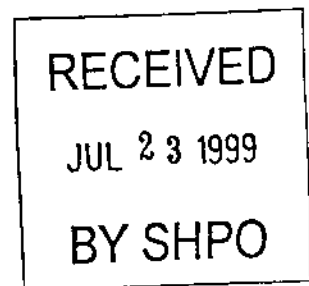


# **Architectural/Historic Survey of a Portion of the City of Ponca City**

**prepared for the  
Ponca City Historic Preservation Commission**

**by Meacham & Associates**

**May 1, 1999**



## Table of Contents

<b>Abstract</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>Research Design and Methodology</b> . . . . .	<b>5</b>
<b>Project Objectives</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>
<b>Description of the Survey Area</b> . . . . .	<b>8</b>
<b>Architectural Styles</b> . . . . .	<b>9</b>
<b>Bungalow/Craftsman Style</b> . . . . .	<b>10</b>
<b>Minimal Traditional</b> . . . . .	<b>11</b>
<b>Tudor Revival Style</b> . . . . .	<b>12</b>
<b>Prairie School Style</b> . . . . .	<b>13</b>
<b>Ranch Style</b> . . . . .	<b>13</b>
<b>Colonial Revival</b> . . . . .	<b>13</b>
<b>Results</b> . . . . .	<b>15</b>
<b>Types of Properties Identified</b> . . . . .	<b>16</b>
<b>Domestic Dwellings</b> . . . . .	<b>16</b>
<b>Historic District Eligibility</b> . . . . .	<b>16</b>
<b>Contributing and Noncontributing Properties</b> . . . . .	<b>17</b>
<b>Summary and Recommendations</b> . . . . .	<b>18</b>
<b>Recommendations</b> . . . . .	<b>18</b>
<b>Historic Context</b> . . . . .	<b>19</b>
<b>Historical Overview</b> . . . . .	<b>19</b>
<b>History of the South Side Neighborhood</b> . . . . .	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix</b> . . . . .	<b>25</b>
<b>Additions</b> . . . . .	<b>25</b>
<b>Properties Previously Identified in Other Studies and Projects</b> . . . . .	<b>25</b>
<b>Annotated Bibliography</b> . . . . .	<b>26</b>

# Abstract

An Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of a Portion of Ponca City was conducted by Meacham & Associates in the spring of 1999. The study area, known as the Ponca City South Side Neighborhood, is a residential neighborhood located in the southern portion of Ponca City, just east of the Conoco Oil Company refinery, and contains approximately fifteen blocks. This area was primarily constructed between the early 1920s and the late 1940s and is entirely residential. It is filled with small, medium, and large homes built in many architectural styles. The period of significance begins in 1918 and ends in 1954. This period represents Ponca City and Oklahoma at the height of the oil days through the end of World War II.

A total of 205 individual surveys was conducted and 181 properties were determined to contribute to the potential historic district. Twenty-four properties were determined to be noncontributing to the potential historic district; twelve due to age and twelve due to alterations. Twenty-five percent of the surveys represent properties built between 1918 and 1925; 40 percent represent properties built between 1925 and 1931; 24 percent of the surveys represent properties built between 1931 and 1937; 7 percent of the surveys represent properties built between 1937 and 1950; 4 percent were built between 1950 and 1965 and less than 1 percent of the surveys represent properties built after 1965.

A variety of architectural styles are represented in the study area. Fifty-five percent of the properties are Bungalow/Craftsman; 3 percent of the properties are Tudor Revival; 5 percent are Prairie/Four Squares; and 4 percent Colonial Revival. These styles were popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Later architectural styles represented include 27 percent Minimal Traditional; and 4 percent are Ranch style. Less than 2 percent of the properties represent other styles.

A map of the survey area was prepared which indicates the location of each property surveyed and the estimated date of construction.

The survey team also conducted research to prepare a historic context of Ponca City. Many different sources were used during the project. They include the libraries in Ponca City, the Museum of the Pioneer Woman in Ponca City, vertical files from the City of Ponca City, the University of Oklahoma libraries, and resources from the Oklahoma State Historical Society.

Based on the surveys and the historic context, the study area was evaluated using both state and national guidelines for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The study area was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. However, it is recommended that a second survey be conducted before a nomination is prepared. Similar properties are located outside the east and west boundaries of the historic district. It is possible that the final boundaries of the potential historic district may be enlarged to include additional adjacent properties.

Upon completion of additional surveys, it is recommended that the study area and similar adjacent properties, be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

# Introduction

In accordance with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context Development, an Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of a Portion of Ponca City was conducted by Meacham & Associates in February of 1999. The primary goal of the project was to survey each property located within the study area to assist in determining if the area is potentially eligible to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

The approximate boundaries of the survey area are South Avenue on the north, England and Edwards avenues on the south; the rear lot lines of the properties facing east on South Sixth Street between South Avenue and England Avenue on the west; and the rear lot lines of the properties facing west on South Eighth Street between South Avenue and Edwards Avenue on the east boundary.

The study area is a residential neighborhood, generally referred to as the South Side Neighborhood, and is located in the southern portion of Ponca City, just east of the Conoco Oil Company refinery. It contains fifteen blocks and approximately 200 primary properties. There are an estimated 150 additional secondary properties which include garages, garage apartments, and backyard storage buildings and workshops.

The period of significance of the area spans the years from 1918, when the Shaffer Addition was platted, through 1954, a period of forty-five years ago. The history of Ponca City's city development began on September 16, 1893, the date selected by Congress and President Grover Cleveland to open the area that now contains Ponca City, Oklahoma with a land run. The period of significance for the study area begins 25 years after the land run and spans a 36-year period. The study area - the South Side Neighborhood - represents a Ponca City's first spurt of substantial growth. Filled with residential architecture typical of the 1920s and 1930s, the houses were home to a wide range of Poncan families. The houses ranged from slightly under 1000 square feet to over 3000 square feet in size.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of Interiors Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation, and the guidelines established by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Research was conducted to establish the dates the additions were platted, the dates of construction of properties in the area, and the history of Ponca City. Records from the Kay County Court House, the University of Oklahoma Western History Collection, the Ponca City Public Library, and local museums were used during the research.

The Architectural/Historic Survey of Portions of Ponca City was conducted by Meacham & Associates, Norman, Oklahoma. Maryjo Meacham received a Masters of Architecture in Urban Design and Historic Preservation from the University of Oklahoma in 1984. Ms. Meacham has been conducting surveys and working in the area of historic preservation for fifteen years.

# Research Design and Methodology

An Intensive-Level Survey of a Portion of Ponca City was conducted in accordance to the guidelines set forth by the federal government and by the State Historic Preservation Office. All forms used in the survey are approved by the SHPO. The information on these forms has been submitted as requested by Ponca City.

Each of the individual properties surveyed is identified by address and is described on a survey form approved by the SHPO. Two photographs of each property were taken. These photographs are 5" x 7" 35 mm, glossy, black and white and are included within each file. The original forms, photographs, files and research materials have been deposited with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City. Copies of the survey forms, photographs, and the report have been deposited with Ponca City.

During the project, the research team of Meacham & Associates took the following steps:

1. Archival research was conducted to establish the dates the additions were platted, the dates of construction of properties in the area and the history of Ponca City. Research was conducted in Ponca City at local libraries, museums, and the Kay County Courthouse. Additional research was conducted at the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma.

The methodology used for obtaining information concerning the survey included a combination of archival research and field surveys. The following procedures were followed:

1. Plat maps and land use maps were obtained.
2. Existing materials at the local and state level were reviewed, including:
  - a. Vertical files at the Oklahoma Historical Society
  - b. Vertical files at the Ponca City Public Library
  - c. Vertical files of the Ponca City Planning Department
  - d. Records from the Kay County Courthouse
  - e. Sanborn maps from the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma
  - f. Vertical files from the Museum of the Pioneer Woman

3. A Intensive-level survey of the area was conducted.
4. Minimum-level documentation was completed on 200 properties within the survey boundaries.
5. A map of the surveyed area depicting the location of individual properties is also included.

The following types of properties were looked for during the historical/architectural survey of Ponca City:

1. Residences
2. Commercial
3. Religious

The survey concluded that only single family and multi-family residences are included in the study area. These properties were evaluated for their architectural and historical significance. The architectural significance of the study area was determined by a visual and comparative survey of Ponca City. The potential historical significance of the study area was evaluated from archival information.

In order to determine if properties within the study area would be contributing or noncontributing to a historic district, criteria for contributing properties was established. A visual survey of the study area determined that a large number of properties were covered with a variety of siding materials. The visual impact of this alteration has not significantly altered the overall appearance of the study area. As part of the criteria, siding - similar in size and design to the original sheathing (in most cases wood clapboards) was considered NOT to significantly alter the appearance of the property. Only those properties which had been significantly altered due to exterior sheathing dissimilar to the original, and properties with filled in porches, large additions, or other major alterations were considered noncontributing. All properties less than 50 years old were also considered noncontributing.



# Project Objectives

The Ponca City Historic Preservation Commission selected the study area for several reasons. These included the history of the neighborhood, the remaining brick streets and historic light posts, the wide variety of architecture, and the interest from the neighborhood residents. This is the first Ponca City residential neighborhood to be intensively surveyed.

The survey focused on the following objectives:

- To determine if the study area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.
- To minimally document each individual property within the study area to determine eligibility for inclusion in a historic district and to be determined contributing or noncontributing to the historic district.
- To identify the boundaries of the potential historic district by conducting the intensive level survey and by conducting minimal research in adjacent and surrounding areas.
- To identify and annotate reference material necessary for completing a National Register nomination of the historic district.

# Description of the Survey Area

The study area is a residential neighborhood located on the south side of Ponca City, just east of the Conoco Oil Company refinery. Ponca City is located in north central Oklahoma in Kay County within one mile of the Arkansas River. The city is approximately ten square miles in size and has a population of 26,359.

It contains 15 blocks and approximately 200 primary structures that are predominantly single family with a few multi family residences spread throughout. The residences line three, north-south tree-lined avenues. Brick streets remain uncovered by asphalt. The core of the area is Seventh Street, where larger lots were platted resulting in larger homes. Sixth and Eighth streets contain both small, medium and large homes in a wide variety of architectural styles.

The northern boundary of the study area is South Avenue. South Avenue is a busy thoroughfare which runs east-west across the southern portion of Ponca City. It is also State Highway 60. North of the boundary is a large, rolling park filled with stone bridges and other park amenities constructed during the 1920s. Houses, similar in size and style, line the streets which continue north out from the study area.

The southern boundary of the study area is England and Edwards avenues. These avenues assist in defining the edge of Ponca City's southern most neighborhood. Beyond these streets lies the Conoco Buy Out Area. This neighborhood was vacated during the early 1990s for environmental reasons and all of the houses have been removed.

The earliest addition in the study area was Shaffers, platted by S.H. and Olevia Shaffer in 1917. This addition was followed by Englands Addition, platted by Alma Miller and William England in 1918, and Wikers Additions, platted by J.W. and Cordelia Wiker in 1919, with a second addition in 1928. In 1920 F. C. and Zagonyi Nonnamaker platted Nonnamaker Addition and in 1924, Ira L. and Geneva Edwards platted the Edwards Addition. These are the primary subdivisions in the South Side Neighborhood.

An early Ponca City News article on April 14, 1923 advertises lots for sale on Sixth and Seventh streets between Madison and Miller avenues. The lots range in size from fifty to one-hundred feet in width. Some lots are marked with owners names and include Mr. Van Winkle, Dr. Harth, Mr.

Harter, Mr. L.T. Miller, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Moone, and Mr. Ahlschwede. Others listed on the map of the subdivision included in the advertisement are Mr. Wiker, Mr. Hoyo, Mr. Waldo, and Mr. Savage. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Richard and I.T. Bagwell are also noted as previous purchasers. One of the conditions listed in the advertisements to be applied to those constructing houses on Seventh is the minimum cost of the house must be \$7,500. Houses constructed on Sixth Street had to cost a minimum of \$3,000. The services of a landscape architect were also offered for free as part of the price of the lot.<sup>1</sup>

### **Architectural Styles**

The architectural styles represented in the South Side Neighborhood are typical of styles used throughout Ponca City during the same period and identical to styles used across the state and nation between 1915 and 1960. These styles are typical of the first quarter of the twentieth century including Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and the Prairie School Style. Included in a group of architectural styles referred to as "Eclectic<sup>2</sup>," these styles began in popularity during the late 1800s and in some cases were prevalent as late as 1950.

Prior to statehood, common styles in Oklahoma included the Queen Anne style and the Colonial Style. Many small homes were built as families moved into the state and these early homes were fairly plain and simple. With statehood and a growing agricultural and oil economy, local businessmen spared no expense to construct homes similar to those in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Los Angeles. The Colonial Revival style, Bungalows, Craftsman style homes, and Prairie style houses were among the most popular.

The twenties were full of prosperity for Oklahoma and Ponca City. Men and women who had gone overseas during World War I were influenced by English architecture and one style in particular became very popular--Tudor Revival. All other revival styles that had been popular since the turn of the century continued to be designed by architects and built by the wealthy, later to be interpreted in style books and built by the middle class. California, Florida, and the southwest also borrowed from the architectural styles of their ancestors and the Spanish Revival style and Mission style dominated many of the neighborhoods in these locales.

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<sup>1</sup> Ponca City News. April 14, 1923.

<sup>2</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1991.

The peak of popularity for the Eclectic styles was between 1910 and 1930. These years alternated between prosperity and war; each cycle affecting the development of residential architecture. However, the beginning of the Great Depression brought to an end the hand made and carefully crafted detailing associated with each of these styles. Simplicity was imposed by lack of skilled workers, no ready cash, and changing design philosophies in Europe.

### **Bungalow/Craftsman Style**

The Bungalow spread from California where it was made popular by Greene and Greene soon after the turn of the century. Soon rows of small, one-story Bungalows, and even neighborhoods filled with Bungalows, were found from coast to coast. Characteristically a small house for a middle-income family, the Bungalow was inexpensive to build. The Prairie style (popular between 1900 and 1920), a uniquely American architectural style derived from the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and other Chicago architects; and the Craftsman style (1905-1930), similar to the Bungalow with an emphasis on nature and craftsmanship; also played an important role in residential housing between 1905 and 1930. Each of the styles placed an emphasis on horizontality, low-pitched roofs, exposed structural members, the use of native and natural materials, open-floor plans, and simple lines. The identifying exterior feature is a large front porch with massive brick, stone, or stucco piers capped with tapered, wooden columns.

The demands of World War I put a halt to much of America's residential construction. However, the decade which followed the war can be considered one of the building booms of the twentieth century. While newer housing was quickly built and purchased by the growing middle class, the Bungalow that surrounded America's downtowns were perfect for blue collar workers and their families.

The majority of Bungalows in the South Side Neighborhood are one-story homes with low-pitched roofs articulated with rafter tails under the eaves and brackets under the gable ends. A wide variety of materials were used included clapboards, brick and stucco sheathing; brick, wood and decorative concrete block piers and columns, and simply detailed wood windows and doors. Porch styles included full facade porches either incorporated under the main front-facing gable end or dropped gable roofs. Approximately one-half of the Bungalows have a partial porch either incorporated under the main gable or with a dropped gable roof. Most Bungalows are built on raised brick or decorative concrete block foundations.

Fifty-five percent of the properties in the South Side Neighborhood are Bungalows.

### **Minimal Traditional**

The Minimal Traditional style, popular between 1935 and 1950, was a response to the Great Depression and the decrease of spending. This style used simplified architectural features from the Eclectic Period of the first quarter of the century, including details from the Colonial Revival style and the Tudor Revival style. Cornices, dentils, and simple entablatures from the Colonial Revival style were used to define roof/wall junctions and entry ways. The arched door openings associated with the Tudor Revival style were incorporated, as well as the steep pitched roofs and front facing chimneys. However, the major defining feature is the absence of the overhanging eave that was commonly associated with the Bungalow or Craftsman style, the Colonial Revival style, and the Tudor Revival style.

Early examples of this style are also referred to as Pedimented Bungalows.<sup>3</sup> The floor plan is described as similar to the Bungalow, however in most cases it is similar in plan but set lengthwise on the site. The entry is centered with identical windows on either side and the door surround is typical of the Colonial Revival style with engaged pilasters and a decorative pediment. This label is also ascribed to Minimal Traditional houses with elements from the Tudor Revival and Spanish Eclectic styles of architecture.<sup>4</sup>

While the population of America was growing, the amount of housing was shrinking. Few houses were constructed during the early 1930s and families often were forced to double up. It was not until 1934, when President Roosevelt established the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to bring relief to the construction industry, that funds were available for new housing. In fact, the years preceding World War II were boom years for building. This government involvement had a definite impact on the design of the "modern" American house and residential neighborhood.

Prior to World War II, the architectural features of the two previous decades were common elements of the Minimal Traditional style residence. As World War II approached and materials and labor became less available, the houses that were built were almost exclusive of all

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<sup>3</sup> Jennings/Gottfried, American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988.

<sup>4</sup> Jennings/Gottfried, American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988.

unnecessary design features. Few of these houses were built after the end of the war as the Ranch style and the return of the overhang became popular.

This style is predominant in the eastern half of the South Side Neighborhood. Most of the Minimal Traditional houses in the area are small with economically designed rectangular floor plans. However, there are a number of Minimal Traditional houses in the area that are more elaborately designed with a variety of intricately applied architectural features. Most of these were built prior to World War II, during the later part of the 1930s. These features include simple entablatures, often articulated with dentils which surround the roof line and decorative door surrounds with Colonial Revival features.

Twenty-six percent of the houses located within the study area were identified as Minimal Traditional.

### **Tudor Revival Style**

The Tudor Revival style was also popular during the 1920s. A steeply-pitched roof with multiple gables; a massive, front-facing chimney; arched doorways and windows; and narrow, multi-paned windows characterized this style. Noted in popular magazines for its hominess and charm, the Tudor quickly found favor with developers and also as a custom-designed home. Changes in construction methods, particularly the advancement of masonry veneering techniques, allowed for this style to be easily constructed for any income level.

America's construction boom ended with the stock market crash in 1929 and during the first half of the 1930s construction was suspended. The elaborately detailed design of the Tudor Revival style quickly fell from favor and the simplistic lines of the Colonial Revival style carried through the early 1930s. The demise of the live-in servant and the popularity of the automobile both changed the size and appearance of the home. While some architectural details from almost all of the revival styles were used on the few homes constructed before 1935, the American house was beginning to make obvious changes.

Although only a few Tudor Revival style residences are located in the South Side Neighborhood, there are some excellent examples. Most are typical of the style and are sheathed with brown, tan, cream or red brick which is carefully laid and often detailed with unique brick designs or contrasting brick patterns.

Five percent of the properties in the South Side Neighborhood are Tudor Revival style residences.

### **Prairie School Style**

The Prairie School Style of architecture was very popular in Oklahoma. While this style was interpreted in a variety of sizes and exterior materials, generally it can be described as a two-story residence with a hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves and a large, full-facade porch. Farm houses and frame town houses were often simply detailed with clapboard exteriors, overhanging eaves with beaded ceiling undersides, and large porches designed to catch the evening breeze. Often a front-facing gable or hipped dormer adorned the front facade. These dormers were added to illuminate the large open attics under the hipped roof. Additional dormers to the sides and rear were also added if it was expected that the third floor would be used for additional sleeping rooms.

More elaborate examples can be found in most towns where the size of the floor plan was expanded, wrap-around porches and porte cocheres were common, and the exterior was sheathed in dark red Oklahoma brick with cast concrete window sills and cast stone caps used on massive brick porch piers. These Prairie Style residences generally had more elaborately designed eaves, often with intricate Italianate-style brackets added with red clay tile roofs capping the entire structure. Located behind many of these houses were two-story garage apartments where Model-Ts resided downstairs and housemaids or cooks resided upstairs.

Typically the floor plan identifies the style, with four rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs. This subtype is generally referred to as a Four Square. This style was popular both in the city and in the country. It can be identified by a low-pitched hip roof and a square body. The front porch is often as wide as the facade and will have heavy piers of brick or stone and will be topped with square, round or tapered wood columns.

Approximately five percent of the properties in the South Side Neighborhood are Prairie School Style houses.

### **Ranch Style**

The Ranch Style residence became popular after the end of World War II and similar to the Bungalow this style was California born. The Ranch Style responded to the new life style of Americans by eliminating spaces once reserved for servants and adding recreational space for the family. This style is characterized by a low-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves, a linear floor plan, and the use of natural and local materials for exterior sheathing. New products, such as steel

casement windows, were incorporated into this design and the incorporated garage became an integral part of the Ranch Style residence.

This style was popular with builders and subdivisions across America become filled with the Ranch Style residence. This style also eliminated the front porch, no longer necessary for evening breezes with the common installation of air conditioning. Backyards were emphasized with patios and cook out areas generally clearly designated.

A few examples of this style are extant in the South Side Neighborhood. Although the majority of the area was filled with houses during the 1920s through the 1930s some lots remained empty. In some cases these lots were less desirable, usually because of the terrain. Ranch Style houses and the Split Level Ranch style were used to infill these lots as late as the early 1950s.

### **Colonial Revival**

The Colonial Revival style of architecture was popular in the United States from the late 1800s until the 1950s. The revival began prior to the turn of the century and became one of the most popular choices, particularly with two-story residences. Characteristics of this style include the side gabled roof and "Colonial" architectural features borrowed from earlier examples which were used to detail the entries and windows.

This style was interpreted with a variety of materials including the use of clapboards and brick for sheathing, ready made Classical wood columns and door surrounds with elaborate entablatures, and custom made details of the same nature. The focal point of the house is often an elaborately designed portico with a gabled pediment, a fanlight, massive wood panel doors with sidelights, engaged pilasters and wooden colonettes. Simply designed examples have a stoop with a pedimented frontispiece. These porticos or frontispieces were often sold as a set by local lumber companies who ordered these doors and windows from large manufacturing companies.

Other identifying features include end wall chimneys, one-story side porches or garden rooms, porte cocheres, and gabled dormers across the facade.

This style is represented by approximately five percent of the residences in the South Side Neighborhood.



# Results

Two hundred residential properties located within the boundaries of the designated survey area have been documented and photographed.

## Date of Construction

Circa Built	Total	%
1918-1925	51	25
1926-1931	81	40
1932-1937	49	24
1938-1950	14	7
After 1950	19	4
<b>Total</b>		100

The dates of construction for individual properties were estimated by using Sanborn Insurance Maps for Ponca City for the years 1918, 1925, 1931, and 1937. Dates of construction for properties that did not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map were determined by the architectural style of the residence. The majority of houses constructed after 1938 were Minimal Traditional. The houses constructed after 1950 were generally Ranch style or Contemporary style properties.

## Architectural Styles

Style	Total	%
Bungalow/Craftsman	112	55
Minimal Traditional	56	27
Tudor Revival	7	3
Prairie/Four Square	10	5
Ranch	8	4
Colonial Revival	8	4
Other	4	2
<b>Total</b>	205	100

The Field Guide for American Houses, by Lee and Virginia McAlester, was used as the primary reference to determine the architectural styles of the houses located in the South Side Neighborhood.

### **Types of Properties Identified**

Property types sought in the survey area included:

1. Residences

The following types of properties were identified in the Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of Ponca City:

#### **Domestic Dwellings**

<b>Domestic Dwellings</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Single Family		95
Multi Family		4
Vacant/Not In Use		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

No other property types were located within the study area.

### **Historic District Eligibility**

A number of factors are used to determine the eligibility of a historic district. These include the date the area was developed (additions, plats), the date of construction of the individual properties within the historic district, the architectural styles, the types of properties within the district (residential, commercial, etc.), and natural and man-made boundaries. The individual properties within the district must be evaluated to determine whether or not they contribute to the historic district. Several questions must be asked. Does the date of construction fall between the period of significance? Does the property retain its' original architectural integrity? In order to determine if properties within the study area would be contributing or noncontributing to a historic district, criteria for contributing properties must be established. This criteria was determined at the beginning of the project.

A visual survey of the study area determined that a large number of properties were covered with a variety of siding materials. It was also determined that the visual impact of this type of alteration had not significantly altered the overall appearance of the study area. As part of the criteria, siding - similar in size and design to the original sheathing (in most cases wood clapboards) was considered NOT to significantly alter the appearance of the property. Only those properties which had been significantly altered due to exterior sheathing dissimilar to the original, properties with filled in porches, large additions, or other major alterations were considered noncontributing. All properties less than 50 years old were also considered noncontributing.

**Contributing and Noncontributing Properties**

<b>South Side Neighborhood</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Contributing		97
Noncontributing		3
<b>Total</b>		100

# Summary and Recommendations

The Intensive-Level survey of Portions of Ponca City revealed that the properties located within the study area are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Recommendations

1. Conduct a follow-up survey of similar properties adjacent to the east and west boundaries of the study area. These would include all properties between Fourth and Ninth Streets which are south of South Avenue.
2. Upon completion of the follow-up survey, determine the final boundaries of the historic district.
3. Prepare a National Register nomination based on the original and follow-up surveys.

The South Side Neighborhood appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Other recommendations include pursuing a local historic district designation.

# Historic Context

## Historical Overview

Ponca City is the industrial metropolis of that portion of Oklahoma originally known as the Cherokee Outlet. The name derives from its use as an outlet for the Cherokee tribe of northern Indian territory to their hunting lands to the west. Its nearly rectangular shape--roughly eighty miles wide by a hundred ten miles long--accounts for its popular designation as the Cherokee "Strip."

On March 3, 1893, Congress authorized the termination of Cherokee claims to the area and its opening to homestead settlement. In August of that year President Grover Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring that the land would be opened to settlement on September 16, 1893. The mechanism would be a "land run"--not the first but probably the largest and most dramatic of Oklahoma's history.

In anticipation of that event, Burton Seymour Barnes left his failed furniture factory in Adrian, Michigan, for Arkansas City, Kansas, in June of 1893. There he purchased a handsome surrey and two fine, black horses, crossed the Outlet's border with Kansas, and went looking for a place to build a city. Traveling crude trails across the Otoe and Ponca reservations, he found his site when he stopped to water his horses at a spring near a convenient ford of the Arkansas River. Back in Arkansas City, Barnes found followers and the mechanism of their settlement: the Ponca Townsite Company.

Some 2300 people bought stock in the new company. For two dollars, each thereby purchased the right to take lots in the future town. Within days of the great land run, they had done just that. Purchasing releases from those who had any claim to an entire section of land, they surveyed the site into 194 blocks, each containing 20 to 24 lots. Cards bearing the lot designations went into one barrel. Another bore cards with the name of each stockholder. As two girls drew cards from alternating barrels, the town thereby was born, a town of 2300 living in tents or hastily erected shacks, their "property" marked by stakes and ropes. Within weeks, they even had a post office and an official name: New Ponca. It was only a few years before its official name matched the first residents initial dreams and their original informal designation. The Post office agreed to call the site Ponca City.

For some time, however, the “city” part was more in the title than in the fact. Though blessed with good and abundant water and easily accessible to the Ponca reservation office at White Eagle and to the Osage reservation across the Arkansas ford, Ponca City’s population declined before stabilizing at a level appropriate to a city than to a town--a town that, like many others, to service a regional farming population. At the time of Oklahoma’s statehood (in 1907) the town’s future was secure but not especially promising.

That, however, was the year that a young Pennsylvanian trained in the law but self-taught in geology came to the area. Ernest Whitworth Marland was his name. Oil was his object. Ponca City’s future was his legacy.

In the gently undulating plains just south of the little community, Marland believed that he had found the anticlines that indicated the presence of oil. Undeterred by an initial dry hole, Marland continued his search. Seven more times he drilled, and seven times he discovered gas. Although valuable in its own right, it still was not the petroleum that was his goal. In June of 1911, his persistent search took him to the allotment of a Ponca Indian by the name of Willy Crys-for-War. Between the crest that provided Crys-for-War’s people their sacred burial site and the line of trees that marked Bois d’Arc Creek, E. W. Marland drilled the well that finally tapped a reservoir of oil. It was the first of many discovery wells, wells that not only struck oil but opened entire fields. In quick order, Marland’s drill bits opened pools in Newkirk, Garber, Mervine, Billings, Tonkawa, and Blackwell. Collectively, these become the heart of a huge system of underground lakes of oil--the famous Mid-Continent Field. As other companies rushed to share in Marland’s discoveries, each of the host communities was transformed. But the most important transformation was in Ponca City.

Organizing companies almost as swiftly as his drilling rigs tapped oil, Marland formed the 101 Ranch Oil Company. His Kay County Gas Company took charge of the seemingly endless gas production. Coordinating the spreading empire was the Marland Refining Company of Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Originally operating out of a nondescript one-story frame building--complete with a frontier “store front”--the Marland Company swiftly outgrew those quarters to move to a handsome brick structure. Soon, it operated out of a great winged building located at the city’s southwest corner. Surrounding it was a tank farm capable of storing nearly two million barrels of crude and a refinery with a daily capacity of 14,000 barrels. Neither three miles nor three decades from the place and

time of Burton Barnes's watering of his two black horses, E. W. Marland had created what would compel a local historian to reach toward the poetic in describing in 1919:

Within the vision of one's eye, from a single point, is a field producing high grade crude, a gasoline plant, a refinery with all its departments, storage tanks, loading racks, tank cars, general office buildings, gas distributing systems, and just across the Arkansas River, a virgin oil and gas territory . . . awaiting development.

That territory did not wait long. It was the decade of the 'twenties that gave the Marland Company its greatest period of growth. Leaping across the Arkansas River into the western portion of the former Osage reservation, Marland struck his largest pool yet when he opened the Burbank field. One discovery led to another, not only in Osage County or even in Oklahoma, but across the nation and beyond its borders. Texas, Kansas, California, Mexico--seemingly everywhere Marland sought oil, there he found it. By ship tanker, railroad, and pipeline, he brought much of it to his every expanding Ponca City refinery. Pouring millions into new facilities and the latest technologies, Marland developed a refinery that was a model of efficiency. If the Chicago meat packers could claim that they used "everything out of the hog but the squeal," Marland's engineers could boast of nearly the same intensity as each drop of crude was squeezed to yield the maximum product for heating, lighting, fuel, and lubrication.

But, of course, they measured production neither in drops nor gallons but in barrels--in millions of them. In 1926, alone, Marland's wells pumped 13,137,048 barrels of crude oil, and his Ponca City refinery processed 7,528,196 barrels. The Marland Oil Company ended that year with a stock of 5,603,117 barrels in reserve.

By that time, Marland had moved beyond the production and refining stages of his industry to fully integrate the company. In 1920, he had purchased a single used gasoline station, from which he intended to market Marland products produced at the Marland refinery from Marland crude oil. Shaded by four-foot red triangles bearing the name "Marland Oils," other retail outlets soon flourished. By 1928, Ponca City's newspaper could carry the headline:

#### MARLAND COVERS LARGE TERRITORY

Products sold in Every State in the Union  
and in 17 Foreign Countries

However boastful the local media, theirs was no idle boast. More than 600 Marland Service stations blanketed the middle west by then, and more than eight times as many were necessary to service the eastern states and Canada. Five thousand Marland tank cars, each bearing the red triangle, supplied this domestic market. From Marland's Gulf port terminal at Texas City, Texas, huge tankers steadily sailed for England and the facilities of Sealand Petroleum Company, the Marland subsidiary that distributed his products across Europe.

If all of these Marland routes eventually led to Ponca City, he was hardly the only one making that trip. The city's proximity to so many rich fields brought other oil men to it. At least one other came (like Marland) from Pennsylvania. Lew Wentz was his name, and if the Wentz Oil Company never made quite the towering impact of Marland's, it was, nonetheless, most significant for the city's development. The Empire Oil Company also operated a refinery in Ponca City, one representing an investment of \$15 million and capable of handling 12,000 barrels a day. Virtually every nationally significant oil company also maintained branch offices there. In addition, the community continued to service an agricultural hinterland that grew steadily larger and steadily more productive during the 1920s. (Excerpt from "Final Report, Reconnaissance Level Architectural/Historic Survey of the "Conoco Buyout Area, Ponca City, Oklahoma," completed in September, 1999 by Meacham & Associates.)

### **History of the South Side Neighborhood**

At the beginning of the decade Ponca City was a small town with a population slightly over 2,500. Fifteen years after its' inception, in 1912, Ponca City citizens voted to construct a municipally owned and operated steam generated electric plant and distribution center.<sup>5</sup> This was a crucial decision and allowed for the majority of city government services to be paid for by the 1920s. The south edge of the city expanded as the AT&SF was extended. Housing was built east of the railroad and the growing refinery.

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<sup>5</sup> Vertical files. Ponca City Library. Author unknown. "Analysis of city's growth using platt dates and ordinance amendments and annexation."



By the 1920s the population had boomed with an increase of 179%.<sup>6</sup> Nine thousand additional citizens would increase the population during the ten years that followed. As a result, neighborhoods were expanding throughout the city. The Nonnamaker farm was located just east of the refinery and was also the site of an early day air field. It was later platted as Nonnamaker Addition and is now a part of the South Side Neighborhood.<sup>7</sup>

Although World War I had ended, the development of Ponca City did not stop. Ponca was the first city in the state to create a planning commission based on new Oklahoma legislation that allowed commissions and enactment of ordinances for growth and development. In 1925 the Ponca City Planning Commission hired Jacob L. Crane, Jr, a planning and engineering consultant to prepare a report and recommendations for zoning, subdivisions, building and set backs. This report was approved in 1927.

The 1927 City Plan of Ponca City identified planning and development issues throughout the city. Issues that affected residential growth included zoning property to regulate height and area of buildings, developing a major street system, and control over land subdivision to insure future street connections and the reservation of land for parks and schools.<sup>8</sup>

The 1927 City Plan of Ponca City included Ponca City's first zoning map. Two types of residential property were included in the South Side Neighborhood study area. These included "A" residences, defined as single family dwellings with a minimum height of two-and-one-half-story and thirty foot setbacks, and "B" residences, defined as Class "A" duplexes and apartments with a height limitation of two-and-one-half- story and a twenty-five foot setback. The number of families per acre for "A" residences was seven; the number for "B" per acre was twenty. Fifth,

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<sup>6</sup> Vertical files. Ponca City Library. Author unknown. "Analysis of city's growth using platt dates and ordinance amendments and annexation."

<sup>7</sup> Vertical files. Ponca City Library. Author unknown. "Analysis of city's growth using platt dates and ordinance amendments and annexation."

<sup>8</sup> Vertical files. Ponca City Library. Author unknown. "Analysis of city's growth using platt dates and ordinance amendments and annexation."

Sixth, and Seventh streets were lined with "A" single family residences, while "B" class residences and multi-family residences were located both east and west.<sup>9</sup>

During the 1930s growth slowed down in Ponca City as it did in many other cities and towns across Oklahoma and the nation. However, some projects proceeded with the assistance of the WPA program. The most important project was the creation of a water reservoir lake to supply the city with water.<sup>10</sup> This project was locate one-and-one-half-miles east of 14th Street. Other public projects included the PWA library building constructed in 1934. Also during the 1930s the South Avenue underpass was completed. This project allowed a more convenient rout across the railroad tracks on the south edge of the city.

World War II affected Ponca City and during the 1940s an additional 3300 citizens were added to the population. Residential construction to the north and west temporarily stopped and additional housing units were located on existing developed property. The South Side Neighborhood continued to grow as these new 1940 residences were added to their inventory. By the end of the 1940s almost every lot south of South Avenue that had laid empty during the early 1930s was filled with late 1930s and 1940 style homes.

Very little construction took place after 1950 in the South Side Neighborhood. Over the years it appears that few houses have been lost to fire or by demolition. The vast majority of housing originally constructed in the area remains extant.

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<sup>9</sup> Development Plans of Ponca City, Oklahoma. The Planning Commission of Ponca City. Jacob L. Crane, Jr., consultant, 1927.

<sup>10</sup> Vertical files. Ponca City Library. Author unknown. "Analysis of city's growth using platt dates and ordinance amendments and annexation."

# Appendix

## **Additions**

Shaffers	S.H. and Olevia Shaffer	1917
Wikers	J.W. and Cordelia Wiker	1919
Wikers 2nd	J.W. and Cordelia Wiker	1924
Nonnamaker	F.C. and Zagonyi Nonnamaker	1920
Englands 2nd	Alma Miller and William England	1918
Edwards	Ira L. and Geneva Edwards	1924

## **Properties Previously Identified in Other Studies and Projects**

Jones House. 1315 S. 7Th Street. Built by John Duncan Forsyth, the architect responsible for many Ponca City landmarks including the marland Mansion Estate.

Mall/Bright House. 1220 S. 8Th. Designed by G. J. Canon, a local Ponca City architect.

## **Annotated Bibliography**

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Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. The MIT Press: Cambridge, Mass, 1992. Guide to architectural styles.

List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
900 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
906 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
910 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
914 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
918 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1000 S. 6TH ST.	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1006 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1010 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1016 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1018 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1020 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1100 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1922
1108 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1112 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1118 S. 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1124 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1922
1200 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1204 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1206 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1214 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1218 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1220 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1300 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1308 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1310 S. 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1314 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1318 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1322 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1326 S. 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1400 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1402 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1408 S. 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1410 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1416 S. 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928

List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
1416 1/2 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1420 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1422 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928
1425 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1421 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1417 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940
1415 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1411 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1407 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1403 S 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1319 S 6TH ST	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1950
1313 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1309 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1305 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1301 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1221 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1215 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1211 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1207 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1203 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1201 S 6TH ST	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1123 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1121 S. 6TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1117 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1922
1115 S. 6TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1111 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1103 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1928
1101 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1019 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1017 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1015 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1009 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1005 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1003 S 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922

List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
923 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
915 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
911 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1934
905 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
901 S. 6TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
902 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
906 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
916 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
930 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1928
1000 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1010 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1942
1016 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1022 S. 7th	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1100 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1106 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1122 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1124 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1200 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1202 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1208 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1214 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1940
1220 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1300 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1308 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1314 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1928
1320 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1324 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1400 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1404 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1408 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1412 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1414 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1418 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1510 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920

List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
1521 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1517 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1515 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1503 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1501 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1421 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1419 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1415 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1409 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1405 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1401 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1319 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1315 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928
1311 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1303 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1223 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1215 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1209 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1950
1201 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928
1127 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928
1123 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1107 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1103 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
701 MADISON	NONCONTRIBUTING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965
1019 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1015 S 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1011 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1007 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1001 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
927 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
919 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
913 S. 7TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
905 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
903 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922



List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
901 S. 7TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
710 SOUTH AVENUE	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
902 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
910 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
912 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
916 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
924 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1934
1000 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1006 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1020 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1922
1102 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1928
1106 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1114 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1120 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1934
1124 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1200 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1206 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1220 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL (DUTCH)	CA. 1928
1300 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER	CA. 1928
1314-1316 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1945
1320 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1945
1400 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1945
1406 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1408 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1418 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1420 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1500 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1945
1508 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1512 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1516 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1513 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1509 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1505 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928
1501 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934

List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

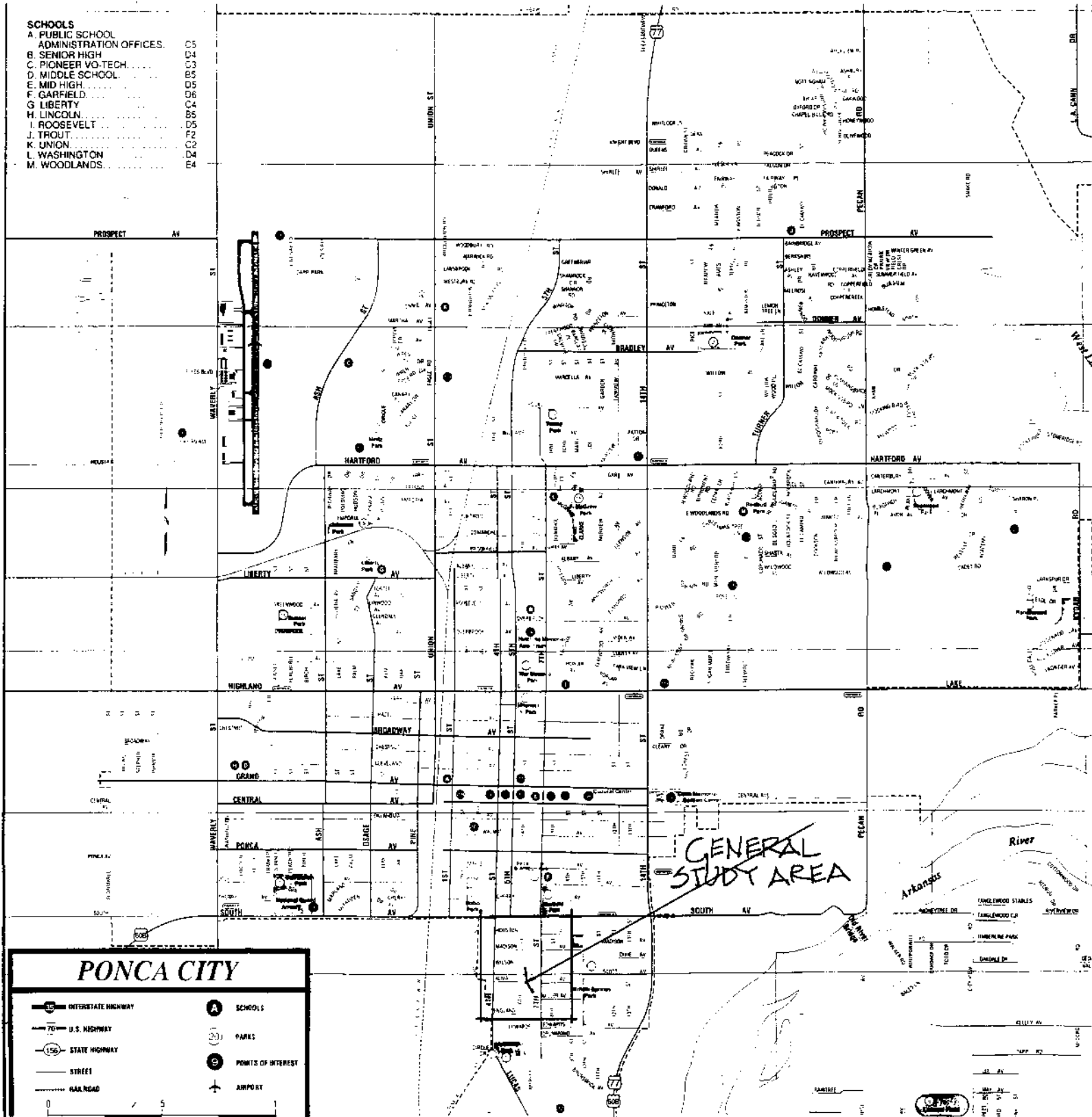
<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
1421 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1413 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1409 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1405 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1401 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1319 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1317 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1313 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1307 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1301 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1221 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER RANCH STYLE	CA. 1950
1217 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1934
1215 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1205 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1940
1125 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1123 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1121 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1115 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1109 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1934
1105 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1101 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1934
1019 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
1015 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
1009 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928
1005 S. 8TH	NONCONTRIBUTING	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1945
1003 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
925 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
923 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
919 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
915 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922
911 S. 8TH	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1928
611 E. ALMA	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
807-809 ALMA	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928
808 SOUTH AVENUE	CONTRIBUTING TO	80 OTHER MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1928

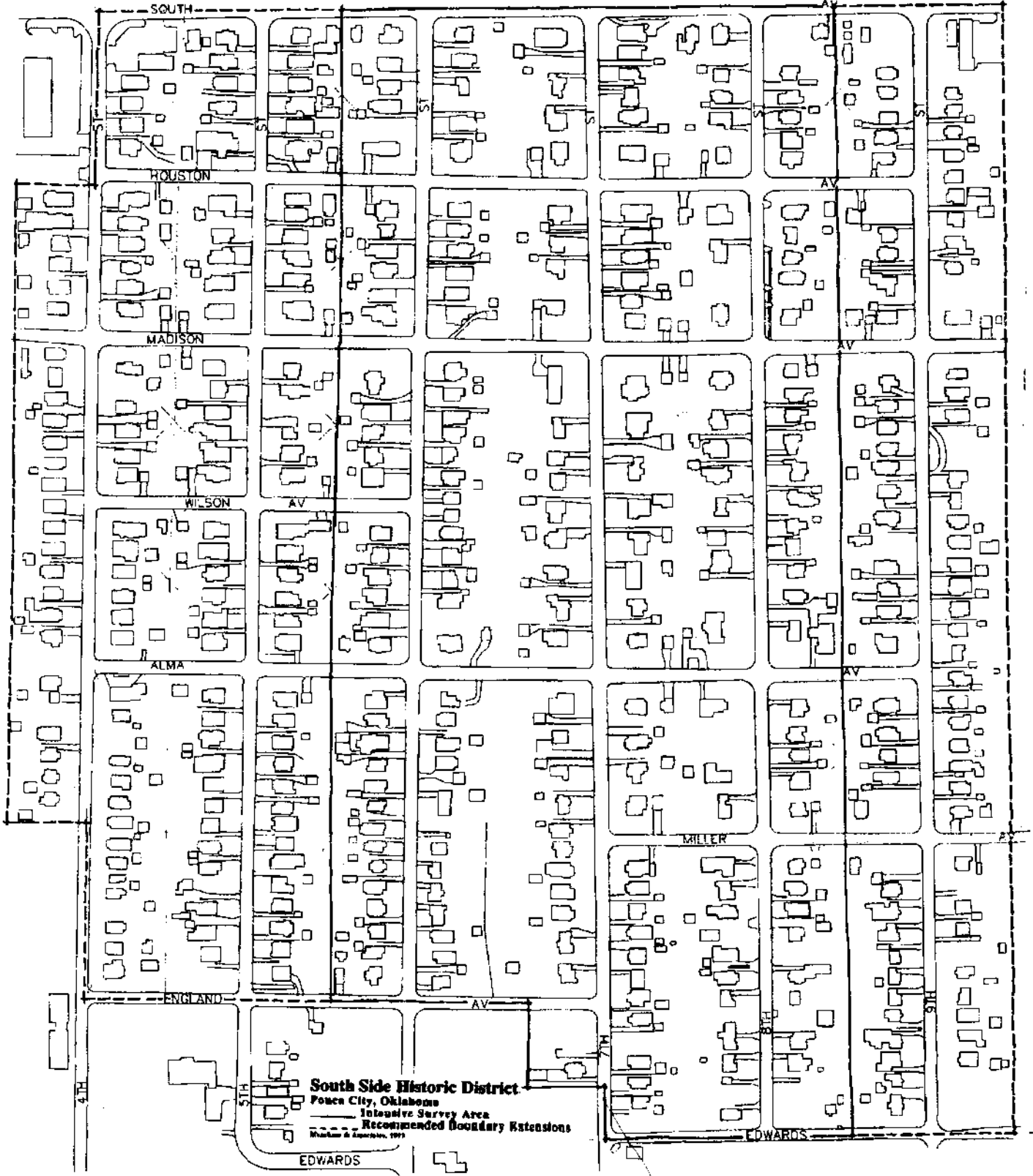
List of Properties - South Side Historic District - Ponca City, Oklahoma

<u>Address</u>	<u>Desc of Sig</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>	
515 ALMA AVENUE	CONTRIBUTING TO	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1934

- SCHOOLS**
- A. PUBLIC SCHOOL
  - B. SENIOR HIGH
  - C. PIONEER VO-TECH
  - D. MIDDLE SCHOOL
  - E. MID. HIGH
  - F. GARFIELD
  - G. LIBERTY
  - H. LINCOLN
  - I. ROOSEVELT
  - J. TROUT
  - K. UNION
  - L. WASHINGTON
  - M. WOODLANDS

- C5
- D4
- D3
- B5
- D5
- D6
- C4
- B6
- D5
- F2
- C3
- D4
- E4





**South Side Historic District**  
 Ponca City, Oklahoma  
 Intensive Survey Area  
 Recommended Boundary Extensions  
 Mackay & Associates, 1995

EDWARDS