



ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF DOWNTOWN COLLINSVILLE



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FOR OKLAHOMA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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Table of Contents

Table of Figures	3
Acknowledgment of Support	4
Abstract.....	5
Introduction	6
Research Design	7
Projective Objectives.....	7
Area Surveyed	8
Methodology.....	10
Historic Context	12
Results.....	17
Number of Resources Surveyed	17
Criteria for Designation to the National Register of Historic Places	17
Architectural Styles.....	18
Commercial.....	18
Modern Movement Commercial.....	19
Prairie School.....	20
Construction Dates	20
Current Uses	21
Downtown Collinsville Historic District	22
Properties that Warrant Further Research to Determine National Register Eligibility	24
Annotated Bibliography.....	27

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Intersection of West Main Street and South 11th Street	6
Figure 2: Map; Proximity of Downtown Collinsville in Tulsa County	8
Figure 3: Map; Downtown Collinsville Survey Boundary	9
Figure 4: 1100 Block of West Main Street	11
Figure 5: Collinsville, circa 1899 Source: Oklahoma Historical Society	12
Figure 6: Postcard of the Oklahoma State Bank and Post Office	14
Figure 7: War Memorial and Veterans Building	16
Figure 8: 1023 West Main Street	19
Figure 9: 1101 West Main Street	19
Figure 10: 1223 West Main Street	20
Figure 11: Map; Potential Downtown Collinsville Historic District	23

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Abstract

The architectural/historic survey of Downtown Collinsville, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, was conducted between April and June 2024. The survey inventoried the existing buildings of downtown Collinsville and evaluated the buildings for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places, whether individually eligible or as a historic district. A total of 61 buildings were surveyed and evaluated, and at the time of this writing, no buildings were previously listed in the National Register. The report's findings include a potential historic district boundary, and three properties were found individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Introduction

The following report provides the findings of the architectural/historic survey completed by Kristin Dyer, Dyer Need for Preservation LLC, for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. Dyer meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural Historians, as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The survey area is roughly bounded by the alley north of West Main Street to the north, the railroad to the east, the alley south of West Main Street to the south, and North 13th Street to the west. For this survey, the study area is defined as Downtown Collinsville and encompasses sixty-one (61) properties and 16.1 acres. The survey area comprises a little over four blocks of commercial architecture from 1903 to the present day. Thirty-six (36) of the documented properties are eligible as contributing structures for a National Register-eligible district under Criterion A: Commerce. Twenty-five (25) resources are considered non-contributing with twelve (12) resources constructed outside the period of significance and four non-contributing due to alterations that compromise the historic integrity. The time frame for the survey began in April 2024, with an on-site visit conducted between April 5-7, 2024, and research was completed between April 2024 and June 2024.

Collinsville is a community located on the northeast edge of Tulsa County. Its early roots are traced to its founding in 1899 when it was still within Rogers County in Indian Territory. Downtown Collinsville is located on West Main Street and is the arterial hub of its community, and it has remained the commercial and economic center since its inception. Presently,

Collinsville is not a Certified Local Government and once was an active Main Street program; regardless, it boasts an active community and municipal government with many local events such as the Independence Day Celebration, Veteran’s Day Appreciation Breakfast, Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony, Founder’s Day Celebration, and parades.



Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 1: Intersection of West Main Street and South 11th Street

Research Design

The survey complies with *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, the “Oklahoma Architectural/Historic Survey Requirements,” and “Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide.”

All documentation was recorded on the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form provided by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and each resource was documented with at least two elevation photographs, where possible. Additional streetscape photographs were taken. Each resource was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places whether individually eligible or contributing/non-contributing within a historic district.

Architectural styles were selected based on classifications found in “National Register Data Categories for Architectural Classification” in the *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Form* and *The Buildings of Main Street* by Richard Longstreth.

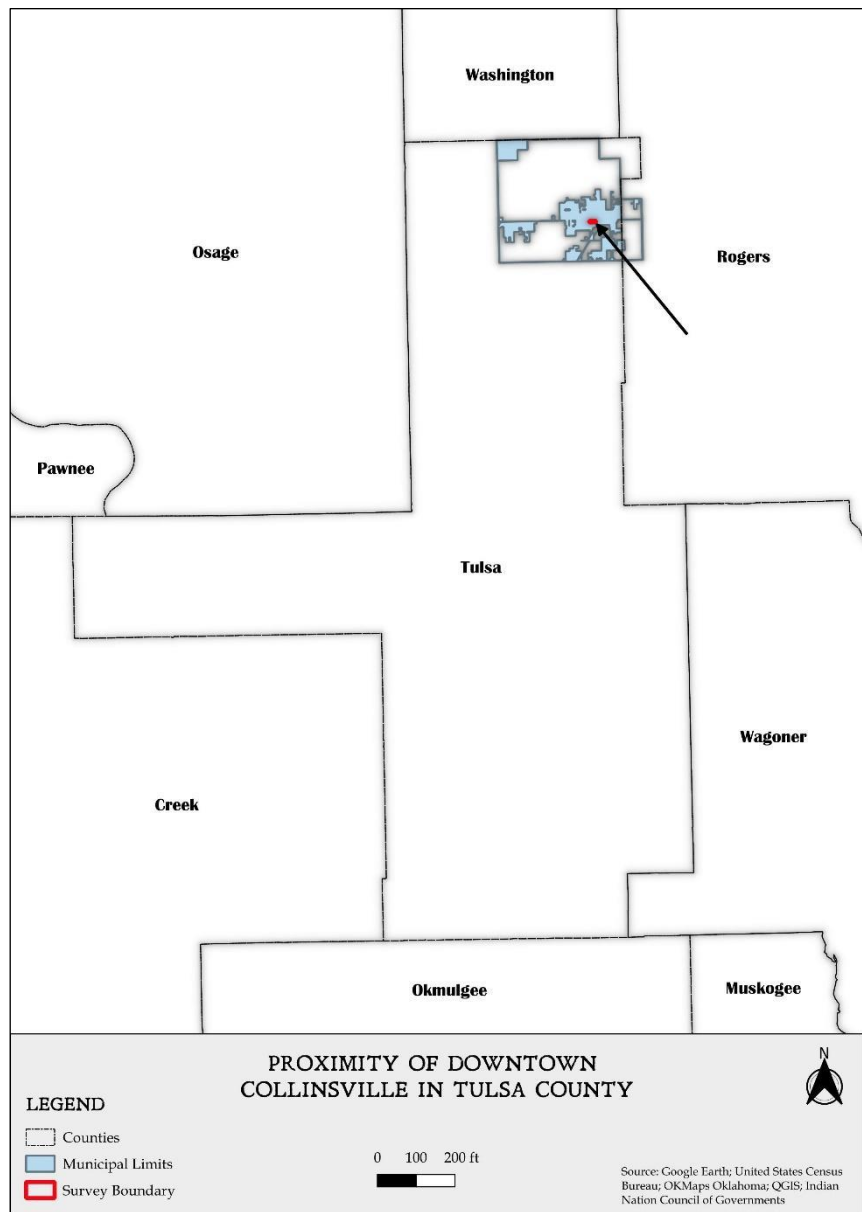
Projective Objectives

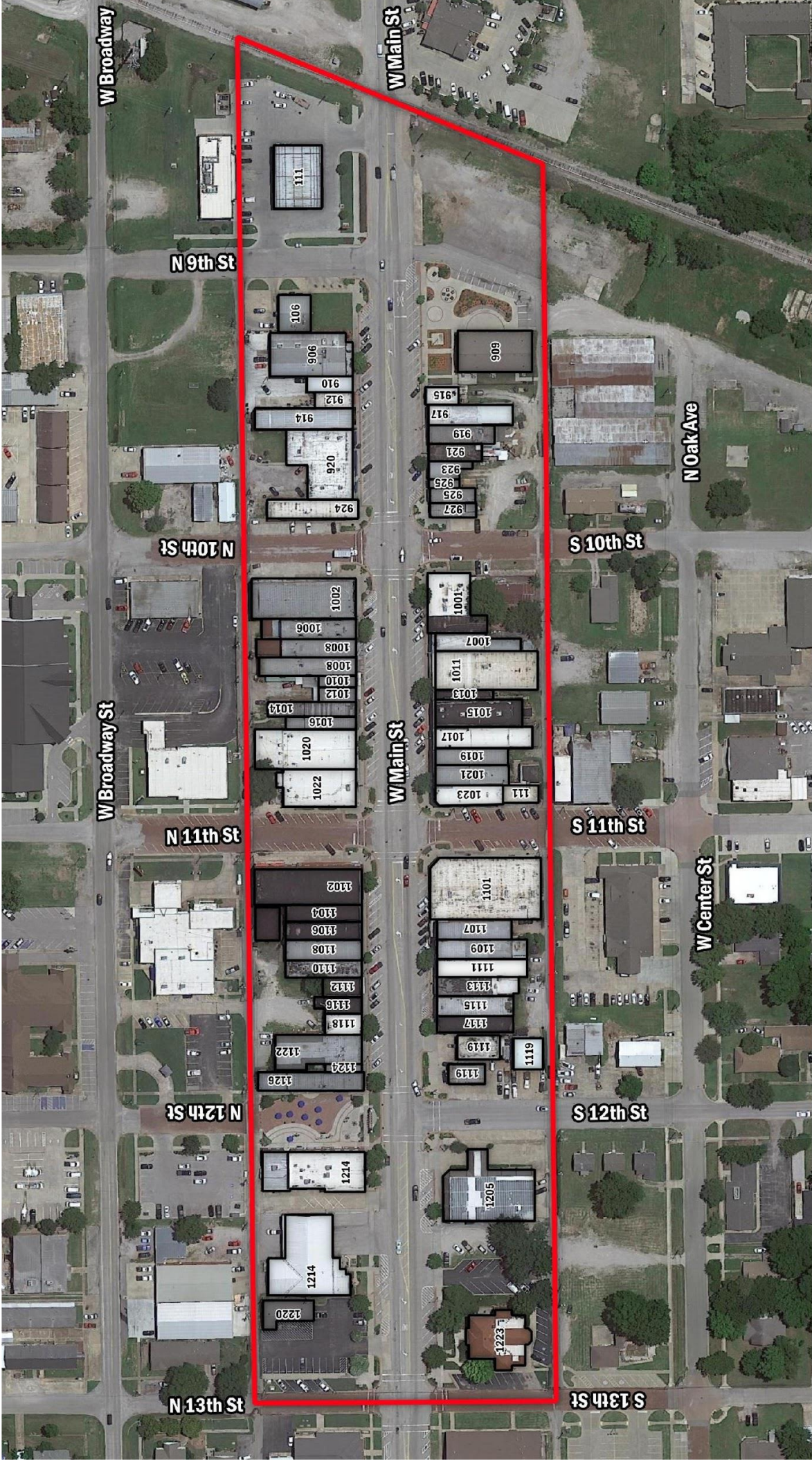
The goals for the Architectural/Historic Survey of Collinsville in Tulsa County, Oklahoma:

- Identify and record each property on the Historic Resource Form provided by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO);
- Assess each resource’s potential eligibility for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- Assess if eligible under a Multiple Property Documentation Form for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- Provide a historical context for the survey area; and
- Prepare final report outlining to include but not limited to research design, fieldwork, and findings for the survey area.

Area Surveyed

The Architectural/Historic Survey of Downtown Collinsville, Oklahoma encompassed 16.1 acres. It is roughly bounded by the alley north of West Main Street to the north, the railroad to the east, the alley south of West Main Street to the south, and North 13th Street to the west. The survey area is east of the railroad tracks and includes predominantly West Main Street and the side streets, 9th Street, 10th Street, 11th Street, and 12th Street. The built environment reflects a downtown commercial district with mostly one- and two-part commercial block structures.





Source: Google Earth; United States Census Bureau; OKMaps Oklahoma; QGIS; Indian Nation Council of Governments

DOWNTOWN COLLINSVILLE SURVEY BOUNDARY



- LEGEND**
- Survey Boundary
 - Building Footprints

Figure 3: Map: Downtown Collinsville Survey Boundary

Methodology

Initial preparation included sourcing any previous surveys, National Register nominations, and archival resources. An on-site visit was conducted on April 5-7, 2024, and research was completed between April 2024 and June 2024. An Excel database was created and included all survey information and identifying each property within the survey boundary. All property addresses were cross-checked with the Tulsa County Assessor website and verified in the field. The Tulsa County Assessor provided short legal descriptions for each property. Additional information was gathered through various Geographic Information Systems (GIS) databases, the Tulsa City-County Library Special Collections archive resources, and online archival databases.

Geographic Information Systems and Maps

A geodatabase was created based on information provided by various resources. The Oklahoma Office of Geographic Information's, "OK Maps," which provided the major streets shapefile. Municipal City Limits were provided by the Indian Nation Council of Governments (INCOG) and aerial imagery by Google Earth. The United States Census Bureau's Tiger shapefiles provided city street data. Building footprints were generated based on aerial imagery by the author.

Static maps including but not limited to historic aerial imagery, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and municipal street maps were collected through various online and physical repositories. Historic aerials were provided through the Oklahoma Historical Aerial Digitization Project's ArcGIS interactive map and the Tulsa City-County Library, and the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were provided through the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and Library of Congress Digital Collections.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork and on-site research were completed from April 5-7, 2024, and during the fieldwork, sixty-one (61) buildings were identified and photographed. At a minimum, two (2) elevation photographs were captured for each property, and additional photographs were taken of larger buildings. Intermittent streetscape photographs were taken along each block or where there was a contiguous group of buildings.

Resources

The “Collinsville, Oklahoma” website (www.cvilleok.com) and the Newspaper Museum, owned and operated by Ted Wright, provide a wealth of information regarding Collinsville’s history. The website provides the history of many downtown businesses with historical notes and present businesses.

Newspapers.com was the repository for Collinsville and other Tulsa County newspapers. The *Collinsville News* featured advertisements, pictures, and other related information regarding businesses located in downtown Collinsville. A limitation of the *Collinsville News* is early newspaper articles did not provide an address or location description for business advertisements or mentioned within its articles.



Figure 4: 1100 Block of West Main Street

Historic Context

The community that proudly celebrated its 125th anniversary in April 2024, had humble beginnings in 1897. It was located in the fertile triangle made by the Caney River, Verdigris River, and Bird Creek, and was settled in 1888 by a small band of pioneers.¹ This settlement was located about five miles from present-day Collinsville, and it had a post office, two small stores, and a blacksmith shop. The settlement was named, “Eli,” due to the flooding of the three water bodies. The name was in reference to Biblical verse, Elijah, 2nd Kings, 2:11, where the only way to get out was straight up.²

Due to the difficulty of leaving and entering Eli, the community was moved roughly a mile east of the present-day town on the R.E. Graham allotment.³ The new settlement remained unnamed until Dr. A. H. Collins, a surveyor and engineer, was convinced to move his post office there in May 1897, after the citizens promised the new town would be named after him. On May 26, 1897, the post office was established, and on June 16, 1898, the town was officially named Collinsville.⁴ The City of Collinsville was officially incorporated as “Collinsville” in Rogers County, Indian Territory in April 1899.

The land that the town first settled on was short-lived. The community was flourishing with a post office, businesses, and its own newspaper, but the townsite was established based on the presumption of where the location



Figure 5: Collinsville, circa 1899
Source: Oklahoma Historical Society

¹ Clarence B. Douglas, *The History of Tulsa County, Oklahoma Volume 1*, (Madison: University of Madison-Wisconsin, 1921), 686

² Community Planning Division, *Tulsa County Historic Sites*, (Tulsa: Indian Nation Council for Governments, 1982), 35

³ *Ibid*, 35.

⁴ “Collinsville’s early-boom days offer rich history,” *Tulsa World*, June 29, 2016.

of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad would be laid through the community. When the new railroad was constructed in the summer of 1899 from Kansas through Collinsville to Owasso, it was located one mile west of the town. The citizens earnestly moved their wooden buildings on rollers to its present-day location.

By 1900, the population had grown to 376. Collinsville boasted a modest downtown with wooden structures including a subscription school, a physician's office, a hotel, a drug store, and a hardware and implement store.⁵ The local industry was coal mining with sulphur-free coal that laid close to the surface, and it was stripped by teams of horses, and roughly 15-20 carloads were shipped by railroad from Collinsville.⁶ Gas was later found near Collinsville which brought growth and prosperity to the community. The Henry Oil and Gas Company, a Chicago-based firm, drilled the first well. In 1906, the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company was located in Collinsville and constructed one of the largest brick plants in Oklahoma and shipped brick all over the United States.⁷ Other industries include the Prime Western Zinc Company and the Bartles Zinc Company, which built the largest zinc smelter in the world in Collinsville. These industries enticed large numbers of people to move to Collinsville, and it was one of the first communities to have a municipally owned light and power plant.⁸

Collinsville reached a population of 1,324 by 1910. Like other territorial towns, the original crude wooden structures were replaced by brick and stone buildings as early as 1903 along the 1000 block of West Main Street.⁹ The **Oklahoma State Bank Building** was a focal point on the corner of West Main Street and Morris Avenue (currently South 11th Street). The building was completed on July 1, 1910, and opened the day after Independence Day, and its entrance was

⁵ Douglas, 686; Clarkson's Fire Map, Collinsville (1), 1900, May 1900; <https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc964644/m1/1/?q=collinsville>, (accessed April 5, 2024), The Gateway to Oklahoma History, <https://gateway.okhistory.org>.

⁶ Ted W. Wright, "Collinsville," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=CO029>.

⁷ Douglas, 686.

⁸ Collinsville Historical Society, "History," City of Collinsville, <https://www.cityofcollinsville.com/210/History>, (accessed April 1, 2024).

⁹ Oklahoma Department of Commerce, "Oklahoma Counties and Places: Decennial Population 1890 to 2010," Excel Database, April 22, 2011, <https://www.okcommerce.gov/wp-content/uploads/1890-2010-Decennial-Census-Population-by-Place-by-County.xlsx> (accessed June 22, 2024); *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Collinsville, Tulsa County, Oklahoma*. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Aug 1910. https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07046_002/, (accessed April 1, 2024).



Figure 6: Postcard of the Oklahoma State Bank and Post Office

replicated from the Columbia Bank Building in Oklahoma City.¹⁰ Bricks from the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company were used to pave roughly 50 blocks of Collinsville's streets in 1913 and were used to build many of the brick commercial and residential buildings.¹¹

P.J. Duffy was the builder of many of Collinsville's residential, civic, and commercial buildings. Duffy was born in Ireland in 1852 and immigrated to the United States where he lived in Delaware and Pennsylvania where he learned the trade as a brick mason and building contractor. He received his builder experience constructing government buildings in Georgia and Louisiana before moving to Collinsville around 1907. The first building he helped build was the First Baptist Church and Collinsville's first brick school and he rebuilt it when it was destroyed by a fire in 1912. Duffy is credited with constructing most of the brick downtown buildings.¹²

Downtown Collinsville entered the 1920s as a developed brick-and-mortar commercial district and was thriving. In 1917, Collinsville opened its Carnegie Library at **1223 West Main Street**. It was one of 24 Carnegie Library grants in Oklahoma between 1899-1916, and still remains under

¹⁰ "Oklahoma State Bank Building," *Collinsville News*, April 7, 1910; "OKLAHOMA STATE BANK BUILDING," *Collinsville News*, August 5, 1910.

¹¹ Collinsville Historical Society.

¹² "P.J. DUFFY PASSED AWAY," *Collinsville News*, August 2, 1934.

use as part of the Tulsa City-County Library system.¹³ The Chamber of Commerce started the movement for Collinsville's annexation into Tulsa County to be closer to Tulsa, the county seat. On August 24, 1918, the citizens overwhelmingly approved for annexation 1828 to 8.¹⁴

Downtown was developed with businesses such as restaurants, drug stores, banks, grocery stores, doctor offices, barbers, billiards, furniture stores, a newspaper, a post office, and a combination of a police department, fire department, and city hall building.¹⁵ The popularity and availability of the automobile grew as well as the presence of automotive-related businesses. There was an automotive garage and repair shop at 822 West Main Street and 900-902 West Main Street (non-extant) as well as a garage and showroom at 1201-1203 West Main Street (non-extant).¹⁶ Light poles were installed along the center of West Main Street in 1926.¹⁷

During the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s the streetscape of downtown began to change. The American Legion Post No. 2 and the Veterans of Foreign War (VFW) proposed to build a community building as a "good way to show your appreciation for the boys who served in the armed forces. This will serve as a living monument for the boys who will not return."¹⁸ Construction started in October 1946 on the Veterans Building at **909 West Main Street**, and it was dedicated on June 11, 1947.¹⁹ New buildings were constructed along the 900 block of West Main Street, and at **1011 West Main Street**, the Crown Theater, was built in 1948. Buildings feature streamlined facades, simple window surrounds, and no ornamentation such as **921 and 927 West Main Street**. Larger commercial buildings were located on corner lots and had multiple storefronts with large boxed or mansard overhangs, like **1001 and 1101 West Main Street**.

The new millennium brought hardship and a sense of renewal in Collinsville. The 1913 city hall and fire department building were devastated by an electrical fire on December 1, 2001. City offices were temporarily moved to temporary mobile buildings, the senior citizens center at

¹³ In 1962, all the Tulsa County libraries were consolidated into the Tulsa City-County Library system.

¹⁴ Douglas, 289.

¹⁵ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Collinsville, Tulsa County, Oklahoma*. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Feb. 1919, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07046_004/, (accessed April 1, 2024).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Interview with Ted Wright, April 5, 2024.

¹⁸ "LEGION BUILDING FUND IN SOME HORT OF QUOTA SET; MORE DONATIONS NEEDED," *Collinsville News*, October 25, 1945.

¹⁹ "WORK ON THE VETERANS BUILDING IS STARTED," *Collinsville News*, October 3, 1946; "VETERANS DAY COLLINSVILLE, OKLA.," *Collinsville News*, June 5, 1947.

10th Street and Center Street, and the City Annex building at **1126 West Main Street**.²⁰ City officials debated funding issues about whether to raze or reconstruct one of the most iconic buildings on Collinsville's Main Street.²¹ In 2004, construction commenced restoring the 1913 City Hall building and constructing a new shared fire station and Collinsville Emergency Medical Services at **1214 West Main Street** next door for approximately \$2,300,000.²²



Figure 7: War Memorial and Veterans Building

In addition, the Tulsa City-County Library, the city's original Carnegie library at **1223 West Main Street**, received a 4,600 sq. ft. addition in 2000, which included a children's corner, elevation, and a stained-glass window.²³ The Veterans Building at **909 West Main Street** was rededicated on Veterans Day in 2016. The building was donated to the City of Collinsville before its roof collapsed in 2012, and

the city rehabilitated the interior with new flooring, restrooms, and meeting rooms. A new roof system was installed as well as a city war memorial to the east of the building using Vision 2025 and private funding. The War Memorial has a bronze sculpture of a World War II Marine and a battlefield cross and monuments to the military branches.²⁴

²⁰ "Collinsville city workers coping," *Tulsa World*, December 16, 2001.

²¹ "Officials hope to save fire-damaged city hall 'no matter what it takes'," *Tulsa World*, December 26, 2001.

²² "Collinsville fire station construction continues," *Tulsa World*, December 29, 2004.

²³ Ginnie Graham, "Collinsville Library celebrates centennial of its opening as a Carnegie-grant institution," *Tulsa World*, July 17, 2017.

²⁴ Art Haddaway, "Collinsville dedicates vets building after renovation," *Tulsa World*, November 12, 2016.

Results

Number of Resources Surveyed

Within the survey boundary, 61 properties were surveyed. Buildings in the survey area included one to two-story commercial businesses, civic uses, religious uses, warehouses, and manufacturing facilities.

Criteria for Designation to the National Register of Historic Places

All properties within the Downtown Collinsville survey boundary were considered for designation in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes listing as an individual property, potential historic district, or combination thereof.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Additionally, a property must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance. According to National Register Bulletin 15, the seven aspects of integrity are as follows:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials

- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Architectural Styles

Downtown Collinsville exemplified commercial styles used from the early 20th century through the mid-century.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

STYLE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
COMMERCIAL	6	9.8%
ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK	34	55.7%
TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK	14	23.0%
PRAIRIE SCHOOL	1	1.6%
MODERN MOVEMENT	5	8.2%
NO STYLE	1	1.6%
TOTAL	61	100.0%

Commercial

The majority of downtown Collinsville’s architecture features one-part block and two-part block commercial buildings. Roughly 55% of the buildings are one-part commercial block with simple brick detailing, recessed brick panels, and parapet roofs. The two-part commercial block represents slightly less than a quarter of the buildings and are interspersed throughout the survey area. The most grandiose two-part commercial block is located on the southeast corner of West Main Street and South 11th Street with the former American Exchange Bank. It features a canted entrance, recessed arched lintels, and multiple storefronts.



Figure 8: 1023 West Main Street

Modern Movement Commercial

There are five Modern Movement commercial buildings constructed between 1940 and 1978. The Modern Movement commercial buildings have little to no ornamentation, shallow-pitched or mansard roofs and brick exteriors. The largest of these structures is 1101 West Main Street with a mansard roof, canted entrance, and multiple storefronts.



Figure 9: 1101 West Main Street

Prairie School

The only Prairie School-style structure is the Carnegie Library, currently the Tulsa City-County Library, located at 1223 West Main Street. It features a terra cotta roof, cottage-style windows, and an elevated entrance with a dual staircase.



Figure 10: 1223 West Main Street

Construction Dates

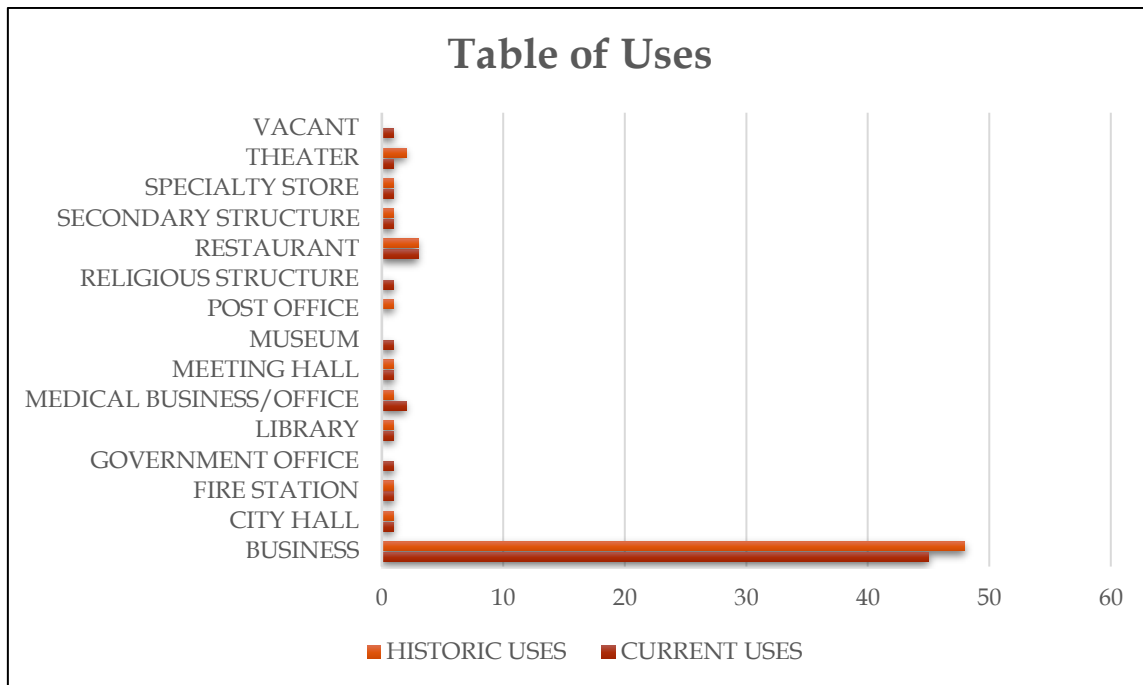
The approximate date of construction in the survey area begins in 1903 with 1010 and 1012 West Main Street. The last construction was completed in 2018 and 2022 with the Casey's gas station canopy and 910 West Main Street, a one-story commercial building. Most of the development occurred between 1903 and 1920 with 54.1% and ten buildings were constructed during the mid-century period (1945-1975) with roughly 16%.

CONSTRUCTION DATE RANGES

YEAR RANGE	PROPERTIES	PERCENTAGE
1900-1910	8	13.1%
1911-1920	27	44.3%
1921-1930	3	3.3%
1931-1940	2	3.3%
1941-1950	10	16.4%
1951-1960	2	3.3%
1961-1970	1	1.6%
1971-1980	2	3.3%
POST-1980	7	11.5%
TOTAL	61	100%

Current Uses

There are minor differences between the historic and current uses of downtown Collinsville. The survey area as a center of business since its inception retains a variety of stores, and it continues to be the center of government for the city.



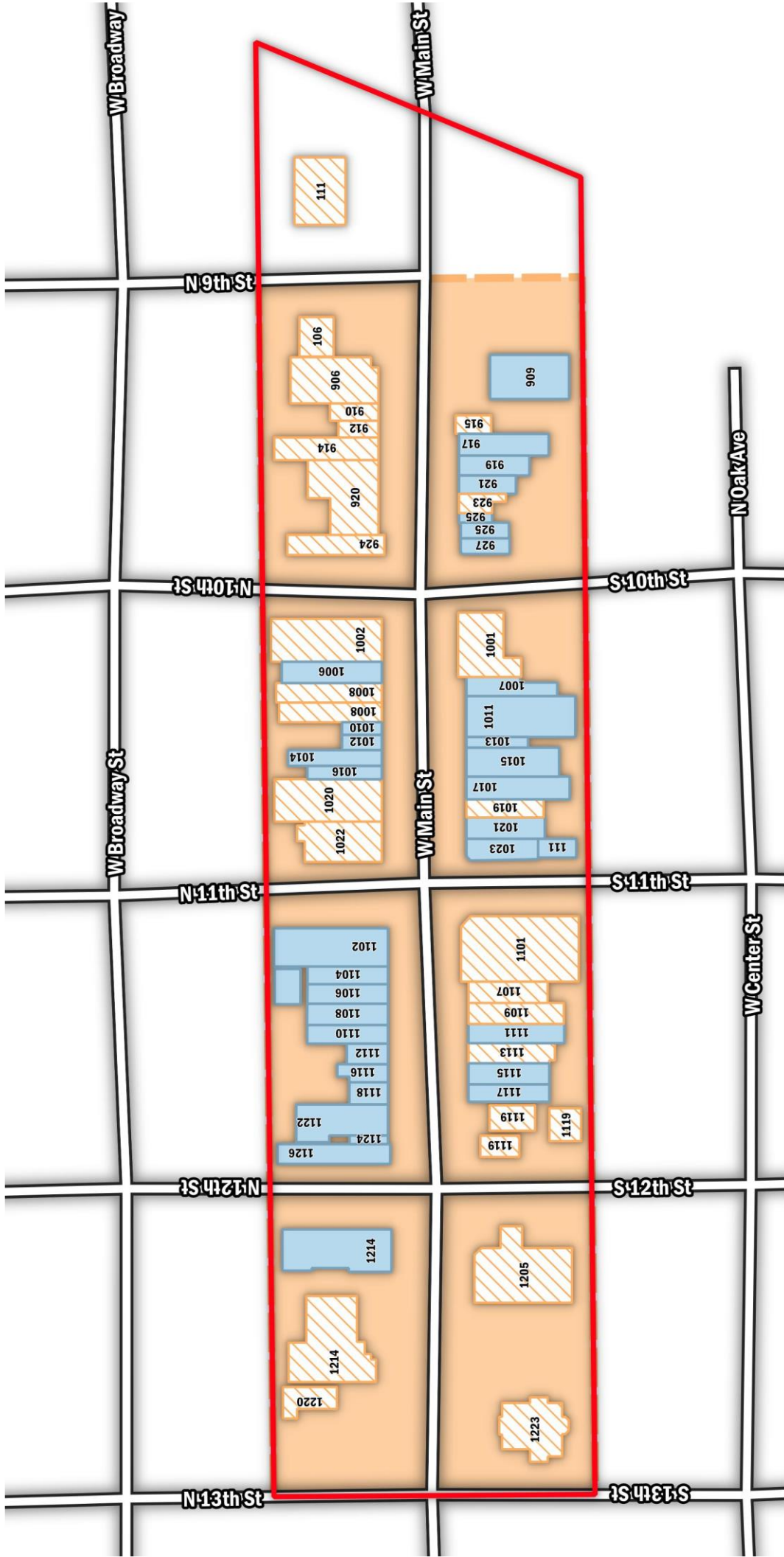
Downtown Collinsville Historic District

Downtown Collinsville is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The historic district is an excellent example of a compact and cohesive commercial core that was established based on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and prospered with industries such as the zinc smelters and the Coffeyville Brick Plant. The potential historic district is bounded by the alley north of West Main Street to the north, North 9th Street to the east, the alley south of West Main Street to the south, and North 13th Street to the west. Within the boundary, thirty-six (36) properties retain sufficient integrity to be contributing, and twenty-five (25) properties are non-contributing since they do not retain integrity or do not meet the 50-year threshold for the National Register of Historic Places. There are no properties within the survey boundary previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places.







The period of significance begins circa 1903, with the estimated date of construction of the earliest extant resource, and ends in 1950 when downtown was fully developed. The period of significance derives from the period in which commercial development was most active in downtown Collinsville. However, the downtown core remains the center of commerce for Collinsville.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

EVALUATION	PROPERTIES	PERCENT
CONTRIBUTING	36	59%
NON-CONTRIBUTING	25	41%
	61	100%



POTENTIAL DOWNTOWN COLLINSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- LEGEND**
-  Potential Historic District Boundary
 -  Survey Boundary
 -  Streets
 -  Building Footprints
 -  CONTRIBUTING
 -  NON-CONTRIBUTING

Source: Google Earth; United States Census Bureau; OKMaps Oklahoma; QGIS; Indian Nation Council of Governments

Figure 11: Map; Potential Downtown Collinsville Historic District

Properties that Warrant Further Research to Determine National Register Eligibility

Collinsville City Hall and Central Fire Station

1214 West Main Street

The Collinsville City Hall and Central Fire Station are significant under the local level under Criterion A for Politics/Government with consideration e as a mostly reconstructed property. The 1913 city hall and fire department building were devastated by fire on December 1, 2001, and most of the interior, exterior second floor, and roof system were destroyed. The building had continuously served the city hall and central fire station from 1913 to 2001 before it was restored. City services reopened in 2005, and a new fire station was constructed next door.



Veterans Building

909 West Main Street

The Veterans Building is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Social History. Constructed in 1946, the building served as a commemorative meeting hall and social center for the community after World War II. The building was rededicated in 2016 and continues serving the City of Collinsville as a meeting hall.



The Collinsville News

1110 West Main Street

The *Collinsville News* building was constructed in 1912 and remodeled in 1925, and it currently serves as the Newspaper Museum. The building is significant under the local level under Criterion A for Communications and Criterion C for Architecture. Beginning in 1899, the *Collinsville News* was one of the original businesses in Collinsville and served as the continuous community newspaper. In addition, the building features a unique façade with various brick patterns, brick-framed openings, cast stone blocks, and arched stained glass windows.



The table below indicates the status of the survey areas. "C" indicates contributing, and "NC" indicates non-contributing to the Downtown Collinsville Commercial Historic District.

Properties that Warrant Further Research to Determine National Register Eligibility

FULL ADDRESS	STATUS	JUSTIFICATION	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
106 NORTH 9TH STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	COMMERCIAL
111 NORTH 9TH STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	COMMERCIAL
111 SOUTH 11TH ST	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
906 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	COMMERCIAL
909 WEST MAIN STREET	C		COMMERCIAL/MODERNE
910 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
912 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
914 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
915 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
917 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
919 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
920 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
921 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
923 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
924 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
925A WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
925 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
927 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1001 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	MODERN MOVEMENT
1002 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1006 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1007 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1008A WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1008B WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1010 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1011 WEST MAIN STREET	C		MODERN MOVEMENT
1012 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1013 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

1014 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1015 WEST MAIN STREET	C		MODERN MOVEMENT
1016 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1017 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1019 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1020 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1021 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1022 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1023 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1101 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	MODERN MOVEMENT
1102 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1104 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1106 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1107 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1108 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1109 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1110 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1111 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1112 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1113 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1115 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1116 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1117 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1118 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1119 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	MODERN MOVEMENT
1122 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1124 WEST MAIN STREET	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1126 WEST MAIN STREET	C		ONE-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1205 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	COMMERCIAL
1214 WEST MAIN STREET (CITY HALL)	C		TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK
1214 WEST MAIN STREET (FIRE DEPARTMENT)	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	COMMERCIAL
1220 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	OUTSIDE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	NO STYLE
1223 WEST MAIN STREET	NC	ALTERATIONS	PRAIRIE SCHOOL/COMMERCIAL

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Mr. Wright was the third generation of the *Collinsville News* when it was owned by the Wright family. This website provides historical information, images, and history of many of Collinsville's buildings.

Tulsa World. Various articles. 2015-2024.

The *Tulsa World* featured new articles about the recent events in Collinsville history, including the restoration of City Hall, the library centennial, and the rededication of the Veterans Building.