

**AN INTENSIVE LEVEL  
HISTORIC/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF  
SELECTED PARTS OF CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA**



**An Inventory Prepared for  
The City of Chickasha**

**August 1997**



**HRA**

**Historic Resource Assessments  
Fort Worth, Texas**

**HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS**

Fort Worth, Texas

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*Principal Investigator*  
Elliott Kipling Wright

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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The University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO) has always had a close relationship with Chickasha and has participated in several projects documenting the town's history. Dr. John Feaver, Vice President for Academic Affairs; Mr. Randy Talley, Director of Public Relations; and Mr. Jason McCarty, Mr. Talley's assistant, contributed vital support in completing the photographic component of this project. Ms. Martha Woltz, director of USAO's Nash Library, was very helpful in providing research assistance. This type of local support was essential to the success of this project.

## **I. ABSTRACT**

Historic Resource Assessments (HRA) completed an intensive level architectural and historical survey of Downtown Chickasha and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO) for the City of Chickasha, Oklahoma from January to August 1997. This work consisted of (1) completing the survey of the selected areas, (2) researching the history of Downtown Chickasha and USAO and individual properties within the overall context of Chickasha's development, and (3) compiling the survey and research results into a final report. The City of Chickasha will use these products in future planning efforts. This survey report contains information on research design, project objectives, a description of the project area, a definition of survey methodology, survey results, a description of the property types found in the project area, the historic context, an annotated bibliography, a summary, and maps of the project area.

The project documented 314 properties. In Downtown Chickasha 293 properties were surveyed within a thirty block area. This area comprises the central business district, as well as several historic neighborhoods that border downtown, and includes the original town site of Chickasha. The Downtown Chickasha survey area extends from W. Illinois Avenue, on the north, to W. Colorado Avenue, on the south. From east to west, the survey area reaches from 1st Street to 10th Street (see Figure 1). Of the downtown properties surveyed, 145 are considered to be contributing and 148 are considered noncontributing. One of the contributing buildings was demolished during the course of the survey, but it will be referred to, throughout this report, as an extant building for

statistical purposes. The survey files contain architectural and historical data and the photographic documentation of each of the surveyed properties.

Due to the extensive alterations and demolitions of downtown commercial buildings from the 1950s to present, the survey identified a relatively small downtown historic district that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The district covers a three-block area on W. Chickasha Avenue that maintains a relatively high concentration of contributing buildings. The approximate boundary of the proposed district begins at the intersection of 3rd Street and W. Chickasha Avenue and proceeds south to the alley south of W. Chickasha Avenue, then west to 6th Street, then north to the alley north of W. Chickasha Avenue, then east to 3rd Street, then south to the beginning point. In some instances this boundary extends to the north or south to include properties outside the main area.

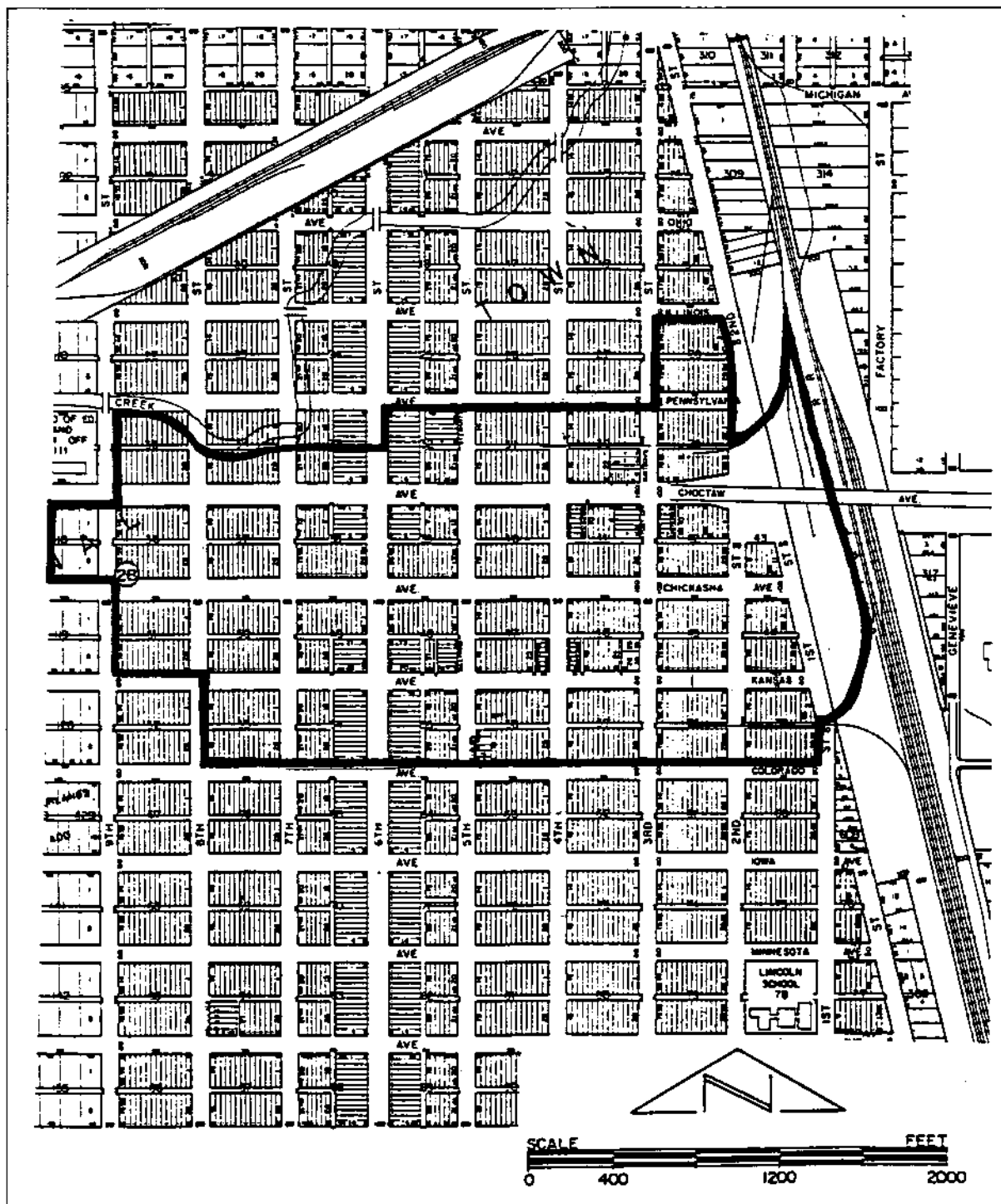
The Chickasha Downtown Historic District contains 62 properties. Contributing buildings, numbering 41, account for 67 percent of the district, while 30 percent of the buildings are noncontributing because of alterations and 3 percent are not contributing due to age. The district is locally significant for its association with the commercial development of Chickasha and because it contains many excellent examples of commercial architecture.

There are also individual commercial, governmental, and institutional buildings in the downtown area eligible for individual listing on the NRHP. Residential properties surveyed at the edge of the central business district should be placed in residential

historic districts, which appear to exist to the north, west, and south of downtown. Future surveys in these areas should use data from this project in defining possible residential historic districts around the central business district.

The main campus of USAO, which was founded as the Oklahoma Industrial Institute and College for Girls in 1908, was also surveyed as part of this project. USAO is located on Sparks Second Addition, approximately one mile southwest of the Downtown Chickasha. Of the 21 properties surveyed at USAO, 15 are considered contributing and 6 are considered noncontributing to the USAO Historic District. The campus consists of several large buildings executed in the Renaissance Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. The extensive use of cream-colored brick and several terra-cotta tile roofs give the campus an architectural flavor from the Mediterranean. This district is eligible for the NRHP because of the historic integrity of the campus and the many fine examples of architecture. USAO's significance is on the state level as the first women's college in Oklahoma. It may be significant on the national level as one of the first state-supported women's colleges in the United States.





1. Boundary of Downtown Chickasha Survey Area

## II. INTRODUCTION

Chickasha was established as a railroad town fifty miles southwest of Oklahoma City in April 1892. The Bensel Directory Company's *Business Directory of the Cities and Towns on the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways* shows 71 businesses in Chickasha in 1893. One year after the town's founding it was described as

a good live town on the C.R.I. & P.R'y, 191 miles south of Wichita and 206 miles north of Fort Worth. It is located in the great Washita Valley on the Washita River. The country around Chickasha produces an abundance of grain, cotton, fruit, vegetables, etc., and has large stock interest. It is the division point of the C.R.I. & P.R'y and the proposed point of the crossing of the C.R.I. & P.R'y running east and west. It boasts two good hotels, a good live newspaper, and a number of large mercantile establishments. Altogether it has fine prospects for becoming quite a city at no distant day (Munn 1992:130).

Chickasha was incorporated as a city of the second class on November 6, 1899 and as a city of the first class on February 18, 1902. Local historians are not in complete agreement on how Chickasha got its name. According to Pete Burney in *Chickasha, Oklahoma 1892-1992: Our First One-Hundred Years*, Chi-ka-sha is the Choctaw word for "the tribe that left long ago." He writes that the town was named by Edward B. Burney, the organizer of the town company that surveyed and laid-out Chickasha. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad gave him the privilege of naming the town because of his Chickasaw Nation citizenship (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:58).

Maude L. Dews, however, writes that the city name comes from the Indian word for "rebel" (Dews 1990:2).

The City of Chickasha contracted with Mr. Elliott Kipling Wright of HRA to conduct an intensive level architectural/historic survey of selected areas in Chickasha. The selected areas are Downtown Chickasha and USAO. HRA began field investigations in January 1997. The main component of this project is the documentation of 314 properties in the selected areas. Downtown Chickasha lies wholly within the Original Townsite plat of Chickasha, while USAO is part of Sparks Second Addition. Downtown Chickasha includes some of the oldest extant properties in Chickasha. Since it is a comprehensive inventory of all historic and non-historic resources, all buildings and structures in Downtown Chickasha north of W. Colorado Avenue and at USAO are included. This was accomplished by photographing and completing a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each of the 293 properties in Downtown Chickasha and 21 properties at USAO.

HRA evaluated the survey areas for potential eligibility as NRHP historic districts after completing the fieldwork. This evaluation was based primarily upon the architectural integrity of each property and its significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C. The resource's association with the historic context of Chickasha was also considered. Included in this report is a historic context that addresses the Downtown Chickasha area and USAO and their contributions to the historical development of Chickasha. The context briefly discusses the founding of Chickasha as a division point

of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and its early development as an agricultural and commercial center. The context also discusses the railroad in the founding and development of the town. Cotton, wheat, and aviation played roles in Chickasha's history. Also important to the history of Chickasha is the petroleum and gas industry. Other events, such as the Great Depression, are also discussed.

The historic fabric of Downtown Chickasha has suffered extensively from the demolition of buildings for the construction of parking lots and redevelopment. Many storefronts and interiors have been remodeled in the past four decades. Downtown Chickasha has lost some of its oldest and most significant historic buildings. Most buildings are routinely maintained, however, so few buildings have lost architectural integrity because of deterioration.

A majority of the buildings documented in the central business district are located on W. Chickasha Avenue and W. Choctaw Avenue. The oldest area of the city, the 100 and 200 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue, retains very little of its historic character because of new construction, renovation, and redevelopment. The 300-500 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue have a high concentration of historic commercial buildings that were built from ca. 1895 to 1930. This area, which comprises the proposed Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District, also has the highest level of architectural integrity in the downtown area. Many of these buildings, however, have been "improved" with interior and exterior renovations.

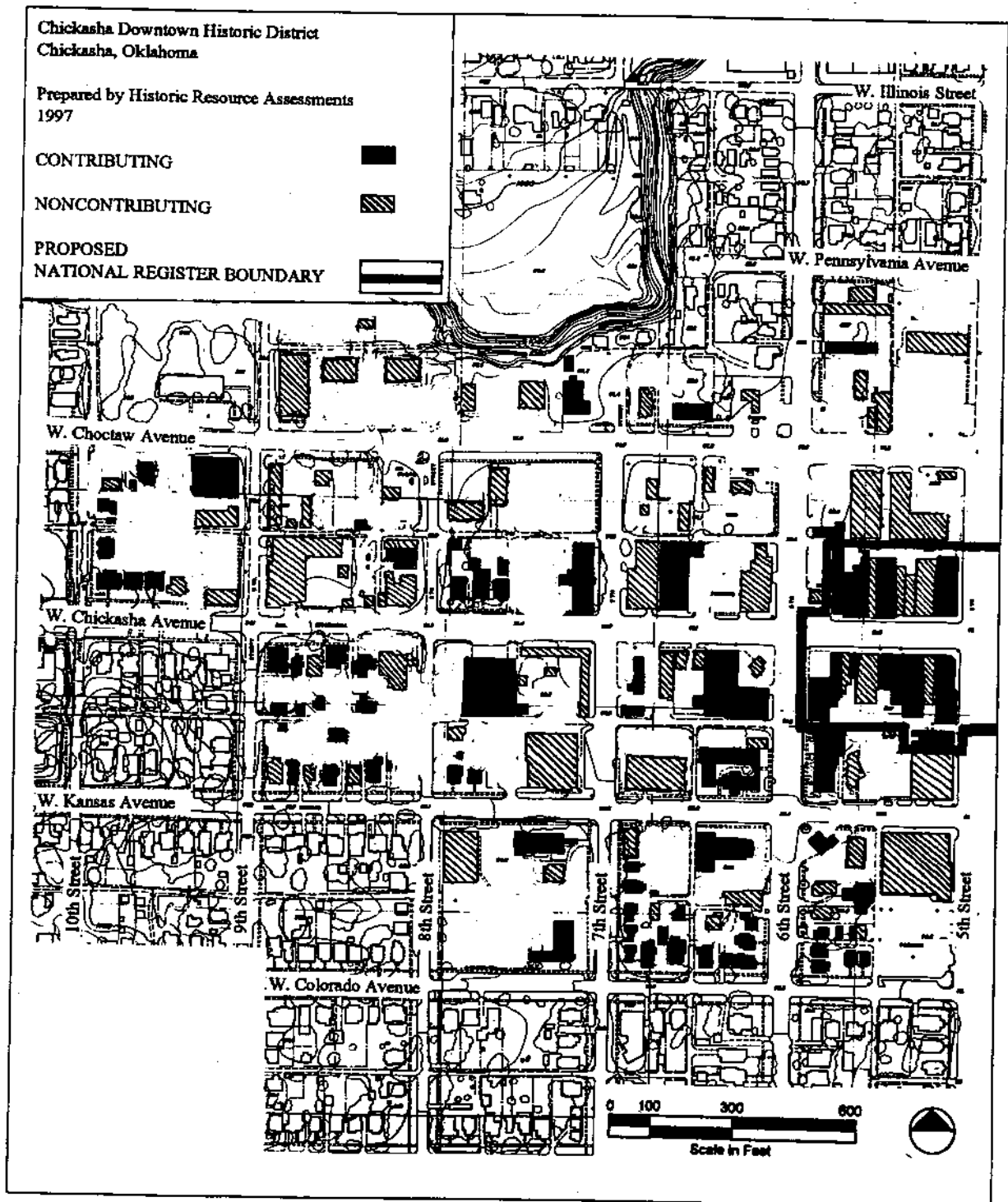
The proposed Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District consists primarily of one- or two-story brick commercial buildings. These buildings retain much of their architectural integrity above street level. While many of the storefronts were altered in the 1950s or 1960s with aluminum-frame plate-glass windows and doors, the upper portions of the buildings feature decorative brickwork that accentuates cornices and fenestration. The 300-500 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue retain the size, scale, and character of traditional "main street" America.

Whereas W. Chickasha Avenue is the traditional "main street," W. Choctaw Avenue is the "miracle mile," or automobile commercial strip, of Chickasha. At one time W. Choctaw Avenue, also designated U.S. Route 62, contained numerous historic businesses and residences. It has been redeveloped as a major east-west transportation corridor, and half blocks and whole blocks have been lost to new businesses and parking lots. The Craftsman bungalow houses at 628 and 923 W. Choctaw Avenue are the only remains of the residential area on W. Choctaw Avenue west of downtown. Most historic businesses and residences were removed for parking lots, filling stations, a fast-food restaurant, a motel, and other new businesses. S. 4th Street, also designated U.S. Route 84, has been developed as a major north-south transportation corridor which connects the city with the H.E. Bailey Turnpike. Development on S. 4th Street has occurred mostly south of the downtown survey area and does not continue on the north side of town.

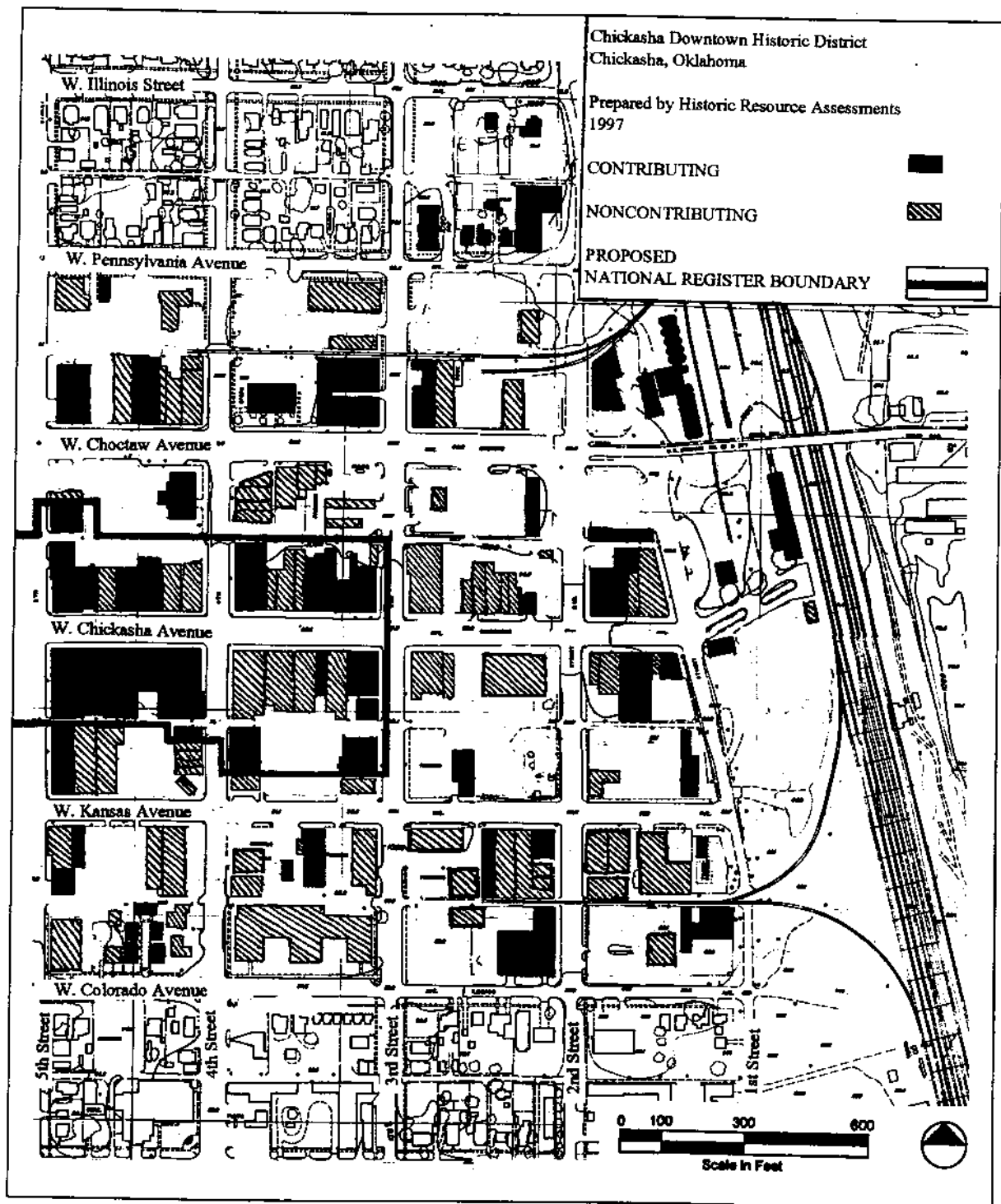
Of the 293 surveyed properties in the Downtown Chickasha area, 145, or 49 percent, have enough architectural integrity to be contributing elements to historic

districts identified in the area. The remaining 148, or 51 percent, have been determined to be noncontributing (see Figures 2 and 3). It is interesting to note that of the noncontributing properties, approximately half are noncontributing because of age, while the other half are noncontributing due to alterations. Figures 4 and 5 show the downtown area coded according to age. The age categories are divided according to different time periods: pre-World War I, World War I to Great Depression, the 1930s, 1940-1948 (1948 will be the NRHP age limit for eligibility in 1998), and 1949 to present.

Of the 21 resources surveyed at USAO, 15, or 72 percent, have been determined to be contributing properties to the historic district, while 6, or 28 percent, have been determined to be noncontributing elements (see Figure 6). Figures 7 shows the campus coded according to age. The categories of different time periods are 1910-1913, early campus construction; 1914-1926, the administration of George Washington Austin; 1927-1939, a period of construction during the sixteen-year administration of Dr. M.A. Nash; and 1950-present, a non-historic period of construction. More information on the significance of these time periods may be found in the **HISTORIC CONTEXT** section of this report.

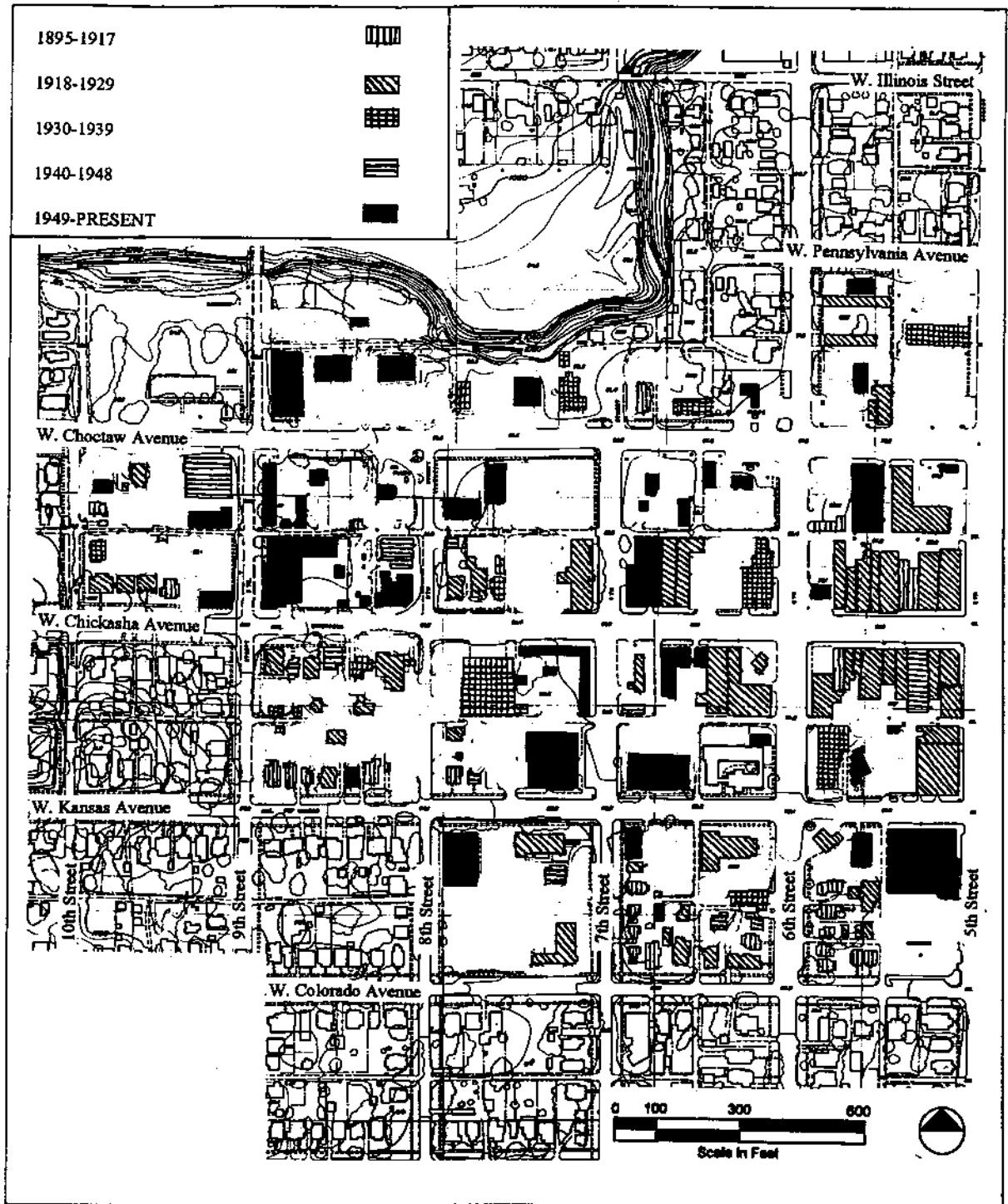


2. Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District (West Half)  
Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

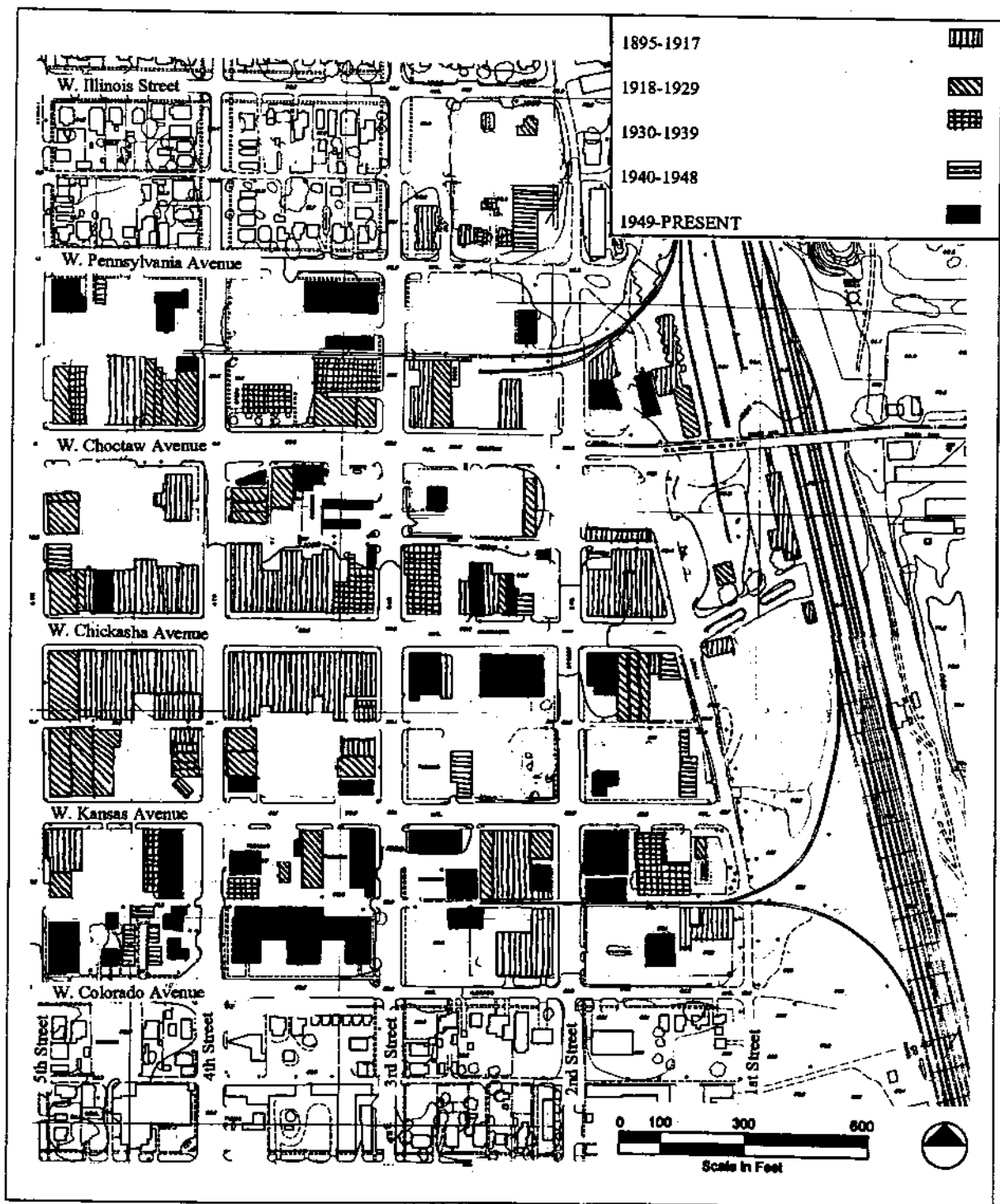


3. Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District (East Half)  
Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

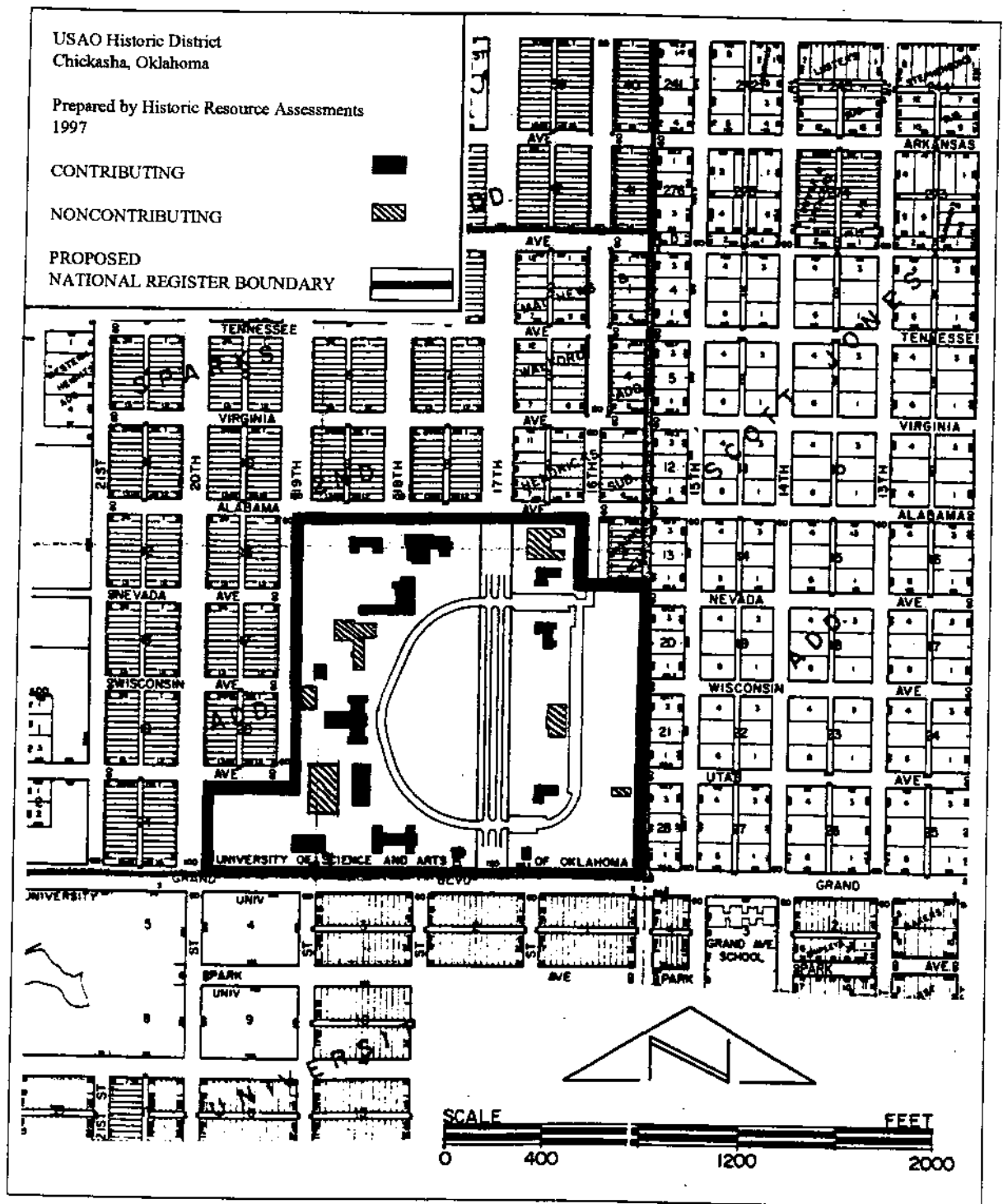




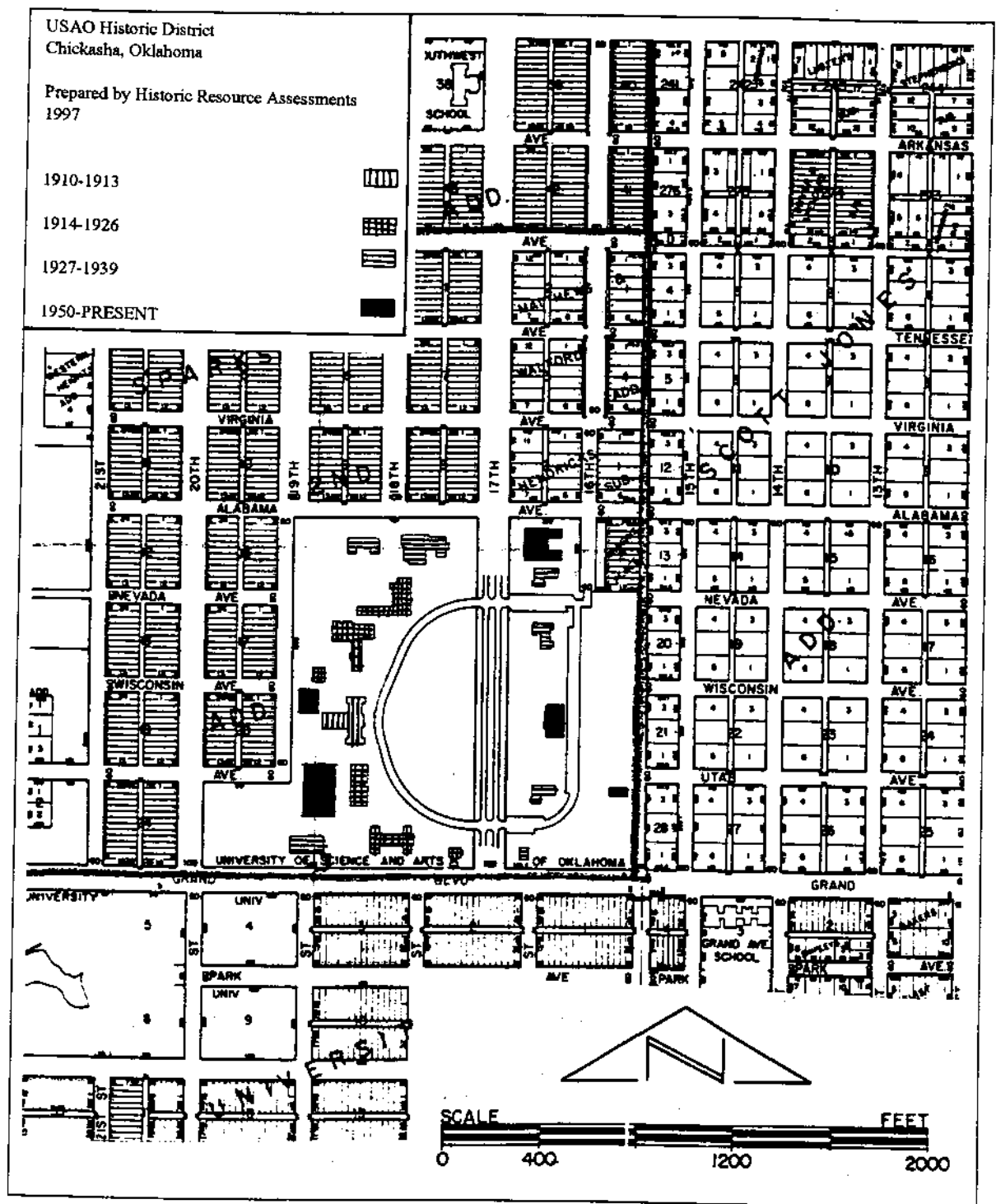
4. Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District (West Half)  
Properties Coded by Age



5. Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District (East Half)  
Properties Coded by Age



6. USAO NRHP Historic District  
Contributing and Noncontributing Properties



7. USAO NRHP Historic District  
Properties Coded by Age

### **III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- Provide research and documentation for properties in the Downtown Chickasha area and at USAO.
- Delineate potential boundaries, if applicable, for the Downtown Chickasha NRHP Historic District and USAO NRHP Historic District.
- Review collected data and assess architectural and historical significance for each documented property.
- Determine the status for properties within the boundaries of the potential districts as either contributing or noncontributing.
- Identify any properties that may be eligible for NRHP listing on an individual basis.
- Translate survey findings into maps that indicate the survey area, define boundaries of any potential historic districts, and identify contributing and noncontributing properties.
- Conduct research that places the survey area in its proper historic context, and prepare a historic narrative on the surveyed resources.
- Prepare a project report that includes: an abstract; introduction; research design and survey methodology; project objectives; survey results; a list of properties documented, including both individual properties and districts that are potentially eligible for NRHP listing; a list of properties and/or areas that do not meet NRHP criteria; a historic context; an annotated bibliography; and a project summary.

- Submit data in a format compatible with the database system used by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), so information may be accessed for review and planning purposes.

#### **IV. AREA SURVEYED**

The survey area is within the Original Town plat of Chickasha. The Downtown Chickasha area consists of approximately 30 blocks. A significant amount of development occurred within this area from 1900 to 1930. The Downtown Chickasha area contains commercial buildings and dwellings. The area surveyed downtown is bordered, approximately, on the east by 1st Street and the railroad, on the south by W. Colorado Avenue, on the west by 10th Street and on the north by W. Pennsylvania Avenue. The Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas Railway (formerly the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad) serves as a developmental boundary on the east side of downtown. Historically, Chickasha developed westward from the railroad tracks.

USAO is located in the southeast portion of Sparks Second Addition. The boundaries of the proposed USAO NRHP Historic District coincide with the current legal boundaries of the main campus. The campus is on both sides of the 1700 to 2000 blocks of S. 17th Street. Located on the north and south sides of the campus are W. Alabama Avenue and Grand Boulevard, respectively, while S. 15th Street and S. 19th Street roughly define the east and west boundaries.

## V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. Wright, principal investigator from HRA, conducted all field investigations for this project. Field investigations began on January 21, 1997 when Mr. Wright arrived in Chickasha to begin photography work. Photography work was completed on January 24. Most survey forms were completed from February 10 to February 21. Additional trips to complete survey forms, conduct research, and re-photograph buildings occurred March 25-27 and May 16. Historic documentation of the surveyed areas was undertaken at the Chickasha Public Library, the Nash Library at USAO, and the Grady County Historical Society. Mr. Wright coordinated survey and research efforts with Mr. Ummel of the City of Chickasha throughout the project. Draft material was submitted to the SHPO, which reviewed contributing and noncontributing assessments and assisted in defining historic district boundaries.

The address, property type classification, factual or estimated construction date, and major physical characteristics were recorded in the field for every extant building or structure within the survey area. The original or intended use of each building or structure is recorded as the property type classification, which is explained in greater detail in the following **RESULTS** section of this report. Construction dates were indicated on cornerstones or plaques in a few instances. Usually, the approximate construction date was estimated in five-year increments (e.g., 1910, 1915, 1920). Following the analysis of city directories and Sanborn maps, construction dates were



later revised. The number of stories, primary exterior materials, and any applicable stylistic influences evident from the public right-of-way were also noted.

Properties were photographed with Kodak T-Max film, ASA 100. Usually two oblique views were made of the front elevation with the sides included. Only one photograph was made of buildings whose sides are not visible. The sides of some of the downtown buildings are not visible because they are attached to adjacent buildings. In these cases one photograph was made of the front elevation.

The physical description section of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form was completed at this time. Information on the form included address, property type, historic and current function, areas of primary and secondary significance, architectural style, foundation material, primary and secondary exterior materials, and roof/wall/window/door types and materials.

## RESEARCH

Photographs and survey forms were analyzed to identify and assess property types found in the district. City directories and several books on the history of Chickasha were used to document individual properties and their owners. An archival and literature search was conducted for previous surveys, articles, books, and other materials containing information relevant to the development and history of Downtown Chickasha and USAO. The research was conducted in order to build a foundation for the historic context. This information was necessary for assessing the significance of individual

properties and historic districts within the project area that are potentially eligible for the NRHP. The historic context and an annotated bibliography are included in this report.

Local repositories investigated include the City of Chickasha offices, the Chickasha Public Library, the Grady County Courthouse, the Grady County Historical Society, and the Nash Library at USAO. The Chickasha Public Library contained several books on the history of Chickasha and Chickasha city directories with dates as early as 1915. The vertical files, however, did not contain any material relevant to this study. The vertical files at USAO contained several items on the history of the school. No historic maps were available at the Grady County Courthouse. The Grady County Historical Society has an excellent collection of photographs. Photographs of buildings in the survey inventory were photocopied and added to the survey files. City directories at the public library and 1943 Sanborn maps were the principal sources for determining the construction date of each building

The SHPO provided copies of the *Resource Protection Planning Process* and contextual theme reports for Management Region 7, which includes Chickasha. These documents provide a broad framework for understanding Chickasha's role as an agricultural and commercial hub for the area. Information was obtained about NRHP nomination files and the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory at the SHPO from SHPO staff members.

Approximate construction dates for buildings documented in the survey were determined through city directory research. Early directories available at the Chickasha

Public Library are from 1915, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1930, 1935, 1938, 1947, 1952, and 1960. Directories dated after 1960 are much more plentiful, so these were used in five or six year intervals: 1965, 1970, 1976, 1980, 1985, and 1991. Sanborn fire insurance maps provided important documentation for individual properties in the project area. The 1943 map set was selected because it is the closest year available to 1947, the 50-year cut-off date for NRHP eligibility. The maps, which are invaluable research tools, have building “footprints” that show exterior shapes, construction materials, the number of stories, and functions of the buildings. This information helped to document each building’s physical evolution and made it possible to more accurately estimate construction dates.

## **VI. RESULTS**

The survey identified one historic district in the downtown area. Encompassing the 300-500 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue, this area maintains a high enough percentage of contributing buildings to qualify as a NRHP Historic District. There are also several buildings in the downtown area that are eligible for the NRHP on an individual basis (see Figure 8). Most of the dwellings that were surveyed as part of the downtown area retain their architectural integrity, and it appears that several potential residential historic districts are adjacent to downtown. USAO has a moderate to high level of architectural integrity and appears to be eligible as an NRHP Historic District.

Almost half of the survey sites in the downtown area (143 out of 293) are located on W. Chickasha Avenue and W. Choctaw Avenue. These streets are reflective of the entire downtown survey area in that roughly half of the buildings are contributing. Almost 70 percent of the buildings in the Downtown Chickasha survey area are estimated to have been built before 1948. Of the noncontributing buildings downtown, approximately half are noncontributing because of age, while half are noncontributing due to alterations. Many of the commercial properties have been severely altered, and some properties, whose forms appear historic, have little or no visible historic material.

The Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District has the highest concentration of contributing buildings in the downtown survey area. It displays a variety of styles and textures that contribute to its appearance. As mentioned previously, the district consists primarily of one- or two-story brick commercial buildings. One of Chickasha's two

skyscrapers, the Petroleum Building, is located in the district. Other noteworthy buildings in the district include the First National Bank & Trust, the Hall-Briscoe Building, and the Washita Theater. The White Block, which is several adjacent buildings constructed ca. 1910 with white glazed brick, is located on the south side of the 400 block of W. Chickasha Avenue. Most of the historic buildings in the downtown survey area with intact interiors are located in the district: 410-412 W. Chickasha Avenue, 417 W. Chickasha Avenue, 419 W. Chickasha Avenue, 516 W. Chickasha Avenue, and 519 W. Chickasha Avenue. What is probably the oldest commercial building in Chickasha is also located in the historic district at 114 S. 3rd Street (ca. 1895).

Portions of the residential areas on the north, west, and south sides of downtown, which were surveyed as part of this study, retain a much higher level of architectural integrity than the central business district. If these domestic buildings were removed from consideration, the number of contributing buildings in the downtown area would be even smaller. Of the 58 dwellings surveyed, almost 75 percent are considered contributing. Only three houses were built after 1947. It is likely that future surveys of these areas will identify several residential NRHP historic districts (see Figure 9).

The USAO campus maintains a high level of integrity with its historic buildings and grounds. Of the 21 survey sites at USAO, 76 percent were built before 1948. Although all of the historic buildings have been modified to some degree, only Davis Hall, with its large front addition, would not contribute to the NRHP historic district because of alterations.

## **VII. PROPERTY TYPES**

As previously mentioned, HRA documented 293 buildings in Downtown Chickasha and 21 properties at USAO. Commercial properties, the most prevalent property type located downtown, accounted for over 70 percent of the buildings in this area. Almost all of the commercial properties are located in the central business district, which may be roughly defined as, east to west, the 100 to 600 blocks of Choctaw, Chickasha, and Kansas avenues. It extends approximately two blocks north and two blocks south of W. Chickasha Avenue.

Less than 10 percent of the survey sites are what may be called institutional properties. Included in this category are buildings that were constructed for uses relating to government, religion, or health care. These properties are located throughout the downtown area.

Fifty-eight, or approximately 20 percent, of the survey sites in the downtown area are domestic properties. These residences are concentrated north, south, and west of the central business district on W. Illinois Avenue; W. Pennsylvania Avenue; 700-900 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue, 400-600 blocks of W. Colorado Avenue; 700-800 blocks of W. Kansas Avenue; the 200 blocks of S. 6th and S. 7th streets; 8th Street; 9th Street; and 10th Street. Single-family dwellings are the predominant house type, but multiple-family dwellings, including nine duplexes, one apartment complex, one apartment building, and one garage-apartment, are present also.

The buildings documented in this survey belong to a variety of styles, including Italianate, Tudor Revival, Art Moderne, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Commercial Style, Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, Beaux Arts Classicism, Renaissance Revival, Late Gothic Revival, International, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. The Bungalow/Craftsman, Shotgun, National Folk, and Folk Victorian are some of the vernacular types found among the residential stock. Many of the buildings surveyed in the downtown area, 153 in all, have no distinctive style. Although these buildings may have various architectural details, they are not enough to "qualify" it as a particular style. The following is an analysis and discussion of the various styles and types of architecture found in the survey area.

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

### Stores and Offices

Most of the commercial properties in the downtown area are retail stores and offices. The majority are one-story, brick, narrow-front buildings. In several instances there are larger one-story buildings consisting of three or more storefronts, such as 306-314 W. Choctaw Avenue and 116-122 N. 5th Street. With few exceptions the street-level portions of these buildings have been altered and replaced with glass and aluminum-frame doors and aluminum-frame display windows. Over 40 of the buildings are rendered in the Commercial Style and display quality, decorative masonry work. Many of these storefronts are intact above street level and have attractive corbeled brick cornices, such as Hopkins Plumbing at 228 W. Choctaw Avenue. Dentils or brackets are

defined with brick headers, and inset brick panels, or coffers, are located below the cornice.

Due to extensive renovations of street-level storefronts, there remain few examples of the traditional three-part storefront in Chickasha. The three-part storefront is a vernacular form of commercial architecture, adaptable to any style, found on retail businesses from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. The three parts are a glazed transom stretching across the facade, large display windows beneath the transom lights, and a base consisting of wooden or cast-iron panels. Ross Seed & Grain Co. at 416 W. Choctaw Avenue partially restored their three-part storefront with the recent removal of an awning and the refurbishing of the transom lights that had been obscured. Another good example of the three-part storefront may be found at 119-121 W. Chickasha Avenue. It is important to note that although many buildings have “no distinctive style,” they contribute to the historic character of Downtown Chickasha.

Buildings in the 100 block of S. 3rd Street are indicative of the proposition that neglected historic buildings have a higher architectural integrity than those that receive regular “maintenance.” Located off the main commercial drag of W. Chickasha Avenue, 114 S. 3rd Street and 118-120 S. 3rd Street are buildings with cast-iron three-part storefronts. Although in need of proper restoration, 114 S. 3rd Street is a very intact historic building. It is an excellent example of an Italianate-style commercial building with its decorative press-tin cornice, jigsaw-cut trim, and wood-frame windows with



stone sills. This building dates from the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century and is probably the oldest contributing building in the downtown area.

When historic buildings are renovated the interior is usually the first to go. Only a few historic interiors remain in the commercial business district. Two noteworthy examples are 516 W. Chickasha Avenue and Cofer Furniture at 410-412 W. Chickasha Avenue. Both have decorative pressed-tin ceilings and mezzanines that overlook the first floor display area. The exterior of Cofer Furniture is also nice. It is a good example of Renaissance Revival architecture. Buildings which previously housed The Dixie department store (417 W. Chickasha Avenue), McLellan's (419 W. Chickasha Avenue), and Montgomery Ward (519 W. Chickasha Avenue) also retain some or all of their historic interiors. 519 W. Chickasha was built ca. 1928 and also has a very ornate exterior clad in glazed terra-cotta tile.

The stores and offices of Downtown Chickasha are rendered in a variety of styles. Of particular interest is the storefront at 212 W. Chickasha Avenue (ca. 1920), which was constructed to resemble a Tudor Revival cottage. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company building (ca. 1933) at 528 W. Kansas Avenue is a higher style example of the Tudor Revival.

The Hall-Briscoe Building (1927), at 423-425-427 W. Chickasha Avenue, is a two-story brick building with cast-stone and terra-cotta details. One of the owners of the building, F.C. Hall, was an oil business and aviation pioneer. He financed Wiley Post's round-the-world flight in July 1931. This building contributes to the historic downtown

area because of its architectural appearance and because of its association with a prominent Oklahoman.

Among the institution-related buildings, which are classified here as commercial buildings, with a fair level of architectural integrity are the Wootten Memorial Masonic Temple Building (ca. 1928) at 108-114 S. 6th Street and 611 W. Chickasha Ave (ca. 1926), which was built by the American Legion. The old American Legion building has a cast-stone Tudor Revival facade. The Sanborn maps indicate that many of the downtown commercial buildings had upstairs meeting halls at one time or the other, but these buildings are extant examples of edifices erected by fraternal organizations specifically for this purpose.

Both examples of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style, the New Chickasha Hotel and Apartments (1917/1927) at 124 W. Chickasha Avenue and 214 S. 6th Street (ca. 1932), have been considerably altered. The two-story building which housed for many years the Stevenson-Browne Lumber Company (ca. 1910) at 118 N. 2nd Street has been significantly altered also. It still retains some of its historic features, however, such as wide overhanging eaves and large double-hung sash windows, which identify it with the Prairie School Style.

Both 311 and 324 W. Chickasha Avenue, constructed ca. 1900, are commercial examples of the Romanesque Revival Style. Both rely heavily upon a use of brick and/or stonework. 311 has numerous arched windows, while 324 has an ornate cornice and rough-hewn stone window lintels.

The White Block consists of several ca. 1910 buildings in a row constructed of white glazed brick. 411 W. Chickasha Avenue is a Renaissance Revival Style building. 417 W. Chickasha Avenue, which housed The Dixie, and 419 W. Chickasha Avenue, which contained McLellan's, are Commercial Style buildings. These buildings contribute nicely to the historic character of the downtown area.

Some nice buildings inspired by the Modern movement are located further down W. Chickasha Avenue. The former Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. Plant (ca. 1950) at 628 is a late example of the Moderne Style. The Munn's Flowers building (ca. 1946) at 815 W. Chickasha Avenue and the Hoebing-Evans building (1950) at 828 W. Chickasha Avenue are two good examples of the International Style.

### **Banks**

Four historic bank buildings are located downtown: the Oklahoma National Bank (ca. 1930) at 226-228 W. Chickasha Avenue, the Petroleum Building (constructed as the First National Bank Building in 1913) at 403-405-407 W. Chickasha Avenue, First National Bank & Trust (1931) at 302-304 W. Chickasha Avenue, and 301 W. Chickasha Avenue, which was built as the First National Bank of Chickasha, I.T., in 1900.

It is interesting to note that the first two of these buildings are Chickasha's only skyscrapers. They have been altered considerably at street level but have intact exteriors above the ground floor. The Petroleum Building is a Commercial Style building. Its interior retains some historical features in the lobby, such as plaster walls, marble wainscoting, and cast-iron trim. The Oklahoma National Bank is an Art Deco Style

skyscraper with a brick veneer and some nicely decorated cast-concrete panels. The bank lobby has been remodeled with an exciting early-1970s interior.

First National Bank & Trust has a classic Art Deco exterior and a mostly-intact Art Deco interior. All that remains of the beautiful Beaux-Arts Classicism of 301 W. Chickasha Avenue, however, is the S. 3rd Street elevation. Downtown Chickasha has three drive-in banks that are excellent examples of late-1960s and early-1970s Modern architecture. They are representative of the continuing physical alteration of the environment to accommodate the American automobile culture.

### **Theaters**

Downtown Chickasha has one operating movie theater. According to Sanborn maps, several extant buildings in Downtown Chickasha were used as movie theaters at one time or the other. The downtown area once had five movie theaters in operation. Most either burned, were demolished, or converted to another use. The Sugg Theater was renamed Washita Theater in 1935 and moved to a new building, its present location, at 507-509 W. Chickasha Avenue in 1940. The Washita is a nice rendition of the Art Moderne Style. Many downtown theaters have come and gone, but the Washita continues to show first-run movies. The large balcony has been converted into a second theater, and the "crying room" is now a concession stand. The interior, however, maintains much of its original appearance. Two small, street-level stores, which are built into the facade, flank the wide entrance into the lobby and are currently used for storage.

## **Agriculture**

Testimony to the importance of railroads and wheat to the development and prosperity of Chickasha are the large grain elevators at 100 W. Choctaw Avenue. Located next to the railroad tracks at the Choctaw Avenue viaduct are two elevators, constructed in 1915 and 1928, and the ca. 1950 offices of the Poag Grain, Inc. The elevators are landmarks, excellent examples of their type, looming above the downtown area.

## **Filling Stations/Garages**

There are thirteen buildings in the survey area that were constructed as filling stations, seven of which are historic. Five of the seven historic buildings are contributing. Filling stations are a vernacular form of architecture that has evolved over the years. People originally filled their gas tanks at the local hardware or dry goods store. As the number of automobiles dramatically increased, the filling station became its own building in the late 1910s.

During the 1920s many oil companies began patterning their filling stations after various styles and types of residential architecture. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman-like filling stations spread rapidly nationwide. Many companies had their own standardized plans. The Texaco (ca. 1924) at 527 W. Kansas Avenue is an intact example of a historic filling station form that features a large roof which covers a small office area and serves as a canopy by extending over the gas pumps. The pumps and office are unified beneath the large hipped roof, helping it to

blend into 1920s Bungalow/Craftsman neighborhoods. Two other examples of this type, at 601 W. Chickasha Avenue (ca. 1920) and 130 S. 4th Street (ca. 1920), have had their canopies enclosed and now serve as small retail stores. Two contributing filling stations, located at 203 W. Choctaw Avenue (ca. 1924) and 627 W. Chickasha Avenue (ca. 1926), are constructed to resemble Tudor Revival cottages.

Modernistic styles became popular in the 1920s. The Art Moderne Style prevailed as the predominant form of modernistic architecture after 1930. Such a style was perfect for filling stations because the simplified, streamlined, aerodynamic Moderne form implied speed, industry, and progress. Art Moderne was applied not only to architecture, but also to automobiles, train locomotives, and even kitchen appliances. The Wallace Garage (ca. 1934), at 704 W. Choctaw Avenue, is not a Moderne Style building, but its simplified form, devoid of unnecessary architectural details, is obviously influenced by the Moderne Style. Constructed of concrete slab, it is remarkably intact and has a high level of integrity.

The Wallace Garage was actually a precursor of Post-World War II filling stations. In the 1950s more oil companies went to standardized plans for their filling stations and many used the Modern styles as their aesthetic. Both Gulf Oil Company and Texaco plans adopted a box form. Form followed function with these purely utilitarian filling stations. The Texaco filling station (ca. 1955) at 801 W. Choctaw Avenue is built according to a 1950s standardized plan. Both 601 W. Choctaw Avenue and 228 S. 4th Street were built ca. 1955 with Sunoco Oil standardized plans.

The oil crisis of the 1970s and the dramatic increase in gasoline prices in 1980 caused many gas stations to close, such as the one at 323-327 W. Choctaw Avenue, which was converted into an office ca. 1979. These problems, as well as others plaguing the petroleum industry, resulted in the marriage of the filling station with the convenience store in the 1980s. An example of this union may be found at 528 W. Choctaw Avenue. This particular station was built ca. 1971, and the convenience store was added later. Nowadays it is unusual indeed to see a filling station erected without the ubiquitous convenience store and its stock of beer, cigarettes, ice, milk, and bread. The circle is complete now that gasoline is once again sold at stores.

### **Hotels & Motels**

The entire north side of the 100 block of W. Chickasha Avenue was used for hotels at one time or another. This area was convenient to the Rock Island Depot. The New Chickasha Hotel & Apartments still maintains much of its architectural details, although it has been re-sided, renovated at street level, and received replacement windows. The building at the east end of the block, 114-116-118 W. Chickasha Avenue, was built ca. 1905 and was at one time the Savoy Hotel. Its east elevation, which faces the railroad depot, has visible brickwork rendered exquisitely in the Romanesque Revival Style. The rest of the block, however, is clad in aluminum and vinyl.

In addition to the filling stations located along the automobile commercial strip that is W. Choctaw Avenue is the Resurrection House at 823 W. Choctaw Avenue. Constructed as the Plaza Courts tourist courts, ca. 1950, it was frequented by travelers

along U.S. Route 62. The Plaza Motel was converted to a homeless shelter ca. 1992. Alterations include the enclosure of built-in garages, which were located between the rooms.

### **Transportation**

The survey area contains several resources built to accommodate the transportation of people and goods. One of the most historically significant areas in Chickasha is that which contains the Rock Island Depot (ca. 1915), which is listed on the NRHP. From here, on the east side of Downtown Chickasha, Chickasha developed westward, as a product of the railroad and the commerce it brought. The old depot, which now stands vacant, is a landmark building erected in the Renaissance Revival Style. It has a high level of architectural integrity with an intact interior. This area, between the railroad tracks and the W. Chickasha Avenue-1st Street intersection, also contains a small office building (1929) associated with the Chickasha Milling Company, one of Chickasha's first major businesses, and the old Railway Express Agency building (ca. 1910). The street in this area is bricked and contains esplanades.

Other buildings related to transportation include the old Oklahoma Central Railroad Depot (1907) at 302 N. 3rd Street and the old bus station (ca. 1940) at 208 W. Chickasha Avenue. The Chickasha Cotton Oil Company at one time used the depot as its headquarters. The building is now owned by the Chickasha Daily Express newspaper. The interior is no longer intact and the Tudor Revival exterior has been heavily modified. The bus station has no distinctive style, but it maintains most of its architectural integrity.



## **Mortuaries**

Two buildings stand in the survey area that appear to be the only large single-family residences in Downtown Chickasha. They were built, however, as funeral homes.

The Sevier-Chickasha Funeral Home (ca. 1920) at 702 W. Chickasha Avenue is a contributing building which is a very nice example of the Classical Revival Style. It has a full-facade portico with wood pier supports. The Brown-Binyon Funeral Home (ca. 1929), located at 110 S. 8th Street, is a two-story brick building that has no distinctive style. The one-story wrap around porch was enclosed in addition to other significant alterations.

## **Restaurants**

The J&W Grill (ca. 1957) at 501 W. Choctaw Ave and the Dairy Queen (ca. 1975) at 720 W. Choctaw Avenue are two buildings in the survey area which were constructed as restaurants. The J&W Grill is a simply executed diner with a galley-type layout. The Dairy Queen is influenced by the Neo-Mansard architectural form, which dominates fast-food restaurant architecture. Throughout the years Dairy Queen has used a number of different standardized plans. Utilization of the gambrel roof, a familiar trademark of the company, is often used with these plans. The roof on the Dairy Queen on W. Choctaw Avenue may be viewed as a transitional form between the gambrel and the mansard roof. The Neo-Mansard form began in the late 1960s and exploded in the 1970s. It has had a tremendous impact on commercial architecture and continues to this day with a variety of fast-food restaurant chains. Several historic commercial buildings

in the downtown area have been radically altered with mansard awnings or Neo-Mansard facades. Neither of the restaurants is contributing due to their ages, but if their architectural integrity is maintained they will be eligible for the NRHP in 2007 and 2025, respectively.

## **INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTIES**

### **Government**

Ten buildings surveyed were related to the administration of government. The individually eligible Grady County Courthouse (1934) at 320 W. Choctaw Avenue is a splendidly executed Art Deco Style building with a fairly intact interior. The main courtroom is a very good example of a high-style Art-Deco interior. The U.S. Post Office and Federal Courthouse (1913), which is listed on the NRHP, is a good example of Italian Renaissance architecture. Located at 117 N. 4th Street, it was recently restored, inside and out, and now serves as the new City Hall. In addition to these two landmark buildings are the City Garage (1940) at 311 N. 2nd Street and the Chickasha National Guard Armory (1936), an Art Moderne building at 721 W. Chickasha Avenue. These two stone buildings, which appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP, are similar in appearance and were important Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects in Chickasha. The City Hall (1939), located at 601 N. 6th Street, was built by the Federal Works Agency of the Public Works Administration. This building is not eligible for the NRHP because of alterations. Although not eligible due to age, the U.S. Post Office (ca. 1970) at 702 W. Kansas Avenue is a very nice example of Modern

architecture. The Territorial Jail (ca. 1895), which has been moved at least twice, is now located on a lot near the Rock Island Depot. This relic is worthy of preservation, but if deterioration is allowed to continue restoration will not be an option.

### **Health Care**

One of the four buildings in the survey area constructed for health-care purposes is historic. Hospitals in Chickasha were originally in private homes and downtown commercial buildings until 1914. At that time Dr. W.H. Livermore and Dr. D.S. Downey purchased the Choctaw Flats, an old rooming house on the northwest corner of W. Choctaw Avenue and N. Sixth Street. After renovating the building, they moved the hospital, which was in the First National Bank building at W. Chickasha Avenue and S. Third Street, to this new location (Dews 1990:56-57). The hospital expanded in 1917, and in 1930 a new brick addition was built which contained a library, x-ray equipment, and a small lab (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:75). The original building was demolished in 1959 and replaced with a filling station, but the addition, which is now vacant, remains at 620 W. Choctaw Avenue. This Colonial Revival Style building has some classical detailing on the entry portico. The building does not appear individually eligible for the NRHP, but it would probably be a contributing property to a historic district.

### **Religion**

The first four churches founded in Chickasha were the First Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), and the Methodist

Church. Saint Luke's Episcopal Church was founded in 1893, and the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church was founded in 1895. The present sanctuary of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at 124 S. 6th Street, was completed in 1900. It is the oldest continuously operating church in Chickasha. A beautiful stone building executed in the Late Gothic Revival Style, it is individually eligible for the NRHP.

The First Christian Church, which was organized in 1892, at 202 S. 6th Street was built in 1926 for a cost of \$87,000. This building is individually eligible for the NRHP. It was dedicated on February 27, 1927. The addition of the elevator and entrance on the north side occurred in 1967 (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:61).

The Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church is individually eligible for the NRHP. Located at 204 S. 7th Street, it was constructed in 1926. The present rectory was built in 1948, the Holy Name Gymnasium was built in 1963, and St. Joseph's Academy, which was demolished during the course of this project, was built in 1921. It was used to educate Chickasaw and Choctaw children until 1932 and was a boarding school until it closed in June 1949. The Jane Brooks School for the Deaf used the building from ca. 1970 to ca. 1993 (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:65,85). Both the First Christian Church and the Holy Name of Jesus Church are large Late Gothic Revival Style buildings.

#### DOMESTIC PROPERTIES

No high styles of architecture are represented in the domestic properties surveyed. Almost all of the dwellings are small, one-story wood-frame buildings with

weatherboard or synthetic replacement siding. Several cottages and duplexes have identifiable stylistic characteristics, but many display no distinctive styles. Almost half of the domestic properties surveyed are either Craftsman-style influenced bungalows or National Folk types. Others display varying amounts of architectural details found in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Ranch styles. Following is a discussion of the styles and types of homes in the survey area utilizing the typology found in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*.

### **Folk Houses**

According to McAlester & McAlester, Folk Houses, which many architectural historians identify as vernacular types, are unlike fashionable styles. Folk Houses are built according to traditions "handed down from generation to generation, show relatively little change with time; they are, however, more strongly influenced by *geography* than are architectural styles. The local availability of building materials, as well as the building traditions imported by the earliest settlers of an area, can lead to strong contrasts in the structure and form of folk houses from region to region" (McAlester & McAlester 1984:63). They divide American Folk Houses into three groups: Native American, Pre-Railroad, and National. Of these, the National Folk type is present in the survey area.

The advent of the railroad is responsible for the popularity of the National Folk type. Pre-Railroad houses of logs, sod, or hand-hewn timbers were replaced with houses of sawmill-cut lumber. With a plentiful and inexpensive supply of lumber, made

possible by railroad transportation, the National Folk type spread rapidly across the nation. Wooden dwellings were constructed with light balloon framing or braced framing covered with weatherboard. Because Chickasha was founded as a railroad town, no Pre-Railroad houses are part of Chickasha's architectural heritage.

McAlester & McAlester identify six subtypes of the National Folk type. As with most vernacular types, these are identified according to floor plan and/or roof configuration: Gable-Front, Gable-Front-&-Wing, Hall-&-Parlor, I-House, Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled, and Pyramidal. Sometimes these subtypes will have a few minor motifs suggestive of one or more styles. The Gable-Front, Gable-Front-&-Wing, Hall-&-Parlor, Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled, and Pyramidal subtype are the National Folk subtypes found in the survey area. The one Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled subtype in the project area has been categorized, for the purpose of this survey, as a Bungalow/Craftsman-type house (see below). Basically, 806 W. Kansas Avenue is a Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled house with a few Craftsman-style features.

Three examples of the Gable-Front subtype were identified. McAlester & McAlester note that this subtype is well suited to narrow urban lots. These dwellings are also known as "homestead" type houses and are common in many Oklahoma towns (Myers et al. 1995:38). Not included in the count of the Gable-Front subtypes are two Shotgun-type houses. McAlester & McAlester classify the Shotgun house as a Gable-Front subtype of the National Folk type. Oklahoma state surveys, however, have a separate category for the Shotgun house. Both of the shotguns, which were constructed

ca. 1925, were moved into the survey area after 1943. A fairly good example of the Gable-Front subtype is found at 207 S. 7th Street.

There are nine examples of the Gable-Front-&-Wing subtype. This is similar to the Gable-Front subtype, but has a side-gabled wing located at a right angle to the rear of the front-gabled portion. Three good illustrations of this type may be found in a row at 217, 219, and 227 S. 7th Street.

The Pyramidal subtype is represented in this survey by nine survey sites. This subtype is identified by a pyramidal roof and a square-shaped plan. According to McAlester & McAlester, this subtype requires more complex roof framing but is less expensive to build because it requires fewer long-spanning rafters. Four good examples of this type may be found wrapping around the northeast corner of W. Colorado Avenue and S. 6th Street. These variants all have gable-on-hip roofs, suggestive of the pyramid shape.

The Hall-&-Parlor subtype, two rooms wide and one room deep, is an example of vernacular architecture that can be traced to Britain before the colonization of America. American variations usually relate to rear extensions, porches, and chimney placement. The survey area has three examples of this subtype, the best of which may be found at 120 N. 10th Street.

### **Victorian Houses**

The Victorian Era was named for Queen Victoria, who ruled Great Britain 1837-1901. American architectural styles during the last decades of her reign, 1860-1900, are

generally referred to as "Victorian." Rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroad during this period resulted in dramatic changes to American house design and construction. The balloon frame, consisting of light two-inch boards nailed together, replaced heavy-timber framing. Complex house components were mass-produced and shipped nationwide by railroad. All this resulted in a proliferation of houses with complex shapes and irregular floor plans. The house was liberated from its traditional box-like form.

Although most Victorian styles were based upon medieval prototypes, little attempt was made at historically accurate detailing. Victorian styles tend to overlap without clear-cut stylistic distinctions. Details are freely adapted from medieval and classical precedents. McAlester & McAlester identify Victorian Houses as Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian. Because most of Chickasha's historical development occurred after 1901, only three examples remain of Victorian houses in the survey area.

Two Queen Anne Style houses were identified. Characteristics of the Queen Anne Style include a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, a dominant front-facing gable, patterned shingles, bay windows, and an asymmetrical facade with a wrap-around porch. A good illustration of this style is the cottage at 226 S. 6th Street. The other example is 916 W. Chickasha Avenue. Although the house has been stripped of most architectural details, its form is still identifiable as a Queen Anne Style house.



The other type of Victorian house in the survey area is a Folk Victorian.

McAlester & McAlester identify a Folk Victorian as merely a National Folk type house with Victorian decorative detailing. The only such house in the survey area is 518 W. Colorado Avenue. This dwelling has decorative porch brackets and a spindle frieze.

### **Eclectic Houses**

Houses of the Eclectic movement were constructed between 1880 and 1940 and, according to McAlester & McAlester, reflect a wide spectrum of architectural influences from Ancient Classical to Medieval, Renaissance Classical, and Modern. They divide these houses into Anglo-American, English, and French Period Houses, which include the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, and French Eclectic styles; Mediterranean Period House, which include Italian Renaissance, Mission, Spanish Eclectic, Monterey, and Pueblo Revival styles; and Modern Houses, which include Prairie School, Craftsman, Modernistic, and International styles. The houses located in the survey area that are rendered in this tradition include a Colonial Revival Style duplex, a Tudor Revival cottage, and thirteen Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings.

The Tudor Revival Style is based loosely upon a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to medieval palaces. It is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled, elaborated entrances, half-timbering, massive chimneys, multi-pane windows, and prominent cross-gables. Decorative detailing will sometimes draw upon the Renaissance or the modern Craftsman Style. The modest dwelling at 823 W. Chickasha Avenue has been stripped of most of its decorative

features, but is identifiable as a Tudor cottage by its steeply pitched cross-gabled roof. The side gables feature jerkinheads, or clipped gables, a Tudor architectural motif.

The duplex at 112-114 N. 10th Street is a good example of the Colonial Revival Style. Identifying features of the Colonial Revival are an accentuated front door, usually with a decorative pediment supported by pilasters or extended outward to support slender columns to support an entry porch. Doors often have overhead fanlights or sidelights. The facade is usually symmetrically balanced. "Colonial Revival" refers to the rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch architecture of the Atlantic seaboard. This awakening of interest in America's colonial architectural heritage is attributed to the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The predominant influences of this revival are the Adam and Georgian styles.

### **Modern Houses**

The Bungalow/Craftsman is, undoubtedly, the most significant type of house constructed during the nation's residential construction boom of the early twentieth century. Their period of popularity extended from 1903 to 1930. Thirteen of these Modern houses, built from 1915 to 1935 appear in the project area. Craftsman houses were popularized by Charles Summer Greene and Henry Mather Greene, brothers who practiced architecture together in Pasadena, California, from 1893 to 1914. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts, an interest in wooden architecture from the Orient, and their early training in the manual arts, the brothers began designing simple Craftsman-type bungalows in 1903. Architectural magazines of the time gave the style extensive

publicity and the style spread quickly across the nation in pattern books, which offered plans for Craftsman bungalows.

This style most often features a low-pitch gabled roof with wide, open overhanging eaves. The eaves usually feature a combination of exposed rafter ends, decorative joists, and/or gable braces. Tapered columns or two-part porch supports, consisting of a tapered column on a masonry pier, are very distinctive traits. The broad roof line often incorporates the porch in order to minimize the difference between interior and exterior spaces. They are designed with front-gabled, side-gabled, and cross-gabled roofs. It is important to note that some of the simpler designs could be classified as National Folk type dwellings. Bungalow/Craftsman houses, such as 214 W. Pennsylvania Avenue or 923 W. Choctaw Avenue, could also be classified as Gable-Front subtypes. As mentioned previously, 806 W. Kansas Avenue is essentially a Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled subtype with a few Craftsman-style features. Other good examples of this type may be found at 714 W. Chickasha Avenue, a duplex at 726-728 W. Chickasha Avenue, and 616 W. Colorado Avenue.

### **American Houses Since 1940**

Following World War II, American style preferences changed from period houses of the 1920s and 1930s to the Modern styles of the 1950s: the Ranch, Split Level, and Contemporary styles. The Ranch Style is the only one of these styles found in the survey area.

The Ranch had its origins in mid-1930s California. The emergence of the automobile suburb of the Post-World War II era, however, resulted in the popularization of the Ranch Style. The wide, sprawling form of the Ranch house, which maximizes facade width, was perfect for suburban lots, which were larger than the old residential lots of urban streetcar communities. Further proof of its close relationship with the automobile is the built-in garage or carport, which is an integral part of most Ranch Style homes.

Loosely based on early Spanish Colonial designs and modified by the Modern influences of the Prairie and Craftsman styles, the Ranch house is a one-story dwelling with a very low pitched roof, horizontal massing, and wide overhanging eaves. Modest traditional details, such as decorative iron or wooden porch supports and window shutters, are very common. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios in the rear of the house, reflective of the Spanish tradition, are direct contrasts to the large front porches found on most early twentieth-century houses. Only three houses in the survey area were built after 1950, and two of these are the Ranch Style homes at 420 W. Colorado Avenue and 808 W. Kansas Avenue. Located in an urbanized area on typically narrow lots, these Ranch houses are somewhat of an anomaly. Small as they are, they are sized to fit and maintain many of the characteristics of their style.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS OF OKLAHOMA

The University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO) is located about one mile southwest of the downtown area on a square tract of land which comprises the

southeast quarter of Sparks Second Addition. Twenty-one resources were surveyed at USAO as part of this project. The campus has a very distinct sense of place. There is a unity and dignity with the way in which the buildings were executed, and it appears that there was some forethought, if not an actual plan, in USAO's building program.

Two individual residences, three classroom buildings, six dormitories, two physical education buildings, two infrastructure buildings, an administration building, a library, a chapel, and two objects were documented. The two objects, which are the only such resource types in the survey, are the north entrance gates to the campus and the entry gates at the north and south ends of the Oval. Most of the resources are in excellent condition. Several of the vacant dormitories, however, have fallen into disrepair and were in poor condition.

The buildings are located on both sides of S. 17th Street, which serves as a north-south axial drive through the campus. A grassed median separates the north- and south-bound lanes. A semi-circular drive, known as the Oval, is located on the west side of S. 17th Street. Troutt Hall, the administration building, is sited on the west side of the drive at its midpoint. A large lawn is in front of Troutt Hall, between the drive and S. 17th Street.

The campus buildings are unified in architectural styles, form, color, and texture. Buildings are constructed in red-, brown-, and cream-colored brick, often times in combination. Some amount of cream brick veneer is found on almost every campus building. Styles represented are the Renaissance Revival (5), Mission/Spanish Colonial

Revival (4), Contemporary (3), Moderne (1), Modern (1), and No Distinctive Style (7). The frequent use of cream brick and a predominance of the Renaissance Revival and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles give the campus a Mediterranean look.

The oldest buildings on the campus were erected in the Renaissance Revival Style: Troutt Hall (1910), Nellie Sparks Hall (1919), Willard Hall (1919/1930), Davis Hall (1921), and Austin Hall (1924). These buildings are rendered in cream brick and, except for Troutt Hall, have rusticated brown- or red-brick first floors. The first floor of Troutt Hall is stone. Several 1930s construction projects utilized the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style: Adams Hall (1939), Roberta Lawson Hall (1935), Ruby Canning Hall (1935), and Alice Robertson Hall (1935). Adams Hall is cream brick while the others have red brick. They all have terra-cotta tile roofs.

The campus also has Modern influences in its architecture. The Health and Physical Education Building (1927) is a Moderne Style building, the Nash Library (1950) is influenced by the Modern movement, the Alumni Chapel (1968), the Power and Heating Plant (1970) and the Physical Education Center (1982) are Contemporary buildings (which also happen to have cream-brick veneer). The first floor of the Health and Physical Education Building has a red-brick exterior, while the rest of the building has cream-brick veneer.

Seven documented properties, including the north entrance to campus (ca. 1932) and the entry gates to the Oval (ca. 1930), display no distinctive style. Although the President's (1919) and Vice President's homes, built in 1919 and 1930, respectively, are

not high-style buildings, they blend in with the rest of the campus with their cream-brick veneers. Many of their features are suggestive of the Renaissance Revival. The President's Home has a terra-cotta tile roof and a first floor clad in red brick. The Vice-President's Home, which was built as the Home Management Building, has raised-brick quoins and a round-arch doorway. The Student Union (1928/1948) is an attractive but simple building with a few classical features. The Art Annex, which was built as a steam plant and is now used as a ceramic studio, was constructed in 1921. It is reminiscent of some of the downtown commercial buildings with its red-brick veneer, corbeled cornice, and segmental arch window. Although Gary Hall (1957) is not yet a contributing building in the USAO Historic District because of its age, it is very nice cream-brick building with an interesting one-story entry porch in the center bay. The porch is constructed with concrete slab and has a semi-circular roof.

## **VIII. HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Chickasha, Queen of the Washita, was founded in April 1892. The creation of the town was precipitated by the extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad south of the Washita River. The Rock Island Railroad began construction south of Caldwell, Kansas, in 1890, following the approximate route of the Chisholm Trail towards Texas. It crossed the Cherokee Outlet and the Unassigned Lands before reaching the present-day site of Chickasha, which was then part of the Chickasaw Nation in Indian Territory. The site of Chickasha was selected as a division point for the railroad, and the Chickasha Townsite Company was created in order to procure the land for the creation of the new town.

The Chickasha town site was near the western border of the Chickasaw Nation, about 50 miles southwest of Oklahoma City, just west of the Chisholm Trail. The land was part of the Swinging Ring Ranch, which was headquartered at Pauls Valley. James L. and Annie Speed, who owned the town site, lived near the corner of what is now S. 11th Street and W. Kansas Avenue. James was a member of the Chickasaw Nation through his marriage to Annie, a Native American citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. She was the daughter of Tom Grant, owner of the Swinging Ring. James and Annie sold their land to the Chickasha Townsite Company. The company consisted of R.S. Burney, C.L. Campbell, C. B. Campbell, Joe Cowdell, and James H. Tuttle. These men, like James, were citizens of the Chickasaw Nation by virtue of their marriage to Indian



women. They made James and Annie members of the company and began laying out the town plat.

The original plat of Chickasha consisted of 160 acres, or 94 blocks. The boundaries were the Rock Island Railroad on the east, 9th Street on the west, Line Creek on the north, and Idaho Avenue on the south. According to R.E.L. McClain, when he and Skip Ensworth visited Chickasha on July 4, 1893:

There was a large camp of Indians, Comanche and Kiowas, at Fourth and Chickasha, together with the usual quota of dogs, papooses and a few tenderfeet from the 'Far East.' There was a cornfield at Fifth Street. Chickasha Avenue was filled up with wagons, buggies, saddle horses, cowboys and a fine array of dust. Along Third Street there was a small culvert over a large ditch in front of the post office and the Citizens Bank. Tents and shacks lined the street from the depot to Fourth Street. Plenty of hogs were in evidence wherever there was shade (Munn 1992:2).

At this time there was one main street which ran west from the depot for about five blocks (Munn 1992:4). The disposition of the town plat, located west of the railroad, dictated that Chickasha expand westward from the tracks, which were the source of development.

Chickasha Avenue, Chickasha's main street, was still mud and there were only two brick buildings when J.L. Hart arrived in town on April 21, 1898 (Munn 1992: 5). Chickasha had 141 businesses at that time. No historic wooden commercial buildings remain in Downtown Chickasha today, so the extant building stock was constructed, for the most part, after 1898. The promotional booklet *Chickasha: Queen of the Washita*,

which was published by A. Owen Jennings, shows that the 300 block of W. Chickasha Avenue and the intersecting 3rd Street were well on their way to being developed with brick buildings by 1905. At that time each of the four corners of the W. Chickasha Avenue and 3rd Street intersection contained a bank. A 1901 fire, which consumed most of the north side of the 300 block of W. Chickasha Avenue, probably encouraged the use of brick as a building material (Dews 1990:104).

The 100 and 200 blocks of W. Chickasha Avenue, which were nearest the railroad, were apparently developed with the current buildings after the 300 block was developed. Extant buildings reflect the historic use of this area. The north side of the street contains buildings that were once used as hotels and the south side contains the remnants of historic warehouses. The 200 block has been severely altered by renovations and redevelopment, but the historic fabric of two buildings is visible. Evidence indicates that this block was developed with the current buildings after 1910. Retail stores were located here for many years.

Historic photographs of Downtown Chickasha show that the 400 block of W. Chickasha Avenue was developed by 1915. The 500 block of W. Chickasha Avenue and the many of the cross streets, were developed in the 1920s. By 1930 most of the historic development of downtown Chickasha had occurred.

It almost appears that the extent of the historic downtown area was dictated by the city council in 1904. Chickasha was incorporated as a city of the second class on November 6, 1899 and as a city of the first class on February 18, 1902. As a first class

city it was incumbent upon the government to provide paved streets, so in 1904 the city council passed an ordinance providing for the paving of Chickasha and Kansas avenues from halfway between 5th and 6th streets to the Rock Island Railroad. Choctaw Avenue was paved with bricks in 1905. It was in the 100-500 blocks of Choctaw, Chickasha, and Kansas avenues that the primary commercial development of Chickasha occurred through 1940.

Residential areas sprang-up around the central business district as Chickasha grew. With the arrival of the twentieth century the population of Chickasha exploded. The population soared 221.6 percent from 1900 to 1910. Chickasha had a 1910 population of 10,324 (Munn 1992:14). This growth rate exceeded that of Oklahoma, which grew from 790,391 to 1,657,155 from 1900 to 1910. It coincides, however, with the growth of urban areas in Oklahoma, which tripled from 7.4 percent of the population in 1900 to 19.2 in 1910 (Morris 1979:8).

After World War II commercial development began to extend beyond 6th Street into residential areas on the west side of downtown. The 1943 Sanborn shows homes on Pennsylvania and Colorado avenues, to the north and south of downtown, and these streets still retain most of their residential character. They continue to act as the north and south borders of the central business district. Commercial downtown, however, began creeping westward into neighborhoods in the 1950s. Sanborn maps show residences in the 600 blocks of Choctaw and Kansas, and in the 700 block of Chickasha. The field survey, which covers portions of the historic residential areas around

downtown, determined that most of these dwellings no longer stand, having been replaced by businesses or parking lots.

Like the rest of southwestern Oklahoma, the economy of Chickasha has rested primarily on the production of cotton, wheat, and livestock. The railroad, which gave birth to Chickasha, has been a lifeline throughout the town's history. Grady County lies well within the area of Oklahoma containing oil and gas resources. The large Cement oil field lies just west of the town in Grady and Caddo counties. These factors have all influenced the growth and development of Chickasha. Within the Downtown Chickasha area are historic buildings that might be found in any town in America. Retail businesses, offices, and warehouses in which commercial activities occurred are located throughout the downtown area. Several historic buildings remain, however, which reflect the importance of major themes in the developmental history of Chickasha.

As mentioned above, the population of Chickasha grew dramatically from 1900 to 1910. The first large street program was completed about 1911, with 12 miles of streets paved (Dews 1990:15). By 1913 Chickasha had one daily and three weekly newspapers, five banks, the Carnegie Library, and Shanoan Springs Park. A new \$125,000 Federal Courthouse was under construction. Adjacent to the city were cattle feeding pens, which covered 160 acres and had a capacity of 12,000 cattle. The electric-railway company, which began service on July 1, 1910, had six and one-quarter miles of track circling the town with six cars in operation. The Chickasha Gas and Electric

Company, with both steam and water power, provided electricity and coal and water gas (Munn 1992:14).

Cotton was very important to the town's early economy. In 1913 it had the largest cotton compress in the state, cotton gins, three cotton oil mills, the only independent cotton oil refinery in the state, a cotton-felt factory, and large storage areas for cotton bales awaiting shipment or processing. An important individual in the cotton business was Richard Kelly Wootten. He arrived in Chickasha from Mississippi in 1900 and bought what would become the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. He had gained considerable knowledge about cotton production in the South, and as his business grew, he increased his holdings to banking, real estate, cotton-related products, and ranching. The Chickasaw Trust Company and First National Bank were two of his banks. By the time of his death his business interests stretched across Oklahoma to Texas and New Mexico (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:32). The Oklahoma Central Railroad Depot at 302 N. 3rd Street was the headquarters of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. for many years. The Wootten Memorial Masonic Building at 108-114 S. 4th Street was dedicated to the memory of Wootten.

Another important individual in the history of Chickasha is Mr. J.D. Sugg (1861-1925). A wealthy cattleman, banker, and landowner, he was born in Mississippi and left home at the age of 12 years to learn the cattle business. He worked his way up from the assistant to wrangler to a rancher. At the time of his death he was president and principal stockholder of the First National Bank in Chickasha, vice-president and principal

stockholder of Central National Bank in San Angelo, TX, stockholder in Concho Valley Bank & Trust in San Angelo and First National Bank at Mertzon, TX, and owner of several ranches.

Sugg began construction on the First National Bank in Chickasha on Friday, August 13, 1912. The bank, now known as the Petroleum Building at 403-405-407 W. Chickasha Avenue, was occupied July 1, 1913. The Sugg Theater, located behind the bank building on S. 4th Street, was completed shortly thereafter. The Petroleum Building stands today as a landmark to his life (as well as a landmark to the later influence of petroleum on the economy of Chickasha). The Sugg Theater, which was located at 112-114 S. 4th Street, was renamed Washita Theater in 1935. It burned January 27, 1939. A new Washita Theater was built around the corner on W. Chickasha Avenue in 1940. The old Washita was rebuilt in 1949 as the Rothbaum Building (Munn 1992:119-120). The side and rear walls of the Rothbaum Building partially consist of the old brick walls of the former Sugg/Washita Theater.

Wheat production was important to the economy of Chickasha. The Chickasha Milling Company was established in 1899 between W. Chickasha Avenue and W. Choctaw Avenue on N. 1st Street. Offices, mills, and elevators would eventually be located on both the north and sides of the W. Choctaw Avenue viaduct. The Chickasha Milling Company was sold to the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company in 1952. They discontinued milling operations in Chickasha, but the elevators are still operated by Poag Grain, Inc. These large landmarks on the Chickasha skyline were built in 1915 and

1928. The vacant office building of the Chickasha Milling Company, which was built in 1929, stands vacant at the northeast corner of W. Chickasha Avenue and 1st Street.

Throughout the history of Chickasha, railroads have been important to the community. According to Morris, the growth of population and the development of agriculture in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory were dependent upon the railroad, as in other areas of the American West. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, for example, was in operation before the opening of the Unassigned lands and played an important role in the homestead runs and the establishment of town sites. After the Rock Island Railroad came to Chickasha in 1892, the Frisco Railroad arrived in 1902, with a depot at N. 6th Street and Frisco Avenue. The Oklahoma Central Railroad arrived in 1907. The Oklahoma Central was created because access to the eastern Oklahoma coal mines was vital to the operation of the railroads in western Oklahoma (Morris 1976:64). In 1905 investors financed the Oklahoma Central, a 134-mile line that brought coal from LeHigh westward to Ada, Purcell, and Chickasha. It later went bankrupt, was purchased by the Santa Fe, and its depot at 302 N. 3rd Street was bought by the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. The line was slowly phased-out and was abandoned by the end of World War II (Dews 1990:61).

In addition to the old Oklahoma Central Railroad Depot and the Rock Island Depot, which are present-day reminders of Chickasha's railroad past, are several railroad-related resources. The old Railway Express Agency building (ca. 1910) stands vacant directly southwest of the Rock Island Railroad Depot on S. 1st Street. The New

Chickasha Hotel is a combination of the Chickasha Hotel, the Savoy Hotel, and the Speake Hotel which comprises the north side of the 100 block of W. Chickasha Avenue. A \$100,000 addition was completed in 1927 that included a barbershop, the union bus terminal, a drug store, and several other stores. Broadcasting facilities for the Chickasha radio station were located in the basement (Munn 1992:22-25). Until the development of the automobile and a national interstate highway system in the late 1920s, the railroad was the primary means of transportation in the United States. Hotels were usually located near the railroad passenger depots as a convenience to travelers. Chickasha would eventually lose its rail yard to El Reno, but the advent of the auto, oil exploration, and industry kept the town alive.

The petroleum and gas industries also had a large impact on the growth and development of Chickasha. Drilling for oil deposits began in Oklahoma in the late eighteenth century, and significant oil fields were developed in south central Oklahoma in the early twentieth century. Several exploratory wells were drilled prior to 1920 in Grady County and some of these wells produced gas and oil. The Cement oil field, which is located just to the west of Chickasha in Grady and Caddo counties, began producing in 1915.

In July 1922 John B. Nichlos found a huge gas deposit near Chickasha. Within days of the discovery the well was producing 92,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The city had been receiving artificial gas from a firm granted a franchise in 1904. Chickasha began receiving its first natural gas service in December 1922. By 1926 100 wells



delivered an open-flow volume estimated at 2 billion cubic feet per day (Dews 1990:30).

The discovery had a big economic impact on Chickasha. Fifty homes that had been for sale during the summer of 1922 were withdrawn from the market when the Nichlos gusher came-in. *Daily Express* editor J. Edwin Pool believed that a “new era” was dawning for Chickasha (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:8).

Several buildings reflect the effect of the petroleum and gas industries. The Petroleum Building, which was built as the First National Bank Building at 403-405-407 W. Chickasha Avenue, is one of two Chickasha skyscrapers. The Hall-Briscoe Building, at 423-425-427 W. Chickasha Avenue, was built by the Hall-Briscoe Company, which was involved in the oil industry. Part owner of this company was an important Chickasha citizen, Mr. F. C. Hall (1878-1956), who was a pioneer in both the oil business and aviation industry.

Hall was born in Marietta, I.T. on January 1, 1878. He made his first fortune from the Cement oil field. He also happened to be interested in the aviation industry. A plane was purchased for the company, and the company pilot, Wiley Post, often flew him to visit oil fields in Oklahoma and Texas. His most well known aircraft was a white monoplane, *The Winnie Mae of Oklahoma*, which was named for his daughter. The *Winnie Mae* was made famous in the round-the-world flight of Wiley Post and Harold Getty in July 1931. The record-setting flight was financially backed by Hall. Post made a glorious return to Chickasha on August 1, 1931. Just four years later he would die in a tragic plane crash in Alaska with Will Rogers.

The Great Depression also had a physical impact on the appearance of Chickasha. A number of buildings were constructed by Federal aid programs. The Grady County Courthouse (1934), the Chickasha National Guard Armory (1936), the City Garage (1940), and the City Hall (1939) are located in the survey area. These are just a few of the buildings in Chickasha that have been left as a legacy of those difficult times.

The University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma has had a cultural as well as economic impact on the city. Established just a few years after Chickasha, the city and college have grown together. The historic context of the university is discussed in the next section.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS OF OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Industrial Institute and College for Girls (OIICG) was created when Governor Charles Haskell signed State Senate Bill 249 into law on May 16, 1908. It was the fifth such state-supported college for women in the United States. Several influential lawmakers in the Oklahoma legislature were from Mississippi, believed in separate education for women, and sought to use the Mississippi State College for Women as a model for OIICG.

The new school was established to provide what was previously Indian Territory, the eastern part of the new state, with a school of higher learning. Oklahoma Territory already had Oklahoma University, Oklahoma A&M, and three normal schools, while Indian Territory, with richer natural resources, had no state-supported schools. All that existed at that time were several tribal schools supported by tribal funds. The new

college was created to eliminate the disparity between the two former territories (Lewis 1949:179).

The second state legislature selected Chickasha as the site of the “Industrial School” in 1909. Miss Annie Wade O’Neill of Chickasha was instrumental in lobbying the state legislature and local civic groups to support the Chickasha location. James B. Sparks, a local cattleman, donated a 20-acre tract for the school in honor of his daughter, Nellie Gaines Sparks, who had recently passed away. This land, located south of the town, was a portion of her Chickasaw tribal inheritance. The Chickasaws had accepted land in severalty and dissolved their tribal governments, as did the other Indian nations of the Five Civilized Tribes. Indians received this land as their tribal inheritance (Munn 1992:98, Lewis 1949:180).

Although OIICG was appropriated \$100,000 for a school building by the first state legislature, no money for salaries or operating expenses had been appropriated by the second legislature. In order to make the 1909-1910 school year possible O’Neill led a campaign to raise funds for the operation of OIICG. Chickasha citizens and the Chamber of Commerce provided funds so the school could begin immediate operation. The first classes were held September 14, 1909 in the basement of Chickasha High School. H.B. Abernathy, the first president of the college, and his seven-member faculty instructed 119 students (Munn 1992:98, Lewis 1949:181).

A special session of the legislature in January 1910 allocated \$39,300 to repay Chickasha citizens and to fund operations during the 1910-1911 school year. OIICG had

no physical home during the first two years of its existence. Classes were held in the high school and local churches (Munn 1992:98).

During the first few formative years of OIICG the purpose and direction of the school were debated, and the school was beset with political and financial problems. At first OIICG strove to provide education in the areas that were practical and useful. When James Alexander Moore of Alabama succeeded H.B. Abernathy as president in September 1911, the school's curriculum was reorganized with the characteristics of a junior college. President Moore's administration was plagued with problems, however, which resulted in his resignation and the appointment of Dr. Jonas Cook of Chickasha as acting president in May 1912. Dr. J.B. Eskridge of Texas served for the next two academic years as the third president (Munn 1992:99).

During this difficult beginning, which had to do with the school's administration more than anything else, the college continued to grow. After two years of operation, the college began the school year in its own building in September 1911.

The first building, which later became the Administration Building and is now Troutt Hall, was completed with the school's original \$100,000 appropriation. It contained, at that time, the classrooms, dormitory, assembly hall, dining room, kitchen and gymnasium of OIICG. Enrollment increased to 282 for the school year beginning in the fall of 1912 (Munn 1992:99). That year the name of the school was changed by the Board of Regents to the Oklahoma College for Women (OCW), and the course of study

was revised as a four-year college (Lewis 1949:181). In 1916 the name change was made official by act of the state legislature.

To satisfy the increased demand for housing, the state legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of a dormitory at OCW. Completed in late 1913 and occupied in 1914, Nellie Sparks Hall housed 76 women. The number of residents was increased to 210 following an addition built with funds allocated by the 1917 legislature. A central heating plant was also built with part of this \$100,000 appropriation. Less than a decade following the creation of the college, two substantial buildings provided facilities for the education of Oklahoma's women (Munn 1992:99).

The most important period in the history of the college's growth and development occurred between 1914 and 1922, under the administration of Mr. George Washington Austin (Lewis 1949:181). He was a pivotal figure in the school's history that provided stability, direction, and excellent leadership during his 12-year administration. He was a fierce advocate of the education of women and wanted to develop OCW to its full potential. During his administration OCW evolved into an accredited liberal arts college with a forty-member faculty.

One of the far-sighted programs he implemented upon taking office was a 25-year plan to develop OCW into a four-year baccalaureate-degree institution. The four-year college course was reorganized and strengthened, and the preparatory school was reorganized with a separate faculty. The staffs were expanded with better-educated teachers. Part of his plan was accreditation, and he began seeking recognition from the

North Central Association of Universities and Colleges in 1915. He petitioned the organization each year until accreditation was obtained in 1919 (Lewis 1949:181).

The 1915-1916 school year had an enrollment of 411 with a faculty of twenty-six. The departments of Biology, Education, and Violin were added in the 1917-1918 school year (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:100). State support continued, and over a three-year period beginning in 1918 the state legislature appropriated a total of \$323,000 for campus construction. This funding provided for the construction of the Fine Arts Building, later named Davis Hall, the Presidents Home, and another residence hall, named for Frances E. Willard. In 1920 the student body consisted of 501 women representing 58 Oklahoma counties. The Fine Arts Building and a new heating plant were completed in 1921. The Science and Home Economics Building was finished in 1924 (Munn 1992:100).

Austin passed-away in October 1926. In honor of his contributions to the growth of the college, the Science and Home Economics Building was renamed "Austin Hall" in 1927. Austin awarded the college's first two degrees in 1915 to Ruby John Canning and Emma Estill (Harbour), and he awarded 61 degrees at the 1926 commencement, the last commencement before his death (Munn 1992:100).

Dr. M.A. Nash became OCW's fifth president in 1927. The college continued to grow under his sixteen-year administration. After a brief respite, the building program proceeded in the late 1920s with the completion of the Physical Education Building and Susan B. Anthony Hall (later Senior Hall, now the Student Union) in 1928. In 1929 the

college was recognized by the American Association of University Women and became a member of the American Association of Colleges and Universities. New construction over the next decade included the Home Management House (1930), which is now the Vice-President's Home; Mary Lyon Hall (1931), which was demolished as part of the Student Union construction in 1948; Canning, Lawson, and Robertson Halls (1935), residence halls which are currently vacant; and Adams Hall (1939). By the beginning of World War II, the campus had grown from the original 20 acres to a 49-acre campus with a 150-acre college farm (Munn 1992:101).

Nash became the first Chancellor of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education in 1943, and Dr. C. Dan Proctor succeeded him as the sixth president of the college. During the Proctor administration (1943-1958) the development of the campus continued. Following World War II, the college was given the use of sixteen Borden Hospital buildings, four of which were moved to the campus, and 9.7 acres of federal land. These buildings are no longer extant. An addition to Senior Hall, which was originally Susan B. Anthony Hall, was completed in 1948. The renovated Senior Hall, which provided guestrooms, and the addition, which consisted of a central kitchen and dining room, snack bar, and ballroom, were renamed "Student Union." During Proctor's tenure the Greater OCW Committee, which consisted of townspeople, was created in 1950 to support the college.

Construction of the library was finished in 1950 at a cost of \$500,000. It was later named for Nash. In 1951 the Fine Arts Building received a \$500,000 addition,

which included a small theater, recital hall, and classrooms. Nellie Sparks Hall was renovated in 1952 at a cost of \$200,000. Austin Hall was also renovated around this time (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:104).

The Jane Brooks School for the Deaf was brought to the campus in August 1953 to augment the Speech and Hearing Therapy program. Founded in 1929 by Margaret Brooks and named for daughter Jane, the school was moved to OCW from Purcell and housed in Willard Hall. Proctor invited the school to OCW so the campus could have a “living laboratory” for students wishing to become teachers of the deaf. OCW became the fifteenth institute in the United States approved for such training by the Conference of Executives of the American Schools for the Deaf. Around 1970 the school was moved to St. Joseph’s Academy in Chickasha where it was housed until about 1993 (Chickasha Centennial Committee 1992:85).

Gary Hall, which was named for former governor Raymond Gary, was finished in late 1957 at a cost of \$400,000. It served as the new classroom building for the home economics program. Around this time the Fine Arts Building was renamed for Frances Dinsmore Davis, Dean of Fine Arts. Davis, a 1946 inductee to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame, arrived at OCW in 1914. A native of Bentonville, Arkansas, she had lived in Chickasha since she was a child. The 26-year-old teacher was hired as an instructor of the dramatic arts. She became Dean of Fine Arts in 1920. After an illustrious forty-year career, which included numerous college drama productions, Davis retired in 1953.



Three different presidents led OCW over the next decade. Dr. Freeman Beets served as the seventh president (1958-1961), and Dr. Charles Grady was the eighth president, from January 1962 to June 1966. During Grady's presidency the 30th Oklahoma Legislature passed Senate Joint Resolution #16 on July 7, 1965. This legislation changed the name of the college to the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts (OCLA) and changed the nature of the college to a co-educational institution with a trimester system. Robertson Hall became the men's dormitory.

Dr. Robert L. Martin (1967-1972) was the ninth president of OCLA. During his administration the Chapel was built in 1967 through the efforts of the Alumnae and Former Students Association and with the help of students, faculty, college supporters. It was dedicated March 1968. Davis Hall was remodeled in 1971 and received a 300-seat theater addition. Dr. Bruce G. Carter served as interim president and, later, the tenth president, from 1972 to 1975. On August 16, 1974 the state legislature passed Joint Resolution #27, which changed the name of the college to the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO).

Dr. Roy Troutt, eleventh president of USAO, has served since July 1, 1975. 5764 degrees had been conferred by December 1975. The university had grown to a 66.915-acre main campus with a 143.9-acre farm in 1976. Troutt has overseen the continued growth of the school for over twenty years. From the days of George Washington Austin USAO has grown with the state and has developed into a world-class institute of higher learning. Its historic main campus is intact and reflects almost 90 years of development.

## **IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Chickasha Centennial Committee.** *Chickasha, Oklahoma: 1892-1992 Our First One Hundred Years.* Chickasha, OK: C & R Print Shop, 1992.

Articles in this 162-page commemorative volume examine various aspects of Chickasha's history, including industry, agriculture, schools, churches, transportation, and local landmarks. One section focuses on the history of the town's African-American citizens. Numerous photographs are included.

***Chickasha: Queen of the Washita.*** Published by A. Owen Jennings, 1905.

This promotional booklet has photographs of early Chickasha buildings and information on the young town.

**Dews, Maude L.** *Shacktown, Indian Territory, to Chickasha, Oklahoma: An Anthology of Stories About Fascinating People, Places, and Events in Chickasha's Colorful History.* Edited by Francisco G. Rodriquez. Chickasha, OK: University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, 1990.

Local historian Maude Dew's collection of articles on various topics was compiled by Dana Dews and edited by Francisco Rodriquez in creating this book. It is divided into three parts: "Chickasha: Shacktown to Thriving City of 1990" contains general information about the city's beginning, traditions, and well-remembered events. "Shanoan Springs: The City's First Swimming Pool," the second section, highlights specific sites in the city's history. The third section, entitled "She Wouldn't Dance With a Stranger, But She Did!," discusses the people of Chickasha and famous visitors to the town. Space is equally divided between photographs and text.

***Kayser's Chickasha Directory.*** Chickasha, OK: The Star Printing Co., 1915.

The oldest city directory found, *Kayser's Chickasha Directory* has no photographs or illustrations. City directories are helpful in determining approximate construction dates. Whenever an address appears in a directory for the first time it is an indication of the building's construction date.

**Lewis, Dr. Anna.** "The Oklahoma College for Women." *Chronicles of Oklahoma.* 27 (1949): 179-185.

A well-written, concise history of USAO through 1949. Dr. Lewis was the head of the History Department at the Oklahoma College for Women at the time this article was published.

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

This handbook is very useful in identifying and understanding the various types and styles of residential buildings in the United States. It has been referred to as the "bird book" of American houses.

**Morris, John W. ed. *Cities of Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.**

Oklahoma's urban history is documented in this book, which was very helpful in determining Chickasha's historical significance in a statewide context.

**Morris, John W., Charles R. Goins and Edwin G. Reynolds. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976.**

This volume is revised and enlarged from the first edition. Illustrates the historical development with special attention to various land cessations, territorial boundaries, and Indian nations.

**Munn, Irving. *Chickasha: Another Journey Back in Time*. USAO Foundation, Inc.: Chickasha, Oklahoma, 1992**

This 151-page volume has many photographs. Some of the narratives are written by the early pioneers of Chickasha.

**Myers, Terri et al. *Historic Resources Survey of the East Hill Historic District, Part I, Enid, Oklahoma*. Austin, TX: Hardy Heck & Moore, Associates, Inc., 1995.**

Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc. has provided consultation in the field of historic preservation for many years. The firm has a reputation for producing excellent products. This particular document was used primarily as a reference for the physical composition of this Chickasha report.

**Page Directory Co. *Chickasha, Oklahoma, City Directory*. Springfield, MO: Page Directory Co., 1923, 1925**

No photographs but a few advertisements were found in these city directories.

**Polk, R.L. and Company. *Chickasha City Directories*. Dallas: R.L. Polk & Co., 1935 to 1991.**

Polk city directories are very useful in providing statistical information on a city in a given year. Population, amenities, products, prospects for future development, and photographs of significant buildings may often be found in these volumes. As with the other city directories, the Polk directories were used primarily for the determination of building construction dates.

**Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Map of Chickasha, 1943.***

The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were produced for urban areas across the nation from the 1880s to the 1950s. They are very useful documents in dating buildings because they were produced every few years. One can date buildings, like with city directories, by looking for the first year in which the subject building appears on a map. Because each building's footprint is drawn to scale, changes to buildings can be seen. They can also help one to track the growth of communities. The 1943 map was used for the survey files because it is the closest map to 1947 that is available.

**University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma. *A Part of Oklahoma's Past, Present and Future. . . Chickasha, OK: USAO, 1976.***

This brochure for the April 1976 homecoming consists of a good historical narrative for the university through 1976. Some dates and figures, however, conflict with other sources.

## **X. SUMMARY**

The Intensive Level Historic/Architectural Survey of Selected Parts of Chickasha was successfully completed. The survey covered approximately thirty blocks of the downtown area as well as the USAO campus. A total of 314 properties were documented: 293 in downtown Chickasha and 21 at the USAO campus. Of the documented properties in the downtown area, 49 percent were determined to be contributing to potential historic districts while 72 percent of the properties at USAO were determined to be contributing. One of the contributing properties in the downtown area was demolished during the course of this project.

Historic contexts were developed for downtown Chickasha and USAO that characterized the evolution of the areas. By 1930 most of the extant historic buildings in the downtown area were completed. The downtown area underwent a great amount of change following World War II. Many buildings have been altered or demolished, but a large core of historic properties remains along W. Chickasha Avenue. The downtown area consists primarily of commercial buildings with most residential structures located on the west side of downtown.

USAO experienced much growth during the 25 year period of 1914-1939. It retains most of its historic character. The campus is located on a wooded tract south of the downtown area. USAO contains individual residences of school administrators, classroom buildings, dormitories, infrastructure buildings, a chapel, a library, and

physical education buildings. Buildings executed in the Renaissance Revival and Mission/Spanish Colonial styles give the campus a Mediterranean appearance.

Utilizing information compiled from the field survey, the boundaries of two potential historic districts were defined during this project: the Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District and the USAO NRHP Historic District. Each of these historic districts represents aspects of the history and architecture of Chickasha. The period of significance for the Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District is ca. 1895-1940, when the district's extant historic buildings were constructed. The approximate boundary of the proposed downtown historic district begins at the intersection of 3rd Street and W. Chickasha Avenue and proceeds south to the alley south of W. Chickasha Avenue, then west to 6th Street, then north to the alley north of W. Chickasha Avenue, then east to 3rd Street, then south to the beginning point. In some instances this boundary extends to the north or south to include properties outside the main area.

The period of significance for the USAO NRHP Historic District dates from 1910, when the first building, Troutt Hall, was constructed, to 1939, when the last extant historic building was erected. The boundary of the district coincides with the current legal boundary of the main campus. The main campus is on both sides of the 1700 to 2000 blocks of S. 17th Street. Located on the north and south sides of the proposed historic district are W. Alabama Avenue and Grand Boulevard, respectively, while S. 15th Street and S. 19th Street roughly define the east and west boundaries.

The Chickasha Downtown NRHP Historic District retains a moderate level of integrity. Of the 62 properties documented in the downtown historic district, 67 percent were determined to be contributing. A large percentage of the USAO NRHP Historic District retains its architectural and historical integrity. Of the 21 properties documented on the campus, 72 percent are considered contributing. A large amount of primary research should be conducted when preparing the NRHP nomination for USAO. A concise, accurate, up-to-date history of USAO is not available. The sources consulted for this report all had conflicting names, dates, and figures. Records will have to be examined to verify information found in secondary sources.

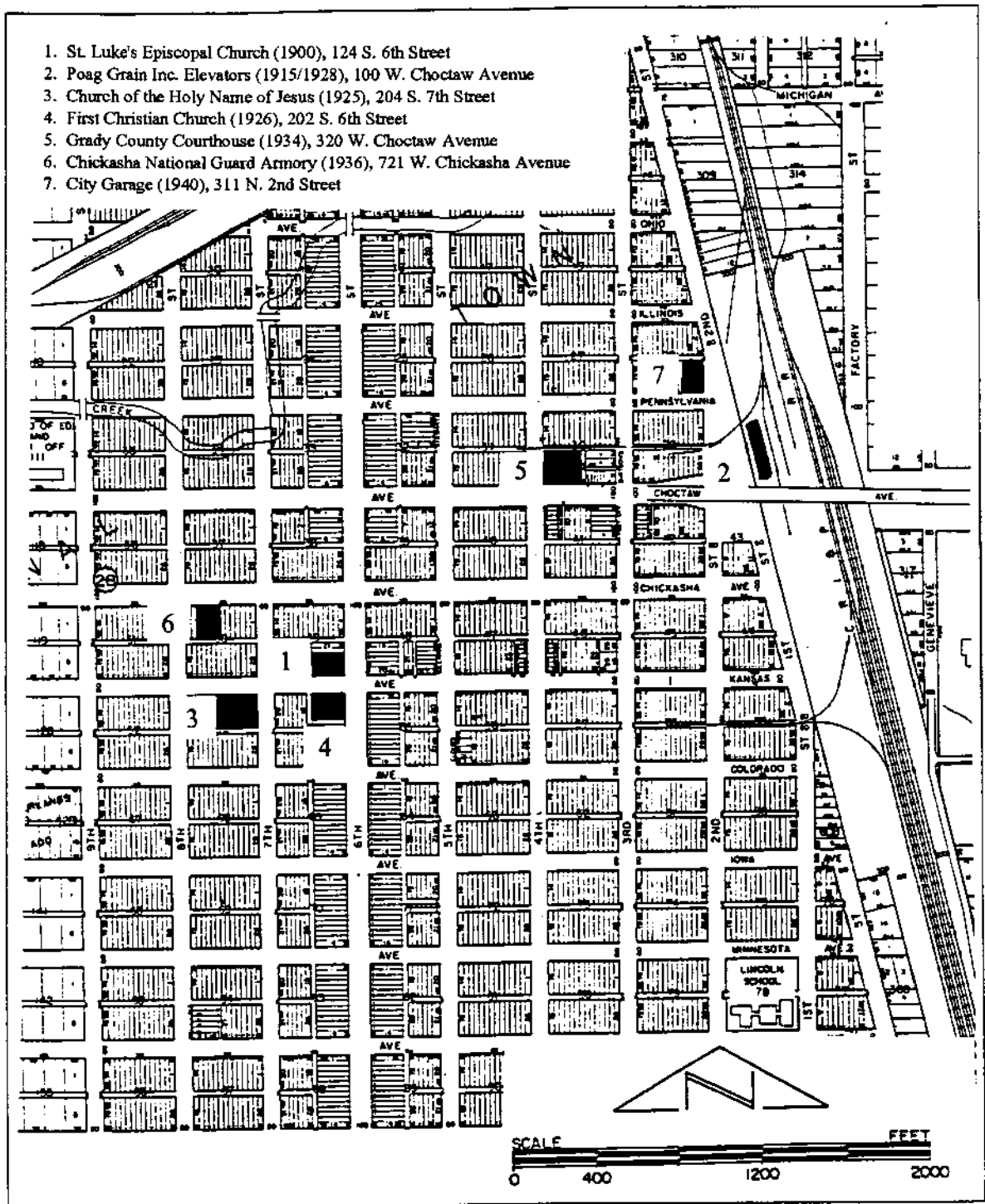
After careful examination of the data collected and in consultation with staff at the SHPO, this report recommends that the following individual properties be nominated to the NRHP because of their local significance under Criterion C (see Figure 8):

St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1900), 124 S. 6th Street  
Poag Grain Inc. Elevators (1915/1928), 100 W. Choctaw Avenue  
Church of the Holy Name of Jesus (1925), 204 S. 7th Street  
First Christian Church (1926), 202 S. 6th Street  
Grady County Courthouse (1934), 320 W. Choctaw Avenue  
Chickasha National Guard Armory (1936), 721 W. Chickasha Avenue  
City Garage (1940), 311 N. 2nd Street

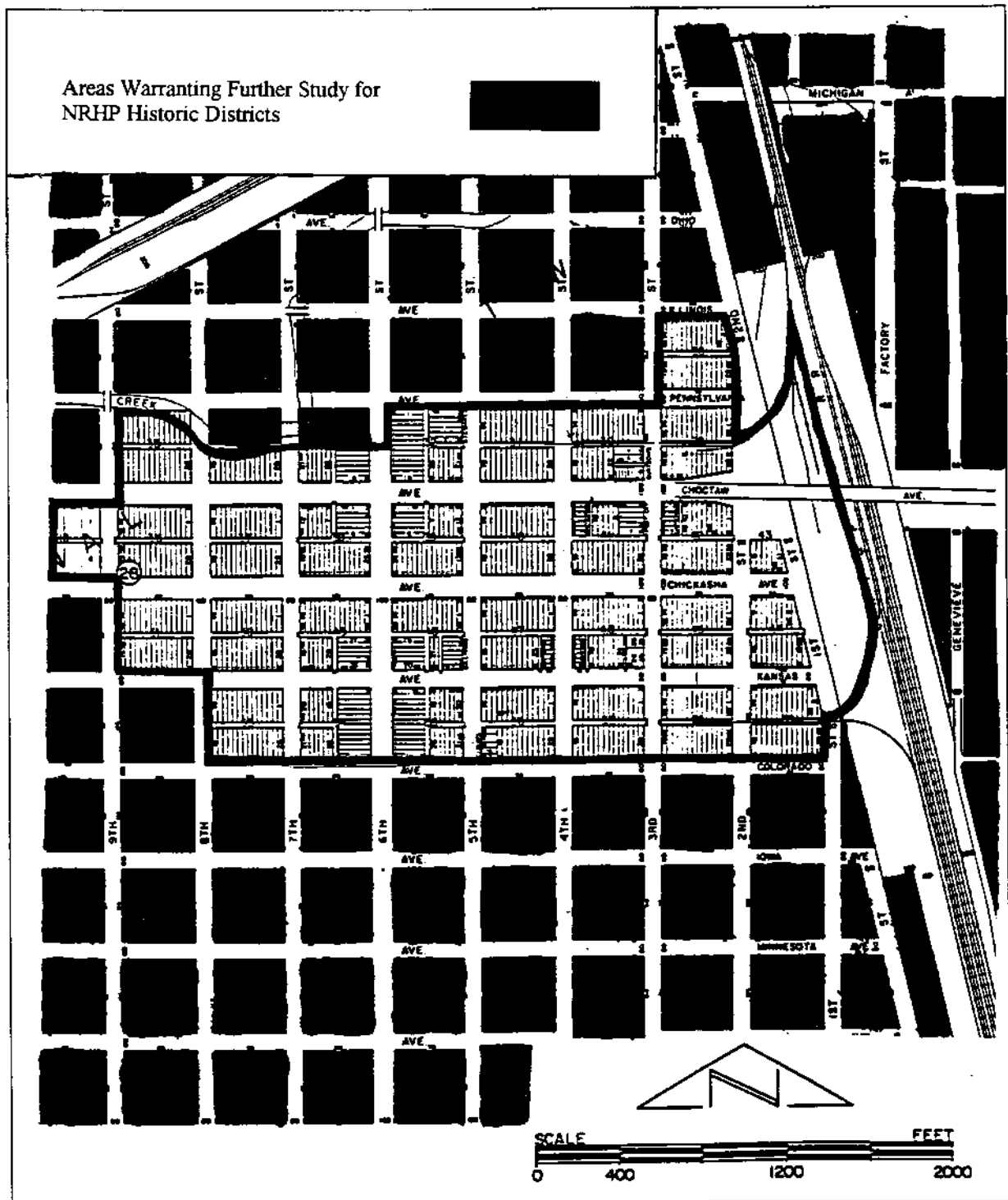
All properties were documented to SHPO standards. This included the completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification form and photographic documentation. Survey data on computer diskettes will be submitted to the SHPO as part of this project. This will facilitate its entry into the state's collective database of historic resources in Oklahoma. This will also assist in expediting review and compliance

procedures in Chickasha. The Intensive Level Historic/Architectural Survey of Selected Parts of Chickasha has resulted in an increase in the state's inventory of historic properties identified and inventoried.





## 8. Properties Individually Eligible for the NRHP



# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK – 1997**

<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>
111-113 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
114-116-118 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	47 ROMANESQUE	C.A. 1905	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATION; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
115 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
117 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	C.A. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; GOOD, INTACT EXAMPLE OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
119-121 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	C.A. 1925	CONTRIBUTING; EXCELLENT, INTACT EXAMPLE OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
120 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
124 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1917/1927	CONTRIBUTING; NOW KNOWN AS THE CHICKASHA HOTEL AND APARTMENTS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
125 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE IN 1976; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
127 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
205-207-209 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1978	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
208 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT AS BUS STATION; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
210 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
212 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
214-216 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
218 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
220 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1915	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
221 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--NEO-MEDITERRANEAN	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
226-228 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	73 ART DECO	CA. 1930	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
226-228A W. CHICKASHA AVE.	72 INTERNATIONAL	CA. 1968	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
227 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
301 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	56 BEAUX ARTS	1900	EAST ELEVATION IS CONTRIBUTING; BUILT AS FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICKASHA, I.T., JULY 1900; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
302-304 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	73 ART DECO	1931	CONTRIBUTING; BANK AREA EXPANDED TO INCLUDE BUILDING'S 306-308 ADDRESS CA. 1968; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
302-304A W. CHICKASHA AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1968	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
303 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	48 RENAISSANCE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
305 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1900	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
307-309 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1900	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
310-312 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	42 ITALIANATE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
311 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	47 ROMANESQUE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS RETAIN HISTORIC FEATURES; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
313-315-317 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
314-314 1/2 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; REMODELLED, WAS PART OF 314-316; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
316 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; REMODELLED, WAS PART OF 314-316; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
318-320 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
319 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE	CA. 1900	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
322 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE	CA. 1915	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
323-327 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
324 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	47 ROMANESQUE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; 2ND FLOOR WAS HOTEL IN 1943 ACCORDING TO SANBORN MAP; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
328 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; LISTED AS THE GLOBE STORE, DRY GOODS, IN EARLY DIRECTORIES; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
402 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
403-405-407 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	1913	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT AS THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, NOW THE PETROLEUM BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
406-406 1/2-408 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
410-412 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	48 RENAISSANCE	1905	CONTRIBUTING; VERY INTACT WITH A HIGH LEVEL OF INTEGRITY DESPITE A FEW ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
411 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	48 RENAISSANCE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; ONE OF THE "WHITE BLOCK" BUILDINGS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
416 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTING; 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS HAVE HIGH LEVEL OF INTEGRITY; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
417 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; LEVINE & MILLER'S "THE DIXIE" STORE; BUILDING IS PART OF "WHITE BLOCK;" CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
419 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; PART OF "WHITE BLOCK," WAS AT ONE TIME A MCLELLAN'S STORE; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
420 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1960	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
422 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
423-425-427 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	1927	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
424 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	1927	CONTRIBUTING; MAINTAINS MUCH OF HISTORIC FORM; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
426 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; BRICK EXTERIOR IS ONLY VISIBLE HISTORIC MATERIAL; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
501 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
502 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; FORMER SOUTHWESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
505 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1929	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
506-508 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO CA. 1975 RENOVATION; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
507-509 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	71 MODERNE	1940	CONTRIBUTING; EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF TYPE AND STYLE; VERY NICE AND INTACT; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK – 1997**

<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>
510 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
511 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
512 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
513-515 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
516 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; BUILDING HAS HIGH LEVEL OF MATERIAL INTEGRITY; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
517 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CLASSIC CA. 1960 RENOVATION; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
518 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
520 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
522 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
519 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	50 LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT AS MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
521 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1929	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO CA. 1985 ALTERATIONS. FORMERLY 519-521 W. CHICKASHA AVE. ; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT



# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
521A W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1904	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT AS NEAL'S MARKET, A "FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET;" CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
524 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
525 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; OLD CITY DIRECTORIES SHOW THIS AS AUTO REPAIR BUSINESS ; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
601 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
611 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	1926	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT BY AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 54, NOW USED BY YMCA; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
615 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1985	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
617 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1979	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
618 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; RETAINS MOST ORIGINAL FEATURES; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
619 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1968	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
620-622 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; HIGH LEVEL OF INTEGRITY DESPITE REPLACEMENT DOORS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
627 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; THIS BUILDING AND 203 W. CHOCTAW AVE. DESIGNED AS TUDOR-REVIVAL. COTTAGES; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
628 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	71 MODERNE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; NICE EXAMPLE OF STYLE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
702 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; 1923 DIRECTORY INDICATES THIS AS "S.J. ANDERSON FUNERAL HOME;" OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
711 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1963	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
714 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
718-720 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
721 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	71 MODERNE	1936	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE); OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
726-728 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
802 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
807 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1933	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
808 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	89 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1957	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
810 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1958	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
815 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	72 INTERNATIONAL	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; EARLY EXAMPLE OF POST-WWII INTERNATIONAL STYLE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
816 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
823 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
825 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
827 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
828 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	72 INTERNATIONAL	1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; CORNERSTONE: "HOEBING-EVANS BUILDING 1950;" OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
902 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1967	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
916 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1895	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
920 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
922 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
926-928 W. CHICKASHA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
100 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950, 1915, 1928	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP; ELEVATOR B (1915), ELEVATOR C (1928), OFFICES (CA. 1950); OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
203 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT BY JOE ROSS; WAS VIADUCT SERVICE STATION UNTIL CA. 1980; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
210-212 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
222 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
228 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; VERY NICE BRICKWORK, BUT NO OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
302 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; FORMER FILLING STATION; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
306-314 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; NICE BRICKWORK; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
309-313 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
315 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
319 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
320 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	73 ART DECO	1934	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP; HIGH INTEGRITY ON EXTERIOR AND MUCH OF INTERIOR; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
323-327 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1960	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
408 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK – 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
410 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
412 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
416 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTING; GOOD EXAMPLE OF TYPE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
420 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
426 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
428 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
501 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1957	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; J & W GRILL ESTABLISHED IN 1957; VERY NICE EXAMPLE OF TYPE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
513 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
516 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
517-519 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
520 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
528 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1971	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
601 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK – 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
602 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1960	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; WINN'S MOBIL SERVICE STATION IN 1960 DIRECTORY; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
613 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1966	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
619-627 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
620 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	1930	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
628 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	C.A. 1914	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
704 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1934	CONTRIBUTING; HIGH LEVEL OF INTEGRITY; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
720 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; DAIRY QUEEN HAS OWNED SITE SINCE C.A. 1950; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
721 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1993	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
725 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1972	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
728 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1939	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
801 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; GOOD EXAMPLE OF STANDARDIZED TEXACO SERVICE STATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
804 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1990	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
809 1/2 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1914	CONTRIBUTING; WAS PROBABLY A DEPENDENCY OF 809 W. CHOCTAW AVE.; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
816 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1984	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
823 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LISTED AS PLAZA COURTS (TOURIST COURT) IN 1952 DIRECTORY; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
828 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1982	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
923 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	C.A. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; VERY INTACT EXCEPT FOR SIDING AND STORM WINDOWS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
927 W. CHOCTAW AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1973	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
N. SIDE 100 BLOCK, W. COLORADO AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1990	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
108 W. COLORADO AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1913	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
202-206 W. COLORADO AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
324 W. COLORADO AVE.	72 INTERNATIONAL	CA. 1973	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
408 W. COLORADO AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940/1946	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
420 W. COLORADO AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
428 W. COLORADO AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	1983	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; CORNERSTONE: NOVEMBER 13, 1983; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
516 W. COLORADO AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
518 W. COLORADO AVE.	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
612 W. COLORADO AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
616-616 1/2 W. COLORADO AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
622 W. COLORADO AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
624 W. COLORADO AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1914	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
203 W. ILLINOIS AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
211 W. ILLINOIS AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997**

<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>
101 W. KANSAS AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	1921	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; WAS SOUTHWESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY POWER PLANT
102 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE HOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; GARAGE FOR CHICKASHA MILLING CO. ACCORDING TO 1947 CITY DIRECTORY
109 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1936	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
126 W. KANSAS AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1993	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
205 W. KANSAS AVE.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
207 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
209 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
215 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
218 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
301 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
302 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1975	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
311 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; VERY INTACT; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
315 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1960; GARAGE C.A. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; GARAGE IS 50+ YEARS OLD
327 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1970	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
328 W. KANSAS AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1966	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
409 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1935	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
420 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
422 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
428 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
423 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1915	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
502 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
514-520 W. KANSAS AVE.	72 INTERNATIONAL	C.A. 1960; C.A. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; 520 BUILT AS MEETING HALL FOR LABOR UNION

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK – 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
519 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1993	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
527 W. KANSAS AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C.A. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
528 W. KANSAS AVE.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	C.A. 1933	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; VERY INTACT EXCEPT FOR FENESTRATION
626 W. KANSAS AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	ca. 1979	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
627 W. KANSAS AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	ca. 1980	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
702 W. KANSAS AVE.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	C.A. 1970	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
724 W. KANSAS AVE.	80 OTHER--MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	C.A. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
728 W. KANSAS AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	C.A. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
806 W. KANSAS AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	C.A. 1915	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
808 W. KANSAS AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	C.A. 1976	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
816-818 W. KANSAS AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	C.A. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
824 W. KANSAS AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
826 W. KANSAS AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
828 W. KANSAS AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
SE CORNER OF W. KANSAS AVE. AND S. 2ND ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1990	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; OWNED BY DR. PEPPER AT 205 W. KANSAS AVE.

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
212 W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
214 W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
218 W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1895	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
200 BLOCK, S. SIDE W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
421 W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
500 BLOCK, S. SIDE W. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1977	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
BETWEEN N. 1ST ST. AND RR TRACKS AT W. CHICKASHA AVE.	48 RENAISSANCE	CA. 1915	LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ON MARCH 29, 1985; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
NE CORNER OF N. 1ST ST. AND W. CHICKASHA AVE.	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	1929	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
114 N. 1ST ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1895	NOT CONTRIBUTING BECAUSE OF NEW LOCATION; USED FROM 1895 TO CA. 1900 AS JAIL; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
101 S. 1ST ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; LISTED AS "RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY" IN CITY DIRECTORIES; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
113 N. 2ND ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1966	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
118 N. 2ND ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY STEVENSON-BROWNE LUMBER COMPANY; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
210-212 N. 2ND ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1918	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
311 N. 2ND ST.	80 OTHER--WPA STANDARDIZED STYLE	1940	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
215 N. 3RD ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1982	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
211 N. 3RD ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING; WAS WAREHOUSE FOR ROSS SEED & GRAIN COMPANY; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
217 N. 3RD ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1978	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
302 N. 3RD ST.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	1907	CONTRIBUTING; ORIGINALLY OKLAHOMA CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
110 S. 3RD ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED IN CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
114 S. 3RD ST.	42 ITALIANATE	CA. 1895	CONTRIBUTING; EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF 19TH/EARLY-20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
118-120 S. 3RD ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF 19TH/EARLY-20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
122-124-124 1/2 S. 3RD ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING; GOOD EXAMPLE OF EARLY-20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL BUILDING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK - 1997**

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
201 S. 3RD ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
227 S. 3RD ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1982	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
118 N. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
120 N. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
122-124-128 N. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1924	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
117 N. 4TH ST.	48 RENAISSANCE	1913	LISTED IN NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ON DECEMBER 29, 1994; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
210 N. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
215 N. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
227 N. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1970	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
112-114 S. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; FORMERLY SUGG THEATER; RENOVATED IN 1949; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
115-117 S. 4TH ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; NICE AND INTACT; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
116-116 1/2 S. 4TH ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
118 S. 4TH ST.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1900	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
119-121 S. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTING; VERY NICE, VERY INTACT; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
120 S. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
124 S. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY



# **AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997**

<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>
126 S. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1926	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
130 S. 4TH ST.	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
211 S. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1932	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
210 S. 4TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1986	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
220 S. 4TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
228 S. 4TH ST.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1955	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
108-110-112 N. 5TH ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
116-118-120-122 N. 5TH ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
124 N. 5TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1928	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
215 N. 5TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1932	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
228 N. 5TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
108-110-112-114 S. 5TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; ONE OF THE "BRISCOE" BUILDINGS; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
116-118 S. 5TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; CHICKASHA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
208 S. 5TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	CA. 1959	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
211 S. 5TH ST.	80 OTHER--WILD-WEST FRONTIER	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
211A S. 5TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; LOCATED OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
101 N. 6TH ST.	71 MODERNE	1938-39	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
102 N. 6TH ST.	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1972	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
116 N. 6TH ST.	62 COMMERCIAL	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTING; MAINTAINS MOST OF MATERIAL INTEGRITY; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
206 N. 6TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
222 N. 6TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1925	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
108-114 S. 6TH ST.	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTING; DEDICATED WOOTTEN MEMORIAL MASONIC TEMPLE IN 1952; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
120 S. 6TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; MOSTLY INTACT; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
202 S. 6TH ST.	54 LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	1926	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP; IMPECCABLE MATERIAL INTEGRITY; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
211 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
214 S. 6TH ST.	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1932	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
215 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY
216 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
216 1/2 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1946	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

# AN INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF SELECTED AREAS FOR THE CITY OF CHICKASHA, OK -- 1997

ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
219 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
221 1/2 S. 6TH ST.	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
223 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
223 1/2 S. 6TH ST.	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
226 S. 6TH ST.	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1895	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
227 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
227-1/2 S. 6TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1925	NOT CONTRIBUTING; MOVED TO SITE AFTER 1943; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
228 S. 6TH ST.	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
113 S. 7TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; HAS BEEN SUPREME RADIO & T.V. FOR OVER 35 YEARS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
204 S. 7TH ST.	54 LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	1925	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
204A S. 7TH ST.	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	1963	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; CHURCH GYMNASIUM; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
207 S. 7TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1929	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
210 S. 7TH ST.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	1948	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

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211 S. 7TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
217 S. 7TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
219 S. 7TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
226 S. 7TH ST.	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	1921	CONTRIBUTING; SAINT JOSEPH'S ACADEMY DEMOLISHED FEBRUARY-MARCH 1997; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
227 S. 7TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1916	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
107 N. 8TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
109 N. 8TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
111 N. 8TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
112 AND 112-1/2 N. 8TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
110 S. 8TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1929	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
115 S. 8TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	NOT CONTRIBUTING, MOVED TO LOCATION CA. 1950; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
125 N. 9TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1986	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT
127 N. 9TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1946	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

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ADDRESS	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
220 N. 9TH ST.	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1963	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO ALTERATIONS; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH
117-119 S. 9TH ST.	80 OTHER--MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
112-114 N. 10TH ST.	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
120 N. 10TH ST.	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTING; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT; MAY BE PART OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ADJACENT TO DOWNTOWN
124 S. 6TH ST.	54 LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	1900	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP; OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED DISTRICT

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RESOURCE NAME	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
VICE PRESIDENT'S HOME USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1930	CONTRIBUTING; WAS PREVIOUSLY USED AS HOME MANAGEMENT BUILDING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRESIDENT'S HOME USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1919	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WILLARD HALL USAO	48 RENAISSANCE	1919	CONTRIBUTING; NOW USED AS WOMEN'S DORMITORY; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING, USAO	71 MODERNE	1927	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
AUSTIN HALL USAO	48 RENAISSANCE	1924	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTER USAO	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	1982	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
TROUTT HALL USAO	48 RENAISSANCE	1910	CONTRIBUTING; BUILT FOR OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
DAVIS HALL USAO	48 RENAISSANCE/70 MODERN MOVEMENT/80 OTHER-CONTEMP	1921	NOT CONTRIBUTING BECAUSE OF INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
NELLIE SPARKS HALL USAO	48 RENAISSANCE	1914	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ENTRY GATE TO OVAL (NORTH) USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTING; IDENTICAL TO SOUTH ENTRY GATE TO OVAL; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
STUDENT UNION USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1928/1948	CONTRIBUTING; FORMERLY SUSAN B. ANTHONY HALL; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTH ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ADAMS HALL USAO	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1939	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT

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RESOURCE NAME	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	YEAR BUILT	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
POWER AND HEATING PLANT USAO	80 OTHER-CONTEMPORARY	1970	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
GARY HALL USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1957	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
NASH LIBRARY USAO	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	1950	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALUMNI CHAPEL USAO	80 OTHER--CONTEMPORARY	1968	NOT CONTRIBUTING DUE TO AGE; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ART ANNEX USAO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	1921	CONTRIBUTING; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
RUBY CANNING HALL USAO	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1935	CONTRIBUTING; SAME OVERALL DESIGN AS LAWSON HALL AND ROBERTSON HALL; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROBERTA LAWSON HALL USAO	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1935	CONTRIBUTING; SAME OVERALL DESIGN AS CANNING HALL AND ROBERTSON HALL; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALICE ROBERTSON HALL USAO	55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1935	CONTRIBUTING; SAME OVERALL DESIGN AS LAWSON HALL AND CANNING HALL; USAO HISTORIC DISTRICT