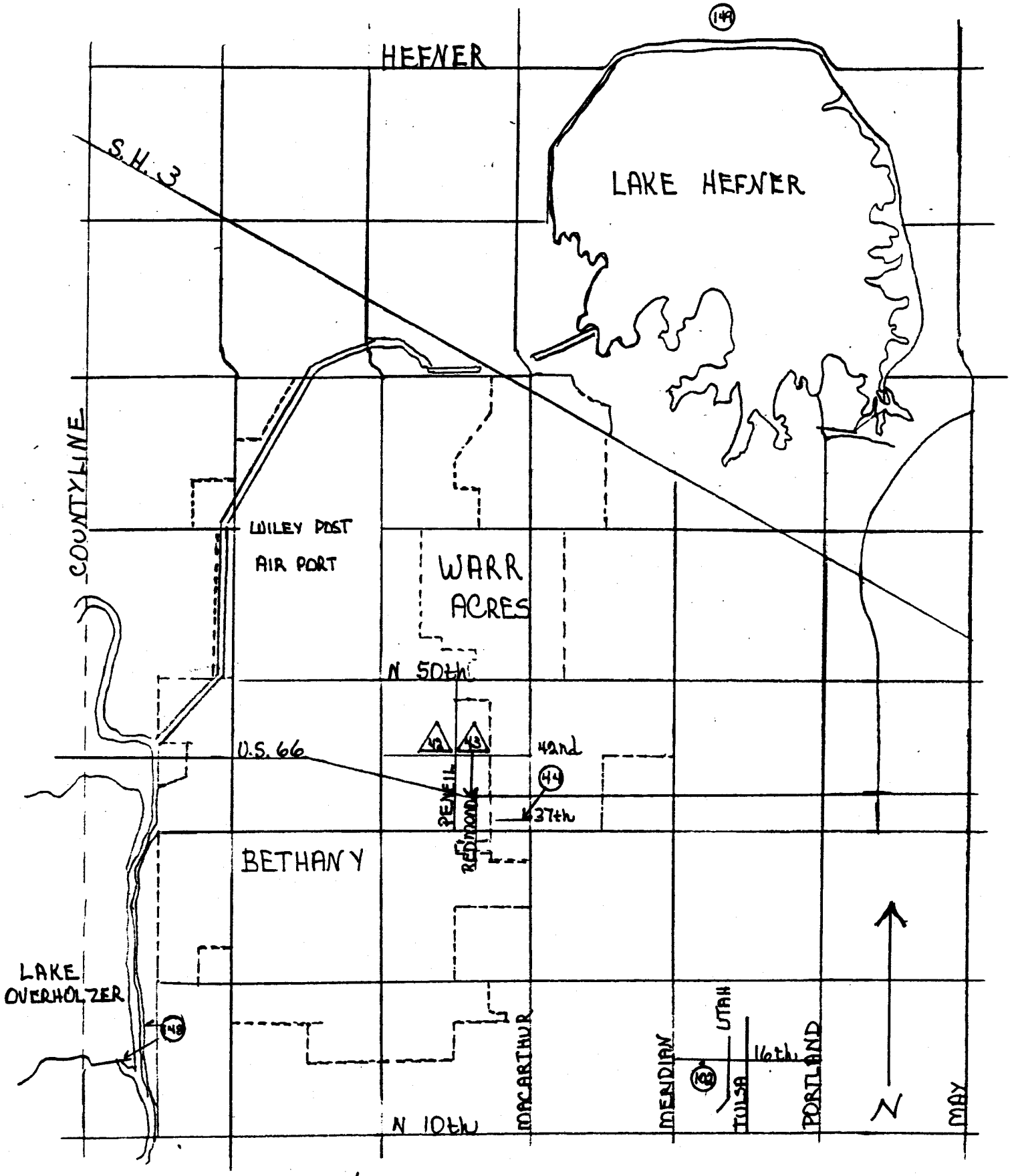
○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



OKLAHOMA CITY AREA

MASTER LOCATIONAL MAP

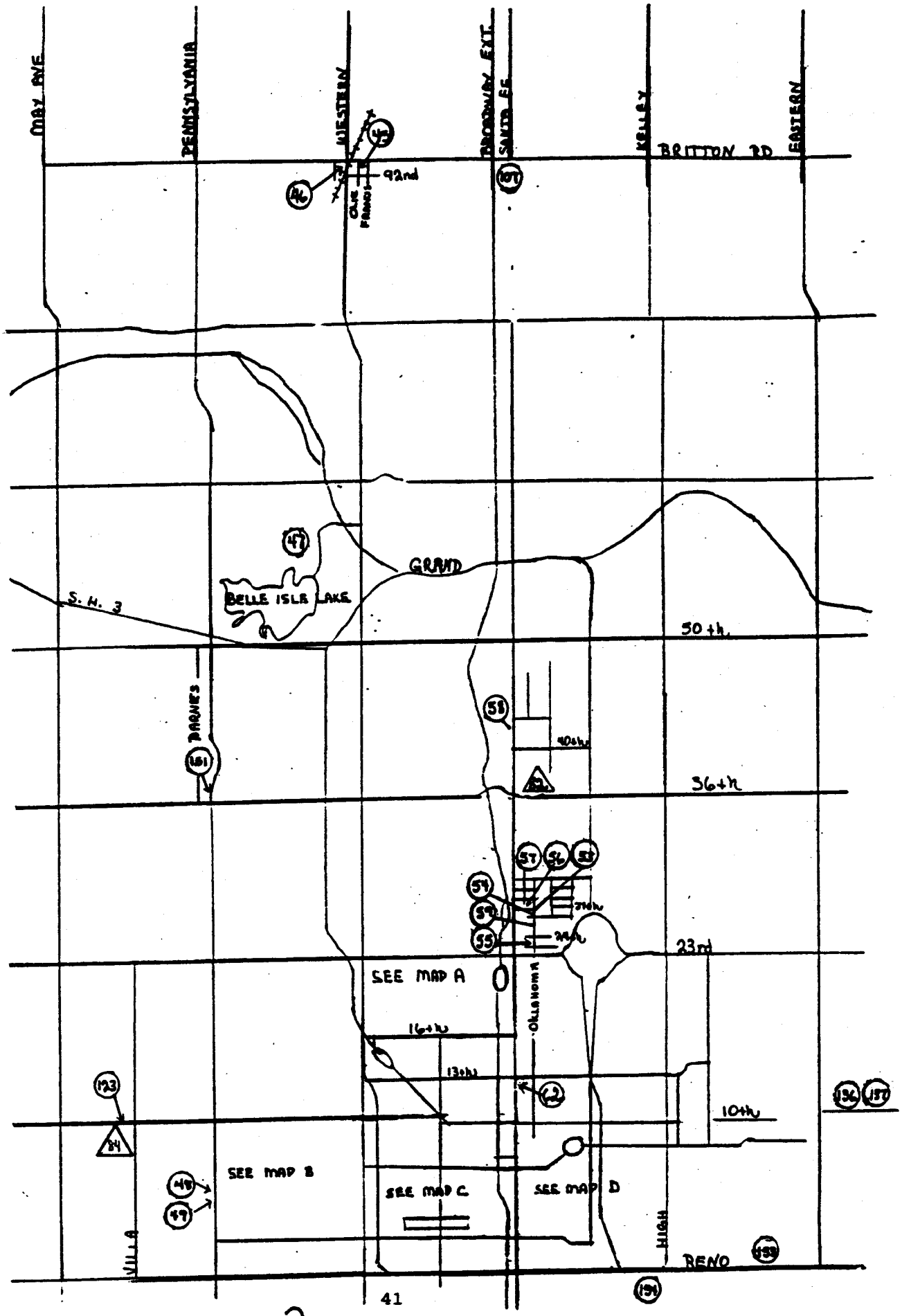


QUADRANT 1

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

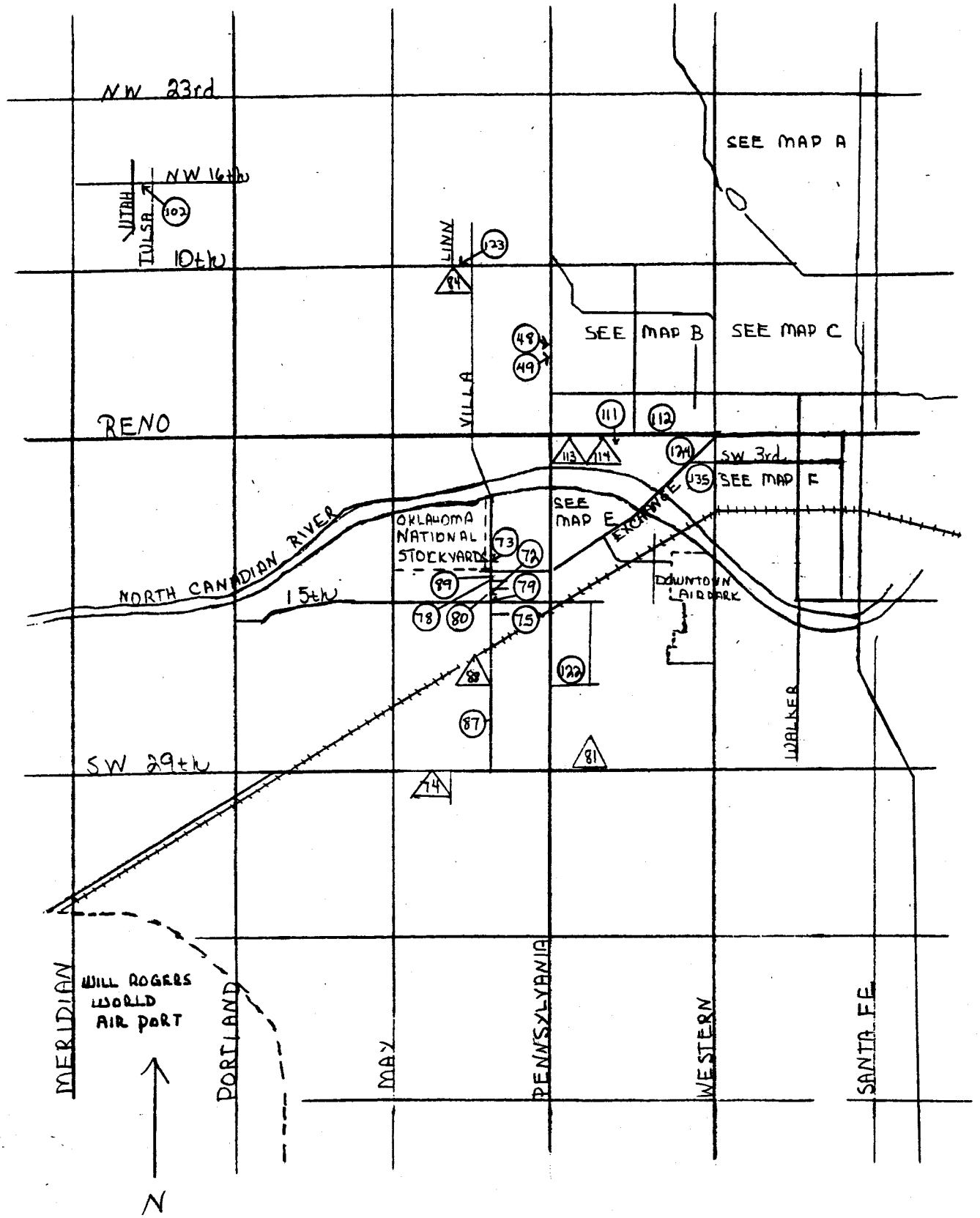
BROKEN LINES INDICATE CORPORATE BOUNDARIES NOT COINCIDENTAL WITH SECTION LINE ROADS



QUADRANT 2

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

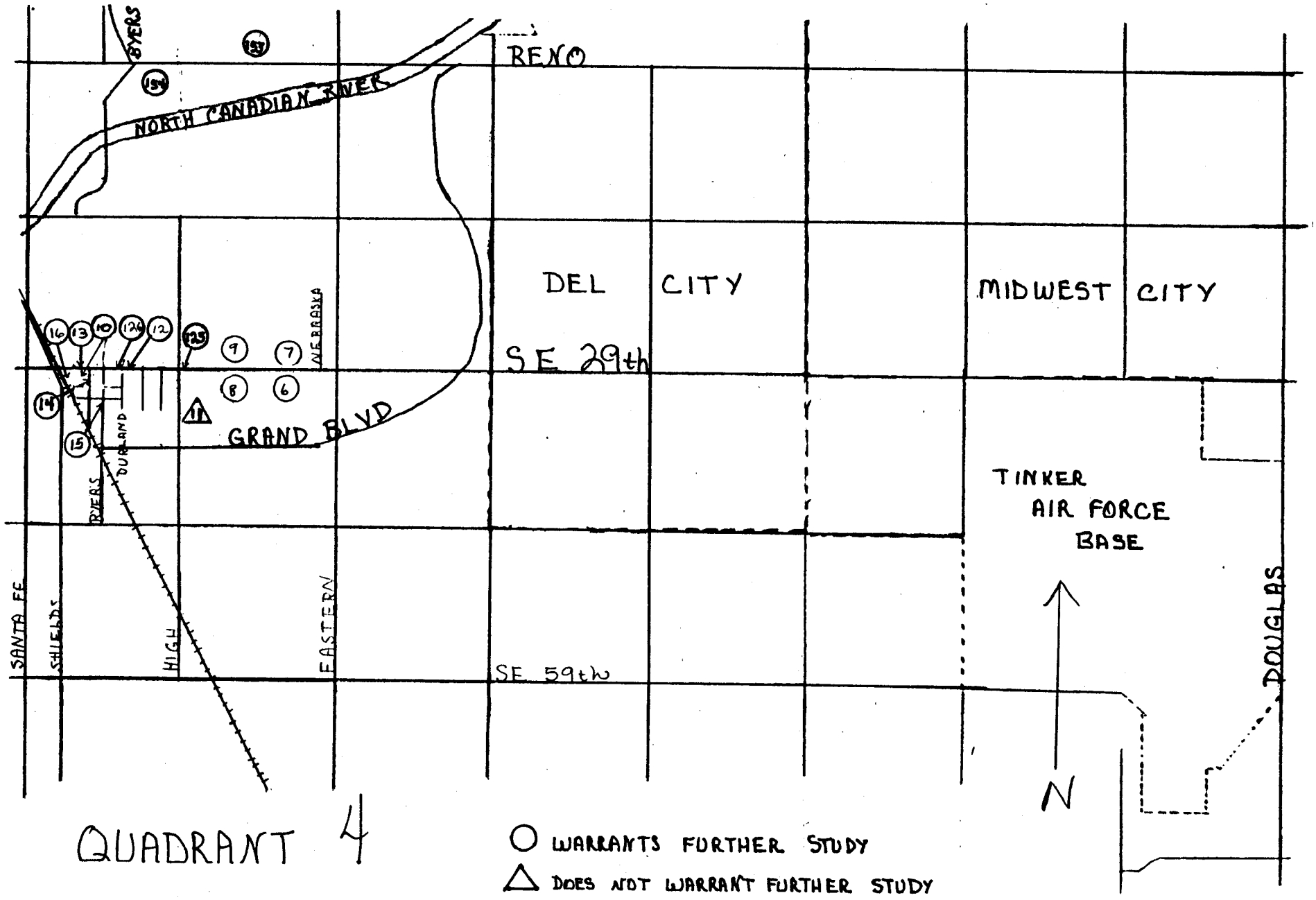
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

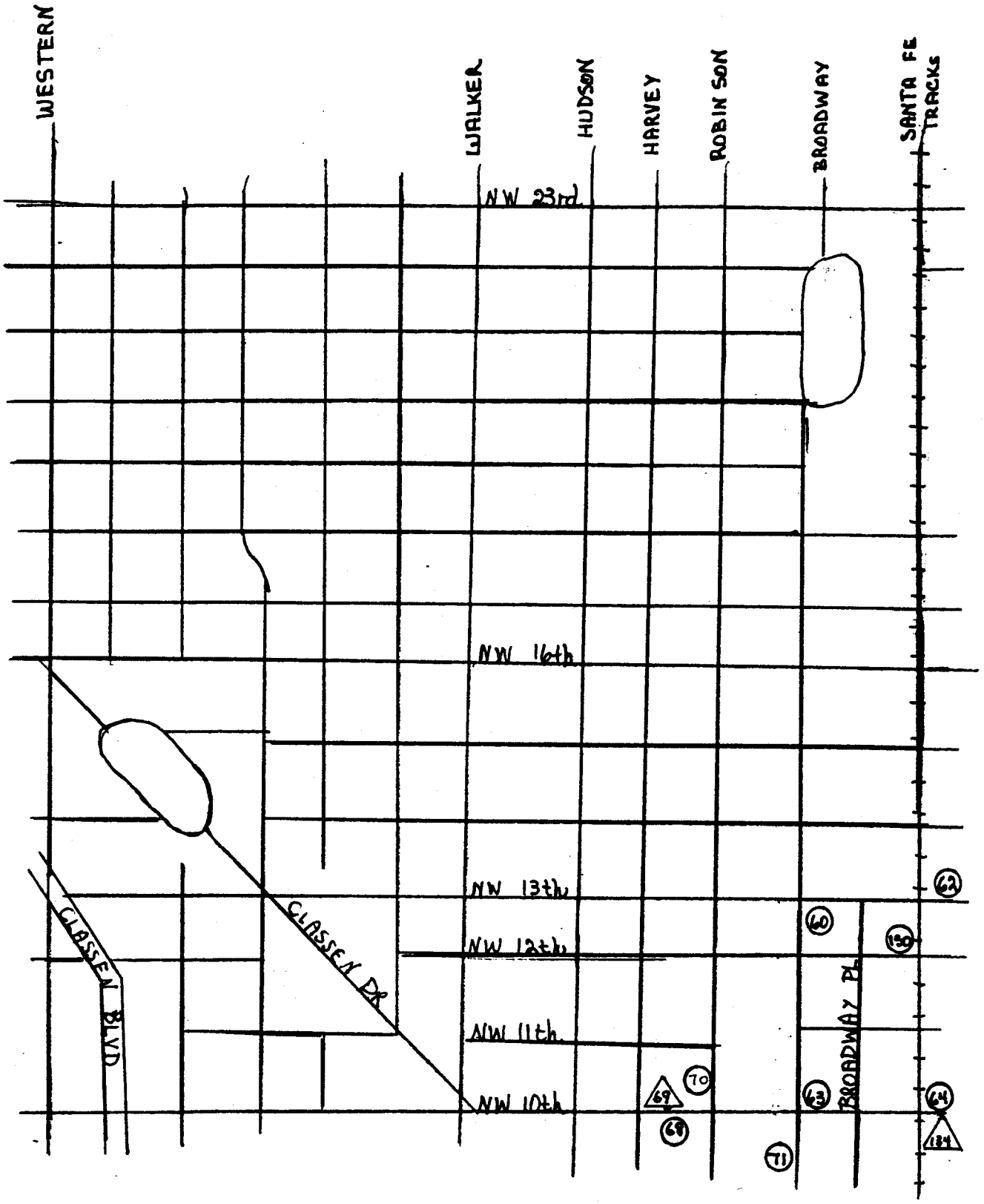


QUADRANT 3

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

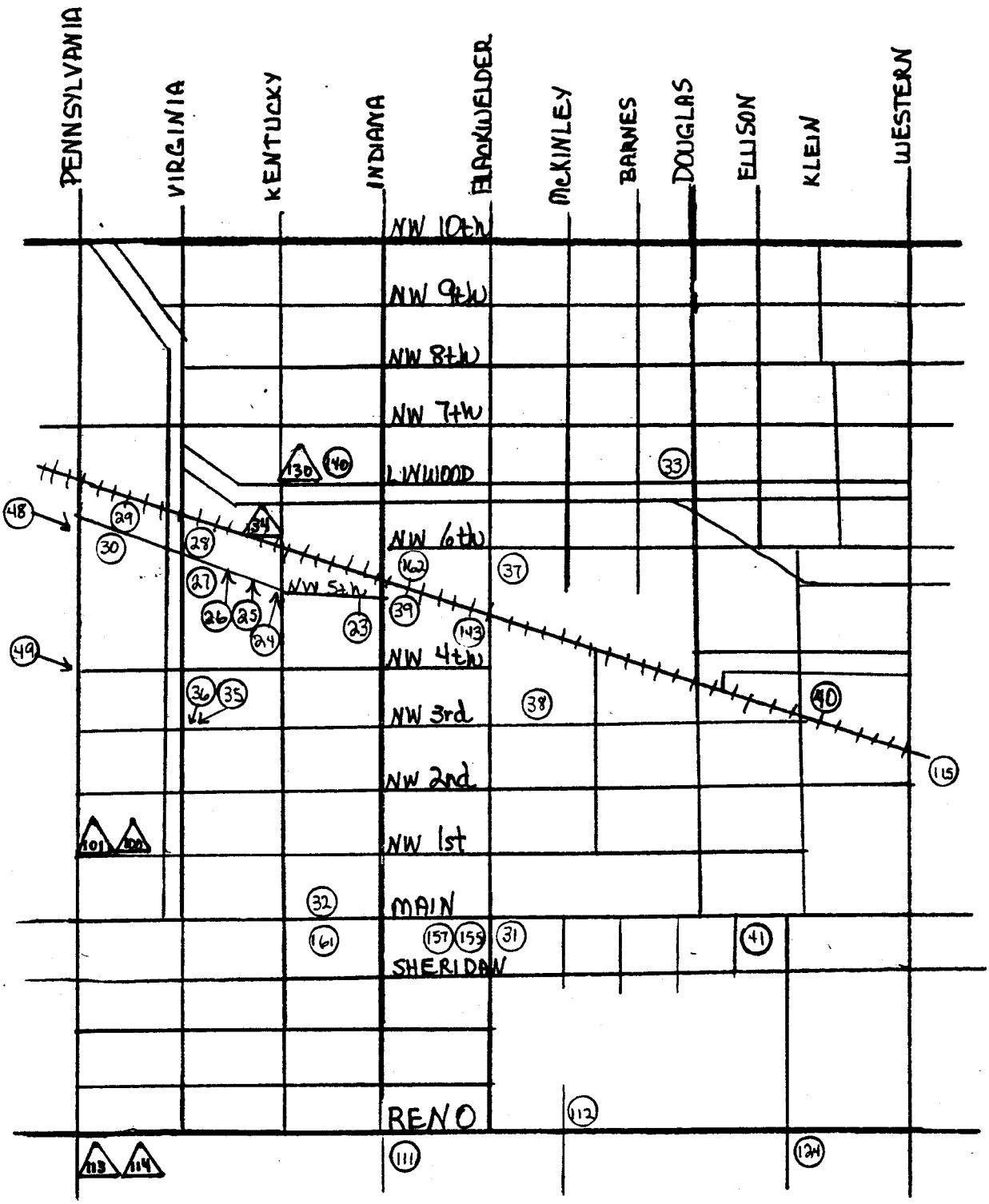

BYERS
153
154
NORTH CANADIAN RIVER
RENO
DEL CITY
MIDWEST CITY
SE 29th
16
13
10
126
12
125
9
7
8
6
14
15
11
NEBRASKA
GRAND BLVD
DURLAND
BYERS
TINKER
AIR FORCE
BASE
SANTA FE
SHIELDS
HIGH
EASTERN
SE 59th
DOUGLAS
N
QUADRANT 4
WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY
DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



MAP A

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

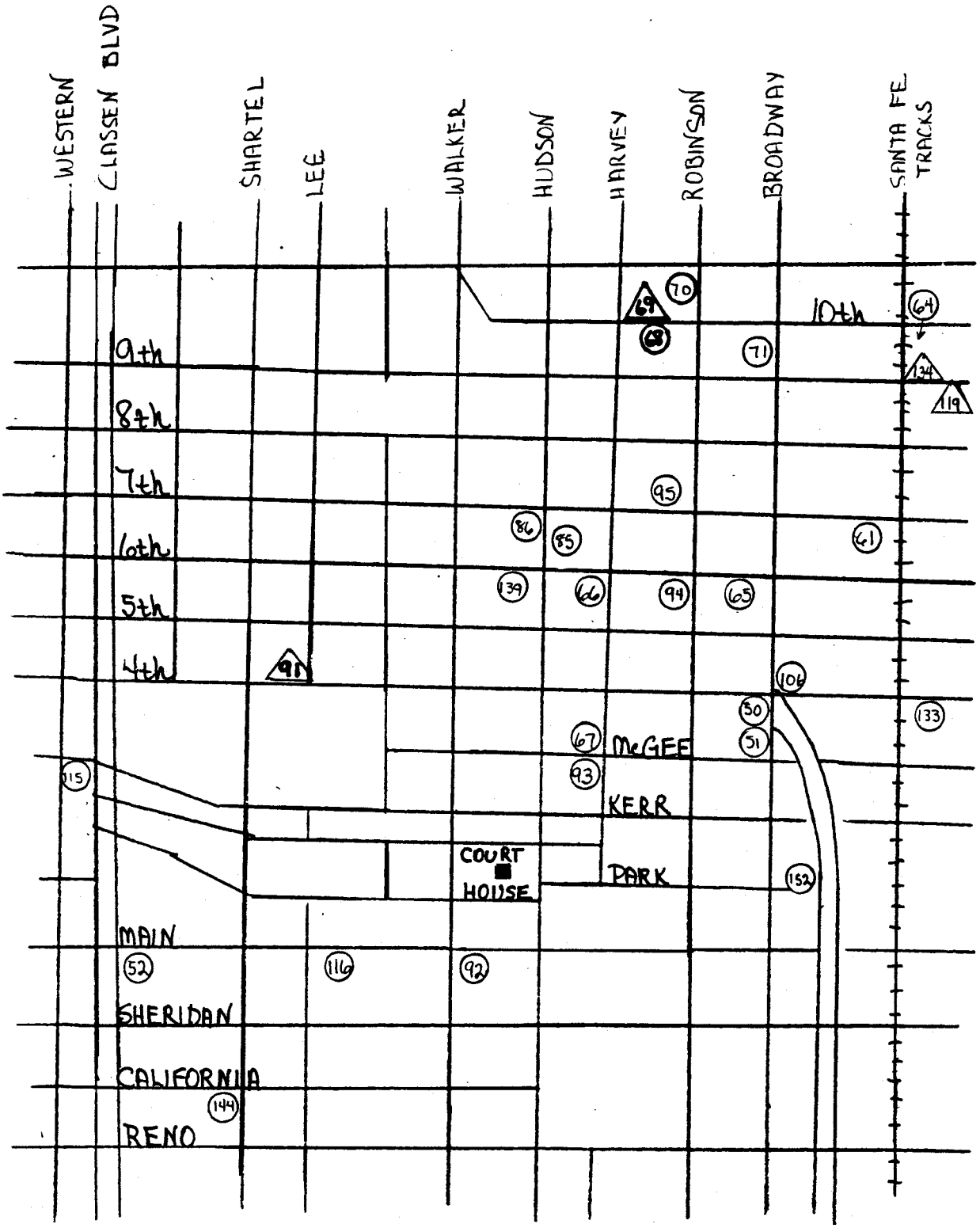


MAP B

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

N

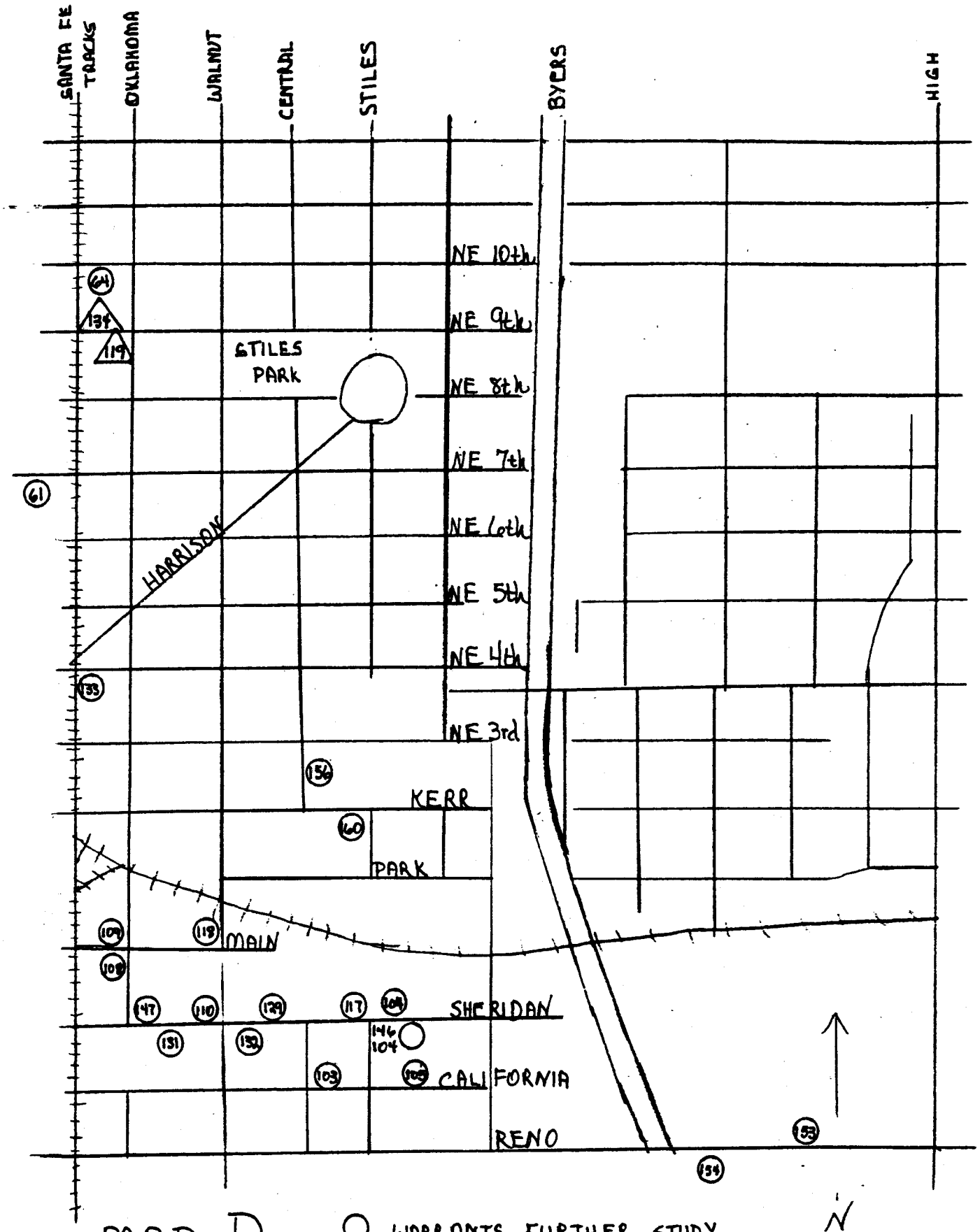


MAP C

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

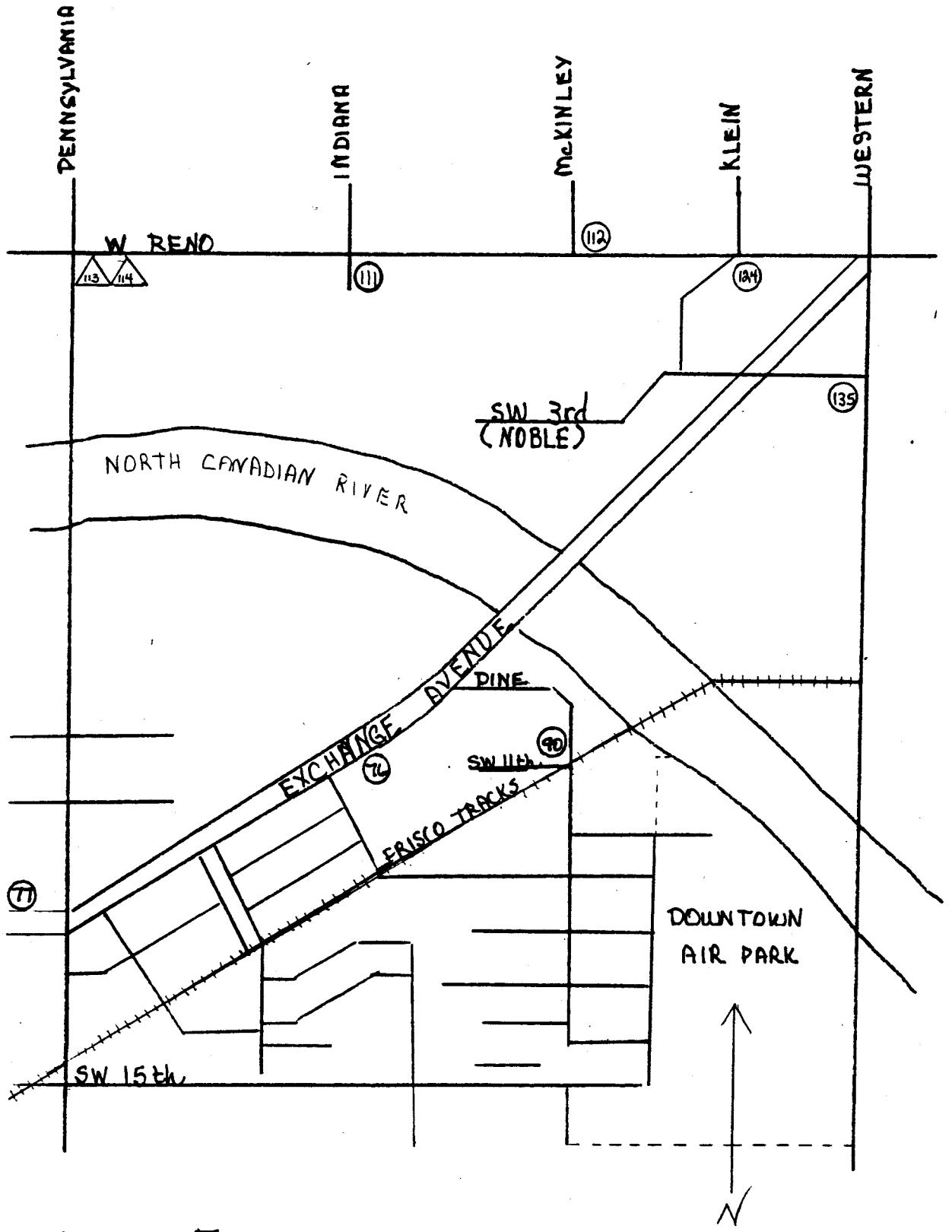
N



MAP D

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

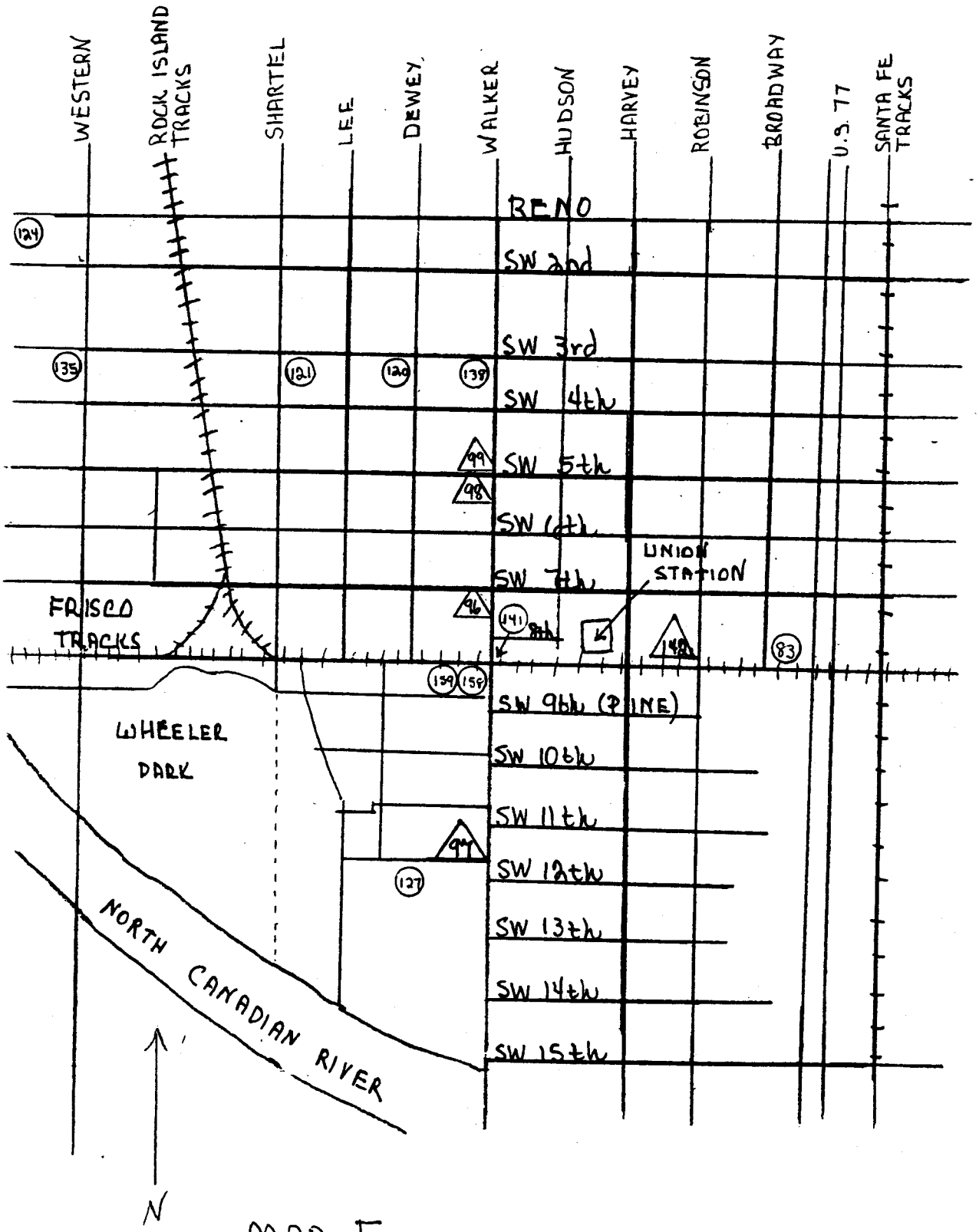
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



MAP E

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



MAP F

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Edmond, Oklahoma	
E.A. Bender Building 13-15 S Broadway 1 IROC 2, 3, 4, 6, 9	3
Citizen's Bank 102 S Broadway 1 IROC 7, 8	1
Edmond Ice Company 101 W Second Street 1 IROC 10, 11	4
Lawson Brothers Machine Works 24 W 5th 1 IROC 14, 15	2
Harrah, Oklahoma	
Commercial Building 2010 Church 1 IROC 23, 24	17
W.H. Connor Building 20817 Holden 1 IROC 25, 26	19
Telephone Exchange 1924 Tim Holt Drive 1 IROC 21, 22	20
Harrah, Oklahoma [Vicinity]	
Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant 1 IROC 27, 28, 29	21
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	
A.C. Beeman Brass & Aluminum Foundry 1737-1739 NW Third 5 IROC 6	35
Acme Oil Tool Company 1001 SE 29th 2 IROC 28	9
Agee Manufacturing Company 1741 NW Third 5 IROC 4, 5	36
American Body and Trailer Company, Inc. 1500 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 32, 33, 34	76

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
American Iron & Machine Works Company 518 N Indiana 5 IROC 36a	39
Anchor Burner Company 420 E Sheridan 3 IROC 25	146
Anderson Artic Ice Company 10 NE 10th 6 IROC 32	64
Arrow Bag Company 1144 NW 4th 5 IROC 11, 12	40
Auto Lite Battery Corp. 600 SW Third 11 IROC 25, 26, 27, 28	120
J.W. Awalt Building 101 E Sheridan 11 IROC 9, 10	147
Baash-Ross Tool Company 1559 SE 29th 2 IROC 24, 25	7
Baker Tools 45 NE 27th 8 IROC 11	56
Belle Isle Power Plant 5600 block, Belle Isle Avenue 5 IROC 15, 16, 17, 18	47
Belsky Manufacturing Company 800 W California 11 IROC 1, 2	144
Black, Sivalls, & Bryson, Inc. 2033 SW 22nd 12 IROC 19, 20, 21	122
The Boardman Company 1401 SW 11th 13 IROC 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	90

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Booth Tank Company 2613-2615 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 2, 3	54
Britton Progress Building 917 NW 92nd 2 IROC 34	45
Buick Motor Company Assembly Plant 1101 N Broadway 6 IROC 30, 31	63
Cain's Coffee 1 NW 12th 6 IROC 25, 26	150
Capitol City (Big-4) Ice & Cold Storage Co 812-822 S Walker 14 IROC 4, 5	141
Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company 1516 S Agnew 9 IROC 24, 25	79
Capitol Steel & Iron Company 1726 S Agnew 9 IROC 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19	75
Carson Machine & Supply Company 200-230 SE 29th 1 IROC 30,31,34; 2 IROC 1,2,3,8,9,13	16
J.I. Case Company 21 E Main 4 IROC 2, 4, 5, 6	109
Cheatham Metal Weather Strip & Insul. Co 2412 N Santa Fe 8 IROC 4, 5, 6, 7	55
City Mattress Factory 719 N Hudson 7 IROC 19, 20	86
Claude Neon Federal Company 213 NW 10th 6 IROC 10	69
The Confectionery Building 120 E Sheridan 11 IROC 8	131

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Continental Supply Company 330 SE 29th 2 IROC 12, 31	10
C.C. Cooke Company 512 SW Third (Noble) 13 IROC 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	138
Corken Pump/Superior Neon Sign I 1301 E Reno 3 IROC 21, 22, 23	153
Corken Pumps & Machinery Incorporated II 206 E Sheridan 11 IROC 12, 13	132
Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company II 1632 NW 5th 5 IROC 33	23
Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company I 1728 NW 5th 5 IROC 31	26
Dimick Buildings 1819 NW 5th 5 IROC 21, 22	29
Dona Dress Company 210 NW 10th 6 IROC 11; 15 IROC 5, 6	68
East India Toilet Goods & Mfg. Co. 300 NE 3rd 14 IROC 12, 13, 14, 17	156
Elk's Lodge (Oklahoma Natural Gas) 401 N Harvey 7 IROC 8, 11, 14	67
Ewing Manufacturing Company 2545 W 10th 12 IROC 24, 25	128
Exchange Pharmacy 2300 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 30	89
W.L. Ewan Company 24 NW 7th 7 IROC 33, 34	61

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Folding Carrier Corporation 1300-1328 W Main 4 IROC 33, 34, 35, 36, 37; 5 IROC 1	41
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant 900 W Main 6 IROC 34, 35	52
Foundry 1102 NW 92nd 2 IROC 35, 36; 3 IROC 1, 2	46
Fry and House Printing Company 6 East 4th 11 IROC 18, 19	133
General Beverage Co. ("Grapette Bldg") 1324 N Broadway Drive 6 IROC 27, 28	60
Geolograph Company Incorporated 27 NE 27th 8 IROC 12, 13; 14 IROC 9	57
Governair Corporation 513 N Blackwelder 12 IROC 7, 8	143
Harter Marblecrete Stone Company 1642 W Main 14 IROC 25, 26, 30	161
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. I 1500 S Agnew 9 IROC 22	72
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. II 1012 S Agnew 9 IROC 20, 21	73
Hemco, Incorporated 4029 N Barnes (2130 NW 40th) 7 IROC 24, 25, 26	151
Hendershot Tool Company 1006-1012 SE 29th 2 IROC 27	8
Independent Screen Company 1501 S Agnew 9 IROC 23	80

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Industrial Machine Company 1546 W Reno 4 IROC 23, 24, 25	111
Industrial Printing Company 623 N Harvey 7 IROC 6, 7; 11 IROC 34, 35	66
Industrial Sheet Metal & Mfg. Company 4126 NW 6th 12 IROC 37; 13 IROC 2, 3	102
Jarecki Manufacturing Company 525 SE 29th 2 IROC 17, 18	126
Johnson Company 319-321 E Sheridan 11 IROC 14, 15	117
Journal Record Bldg (India Temple Shrine) 621 N Robinson 7 IROC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	94
J.B. Klein Foundry & Iron Works 215 Classen 12 IROC 1, 3; 11 IROC 36, 37	115
Kool Kooshion Manufacturing Company 1738-42 NW 5th 5 IROC 29, 30	27
L & S Bearing Company 1011-1015 N Broadway 6 IROC 15, 16	71
Lake Hefner Water Treatment Plant 4000 NW 108th 13 IROC 11, 12	149
Lake Overholzer Dam and Canal 1700 County Line Rd. or Overholzer Drive 13 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	148
Letts Box and Body Company 1500 W Main 14 IROC 27, 28, 29, 30	155
Liebmann Ice Company (Warr Acres) 3801 N MacArthur 3 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	44

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Liebmann's Independent Ice Company II 303 SE 29th 1 IROC 32, 33	13
Liebmann's Independent Ice Company I 1140 W Reno 12 IROC 13, 14	124
Littlepage Building 324 NE 2nd 14 IROC 16	160
MCM Machine Works 901 SE 29th 2 IROC 29, 30, 32	125
J.P. Machine & Tool Company 1534 SE 29th 2 IROC 21, 22, 23	6
Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company 4041 N Santa Fe 7 IROC 35, 36	58
Midwest Machine Company 601 SE 29th 2 IROC 19	12
Morgan Sash and Door Company 1100 SW 3rd 12 IROC 15, 16, 18	135
Nance and Nelson Incorporated 1349 W Reno 4 IROC 30, 31	112
National Cylinder Gas Company 2131 NE 10th 13 IROC 21, 22, 23	137
National Saddlery Company 1304 S Agnew 9 IROC 30	78
Neal Millwork & Supply Company 217 E Sheridan 11 IROC 11	129
Nesbitt Bottling Company 1909 Exchange Avenue 9 IROC 31	77

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Oklahoma City Casket Company 413 E California 3 IROC 31, 32	105
Oklahoma City Machine Works 1637 W Main 5 IROC 2	32
Oklahoma City Pottery Company Kiln 520 SW 12th 12 IROC 32, 33	127
Oklahoma City Water Filtration Plant NW 5th and Pennsylvania 5 IROC 34	48
Oklahoma City Water Works NW 4th and Pennsylvania 5 IROC 35, 36	49
Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Co. 121 E Sheridan 4 IROC 10, 11; 3 IROC 36a	110
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company 321 N Harvey 7 IROC 9, 10, 12, 13	93
Oklahoma Paper Company 301 E California Avenue 3 IROC 29, 30	103
Oklahoma Publishing Company (OPUBCO) 500 N Broadway 6 IROC 17	106
Oklahoma Spring Bed Manufacturing Co. 712 S Broadway 6 IROC 22, 23	83
Oklahoma Waste and Wiping Rag Company 1100 E Reno 3 IROC 24; 14 IROC 10, 11	154
Overhead Door Company of Oklahoma 1830 NW 5th 5 IROC 19, 20	30
Pioneer Telephone Building 401 N Broadway 6 IROC 21	51

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Stan Ramsey Company 2727 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 8, 9, 10; 11 IROC 32, 33	53
Reed Roller Bit Company 3101 S Byers 2 IROC 4, 5, 6, 14	15
Riley and Danford Bldg (Colonial Hotel) 428 W Main 4 IROC 12, 13, 14	92
Robberson Steel Company 401 W Third 6 IROC 2, 3, 4, 5	38
Sherman Concrete Pipe Company 2107 NE 10th 13 IROC 17, 18, 19, 20	136
Sherman Machine and Iron Works 26 E Main 4 IROC 1, 3; 3 IROC 35, 36	108
Skirvin Plaza Hotel 1 Park Avenue 6 IROC 18	152
Sooner Paint Mfg./ Higgins Neon Signs 106 NW 6th 6 IROC 33	65
Southern Coffee and Produce Company 704-710 N Hudson 7 IROC 16, 17	85
Southwest Bell Telephone Building 405 N Broadway 6 IROC 19, 20	50
Southwest Electric Company 2617 S Agnew 9 IROC 7, 8, 9	87
Southwest Machinery Company 1900 Linwood 5 IROC 7, 8, 9, 10	34
Southwest Manufacturing Company 1432 W Main 4 IROC 27, 28 29	31

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
Southwestern Paint Company 1628 NW 6th 6 IROC 6, 7	37
Southwest Stationery & Bank Supply 408-410 NW 6th 13 IROC 14, 15	139
Speas Company 1734 NW 6th 14 IROC 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	162
Standard Engraving 626 W Main 11 IROC 22, 23, 24	116
Standard Paint Works 1845 Linwood 12 IROC 4, 5	130
Star Manufacturing Company 3012 S Stiles Avenue 2 IROC 10, 11, 15	14
W.H. Stewart Company 500 E Sheridan 3 IROC 25, 27	104
Superior Neon Signs Incorporated 2515 N Oklahoma 8 IROC 1	59
Taylor Marble and Tile Company 515 SW 9th 14 IROC 36a; 15 IROC 1, 2	159
Tennison Brothers Sheet Metal 1530 W Main No photographs	157
Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company 501 SW 9th 14 IROC 36; 15 IROC 3, 4	158
Triple AAA Company 14 NE 13th 6 IROC 29	62
Unit Parts Company 1117 N Robinson 6 IROC 13, 14	70

Resource Name: Address: Photo Negative:	Map Coordinate:
WKY Radio Broadcast Tower East Britton Road 5 IROC 13, 14	107
Walton Manufacturing 1720 NW 5th 5 IROC 32	25
Welded Products Company 1700 NW 5th 5 IROC 27	24
Western Extract and Manufacturing Co. 129 E Main 4 IROC 8, 9; 14 IROC 34, 35	118
Wilbert Burial Vault of Oklahoma 726 SW 3rd 11 IROC 29, 30, 31	121
Williams Brothers Ice & Ice Cream Co. 1401 W Linwood 6 IROC 8, 9	33
F.W. Witt Manufacturing Company 1737-1739 NW 5th 5 IROC 28	28

Districts

The survey identified 10 historic industrial districts within the study area. A map of each of these potential districts, a verbal description of their boundaries, and a list of the documented properties within each follows.

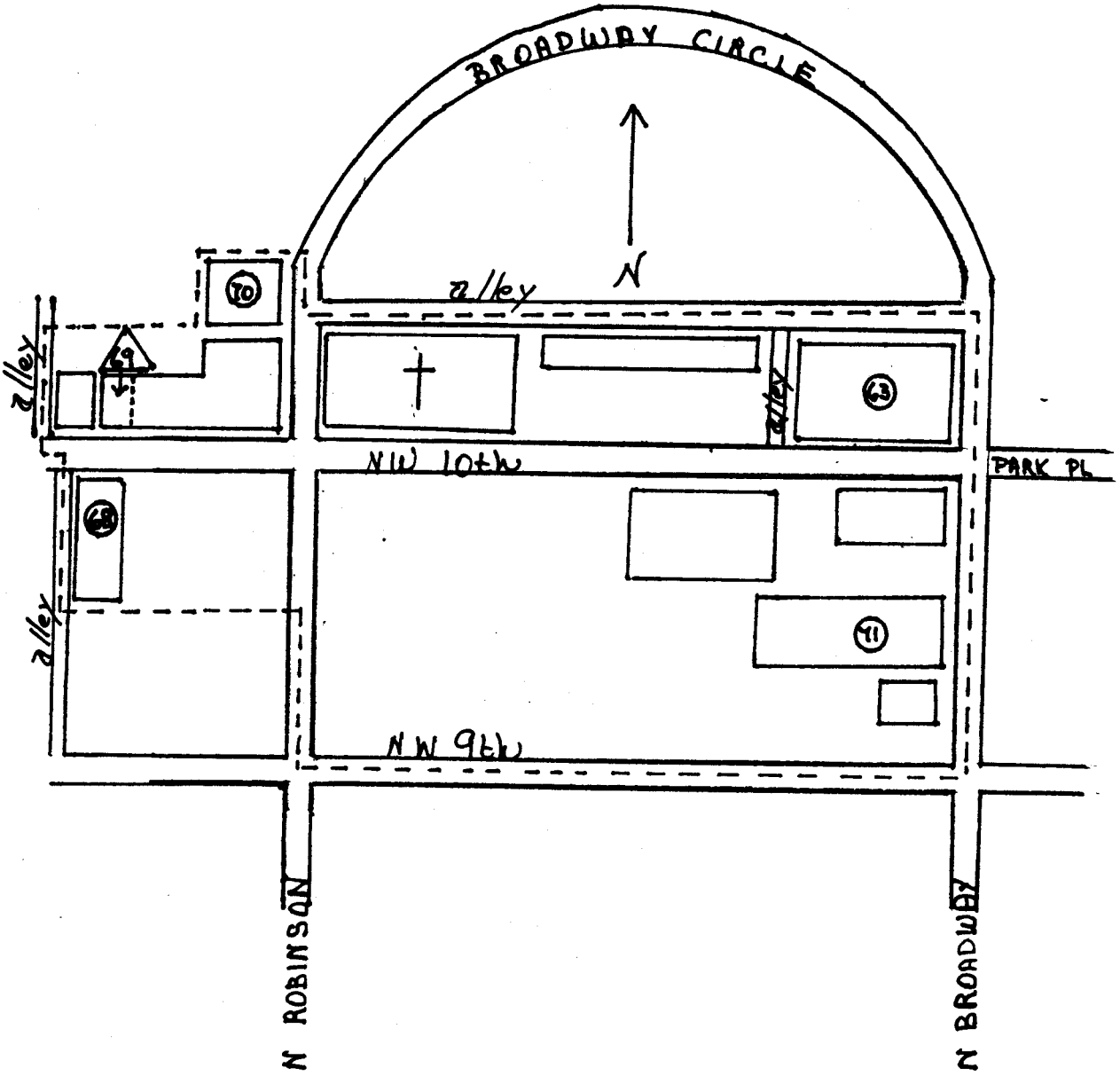
It should also be noted that these districts often contain additional contributing resources which were not part of the survey. This most notably includes warehouses and commercial buildings, which while serving a related purpose, are functionally associated with Commerce/Trade by the National Register Information System. Also, a thorough consideration of the Automobile Alley District would incorporate contributing resources related to the sale and servicing of automobiles. In short, a thorough consideration of such districts warrants a survey of commercial properties in the study area. Moreover, the lack of historic contexts on the Commerce theme statewide underscores this need.

Automobile Alley Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of North Broadway Avenue and Northwest 9th Street, go west on Northwest 9th Street to the intersection with North Robinson; go north to the south property line of the Dona Dress Company (210 NW 10th); go west to the alley between North Robinson Avenue and North Harvey Avenue; go north to Northwest 10th Street; go west to the alley between North Robinson Avenue and North Harvey Avenue; go north to the north property line of Claude Neon Federal Company (213 NW 10th); go east to the west property line of Unit Parts Company (1117 North Robinson); go north to the alley between Northwest 10th Street and Park Place; go east along the alley to North Robinson Avenue; go south to the alley between Northwest 10th Street and Park Place; go east along the alley to North Broadway Avenue; go south along North Broadway Avenue to the intersection with Northwest 9th Street, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

63 Buick Motor Company Assembly Plant
68 Dona Dress Company
69 Claude Neon Federal Company
70 Unit Parts Company
71 L & S Bearing Company



AUTOMOBILE ALLEY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

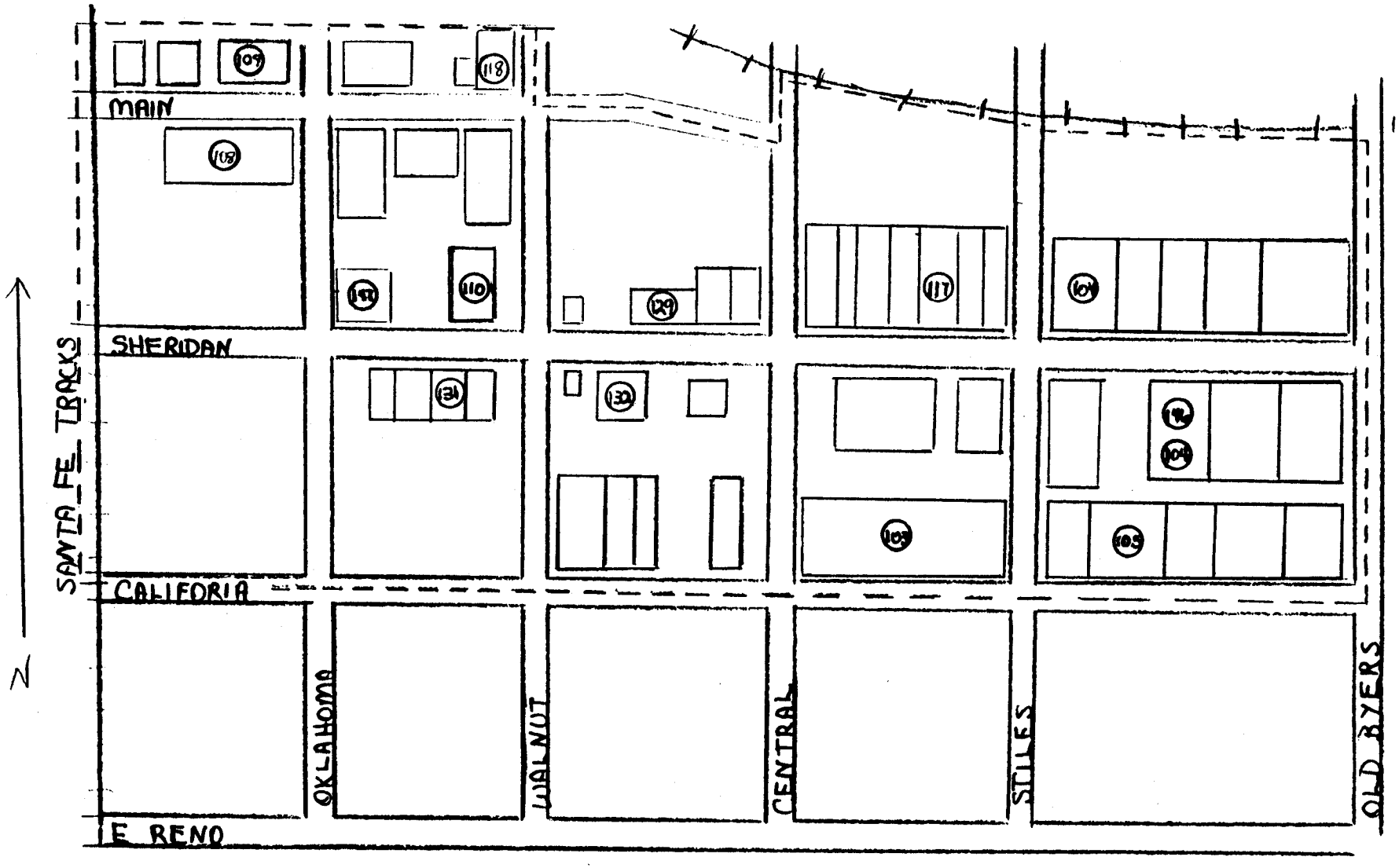
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Bricktown Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of old North Byers Avenue and East California Street go west across North Stiles Avenue, North Central Avenue, North Walnut Avenue, and North Oklahoma Avenue to the intersection with the Santa Fe railroad tracks; go north across East Sheridan Avenue and East Main Street to the siding between East Main Street and Northeast First Street; go east along the siding to North Walnut Avenue; go south on North Walnut Avenue to the intersection with East Main Street; go east on East Main Street to the intersection with North Central Avenue; go north on North Central Avenue to the Rock Island railroad right of way; go east along the Rock Island railroad right of way across North Stiles Avenue to the intersection with old North Byers Avenue; go south along old North Byers Avenue to the intersection with East California Street, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

103 Oklahoma Paper Company
104 W. H. Stewart
105 Oklahoma City Casket Company
108 Sherman Machine and Iron Works
109 J. I. Case Company
110 Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company
117 Johnson Company
118 Western Extract and Manufacturing Company
129 Neal Millwork and Supply Company
131 The Confectionery Building
132 Corken Pumps & Machinery Inc. II
146 Anchor Burner Company
147 J. W. Awalt Building



BRICKTOWN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

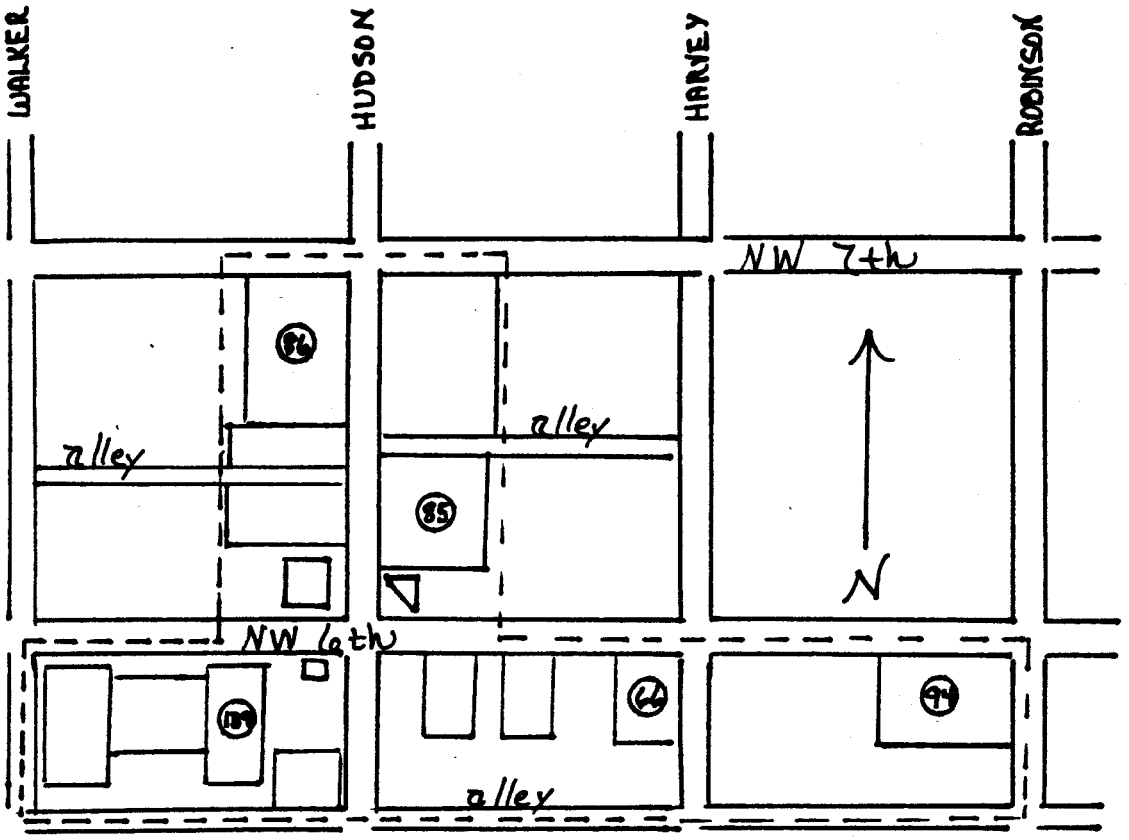
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Hudson-Harvey Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of Northwest 6th Street and North Robinson Avenue, go south along North Robinson Avenue to the alley between Northwest 6th Street and Northwest 5th Street; go west along the alley across North Harvey Avenue and North Hudson Avenue to North Walker Avenue; go north along North Walker Avenue to the intersection with Northwest 6th Street; go east along Northwest 6th Street to the west property line of City Mattress Factory (719 N Hudson); go north along the property line to Northwest 7th Street; go east along Northwest 7th Street across North Hudson Avenue to the east property line of Southern Coffee and Produce Company (704-710 N Hudson); go south along the property line to Northwest 6th Street; go east along Northwest 6th Street across North Harvey Avenue to the intersection with North Robinson Avenue, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

66 Industrial Printing Company
85 Southern Coffee and Produce Company
86 City Mattress Factory
94 Journal Record Building (India Temple Shrine)
139 Southwestern Stationery and Bank Supply



HUDSON-HARVEY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

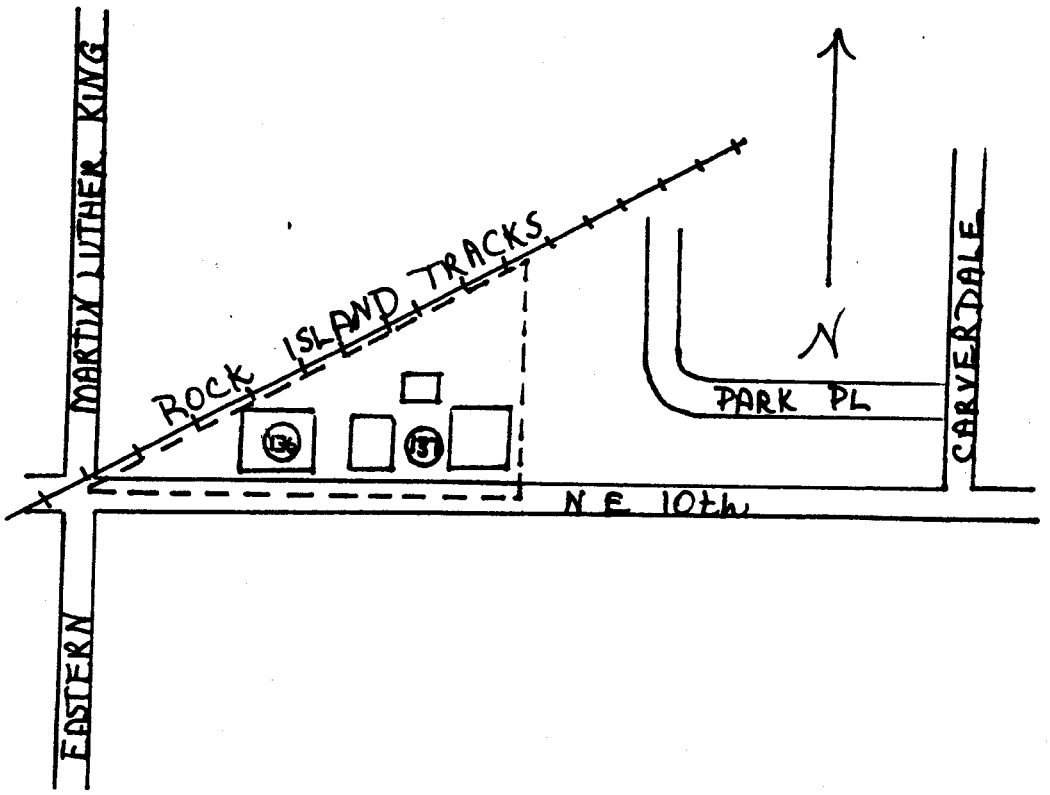
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Northeast Tenth Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of Eastern Avenue (Martin Luther King Avenue), Northeast 10th Street, and the Rock Island railroad right of way, go northeast along the right of way to the east property line of National Cylinder Gas (2131 NE 10th); go south along the property line to Northeast 10th Street; go west along Northeast 10th Street to the intersection with Eastern Avenue (Martin Luther King Avenue) and the Rock Island railroad right of way, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

136 Sherman Concrete Pipe Company
137 National Cylinder Gas Company



NORTHEAST TENTH INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

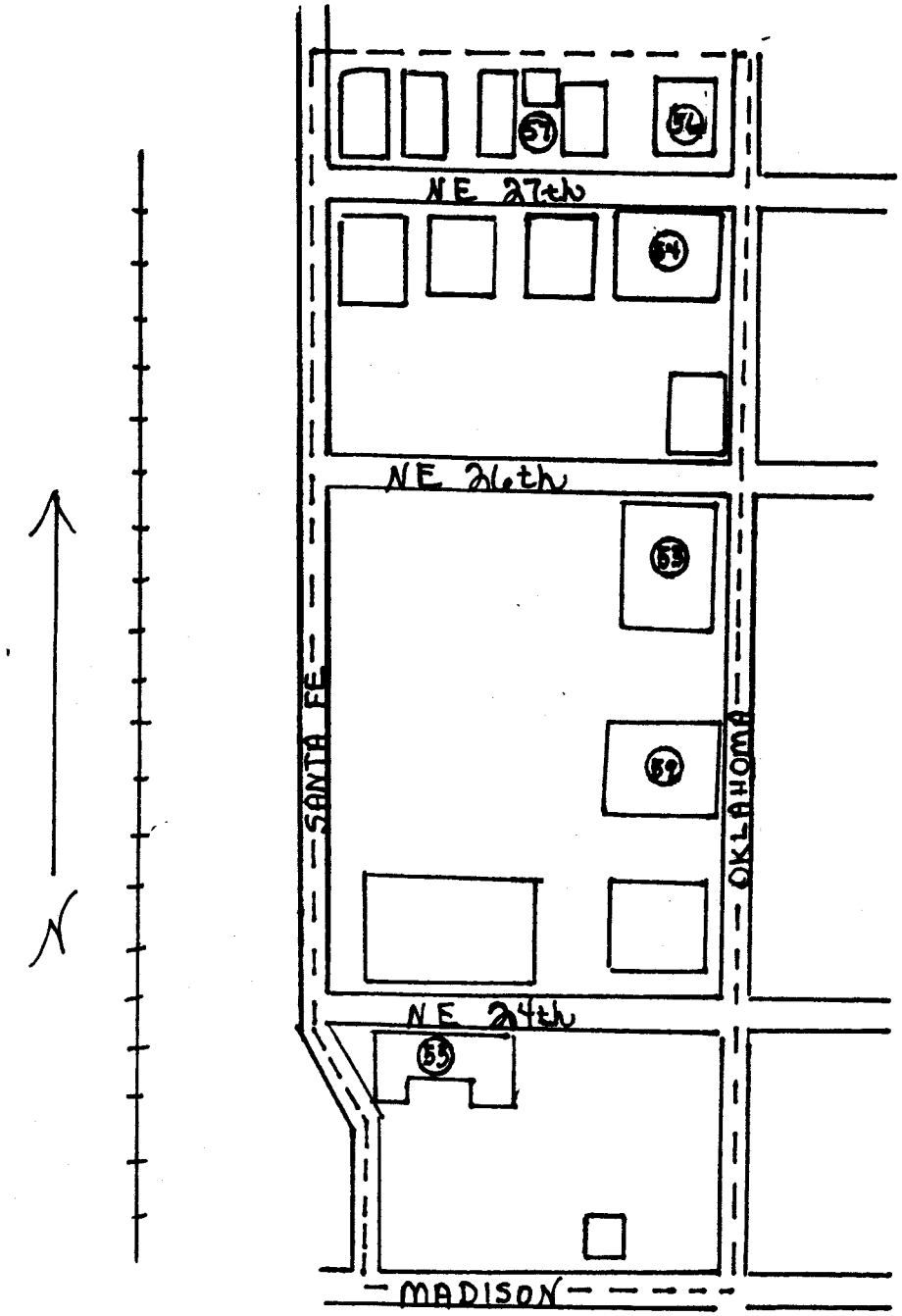
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

North Santa Fe Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of North Santa Fe Avenue and Madison Street, go north along North Santa Fe Avenue across Northeast 24th Street, Northeast 26th Street, and Northeast 27th Street to the north property lines of Geolograph Company Incorporated (27 NE 27th) and Baker Tools (45 NE 27th); go east along the property lines to North Oklahoma Avenue; go south along North Oklahoma Avenue across Northeast 27th Street, Northeast 26th Street, and Northeast 24th Street to the intersection with Madison Street; go west along Madison Street to the intersection with North Santa Fe Avenue, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

53 Stan Ramsey Company
54 Booth Tank Company
55 Cheatham Metal Weather Strip and Insulation Company
56 Baker Tools
57 Geolograph Company Incorporated
59 Superior Neon Signs Incorporated



NORTH SANTA FE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Oilfield Row Industrial District

Boundary Description: The Oilfield Row Industrial District consists of three non-contiguous sections along Southeast 29th Street.

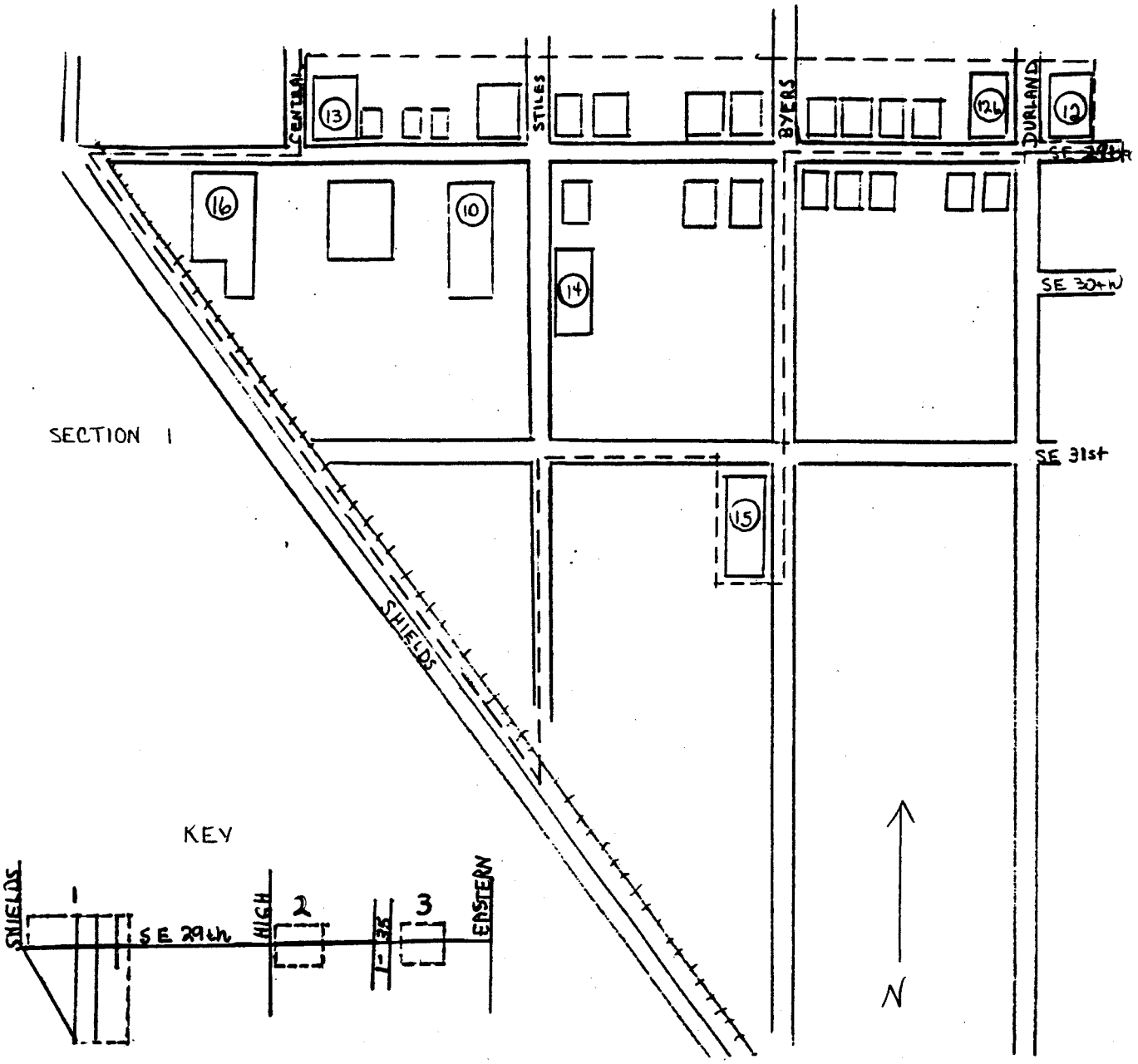
Section 1: From the intersection of Southeast 29th Street and the Santa Fe railroad right of way, go east on Southeast 29th Street to the intersection with Central Avenue; go north along Central Avenue to the north property line one lot deep north of Southeast 29th Street; go east along the property lines across South Stiles Avenue, South Byers Avenue, and South Durland Avenue to the east property line of Midwest Machine Company (601 SE 29th); go south along the property line to Southeast 29th Street; go west along Southeast 29th Street across South Durland Avenue to the intersection with South Byers Avenue; go south along South Byers Avenue across Southeast 31st Street to the south property line of Reed Roller Bit Company (3101 S Byers Avenue); go west along the south property line to the west property line; go north along the west property line to Southeast 31st Street; go west along Southeast 31st Street to the intersection with South Stiles Avenue; go south along South Stiles Avenue to the Santa Fe railroad right of way; go northwest along the right of way to the intersection with Southeast 29th Street, the point of beginning.

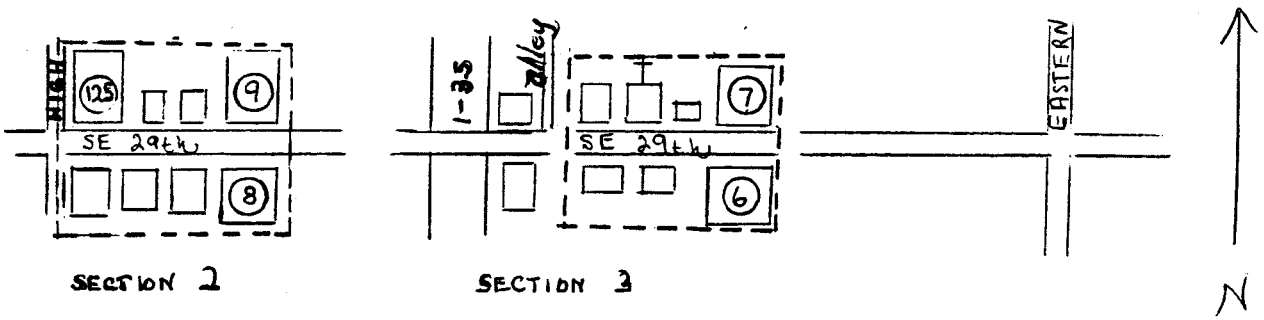
Section 2: From the intersection of Southeast 29th Street and South High Avenue go north along South High Avenue to the north property lines of MCM Machine Works (901 SE 29th) and Acme Oil Tool Company (1001 SE 29th); go east along the property lines to the east property line of Acme Oil Tool Company (1001 SE 29th Street); go south across Southeast 29th Street along the east property line of Hendershot Tool Company (1006-1012 SE 29th Street); go west along the south property line to South High Avenue; go north along South High Avenue to the intersection with Southeast 29th Street, the point of beginning.

Section 3: From the intersection of Southeast 29th Street and the alley east of Interstate 35, go north along the alley to the north property line of Baash-Ross Tool Company (1559 SE 29th); go east along the north property line to the east property line; go south along the east property line across Southeast 29th Street to the east property line of J. P. Machine & Tool Company (1534 SE 29th Street); go south along the east property line to the south property line of J. P. Machine & Tool Company (1534 SE 29th Street); go west along the south property line to the point opposite the alley east of Interstate 35; go north along the line of the alley to the intersection with Southeast 29th Street, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

6 J.P. Machine and Tool Company
7 Baash-Ross Tool Company
8 Hendershot Tool Company
9 Acme Oil Tool Company
10 Continental Supply Company
12 Midwest Machine Company
13 Liebmann's Independent Ice Company II
14 Star Manufacturing Company
15 Reed Roller Bit Company
16 Carson Machine and Supply Company
125 MCM Machine Works
126 Jarecki Manufacturing Company





SECTION 2 SECTION 3

OILFIELD ROW INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

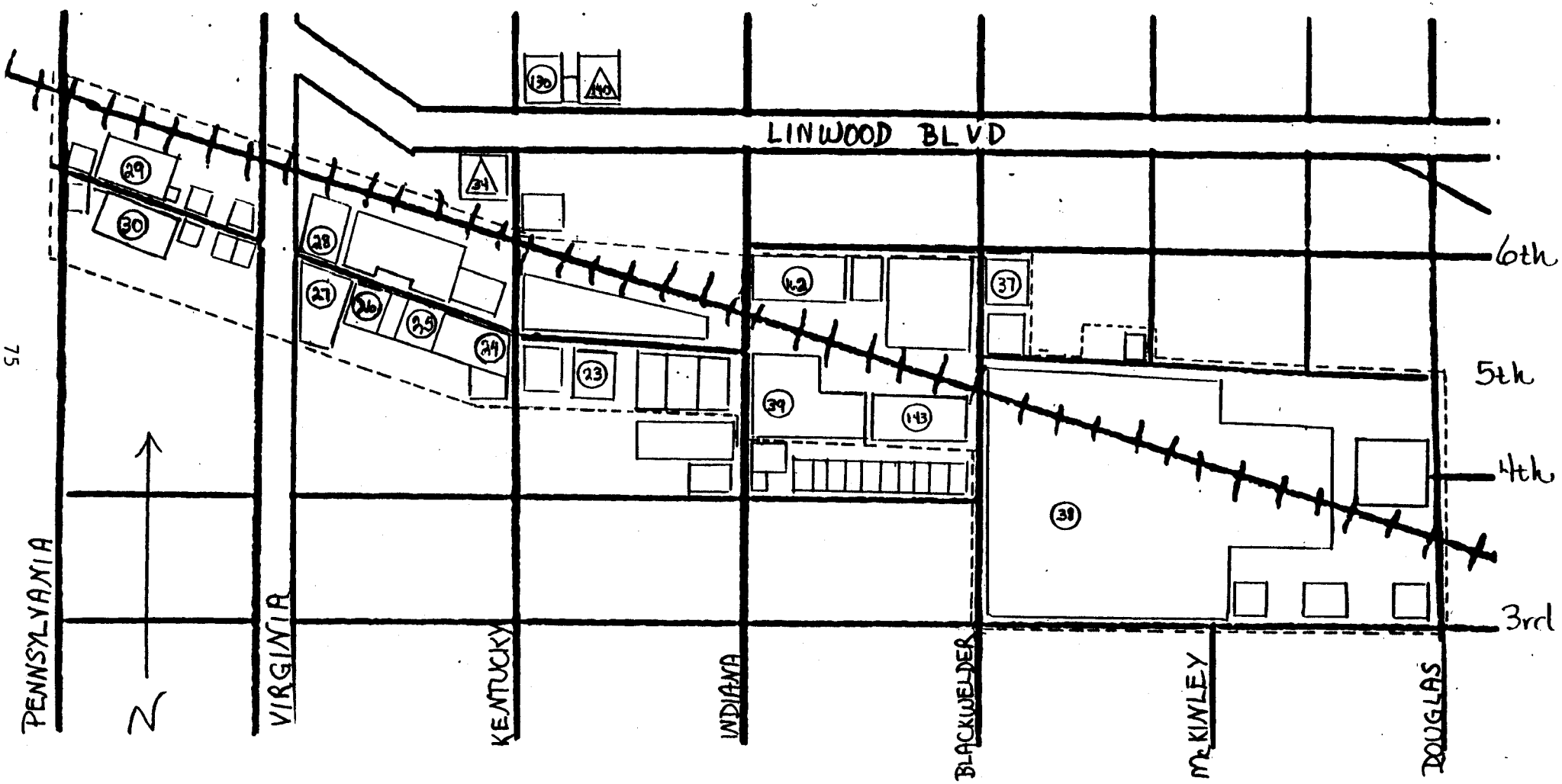
○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

Rock Island Railroad Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of North Pennsylvania Avenue and the Rock Island railroad right of way, go southeast along the right of way across North Virginia Avenue to a point on North Kentucky Avenue opposite Northwest 6th Street; go east to the intersection of Northwest 6th Street and North Indiana Avenue; continue east along Northwest 6th Street across North Blackwelder Avenue to the east property line of Southwestern Paint Company (1628 NW 6th Street); go south along the property line to Northwest 5th Street; go east along Northwest 5th Street to the west property line of Robberson Steel Company (401 W 3rd Street); go north along the west property line to the north property line; go east along the north property line to North McKinley Avenue; go south along North McKinley Avenue to Northwest 5th Street; go east along Northwest 5th Street across North Brauer Avenue to the intersection with North Douglas Avenue; go south along North Douglas Avenue across Northwest 4th Street to the intersection with Northwest 3rd Street; go west along Northwest 3rd Street across North McKinley Avenue to the intersection with North Blackwelder Avenue; go north along North Blackwelder Avenue to the south property lines of Governair Corporation (513 N Blackwelder) and American Iron & Machine Works Company (518 N Indiana); go west along the south property lines to North Indiana Avenue; go north along North Indiana Avenue to the south property line of Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company II (1632 NW 5th Street); go west across North Kentucky Avenue to the south property line of Welded Products Company (1700 NW 5th Street); go west along the property line to the south property line one lot deep south of Northwest 5th Street; go northwest along the south property line across North Virginia Avenue to North Pennsylvania Avenue; go north along North Pennsylvania Avenue to the intersection with the Rock Island railroad right of way, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

23 Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company II
24 Welded Products Company
25 Walton Manufacturing
26 Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company I
27 Kool Kooshion Manufacturing Company
28 F. W. Witt Manufacturing Company
29 Dimick Buildings
30 Overhead Door Company of Oklahoma
34 Southwest Machinery Company
37 Southwestern Paint Company
38 Robberson Steel Company
39 American Iron & Machine Works Company
130 Standard Paint Works
140 Industrial Finishing Company
143 Governair Corporation
162 Speas Company



ROCK ISLAND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

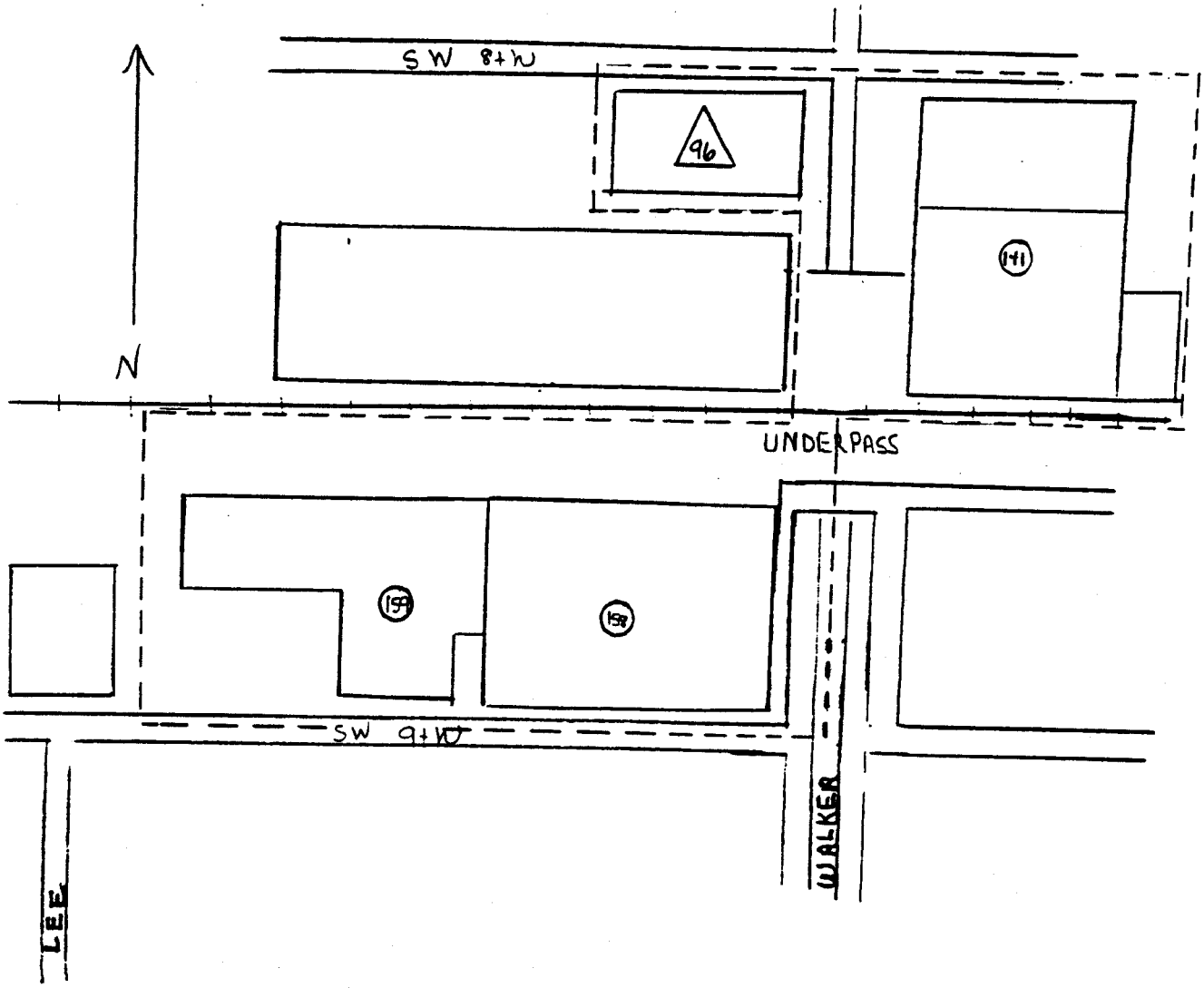
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

South Walker Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of South Walker Avenue and South West 9th Street, go west along South West 9th Street to the west property line of Taylor Marble and Tile Company (515 SW 9th Street); go north along the west property line to the Burlngton and Northern railroad right of way; go east along the right of way to a point opposite the east property line of Industrial Gasket and Packing Compnay (801 S Walker Avenue); go north to the south property line of Industrial Gasket and Packing Company; go west along the south property line to the west property line; go north along the west property line to South West 8th Street; go east along Southwest 8th Street across South Walker Avenue to the east property line of Captiol City (Big-4) Ice & cold Storage Company (812-822 S Walker Avneue); go south along the east property line to the Burlington and Northern railroad right of way; go west along the right of way to South Walker Avuenue; go south along South Walker Avenue to the intersection with Southwest 9th Street, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

96 Industrial Gasket and Packing Company
141 Capitol City (Big-4) Ice & Cold Storage Company
158 Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company
159 Taylor Marble and Tile Company



SOUTH WALKER INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

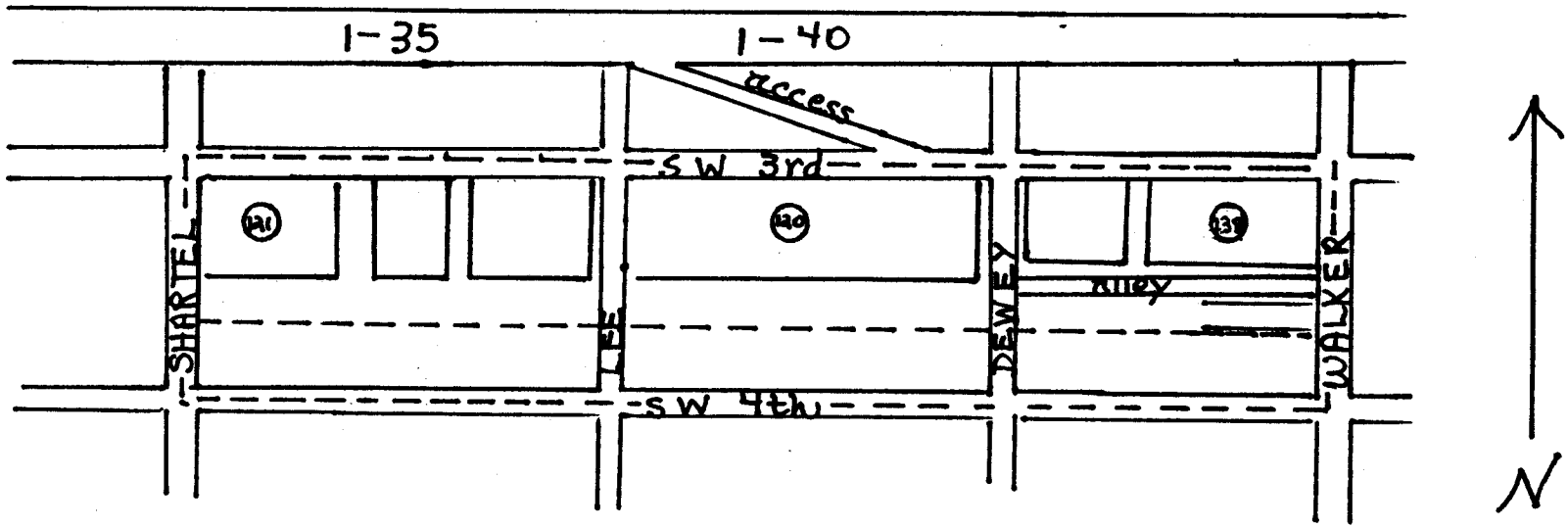
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Southwest Third Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of Southwest 3rd Street and South Walker Avenue, go south 135 feet to the south property lines of C. C. Cook Company (512 SW 3rd Street), Auto-Lite Battery Corporation (600 SW 3rd Street), and Wilbert Burial Vaults of Oklahoma (726 SW 3rd Street); go west along the property lines across South Dewey Avenue and South Lee Avenue to the intersection with South Shartel Avenue; go north 135 along South Shartel Avenue to the intersection with Southwest 3rd Street; go east along Southeast 3rd Street across South Lee Avenue and South Dewey Avenue to the intersection with South Walker Avenue, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

120	Auto Lite Battery Corporation
121	C.C. Cooke Company
138	Wilbert Burial Vault



SOUTHWEST THIRD INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

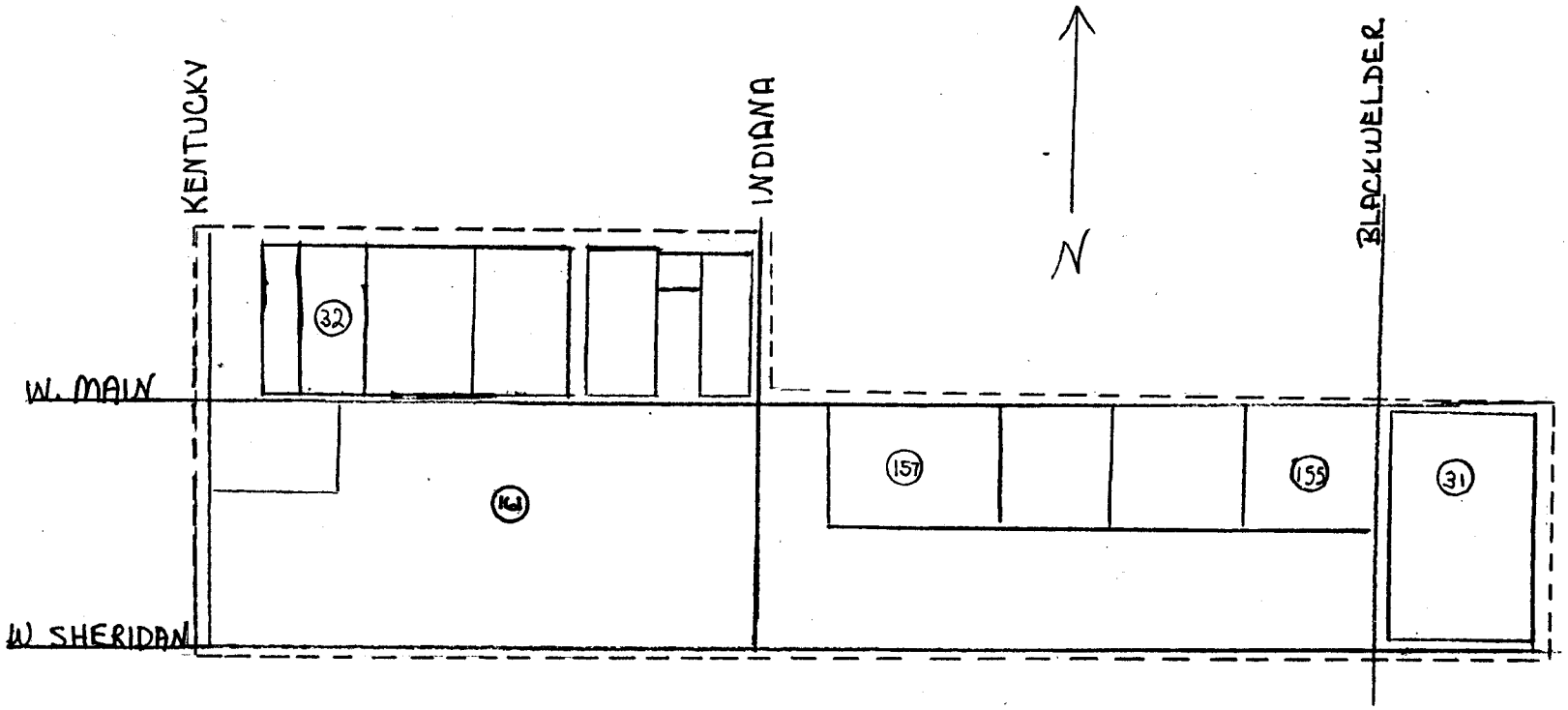
△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

West Main Street Industrial District

Boundary Description: From the intersection of West Sheridan Avenue and North Kentucky Avenue, go north along North Kentucky Avenue across West Main Street to a point opposite the north property line of Oklahoma City Machine Works (1637 W Main Street); go east along the property line to North Indiana Avenue; go south along North Indiana Avenue to the intersection with West Main Street; go east along West Main Street across North Blackwelder Avenue to the west property line of Southwest Manufacturing Company (1432 W Main Street); go south along the property line to West Sheridan Avenue; go west along West Sheridan Avenue across North Blackwelder Avenue and North Indiana Avenue to the intersection with North Kentucky Avenue, the point of beginning.

Documented Properties Within District:

31 Southwest Manufacturing Company
32 Oklahoma City Machine Works
155 Letts Box and Body Company
157 Tennison Brothers Sheet Metal
161 Harter Marblecrete Stone Company



WEST MAIN STREET INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

○ WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY

△ DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

SUMMARY

The Reconaissance Level Survey of Oklahoma County Industrial Resources proved a success. It documented 158 industrial related properties in the study area, most of them lying in Oklahoma City. Of these 134 properties (84.8%) warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Moreover, 68 of the properties (43%) lie within the 10 potential districts the survey identified.

For all 158 properties, a file containing a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, photodocumentation, and any field notes now exists. These files have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to become part of the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Finally, a diskette containing project data has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to facilitate its entry into a collective data base of significant Oklahoma and national cultural resources.

The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, as the results reflect, fulfilled its contractural obligations in a highly professional manner. In addition to the accomplishments noted above, the Survey also generally increased both the area within Oklahoma inventoried for historic reasons, and the number of properties identified. It also markedly increased awareness of resources associated with the state's often-neglected industrial heritage. In all these ways, this project and its products will serve as a valuable tool for the future preservation of these unique resources specifically, and regional land-use managment in general.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Secondary Works

Bernard, Richard M. The Poles in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Images Series. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This is a general study of Polish settlers of Oklahoma with a chapter on the Polish people who settled Harrah, Oklahoma.

Blackburn, Bob L. One Bell Central: New Life for a Landmark. N.p., n.d.

A pamphlet explaining the renovation of Central High School as the corporate headquarters for Southwest Bell Telephone.

Blackburn, Bob. L., Henderson, Arn, and Thurman, Melvena. The Physical Legacy: Buildings of Oklahoma County, 1889 to 1931. N.p.: Southwestern Heritage Press for the Oklahoma County Historical Society, n.d.

A useful collection of photographs and descriptions of existing buildings in Oklahoma County with a brief history by period and district.

Chapman, Berlin B. Oklahoma City, From Public Land to Private Property. Reprinted from the Chronicles of Oklahoma 37. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1960.

Detailed account of the settlement of OKC and resulting legal actions but little value for industrial sites.

Cosby, Hugh E., ed. People of Midwest City. Moore, Ok.: Cosby Publishing, 1980.

A collection of biographical sketches by a Moore newspaperman. It also contains a brief account of the creation of Midwest City in connection with the development of Tinker Air Force Base during World War II. Emphasizes the work of W. P. "Bill" Atkinson, founder of the (Midwest City) Oklahoma Journal, real estate developer, prefabricated housing manufacturer (with factory in Shawnee), arch-rival of E. K. Gaylord and C. B. Warr, defeated gubanatorial candidate. Useful book for city and Tinker sketches.

Doerr, Arthur H. "Industry and Labor." In Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State. Comp. Kent Ruth and the Staff of the University of Oklahoma Press. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941; 1957 edition.

Brief but fairly comprehensive evaluation of manufacturing statewide as of 1957, using census data. Useful map as well.

Eastman, James N., Jr. "Location and Growth of Tinker Air Force Base and Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area." Chronicles of Oklahoma 50 (Autumn 1972):326-346.

Very useful description of the development of Oklahoma City and Midwest City as important components in the American civilian and military air industry. The writer is a professional military historian and used primary documents from the War Department.

Edwards, Jim, and Ottaway, Hal. The Vanished Splendor: Postcard Views of Early Oklahoma City. Two volumes. Oklahoma City: Abalache Book Shop Publishing Company, 1982.

These two useful volumes include about four hundred postcard views with annotations. These notes identify and analyze street scenes, suggest period, and in some cases tell the fate of the buildings pictured.

Franklin, Jimmie Lewis. The Black in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Images Series. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This brief account of blacks in Oklahoma is useful for its discussion of black-owned companies in northeast Oklahoma City.

Faulk, Odie, Faulk, Laura, and Blackburn, Bob L. Oklahoma City: A Centennial Portrait. Northridge, Cal.: Windsor Publications, 1988.

Comprehensive description of OKC, fileopietistic but useful for general history and specific company sketches.

Gaylord, E. K. The Oklahoma Publishing Company. New York: The Newcomen Society in North America, 1971.

This pamphlet contains Gaylord's remarks on the history of the Oklahoma Publishing Company but is also useful for his period descriptions of the city.

Geffs, Irving ["Bunky"]. Fifty Years Forward. Incorporating The First Eight Months of Oklahoma City: The Story of Pioneers Who Built Well. n.p., 1939.

Fileopietistic day-by-day account of the first eight months of OKC.

Great Buildings Ahead: A Guided Tour of Central Oklahoma's Landmarks. N.p., 1989.

A guidebook useful for sketches of individual buildings primarily in architectural terms.

Hoig, Stan. The Early Years of Edmond. n.p., Stan Hoig, 1976.

Useful for the first two decades of Edmond. Much information on early settlers; contains plat maps and city map. Many photographs. Ends coverage about 1920.

_____. Edmond: The First Century. Edmond, Ok.: Edmond Historic Preservation Trust, 1987.

Well done decade-by-decade history of Edmond with much information on people, businesses, and institutions. It suggests that there was little non-agricultural industry in Edmond before the 1950s.

Industrial Division, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. Manufacturers of Oklahoma City. N.p., 1949.

A very useful and rare listing of manufacturers, addresses, and products as of 1949.

Meredith, Howard L., and Shirk, George H. "Oklahoma City: Growth and Reconstruction, 1889-1939." Chronicles of Oklahoma 55 (Fall 1977):293-308.

This useful article examines the physical growth of Oklahoma City and identifies four major periods of expansion from 1889 to about 1931. The authors tie these to industrial development and the local and national economies.

Polk's Oklahoma City Directory, 1920-1951. Dallas: R. L. Polk and Company, 1920-1951.

This compilation of Oklahoma City and Midwest City businesses is a valuable reference for the time period of each volume. Listings are by name, classification of business, and street address.

Robison, Luke. Made out-a Mud. n.p., n.d.

Listing of each town in which brick was made with chronological arrangement of material, much of it gathered from newspapers and the Sanborn Maps.

Ruth, Kent, and Argo, Jim. Window on the Past: Historic Places in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Press, 1982.

Useful for its description and photographs of the OPUBCO Building on pp. 88-89.

Shirk, Lucyl. Oklahoma City, Capital of Soonerland. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Board of Education, 1957.

A fileopietistic sketch, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, written at the junior high level. But it has some nuggets of information, gives a fairly good overview of the development of the city with emphasis on commercial and industrial aspects, and contains a useable bibliography.

Stewart, Roy P. Born Grown: An Oklahoma City History. Oklahoma City: Fidelity Bank, 1974.

A journalistic account of the first several decades of Oklahoma City history, sponsored by a local bank. Good for anecdotes but somewhat sketchy.

Tinker Air Force Base: A Pictorial History. Tinker Air Force Base: Office of History, 1982?

Comprehensive history of Tinker AFB with numerous photographs. Especially useful is the chronology on pp. 135-162.

Woods, Pendleton. "Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area." In Cities of Oklahoma. Ed. John W. Morris. Volume 11. The Oklahoma Series. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

This chapter contains a concise, general discussion of the Oklahoma City metropolitan area from an urban geographer's point of view. It includes brief descriptions of the surrounding communities, including those outside of Oklahoma County, with emphasis on the purpose of the town. It is relatively recent and relies on 1970 census data. It contains one good stylized map.

Government and Government-Related Documents

Committee of the Oklahoma City Engineering Club. A Report...on a Proposed Water Supply and Water Works Improvements for the City. n.p., November 6, 1939.

A rare and very useful report containing a history of the components of the Oklahoma City water system, an evaluation of the conditions of 1939, and recommendations for the future. Lakes Overholzer and Hefner, the connecting canal, the filtration building, and the water works are all discussed in detail.

Hare and Hare, City Planning Consultants. Report of the City Planning Commission, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1930. Oklahoma City: City Planning Commission, 1931.

A usable in-depth report describing Oklahoma City and its environs in 1930. It contains a number of valuable maps detailing different aspects of the city.

Oklahoma. Planning and Resources Board. Oklahoma Municipal Survey. N.p., 1946.

A listing of industries by town as of 1946. It contains otherwise lost information about such small towns as Britton.

Oklahoma. State Department of Commerce. 1990 Oklahoma Directory of Manufacturers and Processors. Oklahoma City: State Department of Commerce, 1990.

These annual directories contain listings of Oklahoma manufacturers by town with addresses and founding dates, possibly useful for determining construction dates of their plants.

"Water Line Maintenance Department." City News and Views. City of Edmond Employee Newsletter. May, 1991.

A one-page sketch of the Edmond water system.

Zoning materials. Zoning Office. Municipal Building. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Maps available at the zoning office suggest the patterns of development of the city.

Collections and Miscellaneous Materials

Aluminations: 70 Year History. In-house publication, Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

A pamphlet describing the history of the company.

Confectionery Building. Building directory.

A brief description of this restored building's history designed to contribute to its historic context.

Greater Oklahoma City Telephone Directory, June, 1941. Oklahoma Historical Society. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The collection of Oklahoma City phone books has been moved to the OHS. Individual volumes provide information useful in determining building dates and locations of specific industries.

Industrial Oklahoma City. "Oklahoma City--Industries." Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

The OHS Vertical File contains two folders including miscellaneous materials on industrialization of the city. Most useful are an undated Chamber of Commerce manufacturers' directory and a 1911 Chamber of Commerce booklet describing "industrial Oklahoma City."

Museum of the Unassigned Lands. 4300 N. Sewell. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Among the miscellaneous collections at this museum are some materials useful for dating and compiling a picture of the city by period.

"Oklahoma, Bethany." Vertical File. Bethany Public Library. Bethany, Oklahoma.

This vertical file contains copied excerpts from rare city histories useful for historical commentary on Bethany.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
Edmond, Oklahoma. 1901, 1908, 1914, 1915, 1922, 1931.
Harrah, Oklahoma. 1928.
Luther, Oklahoma. 1915, 1922.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1901, 1922, revised 1947, revised 1950, 1932, 1933, revised 1952, 1938.

Sanborn Maps as always are useful for dating buildings and tracking city development. The microfilmed copies are less usable than the originals at the OHS. Also, the Oklahoma City maps skip several years; revisions also confuse the time frames.

Unpublished outline history of WKY AM, FM, TV. Provided by Susan Floyd. Stillwater, Oklahoma.

A valuable collection of information on this one radio-television company.

Welcome to Fred Jones Remanufacturing Company. Brochure provided by Fred Jones Remanufacturing Company. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Useful in-house publication sketching the history of the company.

Interviewees and Subjects of Interviews

Anderson, Derek. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 24, 1991.
Southwest Electric Company
Arnn, Bryan. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 18, 1991.
General Beverage ("Grapette") Building
Ballard, Ron. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 24, 1991.
Keeton Ice Company
Bendorf, Jerry. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 5, 1991.
Berg-Dorf Valves and S. E. 29th Street
Benson, Theo. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 18, 1991.
Triple AAA Beverage Company
Berry, Syble. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 5, 1991.
Baash-Ross Tool Company and S. E. 29th Street
Brogan, Charles. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
A primary source of information for S. E. 29th Street from 1929
Buntin, Roy. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 25, 1991.
American Body and Trailer Company
Campbell, Rule. Britton, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
A local historian familiar with Britton and the Britton Progress
Coker, Andy. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 25, 1991.

A long-time resident of the Stockyards District, Nesbitt Bottling Company

Carroll, Earl. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 24, 1991.
Southwest Electric Company

Chapman, Gary. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 18, 1991.
Norick Brothers

Cooper, Bert. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
W. & W. Steel Company

Crowl, Paul. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 13, 1991.
Life-long resident of N. W. 5th Street and owner of Crowl Machine Heat Treating Company

Decker, Dan. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 20, 1991.
Baker Tools and Geolograph

Decker, Hap, Jr. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 20, 1991.
Baker Tools and Geolograph

Effinger, Mike. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
Manager of Arrow Bag Company, his family business

Greenmyer, William E. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 9, 1991.
A long-time employee of Black, Sivalls and Bryson Inc.

Guthrie, Faye. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 25, 1991.
Long-time employee of Exchange Pharmacy, Stockyards City

Haley, Charles. Edmond, Oklahoma. May 31, 1991.
Printer, former employee of The Edmond Sun, Edmond, Oklahoma

Harris, Woody W. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 8, 1991.
Present owner of J. B. Klein Foundry and Iron Works

Heldenbrand, R. A. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 24, 1991.
"Son" of Heldenbrand and Son, Stockyards City

Hogan, Ed. Bethany, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
City building inspector of Bethany, Oklahoma

Hoyle, George. Britton, Oklahoma. June 2, 1991.
Britton, Oklahoma and (The Hermitage) Foundry

Huffines, W. C. "Woody," I. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 20, 1991.
Huffines Cabinet Shop and N. E. 36t Street, Tinker AFB

Humann, Lavern. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 5, 1991.
Berg-Dorf Pipe and Supply Company

King, James W. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 17, 1991.
Sherman Concrete Pipe Company and National Cylinder Gas

Kunc, Stanley. Edmond, Oklahoma. May 30, 1991.
Long-time resident of Edmond, Oklahoma

Lamb, Alan. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 19, 1985, June 26, 1991.
The Boardman Company

Loeffler, Louis, Jr. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 10, 1991.
Long-time resident and businessman of Bricktown

Mankins, Wilson. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. August 2, 1991.
Manager, (Clement) Speas Company

Manning, Don. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
Industrial Machine Company and W. Reno

Manning, Peggy. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
Owner and daughter of the founder of Industrial Machine Company, W. Reno

Massey, Cecilia. Warr Acres, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
Employee, Liebmann (Century) Ice Company (Warr Acres)

McPherson, Ellen. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 12, 1991.
Southwestern Stationery & Bank Supply

Melton, Von. Harrah, Oklahoma. May 31, 1991.
Local businessman and historian, Harrah, Oklahoma

Miller, Karl. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 17, 1991.
Manager, C. C. Cooke Company

Nees, Jim. Edmond, Oklahoma. May 30, 1991.
Neighbor, Edmond Ice Plant, Edmond, Oklahoma

Nesom, John H. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 24, 1991.
President head of (Nesom's) Capitol Steel and Iron Company

Nix, James. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 10, 1991.
Present resident of Superior Neon Signs and Corken Company

Peterson, C. W. "Pete." Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 9, 1991.
Local historian of Bricktown, Johnson Company

Puryear, Jon. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 18, 1991.
Son of the founder and present head, Black and Puryear Paint Company, Higgins Neon Signs

Ramos, Jack. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 26, 1991.
Present owner of A.R.K. (Ramos)

Retter, Louis. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 8, 1991.
Industrial Finishing Company

Rubiac, Elmer. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
Present owner of Hendershot Tool Company, S. E. 29th Street

Rule, Donna Kaye. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 25, 1991.
Present owner of National Saddlery Company

Saloga, Walter. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 25, 1991.
Long-term business man on Agnew Avenue, Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company

Seide, Norman B. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 10, 1991.
W. H. Stewart Company

Stark, Deborah. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
Family descendant of the founder of the Oklahoma City Machine Works

Story, Robert. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 9, 1991.
Present occupant of Johnson Company

Stubbs, Mary. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 26, 1991.
Industrial Gasket and Packing Company

Tomlinson, Tom. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 9, 1991.
Present owner of Modern Bearing and Supply Company

White, Marian. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 5, 1991.
Midwest Machine Company

Williams, Mollie Mae. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 13, 1991.
Wife of the founder and builder of Williams Brothers Ice and Ice Cream Company

Woodson, Louise. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 6, 1991.
Acme Oil Tool Company and S. E. 29th Street

Wright, Rita. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. June 11, 1991.
Agee Manufacturing Company

APPENDIX 1.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA TO 1951

To look at the sprawling complex of present-day Oklahoma City and its environs in Oklahoma County is perhaps to lose sight of its relative youth. Covering more than 620 square miles of the 720 making up the county and with a population hovering at one million, Oklahoma City seizes attention and makes it easy to overlook the other towns founded about the same time. Edmond, Luther, Bethany and Harrah were a part of that multiple birth at the end of the nineteenth century. But they lacked some of the advantages, principally location and industrial development, that gave Oklahoma City dominance while they dwindled to the status of suburbs and bedroom communities. The purpose of this overview is to examine the industrial growth of all of Oklahoma County through 1951, to see how certain areas developed, and to recall the manufacturing activities that affected the success or failure of those towns.[1]

Until 1889 all of present-day Oklahoma County was part of the Indian Territory and as such closed to permanent settlement by non-Indians. After nearly three decades of intense lobbying in the press and Congress, homesteaders won admission to the area by a land run on April 22, 1889. While many settlers were interested in good farmland, the founders of Oklahoma City and Edmond arrived with plat maps of townsites in hand. To them, industry represented future progress and prosperity that could only be achieved by taking advantage of natural and manmade conditions.[2]

Those conditions included the favorable if sometimes extreme Southern Plains climate; arable soil and good grazing land; the availability of timber, sand, gravel, and clay for building materials; the water resources of the North Canadian River; and the presence of the Southern Kansas Railway line (later the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa

Fe). The future Edmond, five miles south of the northern border of the county, was already a stop on the north-south railroad line. Oklahoma City, fourteen miles further south, was "born grown" and always intended to be a metropolis, according to one original settler. It was the point at which the track crossed the North Canadian, and a good spring near present-day 1100 N. Lindsey provided adequate water for military encampments and construction crews working on the line. The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf (later the Rock Island), an east-west line, planned to intersect the existing track near the crossing, a point known then as Oklahoma Station. The Seminole and the Oklahoma townsite companies had already surveyed and platted adjoining quarter-sections nearby.[3]

Consequently, when about 50,000 homeseekers poured into the Unassigned Lands, approximately 4,000 to 6,000 encamped that first night near Oklahoma Station. Edmond's pioneers centered their business district principally on two streets, First and Second, parallel to and just to the east of the Santa Fe tracks. Oklahoma City, as it was optimistically called, was bounded on the east by the Santa Fe tracks, on the west by Walker Avenue, on the north by Seventh Street, and on the south by Reno Avenue. South of Reno lay the North Canadian floodplain and channel; designation of this area as a military reservation prevented early expansion in this direction.[4]

Edmond and Oklahoma City had perhaps the highest hopes of becoming urban centers, but in succeeding years several other towns were founded in Oklahoma County. Britton, Arcadia, Luther, Jones, Spencer, Choctaw, and Harrah appeared along the railroad tracks radiating from Oklahoma City. Harrah and Luther lay east of the Indian Meridian and were founded after the land runs of September 22, 1891. Harrah was unique in that many of its settlers were Polish. Bethany was unusual in that it was founded in 1909 by members of the Nazarene denomination and explicitly banned industrial activity within the city limits.[5]

Early industries in these small towns were usually related to agriculture. Most claimed at least one cotton gin and perhaps a feedmill. Harrah had a cannery as well. Light manufacturing by one person was the rule: blacksmiths, tinsmiths, shoemakers, and dressmakers catered to a very localized market. Surviving buildings sheltering this kind of activity in Harrah include two harness shops and Ed B. Raney's coffin building shop behind a larger storefront.[6]

Most of these towns had newspaper offices that did job printing. Buildings housing printshops in Luther, Bethany, Britton, and Edmond are still extant. Printers did not require space specifically designed for their activity; consequently, they sometimes moved from location to location as was the case of The Edmond Sun, founded shortly after the run by locally famous editor Milton W. Reynolds ("Kicking Bird"). In the 1930s it occupied a back room of the Citizen's State Bank; in the 1940s it moved into the east half of the Bender Building, which still houses the Edmond Printing Company. Luther's printer shared the second floor of the present First Bank and Trust with the telephone exchange. The Britton Progress and Bethany Tribune utilized ordinary storefronts or buildings easily converted to other purposes.[7]

Edmond, as did these other new towns, struggled for existence. One early Edmond resident founded a cotton gin; but, while these generally flourished in the towns in the eastern part of the county, Edmond lay beyond the limits of profitable cotton production. A flour mill likewise foundered. For many years the most successful enterprise of Edmond was the Rodkey Mill, founded in 1891. The high hopes of 1889 dwindled by 1895 as Oklahoma Territory felt the pinch of a nation-wide depression. Several early settlers gave up and drifted on. The life-blood of Edmond remained the Santa Fe railroad; and the town was sustained by a territorial institution, the Central Normal School (presently, the University of Central Oklahoma). Even so, by 1902 Edmond had its first telephone system.[8]

Such facilities as water, power, and telephone systems served both the public and industry. Edmond's first citizens used water from three deep wells drilled shortly after the run. Both the water system and the light plant came under city control in 1909. The City of Edmond still relies on deep wells, and a number of well housings are still extant in Edmond. But, according to the Water Line Maintenance Department, none of these or other public facilities predate 1951. The same appears to be true of facilities in other outlying towns. Harrah's and Bethany's early telephone offices were situated in private homes which survive.[9]

Several buildings associated with Oklahoma City's early water, power, and telephone systems still stand. Settlers relied on the spring and a well until 1893, when a private company constructed a waterplant near Dewey Avenue and the North Canadian. Oklahoma City's population doubled from 4,151 in 1890 to 10,037 in 1900, at which time the city purchased the water works. While the North Canadian always carried at least some water, the flow was intermittent and inadequate to meet the increasing demands. The city dug several wells and built a low-head dam across the river near N. W. 4th and Pennsylvania Avenue; it served for water storage until a shift in the river channel cut it off. In 1906 the city constructed a new water works at N. W. 4th and Pennsylvania. This brick building, subsequently enlarged, survives.[10]

Continuing water shortages led the city in 1918 to construct Lake Overholzer northwest of the city. In 1923 a flood swept away the dam, which was repaired and put back into operation. Just northwest of the water works building, the city constructed a new filtration plant in 1922. When it went on line in 1923, it provided Oklahoma City with its first sterilized drinking water, at the rate of sixteen million gallons per day. By 1939 the water shortage was chronic again, and engineers recommended construction of a reservoir on Upper Bluff Creek to be connected to Lake Overholzer by a canal. Completed in 1943, the new reservoir was named Lake Hefner.[11]

Oklahoma City's electrical power needs in 1889 encouraged the birth of the state's oldest corporation, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. Because of the shortage of water for hydroelectric generating, O G & E relied on steam. Its success allowed it to expand outside the city limits as early as 1910; by 1927 it provided service to 148 towns. The company pioneered the use of natural lake water to cool its generators. It began construction of the Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant, off U. S. Highway 62 about three miles east of Harrah, in 1922 and put the facility into operation in 1927. In 1930 O G & E bought existing Belle Isle Lake, a recreational park between Pennsylvania and Western north of 50th Street, and constructed the Belle Isle Power Plant. O G & E built its corporate headquarters, a six-story Gothic revival skyscraper designed by Layton, Hicks, and Forsythe, in 1927. In 1954 the corporation added six floors to the building at 321 N. Harvey. Sometimes competing with O G & E was Oklahoma Natural Gas. This company purchased the nearby Elks Lodge Building at 401 N. Harvey in 1947 as its corporate headquarters.[12]

Oklahoma City's telephone system was equally successful. Begun in 1893, the system through a series of mergers became Pioneer Telephone & Telegraph in 1905. The company constructed the Pioneer Building at 401 N. Broadway in 1907. In time Southwestern Bell acquired Pioneer and, needing more space, built the adjoining Telephone Building in 1927. In the late 1970s Southwestern Bell bought Central High School, built in 1910, and renovated it to serve as its corporate headquarters, One Bell Central at 817 N. Robinson.[13]

The public and industrial demands that encouraged and benefited from the growth of these services was one facet of Oklahoma City's expansion. While manufacturing activities remained minimal in surrounding towns, they flourished in Oklahoma City with its felicitous combination of location, transportation, labor supply, and vigorous commercial leadership. Three railroad lines--the Santa Fe, Rock Island, and

Frisco--intersected there by 1898. Later the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Katy) Railroad made Oklahoma City its terminus; it shared facilities with a local line, the Oklahoma City, Ada, and Atoka Railway. Within a month of the run, citizens created a Board of Trade, that eventually became the Chamber of Commerce. By 1906 the population was already 10,036, slightly more than Guthrie, the territorial capital.[14]

Even so, Oklahoma City in 1906 seemed little more than a small town. E. K.Gaylord, an immigrant who arrived that year, noted that the business district was confined to the two blocks on Main Street and Grand Avenue between Broadway and Harvey Avenue. Most houses lay north of the river, although there were twenty or thirty on the south side of the North Canadian in the Capitol Heights area. Only a few blocks of streets were paved, and those marked out for development between 13th and 16th northwest of the business district underlay a wheat field. Gaylord noted inaccurately that the only industries were two flour mills and a brick plant.[15]

This brick plant was an example of an industry that flourished briefly in many small towns while settlers built permanent homes and businesses. Edmond had at least two brick yards that have long since disappeared. In Oklahoma City early brickyards developed at clay deposits on West Reno, Grand Avenue, and at 12th and McKinley Avenue. These have all disappeared. But between the 2500 and 2700 blocks on N. W. 10th were American Brick and Tile, founded in 1902, United Brick and Tile, founded in 1911, and Acme Brick and Tile. These were served by sidings from the Rock Island line. Acme bought out American in 1921 and eventually took over the United pit. By the early 1970s these clay deposits were worked out. Acme moved its actual manufacturing operations elsewhere in the county but maintains salesrooms and offices at the 2500 N. W. 10th site in buildings dating back to the 1930s. In 1991 as a part of a centennial observance, Acme walled in several of the surviving pole buildings and connected and veneered others. The pit is

now a landfill.[16]

Brick from such early-day manufacturing concerns characterize Bricktown, one of Oklahoma City's oldest surviving industrial districts. This area, known primarily for its warehouses, incorporates the first three or four blocks east of the Santa Fe tracks on Main, Sheridan (formerly Grand Avenue), California Avenue, and Reno. Spurs connected most of the buildings with the Santa Fe tracks. The oldest surviving building is the Sherman Machine and Iron Works at 32 E. Main. This foundry, established in 1899, molded, cast, and formed metal fittings. Across the street on the northwest corner of Oklahoma Avenue and Main stands the J. I. Case building, dating from 1901. Case received parts and assembled them into agricultural implements for distribution. More directly engaged in industry was the Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company at 121 E. Sheridan. Built in 1904, this facility manufactured mattresses utilizing cotton, a prominent crop in Oklahoma in that day.[17]

The Bricktown district, in common with most of Oklahoma City, combined many activities in a single area. In addition to the heavy industry of the Sherman foundry were lighter manufacturing concerns such as the Oklahoma Paper Company, founded in 1900, and the Oklahoma Casket Company on California; Western Extract, a soft-drink flavoring manufacturer, at Main and Walnut Avenue; small concerns such as the shoemaker and the candy maker in the Confectionery Building on Sheridan; a number of warehouses and distributors; and several houses.[18]

Such mixed land use also marked Oklahoma City's other early industrial areas: along the Santa Fe tracks on the east side of the central business district; along the Katy and Rock Island lines cutting east-west through the central business district; and along the Frisco on the west and southwest sides. South of Bricktown across Reno lay a complex of agriculture-related industries--mills, elevators, cotton compresses, and food processors--not included in this survey. Somewhat unique was the Oklahoma Spring Bed Company at 712 S. Broadway,

which manufactured "Tom Thumb" rollaway beds. Assorted light industries, most now obliterated, lay along 3rd, 2nd, Main, Sheridan, California, and Reno west of the Santa Fe tracks. Two remnants of this period were the J. B. Klein Iron and Foundry Company established in 1909 and the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant (now the Fred Jones parts plant) founded in 1915.[19]

Further south across the North Canadian was Imperial Iron and Steel Company, founded in 1911. The Boardman Company bought the complex of brick foundries and offices in 1915, and the much-expanded company continues to manufacture a range of products that includes steel tanks, fire trucks, and burial vaults. Capitol Steel and Iron Company at 1726 S. Agnew Avenue, which manufactures steel beams for bridges, was founded in 1910. All lay along railroad tracks; the interurban that ran along Classen Boulevard paralleled the tracks through Klein's foundry. Other light industries were situated either side of the Santa Fe tracks east of downtown and north of Bricktown. As was the case with the Bricktown buildings, these structures were generally constructed of brick, probably locally produced. Complicating the physical plan of the city during this period was the establishment of the State Capitol and offices at N. E. 23rd and Lincoln Boulevard and the Oklahoma City Stockyards District west of Agnew and south of the North Canadian River about 1910.[20]

Interspersed among the growing number of multi-story buildings, apartment buildings, hotels, and houses were a number of light industries, many of them typical of the times. Triple AAA Beverages made rootbeer, and General Beverage produced "Grapette." Later Oklahoma Bottling Company, Nesbitt Bottling Company, and the 7-Up Bottling Oklahoma City Company were only a few soft drink manufacturers competing for a vigorous Oklahoma City market. There were a number of mattress factories in Oklahoma City in addition to the one already mentioned. City Mattress Factory shared the southwest corner of N. W. 7th and

Hudson Avenue with several small businesses, including a printer. Gordon-Harris Mattress Company and Southwest Furniture and Mattress Company produced new mattresses and remanufactured old ones. Ice plants were also scattered over the city: Crystal Ice on S. Robinson, founded in 1902, and Capitol (later Southwest Utility or Big-Four) Ice on S. Walker were located on the Frisco tracks. American Arctic Ice, Williams Brothers Ice, and Keeton Ice served neighborhoods and commercial purposes. Liebmann's operated existing iceplants at 200 S. Klein, 303 S. E. 29th, and 3701 N. MacArthur in Warr Acres. The Edmond Ice Plant in that town was near both the railroad tracks and the mill. Several of these ice plants eventually offered cold storage facilities and manufactured ice cream as well.[21]

During the 1920s and 1930s certain types of industry seemed to characterize specific areas of Oklahoma City. By the late 1920s a number of printers were clustered in or near the central business district. These included two large newspaper companies: Oklahoma Publishing Company at 4th and Broadway and the Journal Record Building at 621 N Robinson. In addition, Fry and House operated a small printshop at 6 N. E. 4th; Industrial Printing Company was at 619 N. Harvey until about 1948. Related industries included Norick Brothers, printers of business forms for the automobile industry; Southwestern Stationery and Bank Supply Company; and Standard Engraving, still in operation at 626 W. Main.[22]

"Automobile Alley" exemplified another type of industry located near the central business district. As early as 1911 the Pioneer automobile was produced in an Oklahoma City plant. From World War I into the 1930s several buildings associated with the automobile were built along Broadway between N. W. 4th and 13th. These included the Buick Motor Company Assembly Plant; L and S Bearing Company; and Unit Parts, one street over on N. Robinson, as well as dealerships, parts distributors, repair shops, tire shops, and gas stations. Far removed

from "Automobile Alley," was American Body and Trailer Company, founded in 1926, which manufactured trailers and truck bodies at 1500 Exchange. It specialized in the "Kold King" cream truck, probably used by the several ice cream and dairy producers in the city. In 1923 one report noted that 95 percent of the 244,883 automobiles registered in the state had been purchased through Oklahoma City dealers or manufacturers.[23]

In 1928 Oklahoma City's economy received a tremendous boost when the Oklahoma City oilfield was discovered. At that time the southeast city limits lay roughly along Eastern Avenue and S. E. 29th. The oil boom encouraged the growth of related activities and industries along S. E. 29th, known thereafter as "Oilfield Row." This included machine shops that custom manufactured or remanufactured oilfield equipment such as J. P. Machine and Tool Company, M C M Machine Works, and Jarecki Manufacturing Company. Hendershot Tool Company and Acme Tool Company specialized in fishing tools to retrieve drill bits lost down the well shaft. Those drill bits may have been manufactured by Reed Roller Bits, located off S. E. 29th on 32nd in the industrial triangle formed by the Frisco tracks, S. E. 29th, and Byers Avenue. There were three more oilfield-related industries in the triangle: Star Manufacturing, which made prefabricated metal buildings; Continental Supply Company, which manufactured drilling rigs; and Carson Machine and Supply Company, which made electric generating equipment, automotive products, and floor furnace guards in addition to oilfield equipment. Except for that triangle and a few blocks along section-line roads High and Eastern, industrial development in this district remained only one lot deep.[24]

While the automobile and the oil boom produced significant areas of industry, the 1920s and 1930s saw more generalized types of manufacturing develop as well. Along S. W. 3rd (Noble) were Morgan Sash and Door, one of several planing mills; Wilbert Burial Vault Company; and AutoLite Battery Company. C. C. Cooke was the largest manufacturer of copper roofing in the United States, machine tooling the segments in the shop

behind a mission-style facade at Walker and S. W. 3rd. Cooke roofers applied their product at sites from Oklahoma A and M College at Stillwater to Schoefield Barracks, Hawaii.[25]

Construction of the Farmers' Market at Reno and Klein in 1931 marked the farthest limits of urban development toward the southwest, but individual industries appeared inside that perimeter during the 1920s and 1930s. Belsky Manufacturing, founded in 1912, built refrigerators and freezers for commercial use. Similarly, Governair Corporation built commercial air conditioning and refrigeration. Arrow Bag, founded in 1934, reconditioned cotton and burlap bags. Continuing the mix of industrial and residential development, A. C. Beeman built his aluminum and brass foundry at 1739 N. W. 3rd; next door Robert L. Agee in 1923 built Agee Manufacturing to produce a popular item in Oklahoma's hot summers, venetian blinds.[26]

Three new steel mills opened during this period. When J. B. Klein died in 1925, Richard W. Robberson bought the company, moved west to 3rd between Blackwelder Avenue and Douglas Avenue, and created Robberson Steel, specializing in structural steel. Just northwest at 5th and Indiana Avenue was American Iron and Machine Works, founded in 1929, a producer of steel for the oil industry. South of the North Canadian at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Westwood Avenue, Black, Sivalls and Bryson began producing steel oilfield and refinery equipment in 1930.[27]

Other industries common to Oklahoma City in the 1920s and 1930s and dispersed throughout the city were meat processors, canneries, bakeries, candy manufacturers, breweries, and dairies--none included in this survey. The Speas Company distilled vinegar. Cain's Coffee, founded in 1923, had roasting facilities and a warehouse at 1 N. W. 12th. Southern Coffee was less known, but students at nearby Central High School never forgot the smell of roasting coffee emanating from its roasting house on N. Hudson. There were few clothing manufacturers in Oklahoma City. The Dona Dress Company was unusual in that it produced burial garments. At

520 S. W. 12th, all that can be seen of the Oklahoma City Pottery Company, are potsherds and the kiln. Another light industry unique to Oklahoma City was the production of artificial limbs. In 1949 the Chamber of Commerce listed six such companies, perhaps drawn to Oklahoma City by its medical complex and access to the University of Oklahoma medical school. Manufacturers of fishing equipment, boats, radios, cosmetics, fire doors, paper boxes, and rubber stamps produced goods for the local, state, and national market in Oklahoma City.[28]

While all the industries above were white-owned, there were also enterprises in Oklahoma City operated by blacks in the neighborhood just east of the central business district. Among black-owned homes and businesses were two small factories and at least one printer. The Percy H. James family founded the successful Jay-Cola Bottling Company at 925 N. E. 9th. The East India Toilet Goods and Manufacturing Company developed in connection with Mary Lyons's beauty shop. Both the Lyonses' Italianate villa and the small factory building still stand at 300 N. E. 3rd. A block away in the Littlepage Building on N. E. 2nd was the printshop of editor Roscoe Dunjee's Black Dispatch, one of the state's leading black newspapers.[29]

The 1920s also saw the introduction of commercial radio to Oklahoma. WKY, the third in the nation and the first west of the Mississippi to offer a regular schedule of programming, began broadcasting from a house in January, 1920. Owned by the Oklahoma Publishing Company, the station operated in several locations. On April 1, 1936, its studios moved to the fifth floor of the Skirvin Tower Hotel. In 1941 WKY began construction of a new transmitter on East Britton Road. The move was completed in 1944 at about the same time the company became interested in television. Early in 1951, WKY AM, FM, and television began broadcasting from a studio built just east of the transmitter on East Britton Road. WKY was the first of several radio stations founded in Oklahoma City in the 1920s and 1930s. The nature of the business

made it possible for the studios to be located in ordinary commercial buildings while the transmitters might be located at other sites. Thus, KOKL, founded in 1937, broadcast from the building on N. W. 6th that also housed Southwestern Stationery and Bank Supply.[30]

Oklahoma, of course, suffered from the national crisis of the Great Depression and, as did other states, benefited from the economic boom of World War II. Many Oklahomans had moved to Oklahoma City and other urban areas during the drought and depression in search of work, providing an abundant workforce. Some existing industries shifted over to war production in the early 1940s. Carson Machine on "Oilfield Row" now made jeeps for the army. The J. W. Awalt Building in Bricktown, primarily a warehouse, provided space in its basement for the production of gliders. C. C. Cooke cornered the market on available copper, storing most of it in its S. W. 3rd Street warehouse. Even the small foundry beside the Santa Fe tracks in Britton perhaps produced nuts and bolts for the war effort.[31]

For Oklahoma County the war was a windfall. Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce leaders such as E. K. Gaylord understood the benefits of defense plants and contracts and vigorously solicited them for Oklahoma City. By 1940 they had created the Industrial Foundation, a trust through which to acquire land for a War Department aircraft facility, either a plant or a depot. They opted to work for the depot because of its long-term potential but secured both, Midwest Air Depot and a Douglas Aircraft assembly plant. The trust purchased Frank Trosper's 160-acre farm southeast of the city; the Oklahoma City, Atoka, and Ada Railway built a spur to the site; and the state and federal governments widened S. E. 29th. Two months before the Pearl Harbor attack, engineers began operations in Building T-417 at the future Tinker Air Force Base. By March 1943 the first planes came off the assembly line in Building 3001. During the war Tinker employees overhauled and modified planes, including the B-52s that flew over the Himalayas from Burma to

China. They also built hundreds of C-54s and A-26 attack bombers. Peak employment came in October, 1943, when nearly 15,000 civilians in addition to military personnel worked on the base. Although need for warplanes declined at the end of the war, Tinker as a maintenance facility remained a mainstay of the Oklahoma County economy.[32]

Entrepreneurs eagerly provided the facilities needed to house, feed, clothe, supply, and school the workers and their children. Particularly notable were the efforts of W. P. Atkinson, a newspaperman and real estate developer. Atkinson oversaw the creation of Midwest City, a bedroom community for Tinker's workforce. Similarly, Del City was created to provide worker housing. The industrial areas that characterize the southeast county today are located in industrial parks of fairly recent date. Nichols Hills, Warr Acres (formerly Putnam City), The Village, Valley Brook, Lake Alumna, Springlake Park, Hall Park, and Woodland Park, like Midwest City and Del City, were also designed as bedroom communities with no industrial base.[33]

The end of the war saw the continuation of expansion in Oklahoma City industry. Several new areas opened or expanded. Linwood Avenue west of the central business district and conveniently near the Rock Island tracks mingled residences with such industries as Standard Paint Works and Industrial Finishing. A number of light industries spread along N. W. 5th between Indiana and Pennsylvania. W. T. Dimick, who owned Overhead Door Company of Oklahoma, moved across the street and built substantial twin buildings in which to house Reed Metal Awning Company. In the 1700 block were F. W. Witt's planing mill; Kool Kushion Manufacturing Company, which made automobile cushions; and Welded Products, steel fabricators. At 1618, Pioneer Manufacturing Company produced venetian blinds for the Outdoor Venetian Blind Company. Paul Crowl, who grew up in the neighborhood and remembered it as grassy, empty lots north of the Texas League ballpark, built two machine shops along the street in the late 1940s. On West Main Street, Folding

Carrier Corporation produced shopping carts.[34]

Agnew Avenue, from Reno south through the Oklahoma City Stockyards district toward Capitol Iron and Steel, had been a major thoroughfare for four decades. At the intersection of 12th (Exchange) and Agnew, near the Stockyards gate, were a number of businesses that catered to stockmen. Prominent among them is National Saddlery Company, custom-maker of saddles and tack at 1307 S. Agnew since 1926. At the end of World War II, L. E. Heldenbrand and Son began manufacturing "Silver King" cattle chutes, calf tables, and other metal items first on the corner of 15th and Agnew, then at 1012 S. Agnew. In addition to these stock-related industries, there were several other light manufacturers situated on Agnew. Opposite the Heldenbrands' quonset building was Independent Screen Company. Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company produced wooden barrels. Southwest Electric Company rewound electric motors and manufactured transformers. Other light industries founded in the post-war years on the south side of the city were A R K Manufacturing Company, casting brass and aluminum items, and Industrial Gasket and Packing on S. Walker.[35]

Another old industrial area that expanded was the Bricktown district. Neal Millwork produced wood products and cabinetry. The Johnson Company built septic tanks. Corken's made butane and propane pumps. Anchor Burner Company manufactured floor furnaces and gas burners. In 1945 W. H. Stewart bought Anchor Burner and expanded the company into the present large complex at the east end of Bricktown, W. H. Stewart Custom Steel Fabrication.[36]

The end of the oil boom and World War II encouraged a number of manufacturers to relocate within the city. In 1945 R. T. Lamb sold Midco Tools on "Oilfield Row" with the stipulation that he not open a similar business for one year. True to the contract, he opened Industrial Machine Company at 1546 W. Reno in 1946, one year to the day later. Industrial Machines expanded beyond oilfield work to do more

generalized machine tooling. Lamb's wife remarked at the time that she expected him to go bankrupt because no one would ever come so far out of the city. But over the next several years Reno west toward Pennsylvania expanded as an industrial area. Nance and Nelson specialized in building truck beds and winches to order. Wylie Brothers did sheet metal fabrication. By far the largest industry on W. Reno was W and W Steel Company, a steel fabricator founded in 1945, which still dominates this district. Light industry also moved out Reno east of the central business district in the post-war years. Superior Neon Signs, one of several neon sign manufacturers, was temporarily at 1301. Oklahoma Waste and Wiping Rag Company, recyclers of cloth into "Chief Wipers" for industrial purposes, is still located at 1100.[37]

In the last half of the decade a number of businesses also began moving northeastward from the central business district. There was already some light manufacturing in that direction along the Santa Fe or Katy tracks, creating an industrial strip through basically residential areas. Among those industries furthest east were Sherman Concrete Pipe, makers of concrete drainage pipe, and National Cylinder Gas, producer of industrial gases, at the triple intersection of the Katy tracks, Eastern, and N. E. 10th. There was some light industrial development along 23rd from the Santa Fe tracks to the Capitol, but the area north of 36th its entire length was still farmland.[38]

By the late 1940s, however, industrial expansion north of 23rd increased, particularly east of the Santa Fe tracks. Superior Neon Signs moved to its present location at 2515 N. Oklahoma. Also in advertising was Stan Ramsey Company, which specialized in making decals, window displays, and screen printed posters. Booth Tank Company built septic tanks and oilfield tanks. Baker Tools was a small foundry and machine shop. Another veteran company of "Oilfield Row" that relocated on E. 27th was the Geolograph Company, which produced mechanical logging equipment for well-drillers. Oklahoma's extreme climate and the

development of air conditioning encouraged interest in insulation. Cheatham Metal Weatherstrip and Insulation Company operated in a factory on N. Santa Fe. Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company, founded in 1920, producer of NuMetal Weatherstripping, had its factory, now demolished, on N. E. 23rd. In 1945 W. C. "Woody" Huffines, lately a line inspector at Tinker, built the first of three cabinet shops on N. E. 36th on the assumption that as a section-line road, it was sure to draw other development.[39]

Much of this relocation came at a time during which Oklahoma City was re-evaluating its zoning plan. As was the case with many American cities, growth was unplanned in the early years. Manufacturers located according to their own logic and for their own convenience. Thus, Oklahoma City's industrial development took place along the rail lines radiating from the city center, on a few main streets, and along section line roads. Industry, light and heavy, stood side by side with residences, schools, churches, and parks. The major exception to that trend in Oklahoma City was the designation of the Stockyards district. Even here the developers chose to build according to their notions of convenience rather than downwind from the city as the city fathers would have preferred. In 1923 the state legislature passed an enabling act that allowed zoning ordinances. Major revisions of the code came in 1928 with the oil boom, in 1936, and in 1948. By 1948 heavy industry was restricted to the areas in which it already existed, but light industry was much more widely spread. A newly developing area by that time lay between the Santa Fe tracks and Lincoln Boulevard from N. E. 36th to N. E. 50th. Macklanburg-Duncan, which had expanded to produce caulking, molding, and plastics, was one of the first manufacturers in the area when it moved into its present plant at 4041 Santa Fe in 1950.[40]

The voluminous industrial growth Oklahoma City experienced during the 1940s by-passed most other towns in Oklahoma County. Arcadia, Luther, Choctaw, Harrah, Jones, and Spencer lost place as market centers

as railroads declined and the automobile shrunk the distance to the larger Oklahoma City market. Warr Acres discouraged industrialization through its zoning laws. Bethany gave up its aversion to industry but at so late a date that most industry in that town post-dates the period of this survey. It, like Britton and the other communities surrounding Oklahoma City were submerged in urban sprawl.[41]

The exception was Edmond. Edmond remained a very small town, nourished primarily by the interurban, the Santa Fe, and Central State University. A 1946 state municipal survey noted the ice plant, three printing companies, three energy facilities, a cabinet shop, a concrete products plant, a manufacturer of lawn and recreational furniture, and L and W Machine Company. The last building survives, a welding shop in a converted cotton gin at 24 W. 5th. The growth that has made Edmond one of Oklahoma's major towns in its own right came after 1960.[42]

One can conclude that industry in Oklahoma County before 1951 followed a fairly standard pattern. Because the towns in the county were born when the United States was well into its industrialized phase, they were "born grown." They had the advantages of rapid transportation, instant communication, sophisticated if sometimes inadequate water systems, electrical power, advanced technology, and an educated population. Even the smallest towns avoided the isolation and experimentation usually associated with a frontier. If such places as Arcadia and Choctaw never really prospered, perhaps it was because they were not necessary as more than social centers for very long. The small one-person industries such as cabinet shops, harness makers, and dress makers soon disappeared when they outlived necessity and efficiency. The exceptions were the telephone exchanges, printing facilities, and ice plants that served a limited local market for a more extended period of time. The result was that those towns closest to Oklahoma City were gradually engulfed in the more vigorous, expanding city. Those further out have more successfully retained their separate identities; also,

industries that survive in Luther and Harrah are agriculture-related. Other forces than industry sustained Edmond, and its real growth has come fairly recently, as has the growth of such new towns as Midwest City and Del City.

Oklahoma City, on the other hand, with its larger population, central location, and rail ties stepped quickly into a leading role as a governmental, commercial, and industrial center. The city fathers such as Overholzer, Colcord, Hefner, Draper, and Gaylord wooed industry enthusiastically whether it was packing plants or defense plants. Oklahoma City's industries, though more light than heavy, were integrated into the state and national market and were diversified enough to withstand sharp fluctuations in the national economy: The discovery of the Oklahoma City oilfield cushioned Oklahoma City's economy until 1931, well past the Crash of 1929. Even the depressed 1930s saw the advent of such companies as Arrow Bag; Folding Carrier Corporation; Black, Sivalls, and Bryson; the Dona Dress Company; 7-Up Oklahoma City Company; Superior Neon Signs; Standard Paint Works; and Unit Parts. The city fathers opportunistically in the early 1940s secured a defense plant with long-term potential that has become fundamental to Oklahoma County's economy.

Industrial enterprises utilized a range of building types in Oklahoma County. They might be located in private homes as was the case for instrument makers, tailors, and the first radio station. They could be situated in storefronts or share space with commercial activity as seems to have been the case of furniture, venetian blinds, and mattress manufacturers. They could occupy small factories or very large buildings constructed to enclose 150-ton overhead cranes, such as may be seen at Capitol Iron and Steel. Many industrial enterprises, particularly heat-generating activities, demanded structures with space, light, and ventilation. Consequently, a popular type of industrial building from the 1920s through the 1940s was metal-walled, with a gabled roof

incorporating a raised, windowed center section. Most were very plain, but a number of early industrial buildings presented an Art Deco or mission-style face to the public.

From the preservationist's perspective, while the smaller towns yield few buildings and of a very limited type of industry, Oklahoma City is rich in a variety of industrial buildings. Urban renewal and interstate highway construction have scoured away much of the original central business district and the industrial areas on its southern and eastern boundaries. But buildings dating from 1900 to 1920 are located in Bricktown, along Broadway and Robinson from Reno to S. E. 15th, south of the Exchange Street bridge over the North Canadian River, and just west of the Civic Center complex. Buildings of the 1920s and 1930s share the same areas and expand north up either side of the Santa Fe tracks; up Broadway, Robinson, Harvey, and Hudson to N. W. 13th; along S. W. 3rd from Broadway to Western; down Exchange Avenue to the Stockyards district and south along Agnew to Capitol Steel; and in the grid of streets bounded by Western and Classen from Reno to N. W. 5th. The length of S. E. 29th from Shields to Eastern, or "Oilfield Row," developed in the 1930s. Buildings of the 1940s overlay all the above areas and stretch east of Bricktown as far as the W. H. Stewart complex; up the Santa Fe tracks to 36th; along N. W. 5th from Indiana to Pennsylvania; down Walker and Agnew to S. 29th; and along Reno from Eastern to Pennsylvania. As is the case for many cities, a good rule of thumb for locating industrial areas in Oklahoma City is to follow the route of the railroad lines, from its inception the primary reason for its existence.

NOTES

[1]Odie B. Faulk, Laura E. Faulk, and Bob L. Blackburn, Oklahoma City: A Centennial History (Northridge, Cal.: Windsor Publications, 1988), 13.

[2]Ibid., 13-14.

[3]Lucyl Shirk, Oklahoma City: Capital of Soonerland (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Board of Education, 1957), 41-44, 59; Irving Geffs ["Bunky"], Fifty Years Forward: Incorporating the First Eight Months of Oklahoma City: The Story of Pioneers Who Built Well (n.p., 1939); Arthur H. Doerr, "Industry and Labor," in Oklahoma: Guide to the Sooner State, comp. Kent Ruth and the staff of the University of Oklahoma Press, second edition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), 124-127.

[4]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 15-16; Stan Hoig, Edmond: The First Century (Edmond: Edmond Historic Preservation Trust, 1987), 5-7.

[5]Richard M. Bernard, The Poles in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Images Series (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 44; "Oklahoma, Bethany," Vertical File, Bethany Public Library, Bethany, Oklahoma; Pendleton Woods, "Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area," in Cities of Oklahoma, ed. John W. Morris, Volume 11, The Oklahoma Series (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 124-147.

[6]Woods, "Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area," 124-147; Stan Hoig, The Early Years of Edmond (n.p., Stan Hoig, 1976), 21-22; Bernard, The Poles in Oklahoma, 44; Von Melton, interview, Harrah, Oklahoma, May 31, 1991.

[7]Hoig, The Early Years, 21-22; Charles Haley, interview, Edmond, Oklahoma, May 31, 1991; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Edmond, Oklahoma, 1915, 1922.

[8]Hoig, The First Century, 5-7, 19; Hoig, The Early Years, 30.

[9]"Water Line Maintenance Department," City News and Views, City of Edmond Employee Newsletter, May 1991.

[10]Committee of the Oklahoma City Engineering Club, A Report...on a Proposed Water Supply and Water Works Improvements for the City (n.p., November 6, 1939), 91-92, 95.

[11]Ibid., 51, 94; Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 25.

[12]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 162-163; Great Building Ahead: A Guided Tour of Central Oklahoma's Landmarks (n.p., 1989), 25; Bob L. Blackburn, Arn Henderson, and Melvena Thurman, The Physical Legacy: Buildings of Oklahoma County, 1889 to 1931 (n.p.: Southwestern Heritage Press for the Oklahoma County Historical Society, n.d.), 59.

[13]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 154-155; Great Buildings, 21, 33.

[14]Doerr, "Industry and Labor," 50-58; Blackburn, Henderson, and Thurman, The Physical Legacy, 6; E. K. Gaylord, The Oklahoma Publishing Company (New York: The Newcomen Society in North America, 1971), 8.

[15]Gaylord, The Oklahoma Publishing Company, 8-10.

[16]Luke Robison, Made out-a Mud (n.p., n.d.), 78, 146-149.

[17]Great Buildings, 41-45.

[18]Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1922, revised, 1947.

[19]Jim Edwards and Hal Ottaway, The Vanished Splendor: Postcard Views of Early Oklahoma City, two volumes (Oklahoma City: The Abalache Book Shop Publishing Company, 1982), 1:129, 130.

[20]Ibid., 1:83; Woody W. Harris, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 8, 1991; Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 21, 38, 40.

[21]Edwards and Ottaway, The Vanished Splendor, 1:36.

[22]Gaylord, The Oklahoma Publishing Company, 8-26; Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 190-191.

[23]Industrial Oklahoma City, "Oklahoma City--Industries," Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Blackburn, Henderson, and Thurman, The Physical Legacy, 45, 47-54.

[24]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 22; Charles Brogan, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 6, 1991.

[25]Karl Miller, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 17, 1991.

[26]Rita Wright, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 11, 1991; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1922, revised, 1950.

[27]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 40; Lucyl Shirk, Oklahoma City, 214.

[28]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 186-187; Industrial Division, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers of Oklahoma City (n.p., 1949), 1.

[29]Jimmie Lewis Franklin, The Black in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Images (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 26-27, 30, 35-36.

[30]Unpublished outline history of WKY AM, FM, TV, provided by Susan Floyd, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Edwards and Ottaway, The Vanished Splendor, 2:248.

[31]Faulk, Faulk, and Blackburn, Oklahoma City, 24; Great Buildings, 43; Karl Miller, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 17, 1991; George Hoyle, interview, Britton, Oklahoma, June 2, 1991.

[32]James N. Eastman, Jr., "Location and Growth of Tinker Air Force Base and Oklahoma City Material Area," Chronicles of Oklahoma 50 (Autumn 1972):326-346; Tinker Air Force Base: A Pictorial History (Tinker Air Force Base: Office of History, 1982), 133-135.

[33]Hugh E. Cosby, ed., People of Midwest City (Moore, Ok.: Cosby Publishing, 1980), 1-22; Woods, "Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area," 124-147.

[34]Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1922, revised, 1947; Paul Crowl, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 13, 1991; Edwards and Ottaway, The Vanished Splendor, 1:84; Industrial Division, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers of Oklahoma City, 11.

[35]R. A. Heldenbrand, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 24, 1991; Walter Saloga, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 25, 1991; Derek Anderson and Earl Carroll, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 24, 1991.

[36]Louis Loeffler and Norman B. Seide, interviews, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 10, 1991.

[37]Don and Peggy Manning, Bert Cooper, interviews, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 11, 1991; Oklahoma Directory of Manufacturers and Products, 1988-1989 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Department of Commerce, 1989), 162.

[38]Industrial Division, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers of Oklahoma City, 21, 30; W. C. "Woody" Huffines I, interview, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 20, 1991.

[39]Aluminations: 70 Year Anniversary, in-house publication, September 30, 1990, 1-3; Hap and Dan Decker, W. C. "Woody" Huffines I, interviews, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 20, 1991.

[40]Information provided by the Zoning Office, Municipal Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Hare and Hare, City Planning Consultants, Report of the City Planning Commission, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1930 (Oklahoma City: City Planning Commission, 1931), 22; Aluminations, 1-3.

[41]Ed Hogan, interview, Bethany, Oklahoma, June 6, 1991.

[42]Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, Oklahoma Municipal Survey, 1946 (n.p., 1946), 95.

APPENDIX 2.

An Architectural Response to the Study
"An Overview of the Industrialization of
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma to 1951"

prepared for
Dr. Bill Bryans, Professor of History
Oklahoma State University

prepared by
Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA
Associate Professor of Architecture
Oklahoma State University

October 1991

Reviewing the industrial properties of Oklahoma County provides an interesting perspective from which to view the growth and history of Oklahoma. Unlike architectural reviews conducted for previous studies in which we evaluated public buildings and residences, drawing conclusions about the values and aspirations of the people who built them, we are presented here with companies and institutions which are more anonymous in their building. The buildings clearly give us insight into the economic and cultural climate of the times (and thus some of their values), but it is a much less personal one than in previous studies.

From the study of narrative description, photographs and mapping of properties the following generalities can be made:

Property Location:

It appears that the location of the industrial properties was dictated by one or more of the following:

(1) proximity to transportation (railroad transportation for the larger scale and heavy industries as well as easily traveled circulation routes such as section roads for the less demanding needs of light industry). This facilitated the movement of goods as well as people, and while it happened naturally at first, it appears to have been encouraged by later zoning codes and masterplans as well (as illustrated by both the 1930 and 1949 Oklahoma City masterplans);

(2) location of services/natural amenities (electrical service, water, etc.). This was particularly true of facilities like the power generating stations which utilized bodies of water for cooling and the brick plants which capitalized on local clay deposits;

(3) location of supporting industries (those which provided necessary parts, services, etc.);

and, (4) proximity to clientele (those demanding the products of their industrialization -- this was particularly true of the light industries identified by the study).

Building Materials:

The majority of building materials used appear to be chosen for their functional characteristics. This results in a typically utilitarian approach to design. The least design sensitive use of materials typically occurred with the use of wood, sheet metal, and concrete. Brick has been used in some locations which were presumably concerned with either more permanent buildings or more sensitive design responses. The use of stone, typically a more expensive material, rarely occurs in the truely industrial properties.

Building Types:

Of the buildings which have architectural characteristics which merit mention, it is useful to categorize these into building types which are loosely defined as follows:

(1) light industry: these are industries whose manufacturing processes, noise levels, volume of traffic and/or scale makes them a reasonable neighbor to other building types; they are sometimes located near the downtown areas, and are oftentimes smaller in scale;

(2) heavy industry: these are industries which are involved in manufacturing and/or processing procedures which are typically dirty, noisy and/or functionally demanding, thus making them poor neighbors to all but other heavy industry; the architectural qualities of their buildings are typically driven by functional needs; this results in few projects of architectural merit, most of which occur when providing ancillary services for the employees such as offices, sales areas, etc.

(3) public service related industry: these vary in location depending on their functional demands, typically had funds to use for building, and were interested in projecting an image of quality, stability, and in some instances sophistication.

It should be noted that due to time and budget constraints all properties were studied through photographs. While the intent was to identify those properties worthy of inclusion on the National Historic Register from an architectural perspective, this process of study limits the means by which to identify prospective historic buildings to a visual evaluation of the exterior development of the building design. This probably results in identifying the majority of buildings appropriate for inclusion in the Register. However there could be other architectural reasons for including a building on the Register which would not be identified by this process.

Specifically, there may be technical reasons such as the development of new and/or special processes of manufacturing which the building design responded to in a unique way. Clearly this type of situation could not be evaluated by photographs. In fact, this type of evaluation should probably be done by a team of engineers, specialists and/or architects.

Another example of the limits of this process might be in the area of unique functional or structural developments which are not apparent from the photographs. Given the time frame which we are discussing there certainly may have been developments regarding the use of the concrete or steel structural frame, long span trusses, unique approaches to daylighting, etc., all of which may have

occurred in industrial properties. Yet there is not enough information in the study by which to evaluate these areas.

These qualifications are identified not as criticism of the process, but to recognize that more thorough, technical investigation may be necessary in nominating these properties to the National Register.

Given the quantity of industrial properties evaluated, it seems most appropriate to identify those properties worthy of mention in a list format. Further, since the great majority of properties worth mentioning occur in Oklahoma City a breakdown by city is inappropriate. Therefore, the properties will be discussed according to the loosely defined building types discussed earlier, identifying only those buildings deemed worthy of architectural mention.

Light Industry (small scale):

322 NE 2nd, (Oklahoma City)
Currently in disrepair, this brick two story commercial building is typical of early urban buildings which attempted to establish a pattern of street definition and architectural vocabulary. Of note is the attention paid to the contrasting stone or brick. It is not clear from the photographs whether the signage is part of the original building, and the pattern and scale of the openings is ordinary.

C.C. Cooke, 512 SW Third, (Oklahoma City)
The Mission Style facade treatment of this two story commercial property illustrates the individual expressions possible within this building type. The facade is symmetrically broken into thirds, with storefront development at the street level and office/storage type space above. While the scale and character of the Mission Style are attractive, the attachment of billboards as signage has been handled crudely and the manufacturing/industrial areas of the property have not been handled near as sensitively.

Industrial Printing, 619-623 N. Harvey, (Oklahoma City)
In very good condition, this group of buildings represents a complete block of development which is representative of a one-story brick commercial street. The scale is typical of early town development, and the openings and detailing are both sensitively handled.

Wilbert Burial Vaults of Oklahoma, 626 SW Third (Noble), (Oklahoma City)
While developed as a single building, this two story brick commercial-type block has broken its mass down into several bays, making its scale the same as that of the common street facade of the early commercial areas. The ground level is

composed of storefront windows, and the upper level is typical of space used for office and/or storage. The careful use of minimal amounts of stone accent the brick detail nicely. Again, this business has chosen to give its public front an image of permanence and respectability by the materials chosen and its conscious design, while developing the rear of its facilities in a very utilitarian way.

The Confectionary Building, 120 E. Main, (Oklahoma City)
This grouping of two and a half story brick commercial-type buildings are in very good condition.

W.L. Ewan Company, 24 NW 7th, (Oklahoma City)
All comments for 322 NE 2nd pertain to this structure as well. In addition, of particular note is the way the contrasting stone is used for the building cornice.

City Mattress Factory, 715 & 719-27 N Hudson (Oklahoma City)
While most comments from the Industrial Printing building pertain to this as well, of particular note on this group of buildings is the visual interest that occurs when a variety of one and two story buildings are combined. This also is typical of the early town development.

Unit Parts, 1117 NW Robinson, (Oklahoma City)
This two story brick frame structure has several Art Deco details which give it a unique character. The corner building develops the ground level as a storefront type, and maximizes the accessibility of daylight with a large percentage of windows at the upper level.

Riley & Danbury Cigar Manufacturers, 428 W. Main, (Oklahoma City)
A three story brick commercial building, this uses a vertical theme of arches in a tri-partite theme to give a much smaller building the capability of compatibly existing with much larger buildings. The proportions of the original building are well done, but the proportions and detailing of the more recent ground floor remodeling is unfortunate.

W. H. Connor Electric Shoe Shop, 20817 Holden, (Harrah)
The simplicity of this shop clearly illustrates the earliest type of commercial building which utilized balloon frame techniques and materials which were quickly erected, inexpensive, and easily transported. Note the one-directional orientation which is very simply detailed. All elements exist purely for functional reasons.

Jorski Motors, 2010 Church Avenue, (Harrah)
Unique brick parapet detailing calls attention to this one story commercial property which housed an industry which was to change all cities--the automobile. Typical of many industrial properties, this clearly illustrates the tendency

to embellish those parts of the building which address people and provide in a purely utilitarian way the other parts of the building. It proudly ties down this corner site, which is interesting because the corner site is typically one of the most valuable sites in a city and is often reserved for the most important, or wealthiest, functions.

Citizen's Bank, 102 S. Broadway, (Edmond)

Dominating this corner site, this two story building is one of the few stone structures in the study. Both this siting and choice of materials illustrate the fact that this building occupied an important place in the community from the time of its original construction. The arcuated openings represent a true masonry building which has been carefully designed from its general massing down to its details.

Light Industry (medium scale):

J.W. Awalt Building (Spaghetti Warehouse), 101 E. Sheridan (Oklahoma City)

This six story brick building is typical of the warehouse type facilities developed for medium scale light industrial use. The two story base is a more articulated facade which breaks the scale down at the street while the upper four stories are composed of brick facades with punched window openings to allow as much natural daylighting as possible. The building clearly is a frame structure, but the type of frame is not visible in photograph. There is minimal expression at the top of the building.

Cain's Coffee, 1 NW 12th, (Oklahoma City)

This five story Art Deco influenced building is currently boarded up and in a state of disrepair. The frame structure occupies a corner site and is skinned entirely with enameled tile. The two elevations facing the street are developed in the Art Deco style while the other two elevations are intended to have other structures built very close to them. Consequently the planning appears to have maximized the amount of daylight on those street facades.

Skirvin Plaza, 1 Park Avenue, (Oklahoma City)

This building clearly merits mention as a significant piece of architecture. The tri-partite design gives this twelve story building a very significant presence in the downtown. It has a very strong base which is articulated in stone, a mid-section of brick with punched openings, and a strong cap expression as the building touches the sky. The planning of the massing is broken down into "wings" to allow daylight into all rooms, typical of urban buildings which house people (either hotels, apartments or office buildings).

L & S Bearing, 1015 N. Broadway, (Oklahoma City)

This three story frame-structured brick building expresses its base, middle and top in a simple way, with the base being of storefront design, the middle being a brick skin with maximum openings for daylighting, and the cap being simple brick detailing.

Heavy Industry:

Speas Company Tanks, 1734 NW 6th, (Oklahoma City)
Although not a building for human occupation, this grouping of tanks has a very interesting appearance. The uniform color treatment of the tanks coupled with their spacing presents a nice rhythm, and the consistent horizontal banding makes an otherwise plain facade an interesting study in proportions. The tanks by far outshine any of the "buildings" of the site!

Capitol Steel and Iron (Hoster Steel), [original office], 1726 S. Agnew, (Oklahoma City)
This simple two story brick building, while categorized as a site of heavy industry, clearly is a building for human occupation. It illustrates the industrial tendency to embellish those facilities which house people, especially those persons who own/manage the company, while their other facilities are driven by utilitarian needs. This planning approach typically results in a building which feels very much out of place with its context.

American Iron and Machine Works Company (Summit), 518 N. Indiana, (Oklahoma City)
As a heavy industry in an urban setting, this facility presents a good image of how to design for a facility's needs while also presenting a respectable image to the street. The two story brick building breaks its facade down to human scale by emphasizing its structural bays and detailing with brick in a pattern similar to that of window patterns, even though there are no window openings at the ground level. Further, there has been simple but effective attention given to how the building emerges from the ground (its stone base) and to how it terminates at its top (its cornice development). It is also sited to screen those functions and building massings which would be objectionable to the street by placing them mid-block, out of view of the pedestrian. I assume this also enhances the safe operation of the manufacturing processes and makes for a much more bearable noise level on the street.

Sherman Machine and Iron Works, 263 E. Main, (Oklahoma City)
This one and two story brick structure is built to the property line, thus defining its corner site in a strong way. It embellishes its punched brick openings with stone detailing that takes on an Art Deco character, and the placement of its strong entry both addresses the corner and gives a sense of monumentality to this otherwise small

structure. Of particular note is the fact that this structure cared enough to apply its attention to detail not only to the places for people, but also to the industrial portions of the building.

Oklahoma Paper Recycling, Stiles and Reno, (Oklahoma City)
What appears to be a rationalist expression of concrete frame structure and brick infill panels in a uniquely utilitarian way in this case results in a somewhat appealing building which occupies a corner site in a very monumental way. Due to the necessity of function, it does not address the corner very well, but it is not clear from the photographs whether the street or the building was there first.

Public Service Related Industry:

This segment of the study presented the most significant and most cohesive level of design quality of all those studied. I assume that they had more money to address the issue of facility design, and they were certainly more concerned with projecting a positive image to the public.

These qualities were present in the public utility services such as the Water Works building at NW 4th and Pennsylvania in Oklahoma City and the power plants at Belle Isle and Horshoe Lake. The scale of the power plants in particular presents a powerful, monumental presence which is very impressive. These buildings are all of brick construction with stone detailing, and the power plants have detailing characteristic of the Art Deco style. The siting of these facilities has been recognized earlier.

The Lake Overholser Dam, through purely functional design, has also produced a fascinating structure. Again, the scale of the structure is monumental. The structure is primarily of reinforced concrete, yet when they get to the portions of the structure which is considered "building" they revert back to a traditional brick expression. While this certainly isn't necessary architecturally, it is handled quite well. In fact, the integration of a fairly small "building" in relation to the overall mass of the dam structure is done very nicely indeed.

Other utility-related properties include those for both OG&E and ONG. While these have been categorized as industrial properties, these facilities again are clearly facilities for people, in this case people providing administrative functions for the utility companies. Although the OG&E building is an unusual mix of Federal and Romanesque expressions and the ONG building is a somewhat Gothic Revival expression, they both have the similar characteristic of being able to afford both quality materials and significant attention to design.

The other main area of construction which fits into this category is the communication industry. The importance of communication in our society is clearly represented by the building of facilities for all types of communication. This can be demonstrated by the aggressive and monumental stone design of the OPUBCO building with its engaged classical columns and temple-like expression, and the distinguished classical expression of the Journal Record Building, both in Oklahoma City and both representing the power of the written word.

This can also be demonstrated by the telephone communication industry. Both the historical presence of the Pioneer Telephone and Southwest Bell facilities in downtown Oklahoma City and the acquisition and high quality retrofit of the One Bell Central's facilities indicate that this industry occupies a position of importance. On a much smaller scale, the same is true of the Bethany Telephone Exchange as well. Given the scale and quality of development of its context, it stands out as a facility which has invested in its quality of both design and construction.

Finally, the radio communications industry is represented as well. The WKY Radio Broadcast Tower is an interesting mixture of International and Art Deco styles. As the avant garde expressions of the time, it seems appropriate that this new industry express itself with this new style. Clearly this is a conscious attempt to send an image to the public, and it should be noted that this was done with permanent, high quality materials as well.

Conclusion

To draw conclusions regarding the industrial properties represented by the study requires one to generalize again. In most of the truely industrial properties, design was driven by economic and function considerations. This typically resulted in most of them achieving less than significant architectural stature, and therefore they were appropriately omitted from this response. Those that did develop a significant architectural response were typically either places for people or places that addressed people. Certainly those which were the most elaborate and best designed were the public service related industries. As pointed out earlier, this area of industry represented those industries which either had the money or valued their image with respect to the public. These were typically the leaders of the community, and they typically represented both the progressiveness and culture of the community.

It is interesting to note that almost all buildings attempted to represent themselves by traditional expressions and with traditional materials. Even those industries which produced

potential building materials such as iron and machine works typically represented themselves with a brick building rather than an expression of its product. But this was a young community which was intent upon convincing both itself and the outside world that it was developed and cultured, and this historically has been done by using those means of expression which are traditionally understood and accepted.

Finally, it must be reiterated that while many properties may not be appropriate for inclusion on the National Historic Register for architectural reasons this by no means indicates that they may not be appropriate for inclusion for some other reason. This is by no means an exclusive listing of properties.

APPENDIX 3.

List of Surveyed Properties in Numerical (Map Coordinate) Order

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Citizen's Bank Citizen's Bank	1
Lawson Brothers Machine Works Lawson Brothers Machine Works	2
E.A. Bender Building E.A. Bender Building	3
Edmond Ice Company Edmond Ice Company	4
Edmond Ice Plant Storage Building Edmond Ice Plant Storage Building	5
Oilfield Row Industrial District J.P. Machine & Tool Company	6
Oilfield Row Industrial District Baash-Ross Tool Company	7
Oilfield Row Industrial District Hendershot Tool Company	8
Oilfield Row Industrial District Acme Oil Tool Company	9
Oilfield Row Industrial District Continental Supply Company	10
Berg-Dorf Pipe and Supply Company Berg-Dorf Pipe and Supply Company	11
Oilfield Row Industrial District Midwest Machine Company	12
Oilfield Row Industrial District Liebmann's Independent Ice Company II	13
Oilfield Row Industrial District Star Manufacturing Company	14
Oilfield Row Industrial District Reed Roller Bit Company	15
Oilfield Row Industrial District Carson Machine & Supply Company	16
Commercial Building Commercial Building	17
Gesioroski Building Gesioroski Building	18
W.H. Connor Building W.H. Connor Building	19
Telephone Exchange Telephone Exchange	20

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant Horseshoe Lake Generating Plant	21
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company II	23
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Welded Products Company	24
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Walton Manufacturing	25
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Crowl Machine & Heat Treating Company I	26
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Kool Kooshion Manufacturing Company	27
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District F.W. Witt Manufacturing Company	28
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Dimick Buildings	29
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Overhead Door Company of Oklahoma	30
West Main Street Industrial District Southwest Manufacturing Company	31
West Main Street Industrial District Oklahoma City Machine Works	32
Williams Brothers Ice & Ice Cream Co. Williams Brothers Ice & Ice Cream Co.	33
Southwest Machinery Company Southwest Machinery Company	34
A.C. Beeman Brass & Aluminum Foundry A.C. Beeman Brass & Aluminum Foundry	35
Agee Manufacturing Company Agee Manufacturing Company	36
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Southwestern Paint Company	37
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Robberson Steel Company	38
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District American Iron & Machine Works Company	39
Arrow Bag Company Arrow Bag Company	40
Folding Carrier Corporation Folding Carrier Corporation	41

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Bethany Telephone Exchange Bethany Telephone Exchange	42
Cowan's Bethany Tribune Printing Office Cowan's Bethany Tribune Printing Office	43
Liebmann Ice Company (Warr Acres) Liebmann Ice Company (Warr Acres)	44
Britton Progress Building Britton Progress Building	45
Foundry Foundry	46
Belle Isle Power Plant Belle Isle Power Plant	47
Oklahoma City Water Filtration Plant Oklahoma City Water Filtration Plant	48
Oklahoma City Water Works Oklahoma City Water Works	49
Southwest Bell Telephone Building Southwest Bell Telephone Building	50
Pioneer Telephone Building Pioneer Telephone Building	51
Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant	52
North Santa Fe Industrial District Stan Ramsey Company	53
North Santa Fe Industrial District Booth Tank Company	54
North Santa Fe Industrial District Cheatham Metal Weather Strip & Insul. Co	55
North Santa Fe Industrial District Baker Tools	56
North Santa Fe Industrial District Geolograph Company Incorporated	57
Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company	58
North Santa Fe Industrial District Superior Neon Signs Incorporated	59
General Beverage Co. ("Grapette Bldg") General Beverage Co. ("Grapette Bldg")	60
W.L. Ewan Company W.L. Ewan Company	61

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Triple AAA Company Triple AAA Company	62
Automobile Alley Industrial District Buick Motor Company Assembly Plant	63
Anderson Artic Ice Company Anderson Artic Ice Company	64
Sooner Paint Mfg./ Higgins Neon Signs Sooner Paint Mfg./ Higgins Neon Signs	65
Hudson-Harvey Industrial District Industrial Printing Company	66
Elk's Lodge (Oklahoma Natural Gas) Elk's Lodge (Oklahoma Natural Gas)	67
Automobile Alley Industrial District Dona Dress Company	68
Automobile Alley Industrial District Claude Neon Federal Company	69
Automobile Alley Industrial District Unit Parts Company	70
Automobile Alley Industrial District L & S Bearing Company	71
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. I Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. I	72
Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. II Heldenbrand & Son Manufacturing Co. II	73
Harper Heating Company Harper Heating Company	74
Capitol Steel & Iron Company Capitol Steel & Iron Company	75
American Body and Trailer Company, Inc. American Body and Trailer Company, Inc.	76
Nesbitt Bottling Company Nesbitt Bottling Company	77
National Saddlery Company National Saddlery Company	78
Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company Capitol City Barrel and Drum Company	79
Independent Screen Company Independent Screen Company	80
Keeton Ice Company Keeton Ice Company	81

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Huffines Cabinet Works Huffines Cabinet Works	82
Oklahoma Spring Bed Manufacturing Co. Oklahoma Spring Bed Manufacturing Co.	83
Acme Brick Company Acme Brick Company	84
Hudson-Harvey Industrial District Southern Coffee and Produce Company	85
Hudson-Harvey Industrial District City Mattress Factory	86
Southwest Electric Company Southwest Electric Company	87
J.R. Henderson Company J.R. Henderson Company	88
Exchange Pharmacy Exchange Pharmacy	89
The Boardman Company The Boardman Company	90
Norick Brothers Norick Brothers	91
Riley and Danford Bldg (Colonial Hotel) Riley and Danford Bldg (Colonial Hotel)	92
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company	93
Hudson-Harvey Industrial District Journal Record Bldg (India Temple Shrine)	94
One Bell Central (Central High School) One Bell Central (Central High School)	95
South Walker Industrial District Industrial Gasket and Packing Company	96
A.R.K. A.R.K.	97
Gordon-Harris Mattress Company Gordon-Harris Mattress Company	98
7-Up Oklahoma City Company 7-Up Oklahoma City Company	99
Oklahoma Bottling Company Oklahoma Bottling Company	100
Southwest Furniture and Mattress Company Southwest Furniture and Mattress Company	101

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Industrial Sheet Metal & Mfg. Company Industrial Sheet Metal & Mfg. Company	102
Bricktown Industrial District Oklahoma Paper Company	103
Bricktown Industrial District W.H. Stewart Company	104
Bricktown Industrial District Oklahoma City Casket Company	105
Oklahoma Publishing Company (OPUBCO) Oklahoma Publishing Company (OPUBCO)	106
WKY Radio Broadcast Tower WKY Radio Broadcast Tower	107
Bricktown Industrial District Sherman Machine and Iron Works	108
Bricktown Industrial District J.I. Case Company	109
Bricktown Industrial District Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Co.	110
Industrial Machine Company Industrial Machine Company	111
Nance and Nelson Incorporated Nance and Nelson Incorporated	112
Wylie Brothers, Incorporated Wylie Brothers, Incorporated	113
W & W Steel Company W & W Steel Company	114
J.B. Klein Foundry & Iron Works J.B. Klein Foundry & Iron Works	115
Standard Engraving Standard Engraving	116
Bricktown Industrial District Johnson Company	117
Bricktown Industrial District Western Extract and Manufacturing Co.	118
Modern Bearings and Supply Company Modern Bearings and Supply Company	119
Southwest Third Industrial District Auto Lite Battery Corp.	120
Southwest Third Industrial District Wilbert Burial Vault of Oklahoma	121

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Black, Sivalls, & Bryson, Inc. Black, Sivalls, and Bryson, Inc.	122
Liebmann's Independent Ice Company I Liebmann's Independent Ice Company I	124
Oilfield Row Industrial District MCM Machine Works	125
Oilfield Row Industrial District Jarecki Manufacturing Company	126
Oklahoma City Pottery Company Kiln Oklahoma City Pottery Company Kiln	127
Ewing Manufacturing Company Ewing Manufacturing Company	128
Bricktown Industrial District Neal Millwork & Supply Company	129
Standard Paint Works Standard Paint Works	130
Bricktown Industrial District The Confectionery Building	131
Bricktown Industrial District Corken Pumps & Machinery Incorporated II	132
Fry and House Printing Company Fry and House Printing Company	133
Coon Reel Oven Manufacturing Company Coon Reel Oven Manufacturing Company	134
Morgan Sash and Door Company Morgan Sash and Door Company	135
Northeast Tenth Industrial District Sherman Concrete Pipe Company	136
Northeast Tenth Industrial District National Cylinder Gas Company	137
Southwest Third Industrial District C.C. Cooke Company	138
Hudson-Harvey Industrial District Southwestern Stationery and Bank Supply	139
Industrial Finishing Company Industrial Finishing Company	140
South Walker Industrial District Capitol City (Big-4) Ice & Cold Storage Co	141
Crystal Ice & Ice Cream Company Crystal Ice & Ice Cream Company	142

Property Name: Resource Name:	Map Coordinate:
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Governair Corporation	143
Belsky Manufacturing Company Belsky Manufacturing Company	144
First Bank & Trust Company First Bank & Trust Company	145
Bricktown Industrial District Anchor Burner Company	146
Bricktown Industrial District J.W. Awalt Building	147
Lake Overholzer Dam and Canal Lake Overholzer Dam and Canal	148
Lake Hefner Water Treatment Plant Lake Hefner Water Treatment Plant	149
Cain's Coffee Cain's Coffee	150
Hemco, Incorporated Hemco, Incorporated	151
Skirvin Plaza Hotel Skirvin Plaza Hotel	152
Corken Pump/Superior Neon Sign I Corken Pump/Superior Neon Sign I	153
Oklahoma Waste and Wiping Rag Company Oklahoma Waste and Wiping Rag Company	154
West Main Street Industrial District Letts Box and Body Company	155
East India Toilet Goods & Mfg. Co. East India Toilet Goods & Mfg. Co.	156
West Main Street Industrial District Tennison Brothers Sheet Metal	157
South Walker Industrial District Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company	158
South Walker Industrial District Taylor Marble and Tile Company	159
Littlepage Building Littlepage Building	160
West Main Street Industrial District Harter Marblecrete Stone Company	161
Rock Island Railroad Industrial District Speas Company	162