

SECTION C

AREAS THAT DO NOT CONTAIN HISTORIC PROPERTIES

During the reconnaissance survey of Norman approximately one-half of the Study Area was identified and characterized as warranting no further study in order to exclude these areas from consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These areas were surveyed individually, streetscape photographs were taken, and several windshield surveys were conducted. Combining the survey information with archival research it was determined that on the basis of age (over 40 years old) and integrity these areas are ineligible at this time.

For purposes of the study, small segments with descriptive passages are used to discuss the content of particular areas.

Area #1

Area #1 is located in the far northwestern quadrant of the Study Area and is bounded by Robinson Street on the north, the railroad on the east, Acres Street on the south, and Flood Avenue on the west. This area has a mix of property types which include residential, commercial, strip-shopping, and industrial. One agricultural property type, a grain

elevator, (ca. 1950) was identified in this area. One church is located in this area.

The additions were platted in the following years: 1944, 1947, 1960, 1961, 1964, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1982, and 1983. Sooner Homes Addition (1944) and Dougherty Addition (1947) were both platted as residential sections and contain residential structures of the same era. During the 60's several additions were platted as industrial tracts. During this era the part of Flood Avenue extending through this area was on the outskirts of the city and a probable location for development of this type. The remainder of this area contains small additions less than one block in size. There is a mixture of zoning in the area including R-1, R-3, RM-6, C-2, and I-1.

The development of this area has been impacted by the changing growth patterns and traffic patterns of the city. During the last ten years several strip shopping centers have been developed and recently several have been remodeled. The service/light industrial areas remain stable even with changes of ownership, while the residential neighborhoods have continued to deteriorate. This area, because of age and integrity, does not contain any historic structures.



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Area #2

Area #2 is located directly south of Area #1 and is bounded on the north by Acres Street, the south by Main Street, the east by Park Avenue and University Boulevard, and on the west by Pickard. Although it was platted as Norman Heights (1921), Kunkel Addition (1925), Watson Addition (1939) and W. B. Birchurm First Addition (1946), the majority of the housing in this area was developed during the forties. There are a few turn-of-the-century residences in this area, but none retain their architectural integrity.

The southern boundary is Main Street and all structures facing south on Main Street are commercial properties and were built after ca. 1960.

Within Area #2 is one residence located at 512 North University Boulevard to be noted. It is a one-story bungalow with a stone porch. The residence continues to maintain its architectural integrity, but is in poor condition. This house, although not individually eligible nor does it warrant further research, is the only property of interest in the area.

The development of this area was primarily in the late forties and fifties, therefore disqualifying the properties on the basis of insufficient age. This area does not contain any historic properties.

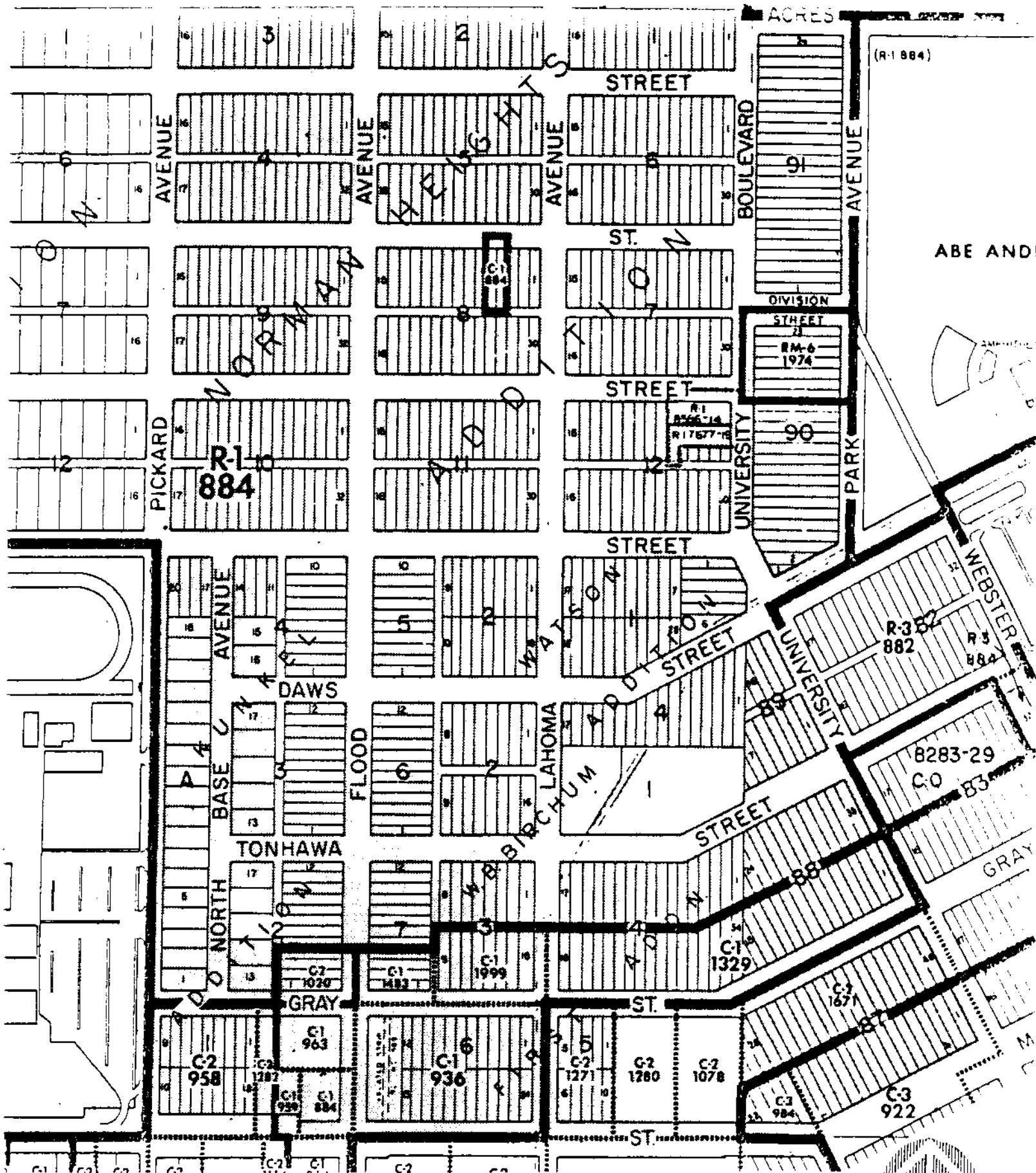


Fig.15 Map of Area #2

Area #3

Area #3 is located directly south of Area #2 bounded on the north by Main Street, the south by Symmes Street, the east by properties facing onto Flood Avenue and the west by Pickard Avenue. The development of McNamee Addition (1921), Eagleton Addition (1923), Eagleton Addition - Second (1948), and Autumn Heights (1961) illustrate the mix of property development. The northern edge of the area is Main Street, which is commercially developed (ca. 1960). McNamee Addition is similar to the additions located west, with an eclectic collection of housing primarily constructed during the forties.

Fully developed by 1944, the neighborhood is dominated by small, frame and brick Tudor residences. Other styles in the neighborhood include small bungalows and ranch style residences. Many were probably built before World War II in the mid-30's and are 50-55 years old. On the basis of age and the presence of better examples of these styles in other neighborhoods such as the Southridge District, it has been determined this area does not warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

One elementary school is located in this district and was built in ca. 1925. It is presently used as an office and

has a collection of metal out-buildings on the north and to the east. The original wood windows have been replaced with aluminum and dark glazing. It is not individually eligible.

Area #4

Area #4 shares a boundary with the Chautauqua District and until the completion of an intensive survey of the district it is not possible to give an exact eastern boundary of the area. Located in the southeast quadrant of the Study Area, Area #4 is bounded on the north by Brooks Street, the south by Lindsey Street, and on the west by Berry Avenue.

A small creek, used for watershed, divides this area into two parts. The western half was developed after 1944 with the 1944 Sanborn Maps indicating an absence of developed streets. The houses built prior to 1944 in this area will become a part of the Chautauqua District.

The approximate boundary on the east side of Area #4 is the mid-point of Block 7 of Pickard Acres and the west boundaries of lots 14, 13, 12, 11, 10 of Block 1 of the replat of Block 12 and lots 13, 12, 11, and 10 of Block 2 of the replat of Block 12 of Pickard Acres.

Although platted in 1920 (Crest Addition, Pickard Acres, and Additional Pickard Acres -1920, and Replat of Block 12 of

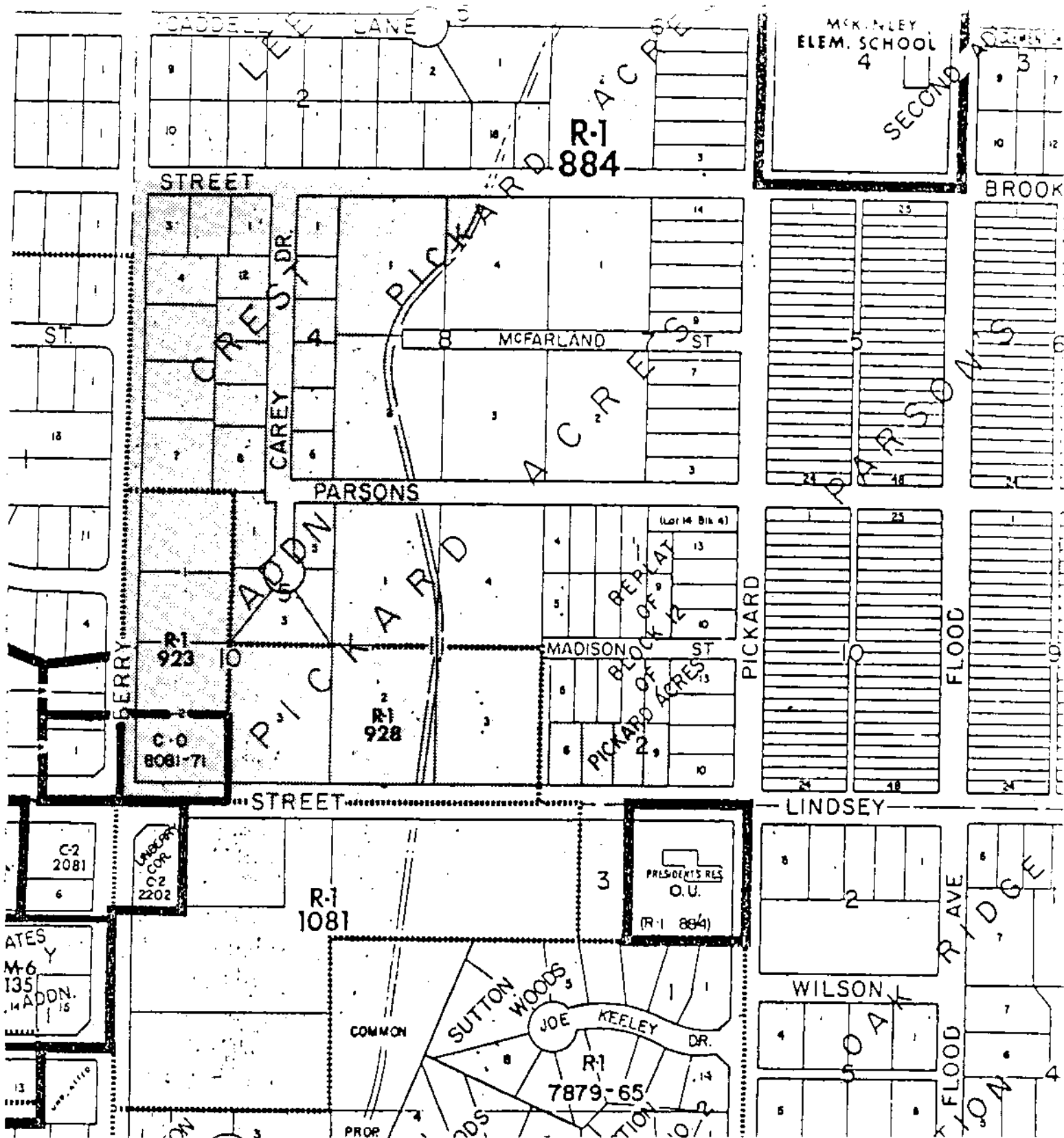


Fig.17 Map of Area #4

Pickard Acres - 1947) many residences in the area were built during the 1950's and 1960's.

On the basis of age (over 40 years old) this area does not contain any historic properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Area #5

Area #5 is located directly east of the University of Oklahoma and is bounded on the north by Lindsey Street, on the east by George Street, the south by Stinson Street and on the west by Jenkins Avenue. The entire area is the Hardie Rucker Addition, platted in 1922 and consists of six blocks of single family dwellings very similar in style. Although the land was platted in the twenties, the residences were built after World War II and have been documented by aerial photographs.

The University of Oklahoma owns land on all four sides with the exception of approximately five to six lots on the southwest corner of block 8 that are owned by the Catholic Church. It is a vacant lot.

Properties on the east side of Jenkins were built before the forties and include an eclectic collection of architectural styles including Colonial Revival and bungalows. This group

[illegible]

Fig.18 Map of Area #5

of isolated residences does not constitute a district nor were any individual structures found eligible for listing in the National Register.

Area #6

Area #6 is located in the northern quadrant of the Study Area and is bounded on the north by Robinson Street, on the east by Porter Avenue, on the south by Frank Street and on the west by the railroad. Area #6 also includes Block 1 and Block 2 of the J. A. Jones Addition (bounded by Frank Street on the north, Acres Street on the south, Crawford Ave. on the west, and Porter Avenue on the north). Highland Addition (1903) and Haug's Addition (1948) are located in Area #6. The area is primarily residential with a commercial strip on the eastern boundary (Porter Avenue). The architectural styles in this area are mixed and there is a variety of styles and periods, ranging from Queen Anne and bungalows, to post World War II modified ranch style residences.

There is one school, W. Wilson Elementary, located in the district and it continues to retain its architectural integrity. There are four churches in the area. There is one lumber yard. Although the possibility of enveloped farm houses exists in this area, none were located through the survey or through research.



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There are no single residences in this area that require additional research and the area as a whole is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Area #7

Area #7 is located in the northeast quadrant of the Study Area and is bounded by Robinson Street on the north, Carter Avenue on the east, Acres Street on the south and Porter Avenue on the ~~east~~^{west}. The additions platted in this area range between 1891 and 1981, with a cluster of residential additions platted from 1946 - 1956.

Colley's First Addition (1891) and Colley's Second Addition (1891) are located directly north of the Original Township and do contain residences built during the turn-of-the-century. Some of these structures are good examples of the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles, but are not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These additions were originally sparsely developed as indicated by the number of infill structures constructed.

The Norman Municipal Hospital is located in this area and occupies over one-fourth of the area, along with related doctors clinics (ca. 1980). There are two churches and two schools located in this area. The residences in the

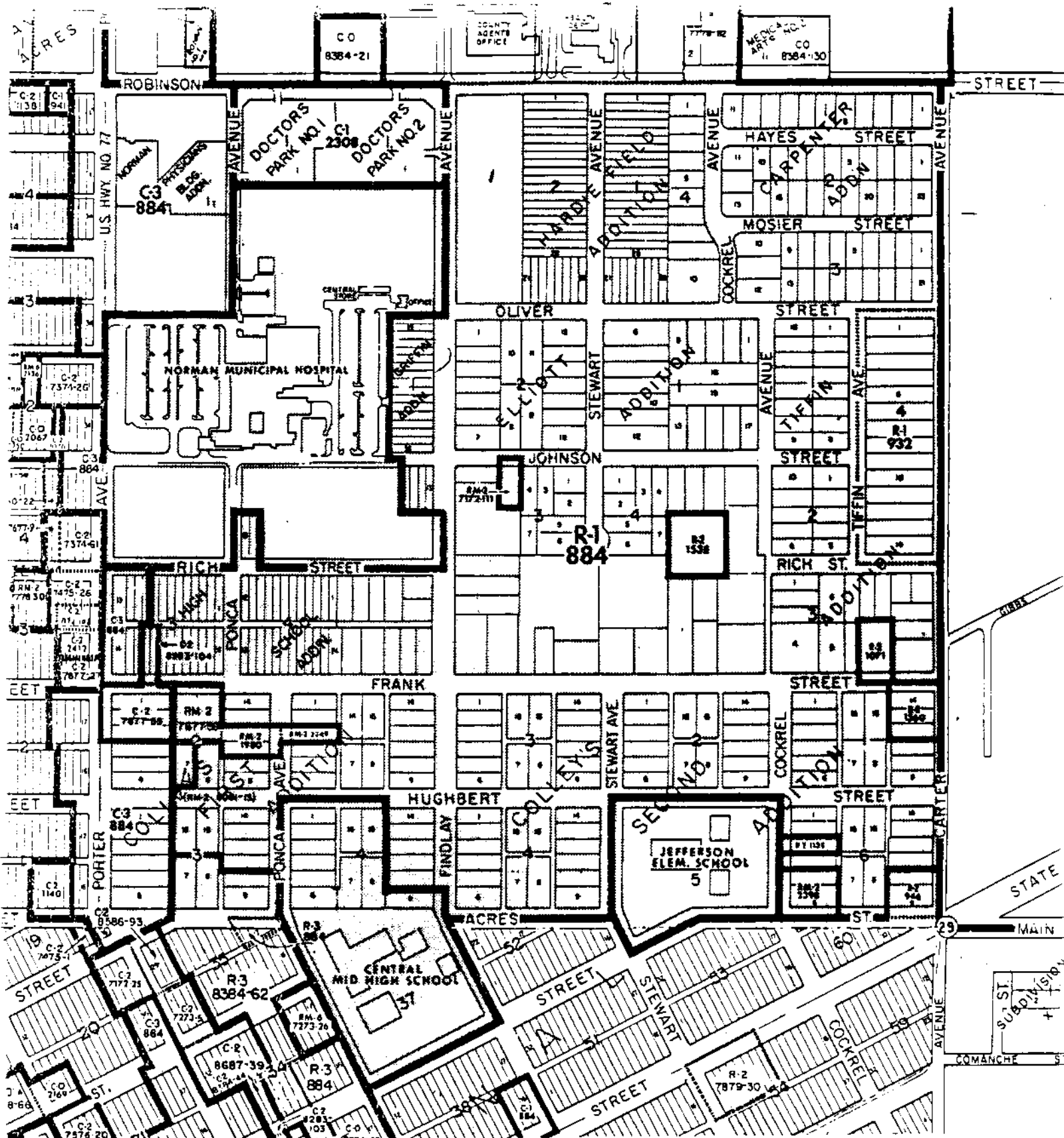


Fig.20 Map of Area #7

northwest corner of the area (Hardie Field Addition - 1943 and Carpenter Addition - 1956) are post-World War II.

The mixture of infill structures in this area reduces the overall cohesiveness of the neighborhood. While turn-of-the-century housing exists, areas such as the Original Townsite District, the Silk Stocking District and the Waggoner-Larsh District have better examples of similar styles. Area #7 does not contain any historic properties and should be excluded from further consideration for study.

Area #8

Area #8 is part of the Original Townsite of the City of Norman and is bounded by Acres Street on the north, Porter Avenue and Ponca Avenue on the east, Alaneda and Symmes on the south and the railroad on the west, with the exception of the East 100 and East 200 blocks of Main Street. These two blocks, located in the middle of the area, are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Norman Historic Preservation District.

Four (4) properties, the Cleveland County Courthouse (200 S. Peters), the old Norman Post Office (207 E. Gray), the old Norman Public Library (329 S. Peters), and the Gilt Edge Dairy Building (302 South Porter) are potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register.

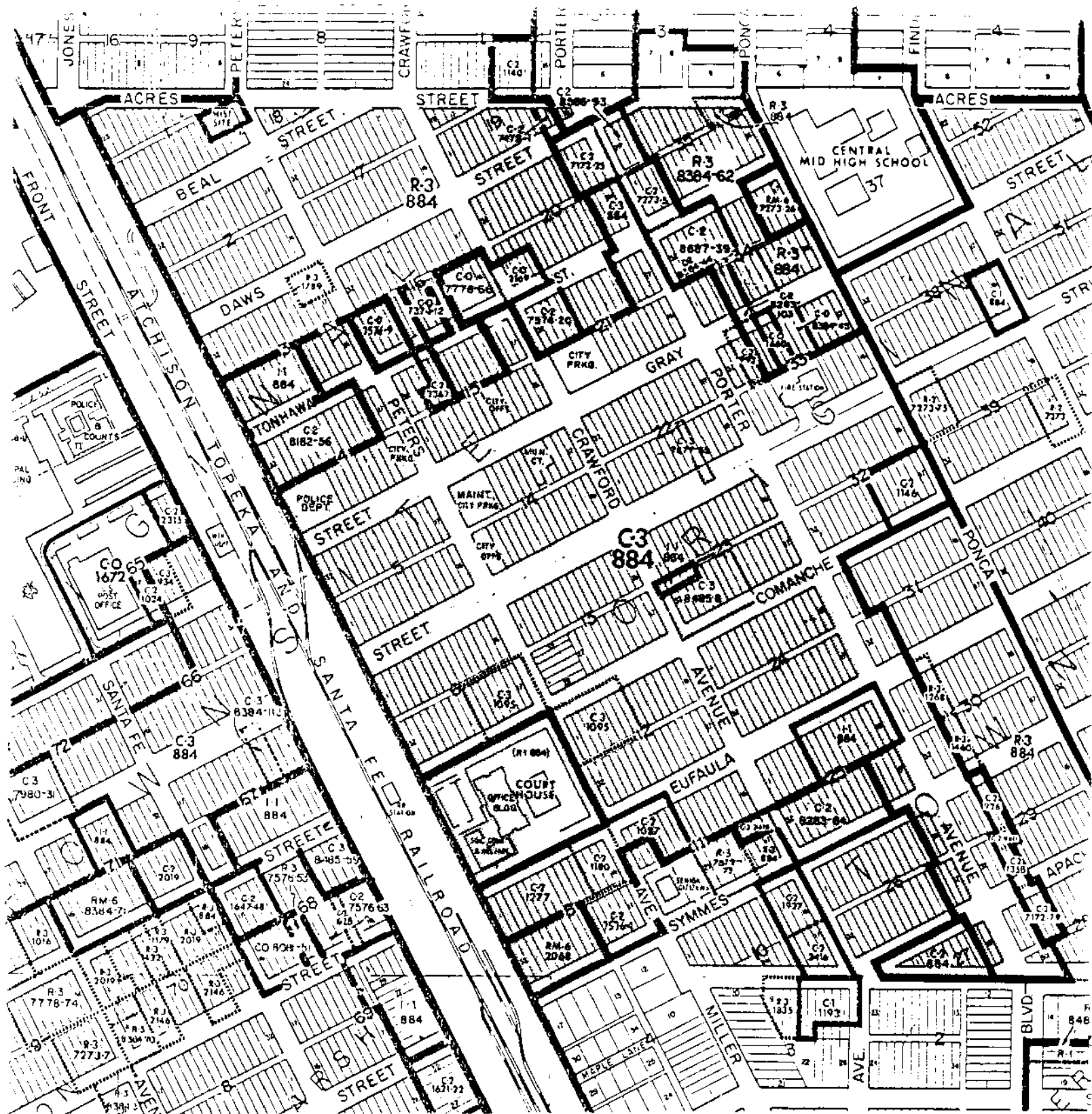


Fig.21 Map of Area #8



Four (4) residences of architectural interest, although not individually eligible for listing, are located in this area. They are located at 231 East Symmes, 216 East Symmes, 116 East Daws and 321 North Peters. All four styles are different and include a Queen Anne, a Folk Victorian, a Colonial Revival, and four-square.

The development of this area has constantly changed since the turn-of-the-century to accomodate businesses related to the downtown and to the courthouse. Although to the north and south of Main Street there are some residences built during the late 1800's and early 1900's, the infill structures disqualify this area as a historic district.

According to the Sanborn Maps, many of the original residences located in this area have been demolished and new structures, constructed after 1950, have been erected. Banking facilities have been responsible for the loss of many of the properties due to the amount of land required for parking.

Area #9

Area #9 is a small section located directly east of the original townsite and is bounded on the north by Main Street, the south by Alameda Street, the east by Reed Avenue,

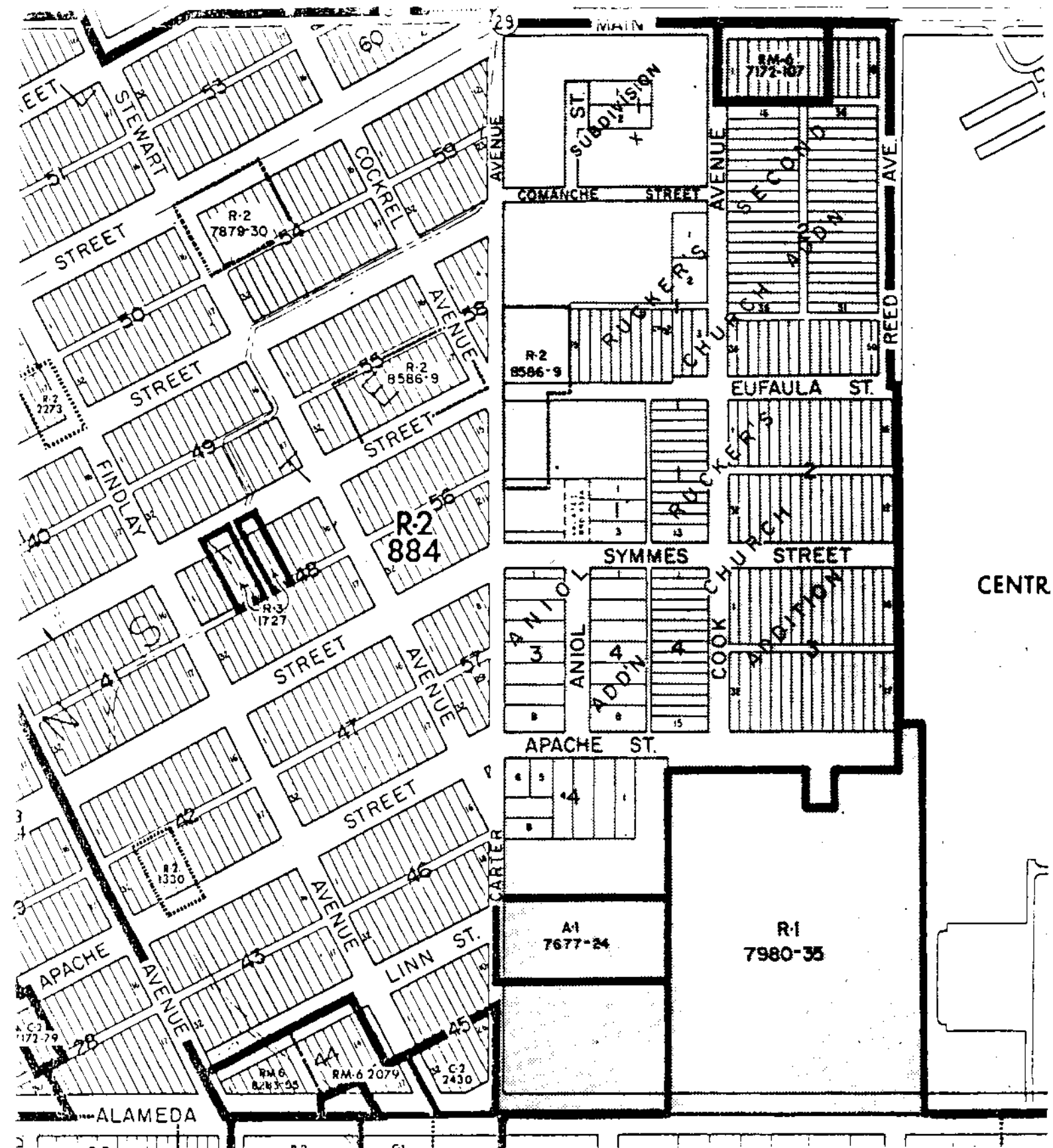


Fig.22 Map of Area #9

and the west by Carter Avenue. It was platted during the early 1900's with the exception of a small area platted during 1966. The additions in this area include Rucker's Second Church Addition (1910) and Aniol Rucker's Addition (1910).

The small amount of early twentieth century architecture in these additions indicates it was sparsely settled at the time with many of the lots infilled at a later date. The combination of moved properties, altered properties, and new construction disqualifies this neighborhood from becoming a part of the adjacent potentially eligible Original Townsite District.

The following residences built in the Folk Victorian style of architecture are located in this area and include 916-918 East Symmes, 909 E. Eufaula, 827 East Eufaula, and 809 East Comanche. Although these structures are of architectural interest, they are ineligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Area #10

Area #10 is located in the Original Townsite of Norman and is bounded on the north by Daws Street, on the south by the first alley south of Main Street, on the east by the railroad, and on the west by western boundary of the T.R.



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Waggoner's Addition. This area includes both the north and south sides of Main Street. The city municipal buildings are also located in this area. There are very few residential structures.

This area has been influenced by the development of both city government buildings and Main Street. The two blocks on Main Street directly east of the railroad tracks contain buildings erected during the turn-of-the-century, but they have been altered and in certain areas infill has destroyed the integrity of the area.

Norman City Hall, the City Police and courts and the Norman Public Library are located in this area and do not include any historic properties. A new U. S. Post Office (1960 ca.) is also located here.

Area #11

Area #11 is a small strip of mixed single and multi-family dwellings located along University Avenue. Located to the north is the Waggoner-Larsh District, to the east the Campus Corner District, to the west the Chautauqua District, and to the south the University of Oklahoma District. The exact boundaries of this area cannot be determined until each of the adjacent districts have been intensively surveyed and exact boundaries drawn.

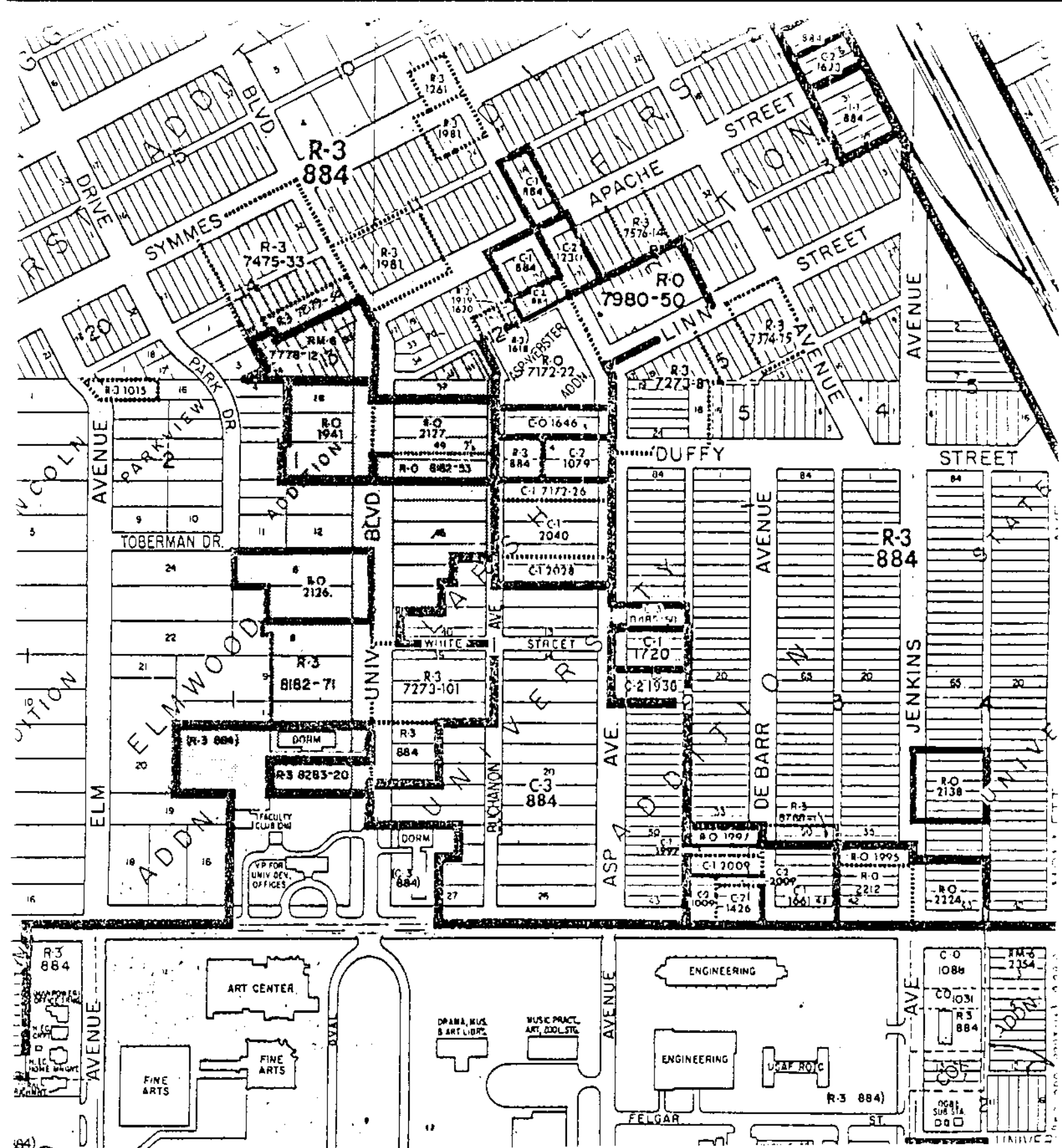


Fig.24 Map of Area #11

This area is a mixture of parking lots and infill properties built after 1950. There are only a few residential properties in the area.

Area #12

Area #12 is a two block area bounded on the north by Boyd Street, the south by Brooks Street, the west by College Avenue, and the east by Elm Avenue. This includes Block 1 of Bessent Addition and Block 1 of Reed's Addition. These two blocks are owned by the University of Oklahoma and have two educational buildings and one health care facility. They are ineligible because of age (ca. 1960-1985) to become a part of the University of Oklahoma District. The two blocks are bounded on the north, west, and south by the Chautauqua District.

These two blocks do not contain any historic structures.

Area #13

Area #13 is a two block area bounded on the north by Boyd Street, the south by University Place, the west by Jenkins Avenue, and the east by Trout Avenue. It is the location of the University of Oklahoma's Energy Center. This building is under construction (1988). Between 1980 and 1986 all of the residential property located on these two blocks was

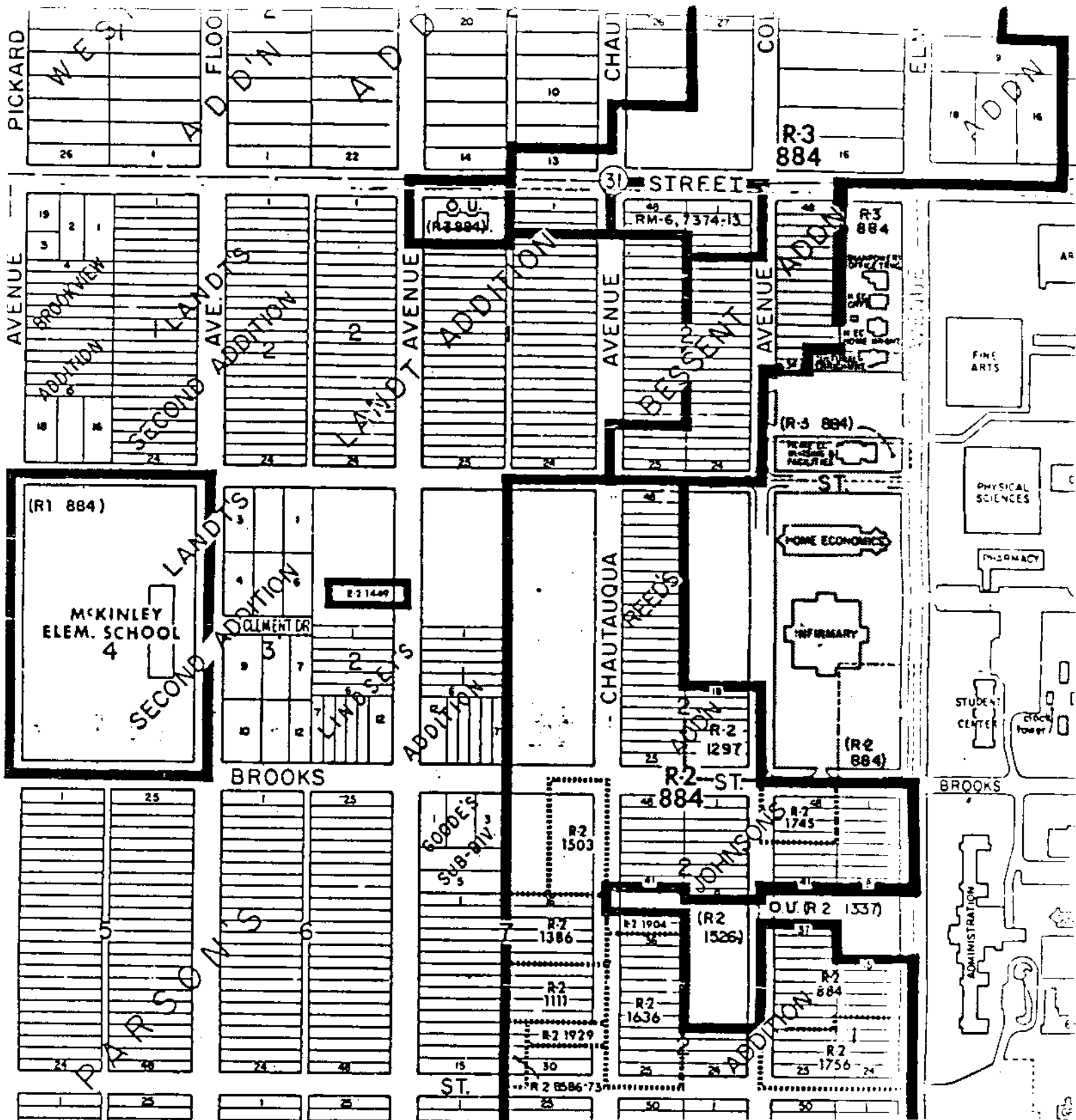


Fig. 25 Map of Area #12



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demolished. This included many large two-story residences used for housing students, as well as a sorority house designed by Harold Gimeno, a prominent local architect during the twenties and thirties. Structures similar to the ones demolished are now located to the east and south of the Energy Center and have been identified as the potentially eligible Trout District.

These two blocks do not contain any historic structures.

Area #14

Area #14 is bounded on four sides by potentially eligible historic districts. On the north the area is bounded by Boyd Street (De Barr District), on the south by Brooks Street (University of Oklahoma District), on the east by the railroad (Southridge District), and on the west by the back lot lines of Block 2 of University Addition and Block 2 of Miller Addition, and Trout Avenue. The area contains Block 1 of University Addition, the replat of block 1 of Miller Addition and Block 3 of Miller Addition. Block 1 of University Addition is occupied by an apartment complex (ca. 1965). Block 3 of Miller Addition is also occupied by several apartment complexes of the the same era.

The subdivision located on the replat of Block 1 of Miller Addition was developed shortly after World War II. Although

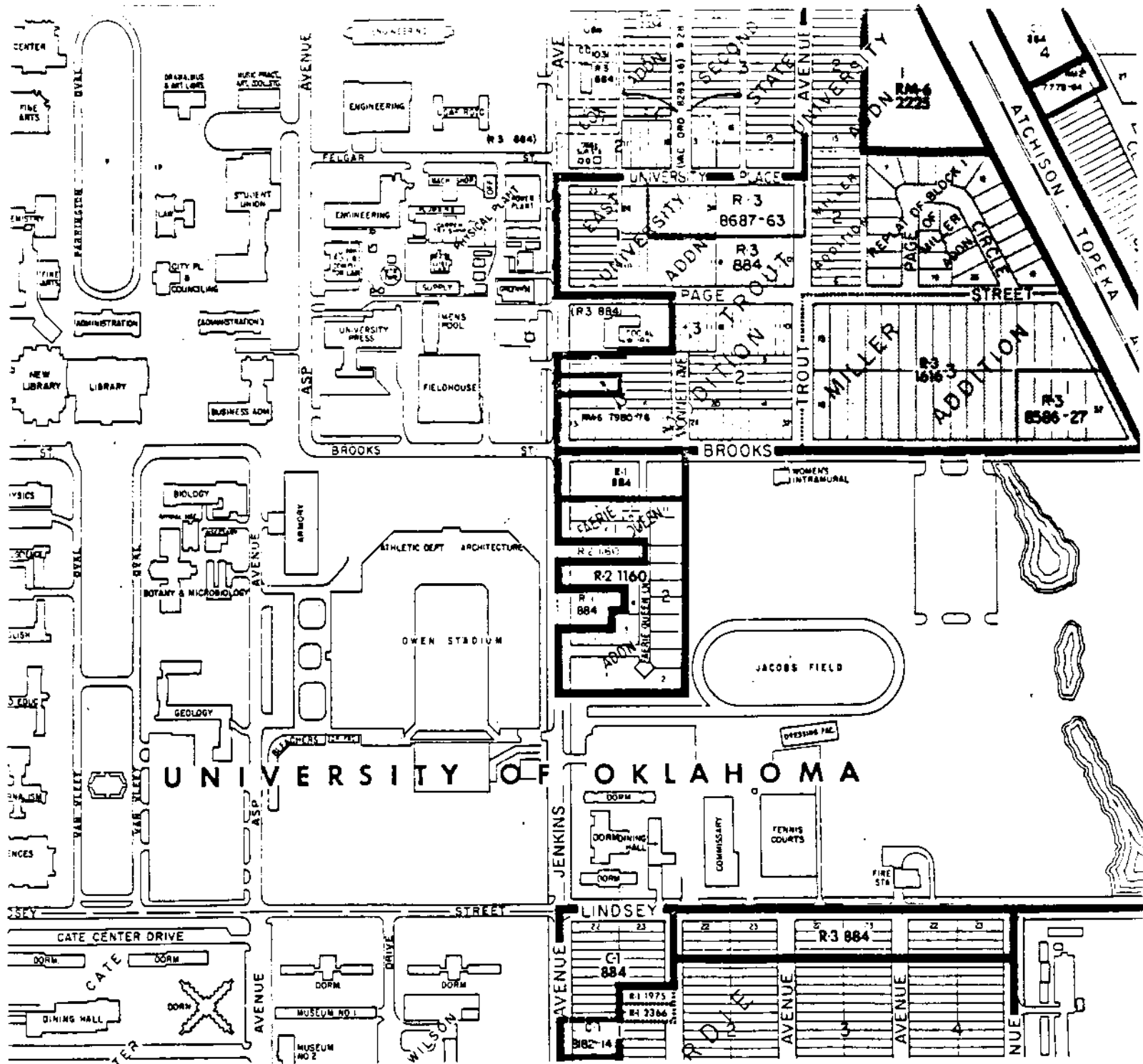


Fig.27 Map of Area #14

this particular area is ineligible because of age it should be considered at a later date for further research due to the remaining architectural integrity of the individual properties and the subdivision as a whole.

This entire area is ineligible because of age.

Area #15

Area #15 is part of the Southridge Addition and is bounded on the north by Brooks Street and the east-west division of Block 11 of Southridge Addition, by Oklahoma Avenue on the east, by the railroad on the west, and by the diagonal line at the southern end of Block 13 of the same addition. This area is not similar in style to the remainder of the Southridge Addition, containing both commercial property and residential property constructed after 1945.

The residential properties are much smaller in scale and many were designed using no particular architectural style.

This area does not contain any historic properties.

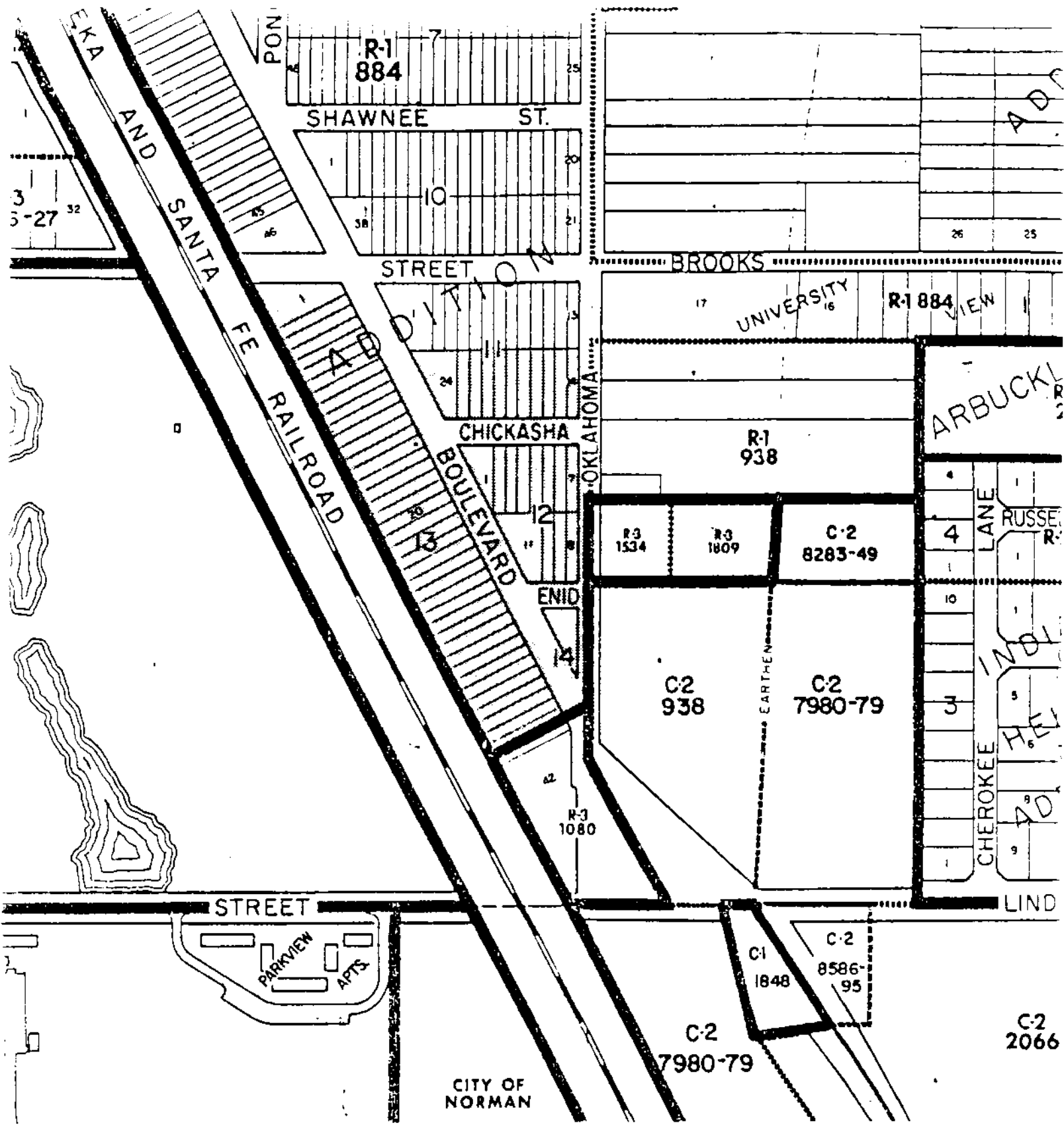


Fig.28 Map of Area #15

SECTION D

SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

INDEX

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VII. HEALTH CARE	3	
VII. TRANSPORTATION	3	
TOTAL	287	

SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

The following is a complete list of the properties surveyed for the Architectural/Historical Reconnaissance Survey conducted during the fall and spring of the 1987 and 1988:

I. BUILDINGS

A. Single Dwelling

- 223 Carter
National
Built ca. 1916
- 401 Chautauqua Ave.
Architecturally Significant
National - Gable front & wing
Built before 1918
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 413 Chautauqua Ave.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built 1925-1944
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 424 Chautauqua Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1926
Located in Chautauqua District
- 425 Chautauqua Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 507 Chautauqua Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 515 Chautauqua Ave.
Monroe Floyd House
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1917
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 516 Chautauqua Ave.
 Albert Van Fleet House/
 Charles M. Perry House
 Architecturally Significant
 Queen Anne
 Built ca. 1913
 Located in the Chautauqua District
- 523 Chautauqua Ave.
 Homer L. Dodge House/
 Dean of Graduate School
 Architecturally Significant
 Colonial Revival
 Built ca. 1922
 Located in the Chautauqua District
- 609 Chautauqua Ave.
 Oscar Jacobsen House
 Architecturally Significant
 Italian Renaissance Revival
 Built in 1918
 Located in the Chautauqua District
 Listed on in the National Register of Historic
 Places
- 634 Chautauqua Ave.
 A. B. Adams House/
 Dean of Business Administration
 Architecturally Significant
 Greek Revival
 Built ca. 1922
 Located in the Chautauqua District
- 724 Chautauqua Ave.
 Architecturally Significant
 English Cottage
 Built 1925-1925
 Located in the Chautauqua District
- 1010 Chautauqua Ave.
 Architecturally Significant
 International
 Built ca. 1933
 Located in the Chautauqua District
- 801 Classen Ave.
 Architecturally Significant
 Colonial Bungalow
 Built ca. 1920
 Located in the Classen-Miller District

- 1320 Classen Blvd.
Architecturally Significant
American Four-Square
Built ca. 1924
Located in the Southridge District
- 204 South Cockrel Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Greek Revival
Built ca. 1917
Located in the Original Townsight District
- 402 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
American four square
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 420 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 448 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 453 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 455 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 475 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 476 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 739 College Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 503 Crawford Ave.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built before 1914
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 522 South Crawford Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 1201 North Crawford Ave.
Bungalow
Built ca 1925
- 710 DeBarr Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1915
Located in the DeBarr District
- 734 Debarr Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Craftsman
Built ca. 1922
Located in the DeBarr District
- 737 Debarr Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial
Built ca. 1920
Located in the DeBarr District
- 757 DeBarr Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1916
Located in the DeBarr District
- 763 DeBarr Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1915
Located in the DeBarr District

- 413 Elm Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 428 Elm Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 439 Elm Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Greek Revival
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 449 Elm Ave.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 480 Elm Ave.
Architecturally Significant
International
Date of Construction unknown
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 800 Elm Ave.
Patricio Gimeno House
Architecturally Significant
Spanish Mission
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 302 North Flood Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built after 1940
- 524 South Flood Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 644 South Flood Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Harold Gimeno, Architect
Built ca. 1932
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 743 South Flood Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1932
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 817 South Flood Ave.
(no photos)
- 1412 George Ave.
Bungalow
Built after 1942
- 706 South Jenkins Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Airplane Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the DeBarr District
- 1335 South Jenkins Ave.
Colonial
Date of construction unknown
- 622 North Jones Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Neoclassical
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 1203 North Jones Ave.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1940
- 727 North Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Date of construction unknown (approx. 1935)
- 319 South Lahoma Ave.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
- 432 South Lahoma Ave.
Andrew Parsons House
Secondary Teacher
Architecturally Significant
Built ca. 1912
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 501 South Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built before 1924
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 518 South Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Georgian
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 638 South Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built before 1924
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 639 South Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Spanish Eclectic
Built ca. 1922
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 804 South Lahoma Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 1305 Lincoln Ave.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930-1940
- 404 Miller Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 521 Miller Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Airplane Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 704 Miller Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Greek Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 705 Monnett Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the DeBarr District

- 810 Monnett Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Oren F. Evans House
Geology Professor
National
Built before 1918
Located in the DeBarr District
- 321 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 508 North Peters
Moore Lindsey House
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built in 1899
Located in the Silk Stocking District
Listed on the National Register of Historic
Places
- 602 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Modified English Cottage
Built after 1944
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 616 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 624 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial/Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 720 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Four-Square/Colonial
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 721 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Silk Stocking District

- 916 North Peters Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Airplane/Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 1004 North Peters Ave.
Prairie
Built 1920
- 1109 North Peters
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1910
- 823 South Pickard Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 1000 South Pickard Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 1100 South Pickard Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 409 North Stewart Ave.
National
Built before 1917
- 417 North Stewart Ave.
Prairie
Built ca. 1920
- 704 North Tiffin Ave.
Modern
Built ca. 1950
- 1115 Trout Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Prairie
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Trout District

- 1224 Trout Ave.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Trout District
- 1130 Trout Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca.
Located in the Trout District
- 244 North University Blvd.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1945
- 512 N. University
Potentially Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1935
- 520 North University Blvd.
Architecturally Significant
Built Bungalow
Built ca. 1933
- 812 North University Blvd.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930
- 204 South University Blvd.
Architecturally Significant
Dutch Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 310 South University Blvd.
Architecturally Significant
Craftsman
Built ca. 1917
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 527 S. University
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1915
Located in Campus Corner District
- 304 North Webster Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1910

311 South Webster Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial (Georgian)
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Waggoner-Larsh District

STREETS

- 123 East Acres St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 213 East Acres St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 229 East Acres St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 101 West Acres St.
Architecturally Significant
Unique Eclectic hip with round rooms
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 103 West Acres St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1925
- 201 & 203 West Acres St.
Four Square
Built ca. 1920
- 517 East Apache St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 126 West Apache St.
Architecturally Significant
Side gabled shot gun with intersecting gable
Built ca. 1902
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 207 West Apache St.
Architecturally Significant
Built 1901
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District

- 304 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Trout District
- 305 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930
Located in the DeBarr District
- 521 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 524 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Southridge District
- 601 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 625 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built 1929
Located in the Southridge District
- 632 East Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built in 1938
Located in the Southridge District
- 407 West Boyd
Boyd House/President's House
Architecturally Significant
Built 1906
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
Listed on the National Register of Historic
Places
- 917 West Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 121 East Brooks St.
Cape Cod
Built after 1945
Located in the Trout District
- 701 West Brooks St.
Ledbetter-Taylor House
Bruce Goff - Architect
Architecturally Significant
Organic
Built 1947
Located in the Chautauqua District
Potentially individually eligible
- 819 West Brooks St.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1938
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 102 East Castro St.
Architecturally Significant
Shot Gun
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 514 East Chickasha St.
Colonial Revival
Built after 1945
- 412 East Comanche St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1892
Located in the Original Townsite District
One of the oldest residences located in
the survey
- 416 East Comanche
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Waggoner-Larsh District
- 430 East Comanche St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1945
Located in the Original Townsite District

- 515 East Comanche St.
Architecturally Significant
National/Greek Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 615 East Comanche St.
Architecturally Significant
National/Greek Revival
Built ca. 1910 (moved)
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 809 East Comanche St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne/Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1905 (moved)
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 917 West Cruce St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 621 West Dakota St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1910
- 808 West Dakota St.
Modern Ranch
Built 1951
- 116 East Daws St.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 330 West Daws St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
- 513 West Daws St.
Bungalow
Built 1940
- 301 East Duffy St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow-Canoe
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District

- 321 East Duffy St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow w/flared eaves
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 415 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1903
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 430 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne/
Built ca. 1906
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 519 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 602 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 701 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1905
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 824 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1904
Possibly eligible in the future
- 825 East Eufaula St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920 (moved)
- 827 East Eufaula St.
National
Built ca. 1910
- 836 East Eufaula St.
National
Built ca. 1890

- 906 East Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Shotgun
Built ca. 1920
- 907 East Eufaula St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
- 909 East Eufaula St.
Potentially Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1910
- 420 West Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 429 West Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1890
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 514 West Eufaula St.
Harold Gimeno, Architect
Architecturally Significant
Mission Revival
Built 1922
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 525 West Eufaula St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 817 West Eufaula St.
Tudor
Built ca. 1935
- 820 West Eufaula St.
Tudor
Built ca. 1935
- 426 East Frank St.
Dutch Colonial Revival
Unknown Date of Construction (moved)
- 619 East Frank St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1910 (moved)

- 427 East Gray
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1896
Located across the street from the
Original Townsite District
- 502 East Gray St.
Memory Turner House
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Original Townsite House
Individually eligible
- 602 East Gray St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1903
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 126 West Gray St.
National
Built ca. 1911
- 128 West Gray St.
Bungalow/4-Square
Built ca. 1920
- 421 West Gray St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1916
- 310 East Hayes St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930
- 420 West Hayes St.
Ranch House
Built ca. 1950
- 224 East Himes St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1925
- 236 East Himes St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1925
- 405 West Himes St.
Ranch
Built ca. 1950

- 724 Hoover St.
Harold Gimeno, Architect
Architecturally Significant
Spanish Eclectic
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 212 East Hughbert St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1905 (moved)
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 311 East Hughbert St.
Bungalow
Built 1925
- 112 East Johnson St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
- 115 East Johnson St.
National
Built ca. 1910
- 613 West Kansas St.
Tudor
Built ca. 1940
- 909 West Kansas St.
Ranch
Built ca. 1935
- 418 East Keith St.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1938
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 712 West Lindsey St.
Edgar Meacham
Assistant Dean of Arts & Sciences
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1926
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 620 East Linn St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Original Townsite District

- 516 East Macy St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Southridge District
- 501 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Original Township District
- 517 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 609 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1900
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 616 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 622 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 807 East Main St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 234 McCullough St.
Architecturally Significant
Shotgun
Built ca. 1938
Located in the DeBarr District
- 123 East Mosier St.
Tudor
Built ca. 1935
- 214 East Mosier St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1930

- 221 East Mosier St.
Bungalow
Built ca. 1940
- 601 Nebraska St.
Tudor
Built 1941
- 771 West Nebraska
Ranch
Built 1940
- 620 East Okmulgee St.
Architecturally Significant
Harold Gimeno - architect
Spanish Eclectic
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Southridge District
- 127 East Page St.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1925
Located in the Trout District
- 142 East Page St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1938
Located in the Trout District
- 146 East Page St.
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1938
Located in the Trout District
- 216 E. Symmes
Potentially Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1911
- 231 East Symmes St.
Potentially Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900
- 404 East Symmes St.
Architecturally Significant
Queen Anne
Built ca. 1900 (moved)
Located in the Original Townsite District

- 626 East Symmes
Architecturally Significant
4-Square
Built ca. 1925
Located in the Original Townsite District

- 702 East Symmes St.
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1910
Located in the Original Townsite District

- 823 E. Symmes
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1910

- 126 West Symmes St.
Potentially Architecturally Significant
Folk Victorian
Built ca. 1926

- 313 West Symmes St.
Architecturally Significant
Airplane Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District

- 509 West Symmes St.
Architecturally Significant
American Four Square/Greek Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District

- 316 West Tonhawa St.
Greek Revival Bungalow
Built ca. 1925

- 620 East Tulsa St.
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built ca. 1938
Located in the Southridge District

- 623 East Tulsa St.
Architecturally Significant
Neoclassical Revival
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Southridge District

- 645 East Tulsa St.
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1941
Located in the Southridge District

- 126 East University Place
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Trout District
- 228 East University Place
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival/Cape Cod
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Trout District
- 730 West Wilson St.
English Cottage
Built ca. 1930
- 107 State Drive
Griffin House/Central State Hospital
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built 1929
Located in the Central State Hospital District

B. MULTIPLE DWELLINGS

- 800 Chautauqua
Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House
Harold Gimeno - architect
Architecturally Significant
Renaissance Revival
Built 1929
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 845 Chautauqua
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1931
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 602 & 604 South Classen (Duplex)
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1931
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 701 South DeBarr
Beta Theta Pi (Original) Fraternity House
Architecturally Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built 1915
Located in the De Barr District
- 544 Elm Avenue
Acacia Fraternity House
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built 1924
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 700 Elm Avenue
Delta Delta Delta Sorority House
Architecturally Significant
Colonial Revival
Built 1923
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 736 Elm Avenue
Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity House
Architecturally Significant
Colonial
Built 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District

- 925 1/2 North Flood Ave.
Altered Beyond Recognition
Date of Construction Unknown
- 903 Jenkins Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Bungalow
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Trout District
- 702 Lanoma Ave.
Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity House/Phi Beta Phi
Sorority House
Architecturally Significant
Neoclassical Revival
Built 1930
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 1021 Trout Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Mission Revival
Built ca. 1932
Located in the Trout District
- 571 South University Ave.
Architecturally Significant
Pueblo Revival
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 103 West Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Mediterranean Revival
Built 1925
Located in the De Barr District
- 335 West Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1921
Located in the Campus Corner District

- 439 West Boyd St.
Architecturally Significant
Neoclassical
Built ca. 1916
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 211 East Daws
Architecturally Significant
National
Built ca. 1911
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 128 West Gray
Built ca. 1920
Four-Square
- 704 West Lindsey
Phi Beta Fraternity House
Harold Gimeno - architect
Architecturally Significant
Built 1929
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 916/918 East Symmes
Colonial
Built 1910 (moved)
- 116 University Place
Architecturally Significant
Mission Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Trout District
- 122 University
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built 1938
Located in the Trout District

C. HOTELS

1131 North Porter Ave.
Norman Lodge Motel
Architecturally Significant
Art Moderne
Built ca. 1930

II. COMMERCE/TRADE

747-749 (S) Asp Avenue
University Cleaner's Bldg./Clark's Cleaners
Architecturally Significant
Art Deco
Built ca. 1930
Located in Campus Corner District

775-777 (S) Asp Avenue
Varsity Shop Building
Architecturally Significant
Mediterranean Revival
Built ca. 1917
Located in the Campus Corner District

784-786 (S) Asp Avenue
Liberty Drug Restaurant
Architecturally Significant
Brick Commercial
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Campus Corner District

529 Buchanan Avenue
Copper Kettle/Love Light Restaurant
Architecturally Significant
Tudor
Built ca. 1922
Located in the Campus Corner District

561 Buchanan Avenue
Buchanan Bicycles
Architecturally Significant
Pueblo Revival
Built after 1944
Located in the Campus Corner District

575-577 Buchanan Avenue
Greenleaf Typewriters
Architecturally Significant
Mission Revival
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Campus Corner District

309 South Flood Avenue
The Earth Grocery
Built ca. 1930

- 329-331 East Alameda
H.E. Walker Building
Architecturally Significant
Built in 1924
Located in the Classen-Miller District
Individually eligible for listing
- 213 West Boyd Street
Expresso Royale
Architecturally Significant
Brick Commercial
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 301-307 West Boyd
Whistler Building
Architecturally Significant
Mediterranean Revival
Built ca. 1922
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 319-323 West Boyd
The Second Whistler Building
Architecturally Significant
Mediterranean Revival
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 325-329 West Boyd
Harold's
Architecturally Significant
Second Empire Revival
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 331 West Boyd
Dee's
Architecturally Significant
Tudor (commercial front)
Built ca. 1929
Located in the Campus Corner District

- 1300 Classen
The Monterrey Restaurant/The Mont
Architecturally Significant
Spanish Revival
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Southridge District
- 301 South Porter Avenue
Greenleaf Market
Architecturally Significant
Art Moderne
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 302 South Porter Avenue
Gilt Edge Farms
Architecturally and Historically Significant
Art Moderne
Built ca. 1930
Individually eligible for listing
- 575 South University Boulevard Avenue
Tee Pee/Rickner's/Radcliffe's
Architecturally Significant
Mediterranean Revival
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Campus Corner District
- 417 South Webster Avenue
The Now and Then Shoppe
Webster Commercial block
Architecturally Significant
False Front Commercial
Built ca. 1911
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 419 South Webster Avenue
Architecturally Significant
Webster Commercial block
Brick Commercial
Built ca. 1930
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 423-429 East Webster Avenue
Crosby's Restaurant
Webster Commercial Block
Architecturally Significant
Modern Broad Front Commercial
Built 1947
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District

200 West Main Street
Landsaw's Furniture Store
Historically Significant (altered)
Built ca. 1890 + later additions (ca. 1935)

323-331 West White Street
Architecturally Significant
Brick Commercial
Built ca. 1930 + later additions
Located in the Campus Corner District

III. GOVERNMENT

444 South Flood Avenue
Norman Fire Station/Firehouse Arts Center
Non-contributing to the surrounding district
because of age.
Built 1946
Located in the Chautauqua District

200 South Peters Avenue
Cleveland County Courthouse
Walter T. Vahlberg - architect
Architecturally and Historically Significant
Neoclassical/Art Deco
Built 1939
Individually eligible

207 East Grey Street
Old Post Office
Architecturally and Historically Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built in 1932
Individually eligible

IV. EDUCATION

- 840 Asp Ave.
University of Oklahoma/Carpenter Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1919
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 865 Asp Ave.
University of Oklahoma/Felgar Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1925
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 900 Asp Ave.
University of Oklahoma/Oklahoma Memorial Union
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1928
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 1000 Asp Ave.
University of Oklahoma/Buchanan Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1926
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 915 Classen Blvd.
Lincoln Elementary School
Architecturally Significant
Built ca. 1920
Located in the Classen-Miller District
- 815 North Peters
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School
Architecturally Significant
Built 1939
Located in the Silk Stocking District
- 329 South Peters Ave.
Old Public Library
Architecturally Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built in 1929
Individually eligible

- 625 Elm St.
University of Oklahoma/Sutton Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1924
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 633 South Elm Street
University of Oklahoma/Ellison Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1927
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 409 West Boyd St.
University of Oklahoma/Faculty Club
Harold Gimeno - architect
Architecturally Significant
English Cottage
Built 1925
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 216 East Brooks St.
University of Oklahoma/Golf Course Club House
Architecturally Significant/WPA structure
WPA style
Built 1937-38
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 151 West Brooks St.
University of Oklahoma/Field House
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1927
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 307 West Brooks St.
University of Oklahoma/Adams Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1936
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 401 West Brooks St.
University of Oklahoma/Bizzell Library
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1927-1929
Located in the University of Oklahoma District

- 550 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/Jacobsen Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1919
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 560 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/Holmberg Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1918
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 620 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/De Barr Hall
Architecturally Significant
Gothic Revival
Built 1916
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 630 Parrington Oval
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1913
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 640 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/Old Science Hall
A.J. Williams - architect
Architecturally Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built 1904
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 650 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/Carnegie Building
Architecturally Significant
Italian Renaissance
Built 1903-04
Located in the University of Oklahoma District

- 660 Parrington Oval
University of Oklahoma/Evans Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1912
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 730 Van Vleet Oval
University of Oklahoma/Biology Bldg./Richards
Hall
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1936
Located in the University of Oklahoma District
- 200 Felgar St.
University of Oklahoma/Engineering Laboratory
Architecturally Significant
Collegiate Gothic
Built 1910
Located in the University of Oklahoma District

V. RELIGION

- 419 South University Blvd.
McFarlin Memorial Methodist Church
Architecturally Significant
Gothic
Built 1923-24
Located in the Wagoner-Larsh District
- 502 East Main Street
The Free Methodist Church/Big Red School House
Architecturally Significant
National Gable Front
Built 1944
Located in the Original Townsite District
- 717 West Boyd Street
St. Thomas Moore Church
Harold Gimeno - architect
Architecturally Significant
Gothic
Built ca. 1935
Located in the Chautauqua District
- 107 Chapel Drive
Central State Hospital Chapel
Architecturally Significant
Gothic
Built in 1936
Located in the Central State Hospital District

VI. AGRICULTURE

413 North Park Ave.

Barn

Built ca. 1938

Possibly related to Andrews Park (WPA)

116 Tonhawa Street

Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company Gin

Architecturally and Historically Significant

Utilitarian Vernacular

Built ca. 1902

Unplatted - Adbar Addition #1

Located north of Acres Street on the west side
of the railroad tracks

Elevator

Ineligible for the National Register because
of age (ca. 1950)

302 South Porter

Gilt Edge Dairy Building

Architecturally and Historically Significant

Art Moderne (ca. 1940)

VII. HEALTH CARE

901 North Porter Avenue
Norman Regional Hospital
Built after 1945

Hope Hall Circle/Central State Hospital
Hope Hall
Architecturally Significant
Neo-Classical
Built 1928-30
Located in Central State Hospital District

State Drive/Central State Hospital
Administration Building
Architecturally Significant
Neo-Classical
Built 1926
Located in Central State Hospital District

VIII. TRANSPORTATION

1002 North Porter Avenue
Middle Class Auto Service
Architecturally and Historically Significant
Tudor
Built ca. unknown
Potentially individually eligible

825 East Main
Garage
Architecturally Significant
Built ca. 1938
Located in Original Townsite District

Intersection of Comanche Street and Santa Fe
Railroad Tracks
Santa Fe Depot
Architecturally and Historically Significant
Built 1909
Potentially individually eligible

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The Architectural/Historic Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Norman covers an area of approximately 1,541 acres and has boundaries similar to the city limits of the mid-1940's. A wide variety of standing structures were recorded at a minimum level of documentation to locate individual structures or concentrated areas (districts) of structures of historic significance. The survey identified eight individual properties and eleven districts as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, a total of over 789 acres of the 1,541 acres surveyed during the project.

Five additional individual properties were identified as individually eligible, but are located within the boundaries of districts. Individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are unnecessary for these five properties and they will be evaluated within the context of each district.

Forty-four percent of the Study Area was found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;

indicating that the City of Norman has a rich architectural heritage. The types of properties found include a large number of residences built before 1945, with every popular architectural style from the late 1890's to the 1940's represented. Visually, the neighborhoods identified as historic districts are very strong and have retained their architectural integrity.

The two commercial districts, the Norman Downtown Historic District (previously listed on the National Register) and the Campus Corner District, play an important role in the city and represent the commercial history of Norman. Eight residential districts were identified and are spread throughout the survey area. The University of Oklahoma was identified as a potential district, significant not only for education but for the excellent collection of Collegiate Gothic architecture.

The campus of Central State Hospital was also identified as potentially eligible. A limited amount of research was conducted on the buildings and the history of the hospital because of its' location outside the initial survey area.

Overall, the resources found in the City of Norman reflect a rich heritage that deserves recognition and the protection of a well-developed preservation plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Historical/Architectural Survey of the City of Norman identified eleven districts potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, an addendum to the current Norman Downtown Historic Preservation District, and eleven potentially eligible individual sites. Although these properties have been identified, it will require intensive survey work and research to nominate the individual properties and districts to the Register.

It is the policy of the Oklahoma Historical Society and the recommendation of the Design/Research Center for planning purposes to place priority on areas most likely to be impacted by development in the near future. The following recommendations are based on that policy.

Recommendations for Districts

Out of the 11 districts identified as a result of the Architectural/Historical Survey of Norman, the following six districts should be considered as priorities for further investigation:

- Campus Corner Historic District
- De Barr Historic District
- Trout Historic District
- Silk Stocking Historic District
- Original Townsite Historic District
- Waggoner/Larsh Historic District

It is recommended an intensive level survey be conducted in these areas and National Register nominations prepared, if appropriate. These districts are grouped together in sets of three, due to the similarity of the research resources associated with each one.

Group One, the Campus Corner District, the De Barr District, and the Trout District, is closely related to the University of Oklahoma. The potential impact of a large educational institution on the surrounding residential areas is an excellent reason to select this group as a priority for future attention.

Group Two, the Silk Stocking District, the Original Townsite District, and the Waggoner-Larsh District is closely linked by time periods (early settlement), the persons associated with the areas (commerce), and architectural styles.

GROUP ONE

CAMPUS CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

This district of approximately 4 square blocks is a commercial area located directly north of the University of Oklahoma. Although many changes have occurred over the years, there is a block of building facing south onto Boyd Street, as well as several individual buildings that have maintained their original architectural integrity. This

area is continually undergoing change and it is vital the structures in this area be fully documented before further impact occurs.

DE BARR HISTORIC DISTRICT

The De Barr Historic District, approximately 9 square blocks, is located northeast of the University of Oklahoma and east of Campus Corner. This addition, where originally many of the faculty members and students from the University of Oklahoma resided, is also an area to be considered for an immediate intensive survey. On the south edge of the district are several small strip shopping centers that have deteriorated the boundary of this residential area. Although at this time the City of Norman planning department opposes future retail growth in this area, the completion of the Energy Center will have a definite impact on this area.

The Energy Center, located at the University of Oklahoma, is directly across Boyd Street, south of the De Barr Historic District. The need for expanded parking and related office space will place development pressure on the De Barr Historic District to accomodate these needs.

TROUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Trout Historic District is closely connected to the Campus Corner District and the De Barr Historic District.

Located to the south of the De Barr District, it is adjacent on the east and south sides of the Energy Center, a high-rise structure currently under construction. The district also continues one block to the south of the Center. The west edge of the Trout District, bordering on the University, is another potential impact area.

GROUP TWO

SILK STOCKING DISTRICT

The Silk Stocking District is located north of the Central Business District of Norman and contains a collection of excellent examples of Queen Anne architecture, with a variety of other styles intermixed. This area has long represented "historic Norman" to the city. At the core of the area, a Queen Anne residence functions as a center for the Norman and Cleveland County Historical Society as well as a museum house. The City of Norman has also taken an interest in this area and has identified it as a potential future historic district.

The focus of this area is its Queen Anne houses; it is consequently suggested the district be kept relatively small, using the Queen Anne style to bind it together.

ORIGINAL TOWNSITE DISTRICT

Closely related to the Silk Stocking District is the Original Townsite Historic District, located on the east

side of Porter Avenue. This district consists of similar residences, although smaller in scale and represents the working man's architecture at the turn-of-the-century. Research related to these two districts would be very similar and should be conducted together to avoid repetitive efforts.

WAGONNER/LARSH HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Waggoner/Larsh Historic District is the third district in the group. This residential area is similar to the Silk Stocking District and the Original Townsite Historic District in scale, age, and architectural style. Located directly south of the Central Business District in Norman, it is very well documented on the Sanborn Insurance Maps and would work well as a third component to the group.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISTRICTS

It is recommended that Group One and Group Two become priorities for further investigation in the City of Norman. Three of the five remaining districts are primarily residential and include:

CHAUTAUQUA DISTRICT
CLASSEN-MILLER DISTRICT
SOUTHRIDGE DISTRICT

These three districts are well developed, well maintained and the least likely of the recommended historic districts to suffer from the impact of development in the near future.

The remaining districts include the University of Oklahoma District and the Central State Campus District. The University, although presently quite well documented, will require time to properly analyze each building and the boundaries for the entire district. There is also interest in documenting the landscape of the campus. It is recommended that this project, together with an intensive survey of the campus, should be conducted a future date.

The current research concerning the Central State Campus District is insufficient. A windshield survey and a limited number of individual surveys were conducted. This information indicates this health care facility is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the buildings were constructed in

the teens and twenties and continue to maintain their architectural integrity. A large two-three story chapel is also located on the grounds.

It is recommended that an intensive level survey be conducted in the future to substantiate these findings.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Individual properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are described in Chapter Five - Section B. Thirteen properties were identified during the study. Five of these properties are located within the boundaries of potentially eligible districts and include:

- Clark's Cleaners - Campus Corner District
- Liberty Drug Building - Campus Corner District
- McFarlin Methodist Church - Waggoner-Larsh District
- Ledbetter-Taylor House - Chautauqua District
- Memory Turner House - Original Townsite District

The eight properties located outside district boundaries include:

- Old Norman Post Office - 207 East Gray
- Santa Fe Depot - Comanche and Santa Fe Railroad
- Cleveland County Courthouse - 200 South Peters
- Gilt Edge Dairy Building - 302 South Porter
- Norman Park Lodge - 1131 North Porter
- Middle Class Auto Service Station - 1002 North Porter
- Old Norman Public Library - 329 South Peters
- Abe Andrews Park - north of Daws Street

It is recommended that the properties located within the identified districts be evaluated within the context of the

immediate neighborhood and become a part of a district nomination. The remaining properties located outside district boundaries should be well documented and research conducted to facilitate nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. One property, the Norman Park Lodge, is currently located near the path of a soon-to-be expanded thoroughfare. This particular property, known to be constructed with rammed earth, should be thoroughly documented as soon as possible.

Specific Recommendations

Properties located outside historic districts

1. The "Old" Norman Post Office

The Post Office should be evaluated using Bulletin 13 from the National Register of Historic Places.

2. The Santa Fe Depot

The Santa Fe Depot is one of two remaining railway transportation centers established in Norman. The second structure is the Interurban Building, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Norman Downtown Historic Preservation District nomination.

The depot continues to maintain its architectural integrity. At present, a non-profit group is raising funds to restore the depot to its original condition and submit a nomination to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

3. The Cleveland County Courthouse

Built in 1939, the courthouse was not of age when the Oklahoma Thematic Nomination of County Courthouses was completed in 1983. The building will be 50 years old in 1989, and it is recommended it be included on the thematic nomination.

4. The Gilt Edge Dairy Building

This building is the best example of the Art Moderne style of architecture in the city of Norman and it is recommended this building be fully documented and a nomination prepared, if appropriate.

5. Norman Park Lodge

The Norman Park Lodge is an Art Moderne auto court consisting of cottages and an office building. Because of its' precarious position on Robinson Street, it is recommended that further research be conducted as soon as possible on this property in order to determine if it is eligible for National Register listing.

6. Middle Class Auto Service

The Middle Class Auto Service, located on North Porter, is the only example of an early gas station for automobiles retaining its architectural integrity in the City of Norman. It is recommended that further study be conducted in order to determine if this structure is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. "Old" Norman Public Library

The old Norman Public Library is one of three government buildings recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8. Abe Andrews Park

The Abe Andrews Park, located directly north of the City of Norman municipal complex, has a collection of WPA structures including an outdoor amphitheatre. A survey of WPA structures conducted for the Oklahoma Historical Society has identified this property as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties located within historic districts

9. Memory Turner House

The Memory Turner House is a two-story stone house located on the east side of Porter Avenue on Gray

Street in the Original Townsite of Norman. It is located within the Original Townsite District.

10. McFarlin Methodist Church

The McFarlin Methodist Church, located between the Norman downtown and the University of Oklahoma, is an excellent example of the Gothic style of architecture. Architecturally significant, the McFarlin Methodist Church was the only religious structure found in the Study Area that would be potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the Waggoner-Larsh District.

11. Ledbetter-Taylor House

The Ledbetter-Taylor House is significant as the best example of architecture designed by Bruce Goff in Norman. Goff, an internationally recognized architect, is one of only three American architects (in addition to Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright) for which an architectural movement is named. It is located within the Chautauqua District.

Although it is not 50 years old (built in 1947) it may meet the exception criteria for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

12. Clark's Cleaners

Clark's Cleaners is located in the center of the Campus Corner District and is the only intact example of the Art Deco style of architecture in Norman. Although Campus Corner is potentially eligible for nomination as a district, it is possible the number of altered buildings may disqualify the area from becoming a district. If so, Clark's Cleaners should be individually nominated to the National Register.

13. Liberty Drug Building

The Liberty Drug Building is located in the center of the Campus Corner District. It is an excellent example of architecture representing commercial development of the late twenties and thirties. Should Campus Corner be ineligible for listing on the Register, the Liberty Drug Building would be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Sorority and Fraternity Buildings

During the Reconnaissance Survey a number of sorority and fraternity houses were identified as an important sub-type of the multiple dwelling property type. These large two and three-story houses are an integral part of the residential areas surrounding the university and it is recommended further research be conducted and each one be fully documented.

Shortly after the turn-of-the-century fraternal organizations were established in Norman in association with the University of Oklahoma. Although social organizations, the sororities and fraternities were also used by students for housing. Early houses were located in large residences and clustered on the north side of the university. Records indicate many of the locations changed from year to year, according to the needs of each organization. Many of these residences have been demolished.

During the twenties and thirties many large, two-and-three story sorority/fraternity houses were built representing a variety of architectural styles. Although a few have been demolished, many have survived and include excellent

Locally Prominent Architects

The Reconnaissance Survey located commercial buildings and residences designed by two locally prominent architects: Bruce Goff and Harold Gimeno. The Sooner Theater, designed by Gimeno is currently listed on the National Register. The theater is Spanish in design, a style frequently employed by Gimeno while in Norman. Other structures located during the study include a list of approximately 15 - 20 Gimeno-designed residences. Further research indicates he later moved to San Diego and designed many institutional buildings, none of them reminiscent of the Spanish motif. It is recommended a complete list of Gimeno's structures be developed with appropriate documentation. Gimeno is perhaps the most well-known architect in Norman during the first half of the twentieth century.

A second architect, Bruce Goff, is not only well-known in the city of Norman, but has been established as an internationally known architect. While in Norman, Goff taught at the University of Oklahoma's College of Engineering, where he later became the head of the Department of Architecture. He served at this position until 1955. During these ten years he designed a number of homes in the Norman vicinity. The Ledbetter-Taylor House, also listed as potentially individually eligible for the National Register, was completed in 1947. Although many of

the houses are not quite 40 years old, because of his influence on American architecture it is possible they may be "exceptions to the rule" and be eligible for listing on the National Register as properties achieving significance with the past 50 years. (The Ledbetter-Taylor House is also located in a potentially eligible historic district.)

Properties associated with World War II

During World War II the United States Navy established the Naval Training School, later renamed the Naval Air Technical Training Center, in Norman. The Naval Air Technical Training Center, later known as South Campus, and the Naval Air Station - North Campus, although not completely intact, have a number of office buildings and barracks still standing. These buildings have been used by the University of Oklahoma since mid-1946 when both areas were acquired. These two areas, although not included in the Study Area, but adjacent to both the north and south ends, are approximately 50 years of age.

It is recommended all surviving structures associated with World War II be fully documented in the near future.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the survey portion of the project, the following recommendations are offered:

- 1) Integration of survey results into the Norman Comprehensive Plan and copies forwarded to any state or federal agencies which have activities in the area under consideration. A report should also be distributed to the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG), the sub-state planning agency.
- 2) Results should also be reported to the Cleveland County and Norman Historical Society, local neighborhood associations, and any other private organization interested in preservation planning. The survey report is a valuable tool for coordination of local preservation planning.
- 3) Survey results should be made available to property owners, realtor associations, and real estate developers in Norman to provide awareness of preservation efforts at the local level and the number and types of historic resources in the community.
- 4) Eleven districts and eight individual properties outside the districts were recommended worthy of further consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These nominations may originate from either the private or public sector.

In conclusion, the historic properties identified in Norman play a vital role in the future of the city. Interest in

preservation is on the rise, but the following factors will continue to present conflicts of interest: the proximity of the University of Oklahoma and its need for development and parking, the struggle between single-family owners and landlords, and the condition of the properties due to their age. The city government must take a strong stand for historic preservation and develop a preservation plan to accomodate the factors presented. An interested and committed community combined with the controls available to the city will ensure future generations the opportunity to enjoy the past.

VI. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

This guide is the best book on historic residential architecture published to date. It includes chapters on structural elements and extensive discussions of architectural styles and their subtypes, with an emphasis on vernacular expressions. Numerous photographs illustrate the variety of designs that can be grouped within a particular style. Particularly useful to Norman's resources are the chapters on the Victorian and Eclectic periods. 525 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Monahan, Forrest D., Jr. "Interurban to Norman: The Oklahoma Railway's Norman Division, 1939-1947," pp. 106-126. In Donovan L. Hofsommer, ed. Railroads in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

Monahan chronicles the history of the Norman Interurban from 1939 until its demise in 1947 with an excellent, well-documented article. The impact of World War II on interurban service is emphasized. Descriptions of the transit route and the interurban station are provided. Photos.

Morgan, James F. "William Cary Renfrow: Governor of Oklahoma Territory, 1893-1897." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 53 (Spring 1975): 46-65.

This biography of one of Norman's prominent personages is of limited usefulness. Renfrow, who held majority stock in the Norman State Bank in 1891, was the territory's fourth governor.

Norman-Cleveland County Historical Museum. C. R. Wallin and Co.'s Norman, Oklahoma, City Directory, 1908. Quincy, Ill.: C. R. Wallin & Co., 1908.

This is the earliest known directory of Norman. It includes yellow pages but has no criss-cross directory.

Norman-Cleveland County Historical Museum. Photograph Collection.

Nearly 450 photographs of people and places in Norman, 1889-1980, are contained in this collection. Photographs include exteriors and interiors of commercial buildings and

residences; a view of the original tent town and the first wooden building, taken on April 23, 1889; Central State Hospital, ca. 1946; and panoramas of Main Street. Many of the photographs are also included in the photographic archives of the Western History Collections.

Norman. County Recorder's Office. Cleveland County Courthouse. Plat map collection.

Plat maps for the original townsite and for each addition provide valuable information about the developmental history of Norman.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Historic Oklahoma Towns and Cities: Norman, Oklahoma, file. 2 boxes.

This useful collection of ephemera includes Chamber of Commerce brochures and membership blue books, news clippings, reports by city agencies, and maps. A ca. 1903 promotional brochure for the Highland Addition, a 1933 city directory, and several "University City" pamphlets are particularly valuable.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. May Steward Goddard Collection.

The Goddard Collection includes informative administrative histories of the Naval Air Technical Training Center and the Naval Air Station. These facilities later became part of the University of Oklahoma and are known as North Campus and South Campus. Information on the construction of facilities is quite limited.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Sanborn Map Collections.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps are the singlemost useful source of information on the early development of Norman. Maps of Norman were created for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1914, 1918, 1925, and 1944. The Sanborn Collection includes original, color-coded prints of the maps, except for the years 1914 and 1944. All of the maps are available on microfilm.

Norman. Photographic Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Cleveland County Historical Society Collection.

More than 50 photographs of turn-of-the-century Norman form this collection. It includes many photographs of the Moore-Lindsey House (including interiors), residences, farms, a wagon yard, schools, Main Street, building interiors, and people.

Norman. Photographic Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. E. A. Coleman Collection.

This is a collection of more than 50 photographs taken by Norman photographer Emma A. Coleman. The focus is on turn-of-the-century downtown Norman. Photos of cotton gins, the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Sanitarium are included. Several photographs of Main Street are missing.

Norman. Photographic Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Roy E. Heffner Collection.

This large collection of photographs and post cards taken by Roy Heffner, Former OU professor and photographer, emphasizes Campus Corner and the University of Oklahoma campus. The collection includes some photographs of residences and fraternity houses. Most are not dated but were taken in the 1930s and 1940s.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma Daily Collection.

The Oklahoma Daily, the campus newspaper published by the University of Oklahoma since 1911 (originally under the name The Umpire, is one of the most valuable sources of information on the history of the university, Campus Corner, and the surrounding residential area. Building construction and historical events are well documented. Coverage also includes the construction of major buildings in Norman.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Student Directories file.

The University Directory and the Student Directory, published for the years ?, provide the addresses of faculty and staff members as well the addresses of men's and women's fraternities. These directories are essential tools in understanding the residential pattern of the university faculty.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections.
University of Oklahoma. Norman, Oklahoma, Telephone
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1941.

The directory includes yellow pages but does not
contain a criss-cross directory.

Oklahoma City. Archives and Manuscripts Division. Oklahoma
Historical Society. Albertype Collection #188827.

The Albertype Collection contains historic photographs
of University of Oklahoma Buildings and of fraternity and
sorority houses.

Sorrels, Carolyn S. "Eight Early Buildings on the Norman
Campus of the University of Oklahoma." Masters thesis,
University of Oklahoma, 1985.

Sorrels provides a well-researched history and analysis
of several University of Oklahoma buildings: University
Hall, Old Science Hall, Carnegie Buildings, Evans Hall,
Monnet Hall, DeBarr Hall, and Holmberg Hall. She discusses
architectural styles and construction history. This thesis
is the most valuable source of information available on the
oldest portion of the Norman campus. ? pp. Photos.

Swain, Joye R. "Friends of the Duck Pond." Sooner Magazine
(Summer 1984): 5-11.

This article provides a brief but useful history of the
University of Oklahoma Duck Pond, developed in 1937 by Ben
Owen as a 9-hole golf course and recreation area with WPA
funding. Particular attention is given to efforts to
restore the Duck Pond.

Womack, John, comp. The Annals of Cleveland County,
Oklahoma, 1889-1959, from the "Norman Transcript."
n.p., 1981.

The Annals are one-line abstracts of news highlights
published in the Norman Transcript, organized by month.
These news briefs encompass major local events, business
openings, construction news, infrastructure development, and
university expansion. Although specific dates are not
always provided, this compilation provides a useful index to
the Norman Transcript, particularly for the period through
1939. The Annals are taken from the Transcript's Golden
Anniversary Edition of August 27, 1939, and the 75th
Anniversary Edition of September 13, 1964.

National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys:
A Basis for Preservation Planning. A. Derry, H. Jandl, C.
Schull, J. Thorman, 1977. Revised by Patricia L. Parker -
1985.