NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

869

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 23 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County

Other names/site number: Enid Public Library

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 120 West Maine Street

City or town: Enid State: Oklahoma County: Garfield

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___**A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

Oct 19, 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson K. Beall 12-8-15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☒

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Education/Library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Education/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Modern Movement/New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _Concrete_

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
The Public Library of Enid and Garfield County is located at 120 West Maine Street in downtown Enid, Oklahoma. This New Formalism style library, completed in 1964 by D.A. Bass Construction, is situated between South Grand Avenue on the east and South Independence Avenue on the west. An alley to the north separates the library property from that of the Enid branch of the United States Post Office. The block containing the United States Post Office and the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County is directly south of the Garfield County Courthouse Square. West Maine Street separates the library from additional municipal buildings to the south. Older commercial structures line the opposite sides of South Grand Avenue and South Independence. The library is a flat-roofed rectangular shaped, two story building measuring roughly 100 feet by 150 feet. The east and west sides are buffered from the side streets, South Grand Avenue and South Independence Avenue, respectively, by landscaped yards.

Narrative Description

Façade
The façade is divided into six vertical sections defined by relatively thin round concrete structural columns expressed on the outside of the ground level of the façade. The upper story is

comprised of vertical concave concrete sections that present a scalloped appearance at the top and the bottom. The concrete sections are textured and have a pebbled appearance. The upper concrete portion is supported by the concrete columns below and overhangs the ground level portion of the façade that is comprised of vertically oriented aluminum framed dark tinted glass sections. There are ten scalloped concrete sections of the upper façade between each column except that the east and west ends have 11 sections each. The ground level is inset by a distance about equal to two of the scalloped concrete sections above. The ground under the overhanging second floor is a concrete sidewalk with larger stones exposed for a pebbled effect. The width of each glass section corresponds to the width of a concrete concave section. At the top of each glass section is a subdivided glass section, circular in form and set off from the rest of the glass by additional aluminum framing. The "ceiling" of the portion of the projecting second level is a series of round plaster finished arches; each one as wide as a concave concrete section and one section of glazing at the ground level.

The entrance is asymmetrically located in the fourth bay from the west (third from the east). This bay is finished in dark ruddy brown colored brick instead of glass. The entrance doors are asymmetrically located within this bay occurring four sections east from the column framing the bay, extending for four sections, with the remaining two sections of the bay on the east side of the doors. The pair of aluminum framed glass entrance doors are flanked by a side-light on each side. Each letter of the building name, in a Modern sans serif style font, is individually mounted on the brick to the left of the entrance. Larger individual letters spelling out "PUBLIC LIBRARY," also in a Modern sans serif style font, are mounted with one letter per section at the bottom of the vertical concrete ribbed concave sections of the second level beginning with the second section from the west and extending to the east. Two sections are skipped to create space between the words.

East Elevation

Similar to the façade, the east elevation is divided into four vertical sections defined by relatively thin round concrete structural columns expressed on the outside of the ground level. This elevation also shares the articulation of the upper story vertical concave concrete sections with scalloped tops and bottoms. The span of the overhanging second story is the same on this elevation as on the façade. The ground floor aluminum framed dark glass sections also share the same proportions and details as the façade. Also similar to the façade, there are ten scalloped concrete sections with corresponding ground floor glass sections per bay. However, unlike the façade, the two end bays have eight scalloped concrete sections with corresponding ground floor glass sections. The inset of the ground floor from either end is the same as for the façade and equal to the width of two scalloped concrete sections above.

North Elevation

The articulation and details of the north elevation match those of the façade and east elevation. Unlike the façade, this back elevation has a 50 foot long brick clad section of building projecting from approximately the middle of the overall length of the building. This brick clad section extends in front of the north face by about 18 feet with the remaining seven feet extending to the south and overlapping the elevation. This brick clad rectangular portion of the building is also

taller than the rest of the building by approximately five feet. On the east side of the projecting brick box is a metal pedestrian door that is protected by the wide overhanging second floor. A bank of three aluminum framed storefront windows extend for nearly the entire length of the distance that the brick box protrudes from the rest of the building. The north side of the brick box is devoid of windows and doors. The west side of the protruding brick box has coiling garage door in a similar location to the east side windows. The area of the protruding brick portion of the building is the only section that interrupts the pebbled sidewalk under the overhanging second floor that otherwise extends all the way around the building.

West Elevation

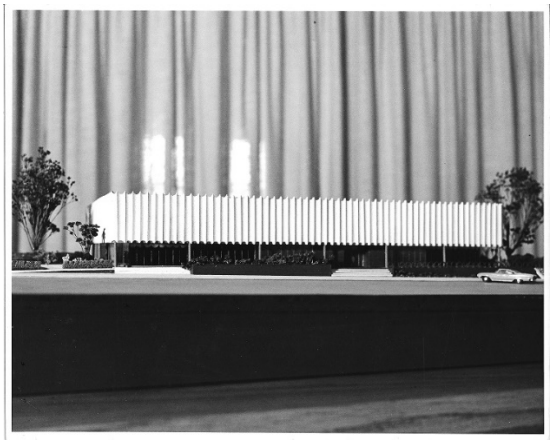
The west elevation matches the east in every feature and detail.

Interior

After entering the library from the Main Street entrance, the interior space opens up to a two story tall lobby. The lobby is rectangular in plan measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. It is an open and column free space. An open grand stair is to the west of the entrance and the elevator is to the right. On the north end of the double height space is the circulation desk. The rest of the interior is largely unimpeded by walls with book stack areas on the ground floor and the second floor open and visible from the double height lobby. Some enclosed spaces extend along the south side of the building near the elevator and others are located behind (north) of the circulation desk. The interior of the dark glass sections alternates between transparent windows and opaque sections.

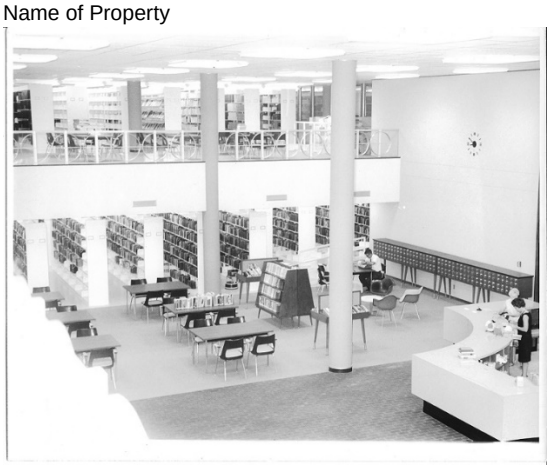
Alterations and Integrity

When compared to the written description of the original library design, the building appears to have few alterations. A renovation project in 1996 replaced the original circulation desk and lobby floor. The original horizontal slatted wood north wall of the lobby afforded visual supervision of the library; it was removed and changed to painted solid wallboard with the renovation project. The Public Library of Enid and Garfield County retains a high degree of integrity and is an excellent example of the Modernist style of New Formalism.



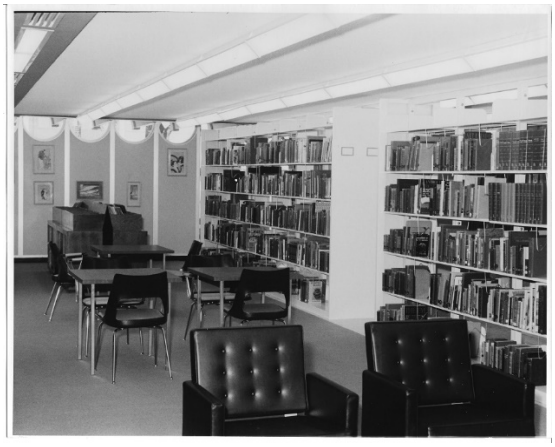
Architect's model of the proposed building

Façade circa 1964



Lobby on Dedication Day 1964

Entrance Foyer on Dedication Day 1964



Interior with opaque wall panels at exterior wall 1964

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1964

Significant Dates
1964

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Smith-Day, Architects
D. C. Bass and Sons, Contractor

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Since its opening in 1964, the architecturally outstanding, Public Library of Enid and Garfield County has served an important educational function within the city of Enid as well as Garfield County at large. The Public Library of Enid and Garfield County is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C, as a locally outstanding example of the New Formalism style of modern architecture.

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

Founded just prior to the Cherokee Outlet opening in September 1893, Enid quickly became a regional center for business, transportation, agriculture, and education. The city's first library was a Carnegie Library, located at 402 North Independence. Built in 1910,[1] the library served the growing community's needs for several decades before it became apparent that a facility designed to hold 20,000 books could no longer meet the community's needs.[2] Public cries for a new library began in the 1930s and the old library was overflowing by the 1950s.[3] On March 14, 1957, a state fire marshal formally urged the condemnation of the old library due to primarily to overcrowding, cracked floors and inadequate exits. The fire marshal felt that no amount of repairs could make the building safe and functional for years to come.[4]

Generally, the construction of a new library is something a community embraces and looks forward to with anticipation. From design to construction, the process is fairly smooth with a predictable outcome. But the construction of the 1964 Public Library of Enid and Garfield County was anything but smooth.

In January 1957, the Enid based Champlin Foundation offered the city $200,000 toward the construction of a new public library, if the city would finance the remainder of the funds, estimated to be about $300,000.[5] Further, the Champlin gift required the city to allocate $50,000 per year for library operations.[6] The 1957 proposal called for the library to be built on a site selected by the local "Friends of the Library." The Enid City Council accepted the Champlin offer and scheduled an election for April 2, 1957. The "Friends of the Library" group selected

[1] "Friends of Library Acquire Building Site," Enid Daily News, January 20, 1957.
[2] "General Plans Revealed for Proposed New Library," Enid Daily News, March 6, 1957.
[3] "Editorial," Enid Daily News, March 9, 1957.
[4] "Enid Public Library Condemnation is Urged by Oklahoma Fire Marshal," Enid Daily News, March 14, 1957.
[5] The Champlin Family were pioneers in Enid – bankers, oil men, philanthropists.
[6] "Champlin Foundation Offers $200,000 for New Library, If Enid Votes $300,000 Bonds," Enid Daily News, January 28, 1957.

the 400 Block of West Cherokee as the best site for the new library. The group purchased the property for $46,000.[7]

Opposition to the plan quickly emerged. On February 5th, the Secretary/Manager of the Chamber of Commerce warned the Friends of the Library that the bond election was "coming at a bad time" because multiple bond elections amounting to $3 million had been held in the months prior and would subsequently face an "uphill battle." The Secretary/Manager of the Chamber claimed that many local businessmen had already "voiced opposition to the bond issue and pledged money to prevent its passage." Despite this, on February 7th the Chamber of Commerce voted to back the library proposal.[8]

The April 2nd election date coincided with a municipal election for mayor and other city offices. In February, there was discussion of separating the bond vote for the library from the municipal election. An article in the February 8, 1957 *Enid Daily News* proposed postponing the vote. Opposition centered on current tax rates and how much should be spent on a library.[9] Despite these mumblings, the City Council moved forward with their election plans. Initial building plans for the library were revealed on March 6th with a library model on display by March 8th at the local junior high school.[10]

The library bond issue was defeated by 700 votes in April 1957. The Enid Daily News called the result a "stunning" loss after a near record vote on a rainy day. Most opposition to the bond came from a group known as the Citizen's Tax Committee. According to the Daily News, the Citizen's Tax Committee felt that the people of Enid did not like the site selected for the library or the amount of money proposed to be spent. [11]

The existing library minimally managed to maintain operations for several more years. In 1959, the city library merged with the county library, becoming the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County. By 1962, library staff was using tarpaulins to cover books during heavy rain. In July of 1962, the Enid City Commission scheduled a new library bond election, for July 31, 1962. Before this election, no site was selected and no plans were drawn although the bond amount was increased to $500,000.[12] Prior to the scheduled bond election, the vote was postponed till August. But this election was successful with the August 27, 1962 headline in the Enid Daily News announcing "Enid Library Bond Issue Approved" stating that "Taxpayers okay question 2-to-1 in light voting." A thirty-five member advisory committee was created to assist the city commission in library planning.[13] Bonds for the project had been sold by September 26, 1962, and an architect, D.A. Smith and Associates, Enid, selected to design the building.[14] According

[7] "Council Monday Will Hear Recommendations on Library," Enid Daily News, January 26, 1957.
[8] "Directors of CC Back Enid Library Move," Enid Daily News, February 7, 1957.
[9] "Why Not Postpone the Library Election Date," Enid Daily News, February 8, 1957.
[10] "General Plans Revealed for Proposed New Library," Enid Daily News, March 6, 1957.
[11] "The Taxpayers Say 'No' on the Library," Enid Daily Eagle, April 3, 1957.
[12] "No Action Today Will Request Library Vote on July 31," Enid Daily News, July 10, 1962.
[13] "Enid Library Bond Issue Approved," Enid Daily News, August 27, 1962.
[14] "Library Bonds Sold: Architect is Chosen," Enid Daily News, September 26, 1962.

to local historian, Robert Gray, "In a light turn out, Enid voters gave an overwhelming two-to-one approval of the $500,000 Library Bond issue. The one-sided victory will assure Enid citizens of a modern library when the bonds are sold and money becomes available."[15]

On September 27, 1962 a possible site for the library suddenly became available when Garfield County offered the city a parcel of land on West Maine. The land had been the site of the old federal land office, an old post office and now housed a YMCA and other offices. According to the Enid Daily News, the county's pledge of land allowed "County residents . . . to have a part in the new library . . ." If the land for the project would be gifted to the city, the newspaper estimated the resulting savings to be nearly $150,000.[16] In October 1962, the City Commission voted to officially accept the offer of the land because of its secure downtown location, the cost and size of the site, as well as access to adequate parking with good traffic flow. As a condition of the gift, the city agreed to pay for the demolition of the existing building on the new site for the new library.[17] The project moved forward with excitement, and construction was expected to begin in early spring 1963.

In early 1963, the first of many problems for the approved library began. Before demolition of the building on the new library site could commence, the building's tenants had to be relocated. One tenant, the Naval Reserve, had a renewable lease and specialized equipment that could not easily be relocated, slowing progress. At the end of February 1963, the Enid Daily News reported that the architect had finally been able to submit proposed specifications for removal of the old building to the city commission. Bids for the removal work were set to be opened on March 12, 1963, with work to be completed by June 15, 1963.[18]

On March 5, 1963, the Enid Daily News reported that the library advisory board had approved the architect's plans for the new library. The new Public Library of Enid and Garfield County would be 24,000 square feet in size and described as a modern building, designed with an emphasis on flexibility with few partitions.[19] A March 18, 1963 article described the proposed library as a "space of light and beauty." The committee hoped that the "new Enid library may be ready in '64".[20]

Construction bids for the library were opened in August[21] with four bids for the project being submitted.[22] Before the City could move forward with selecting a contractor, another problem emerged. In August 1963, the General Services Administration, which oversaw the United State

[15] Robert N. Gray, the Sixties, 76.
[16] "Enid Library Bond Issue Approved," Enid Daily News, August 27, 1962.
[17] "Old Post Office Selected as Site for Enid Library," Enid Daily News, October 16, 1962.
[18] "Clerk Authorized to Seek Bids on Building Removal," Enid Daily News, February 26, 1963.
[19] "Library Advisory Board Approves Plans," Enid Daily News, March 5, 1963.
[20] "New Enid Library May Be Ready in '64," Enid Daily News, June 11, 1963.
[21] "Will Open Bids on New Library This Tuesday," Enid Daily News, August 11, 1963.
[22] "Special Meet Set for Awarding; Four Bids for Construction of New Library are Submitted," Enid Daily News, August 13, 1963.

Post Office facility to the north of the library site, indicated that it wished to acquire 33 feet on the north side of the site.[23] Complying with the GSA's request would have required a redesign of the library plan and subsequently limit the functionality of the space. The City requested assistance from Oklahoma's elected officials at the federal level for assistance but for several weeks, the voter approved project was in question as threats of lawsuits loomed on both sides. Finally, on August 30th, the Enid Daily News announced that the city and the GSA had reached a resolution to their land issue. Subsequently, the siting of the library building was adjusted slightly so that there would be 24 feet from the edge of the building to the north property line and nearby Maine Street was narrowed to 80 feet. The construction contract for the library building was awarded to D.A. Bass Construction of Enid, the low bidder, for $386, 624 with a construction time frame of 220 working days. A groundbreaking was held almost immediately and construction was underway by the first week of September 1963.[24]

Construction continued as planned through the winter months, but halted in March 1964 when yet another issue arose, this time a labor dispute involving an insulation contractor.[25] The local union started picketing and all union workers walked off the job. Eventually, the National Labor Relations Board became involved. The issue was eventually resolved and the library formally opened to the public on October 18, 1964.

For the next three decades, the library served the needs of the community. But by the 2000s, the aging library was in need of updating. Flooding in October 2007 resulted in major damage to the building and its collection. During the damage assessment, asbestos was also found in the building. As a result, the library was temporarily shuttered and library services moved to a temporary site. The library reopened in May 2008. Additional cosmetic renovations occurred in 2009-2010 with funds in part from a grant by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Architectural Significance

The Public Library of Enid and Garfield County stylistically belongs to the modern movement, a broad category only recently being more precisely defined. This stylistic category "encompasses many structures that express modernism but lack further definition because the Modern Movement put such a strong emphasis on simplicity and minimalism."[26] Although previously described as being a notable example of the International Style[27], the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County is actually an outstanding example of New Formalism, an architectural style that emerged in the late 1950s and 1960s in response to the austerity of the International and other modern styles of architecture. Instead of being devoid of ornamentation, the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County embraces it, using modified versions of classical forms, a typical characteristic of New Formalism. Designed by the local firm of D.A. Smith and Associates, and

[23] "Hint of Federal Lawsuit Dampens Contract Letting on Enid Library Project," Enid Daily News, August 15, 1963.
[24] "City of Enid, Postal Officials Settle Squabble over Library," Enid Daily News, August 30, 1963; "Ground Broken for New Library," Enid Daily News, September 24, 1963.
[25]"Labor Discpute Halts Work on Enid's Library Building," Enid Daily News, March 3, 1964.
[26] OKC Modern Survey, 17; For purposes of this nomination, the library will be described using the nomenclature described in the OKC Modern Survey.
[27] In the absence of a more precise naming system, in her nomination for Enid's Downtown Historic District, Ambler used "International style" as a broad category encompassing mid-century modern style buildings with a lot of glass and little ornamentation.

constructed between 1963 and 1964 by locally significant construction firm, D.C. Bass and Sons, the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County is the largest and best example of the New Formalist style in Enid. The library is the only New Formalism style building in the downtown district and there are no other inventoried New Formalism style buildings in Enid.[28] The interior style reflects the mission of the library. The building was designed to emphasize openness and access, encouraging patrons to be hands on in their pursuit of knowledge or entertainment. From the open floor plan, to the open balustrades, the building's design encourages the visitor to explore.

The Public Library of Enid and Garfield County was inventoried in 1994 as part of the Intensive Level Survey (ILS) of Downtown Enid. At that time, the library was identified as a good example of its architectural style but was determined to be not eligible for the National Register due to insufficient age. The findings of the 1994 ILS were incorporated into a NRHP district nomination in 2007. The library was again identified as a good example of its style, but was designated as a non-contributing resource to the Enid Downtown Historic District (NRIS #07001265; listed December 12, 2007 under criteria A and C).

In 2014, the Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, at 50 years old, has achieved significance worthy of National Register status without additional criteria considerations. Long identified as being architecturally significant, the library is now able to be officially recognized for its historical and architectural importance.

[28] 102-106 S. Independence is also a 2-story Modern Movement style building. Although the buildings have a lot of similarities, the materials on 102-106 S Independence are very different and there is no allusion to classical design.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Brown, Gary L. "Enid." Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, www.okhistory.org (accessed March 2015).

Enid Daily News

"History of the Enid Library." Available online http://www.enid.org/departments/library/about-us/history/overview (accessed March 2015).

Gray, Robert N. The Sixties: Expansion, Exploration, and Polarization. Enid, OK: The Sons of Daughters of the Cherokee Strip Pioneers, 2003.

National Register of Historic Places. Enid Downtown Historic District. Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. Reconnaissance Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City. 2009.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_X__ previously listed in the National Register (NRIS #07001265)
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___less than 1 acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 36.234477 Longitude: -97.524472
2.
3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

5. Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Enid Original Town Subdivision, Lot 0, Block 10 sd-E57 ENID ORI GINAL SE/4 7-22-6 & SW/4 8-22- 6 S 104.125' OF B10 LIBRARY

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Public Library of Enid sand Garfield County.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Catherine Montgomery AIA and Kelli Gaston, Architectural Historian_____
organization: __Preservation and Design Studio_____
street & number: _1300 North Shartel Avenue_____
city or town: Oklahoma City_____ state: _Oklahoma_____ zip code:_73103_____
e-mail__cm@panddstudio.com_____
telephone:__(405) 601-6814_____
date:_____June 17, 2015_____

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County

City or Vicinity: Enid

County: Garfield State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Preservation and Design Studio, Catherine Montgomery AIA

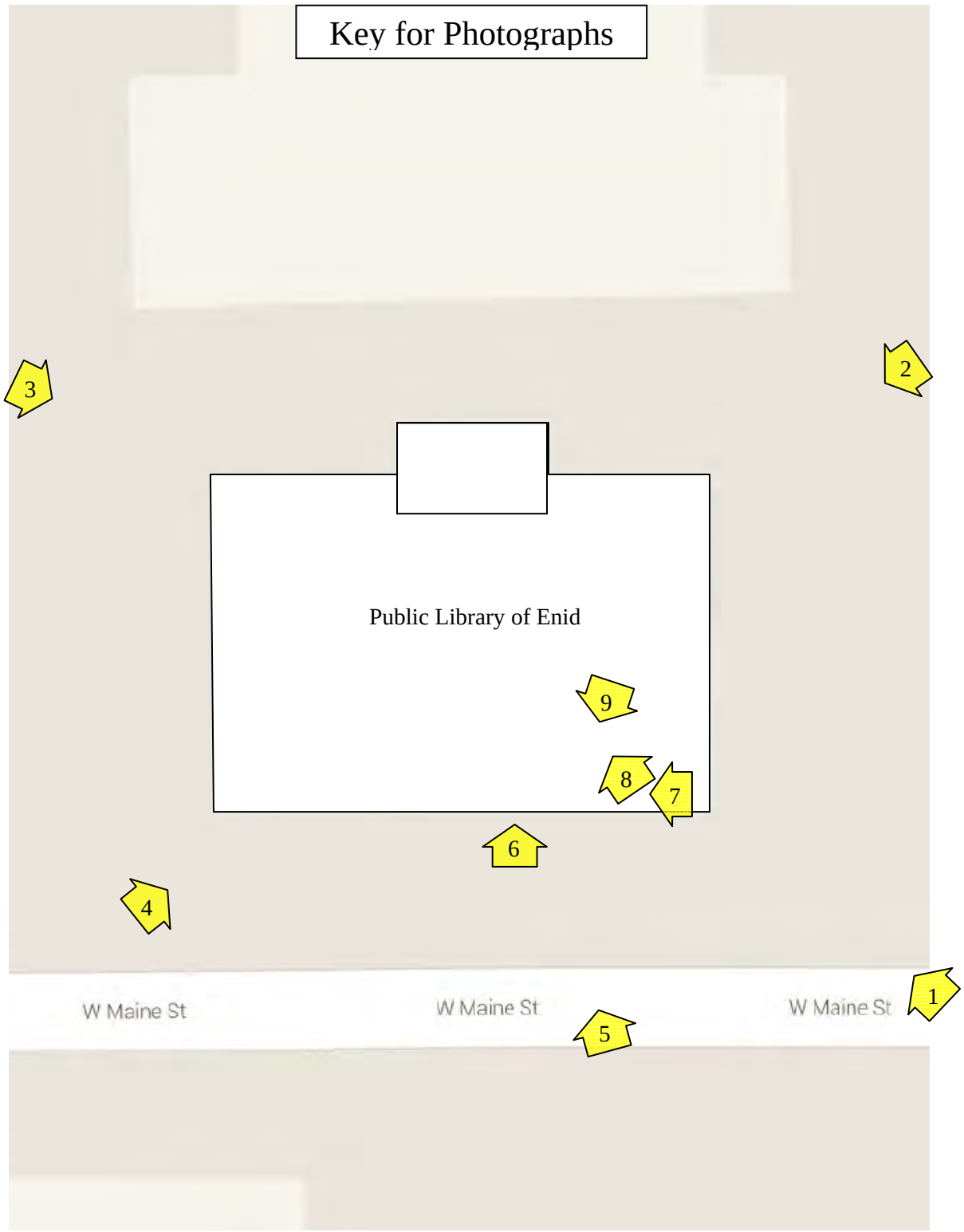
Date Photographed: March 7, 2015

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

Number	**Subject**	**Direction**
0001	Façade (south), East Side	Northwest
0002	East Side, Back (north)	Southwest
0003	West Side, Back (north)	Southeast
0004	Façade (south)	Northeast
0005	Entrance	North
0006	Detail of Materials	West
0007	Lobby	Northwest
0008	Entrance Foyer	Southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

36.234477; -97.524472
Grand Ave
64


Key for Photographs
Public Library of Enid
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
W Maine St
W Maine St
W Maine St

ONE WAY
LIBRARY STAFF ONLY

ARRY'S HOME OXY
RESERVED
19

PUBLIC LIBRARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
ENID AND GARFIELD COUNTY

service desk

EXIT
elevator
book
sale