NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property Historic name: McClean Family Residence
Other names/site number: Barrows Homestead
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: 141 Northeast 26 th Street
City or town: Oklahoma City State: Oklahoma County: Oklahoma
Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 \underline{X} meets $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$ does not meet the National Register Criteria. recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
nationalstatewideX_local Applicable National Register Criteria:
ABX_CD
130 Sealle Oct 192020
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

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.

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I hereby certify that this X nomination request the documentation standards for registering properties Places and meets the procedural and professional requ	in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property \underline{X} meets $\underline{\underline{X}}$ does not recommend that this property be considered significant level(s) of significance:	
nationalstatewide Applicable National Register Criteria:	
ABX_CD	
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In my opinion, the property meets does r criteria.	not meet the National Register
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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McClean Family Residence Name of Property	Oklahoma County, Oklahoma County and State
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private: X	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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McClean Family Residence Name of Property		Oklahoma County, Oklahoma County and State
Number of Resources with (Do not include previously l Contributing	in Property isted resources in the count) Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	0	buildings
<u> </u>	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruDOMESTIC/single dwelling)		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instru_VACANT/NOT IN USE	actions.)	

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

	Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
Name of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
LATE 19 TH AND EARLY 20 TH CENTURY AMERICAN MO	OVEMENTS/Prairie School
EATE 1) AND EARCH 20 CENTORT AMERICAN MI	O VENIENT B/T Tanne Benoon_
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	

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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

Built in 1911, the McClean Family Residence stands out for its historic integrity, specifically design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is an outstanding local example of a Prairie School-style, single-family dwelling in northeast Oklahoma City. The building is 2 ½ stories in height (plus a full basement) with a low-pitched, hipped roof. A porch extends the full width of the south-facing façade and then wraps around to span half the length of the east side elevation. Other notable design features include a blond brick exterior with corner quoins. The interior retains numerous original finishes and features, including wood floors, plaster walls, wood pocket doors, and tile-faced fireplaces with wood mantels. This historic residence is a unique resource in an area otherwise characterized by commercial warehouses, undeveloped lots, and the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex.

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Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The McClean Family Residence is set on the northwest corner of Northeast 26th Street, which has an east-to-west orientation, and North Walnut Avenue, which runs north-to-south. The house is set back approximately 35 feet from the curb of each adjacent street. It is equidistant from two major north-to-south traffic corridors in Oklahoma City. The Centennial Expressway (I-235/US 77) and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad are two blocks to the west. Lincoln Boulevard is two blocks to the east. The Centennial Expressway and Lincoln Boulevard are each six-lane thoroughfares.

The area is predominantly mixed commercial and industrial. Some modest, one-story single-family residences are in the vicinity, including several to the east along Northeast 26th Street between North Walnut and North Stiles avenues and to the northwest along Northeast 27th Street between North Oklahoma and North Walnut avenues. These dwellings are interspersed with a variety of manufacturing facilities, warehouses, and office buildings. Large, multi-story office buildings affiliated with the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex, most notably the Connors Building and the Will Rogers Building, are approximately 0.25 miles to the southeast. The remainder of the area is characterized by undeveloped lots and paved parking areas.

The setting encompasses approximately two acres. The building is set on the south half of Block 21 in Barrows Second Addition, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. Members of the McClean family owned all of Block 21 until 1972, when the block was split in half. The setting is level and characterized by open grassy areas and several clusters of trees. Portions of the area were under cultivation historically, and historic aerial photographs indicate the existence of ancillary buildings and an oil derrick (see Section 11). These structures are no longer extant and the site is largely undeveloped. Remnants of a concrete sidewalk extend from Northeast 26th Street towards the porch on the south-facing façade. In front of the porch, remnants of another concrete sidewalk branch off to the west from the primary sidewalk. This sidewalk wraps around the west side and south (back) elevations of the building.

General Building Description (Photo #0001)

The McClean Family Residence is a 2 ½-story (plus a full basement), Prairie School dwelling. The building is set partially above grade (approximately 3 feet). The first and second stories are clad in blond brick laid up in a running bond with blond brick corner quoins. The portion of the basement that is above grade is clad in red brick laid up in a common bond with sixth course headers. A cast stone water table demarcates the transition between the basement and first story. The building has a low-pitched, hipped roof clad in red composition shingles. The roof has wide, boxed eaves and tongue-and-groove beadboard soffits. At an unknown date, vinyl siding was installed over the eaves and soffits. The siding is damaged and falling off in several places. A wide fascia board composed of vertical vinyl siding is below the roofline.

A porch extends the full width of the south-facing façade and wraps around toward the north for approximately half the length of the east side elevation. The porch is above grade and equivalent

¹ Warranty Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 4066, Page 1672, October 19, 1972.

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to the height of one story. It has a flat roof with a wide eave overhang, tongue-and-groove beadboard soffits, and a painted wood entablature. The porch has a concrete floor and a painted beadboard ceiling. The beadboard soffits and ceiling are in poor condition and falling off in several places. The porch roof is supported by six square brick columns; four on the façade and two on the east side elevation. The base of each column at the basement level is clad in common red brick. The remainder of each column is clad in blond brick with corner quoins. Each column has a cast stone capital. Six blond brick piers are visible above the porch roofline. Each pier is approximately 28 inches in height, is aligned vertically with a column below, and has a cast stone cap.

Except where noted otherwise, the windows are painted, wood-framed hung units with cast stone subsills. Windows have wood brick molding at the head and jambs. The vinyl fascia board below the roofline serves as a lintel for all of the second-story windows. Cast stone headers are located above all of the first story windows. Window openings are typically boarded. Most of the boards were removed for the photographs that accompany this nomination.

South-facing Façade (Photos #0002, 0006-0008)

One dormer is centered at the attic level. It has a hipped roof clad in red composition shingles and wide, boxed eaves with painted tongue-and-groove beadboard soffits. Dormer sidewalls are clad in painted wood shingles. There are two painted, wood-framed awning windows centered on the dormer. The windows are separated by a wood mullion. Wood muntins subdivided each window into three vertical panes.

There are five window openings on the second story. There is a set of three 1/1 windows near the west end of the building. The center unit is the widest and tallest of the three, extending nearly to the roof of the covered porch below. Each outer unit is narrower in dimension, and the bottom sash of each outer unit is approximately half the length of the bottom sash of the center unit. In addition, each outer unit is set approximately one foot from the center unit and has a woodframed screen. Approximately 2.5 feet to the east, there is an individual 1/1 window with a wood-framed screen. This window is nearly centered on the façade. To the east of this window (approximately 4.5 feet), is a larger window opening (approximately three times in size) containing a painted, wood-framed hung unit with a wood-frame screen. Remnants of muntins indicate that the lower sash may have been subdivided into multiple lights at one time.

The main entrance is set at the west end of the building and is aligned vertically with the set of three windows on the second story. The entrance contains a ¾-light, painted, wood paneled door flanked on each side by a sidelight. The door has vertically-ribbed translucent glass and a contemporary, aluminum-framed storm door is attached. Painted, wood-framed transoms are above the door and each of the sidelights. The transom above the door has a translucent glass pane similar to the glass in the door. A cast stone lintel is set above the entrance.

A set of three windows is approximately 6 feet to the east of the main entrance. The windows are separated by vertical wood mullions. The center unit is twice as wide as each of the flanking units. It contains a painted, wood-framed fixed unit with a transom light above. Each outer unit

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contains a painted, wood-framed, 1/1 hung window. The windows share a continuous cast stone subsill and cast stone lintel.

The porch roof is supported by four brick columns of equal width and spacing. These columns subdivide the porch face into three distinct bays. The span of the center and east bays is open and framed by a painted wood balustrade. The main entrance is set underneath the west bay. A set of five concrete steps provide access to the porch and to the main entrance. The steps are equal to the width of the west bay and are flanked on each side by a common red brick knee wall with cast stone caps.

East Side Elevation (Photos #0002-0004)

The south end of the elevation is characterized by a brick chimney with window openings to each side on the first and second stories. The chimney has a cast stone cap with four courses of corbeled brick below. On the first and second stories, the chimney outline is demarcated by an alternating pattern of three courses of projecting stretcher brick and one course of recessed stretcher brick. On the second story, there is a 1/1 window to the left (south) of the chimney. On the first story, a 1/1 window is set to each side of the chimney. The window to the south of the chimney is aligned vertically with the window on the second story.

The center of the elevation is characterized by a two-story, half-hexagonal bay window projection. The brick detailing on the bay window matches that of the chimney to the south. On the second story, each side of the bay contains a 1/1 window. The unit in the center bay is approximately twice as wide as the units in each side bay. On the first story, the center and north sides of the bay contain identical 1/1 windows while the south side of the bay contains a 3/4-light, painted wood door with a screen door attached. The light is currently boarded. A painted, woodframed transom is above the door. A cast stone lintel is set above the entrance.

There are two window openings at the north end of the elevation; one on each story. The openings are vertically aligned, and each contains a 1/1 window. The dimensions of each window are similar to those in the side bays to the south.

There are two window openings at the basement level. One is at the north end of the elevation. The other is on the north side of the bay window projection. Each opening is aligned vertically with a window above and contains a painted, wood-framed awning window with a wood-framed storm window on the exterior.

The front porch wraps around and extends along the south half of this elevation. Three brick columns of equal width and spacing subdivide the porch face into two distinct bays. The span of each bay is open and framed with a painted wood balustrade. A set of six concrete steps is at the north end of the porch. The steps are adjacent to and directly below the center of the bay window projection. A common red brick knee wall with a cast stone cap is set adjacent to the east side of the steps.

North (Back) Elevation (Photos #0004-0005)

One dormer is centered at the attic level. Its features are identical to the dormer on the façade.

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There are three window openings across the width of the second story. Each of the outer openings, which are located near the east and west ends of the elevation, respectively, contain a 1/1 window of similar dimensions. The opening in between, which is located approximately 4.5 feet to the east of the west opening, contains a 1/1 window. Both the top and bottom sashes of this window are approximately half the length of each of the outer windows.

On the first story, there is a window opening near the east end and near the center of the elevation. Each opening is aligned vertically with a window opening on the second story, and each contains a 1/1 window with dimensions identical to the window above it. Below each of the first-story windows, at the basement level, is a painted, wood-framed awning window with a wood-framed storm window on the exterior.

A large opening (approximately 10 feet high and 7 feet wide) is at the west end of the first story. A contemporary, aluminum-framed storm door is set near the center of the opening. Remnants of painted, wood-framed screens are set to each side and above the door. The door is accessed via a set of six concrete steps equal to the width of the opening. The steps are flanked on each side by a common red brick knee wall with cast stone caps.

West Side Elevation (Photos #0005-0006)

The center of the west side elevation projects forward (west) approximately 1.5 feet from the building face. This projection is approximately 11 feet wide and indicates the location of an interior staircase. A painted, wood-framed awning window is centered on this projection, directly below the roofline and between the attic level and the second story. A wood muntin subdivides the window into two vertical panes. Below this window, and situated between the first and second stories, is a set of three windows. The center opening, which is aligned vertically with the awning window above, contains a 1/1 hung window. Each outer opening is set approximately 1 foot from the center unit and contains a painted, wood-framed, single-light, fixed window. Each outer window is roughly equal in height and width to the bottom sash of the center hung unit. A secondary entrance is set below these windows and between the first story and the basement level. The entrance is aligned vertically with the hung window above and contains a painted, wood slab door with a contemporary, aluminum storm door attached. The door has a cast stone header and is set one step above grade. A painted, wood-framed fixed window is set approximately 1 foot to each side of the door. Each window is aligned vertically with a window above and the cast stone water table serves as the subsill.

Three window openings are set approximately 2.5 feet to the north (left) of the projection; one on each story. The window openings are vertically aligned. Each opening on the first and second stories contain a pair of 1/1 windows. A wood mullion separates the individual windows. The opening at basement level contains a pair of painted, wood-framed awning windows with remnants of wood-framed storm windows on the exterior. The individual windows are separated by a wood mullion. A large opening (approximately 10 feet high and 3 feet wide) is at the north end of the elevation, approximately 4 feet to the north (left) of the first-story windows. The opening abuts the corner quoin to the north and the cast stone water table represents the base of the opening. It contains remnants of painted, wood-framed screens. Below the opening, at the

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basement level, is a painted, wood-framed awning window with a wood-framed storm window on the exterior.

Three window openings are set approximately 4 feet to the south (right) of the projection; one on each story. The window openings are vertically aligned. Each opening on the first and second stories contains a 1/1 window. The window opening at the basement level contains a painted, wood-framed awning window with a wood-framed storm window on the exterior.

The porch roof and one supporting brick column is visible at the south end of the elevation. The span between the south building face and the column is open and framed with a painted wood balustrade. The brick foundation wall between the building face and the column is missing and has been covered with plywood and wood supports.

Interior (Photos #0009-0013)

The interior retains a high degree of integrity and reflects the building's history as a single-family residence. The floorplan is typical of many Prairie School houses of the period. A living room, dining room, kitchen, and utility room are located on the first story. A staircase is located near the center of the building and can be accessed from the foyer or the kitchen. The staircase has wood steps, landings, and railings. One bathroom and three bedrooms, including a large master bedroom, are on the second story. The attic has partial height ceilings and is unfinished. The basement has full-height ceilings and is unfinished, with exposed brick/poured concrete walls and a concrete slab floor

Wood floors and wood trim, including baseboards and frames, are typical throughout the first and second stories. The kitchen floor retains remnants of a linoleum finish. A pair of wood pocket doors separate the living room from the foyer. Another pair of wood pocket doors separate the living room from the dining room. Tile-faced fireplaces with wood mantels and gas insets are in the living room and in the master bedroom. Most of the plaster walls have a painted finish, with some of the bedrooms containing remnants of wallpaper finishes. The dining room and kitchen retain original wood built-ins. Historic appliances and mechanical units are present as well, including a Kelvinator refrigerator, a Universal oven range, and a Peck-Williamson Co. Furnace.

Modifications/Alterations

The McClean Family Residence retains a high degree of historic integrity, with few modifications or alterations. On the exterior, vinyl siding was installed over the eaves and soffits at an unknown date. A wide fascia board consisting of identical vinyl siding is below the roofline on all sides. This fascia board does not appear to be original and, at this time, it is unknown whether there is an original feature underneath it. At an unknown date, non-original texturing was applied to the ceilings on the first and second stories within the interior.

McClean Family Residence Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Name of Property County and State 8. Statement of Significance **Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.) A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of Χ 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

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G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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cClean Family Residence me of Property	
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from a ARCHITECTURE	
	· · · · · ·
Period of Significance	-
Significant Dates 1911	
Significant Person (Complete only if Crite	rion B is marked above.)
Cultural Affiliation	
Architect/Builder UNKNOWN	· · -
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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.)

The McClean Family Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance for Architecture. Built in 1911, the building is an outstanding local example of Prairie School architecture in what was originally the rural outskirts of northeast Oklahoma City. Members of the McClean family, including John, his wife Nellie, and daughters Ila and Frances, occupied the building for almost eighty years. Most notably, Ila and Frances, along with Frances' husband Ossie Perry Estes and their three sons, resided in the home for over fifty years. The historic use of the building as a single-family home is unique in an area of Oklahoma City otherwise characterized by commercial warehouses, offices, oil wells, and the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex. Thus, the McClean Family Residence recalls the early, rural history of northeast Oklahoma City.

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

Historic Context

In the spring of 1889, the combination of bright economic prospects, an opportunity to start anew, and convenient railroad transportation brought thousands of people to present-day central Oklahoma. Originally a tent village that appeared almost overnight following the April 22 Land Run, the City of Oklahoma City grew quickly, and optimism was widespread. "No town in [Oklahoma Territory] can show as convincing reasons for future growth and prosperity as Oklahoma City," the 1889 *City Directory* claimed.² Within four months, the city had over 5,000 residents. The *Directory* noted the city's location within "an extensive, rich agricultural belt" near the North Canadian (present-day Oklahoma) River, its proximity to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, and the construction of several manufacturing facilities. "To-day," the *Directory* concluded, "the little city...is but a hamlet compared with the Oklahoma City that is to be."

John R. Barrows, his wife Alice, his son Elva, and daughter Edith were among the individuals and families who arrived in Oklahoma City during the spring of 1889. Originally from eastern Nebraska, John claimed a lot at the corner of Broadway and Grand Avenues during the Land Run and built a small, two-room house for his family.⁴ According to Edith, John resorted to converting "dry goods boxes" into doorsteps while he waited for "enough lumber to finish the

² The City Directory, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, compiled by R.W. McAdams and S. E. Levi (August 22, 1889).

³ Ibid. See also Michael J. Hightower, *1889: The Boomer Movement, the Land Run, and Early Oklahoma City* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2019), ch. 9 and Linda D. Wilson, "Oklahoma City," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK025.

⁴ John Barrows secured the lot during the Land Run and his family arrived one month later. "89er's Rites to Be Today," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 2, 1936, 12.

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house." The 1889 City Directory lists the Barrows family at the Broadway and Grand location. John is indicated as a stockman and Elva is indicated as a grocer.⁶

While living in Oklahoma City, John Barrows acquired a homestead. On June 8, 1891, he reached an agreement with a competitor and filed claim to a 160-acre homestead northeast of Oklahoma City that, according to the Oklahoma Daily Journal, was worth up to \$5,000.7 In a 1937 interview with Harry M. Dreyer of the Works Progress Administration, Edith said that she admired her father for taking the "family out on the open prairie without any improvements, only a tent." She went on to comment that John built "a small house out in the center" of the homestead and "soon built up the place" by building a spring house, plowing eighty acres for cultivation, and attempting to plant an orchard. Newspapers at the time also took note of John's activities, particularly his interest in livestock. The Barrows family secured a patent to the homestead on August 21, 1896.¹⁰

John Barrows went on to serve as Oklahoma County Sheriff from 1897 to 1898. Although newspapers documented his movements, such as when he arrived in a town to apprehend a suspect, his tenure appears to have been largely uneventful. He died in Oklahoma City on October 9, 1899.11

Barrows' death prompted the subdivision of the family homestead. Although city directories list Alice and Edith Barrows at 101 East 2nd Street at the time of John's death, county records indicate that the family continued to own the homestead until the summer of 1902, when the court appraised the homestead's value at \$10,000 and named Alice principal heir and administrator of the estate. 12 In August 1902, Barrows First and Second Additions to Oklahoma City were platted. Each addition was divided into 300' by 600' blocks. ¹³ Rather than sell individual lots, newspaper advertisements indicate that a real estate firm known as Francis & Harness acquired and sold entire blocks within the additions. For example, one advertisement asked potential customers, "Do You Want Five Acres of Land[?]" and went to note that the firm

⁷ Oklahoma Daily Journal, June 9, 1891, 3.

⁵ Mrs. Edith Barrows Russell, interview by Harry M. Dreyer, May 17, 1937, *Indian-Pioneer Papers*, vol. 79, p. 204, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, https://digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer/.

⁶ The City Directory, 1889.

⁸ Edith Barrows Russell, interview, 205.

⁹ On several occasions, local newspapers noted when John Barrows left Oklahoma City for Indian Territory to acquire livestock. Edith also recalled her father departing for "Choctaw country" on several occasions for hunting trips. Based on newspaper sources, these hunting excursions appear to have also been business trips involving livestock. See ibid., 208.

¹⁰ Patent, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 12, Page 338, August 21, 1896. The legal description of the homestead was as follows: Southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 12 North, Range 3 West of Indian Meridian in Oklahoma Territory.

¹¹ Petition for Letters of Administration, Case No. 279, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Territory, June 25, July 12, and July 23, 1902.

¹² General Directory, Oklahoma City (Chittenden Directory Company, 1899) and Petition for Letters of Administration, 1902. Edith and Elva relinquished their claims to the homestead for \$2,000 each. Quit Claim Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 73, Page 173, October 22, 1907.

¹³ Plat of Barrows First Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 4, Page 6, August 18, 1902, and Plat of Barrows Second Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 3, Page 32, August 23, 1902.

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had "the Barrows farm...in 5 acre blocks." A subsequent advertisement noted that blocks were "[o]n sale now" for \$150 per acre. 15

Architectural Significance

Block 21 of Barrows Second Addition was acquired by Celia and Richard Avey in September 1902 for \$750.\(^{16}\) Richard Avey, a local banker, sold the block to John and Nellie McClean five years later for \$4,000. Oklahoma County records indicate that \$3,500 of the purchase price was a mortgage. The McClean's paid off the mortgage by March 1911, by which time a city directory listed the family at the present location of the McClean Family Residence.\(^{17}\)

Born in Ireland in 1847, John McClean arrived in the United States in the late 1860s. By 1874, he lived in Dodge County, Nebraska, and was married to Margaret (Maggie) Lee McClean. The couple had one son and five daughters. After Margaret's death in 1886, John moved to Oklahoma and married Nellie F. McClean. The 1900 U.S. Census records John and Nellie McClean living in Greeley Township in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Territory, with four daughters. The two older daughters, Elizabeth (born 1879) and Mamie (born 1881), were from John's previous marriage to Margaret and had been born in Nebraska. The two younger daughters, Ila Ruth (born 1896) and Ollie Frances (Frances, born 1900), were children of John and Nellie and had been born in Oklahoma. John Mclean's occupation is noted as "Brick Mason." In 1903, the McClean family first appears in Oklahoma City directories. By 1906, John and Nellie McClean, along with daughters Ila and Frances, lived at 1030 West Reno Avenue and John worked as a brick contractor. 19 Although John and Nellie acquired Block 21 in Barrows Second Addition in 1907, the family remained at the West Reno location until 1911, when they are listed at the northwest corner of the intersection of East (presently, Northeast) 26th Street and North Walnut Avenue.²⁰ This change in listing, combined with John's final mortgage payment, confirms the date of construction for the McClean Family Residence.

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¹⁴ Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman*, June 27, 1902, 4. Announcing the sale of five-acre blocks was a slight overstatement, as the dimensions of a 300' by 600' block is equivalent to approximately four acres.

¹⁵ Advertisement, "Five Acres for \$750," Daily Oklahoman, July 3, 1902, 3.

¹⁶ Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 28, Page 26, September 29, 1902.

¹⁷ Mortgage, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 67, Page 21, August 30, 1907, and Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 229, Page 331, July 5, 1921. The Mortgage and Deed are dated March 11, 1907. However, the Deed was not filed for record until after John McClean's death in 1921. See Release and Satisfaction of Mortgage, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 74, Page 578, March 15, 1926. See also *Worley-Friss Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1911 (Oklahoma City: Worley-Friss Oklahoma Directory Co.).

¹⁸ United States Census, Greeley Township, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, 1900. Genealogical profile of the McClean family derived from "McClean Family Tree," Ancestry.com, https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/163854856/family, 2019.

¹⁹ See *Times-Journal Company's Oklahoma City Directory* (Oklahoma City, Times-Journal Publishing Company), 1901-1902 and 1903-1904; *Directory of Oklahoma City for 1904-5* (Dallas: John F. Worley & Co., 1904); *Oklahoma City Directory*, 1907 and 1908 (Oklahoma City: Warden-Ebright Publishing Company); *Warden-Hoffhine's Oklahoma City Directory*, 1909-1911 (Oklahoma City: Warden-Hoffhine Directory Company). See also United States Census, Oklahoma City Ward 3, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, 1910.

²⁰ Worley-Friss Directory of Oklahoma City, 1911. Warden's Oklahoma City Directory, 1911 lists five members of the McClean family at 213 East 36th Street: John, Nellie, Ila, Evalyn, and Frances.

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The McClean Family Residence is a unique adaption of the Prairie School architectural style within what was originally the rural outskirts of Oklahoma City. Commonly associated with Frank Lloyd Wright and the Chicago School of American architecture, Prairie School houses were constructed in many early twentieth century suburban neighborhoods throughout the midwestern United States, including the Heritage Hills Historic and Architectural District (NRIS #79002006) and the Mesta Park Historic District (NRIS #83001202) in northwest Oklahoma City. The McClean house displays several characteristics associated with the American Foursquare subtype. It has a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, hipped dormers, a squared floorplan, and is set above grade, which provided inhabitants "a better view of the landscape."²¹ The house also features certain details that might reflect John McClean's trade as a brick mason. Most notably, it has a one-story, wrap-around porch that extends along the full width of the south-facing facade and half the length of the east side elevation. The porch roof is flat rather than hipped and is supported by brick columns. Brick piers, each with a cast stone cap, are visible above the porch roofline. The first and second stories are clad in blond brick with corner quoins, while the portion of the basement that is above grade is clad in common red brick. In terms of scale and craftsmanship, the only comparison to the McClean house in the vicinity might be Harn House (NRIS #73001566), a 2-story, Queen Anne style, frame farmhouse at 313 Northeast 16th Street. Both buildings recall the rural, agricultural origins of this section of Oklahoma City before the advent of oil derricks, warehouses, and the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex.²²

John, Nellie, and Ila McClean are listed at the McClean Family Residence until 1917. However, after Nellie's death on October 25, 1917, John and Ila moved to Long Beach, California. Frances, meanwhile, remained in Oklahoma City. By 1920, she worked at a Piggly Wiggly grocery store and lived with her half-sister and brother-in-law, Mary Ann (McClean) and Chauncy Miller. Upon his death on June 6, 1921, John McClean granted each of his surviving daughters an undivided interest in the family's Oklahoma City estate. Frances subsequently petitioned the Oklahoma County Court to become executor of the estate, which was granted in December 1922. At that time, the court appraised the value of the house and adjacent property at \$15,000.²⁵

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Oklahoma," NRIS #73001566.

Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture (New York: Harper & Row, 1980), 208.
 Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, rev. ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 550-564. See also National Register of Historic Places, "Harn House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County,

²³ Worley-Friss Directory of Oklahoma City, 1915-1916 (Oklahoma City: Worley-Friss Oklahoma Directory Co.) and "Obituary," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 27, 1917, 14. The obituary makes no mention of Nellie's age, survivors, or place of residence. Evalyn McClean Wilson, a daughter from John's previous marriage to Margaret, already lived in Long Beach by the time of Nellie's death. Records also indicate that Elizabeth (McClean) Hays, who was also a daughter of John and Margaret, lived in Hollywood, California by this time. The 1920 U.S. Census lists John (age 74) as a mason, while Ila (age 23) worked as a chocolate dipper in a candy factory. United States Census, Long Beach Township Precinct 54, Los Angeles County, California, 1920. See also Petition for Letters of Administration, Case No. 5280, Oklahoma County Court, November 20, 1922.

²⁴ Polk's Oklahoma City Directory, 1920. At this time, the Millers resided at 13 South Clegern Avenue.

²⁵ John McClean also granted an interest in the estate to his only granddaughter, Margaret Hancock, who was the daughter of a deceased son named William. Margaret soon relinquished her claim, leaving John's six daughters as sole heirs to the estate: four from his marriage to Margaret (Evalyn, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Etta), and two from

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By the time Frances became executor of the estate, she knew and was possibly living with O. P. (Ossie Perry) Estes. Indeed, the court's appraisal order mentions that Estes was among the designated appraisers of the McClean estate. Although city directories list Frances as living with Mary Ann and Chauncy Miller during the early 1920s, articles from *The Daily Oklahoman's* "Society" page indicate that Frances and Ossie attended the same social gatherings and excursions, some of which were sponsored or hosted by the Miller's. ²⁷ In addition, the U.S. Census indicates that Frances and Ossie had a son (William) in 1921 and Oklahoma County records indicate that the couple was married in September 1925. From 1923 to 1931, Ossie worked as a judge for the Oklahoma City Police Department. According to *The Daily Oklahoman*, he was "known among defendants and their attorneys for the witty advice he sometimes dispensed along with quick justice," including "to promise wife beaters whippings themselves the next time they appeared in his court." Frances, meanwhile, appears to have operated a dry-cleaning business under the name "Ollie Estes Cleaners" at 508 North Hudson Avenue from 1926 to 1929. In all, Ossie and Frances had three sons: William (born 1921), John (born 1929), and Charles (born 1932).

The Estes family is listed at the McClean Family Residence beginning in 1934. They lived there with Frances's older sister, Ila, who had moved back to Oklahoma City in 1932.³² Ossie ran his own legal firm out of the Perrine Building until 1954. He died four years later at the age of 70.³³ Frances McClean Estes and Ila Ruth McClean lived in the house until the late twentieth century. Ila was listed at 141 Northeast 26th Street until 1989, when she died at the age of 92.³⁴ Frances lived in the house until 1991, after which she moved to Edmond to be closer to her son Charles and daughter-in-law Mary. She died on May 22, 1993. Her obituary notes that she was survived

his marriage to Nellie (Ila and Frances). Oklahoma County Court, Case No. 5280, November 20, 1922. See also Order Appointing Appraisers and General Inventory and Appraisement, Oklahoma County Court, Case 5280, June 4, 1924.

²⁶ Order Appointing Appraisers, June 4, 1924.

²⁷ Polk's Oklahoma City Directory, 1920-1923. See also See "Hallowe'en Party for Laff-A-Lott Club," Daily Oklahoman, October 29, 1922, 2B; Irene Bowers Sells, "Society," Daily Oklahoman, August 6, 1923, 3; and idem., "Society," Daily Oklahoman, January 23, 1924, 6; and "Mrs. Estes Hostess to Embroidery Club," Daily Oklahoman, October 21, 1928, 4C.

²⁸ United States Census, Oklahoma City Ward 2, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, 1940 and Marriage License Record, page 426, in *Oklahoma, County Marriage Records, 1890-1995*, Ancestry.com, 2016. The couple was originally listed at 1800 Northwest 15th Street.

²⁹ "Judge Estes Dies; Funeral Set Thursday," *Daily Oklahoman*, July 30, 1958, 3. See also Albert McRill, *And Satan Came Also: An Inside Story of a City's Social and Political History*, ed. Larry Johnson (1955; reprint, Oklahoma City: Full Circle Press, 2013), 224-225, 231-232.

³⁰ These advertisements often promoted "Quality Work" and "Quick Service." By April 1929, the operation appears to have changed ownership, as some advertisements indicate A. C. Barton as the proprietor. See *Daily Oklahoman*, June 20, 1928, 19; April 21, 1929, 8A; April 29, 1929, 6; and July 24, 1929, 19.

³¹ United States Census, 1940. See also "Deaths and Funerals," *Daily Oklahoman*, May 24, 1993, 16 and "Judge Estes Dies". Oklahoma City Ward 2, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, 1940. Genealogical profile of Frances Ollie McClean derived from "McClean Family Tree," Ancestry.com.

³² City directories indicate that Ila lived at 1108 Northeast 14th Street from 1932-1933. *Polk's Oklahoma City Directory*, 1932-1933.

³³ Polk's Oklahoma City Directory, 1934-1954. See also "Judge Estes Dies".

³⁴ "Deaths," *Daily Oklahoman*, June 14, 1989, 29. The death notice did not provide an obituary or any indication of survivors.

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by a large extended family that included eight grandchildren, numerous great-grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild.³⁵

Despite its historic integrity, previous architectural surveys have overlooked the McClean Family Residence. One reason is because the building was located historically on the rural outskirts of Oklahoma City. City directories did not provide a street address for the house until 1923, and the city limits of Oklahoma City did not expand to include the house until 1928. Nor was the building documented in any Sanborn Fire Insurance map editions available in the public domain. Thus, it was excluded from surveys that restricted their research areas to downtown Oklahoma City and to early suburban neighborhoods such as Heritage Hills and Mesta Park. The surveys that Park areas to downtown Oklahoma City and to early suburban neighborhoods such as Heritage Hills and Mesta Park.

Surveys have also failed to notice the McClean house because of widespread industrialization that occurred in the vicinity during the mid-twentieth century. Beginning in the 1930s, the Oklahoma City oil field expanded to the grounds of the Oklahoma State Capitol Building (NRIS #76001572). Members of the McClean family joined this development in September 1941, when they agreed to an oil and natural gas lease on the property. Records indicate a producing oil well in the vicinity of the house by 1942. ³⁸ In 1946, Oklahoma Industries, Inc., acquired over 140 acres to the north of the McClean house, between Northeast 36th and Northeast 50th streets. Comprised of various "civic and business leaders" who worked in association with the Santa Fe Railroad, Oklahoma Industries, Inc., acquired the land for the sole purpose of expanding industrial development to northeast Oklahoma City. The group sold parcels to several companies and, by the end of the decade, successfully enticed Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, Macklanburg-Duncan Manufacturing Company (presently, M-D Building Products), Superior Neon Signs, and other firms to relocate key facilities or entire operations to the area. ³⁹

3.5

^{35 &}quot;Deaths and Funerals".

³⁶ For documentation of the expansion of city limits in 1928, see Emergency Ordinance, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 61, Page 364, September 18, 1928. Between 1923 and 1930, the house is listed at 145 Northeast 26th Street. Beginning in 1931, the house is listed at 141 Northeast 26th Street. Although Oklahoma County records indicate that the estate remained under ownership of the McClean family, city directories indicate that the house was occupied by a variety of tenants between 1918 and 1934, oftentimes for no more than one year at a time.

³⁷ For example, the *Final Report of the Oklahoma City Historical Resources Survey, 1980-81* (Ames, IA: Jennings, Gottfried, Cheek, 1981) limited its survey area to those portions of Oklahoma City that were within city limits by 1930.

³⁸ The family made the agreement with Paul J. Fennessey, who specialized in oil royalties and had an office in the Perrine Building. See Oil and Gas Lease Record, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 22, Page 601, September 29, 1941. See also Assignment of Reserved Oil Payment, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 482, Page 144, August 4, 1942. ³⁹ Newspaper articles that document efforts behind the commercial development of northeast Oklahoma City include "A Breath-Taking Program," *Daily Oklahoman*, November 26, 1944, 9C; "Northeast City Land Is Bought For Industries," *Daily Oklahoman*, September 28, 1946, 1; "Northeast City Industrial Area Work to Begin," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 31, 1948, 16A; and "Gas Firm Buys Big Land Tract," *Daily Oklahoman*, March 11, 1950, 1. See also State of Oklahoma, State Historic Preservation Office, *Final Survey Report: Reconnaissance Level Survey of Oklahoma County Industrial Resources* (Submitted by Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1991), 70-71, 105-106. The survey recommended the creation of a North Santa Fe Industrial District comprising of commercial buildings along the present-day Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. However, a formal determination of eligibility for the area has not issued.

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As a result of these trends, surveyors who ventured to this section of northeast Oklahoma City by the late twentieth century focused their attention on commercial warehouses and the area's proximity to the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex. In 1992, for example, surveyors described the vicinity of the McClean Family Residence as "a mixed area with residential, industrial, commercial and government offices" and, for these reasons, concluded that it did not warrant further study. That the McClean Family Residence was still privately-owned and occupied at this time may have influenced the surveyors' conclusion. More likely, however, was the fact that the house was interspersed with various other buildings and undeveloped lots, which made it difficult for surveyors to discern the building's individual significance from the area's broader historical development. The 1992 survey did not mention the McClean Family Residence. Rather, it noted "many large areas of vacant land, modern commercial buildings, a few isolated one-story private and state office buildings, and a vacant public housing project." Currently, the building is not listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has no record of the building.

Conclusion

In general, the most prominent and popular developments in Oklahoma City occurred in areas north of downtown and west of the Santa Fe railroad. This trend frustrated landowners and developers who sought to push Oklahoma City eastward, including John Barrows. According to Edith's 1937 interview, her father "was interested in the development of Oklahoma City, and tried to move development east." "But," she continued, "the development was always northwest" and, as a result, John "told his family to remember that Oklahoma City would always go northwest."42 Similarly, efforts to survey and preserve historic resources in northwest Oklahoma City have neglected significant resources in northeast Oklahoma City, including the McClean Family Residence.⁴³ Designed in the Prairie School architectural style and occupied by family members for eighty years, the McClean Family Residence stands out as a unique historic building in an area otherwise characterized by warehouses, state office buildings, and undeveloped lots. As such, it is at the center of a renewed effort to revitalize this section of northeast Oklahoma City. Recently acquired by the Oklahoma City Housing Services Redevelopment Corporation (also known as Positively Paseo) in partnership with the Jefferson Park Neighbors Association, the McClean Family Residence will become the centerpiece of a new, mixed-use neighborhood containing businesses, apartments, and single-family homes. 44 In time, this effort could fulfill John Barrows' historic hopes for developing northeast Oklahoma

⁴⁰ The survey went on to note that significant portions of the study unit were "virtually empty." See City of Oklahoma City, Neighborhood and Community Planning Department, *Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Central Oklahoma City* (Robison Boeck Architects, 1992), 48-50. The study area was bound by Northeast 30th Street, Lincoln Boulevard, Northeast 13th Street, and Broadway Avenue.

⁴¹ Sara Werneke, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, email to author, September 19 2019.

⁴² Edith Barrows Russell, interview, 205.

⁴³ The most recent example of this trend is an Intensive Level Survey of Downtown Oklahoma City from 2009-2012, which focused exclusively on Oklahoma City's downtown core and adjacent areas. Areas north of Northwest 13th Street and east of the Santa Fe railroad were omitted. See City of Oklahoma City, Planning Department, *City of Oklahoma City Intensive Level Survey of Downtown: Executive Summary and Consolidation Report*, September 2013.

⁴⁴ See "Our Story," http://www.positivelypaseo.org/our-investment/, accessed October 9, 2019.

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City in a manner that meets contemporary needs for affordable housing and safe neighborhoods in an urban setting.

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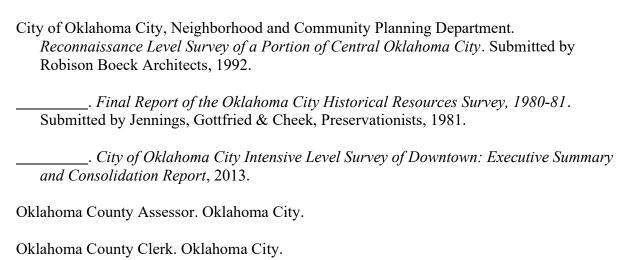
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books

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Interviews

Mrs. Edith Barrows Russell. Interview by Harry M. Dreyer, May 17, 1937. *Indian-Pioneer Papers*, vol. 79. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. https://digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer/.

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McClean Family Residence Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Name of Property County and State Worley-Friss Directory of Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City: Worley-Friss Oklahoma Directory Co., 1911, 1915-1916. Websites Positively Paseo. "Our Story." http://www.positivelypaseo.org/our-investment/. Accessed October 9, 2019. **Previous documentation on file (NPS):** ____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ____ previously listed in the National Register _____previously determined eligible by the National Register ____designated a National Historic Landmark ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____ ____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____ Primary location of additional data: X State Historic Preservation Office ____ Other State agency ____ Federal agency Local government ___ University Other Name of repository: ____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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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: 35.497070 Longitude: -97.507991

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

The present legal description places the McClean Family Residence within the southeast corner of Block 21 in Barrows Second Addition. The property boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Block 21, thence east along the South line of Block 21 for a distance of 215 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence north and parallel with the East line of Block 21 for a distance of 129 feet; thence east and parallel with the South line of Block 21 for a distance of 85 feet; thence south along and with the East line for a distance of 129 feet; thence west along and with the South line for 85 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundary is the extent of the property historically associated with the existing building. There are no other existing buildings, structures, or developed landscapes associated historically with the McClean family on the south ½ of Block 21 of Barrows Second Addition.

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11. Form Prepared By

11. Form Prepared By

12. Matthew A. Pearce, Ph.D., Historian; on behalf of organization: Oklahoma City Housing Services Redevelopment Corporation and Jefferson Park Neighbors Association

12. Street & number: 15504 Juniper Drive city or town: Edmond_state: Oklahoma_zip code: 73013

13. e-mail: __mpearce.phd@gmail.com

14. telephone: __(970) 620-2145

15. date: __November 19, 2019

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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.)

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Photographs

McClean Family Residence

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: McClean Family Residence

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Red Sky Total Solutions, LLC

Date Photographed: June 2019

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

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	General building view. Northeast 26 th Street in foreground	North
0002	South-facing façade (left). East side elevation (right).	Northwest
0003	East side elevation.	West
0004	East side elevation (left). North (back) elevation (right).	Southwest
0005	North (back) elevation (left). West side elevation (right).	Southeast
0006	West side elevation (left). South-facing façade (right).	Northeast
0007	South-facing façade.	North
0008	Main entrance, exterior.	North
0009	Foyer.	Northwest
0010	Living room.	East
0011	Dining room.	North
0012	Hallway, second story.	South
0013	Master bedroom, second story.	East

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.

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Location Map



The McClean Family Residence is in the southeast corner of the south half of Block 21 in Barrows Second Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. Boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Block 21, thence east along the South line of Block 21 for a distance of 215 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence north and parallel with the East line of Block 21 for a distance of 129 feet; thence east and parallel with the South line of Block 21 for a distance of 85 feet; thence south along and with the East line for a distance of 129 feet; thence west along and with the South line for 85 feet to the point of beginning.

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Photo Key



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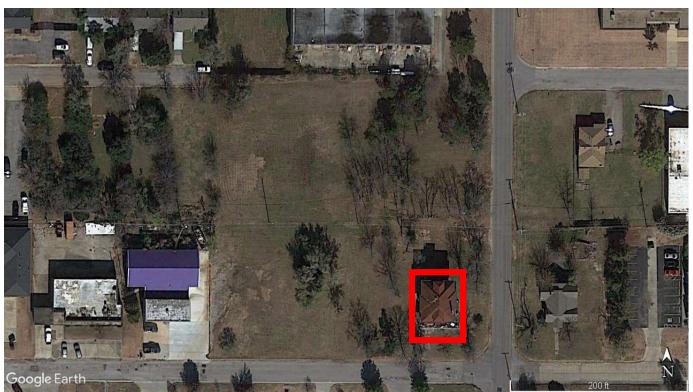
The Big Picture, Aerial (Google Earth 2018)

The McClean Family Residence is located at 141 Northeast 26th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. It is equidistant from two important north-to-south traffic corridors in Oklahoma City. The Centennial Expressway (I-235/US-77) is two blocks to the west and Lincoln Boulevard is two blocks to the east. The area is primarily commercial and industrial. Several manufacturing facilities and warehouses are to the north, west, and south. Multi-story office buildings and paved parking lots associated with the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex are to the east and southeast.

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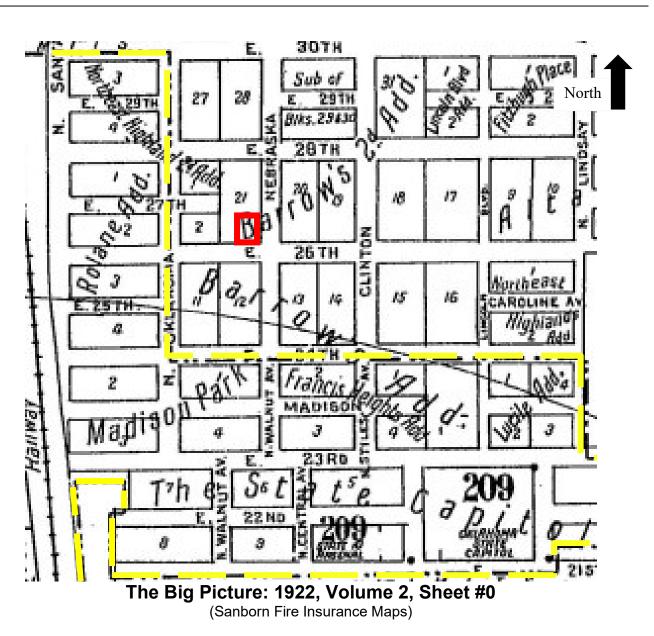
Close Up, Aerial (Google Earth 2018)

The McClean Family Residence is a 2½-story (plus a full basement) Prairie School-style dwelling on the south half of Block 21 in Barrows Second Addition to Oklahoma City. It is located at the intersection of Northeast 26th Street, which has an east-to-west orientation, and North Walnut Avenue, which runs north-to-south. The setting encompasses approximately 2 acres, much of which is undeveloped.

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Barrows Second Addition was platted in 1902. The 1922 Sanborn map is the first public domain edition to document Block 21, which is north and east of city limits (indicated in yellow). The approximate location of the McClean Family Residence, built in 1911, is indicated in red. The building is not documented in any Sanborn map editions available in the public domain (1906, 1922, 1949, 1950, 1955).

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The Big Picture: Aerial, 1937 (U.S. Geological Survey)

The McClean Family Residence first appears in a 1937 aerial photograph by the U.S. Geological Survey. Numerous blocks in the vicinity are undeveloped, including much of Block 21. Storage tanks to the south and east indicate the expansion of the Oklahoma City oil field. (OSU Map Room)

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The Big Picture: Aerial, ca. 1942 (Meyers Photo Shop)

This aerial view of the Oklahoma State Capitol (NRIS #76001572) identifies two important historic trends that influenced development in the vicinity of the McClean Family Residence (indicated by red arrow). First, the expansion of the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex, the most recent addition to which was the Jim Thorpe Office Building (left, built in 1938). Second, evidence of numerous oil derricks and storage tanks on Capitol grounds and the surrounding area document the continued growth of the Oklahoma City oil field. Photograph looking north/northwest. (Z.P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photography Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

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Close Up: Aerial, ca. 1942 (Meyers Photo Shop)

A closer view of the aerial photograph indicates that the McClean Family Residence is $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height and has a low-pitched, hipped roof. A covered porch with a flat roof extends the full width of the south-facing façade and nearly half the length of the east side elevation. Much of Block 21 remains undeveloped. Land to the north of the house appears to be under cultivation. At least one ancillary building is west of the residence (no longer extant). An oil derrick is also west of the residence and on Block 21. Photograph looking north/northwest. (Z. P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photography Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



The Big Picture: Aerial, 1957 (Ray Jacoby)

This aerial photograph documents the stark contrast in development patterns between northwest and northeast Oklahoma City, which are separated by the Santa Fe Railroad (center). Much of the area to the west (right) of the railroad is fully developed and predominantly residential. Several blocks located east (left) of the railroad contain manufacturing or warehouse facilities. The McClean Family Residence is indicated by the red arrow. Photograph looking southwest, with Northeast 36th Street in the foreground. (Ray Jacoby Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



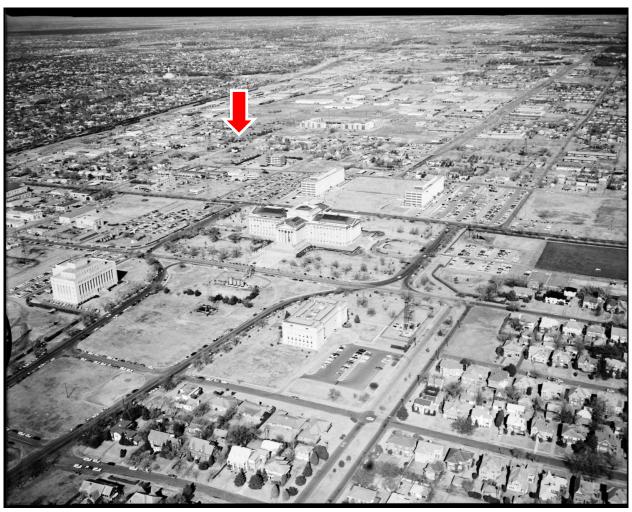
Close Up: Aerial, 1957 (Ray Jacoby)

A closer view of the aerial photograph indicates no changes to the McClean Family Residence. A cluster of warehouses and manufacturing facilities are to the west, near the Santa Fe Railroad (right). To the east, much of Northeast 26th Street is lined with modest, one-story houses (left). Photograph looking southeast. (Ray Jacoby Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



The Big Picture: Aerial, 1968 (Meyers Photo Shop)

This 1968 aerial photograph documents the continued development of the Oklahoma State Capitol Complex, most notably the construction of the Will Rogers and Sequoyah Office Buildings north of the Oklahoma State Capitol building (NRIS #76001572). The McClean Family Residence is indicated by the red arrow. Photograph looking north/northwest. (Z.P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photographic Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



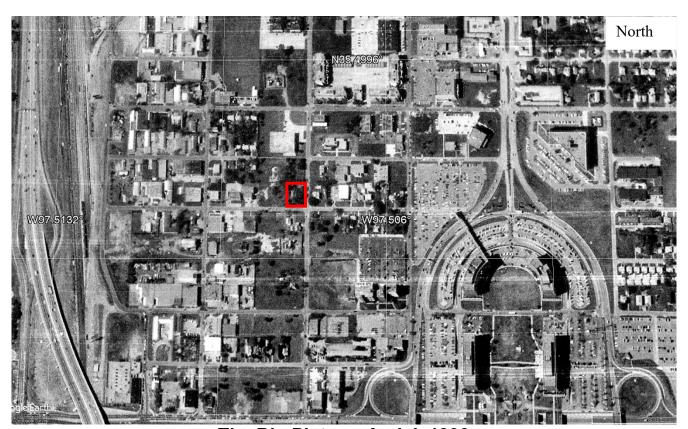
Close Up: Aerial, 1968 (Meyers Photo Shop)

A closer view indicates no major changes to the McClean Family residence. An oil derrick is still located to the west (right) of the building. Much of Block 21 remains undeveloped. Photograph looking north/northwest. (Z.P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photography Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



The Big Picture: Aerial, 1990 (U.S. Geological Survey, Google Earth)

This 1990 aerial photograph documents the continued expansion of the State Capitol Complex to the southeast, Lincoln Boulevard to the east, and the Centennial Expressway (I-235/US-77) to the west, which was completed in 1989. The oil derrick that was west of the McClean Family Residence on Block 21 has been removed.

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Image #1: 2004

Members of the McClean family occupied the building at 141 Northeast 26th Street from 1911 to 1991. (Oklahoma County Assessor)



Image #2: 2008 (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Image #3: 2012

Although descendants of the McClean family continued to own the building until 2018, it hasn't been listed in city directories since the late 1990s. (Oklahoma County Assessor)



Image #4: 2013 (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Image #5: 2014 (Oklahoma County Assessor)



Image #6: 2016 (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Image #7: 2018

The current owner, Jefferson Park Neighbors Association and Oklahoma City Housing Services Redevelopment Corporation, acquired the building in 2019. (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0001

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0002

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0003

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0004

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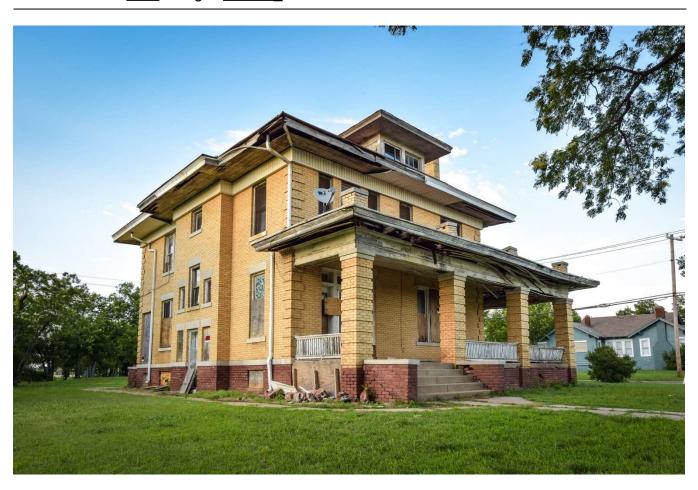
McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0005

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0006

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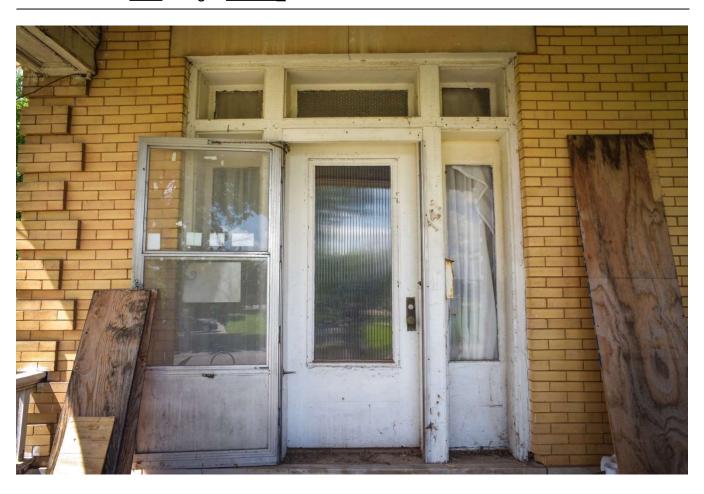
McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0007

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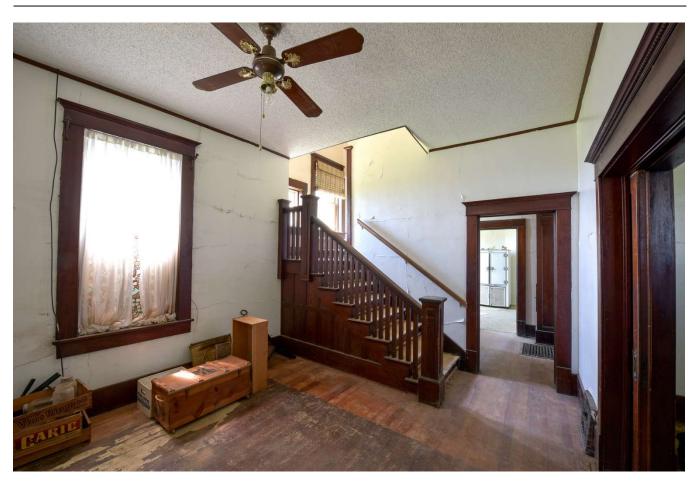
McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0008

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0009

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0010

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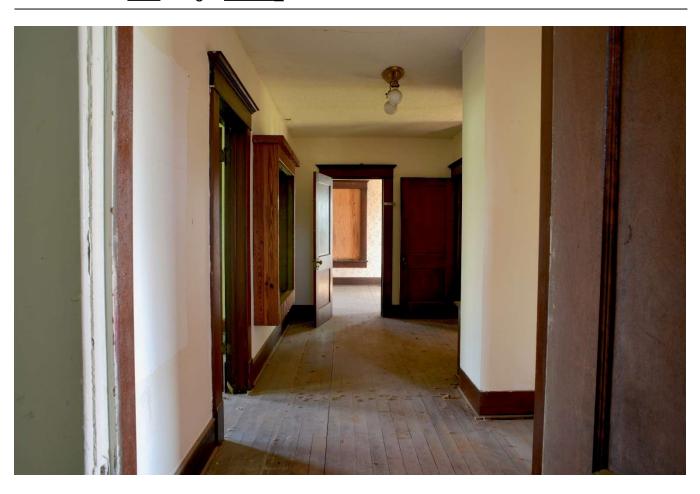
McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0011

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0012

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McClean Family Residence
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



OK_Oklahoma County_McClean Family Residence_0013