

**Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan, Oklahoma
1999-2000**

Project Number: 40-99-14270.016

Submitted by:

Department of Geography
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-4073

To:

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
2704 Villa Prom
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Project Personnel:

Dr. Alyson L. Greiner, Principal Investigator
Jennifer Spencer, Research Assistant
John C. Womack, Architectural Consultant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I. ABSTRACT.....	1
II. INTRODUCTION.....	3
III. RESEARCH DESIGN.....	7
IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	10
V. AREA SURVEYED.....	11
VI. METHODOLOGY.....	14
VII. RESULTS.....	17
VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA.....	25
IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION.....	38
X. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE.....	61
XI. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY.....	68
XII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DISTRICT.....	91
XIII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY.....	105
XIV. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY.....	110
XV. HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	115
XVI. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	154
XVII. SUMMARY.....	167

XVIII. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW.....	173
XIX. MAPS	
A. THE DUNCAN STUDY AREA WITH CITY LIMITS.....	12
B. THE DUNCAN STUDY AREA.....	13
C. INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE.....	67
D. INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY	90
E. CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT: CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES.....	104
F. AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY.....	109
G. INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT DO NOT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY.....	114
H. UPDATE TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER	171
I. AREAS PLATTED BY DECADE, 1910-1950.....	172

I. ABSTRACT

The Department of Geography at Oklahoma State University, represented by Dr. Alyson L. Greiner as the Principal Investigator and Jennifer Spencer as the Research Assistant, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan during the 1999-2000 fiscal year. This survey was carried out under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. The survey included a portion of Duncan, covering an area of approximately five square miles, as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. One hundred seven properties were minimally surveyed and photographed. This includes completing a Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and taking two elevation photographs of each property.

This document constitutes the project report for the Reconnaissance Level Survey, and includes the following sections: an introduction, a discussion of the research design and project objectives, delimitation of the area surveyed, discussion and explanation of the methodology used, and a presentation of results. More specifically, the results of the reconnaissance level survey describe in detail the different kinds of properties encountered in the field. Therefore, the results report on individual properties that warrant National Register consideration as well as districts and properties that warrant further study. The results section also includes thumbnail sketches of areas that do not warrant further study. Maps, keyed to the results, show the locations of the properties discussed and the boundaries of the proposed districts.

A thematic discussion of the evolution of Duncan, which establishes a historic context for the study area, follows the results section. In addition, an annotated bibliography outlines relevant source materials. A short summary recaps the results of the

reconnaissance level survey. Professor John Womack of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University provides an evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts. In sum, this information helps determine the eligibility of specific properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

II. INTRODUCTION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, with later amendments, established a unique federal, state, and local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. While each state determines its specific program emphases and defines its major goals, cultural resource planning at the federal level builds upon work at the state and local levels. These interconnections are outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1983). For example, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys—conducted at the local level and managed by state historic preservation offices—comprise part of the cultural resource identification process or inventory phase. These surveys provide initial documentation and evaluation of properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The next stage involves applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria establish standards and guidelines that are applied to all properties nominated to the National Register. A property that successfully meets these criteria will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Identifying, evaluating, and nominating properties involves considerable fieldwork and research. As research proceeds it is not uncommon to discover new areas or additional properties that merit further study, or to find that individual properties or areas have lost integrity or no longer exist. Such discoveries are documented and provide a rationale for future planning decisions. Therefore, comprehensive preservation planning involves a series of interrelated steps, and remains an organic process that incorporates new information as it is acquired.

The historic context occupies a central place in the comprehensive planning process. The purpose of the historic context is to provide a scholarly history and analysis of the development of a particular area. Specifically, the historic context groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. When used in conjunction with the National Register Criteria for Eligibility, the historic context helps establish a property's significance in light of the historical, architectural, archaeological, and engineering past. In this way, the context provides an important bridge that links the existing property to its past significance.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office divides the state into seven management regions and identifies twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts generally focus on a specific theme as it applies to one of the seven management regions. More specialized needs may be met by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on Duncan, and detailing the forces that affected the particular area or community. This approach assures that even very localized historic contexts relate to wider regional or state trends.

The historic context document produced for the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan falls into the latter category. Rather than focusing on a single theme and management region, it details the many historical forces that influenced Duncan's development as well as its extant cultural resources. Researching this historic context included consulting some of the contexts already completed for Management Region #7, in which Duncan is located. The contexts consulted include: "Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907," "Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920," "Ranching

in Southwestern Oklahoma,” and “Industrial Development in the 17 Counties of Southwestern Oklahoma to 1930.”

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan, including its historic context, demonstrates the implementation of Oklahoma’s comprehensive planning process. The context provides the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the Duncan study area. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. In turn, this information guided the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study area knowledgeable of the community’s history, and with an understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends including the arrival of the railroad, the development of the oil service industry, the contribution of the WPA in the 1930s, and the general pattern of urban growth and development.

The results of the reconnaissance level survey identify individual properties and districts which: (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. In accomplishing these tasks, this project exemplifies the comprehensive planning process at its best. It also increases the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. In addition, it identifies and evaluates historic resources in Duncan that have experienced considerable change in the recent past. It also provides needed data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal agency laws and regulations, and establishes a solid foundation for the registration and treatment of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of this project was a collaborative effort. Dr. Alyson Greiner, Assistant Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research Assistant Jennifer Spencer, graduate student and M.S. candidate in Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor and made valuable contributions in all stages of the project. John C. Womack, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, served as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-99-14270.016) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of geography and history. At the outset, the principal investigator focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county and city histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts of the period. Secondary sources helped to place the primary source information into the proper historical frame of reference. Archival research was followed by fieldwork or actual site visits to the designated areas and properties in Duncan.

The principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO), and the guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*. Specific procedures included:

- (1) Developing a list of historic properties in Duncan that had been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped identify existing buildings, structures, and objects that have the potential of meeting eligibility requirements for individual National Register properties or would be contributing resources to a potential historic district.
- (2) Evaluating previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #7 where Duncan is located. Examples of these include "Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907," "Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920," "Ranching in Southwestern

Oklahoma,” and “Industrial Development in the 17 Counties of Southwestern Oklahoma to 1930.”

- (3) Identifying existing local histories, especially city and county materials, for use in the preparation of the historic context. Materials such as newspaper accounts and locally written reports were located in the Genealogical Research Library in Duncan, the Duncan Public Library, and at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City.
- (4) Conducting an initial windshield survey of Duncan in order to assess the different architectural styles, property types, and the character of the various neighborhoods.
- (5) Conducting follow-up windshield surveys using Sanborn maps as well as knowledge of when specific areas of Duncan were platted. These surveys helped identify several types of properties including those that warrant further study, those that are National Register eligible, those that have lost integrity due to property renovations, as well as those that do not meet the necessary age requirements.
- (6) Preparing thumbnail sketches of eligible and non-eligible areas within the Duncan study area. These sketches outline contributing and noncontributing resources in the potential historic districts.
- (7) Preparing thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warrant further study and possess potential for National Register listing.

- (8) Conducting an on-foot survey of the identified individual properties and districts in the Duncan study area using the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan is to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the city that meet age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1950) and retain historic and architectural integrity. Both windshield surveys and on-foot analysis helped achieve this objective. Also, the properties that meet these criteria are considered to warrant further study through an intensive level survey, or to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

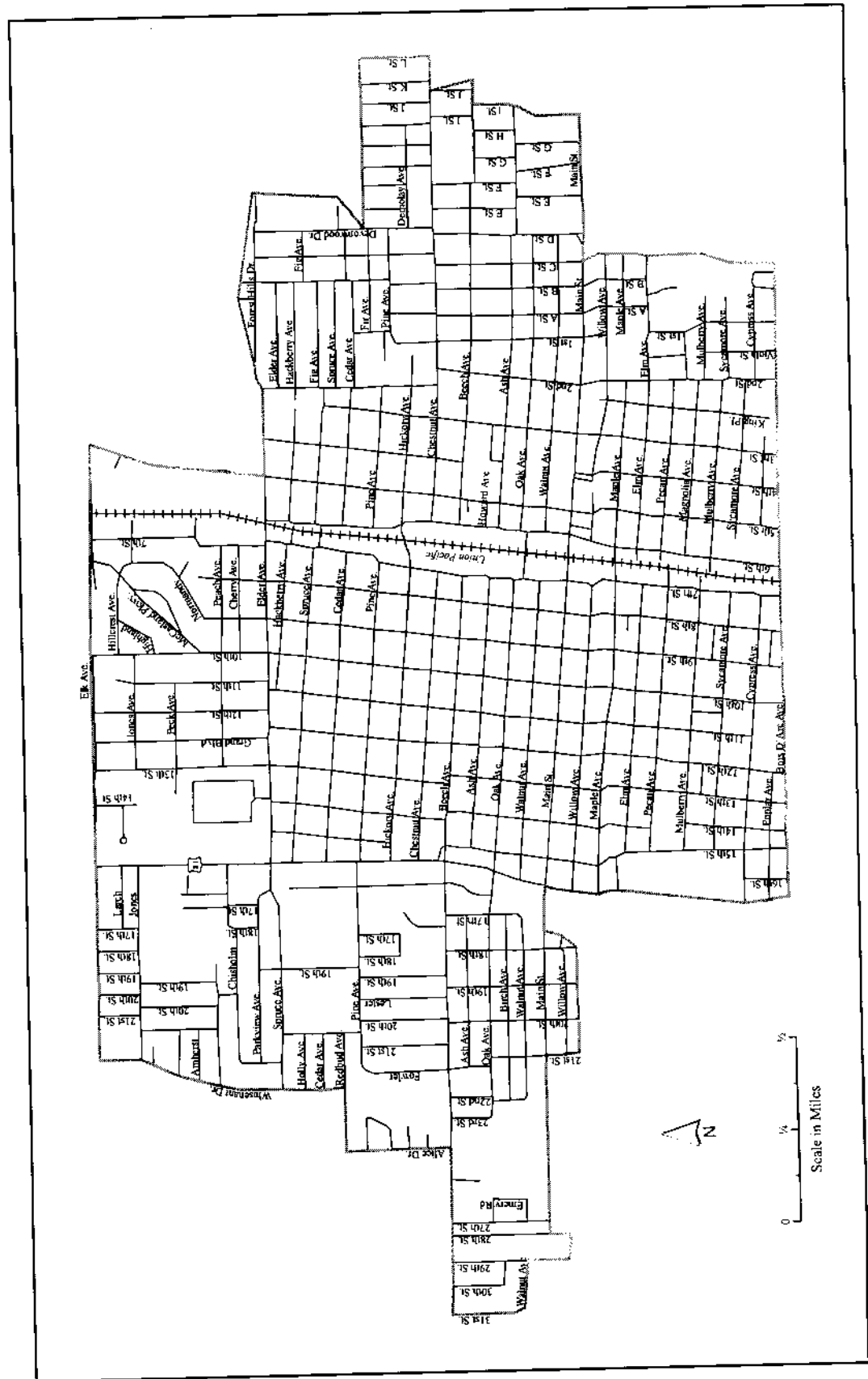
Another objective of this project is to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at the reconnaissance level, as part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. Properties surveyed in the course of this project were recorded at a minimum level of documentation. This documentation will provide information relevant to future cultural resource management decisions regarding the Duncan study area. In addition, the project provides a historic context for the specified area, and annotates all reference material relevant to the study area in order to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

Finally, a third objective includes identifying and characterizing those portions of the Duncan study area which, because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity, do not warrant further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Preparing thumbnail sketches and maps of those portions of the study area helped accomplish this goal.

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included a specified portion of Duncan. The survey area is bounded as follows: starting at the initial point of Elk Avenue and Highway 81, proceed west to Whisenant Drive, then south to Redbud Avenue, then west to Alice Drive, then south to Beech Avenue, then west to 31st Street, then south to Walnut Avenue, then east to 29th Street, then south to Willow Avenue, then east to 28th Street, then north to Main Street, then east to 21st Street, then south to Willow Avenue, then east to 18th Street, then north to Main Street, then east to Highway 81, then south to Bois D'Arc Avenue, then east to 2nd Street, then north to Willow Avenue, then east to "I" Street, then north to Beech Avenue, then east to "J" Street, then north to Chestnut Avenue, then east to "L" Street then north to Fir Avenue, then west to Devonwood Drive, then north to Forest Hills Drive, then west to 5th Street, then north to Elk Avenue, then west to point of beginning. Note: The boundary indicated included properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan, 2000



VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the design of this project followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography of material pertinent to the historical development of Duncan and Stephens County. Materials were gathered from the Duncan Public Library, the Genealogical Research Library in Duncan, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read the pertinent primary and secondary sources, and became familiar with relevant historic photographs and maps for use during the research phase. These sources provided considerable insight into the significance of Duncan as well as the historic development of the town. Drawing on this material, the principal investigator prepared a historic context for Duncan.

Fieldwork began during the fall of 1999 at times when the principal investigator and research assistant were available. With the assistance of Jim Gabbert, Architectural Historian at the State Historic Preservation Office, we conducted a town meeting in Duncan in November. The purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity to inform the local citizens of the survey and to elicit input on important local historical resources. The Duncan Police Department was notified in order to make those agencies aware of the reconnaissance level survey. In addition, local officials and library staff

were contacted, and the county assessor and county clerk in were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Numerous visits were made to the map library in the Edmon Low Library on the OSU campus in order to consult the various Sanborn Fire Insurance maps covering Duncan. These maps helped identify different types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction. The USGS topographic quadrangles for Duncan (1976 and 1982) were also consulted. These helped the principal investigator obtain an understanding of the terrain of the Duncan area.

During the fall and winter months of 1999-2000 two windshield surveys of Duncan were conducted in order to locate individual properties and districts that met age and integrity requirements for potential National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were documented. Finally, areas within Duncan that lacked potential National Register criteria or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a preliminary list of about 60 properties deemed to warrant further study. This list was subsequently targeted for on-foot evaluation and minimum-level documentation. The principal investigator also photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Streetscape photographs were subsequently made of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. The principal investigator was able to complete 90 percent of the project photography before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1999.

Follow-up visits to Duncan were made in January, March, June, and July. These visits helped confirm that individual properties and historic districts had been correctly identified during the earlier surveys. At the same time we were able to expand our list of inventoried properties. These visits also provided an opportunity to conduct additional research at the offices of the county assessor and county clerk. This research helped to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the final list of 107 properties. The principal investigator then prepared thumbnail sketches for the project report.

Following the completion of fieldwork, rough draft data on survey forms were entered into the computer using the OK/SHPO template. The forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for Duncan. Several computer-generated maps of Duncan were also designed. These maps show: the boundaries of the study area, the location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, the location of individual properties that warrant further study, the boundaries of proposed districts that warrant further study, the locations of individual properties that do not warrant further study, and the boundaries of areas not warranting further study. The completed file folders and rough draft of the final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor John Womack of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

VII. RESULTS

This section is organized such that the individual results are presented before a discussion of the general findings.

Individual Results:

The architecture of Duncan can be classified into five basic episodes. These include the following periods: 1900-1919, 1920-1929, 1930-1939, 1940-1955, and 1956 to present. The first period begins prior to statehood and extends up to the time of the first oil discoveries. Duncan was platted prior to statehood and during this period the town grew primarily as an agricultural center whose location was enhanced by virtue of rail service by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific line. This was also a time of architectural transition. Quickly constructed wood frame buildings gave way to more durable sandstone and brick structures often as a result of natural disasters or accidents. Numerous buildings on Main Street, for example, were destroyed as a result of four fires that occurred in there in 1901. Today, most of the extant structures that provide visible reminders of architectural character of this first period are commercial buildings.

In contrast, the second period represents a time during which construction boomed, especially residential construction. Fueled by the success of the petroleum and oil field service industries, Duncan's population grew rapidly creating a strong demand for housing. More than one-third of the properties inventoried during the course of this survey were built between 1920-1929. While the 1920s was a period of prosperity in Duncan that prosperity did not necessarily translate into ostentatious architectural

displays as was often common. In Duncan, much of the architecture from this period—both commercial and residential—remains rather modest.

For many displaced tenant farmers in the 1930s, Duncan represented opportunity. The city was a place to seek employment or relief from unemployment. As a result, Duncan's population continued to grow. Indeed, some rather elegant Tudor Revival style homes were built during the 1930s but Duncan's cultural landscape more clearly reflects the significance of the role played by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in rebuilding the economy during the Great Depression. As a result of several WPA initiatives Duncan acquired a number of new facilities and structures including a library, a senior high school, a stadium, pool, a school and auditorium for the black community, an armory, sidewalks, and numerous bridges over city creeks.

The Second World War brought another surge to Duncan's economic and industrial base, and stimulated housing construction. In Duncan, as in many other American cities, the 1940-1955 period was also a period of geographic expansion. During that period alone the city platted and annexed over 40 new areas. Duncan grew, especially to the east and northwest, and rising rates of automobile ownership contributed to this process. By 1955 the decline of Duncan's downtown was already underway, and suburban tract housing was becoming an established feature of the residential landscape.

The fifth period (post-1955) has been punctuated by attempts to renew and revitalize the city's downtown. For Duncan, the period of urban renewal resulted in the loss of significant cultural resources including the courthouse, the railroad depot, and the Oklahoma National Bank building. Since the middle of the 1980s, when Duncan became a Main Street community, there has been a greater awareness of the need to preserve

historic resources and several of the commercial buildings downtown have benefited from recent restoration work.

The following list enumerates the specific results of this project in light of the previous discussion.

1. This reconnaissance level survey has resulted in the generation of minimum-level documentation for 107 properties. Eleven of the 107 properties were deemed not worthy of further study.
2. One property listed in the National Register was updated. This was the Johnson Hotel and Boarding House, which was originally listed in the National Register in 1986. Other Duncan properties listed in the National Register were not updated because of the recency of their listings. These include the Chrislip House, the Duncan Armory, and the Patterson Hospital, all of which were listed in the National Register in the 1990s. While this project was in progress one other property, the old Duncan Library, gained a listing in the National Register.
3. Minimum-level documentation was completed on six properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. These properties include the Antioch Baptist Church, Duncan Post Office, Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company Administration Building, Hanburry Residence, First National Bank, and Brittain-Garvin Residence. Of the buildings on this list, three are National Register eligible (Duncan Post Office, First National Bank, and Brittain-Garvin Residence), two are contributing resources to the Central Residential District (Hanburry Residence and Brittain-Garvin Residence), and two

warrant further study (Antioch Baptist Church and Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company Administration Building).

4. Nine of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Duncan. This list includes:

- a.) Duncan Junior High (211 North Eighth Street)
- b.) Duncan Senior High (224 North Ninth Street)
- c.) L.B. Simmons Residence (401 North Ninth Street)
- d.) Brittain-Garvin Residence (411 North Ninth)
- e.) Duncan Post Office (802 West Willow Avenue)
- f.) First National Bank Building (802 West Main Street)
- g.) Lawrence Haas Residence (1502 West Cedar)
- h.) Halliburton Administration Building (1011-1015 West Bois d'Arc Avenue)
- i.) Halliburton Stadium (Southeast corner of South Seventeenth Street and West Pine Avenue).

5. Of the 107 properties sampled, 67 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial properties, theaters, bridges, and schools. The following more specific observations apply:

- a) The properties surveyed fit into the five time periods associated with Duncan's history. About eight percent of the properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 33 percent were built between

1920 and 1929; 23 percent were built between 1930 and 1939; 30 percent were built between 1940 and 1955. Just five properties built after 1955 were surveyed.

- b) Twenty-three historic properties, including two school buildings and twenty-one single-family dwellings, were identified in the proposed Central Residential District.
 - c) Seven buildings on West Main Street, the historic focus of Duncan's business district, were surveyed.
 - d) Only one religious structure was surveyed because alterations to many of the church buildings have been extensive and because some religious structures lack sufficient age.
 - e) No properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.
 - f) Four education-related properties were surveyed.
- 9) Seventeen different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival/Neoclassical, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, Spanish Eclectic, Pueblo Revival, Folk Victorian, National Folk, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Moderne, Art Deco, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized Style, and Commercial Style.
- 10) Ten thumbnail sketches of areas in Duncan were prepared. One district was proposed and nine areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

- a) The Central Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because of its historical character and architectural integrity. Four of the twenty-three different properties identified are National Register eligible. Architectural styles represented here include Art Deco, Spanish Eclectic, French Eclectic, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Queen Anne, and Bungalow/Craftsman.
- b) The Northeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason involves the loss of integrity to many of the structures in the area. Numerous houses here have been altered to the extent that the historic fabric has not been maintained.
- c) The Southeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. Intrusions are numerous, and overgrown and vacant lots are common. Also, several properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation.
- d) The Southeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. Reasons for this include the intrusion of numerous vacant lots and contemporary storage and warehouse facilities.
- e) The North Central Residential Area is not recommend for further study at this time primarily because the historical association of the residences in this area is also weakly developed, and contemporary commercial development has started to intrude in its southwestern sections.

- f) The Downtown Commercial Area encompasses the area between Walnut and Willow Avenues from the railroad tracks west to Highway 81. Despite the presence of significant individual properties, the loss of much of the architectural and historic fabric of the Downtown Commercial Area is a major factor helping to explain the decision to label this an area that does not presently warrant further study.
- g) The Southwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time because the historic fabric and architectural integrity of this area has not been maintained .
- h) The West Residential Area does not warrant further study because integrity-altering modifications are extensive here.
- i) The Northwest Crescent includes the most northern and western reaches of the study area. This area does not warrant further study because some of the housing stock is of insufficient age. If the integrity of the homes in the McCasland Park Addition is maintained it should be a good candidate for a district in about twenty years.

General Results:

This project has resulted in the survey of 107 properties in the Duncan study area. For each of these properties minimum-level recording, including the completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and photographs showing three elevations, was conducted. This is an important first step in the process of identifying

areas that warrant intensive-level surveys, locating properties that are National Register eligible, and identifying individual properties and areas that do not warrant further study. Also, this project has helped establish those cultural resources and properties for which we have satisfactory information and those for which we do not.

The information resulting from this project can now provide a database useful for city planners, preservationists, historians, and others. This project has helped increase the number of surveyed properties within Oklahoma, a long-standing goal of the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

This section uses a thematic approach to discuss the different types of historic properties surveyed in Duncan.

Commercial Properties:

The nature of Duncan's early growth was such that a number of commercial properties were constructed before the town was platted. Although Duncan acquired its first post office in 1884, at a location about two to three miles east of the present city, the town was not officially platted at its present site until 1901. Beginning in the 1890s much of the early commercial construction was confined to Main Street. Wood was the building material of choice in part because it was available and ensured fairly rapid construction. Sandstone, some of which was quarried locally, was also used but with less frequency. Following the tornado of 1898 and the fires on Main Street in 1901, brick gradually supplanted wood as the preferred building material. In addition, prior to statehood the commercial-style buildings tended to display minimal architectural detailing. Parapeted front facades, corbeled cornices, and arched windows with decorative molding were common.

One example of an early commercial structure in Duncan is the R. N. Frensley Building. Part of this building, which was originally constructed of sandstone in 1899, still stands at 823-825 West Main although it has been significantly altered. As a result, the oldest extant and intact building on Main Street is the First National Bank Building at

802 West Main.¹ This two-story structure dates to 1900, is constructed of pink sandstone, and exemplifies the Romanesque Revival style. Two other buildings that help illustrate the character of Duncan's early commercial architecture are the City National Bank Building at 801 West Main, and Buckholt's Building at 827 West Main Street. These buildings date from circa 1901 and 1912, respectively, but their first floors have since been altered. These properties illustrate the very minimal architectural detailing common on early commercial buildings.

Duncan's earliest downtown commercial buildings were initially one-story structures. However, none of those buildings has survived. By the turn of the century Duncan's downtown buildings were customarily two-story structures. Although Duncan did possess a few three-story structures, such as the old Oklahoma National Bank Building and the Wade Hotel, they were much less common.

A few buildings in the downtown date from the 1919 to 1925 period. These include the Brittain-McCasland Building at 914-916 West Main, the Goodman-Grooms Building at 918-920 West Main, and the Coleman-Whisenant Building at 926 West Main. These buildings were constructed in 1919, circa 1925, and in 1921, respectively. Two other properties located in the 800 block of West Main Street were also built during this period. They include the Foreman Drug Store at 807 West Main, and the building beside it at 809 West Main. On all of these buildings the architectural detailing is really quite modest.

¹ One other very puzzling structure also exists, but not on Main Street. There is a wooden frame store on the west side of North Third Street between Walnut and Oak Avenue. It appears to be quite old, possibly

Industrial Properties:

The city of Duncan acquired industrial properties from the outset. Much of the early industry related to the processing of agricultural products, and before the turn of the century Duncan had a grain elevator, flour mill, and two cotton gins. As cotton agriculture expanded, so did the number of cotton gins and oil presses in Duncan. Today, however, the only surviving example of this industry is the old Chickasha Cotton Oil Company Gin at 701 South Seventh Street. This building has since been altered and now provides space for other commercial purposes.

Another important local industry to be established in Duncan was the People's Ice Company at 602 West Main Street. First established in 1904, this company was once recognized as the oldest continuous business in Duncan. The company has since gone out of business and the building has been adapted for other commercial use.

In terms of industry, the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company is most closely associated with the city of Duncan. Halliburton's headquarters were established here in 1924. Many of the original structures associated with this company no longer exist, however, one that does remain is National Register eligible. This is the old administration building that was built in 1942 at 1011-1015 Bois d'Arc Avenue. Architecturally, this building displays attractive Art Deco influences on a basic commercial form. In many ways this property represents the industrial character of Duncan.

built circa 1905, yet it does not appear on Sanborn maps until 1946. This suggests it may have been moved to this site, however no other information on this property has yet been forthcoming.

Government Properties:

Duncan acquired its first mayor in 1898, and at statehood it vied with Marlow to become the seat of Stephens County. Duncan prevailed in the contest for the county seat, and eventually built its first courthouse in 1920 in the middle of Main Street. For the next 48 years Duncan enjoyed one of the more unusual courthouse squares in Oklahoma. By 1968 the courthouse had outgrown its space. The building was subsequently demolished, and a new courthouse was built on South Eleventh Street at Willow Avenue.

The Duncan Post Office is an extant government property that is National Register eligible. This building was constructed in 1933 and stands at 802 West Willow Avenue. Based on the date of construction, which pre-dates the formation of the WPA, it is likely that the Duncan Post Office was the result of one of President Hoover's economy-building initiatives that resulted in the construction of numerous post offices during the early 1930s. Nevertheless, the building exemplifies influences of the Art Deco and Moderne styles.

Close inspection of Duncan's cultural landscape reveals numerous structures that were built during the 1930s as part of the WPA. Perhaps one of the most taken-for-granted contributions of the WPA was their construction of city sidewalks. We did not catalog all of them, but many of Duncan's sidewalks owe their origin to WPA workers. Although we still need to confirm this, it also appears quite likely that many of the stone bridges that span Willow Creek on the east side of Duncan and the unnamed tributary on the west side that flows into Claridy Creek, resulted from a WPA or CCC project. In fact, Playday Park once served as a camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Finally, the Duncan Armory, which was listed in the National Register in 1996, is also the result of a

WPA initiative. Still other properties in Duncan have connections with the WPA.

Because they relate to other themes, such as education and recreation, they are discussed in those sections of the report.

Educational Properties:

Duncan has one education-related property that is potentially National Register eligible. It is the Duncan Senior High at 224 North Ninth Street. This building is now part of the Duncan Middle School complex that spans the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets and Oak and Ash Avenues. Duncan Senior High was built in 1936 as Public Works Administration (PWA) Project # 8453. The PWA was another one of the New Deal initiatives during the 1930s. As a result of this project, the adjacent auditorium and gymnasium were also constructed. A common architectural characteristic of New Deal architecture is the tendency to reject ornate styles. Duncan Senior High exemplifies this with its particularly utilitarian design.

Two other education-related properties that are especially significant to Duncan's African-American community include the Douglas School and Auditorium. Both buildings were constructed as a result of WPA projects. They are still in use and stand on the southwest corner of Sycamore Avenue and King's Place. The Douglas School was built circa 1934-35 at a time when schools were segregated. For the next two decades it served as a school for the black community. The school functioned as an elementary, secondary, and high school. The Auditorium that is located just to the north of the school was built in 1936. Both structures are made of stone and are in good condition although the Douglas School has had some alterations to the front and roof.

Recreation-Related Properties

As early as 1902 Duncan had an opera house located just west of the railroad tracks between Willow Avenue and Main Street. Sometime between 1914 and 1923 the opera house ceased to exist as the heyday for these places of entertainment waned. Duncan's opera house was gradually supplanted by movie houses. By 1928, three theaters were in operation on Main Street, one in the 700 block, another in the 800 block, and a third in the 900 block. The Palace Theater became established in the Coleman-Whisenant Building (built in 1921) at 926 West Main Street and still operates today. This building is in good condition although its first story has been altered and recently renovated.

In Duncan, the WPA also played a role in the construction of recreation-related facilities. One such facility is Fuqua Pool. This pool dates from circa 1938 and is likely the first public swimming pool built in Duncan. Fuqua Pool is still in use today. There are two other structures of note nearby. Just a few feet to the north of the pool there are some low-set stone walls that have been built in an attempt to provide some poolside seating and attractive landscaping. These walls are capped with a layer of cement and bear the "WPA 1938" stamp. A short distance to the west of the pool stands another WPA-built stone structure. Although it has the appearance of a small stage we were told that this structure was used to provide a seating area for parents watching their children in the nearby but now non-existent wading pool. Nevertheless, these three structures warrant further study as WPA properties. Although we have not yet been able to confirm this, we suspect that the WPA also built a pool adjacent to the Douglas School in the 1930s. However, a plaque on the site indicates the present pool was constructed in the 1950s.

One recreation-related property that is National Register eligible is Halliburton Stadium. This stadium was built in 1939, and we suspect that it might also have resulted from a WPA or other New Deal project. This large stadium possesses a number of notable features. First, both bleachers are designed entirely from concrete (aluminum stadium seating has been added), and the bleachers on the home and visitors' sides are full-size. The stadium has some very minimal but attractive detailing that consists of cut-out diamond designs. These designs mark the concrete on the ends of the bleachers, on the backside of the bleachers along the top of the wall, and on the concrete marking the entrance and exit ramps. A one-story stone ticket booth still stands at the southwest corner of the stadium, and the stadium complex is surrounded on three sides by a high stone wall. This stadium, which is still in use, is unusual for its size, the well-developed nature of the entire complex, and its architectural integrity.

Social Properties:

Duncan's first Masonic lodge was organized in 1893. It represents the oldest formally organized social group in Duncan. However, an unfortunate series of disasters, including a tornado and two fires, destroyed two of their meeting halls. The present temple, which is located at 809 West Chestnut Avenue, was built in 1954.

Numerous other social groups organized during the 1920s. A sample of some of the more familiar of these would include the Elks (1922), the Rotary Club (1921), and the Kiwanis Club (1921). As with the Masons, the original structure used by the Elks no longer exists and the lodge that is now in use dates only to 1967. Although Duncan is

home to numerous social groups and clubs, many have moved into newer structures that are of insufficient age to warrant further study.

Religious Properties:

As early as 1889, three years before establishment of Duncan at its present location, Duncan's First Baptist Church was organized. In 1895 their first church building was erected at the corner of Eighth and Ash. That building would serve the congregation until about 1908 when it was sold to the Presbyterians. In 1908 a new Classical Revival style building was constructed for the First Baptist Church at the corner of Ninth and Ash. By 1951 construction on a new building at the same location was underway.

The Methodists, who had organized in 1893, built their first church on the corner of Eighth and Elm in 1894. By 1926 the church had made plans to build a new church on the corner of Ninth and Willow. A fire destroyed the building in 1968 and a new edifice was built on the north side of Duncan beyond the boundary of the study area for this project.

In terms of church architecture the previous two examples illustrate a common pattern in Duncan. That is, most of the city's church buildings are relatively new. In most cases, however, this reflects the sheer growth of the local congregations and the need for larger facilities. Although the First Christian Church did not get a new building, their church, which was originally constructed in 1933, was extensively renovated during the late 1960s. Similarly, a new Catholic church was erected in 1960. Two of the older church buildings that have retained their original form and historic integrity are the First Presbyterian Church (built about 1933) on the corner of Eighth and Ash, and the All

Saints Episcopal Church (built about 1935) at 809 West Cedar Avenue. These buildings were not surveyed during this project. One religious property that was documented by this survey and deemed to warrant further study is the Antioch Baptist Church at 315 West Sycamore Avenue. The present church building was constructed in 1951, just north of the location of the old church, and is unusual in that its walls consist of poured concrete set in forms. Also, this church is locally significant because of its enduring importance to the African-American community in Duncan.

Health Care Properties:

One of Duncan's first hospitals was the Weedn Hospital, which opened in 1919 on North Tenth Street. By 1925 the brick structure, which still houses medical offices today, had been constructed. Duncan acquired its first "modern" hospital in 1928. By the time it was built, the Patterson Hospital cost approximately \$90,000.² Though it is no longer used as a hospital, this building still stands and in 1995 it was listed in the National Register. In 1937 the Lindley Hospital was built on the southern part of the Lindley Tracts at 1305 North Ninth Street. Sometime during the 1940s a new hospital was built on the same site. Today that structure now functions as a nursing home. On the far northwestern corner of the study area stands the Duncan Regional Hospital. It underwent major construction and renovation during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

² Stephens County Historical Society. 1982. *History of Stephens County*. Duncan, OK: Stephens County Historical Society, p. 448.

Transportation Properties:

In spite of its strong historical ties to the railroad industry Duncan possesses few transportation-related properties. From 1892 until 1949 a modest frame building served as the railroad depot. Not anticipating the dramatic changes that would occur in transportation in the decades following the Second World War, Duncan built a new brick depot in 1949. During the 1950s rail and bus transportation languished, and the railroad depot was eventually torn down (circa 1990). Although the bus station still stands, it has been converted into a diner.

Residential (Domestic) Properties:

Single-family dwellings outnumber all other buildings in Duncan, and constitute the majority of the property types surveyed. Duncan also possesses a few examples of multiple dwellings that warrant further study.

(1) Single Dwellings

This survey revealed that at least twelve different architectural styles, including numerous variations, are represented by the residential properties of Duncan. These properties include both high styles and more vernacular forms. The following table lists the various architectural styles and the number of properties of each that were documented during this survey and considered to warrant further study.

Architectural Style	Number of Single Dwellings
National Folk	18
Massed Plan	6
Shotgun	4
Hall-Parlor	3
Pyramidal	2
Cumberland/Saddlebag	2
I-House	1
Bungalow/Craftsman	14
Tudor Revival	10
Modern Movement	6
Colonial Revival	6
Prairie School	6
Folk Victorian	3
Moderne	2
French Eclectic	1
Spanish Eclectic	1
Pueblo Revival	1
Neoclassical	1
TOTAL	69

This table disguises the fact that many of the properties documented during this survey actually represent mixtures of two or more styles. The counts above reflect the architectural style that was most dominant.

The windshield surveys conducted for this project and the results tallied above indicate that National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman styles are the two most prevalent architectural styles for single dwellings. With only a few exceptions, almost all of the National Folk properties inventoried in this survey were built following the Second World War when residential construction had resumed and there was a high demand for housing that could be built quickly.

Historically, the dominant architectural style of choice for the prominent businessmen and community leaders appears to have been the Tudor Revival style. The general absence of Queen Anne style houses in Duncan is notable, however, it can be explained with recourse to the history of Duncan's development. While the citizens of Duncan have generally prospered, they amassed much of their wealth during and after the 1920s. By this time the popularity of the Queen Anne style had waned. In some ways this gives the W. P. Fowler Residence at 801 West Beech Avenue, one of the "purest" expressions of the Queen Anne style in Duncan, even greater significance because this is an uncommon style for the city.

(2) Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Hotels

Hotels were once a very prevalent building type in Duncan especially in the first two decades of the town's establishment. However, just one of Duncan's historic hotels has survived. This is the Johnson Hotel and Boarding House at 314 West Mulberry Avenue. It was listed on the National Register in 1986 and updated during this survey.

Duncan has a few other examples of multiple dwellings, including apartments and duplexes, which were documented in this study and warrant further study. Perhaps the oldest extant apartment building is the property we have identified as the Carl Jones Residence at 1012 West Oak Avenue. This building was constructed circa 1935, and is still in use as a multiple dwelling today. An apartment complex, the Geneva Court Apartments, was subsequently built circa 1945 at 701 West Pine Avenue. The complex includes six separate two-story buildings. This complex is in very good condition and its integrity has been maintained. Interestingly, all of the buildings in this apartment complex as well as the Carl Jones Residence were built in a similar style with distinctive gable-on-hip roofs.

Two additional properties provide examples of duplexes. The Browder and Wilder Residence at 1203-1203 ½ West Cedar Avenue is an example of a house specifically built as a duplex circa 1930. This house also illustrates the Tudor Revival style. Similarly, the R. L. Shook Residence at 606 A - 606 B South Eleventh Street is a duplex. Stylistically, it also possesses a gable-on-hip roof and resembles the buildings in the Geneva Court Complex and at 1012 West Oak Avenue. All of these properties warrant further study.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

This reconnaissance level survey has provided documentation for 107 properties. This section of the report briefly discusses some of the methods of information collection, then moves to a discussion of the different architectural styles encountered in Duncan. The section closes with a complete list of the properties surveyed and information regarding each property's significance.

Information on the surveyed properties was culled from a wide range of sources. Among the most useful were the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. These maps initiated coverage of Duncan in 1894. Updates to this map were subsequently produced in 1896, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1931, 1946/49, and 1958. As with all Sanborn maps updates were typically marked on the earlier version of the map, making them very difficult to read, particularly on microfilm. This was a real problem when using the 1946/49 map for Duncan because it is impossible to discern what changes occurred when.

Unfortunately, no Sanborn map produced for Duncan ever provided complete coverage of the city. Several areas in the city of Duncan were consistently not covered by the Sanborn maps. These areas include the Head Addition, and the northeast and southwest quadrants of the original townsite. In short, there are really quite sizable portions of Duncan that lack Sanborn coverage, making it necessary for us to rely more heavily on city directories as a source of information about dates of construction.

Other sources of information consulted in the course of this project include city directories, archives at the Oklahoma Historical Society, and materials at both the Genealogical Research Library and the Duncan Public Library. The Genealogical

Research Library houses the most complete collection of city directories, with coverage dating from the early 1900s into the 1970s. In addition, plat maps and property records at the Stephens County Courthouse were consulted. Finally, on-site fieldwork and, in some cases, personal interviews provided additional information.

Styles of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

For properties in Duncan whose main function was to transact business, the Commercial Style became a dominant architectural style. This style was common in Duncan from about 1890 to 1920. Shop fronts generally consisted of a parapeted front façade, large fixed pane display windows, and recessed entrances. The buildings were also characterized by a flat roof, and were ordinarily two-story structures from one to three bays wide. Although some three-story structures were built, none in Duncan has survived. Clapboard cladding was used initially but soon gave way to brick. There is an example of a one-story clapboard-clad commercial building on the west side of North Third Street between Walnut and Oak Avenue. Additional research is needed to document when it was built and what purpose it served. No comparable structures remain in downtown Duncan. In a few instances sandstone was also used for cladding. The architectural decorations on these buildings tended to be fairly modest, including such features as corbeled cornices or other decorative corbeling, the use of pilaster strips, and some artistic embellishing of name and date plates.

Representative examples of the Commercial Style include:

- a. West side of North Third between Walnut and Oak Avenue
- b. Foreman Drug Store, 807 West Main Street
- c. 809 West Main Street
- d. W. L. Buckholt's Building, 827 West Main Street
- e. Brittain-McCasland Building, 914-916 West Main Street
- f. Goodman-Grooms Building, 918-920 West Main Street
- g. Coleman-Whisenant Building, 926 West Main Street.

(2) Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style became popular between the middle and end of the nineteenth century. In terms of building details it represented a more decorative style, but it also gave the feeling of considerable heaviness. Commercial buildings designed in the Romanesque Revival style were frequently substantial buildings whose size was enhanced by construction in sandstone or other rough textured cladding. Bands of windows—often deeply set—and round arches commonly marked building elevations.

The best examples of this style in Duncan are:

- a. City National Bank Building, 801 West Main Street
- b. First National Bank Building, 802 West Main Street

(3) Art Deco/Moderne

Features of the Art Deco style, which prevailed between 1920 and 1940, include smooth wall surfaces and architectural detailing that accentuates verticality. Such detailing might include vertical striations or possibly a stepped parapet. In addition, the

application of decorative geometric patterns such as chevrons, zigzags, and parallel straight lines was common. This architectural style was almost exclusively used for commercial buildings.

Like the Art Deco style, the Moderne or Art Moderne style enjoyed popularity from about 1935 to 1950. Elements of this style include curved or rounded corners, curved windows, smooth wall surfaces, and roof-line copings. This was a streamlined style possessing few decorative details in order to express horizontality and movement. Unlike the Art Deco style, however, the Moderne style is found on both commercial and residential properties.

Duncan has two non-domestic properties designed in the Art Deco style. One is the Halliburton Administration Building at 1011-1015 West Bois d'Arc Avenue. A second is the Duncan Junior High at 211 North Eighth Street. One Duncan property that displays a mixture of the Art Deco and Moderne styles is the Post Office at 802 Willow Avenue.

Styles of Dwellings:

(1) Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was most commonly built during the 30-year period between 1880 and 1910. Some of the characteristic features of this style include an irregularly shaped and steeply pitched roof that typically contains a front-facing gable. Queen Anne style houses frequently exhibit an asymmetrical façade, often marked by a round or polygonal tower either one or two stories in height. Another feature of this style is the contrasting use of different wall materials and textures—sometimes including

mixtures of shingles, stucco, and polychromatic brickwork. Patterned shingles and Queen Anne sash windows often provide additional decorative details.

Duncan possesses few good examples of the Queen Anne style. This study documented three different examples of this style. The best example is the W. P. Fowler Residence at 801 West Beech Avenue.

(2) Folk Victorian

Typical dates of construction for the Folk Victorian style range from about 1830 to 1910. The term "Folk Victorian" encompasses the use of popular stylistic elements on vernacular housing forms. The style derived from the availability of machine-made architectural elements used in folk housing. Folk Victorian houses most commonly had a symmetrical façade that included considerable porch decoration such as spindlework.

Duncan has almost no houses built in the Folk Victorian style. The examples documented during this survey are very modest and lack the use of many stylistic elements. Examples include the:

- a. Joseph Dobbs Residence, 405 South Eleventh Street
- b. Effie Jones Residence, 223 West Oak Avenue
- c. Sarah Sparks Residence, 401 West Pine Avenue.

(3) Colonial Revival

Most of the single dwellings in this style were built during the period from 1880 to 1955. In fact, this style traces its roots to the 1876 Centennial and the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition. Houses in this style commonly have a pedimented portico or

entry, and a symmetrical façade. Double-hung windows with multi-pane sashes are common, and tend to reinforce the symmetry of the front façade. The doors are often framed with decorative sidelights and a transom.

Excellent examples of the Colonial Revival style in Duncan include:

- a. S. Conger Brown Residence, 806 West Hickory Avenue
- b. R. H. Farnham Residence, 1001 West Spruce Avenue
- c. Raizen and Edgin Residence, 1314 West Spruce Avenue
- d. Irby S. Kolb Residence, 1214 West Pine Avenue.

(4) Neoclassical

According to *The Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester, the Neoclassical style is an eclectic style characterized by a symmetrical façade that typically possesses a full-height (two-story) porch. The Neoclassical style dates to the 55-year period between 1895 and 1950. Like the Colonial Revival style, the Neoclassical style can trace its roots to the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition, which was organized around a classical theme.

In Duncan a few properties illustrate the Neoclassical style. Three different examples of this style were documented during this survey, however, only one of them is recommended for further study. This is the Fred King Residence at 901 North Thirteenth Street. It is an excellent example of this architectural style.

(5) Tudor Revival

Dates for this style tend to range from 1890 to 1940. Tudor Revival style architecture commonly features a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof with overlapping

gables. Decorative elements associated with this style include false half-timbering in the gable ends, large chimneys topped with chimney pots, and patterned stonework or brickwork. The Tudor Revival style is quite common in Duncan and the following list provides the best examples:

- a. Kenneth Price Residence, 1107 West Hickory Avenue
- b. Robert H. Brown Residence, 613 North Ninth Street
- c. J. W. Whisenant Residence, 1015 West Beech Avenue
- d. Harry H. Hanburry Residence, 916 West Chestnut Avenue
- e. T. H. McCasland Residence, 906 West Pine Avenue.

Several other properties provide very good examples of the Craftsman influence on Tudor Revival style houses. These include the Eugene Rice Residence at 1107 West Spruce Avenue, the R. B. Newman Residence at 1007 West Hackberry Avenue, and the Virgil D. Simmons Residence at 303 South Tenth Street.

(6) French Eclectic

Bearing some resemblance to the Tudor Revival style of architecture, the French Eclectic style is primarily a reflection of styles and details once common to French domestic architecture. French Eclectic is considered an uncommon architectural style in the United States. As a style it may owe much of its inspiration to soldiers who had served in France during the First World War. The dominant identifying characteristic of this style is the steeply pitched hipped roof that is complemented by flared eaves. In some examples it is possible to find false half-timbering.

The only documented example of the French Eclectic style in Duncan is the Elihu Burkleo Residence at 915 West Beech Avenue.

(7) Prairie School

This style of architecture was popularized in the first two decades of the twentieth century. It features a distinctively low-pitched, hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves. One of the effects of this architectural style was to emphasize horizontality. As a result, horizontal rows of windows are quite common, as are one-story wings or porches. Porch supports also tend to be large rectangular or square piers.

The best examples of the Prairie School style in Duncan include:

- a. W. T. Foreman Residence, 814 West Oak Avenue
- b. Richard King Residence at 916 West Hickory Avenue.

Often structures built in the Prairie School style exhibit some Craftsman influences, including false roof beams and Bungalow windows. The best example of this is the Brittain-Garvin Residence, a National Register eligible property and contributing resource to the Central Residential District at 411 North Ninth Street. Another example that displays a mixture of Queen Anne influences on what is essentially a Prairie School form is the William Duncan Residence at 513 North Eighth Street.

One subtype of the Prairie School style includes the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. This subtype is characterized by its square plan with four rooms, a low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical façade. This survey documented two good examples of this. One is the Leroy Winans Residence at 1015 West Chestnut Avenue and

the other is the E. O. Sloan Residence at 511 North Ninth Street (a contributing resource to the Central Residential District).

(8) Bungalow/Craftsman

The Bungalow/Craftsman style prevailed between 1905 and 1930. Like the Prairie School style, it also features a low-pitched roof. In contrast, however, roofs on Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings are more commonly gabled and front gable types are especially popular. Architectural details associated with this style include exposed rafter tails and knee braces placed under the gables. Porches are integral to this style and the porch supports tend to consist of square columns raised on battered piers.

Very good examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style in Duncan include the following:

- a. Meyer Mehl Residence, 501 North Ninth Street
- b. John G. Cole Residence, 903 North Ninth Street
- c. B. H. Hire Residence, 319 West Elm Avenue
- d. Samuel H. W. Williamson Residence, 816 West Beech Avenue
- e. Charles Broadbent Residence, 1102 West Chestnut Avenue
- f. Haubergger and Montgomery Residence, 1002 West Cedar Avenue.

One subtype of the Bungalow/Craftsman style is the Airplane Bungalow. This subtype takes its name from the visual effect of the low-pitched, overhanging roof eaves that give the impression of a biplane. The only example of this documented in this survey is the B. H. Burnett Residence at 713 West Chestnut Avenue.

(9) National Folk

Houses were built in the National Folk style from the 1850s through the first half of the twentieth century. This style includes several subtypes that are notably different from one another. The subtypes include the gable front house, the gable-front and wing house, the hall and parlor house, the I-house, the massed plan, and the pyramidal house. This survey identified examples of the pyramidal, I-house, shotgun, hall-parlor, and massed plan subtypes. Of these, massed plan houses are the most common in Duncan.

The following list provides representative examples of the massed plan subtype:

- a. Elvin L. Wood Residence, 315 North B Street
- b. Deb Hadlock Residence, 701 North Fourth Street
- c. Kelly Little Residence, 610 North Fifteenth Street
- d. J. A. Holdridge Residence, 1909 West Oak Avenue
- e. Charles Ellis Residence, 1408 West Pine Avenue.

The dominant features of the pyramidal house type include its square form and hipped roof resembling a pyramid. Examples of this subtype include:

- a. Lillie Sampson Residence, 912 West Pecan Avenue
- b. Dudley J. Bell, Jr. Residence, 1203 West Walnut Avenue.

The hall-parlor subtype is a single story dwelling with a double-pen plan. These dwellings are side-gabled and particularly simple, often including a shed extension at the back. Representative examples of this subtype include:

- a. L. C. Gross Residence, 310 West Elm Avenue
- b. R. C. McClain Residence, 1414 West Elm Avenue.

The I-house subtype is a two-story dwelling that is one room deep and two rooms wide. Detailing on these structures was originally quite simple but later tended to reflect influences of other styles. The only example of an I-house documented in this survey is the Thomas W. Bray Residence at 716 North Fifth Street. The precursor to the I-house is the double-pen plan that existed in several different subtypes depending on the placement of the chimney. One example of either a Cumberland or Saddlebag house is the William Capps Residence at 1309 West Elm Avenue.

Finally, the Shotgun subtype is a one-story dwelling that is just one room wide and usually three rooms deep. These are front-gabled dwellings with small porches. Duncan has a moderate number of shotgun houses.

Some of the best examples are listed below:

- a. C. A. Moore, Jr. Residence, 105 South A Street
- b. Thelma Adams Residence, 204 West Elm Avenue
- c. R. W. Mitchell Residence, 516 West Willow Avenue
- d. Susan Caldwell Residence, 312 West Elm Avenue.

(10) Spanish Eclectic

This style represents a revival of Spanish Colonial architecture that was stimulated by the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. As a domestic architectural style it enjoyed a relatively brief period of prosperity, primarily across the southwestern part of the United States, from about 1920 to 1940. The use of red tile on a low-pitched roof is a common characteristic of this style. Walls most commonly have stucco surfaces, and front doors may be single or double doors and may or may not be arched. Other doors leading to patios are commonly paired and have

multiple panes. A common feature on the flat-roofed subtype of this style is the addition of small shed roofs above windows and entrances.

In Duncan, the only example of this style documented in this survey is the L. B. Simmons Residence at 401 North Ninth Street. This property is National Register eligible.

(11) Pueblo Revival

In many ways a hybrid, the Pueblo Revival style illustrates influences of both Spanish Colonial building styles and Native American pueblo architecture. This is a flat-roofed style of architecture largely geographically concentrated in northern New Mexico and Arizona but also scattered across the southwest. In addition to the flat roof, other identifying features of this style include projecting wooden roof beams known as vigas, stucco walls, and roof parapets.

The only example of this style documented in this survey is the Dr. Fred L. Patterson Jr. Residence at 1226 North Grand.

(12) Moderne

As a domestic style the Moderne or Art Moderne style enjoyed popularity from about 1935 to 1950. Elements of this style include curved or rounded corners, curved windows, smooth wall surfaces, and roof-line copings. Facades are typically asymmetrical and both round and glass block windows are common. This was a streamlined style possessing few decorative details in order to express horizontality and movement.

Duncan has two very good examples of single dwellings built in this style. They are the:

- a. A. N. Bunch Residence, 802 West Sycamore Avenue
- b. Lawrence Haas Residence at 1502 West Cedar Avenue. This property is National Register eligible.

(13) Modern Movement

Not to be confused with the eclectic style discussed above, the Modern Movement is most closely associated with American houses built since the Second World War. Variations of this style include the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary, and Shed forms. Of these, the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary are most common in Duncan. The Minimal Traditional was a favored style for tract housing developments during the post-war period. It is characterized by brick or stone wall cladding, and a front-facing gable.

With its origins in California, the Ranch house rose to popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. This ubiquitous style is characterized by a façade that is most commonly asymmetrical and frequently dominated by a large picture window. This is a one-story form with a low-pitched roof, and in time built-in garages became a standard feature of the Ranch house.

The Contemporary style was popular beginning in the 1950s and continuing through the 1970s. It includes both flat-roofed and gabled subtypes. There is little decorative detailing on these houses, although it is possible to find exposed roof beams on some. Often the wall cladding consists of a mixture of wood, brick, or stone. Although

several examples of this style were documented in Duncan, they are of insufficient age to warrant further study at this time.

Representative examples of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles include:

- a. Jack Cohn Residence at 1201 North Thirteenth Street
- b. John A. Simmons Residence at 1202 North Thirteenth Street.

**Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Duncan
Report on All Properties Surveyed**

Name (if available) and Address	Type¹	Significance
1. Isaac J. Newton Residence 102 South Second Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. North Third Street between Walnut and Oak Avenues	B	Warrants Further Study
3. Deb Hadlock Residence 701 North Fourth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. Southeast Corner of North Fifth Street and Oak Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Thomas W. Bray Residence 716 North Fifth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
6. South Fifth Street and Elm Avenue	U	Warrants Further Study
7. Southwest Corner of South Fifth Street and Pecan Avenue	U	Warrants Further Study
8. City of Duncan Powerhouse South Sixth Street at Willow	B	Warrants Further Study
9. 505 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10. Duncan Junior High 211 North Eighth Street	B	National Register Eligible
11. William Duncan Residence 513 North Eighth Street	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
12. Duncan Senior High 224 North Ninth Street	B	National Register Eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. L. B. Simmons Residence 401 North Ninth Street	B	National Register Eligible
14. Brittain-Garvin Residence 411 North Ninth Street	B	National Register Eligible
15. Meyer Mehl Residence 501 North Ninth Street	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
16. E. O. Sloan Residence 511 North Ninth Street	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
17. Robert H. Brown Residence 613 North Ninth Street	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
18. Ben F. Ridge Residence 701 North Ninth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
19. John G. Cole Residence 903 North Ninth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
20. Joseph G. Beard Residence 909 North Ninth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
21. Peter Sisler Residence 219 South Ninth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
22. Frank E. Bradley Residence 307 North Tenth Street	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
23. Duncan Waterworks Pumping Station Southeast Corner of North Tenth Street and Cherry Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
24. Virgil D. Simmons Residence 303 South Tenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
25. 311 North Eleventh	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. Joseph Dobbs Residence 405 South Eleventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
27. Charles Coker Residence 501 South Eleventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28. R. L. Shook Residence 606 A-606 B South Eleventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
29. E. E. Lantz Residence 1122 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
30. Southeast Corner of South Twelfth and Maple Avenue	U	Warrants Further Study
31. Irving Elementary 600 South Twelfth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
32. Fred King Residence 901 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
33. Jack Cohn Residence 1201 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
34. John A. Simmons Residence 1202 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
35. Leanard [sic] Stewart Residence 1224 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
36. Kelly Little Residence 610 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
37. J. W. Aldridge Residence 1416 North Twentieth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
38. Herman Pylant Residence 506 West Beech Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. Pollock Construction Company 701 West Beech Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
40. W. P. Fowler Residence 801 West Beech Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
41. Samuel H. W. Williamson Residence 816 West Beech Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
42. Elihu Burkleo Residence 915 West Beech Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
43. J. W. Whisenant Residence 1015 West Beech Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
44. Halliburton Administration Building 1011-1015 West Bois d'Arc Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
45. Harrell Rayburn Residence 205 East Cedar Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
46. Elmer Haubergger and Herman Montgomery Residence 1002 West Cedar Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
47. George Wilkerson Residence 1010 West Cedar Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
48. L. A. Browder and J.V. Wilder Residence 1203-1203 1/2 West Cedar Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
49. Lawrence Haas Residence 1502 West Cedar Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
50. H. L. Goodman Residence 2015 West Cedar Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
51. B.H. Burnett Residence 713 West Chestnut Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
52. Harry H. Hanburry Residence 916 West Chestnut Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
53. Leroy Winans Residence 1015 West Chestnut Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
54. Charles Broadbent Residence 1102 West Chestnut Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
55. Thelma Adams Residence 204 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
56. Carl B. Davis Residence 308 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
57. L.C. Gross Residence 310 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
58. Susan Caldwell Residence 312 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
59. B.H. Hire Residence 319 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
60. Alf W. Greene Residence 906 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
61. William Capps Residence 1309 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
62. R.C. McLain Residence 1414 West Elm Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
63. Hugh Shirley Residence 109 East Fir Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
64. Harvey Jones Residence 903 West Hackberry Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
65. R.B. Newman Residence 1007 West Hackberry Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
66. O'Neill - Pace Residence 305 West Hickory Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
67. S. Conger Brown Residence 806 West Hickory Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
68. Richard W. King Residence 916 West Hickory Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
69. Kenneth Price Residence 1107 West Hickory Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
70. Johnson Hotel and Boarding House 314 West Mulberry Avenue	B	N.R. Listed 5/14/86
71. Effie Jones Residence 223 West Oak Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
72. W.T. Foreman Residence 814 West Oak Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
73. Carl Jones Residence 1012 West Oak Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
74. J.A. Holdridge Residence 1909 West Oak Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
75. Lillie Sampson Residence 912 West Pecan Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
76. Sarah Sparks Residence 401 West Pine Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
77. Geneva Courts, Inc. Apartments 701 West Pine Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
78. T. H. McCasland Residence 906 West Pine Avenue	B	Contributing Resource to Central Residential District
79. Irby S. Kolb Residence 1214 West Pine Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
80. Charles Ellis Residence 1408 West Pine Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
81. R. H. Farnham Residence 1001 West Spruce Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
82. Eugene Rice Residence 1107 West Spruce Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
83. Sam Raizen and Ethel Edgin Residence 1314 West Spruce Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
84. Douglas Auditorium Southwest Corner of West Sycamore Avenue and King's Place	B	Warrants Further Study
85. Douglas School Southwest Corner of West Sycamore Avenue and King's Place	B	Warrants Further Study
86. Antioch Baptist Church 315 West Sycamore Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
87. A. N. Bunch Residence 802 West Sycamore Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
88. Dudley J. Bell Jr. Residence 1203 West Walnut Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
89. R.W. Mitchell Residence 516 West Willow Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
90. United States Post Office - Duncan 802 West Willow Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
91. Pearl Cranfill Residence 2003 West Willow Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
92. C.A. Moore, Jr. Residence 105 South A Street	B	Warrants Further Study
93. Elvin L. Wood Residence 315 North B Street	B	Warrants Further Study
94. Thomas L. Carpenter Residence 217 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
95. City National Bank Building (Fowler Building) 801 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
96. First National Bank Building 802 West Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
97. Foreman Drug Store 807 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
98. 809 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
99. W. L. Buckholt's Building 827 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
100. Brittain-McCasland Building 914-916 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
101. Goodman-Grooms Building 918-920 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
102. Coleman-Whisenant Building 926 West Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
103. Cotten Construction Company Office 12 Forest Hills Drive	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
104. H. L. Jennings Residence 107 Forest Hills Drive	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
105. Dr. Fred L. Patterson, Jr. Residence 1226 Grand Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
106. Fuqua Pool Northeast Corner of Oak Avenue and Rice Street	U	Warrants Further Study
107. Halliburton Stadium Southeast Corner of South Seventeenth Street and West Pine Avenue	U	National Register Eligible

Type "B" indicates a building, "U" indicates a structure.

X. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE

(1) Duncan Junior High (211 North Eighth Street). Built in 1947.

This two story buff brick clad school building reflects the influence of the Art Deco style. Carved floral motifs beside the front entry provide an example of this. The windows on this building are either paired or in triples with concrete surrounds. The front entry is recessed and marked with decorative inverted buttresses. There is also a modest parapet above the main entrance. The north and south ends of the building have decorative basketweave brickwork, enhanced by the use of light and dark colored bricks, above the doors. Also, on the north and south ends of the building every ninth course of bricks consists of a row of dark stretcher bricks. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and the uncommon occurrence of Art Deco features on an education-related structure.

(2) Duncan Senior High (224 North Ninth Street). Built in 1936.

This is a two story buff brick clad WPA style building. It spans the length of a block and consists of three parts: a main entrance, gymnasium, and auditorium. The main entrance is marked by raised brickwork that creates the appearance of pilasters. These pilasters are decorated with three courses of darker colored soldier bricks. The doors are slightly recessed and set beneath a semicircular metal awning. The facades of the gymnasium and auditorium are similar to one another and have prominent stepped parapets. Decorative brickwork on their facades creates the impression that there are four pilasters. Each of the pilasters

has a concrete cap and alternating bands of light and dark colored brick.

Windows fill the wall space between the pilasters on the second floor on the gymnasium, however, this is not the case on the auditorium. Instead only a small plaque occupies one of the spaces indicating that this building was completed as PWA Project # 8453.

(3) **L. B. Simmons Residence** (401 North Ninth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a one story stucco clad Spanish Eclectic style house with basement. The house has a flat roof surrounded by a crenellated parapet. Just below the parapet is a continuous pent roof made of tin and designed to resemble Spanish tile. Decorative scroll-shaped drips mark the corners of the roofs to help shed water. Two octagonal columns support the front porch, and sidelights frame the front door. The south side of the house has a bay window with a separate roof element. Short octagonal pillars, resembling those on the front porch, enframe the bay window. This house originally served as the business office of the Rock Island Refining Company. It is National Register eligible because of its high degree of architectural integrity, its style, and its connection with the petroleum-generated wealth of the 1920s.

(4) **Brittain-Garvin Residence** (411 North Ninth Street). Built circa 1920.

This is a two story clapboard clad house with basement. Architecturally, the house reflects the influences of both the Prairie School and the Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The façade is dominated by a full width porch that extends into a porte-cochere and is supported by four battered and paneled piers raised on square brick pillars. The porch, which has a flat roof, is capped by a very modest gable that

rises above the front door. False roof beams decorate the eaves of the roof on the second story and above the porch. Behind the house to the west stands a child's playhouse, and to the southwest of the house stands a detached two story garage with pyramidal roof. This property is National Register eligible because of its high degree of architectural integrity, and its connections with one of the early business families in Duncan.

- (5) **Halliburton Administration Building** (1011-1015 West Bois d'Arc Avenue).
Built in 1942.

This buff brick clad building has two stories, a basement, and illustrates a mixture of the Commercial and Art Deco styles. Since its construction the building has been enlarged several times, culminating in a three story addition to the west. There are three entrances on the south side, and the westernmost one is the newest. The main entrance is marked by two classical columns, a parapet, cartouches, and the Halliburton sign. That sign is not original and actually covers the first name used for the company, "Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co." This name is carved in the concrete beneath the present Halliburton sign. A second entrance, still part of the original building, is marked by an attached porch that has two glass block windows. The entire length of the south side of the building has brickwork that creates the impression of engaged pilasters. Soldier bricks raised slightly above the rest of the wall surface resemble pilasters and have distinctive capitals with stylized floral designs. That same section of the building also has metal awnings above the windows. Just to the east of the main entrance stands another old Halliburton sign, with external lighting. This property is National

Register eligible because it is the oldest extant property associated with the Halliburton company, which has been critical to the growth of Duncan. Also, its architectural integrity has been maintained.

(6) **Lawrence Haas Residence** (1502 West Cedar Avenue). Built circa 1948.

The Haas Residence is a one story brick clad house with a raised basement. It illustrates the Moderne style and has numerous decorative details including a large rounded glass block window, large multipane windows, glass block sidelights, and round windows. A corbel table stretches along the top of the wall on the main part of the house, and false purlins have been added to the eaves of the roof. The windows on the first story of the north side and on the basement of the west sides have soldier brick lintels. Visual separation of the basement and the first story is achieved by the use of red brick cladding on the basement level and buff brick cladding on the first story. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and because of its connection with the Haas family, one that has influenced the architecture of Duncan for many years. Lucian Haas, Lawrence's father, was a noted bricklayer in Duncan.

(7) **United States Post Office** (802 West Willow Avenue). Built in 1933.

This is a two story building with basement. It is architecturally attractive because of the use of buff brick and limestone to provide contrasting textures. It is also an interesting adaptation of the Art Deco style. The façade is dominated by four two story limestone pillars that give way to a full width recessed porch. A continuous band of decorative scrollwork encircles the building just above the second story windows while a modillion-like band encircles the building just below the tops of

the walls. Additional decoration on the façade includes two bas-relief engravings that show a train, airplane, and an eagle holding the two hemispheres of the globe which are linked by a rope. The façade is asymmetrical and includes five metal casement windows that span the second floor, and five window or door enframements on the first floor. Two of these enframements may have been modified in order to accommodate the present sets of double doors, transoms, and sidelights. The center enframement appears to have been filled in to provide a space for the name “Federal Building.” This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural style and integrity.

(8) **First National Bank Building** (802 West Main Street). Built in 1900.

This is a two story commercial building in the Romanesque Revival style with pink sandstone cladding. Four sets of paired double hung windows span the east side of the second floor. The first floor has five broad round arched windows, and the entrance is recessed, arcaded, and canted. A transom and sidelights with beveled glass frame the door. One curiosity is that the nameplate on the east side has the letter “n” placed backwards in the word “bank.” The most significant alteration to this building includes the replacement of three sandstone pillars with whitewashed concrete supports. However, this property is National Register eligible because its integrity has been maintained and this is the oldest extant commercial property in Duncan.

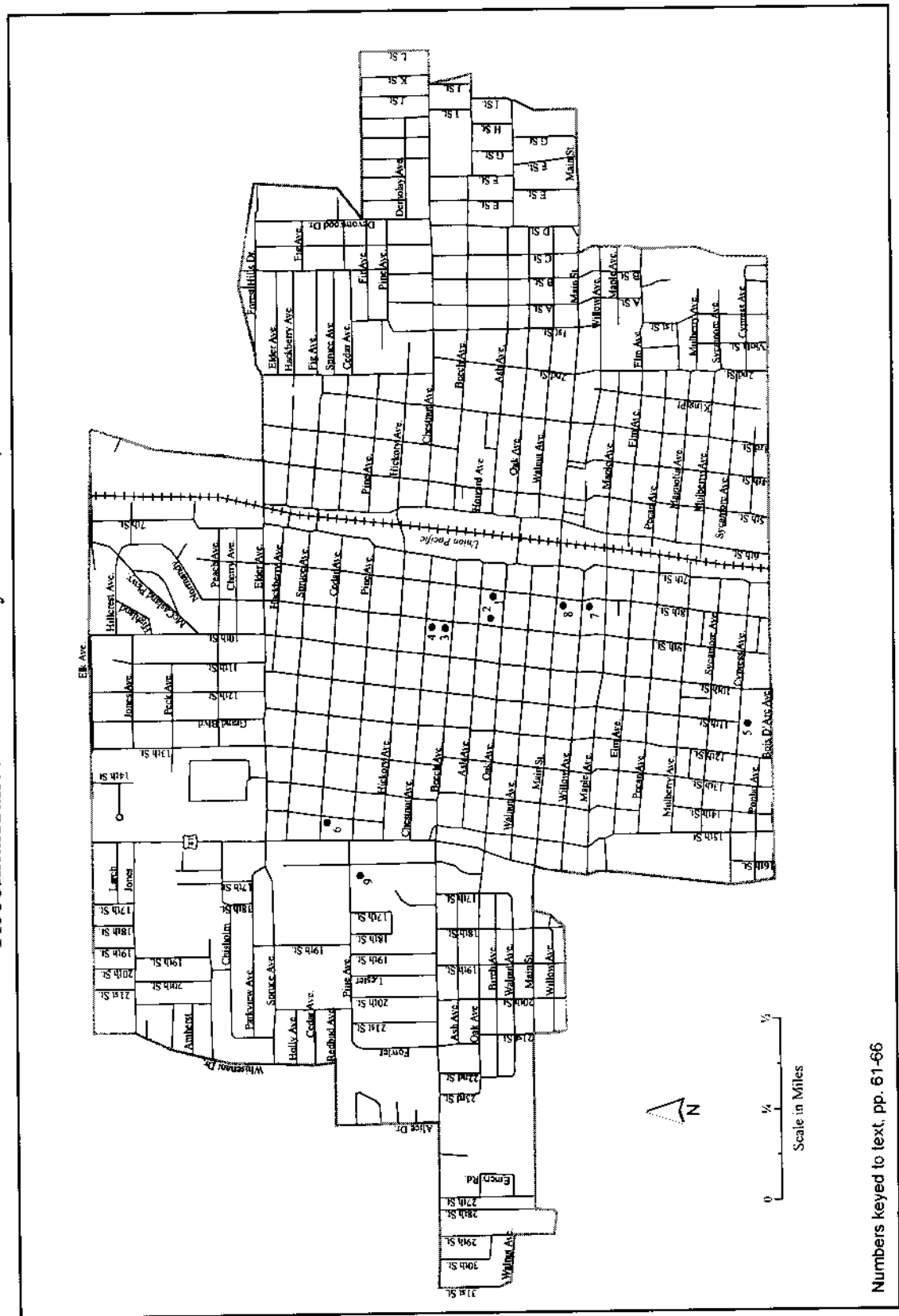
(9) **Halliburton Stadium** (Southeast Corner of South Seventeenth Street and West Pine Avenue). Built circa 1939.

This is a large football stadium with bleachers made entirely of concrete.

Decorative details are limited to the use of a cut-out diamond design that spans the top wall of the stadium on the outside, appears on the walls of ramps leading into the stadium, and decorates the north and south ends of the visitor's seating. A high stone wall surrounds the stadium complex on the east, south, and north sides. A stone ticket booth still stands at the southwest entrance to the stadium, and a barrel-roofed locker room has been built in between the ticket booth and home seating. Concrete ramps leading in to the stadium are stamped with "WPA 1940." Aluminum seating has been added to the bleachers, otherwise the integrity of this structure has been maintained. It is an excellent example of a recreation-related property from the 1930s, and some of the components of the stadium complex were likely designed by the WPA.

Individual Properties That Are National Register Eligible

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan, 2000



Numbers keyed to text, pp. 61-66

XI. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

(1) Isaac J. Newton Residence (102 South Second Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a one and a half story Queen Anne style house. The façade is asymmetrical and has a full width integral porch. The porch supports consist of four plain columns. A prominent wall dormer with closed gable dominates the roof space above the porch. The wall dormer has a set of triple windows, above which extends a wood slat awning and below which imitation fish-scale shingles have been added. The north side has a cutaway bay window with the roof above the window distinguished by a separate closed gable. The south slope of the roof has two gabled dormers.

(2) North Third Street Between Walnut and Oak Avenues. Built circa 1905.

This one story clapboard clad store was built in the early Commercial style. The façade has a prominent parapet and a pent roof that forms a full width porch. The pent roof is covered with wood shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The doors and windows have been boarded up.

(3) Deb Hadlock Residence (701 North Fourth Street). Built circa 1950.

This is a one and a half story brick house. Its form is based on the massed plan subtype of the National Folk style. The gable ends of the house have distinctive wood shingle cladding around either paired or single double hung windows. The porch is a fully enclosed, gabled, and brick clad entry porch. The barge boards on all visible gables are decoratively carved. There is woodwork in the gable peaks and rows of holes have been “punched out” for decoration. A continuous course

of soldier bricks encircles the house at the top of the walls. Every other brick in this course is kicked out. There is also a brick fence with honeycomb brick pattern enclosing the backyard.

(4) **Southeast Corner of North Fifth and Oak Avenue.** Built circa 1940.

These oil tanks, which were used for many years, were moved to this location in the mid-1980s and were adapted for use as temporary dwellings. Paneling has been added to the inside, they have been fitted with doors, windows, and even air conditioning units. These “tank houses” are now used by the Duncan Rescue Mission. Of greater significance is the fact that this type of oil storage tank is no longer built. The technology has now changed such that the use of rivets for sealing seams is no longer practical.

(5) **Thomas W. Bray Residence** (716 North Fifth Street). Built circa 1928.

This is a two story National Folk style house also known as an “I-house.” It is two rooms wide but only one room deep. It has had asbestos siding added to it and the porch area has been altered. The porch, which is full width, now consists of an attached shed roof (in very poor condition) with four wrought iron porch supports. Decorative details are limited to exposed rafter tails.

(6) **South Fifth Street and Elm Avenue.** Built circa 1938.

This stone bridge has two supports and a stone retaining wall. A concrete railing spans both sides of the bridge along Elm Avenue and is supported by six concrete posts marked with a rectangular design. This bridge appears to be the work of the WPA.

- (7) **Southwest Corner of Fifth and Pecan Avenue.** Built circa 1940.

This stone bridge has two supports set in concrete. The bridge is now lined with corrugated metal and appears to be the work of the WPA.

- (8) **City of Duncan Powerhouse** (South Sixth Street at Willow Avenue). Built circa 1921.

This two story brick clad industrial building displays no distinctive architectural style. The building has a flat roof that is surrounded by a corbelled cornice with broad semicircular parapets. The tall round arch windows are a dominant feature of this building. There are as many as six windows on a side and they would span two stories except that they are interrupted by a continuous concrete belt course that encircles the building between the first and second stories. The tops of the windows have fanlights, and the arches framing the windows are further distinguished by the use of soldier brick voussoirs. Some alterations and repairs have been made to the northwest corner of the building, and an aluminum garage door has been added on the east side.

- (9) **505 North Seventh Street.** Built circa 1915.

This is a one story National Folk style building in the Cumberland plan with Craftsman influences. Cladding consists of clapboards with corner boards, the roof is gabled and extends over the front doors to form modest porches that more closely resemble awnings. Exposed rafter tails provide the only sort of decorative detailing. This structure is located in what has become the backyard of the property at 701 West Chestnut.

- (10) **Ben F. Ridge Residence** (701 North Ninth Street). Built circa 1936.

This one and a half story brick clad house combines Tudor and Craftsman influences. The façade is marked by an integral, partial width porch with a broad semi-elliptical arch. Access to the north side of the porch is via a round arched opening. The front door has a Tudor arch above it, and the porte-cochere is marked by another semi-elliptical arch. The interior chimney has some bricks missing from the stack. All gables have carved bargeboards, and a large two story apartment with pyramidal roof stands at the back of the property.

- (11) **John G. Cole Residence** (903 North Ninth Street). Built circa 1920.

This is a one story clapboard and stucco clad Bungalow/Craftsman style house. This is an example of the front gabled subtype and the façade is dominated by a near full width porch with a separate gable element. The porch is supported by large battered stucco porch piers. Two of the porch supports are freestanding; a third is engaged. Two sets of triple bungalow windows give symmetry to the façade. The Queen Anne style stained glass window in the porch gable is likely not original as it lacks the crown molding present on the other windows and front door. The eaves of the roof have exposed rafter tails and false roof beams

- (12) **Joseph G. Beard Residence** (909 North Ninth Street). Built circa 1920.

This two story clapboard clad house illustrates Colonial Revival influences on a Craftsman form. It has a gabled entry porch with a curved underside that is supported by four slender and turned porch posts, and two engaged wooden posts. A Palladian window with blind arch decorates the façade, while exposed rafter

tails are present on all of the open eaves. According to the 1928 Sanborn map, this house once had a wrap around porch on the front and north side.

- (13) **Duncan Waterworks Pumping Station** (Southeast Corner of North Tenth Street and Cherry Avenue). Built in 1921.

This one story brick clad building has no distinctive architectural style. The structure has a flat roof surrounded by a stepped parapet that is capped with concrete. A continuous concrete stringcourse encircles the building below the parapet. All sides of the building have essentially the same design in that three large vertical recessed rectangles help give the wall surface definition. Windows or doors are centered within those spaces and are marked by concrete lintels and sills. Most windows have either brick or wood infill.

- (14) **Virgil D. Simmons Residence** (303 South Tenth Street). Built circa 1925.

This is a one and a half story buff brick clad Tudor Revival style house with some Craftsman influences, particularly exposed rafter tails. Other decorative details include a gabled entryway with two round arch openings. Two red soldier bricks decoratively serve as keystones. Red brick is also used to outline the windows and the louvered vents in the gable peaks. Red soldier bricks form a continuous lintel course, and also mark a segmental arch above one of the triple windows. They also form a continuous sill course at the base of the walls and are concentrated in the gable peaks. The upper sashes of the windows have vertical muntins.

- (15) **Joseph Dobbs Residence** (405 South Eleventh Street). Built circa 1920.

This is a one and one half story clapboard clad (with corner boards) Folk

Victorian style house with minimal Victorian detailing. The porch consists of a pent roof and is supported by two engaged and turned porch posts as well as three wrought iron supports. The roof has closed gables, and the windows, doors, and corner boards have crown molding. An extra door has been added to the south side of the house.

(16) **Charles Coker Residence** (501 South Eleventh Street). Built circa 1945.

This is a one and a half story clapboard clad Bungalow/Craftsman style house. The façade is dominated by a large front gable and a porch that is nearly full width. The porch roof is a hipped, pent roof with a small gable set within it and above the front door. Four battered wood piers are raised on brick pillars and support the porch. A diamond design is set in the top of each of the pillars, and at the top of the chimney and on the chimney shaft. Buff brick has been used to highlight the base of the chimney, the shoulders, and the chimney cap. Crown molding distinguishes the windows and doors on this house, and triangular knee-brace brackets have been placed in the gable ends. The porch and the cross gable portion of the roof have exposed rafter tails.

(17) **R. L. Shook Residence** (606 A-606 B South Eleventh Street). Built circa 1950.

This one story brick clad duplex possesses no distinctive architectural style. It has an uncommon gable-on-hip roof style, but no significant decorative details. Roof extensions cover the front and side doors creating small entry porches. This property warrants further study as a multiple dwelling.

(18) **E. E. Lantz Residence** (1122 North Twelfth Street). Built circa 1945.

This is a one story house with clapboard cladding and corner boards. The house

is primarily an example of the Modern Movement, and specifically, an example of the Minimal Traditional subtype. The 12/12 and 6/6 double hung windows point to some Colonial Revival influences. Three prominent 12/12 double hung windows decorate the façade. Decorative details include small, carved bargeboards on the eaves of the house, and some vertical wood slats that have been placed in the gable end of one of the front facing gables. This house lacks an entry porch.

- (19) **Northeast Corner of South Twelfth and Maple Avenue.** Built circa 1938.

This is a stone bridge with a stone-lined channel. The bridge is marked by a concrete railing that is supported by three concrete posts marked with rectangular designs. This appears to be a WPA built structure.

- (20) **Fred King Residence** (901 North Thirteenth Street). Built circa 1939-40.

This is a two story brick clad Neoclassical style house with side-gabled wood shingle roof and two exterior end chimneys. The house has a prominent full height and full width porch supported by four freestanding fluted pillars and two engaged pilasters. The façade is symmetrical, marked by 12/12 double hung windows, and a door surround that includes sidelights, and an unbroken pediment with plaster fanlight above the door. The attached garage echoes the style of the house and has a louvered cupola with weather vane on top of it.

- (21) **Jack Cohn Residence** (1201 North Thirteenth Street). Built circa 1945.

This is a one and a half story stone clad Modern style house (Minimal Traditional subtype). The roof is gabled, but has a saltbox profile because the east slope of the roof extends over the porch. One engaged and two freestanding stone pillars

support the porch. The front gabled portion of the house has an 8/8 double hung window topped with a blind round arch that has stone infill. Adjacent to the house is a detached garage with pyramidal roof.

- (22) **John A. Simmons Residence** (1202 North Thirteenth Street). Built circa 1950. This one story brick clad Modern (Ranch) house has a hipped roof and attached two-car garage. Decorative details include patterned brickwork. Soldier brick patterning beside the front door creates the effect of sidelights. There are also four rows of soldier bricks below the bay window on the front, and there is a basketweave pattern below the bay window on the south side. There is also a guest house with a pyramidal roof, and the property is surrounded by a metal pipe fence.

- (23) **Leanard Stewart Residence** (1224 North Thirteenth Street). Built circa 1950. This one story buff brick clad house displays influences of the International style on the Modern (Contemporary) style. The International influences include the corner windows that are set nearly flush with the walls, and the expanses of wall space lacking windows. The section of the wall that forms the west wall of the garage, with the long louvered opening, illustrates this. The façade of the house is dominated by a large window and massive exterior through-the-roof chimney clad with sandstone.

- (24) **Kelly Little Residence** (610 North Fifteenth Street). Built circa 1945. This is a one story brick clad house in the massed plan subtype of the National Folk style with a gable-on-hip roof. Decorative details are minimal, as is porch development. The house has only a simple gabled entry porch.

- (25) **Herman Pylant Residence** (506 West Beech Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This is a one story brick clad Bungalow/Craftsman style house. The roof is cross-gabled and hipped, and the east and west gable ends are open and clipped. The façade is symmetrical and has paired double hung windows with decorative muntins. The porch has an open gable with a round arch design cut from it. Two wooden, battered porch supports are raised on brick piers.

- (26) **Elmer Haubergger and Herman Montgomery Residence** (1002 West Cedar Avenue). Built circa 1920.

This is an unusual example of a one story Bungalow/Craftsman house because of its wood shingle cladding. The partial width porch extends to become a porte-cochere and both are supported by four battered wood supports set on brick pillars. The roof has exposed rafter tails and the gable ends have false roof beams. Crown molding decorates the door and window surrounds.

- (27) **George Wilkerson Residence** (1010 West Cedar Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This is a one story clapboard (with corner boards) clad National Folk house, and an example of the massed plan subtype. Decorative details include exposed rafter tails, a lattice design in the gable peaks, triangular knee-brace brackets on the gable ends, and crown molding on the doors, windows, and corner boards. The front has two triple windows with vertical muntins decorating the upper sashes. The glazing has been replaced in the paired windows on the west side, and a door has been added there as well.

- (28) **L. A. Browder and J. V. Wilder Residence** (1203-1203 ½ West Cedar Avenue).

Built circa 1930.

This one and a half story brick clad Tudor Revival style structure has a cross-gabled roof. All gables are clipped. Because of its use as a duplex it has two arcaded and integral porches. The arcaded walls are buttressed and the buttresses have white concrete caps. Two soldier bricks are placed as keystones in the round arches on the porches. A triple window on the front has a soldier brick lintel, fixed lattice windows, and double hung windows with lattice-work in the upper sashes. Above that window in the gable peak is a decorative bull's eye. In the peaks of the south and east facing gables there are louvered vents set in small round arch openings.

- (29) **Thelma Adams Residence** (204 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1943.

This one story Shotgun style house has clapboard siding and corner boards. A gabled porch has been added to the front of the structure and has wrought iron supports. The roof on both the house and porch has exposed rafter tails. The room added at the back has walls made of board and batten construction. The north facing gable end also has a type of board and batten woodwork.

- (30) **Carl B. Davis Residence** (308 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This is a one story Bungalow/Craftsman house in the cross-gabled style. Two wooden, tapered porch posts rest on massive concrete and battered piers. Two smaller battered piers, without porch supports, also help frame the porch.

Windows are either paired or triple, and the top sash has decorative vertical

muntins. Exposed rafter tails and decorative roof beams provide additional Craftsman detailing.

(31) **L. C. Gross Residence** (310 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1939.

This is a one story National Folk house in the hall & parlor plan with rooms added at the back. Cladding consists of clapboards with corner boards. A gabled overdoor supported by triangular knee brace brackets form a very modest porch on the front. Windows have been replaced, and exposed rafter tails show only on the west side of the roof.

(32) **Susan Caldwell Residence** (312 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1939.

This one story Shotgun style house displays Craftsman influences. The house has board and batten cladding, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. A gabled front porch, also with exposed rafter tails, has been added to the front and is supported with wrought iron poles. The gable end on the porch has some aluminum siding.

(33) **B. H. Hire Residence** (319 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has stucco cladding and decorative brick quoining on the corners and around the windows. The façade has two sets of paired windows, while there are two triple windows on the west side. A partial width recessed porch marks the entrance. The roof has exposed rafter tails and gable ends have decorative beams. Some asbestos siding has been added to the gable ends.

(34) **Alf W. Greene Residence** (906 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1920.

A one story cross-gabled Bungalow/Craftsman style house with porte-cochere. The exterior chimney is "through-the-roof." A full width porch marks the front

and is supported by two battered wooden piers raised on brick supports. The porte-cochere has similar supports. Metal poles have been added to the remaining two porch supports. Roof beams decorate the gable end above the porch, and exposed rafter tails decorate the west side of the roof of the porch. Triangular knee-brace brackets decorate the west facing gable ends. Front window have crown molding and the double hung windows have decorative muntins. The front façade also has a large multipane window that may not be original.

(35) **William Capps Residence** (1309 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1950.

This is a one story, gabled National Folk style house in either the Cumberland or saddlebag plan as indicated by the two front doors. Wall cladding is clapboard with corner boards. A pent roof supported with four plain wooden posts forms the porch.

(36) **R. C. McLain Residence** (1414 West Elm Avenue). Built circa 1945.

This is a one story, gabled and clapboard clad National Folk style house in the hall & parlor plan. A pent roof supported by two small wooden posts forms a modest porch on the front that has exposed rafter tails.

(37) **Harvey Jones Residence** (903 West Hackberry Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This is a very uncommon example of a two story Craftsman house. It has clapboard cladding with corner boards. The corner boards as well as the window and door surrounds have crown molding. Also, the corner boards on the first story are chamfered. The porch is integral and is supported by small battered wooden piers raised on brick pillars. Exposed rafter tails decorate the roof on both stories. Numerous double hung windows occur in pairs and triples. The

windows on the first story have vertical muntins in the upper sashes and this pattern is also carried over to the glazing in the front door. Screening with a lattice pattern has been added to one of the triple windows on the front. The windows on the second story lack the vertical muntins. As indicated on the Sanborn maps, the second story was added sometime between 1923 and 1931.

- (38) **R. B. Newman Residence** (1007 West Hackberry Avenue). Built circa 1930.

This one story brick clad Tudor revival style house displays Craftsman influences. Decorative details include basketweave brick design in the stack of the chimney, a gabled entry porch with flared eaves and a round arch, exposed rafter tails on the roof, and clipped gables.

- (39) **Effie Jones Residence** (223 West Oak Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This modest one story Folk Victorian has asbestos shingle siding. Roof gables are closed, have pent roofs at the base, and louvered vents in the peaks. Sidelights frame the door and the entry to the house is via porch with a separate gabled roof that has exposed rafter tails. The porch is supported by six classical columns raised on brick pillars. The west side is distinguished by a cut-away bay window.

- (40) **Carl Jones Residence** (1012 West Oak Avenue). Built circa 1930.

This two story brick clad apartment building displays no distinctive architectural style. Four sets of paired 6/6 double hung windows give symmetry to the façade. A porch has been created on the front by the addition of a pent roof supported by two wooden porch posts.

- (41) **J. A. Holdridge Residence** (1909 West Oak Avenue). Built circa 1950.

This one story National Folk style house exemplifies the massed plan subtype. Wall cladding consists of clapboards with corner boards. The house has a small, gabled entry porch, and the front has two sets of triple windows. It is unusual to find a National Folk house built this recently, but the floor plan, cladding, and the absence of decorative detail all point to a National Folk form on a house built following the second World War.

- (42) **Lillie Sampson Residence** (912 West Pecan Avenue). Built circa 1920.

This is a one story National Folk style structure of the pyramidal family. The facade has two large double hung windows, one in the 12/1 style. The other front window has likely been replaced. Each side of the house has a set of triple 9/1 double hung windows. The front porch is integral and is supported with two classical columns raised on a wooden balustrade.

- (43) **Sarah Sparks Residence** (401 West Pine Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This is a very modest one and a half story Folk Victorian house of the gable front and wing subtype. Wall cladding consists of clapboards with corner boards. The tops of the corner boards have crown molding similar to that above the front door and windows. The front door has a transom and opens onto a porch that spans two sides of the house and is supported by nine wooden porch posts. A separate shed roof covers the porch. Gables are closed and have small double hung windows set in them.

- (44) **Geneva Courts Inc. Apartments** (701 West Pine Avenue). Built circa 1945.

This two story apartment building has a gable on hipped roof but otherwise

displays no distinctive architectural style. The façade is symmetrical, enhanced by eight sets of paired 6/6 double hung windows. The porch is modest, consisting only of an attached shed roof supported by decorative triangular brackets.

(45) **Irby S. Kolb Residence** (1214 West Pine Avenue). Built circa 1935.

This two story Dutch Colonial style house has a gambrel roof and continuous shed dormer on the second story. It has a symmetrical façade with a gabled entry porch that has a curved underside. Four plain slender columns support the porch. The front door may have originally had sidelights but siding has since been added. A one story wing with flat roof on the west side now provides space for a two-car garage. Both ends of the driveway to this house are stamped "WPA 1938."

(46) **Charles Ellis Residence** (1408 West Pine Avenue). Built circa 1943.

This is a one story house built in the National Folk style and exemplifies the massed plan subtype. It has brick cladding, a gable on hip roof, and a gabled front porch. Wrought iron porch supports have replaced the original wood porch posts.

(47) **R. H. Farnham Residence** (1001 West Spruce Avenue). Built circa 1930.

This is a two story brick clad Colonial Revival style house. Its façade is symmetrical and dominated by a gabled entry porch supported by two wooden posts with decorative scoring. The entry porch adjoins a door surround characterized by a broken pediment and engaged pilasters that match the porch supports. Sidelights frame the door. There is a single story side wing on the east side of the house. It has an integral porch supported by two square columns and

two engaged pilasters. Both chimneys have corbelled caps, and the exterior chimney, which is partially through-the-roof, has two chimney pots.

- (48) **Eugene Rice Residence** (1107 West Spruce Avenue). Built circa 1925.

This one story clapboard clad Tudor Revival style house has Craftsman influences and a roof that is cross-gabled. Decorative details include a round arch entrance, small windows in the gable ends that have diamond designs, and exposed rafter tails. The front has paired double hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. These windows are also supported by triangular brackets.

- (49) **Sam Raizen and Ethel Edgin Residence** (1314 West Spruce Avenue). Built circa 1935.

This is a one and a half story brick clad Colonial Revival house (Cape Cod Cottage). The west side has a large exterior gable end chimney. The façade is symmetrical with two gabled dormers that have vinyl siding. The flat-roofed front porch is supported by four fluted columns. The porch is probably not original.

- (50) **Douglas Auditorium** (Southwest Corner of West Sycamore Avenue and King's Place). Built circa 1936.

This two story stone clad WPA-style building has a barrel roof. The façade has a stepped parapet and six pilasters. The pilasters and cornice are capped with concrete. A concrete name and date plate is centered on the front wall. Metal awnings suspended on chains hang above the two sets of double doors. Two windows on the front have wood infill as do many of the windows on the north and south sides.

- (51) **Douglas School** (Southwest Corner of West Sycamore Avenue and King's Place).

Built circa 1934-35.

This single story stone clad WPA-style building has a gable roof recently covered with aluminum. All main entrances to the building are recessed, and the entrances on the north and south sides have projecting surrounds. Spaces for eight large windows dominate the front façade, however they all have some concrete block infill.

- (52) **Antioch Baptist Church** (315 West Sycamore Avenue). Built 1955.

This one story church possesses no distinctive architectural style. Concrete walls appear to be set from a formwork, not as individual blocks, and corners are rounded. Two sets of double doors mark the entrance on the south side and have concrete-filled round arches above them. The east and west sides have five casement windows, and another two mark the south side. All of these windows are filled with an attractive blue stained glass.

- (53) **A. N. Bunch Residence** (802 West Sycamore Avenue). Built in 1955.

This is a one story brick clad house in the Moderne style. A massive brick chimney dominates the front façade, and one side of the chimney is stepped. A corner glass block window also marks the front entry. The east side of the house has a large, circular sunroom with eight windows and a door with a glass block transom above. The sunroom has a separate, conical roof element.

- (54) **Dudley J. Bell, Jr. Residence** (1203 West Walnut Avenue). Built 1945.

This is a one story National Folk style house in the pyramidal family. Walls consist of concrete blocks. The front has two large 9/9 double hung windows,

asymmetrically placed, while the sides have paired windows. The entrance has a modest porch with a hipped roof.

- (55) **R. W. Mitchell Residence** (516 West Willow Avenue). Built circa 1945.

This one story, gabled Shotgun house displays Craftsman influences. Wall cladding consists of clapboards with corner boards. Metal awnings cover the double hung windows on the north and south sides of the structure. Roof has exposed rafter tails. A room with a separate entrance has been added to the back of the structure.

- (56) **C. A. Moore, Jr. Residence** (105 South A Street). Built circa 1945.

This is a one story clapboard clad (with corner boards) National Folk style house. Specifically, it is a Shotgun house. Decorative details are minimal but include exposed rafter tails, knee-brace brackets on the front gable, and metal awnings over the front door and the windows on the south side.

- (57) **Elvin L. Wood Residence** (315 North B Street). Built circa 1950.

This National Folk style house has clapboard cladding (with corner boards) and one story. This house is an example of the massed plan subtype. It has a modest front-facing gable with a small gabled porch. The roof is gabled with closed rakes. The front façade is asymmetrical with paired double hung windows.

- (58) **Thomas L. Carpenter Residence** (217 West Main Street). Built circa 1925.

This one story, cross-gabled Bungalow/Craftsman house has clapboard cladding. An integral, recessed porch spans the front and part of the east side, and is supported by six battered wooden posts raised on brick pillars. The wooden porch posts have a raised decorative diamond design on them. Rafter tails are exposed

and all gable ends have decorative woodwork. The front door is framed by decorative sidelights, and the windows and doors have crown molding. The windows on the front are triple windows. The center window on the east side has been converted into a door.

(59) **City National Bank Building** (801 West Main Street). Built circa 1901.

This two story Commercial style building displays Romanesque Revival influences such as round arch windows, corbelled cornices, stone string courses, and contrasts enhanced by the use of red and buff brick. Twenty-three windows span the east and south sides of the second story and are surrounded by a continuous label mold in buff brick. This building has had several alterations to the first floor including the addition of ceramic tile and fixed pane display windows to the front, and brick in-fill in four of the windows on the east side. Five classical columns, which once supported an arcaded entrance, have been removed.

(60) **Foreman Drug Store** (807 West Main Street). Built circa 1920.

This two story Commercial style building has long served as a jewelry store and/or drug store. The first floor was originally constructed of stone but that has been replaced as large, fixed pane display windows and a recessed entry with glazed double doors have been added. The second floor has decorative corbelling and paired double hung windows. Concrete lintels and sills provide a contrast with the red brick. A concrete cornice marks the top of the walls. There is some wood infill above the windows.

- (61) **809 West Main Street.** Built circa 1920.

The first floor of this two story Commercial style building has been modified with the addition of large fixed pane display windows and a slightly recessed entry. Two stringcourses of rowlock bricks span the second story, and a stone cornice caps the top of the wall. Two paired double hung windows have soldier brick label molds. A continuous concrete sill runs below the windows. Windows have some wood infill.

- (62) **W. L. Buckholt's Building** (827 West Main Street). Built in 1912.

This is a two story brick clad Commercial style building. Alterations to the first story include replacing the original brick cladding with wood, installing large fixed pane display windows and adding new double doors. Eight windows across the front have wood infill. The second story has decorative quoining, a dentilled cornice, and a corbelled and dentilled molding. Windows have soldier brick label molds and concrete sills.

- (63) **Brittain-McCasland Building** (914-916 West Main Street). Built in 1919.

This is a two story Commercial style brick clad building. A double-banded stone stringcourse crosses the front of the building near the top. Five diamond-shaped stones are positioned above the stringcourse in the shape of pendant arrows. A continuous concrete sill and eight other diamond-shaped stones (installed to hold the awning) separate the first and second stories. Four brick pillars with concrete caps and bases enframe the fixed pane display windows and entrances. Second story windows have soldier brick label molds. Two of the second story windows have been replaced and an advertising panel now covers the casement windows

on one side of the first story. This building has had some recent restoration work to the façade as a part of the main street program.

(64) **Goodman-Grooms Building** (918-920 West Main Street). Built circa 1925.

This two story brick clad Commercial style building has a metal awning made to resemble the original. Eighteen fixed metal windows form a sort of clerestory at the top of the first floor. Three sets of paired double hung windows with a continuous concrete sill are separated by four engaged pilasters with concrete caps and bases. Rectangular designs in brick decorate the space above the windows on the second floor. This building has had some restoration work to the façade as part of the Main Street project.

(65) **Coleman-Whisenant Building** (924-926 West Main Street). Built in 1921.

This two story brick clad Commercial style building has a modest parapet and name plate in the top center of the front wall. The second story has three sets of paired, double hung windows separated by six engaged pilasters with concrete caps and bases. Pilasters are grooved and appear to be raised slightly from the surface. Instead of label molds, second story windows have continuous horizontal corbelling across the top. A marquee has been added to the first story and it appears to cover a row of windows. The brickwork on the first story of the building has been modified in order to accommodate a new ticket booth and entrance.

(66) **Dr. Fred L. Patterson, Jr. Residence** (1226 Grand Boulevard). Built circa 1945.

This house provides a rare example of a Pueblo Revival style house. The house is one story with a flat roof and stucco wall. A row of vigas spans the top of each of

the walls. The house has few decorative details, however, the façade is enhanced by the design of an entrance gate that is detached from the house. The gate is constructed of concrete blocks that have had stucco applied. The gate carries the name “La Hacienda” and is decorated by two metal sconces similar to the ones on either side of the front door. Metal security bars have been added to the windows on the north and east sides.

- (67) **Fuqua Pool** (Northeast Corner of Oak Avenue and Rice Street). Built circa 1938. This outdoor swimming pool was constructed by the WPA. The pool is still in use and is from about three to eight feet deep. On the north side of the pool there are stone walls, also WPA-built, which appear to have provided a form of poolside seating. To the west of the pool is another seating area that was also built by the WPA in 1938. This seating area is made of sandstone and concrete, and used to be adjacent to a wading pool that no longer exists.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Duncan, 2000

