

**RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA  
1997-98**

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. George O. Carney, Principal Investigator  
Cynthia Poulton, Research Assistant  
Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, Architectural Consultant

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## I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and Research Assistant, Cynthia Poulton, both from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater during the 1997-98 fiscal years. That survey included a portion of Stillwater as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. One hundred forty-two properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of an Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes a historical context for the Stillwater study area, maps that illustrate the area surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study area, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of those portions of the study area that fail to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in Stillwater are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and those that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with later amendments. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection that accompanies inclusion. Should the owner of a listed property seek available investment tax credits, the results of the comprehensive plan are incorporated in the treatment procedure. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further attention and study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

At the core of the comprehensive planning process is the historic context. This document groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. It provides the necessary background which, when applied with the National Register Criteria for Eligibility, makes possible a meaningful determination of a property's significance to the broad patterns of our historical, architectural, and archaeological past. The context thus serves as a vital link between the property as it remains today and the past which gives it special meaning.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office has divided the state into seven management regions and identified twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts each pertain to a specific theme as it applies to one of the management regions. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on Stillwater, or considering a sub-theme related to one of the twelve major ones. This 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 Stillwater falls into the latter category. Rather than focusing on a single theme and management region, it details the many historical forces which influenced Stillwater's development, and, thereby its extant cultural resources. Preparation included consultation of the various contexts already completed for Management Region Six, in which Stillwater is located. All contributed to a better understanding of the town's origin and evolution in a general sense.

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater, including its historic context, demonstrates the cyclical 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 Stillwater study area. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide 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, e.g., agriculture, railroads, and establishment of Oklahoma State University. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies 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 exemplified the comprehensive planning process at its best. It furthers the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. It identifies and evaluates historic resources in Stillwater which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resources 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 the project was a collaborative effort. Dr. George Carney, Regents Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistant Cynthia Poulton, graduate student at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted



as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-97-12040.015) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and geography. 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 local histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Secondary sources were consulted to place the primary source information into the proper historical frame of reference. Archival research was followed by field work or actual site visits to the designated area in Stillwater. More specifically, the principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for OK/SHPO and guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Included were:

(1) Developed a list of historic properties in Stillwater that had been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped in the identification of existing buildings/structures/objects which would have the potential of meeting eligibility requirement for individual National Register properties or would be contributing resources to a potential historic district.

(2) Evaluated previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #6 where Stillwater is located, e.g., Energy, Agricultural, and Industrial.

(3) Identified existing local histories, especially city and county materials, that were used in the preparation of the historic context. Materials, such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports, were located in the Stillwater Public Library.

(4) Conducted an initial windshield survey of Stillwater in order to assess the different styles and properties as well as the character of the various neighborhoods. This was completed by the principal investigator and research assistant.

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by principal investigator and research assistant. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A preliminary list of 142 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

(6) Thumbnail sketches of eligible and noneligible areas within the Stillwater study area were prepared, outlining contributing and noncontributing resources in the potential historic districts.

(7) Prepared thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warranted further study and possessed potential for National Register listing.

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

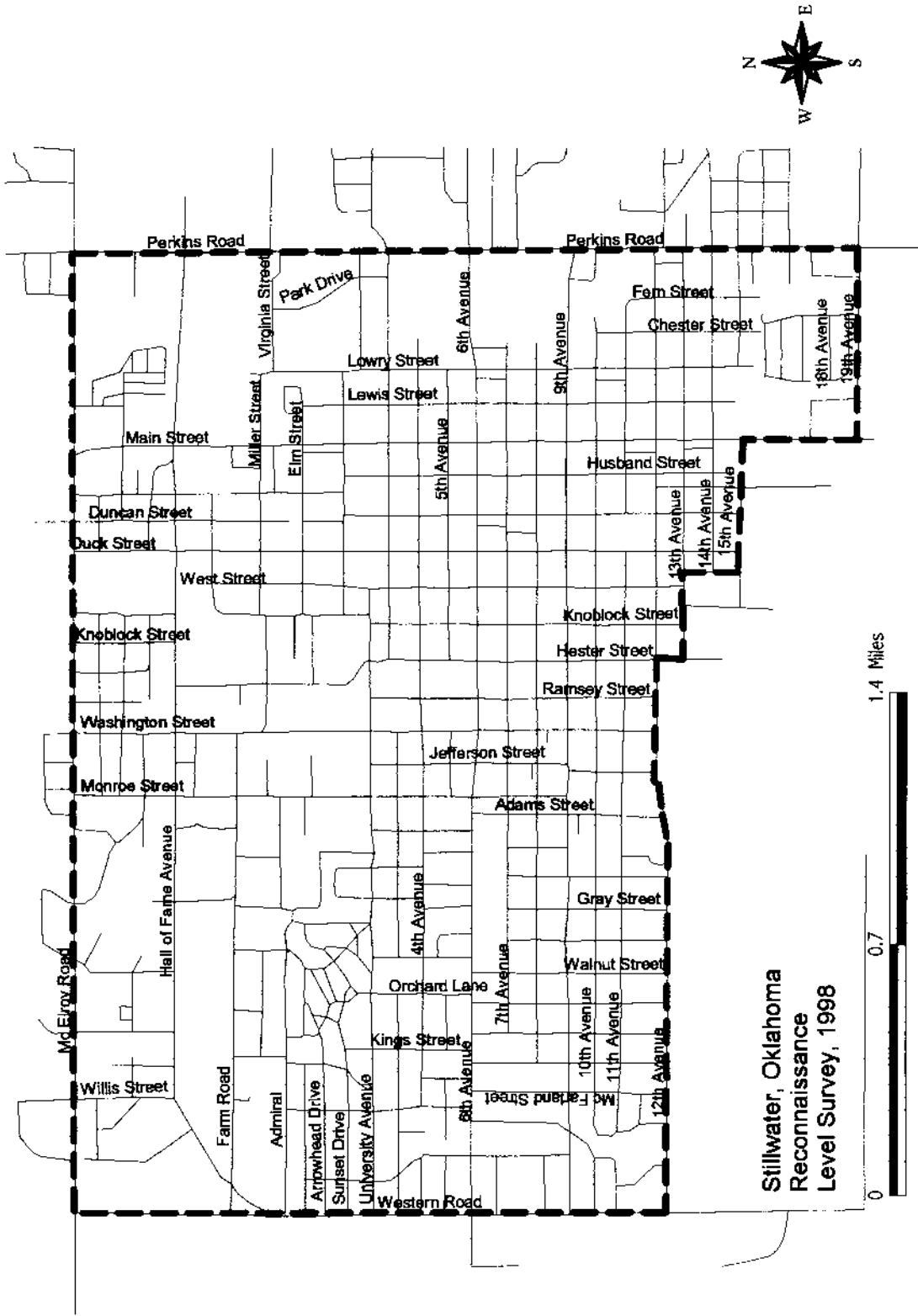
#### IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater was to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the town that met age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1955) as well as retention of historic and architectural integrity. Those properties identified with basic requirements were to be designated for further study through an intensive level survey in the future as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In achieving this objective, windshield surveys and on-foot analysis were conducted to identify properties that warranted further study. These properties were recorded at a minimum level of documentation in order to provide information for making cultural resource management decisions regarding future investigation of the Stillwater study area. The project also sought through the recording of properties in the Stillwater study area to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at reconnaissance level as a part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. An additional objective included identification and characterization of those portions of the Stillwater study area which because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity warrant no further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Finally, the project provided an historic context for the Stillwater study area and identified/annotated all reference material relevant to the study area in order to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

## V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included a specified portion of Stillwater. The survey area is bounded as follows: Starting at the initial point of Perkins Road and McElroy Road, proceed west to North Western Road, then south to Twelfth Avenue, then east to Hester Street, then south to Thirteenth Avenue, then east to West Street, then south the Fifteenth Avenue, then east to Main Street, then south to Nineteenth Avenue, then east to Perkins Road, then north to point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

# Stillwater Study Area Boundary



Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Reconnaissance  
Level Survey, 1998

## VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Stillwater as well as Payne County in which it is located. Materials were gathered from the Stillwater Public Library, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Cognate historic photographs and maps were identified in order to be incorporated in the report. Appropriate reading from the sources lent considerable insight into the significance of Stillwater as well as the historic importance to the development of the town. On the basis of this material, the principal investigator prepared an historic context for Stillwater prior to 1945.

Field work began during the fall of 1997 during times when the principal investigator and research assistant were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the police department of Stillwater to make it aware of the reconnaissance level survey; local newspaper in Stillwater to make it familiar with the project; local officials and library staff were contacted; and the county assessor and county clerk in Payne County were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

A photocopy of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Stillwater (1931) was mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office.

The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1997, two windshield surveys of Stillwater were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for potential National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were documented. Finally, areas within Stillwater 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 list of 142 properties compiled by the principal investigator and research assistant to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and research assistant devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the principal investigator photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were made of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1998.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties in the Stillwater



area. At the same time, information for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized into National Register potential, warranting further study, and areas eliminated was gathered. The principal investigator prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the final list of 142 properties.

Following the completion of field work, rough draft data on survey forms were entered into word processor using the OK/SHPO template. Printing of final forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for Stillwater. Computer-generated maps of Stillwater were developed to include boundaries of the study area, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warranted further study, location of areas not deemed worthy of further study, boundaries of areas that warranted further study, and areas potentially eligible for National Register listing with contributing and noncontributing properties coded by status.

At the conclusion of field work and organization of files, the completed file folders and rough draft of final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

## VII. RESULTS

The results of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Stillwater, Oklahoma are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

### Individual Results:

1. Much of the historic built environment in Stillwater represents four time periods in the city's history: the 1890-1919 era encompassing the pre-and-post statehood period when Stillwater emerged as a center for higher education in Oklahoma, when it developed as a railroad hub for passenger and freight service for the O.A.M.C. student population and surrounding agricultural area, and when the more substantial brick buildings replaced the earlier wood-framed versions; the 1920-1929 period when a second group of buildings was erected during the prosperous national economy of the 1920s, when Stillwater's importance as one of the state's higher education centers evolved because enrollment at O.A.M.C. increased from 1,471 in 1914 to more than 3,000 in 1930, and as an agricultural trading point for the surrounding farming communities; the 1930-1939 decade when a third set of properties was constructed during the New Deal era; and, finally, the 1945-1955 period when a fourth group of buildings was completed during the post-World War II era of prosperity and the phenomenal growth rate at O.A.M.C., soaring from 1,616 in 1944 to 8,403 in 1954.
2. A total of 142 properties were surveyed, including six noncontributing resources to the three proposed districts and 21 not worthy of further study.

3. Four National Register listed properties were updated, including Old Central (1971), James E. Berry House (1980), William Frick House (1980), and the Santa Fe Depot (1980).
4. Seven additional National Register listed buildings exist in the study area, but were not updated due to the post-1980 date of listing--Citizens Bank Building (1981), Hoke Building (1983), Murphy House (1986), Payne County Courthouse (1984), Pleasant Valley School (1991), Selph Building (1983), and Walker Building (1983).
5. Five individual properties are included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files (Franklin N. Bacon Home, Peter Miller House, Kinder-Jones-Thompson House, First Christian Science Church, and Connell-Swim House). Of these, the Bacon Home and the First Christian Science Church are National Register eligible, while the Miller Home, Connell-Swim Home, and Kinder-Jones-Thompson Home warrant further study.
6. Ten individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance and their historic association with Stillwater, including the aforementioned Bacon House and First Christian Science Church as well as the Thomas N. Berry Mansion, Stillwater National Guard Armory, Stillwater Public Library, James Robison House, C. Ray Smith House, I.O.O.F. Building, Morrill Hall, and M. R. Beeson House. These ten properties represent a diversity of uses ranging from social history (I. O. O. F. Building) to educational history (Stillwater Public Library and Morrill Hall) to military history (Stillwater National Guard Armory).

7. One-hundred-twelve properties were identified in the Stillwater reconnaissance level survey that merit further examination. Among these are a diversity of property types, including single family residences, commercial buildings, churches, schools, college buildings, theaters, post office buildings, fraternity/sorority houses (multiple dwellings), meeting halls, a defense building, and two gas stations.
- a. Only eleven of the 122 (9 percent) properties of the National Register eligible and those warranting further study were built in the pre-and-post statehood era ranging from 1890-1909.
  - b. Almost one-half (48 percent) were constructed from 1910 to 1930, while 22 percent were completed in the 1930s, 16 percent in the 1940s, and almost 8 percent in the 1950s.
  - c. Twenty-seven educational-related buildings were identified, including five Stillwater elementary and high schools, and twenty-two O.S.U. buildings.
  - d. Eight historic religious properties were present, all of which were considered because of their architectural significance.
  - e. Ten historic buildings were located on Main Street, the primary north-south artery through Stillwater and where the central business district has historically evolved.
  - f. Twelve historic residences were identified along Duck and West Streets, the early residential areas to the east of the O.A.M.C. campus.

- g. Nine historic properties were located on Knoblock and Elm Streets, two streets located immediately to the east of the O.A.M.C. campus.
  - h. Eleven historic fraternity/sorority houses were evaluated—all of which were located south of the O.A.M.C. campus along South Hester, South Ramsey, and South Monroe Streets as well as West Third and West College (now University) Avenues.
  - i. Twenty-one single family dwellings were located west of the O.A.M.C./O.S.U. campus with eighteen in the proposed College Gardens Residential District. All were constructed in the 1925 to 1950 time period.
8. Several Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) buildings were surveyed, including the Stillwater Public Library and the Stillwater National Guard Armory as well as some of the O. S. U. buildings.
9. Seventeen architectural styles were represented in the National Register updates, National Register eligible, and properties warranting further study groups, including Commercial Style, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco, Late Gothic Revival, W.P.A. Standardized Style, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk (Shotgun, I-House, and Pyramidal), Romanesque, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, International, Folk Victorian, and Shingle Style.
10. One property was surveyed outside the designated OK/SHPO study area boundary—Thomas N. Berry Mansion at 2802 South Perkins Road.

11. Eight Thumbnail Sketches were developed for Stillwater (three areas warranting further study and five not warranting further study)
- a. College Gardens Residential Area is recommended for an intensive level survey because of the architectural integrity of the homes and the vocabulary employed. Eighteen residences, ranging from Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival to Tudor Revival, are classic examples of these styles.
  - b. O.S.U. Campus Area is recommended for an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register listed property (Old Central in 1971), one property proposed for an individual National Register nomination (Morrill Hall), and twenty-two properties that warrant additional study. Moreover, the area manifests an overall continuity in architectural style, primarily Colonial Revival, and the buildings display a remarkable amount of architectural integrity.
  - c. Greek Row Area should be considered for an intensive level survey because it contains some of the best examples of Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival architecture vocabulary in Stillwater as applied to the eight fraternity and sorority houses.
  - d. Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not meet qualifications for further study. Although the area does contain a number of properties that warrant further study, a vast majority of the housing stock has been significantly altered or had asbestos or vinyl siding added, while several houses are of poor

quality. Finally, recent commercial development dominates the area, especially along North Perkins Road, which has become the major “strip” development thoroughfare in Stillwater.

- e. Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not qualify for further investigation because of the numerous vacant lots and parking lots, deteriorated housing along several streets, presence of mobile home parks, overgrown vegetation on several lots, and recent contemporary commercial building intrusion. Therefore, the area lacks visual distinctiveness as an area worthy of further examination.
- f. Southwest Residential Area does not justify further examination because it contains only one property that warrants further study and fails to stand as a distinctive historic residential area because of the recently constructed homes, recent medical complex development, and vacant lots with overgrown vegetation.
- g. Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area does not qualify for further examination because it contains no historic properties worthy of further study and does not stand as a unique historic residential area because of the recently constructed married student housing for Oklahoma State University, athletic fields for Oklahoma State University (soccer and track), and other recently completed buildings associated with Oklahoma State University (architectural services and residence hall dining offices).

- h. Main Street Commercial Area does not meet qualifications for additional study because of recent construction, altered store fronts, and major gaps, including several parking lots and vacant lots.

General Results:

- (1) The 142 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.
- (2) The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.
- (3) The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and the eventual registration process at the federal level (National Register of Historic Places).
- (4) The project has identified a number of properties and districts that do not merit additional investigation.
- (5) The project has determined a variety of gaps in the knowledge of historic properties in the designated study area of Stillwater.



## VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study area.

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in Stillwater were built shortly after the townsite was platted in 1889 and the post office was established August 28, 1889. Most of the commercial buildings were located on the town's main street, however, a number of commercial establishments were located along East Ninth Avenue, which led to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad depot, erected in 1910-11, two blocks east of Main Street (N. R. listed 1980). An example of an extant property along the East Ninth Avenue corridor is the Citizens Bank Building, constructed in 1894, reported to be the oldest building in downtown Stillwater (N. R. listed 1981). The Santa Fe depot had both passenger and freight service (see TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES). Generally, the earliest commercial properties were small, one story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fire or later replaced with more permanent buildings of brick and native stone. The extant stone and brick commercial buildings are usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing generally in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. A majority of these properties could be classified as Commercial Style; however, a few of these early buildings reflect a distinctive high-style form of architecture. The best example is the aforementioned Citizens

Bank Building, a Richardsonian Romanesque style building, at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N.R. 1981).

The earliest permanent commercial properties in Stillwater were constructed from around 1900 to 1907. An example of the Territorial Era buildings is the Lytton Building at 907-909 South Main, constructed in 1901. The Lytton property, however, does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

As a result of growth, especially in agriculture, a later set of commercial buildings was erected to meet the demand for goods and services of the increased population in and around the Stillwater community. Chronologically, these buildings were constructed from around 1910 to 1930. Several of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from two to four stories. These properties generally included more ornamentation than the earlier groups, e.g., bracketed cornices, arched window treatments, wall pilasters, and stepped parapets, which reflected a more prosperous agricultural economy. Examples from the post-statehood period include the 1913-1914 Hoke, Selph, and Walker Buildings on East Seventh Avenue (N. R. listed 1983), J. A. McNeff (1919) and W. E. Going (1925) Buildings at 120-124 and 114-118 West Seventh Avenue, respectively; Jardot Building, a 1926 building at 113-117 East Ninth Avenue, J. E. Powell Building at 720 South Main Street (1910), and Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café at 811 South Main Street (1910).

Of the post-statehood period buildings other than those listed in the National Register, the Going, Jardot, and Powell Buildings warrant further study.

## INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

When compared to eastern Oklahoma, industrialization in the north central section of the state came late. Almost no manufacturing took place in Stillwater until after the construction of the Eastern Oklahoma railroad line in 1900.

By opening new markets, the railroads contributed to the growth in the agricultural economy surrounding Stillwater. Wheat was the primary cash crop. With the opening of new markets and the introduction of improved varieties, wheat production increased. This resulted in the most important industrial activity in Stillwater-- flour and feed mills and grain elevators. The only remaining example representative of this type of industry is the Stillwater A & M Milling Company at 521 East Sixth Avenue, built c. 1955. Wheat continued to be the main cash crop throughout the twentieth century in the Stillwater area. A 1990 survey of grain processing facilities in western Oklahoma by W. David Baird of Pepperdine University indicated this kind of industrial property was common in the western half of the state, however, this survey did not include Stillwater. In the 1993 Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Grain Storage and Processing Facilities in Western Oklahoma completed by George O. Carney of Oklahoma State University, forty properties were documented, although none of these facilities were identified in Stillwater.

Early on, cotton was a cash crop in north central Oklahoma. The processing of cotton became an important local industry through the 1920s. The cotton boom collapsed in the 1930s when drought, depression and soil exhaustion

combined to reduce acreage and output. Unfortunately, none of the Stillwater cotton gins remain standing.

In the early twentieth century, numerous small industries developed in Stillwater. Representative small industries in Stillwater included harness shops, bakeries, saddlery makers, carriage and blacksmith shops, planing mills, tailor shops, breweries, and creameries. Changing market conditions and the advent of the automobile contributed to the closing of dozens of these establishments during the 1930s and 1940s. Representative of the small industry activity in Stillwater is the Billy Boy Pickle Factory at 115 North Main Street, constructed in 1946. It merits further study.

#### GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government recognition of its stability and prosperity. Moreover, the presence of federal, state, and county government facilities usually provided long-term employment for residents of the town and a financial investment in the local economy, thus ensuring permanence of the town.

As county seat, Stillwater has retained that function. The Payne County Courthouse at 606 South Husband Street was constructed in 1917 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Stillwater boasts an impressive historic United States Post Office building. Constructed in 1933, it is a Colonial Revival style building located at

720 South Husband Street. Although no longer used for its original function, the building warrants further study.

Finally, the National Guard Armory in Stillwater, located at 315 East Ninth Avenue, was completed in 1936 as a Works Progress Administration project and is National Register eligible.

### EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

Learning was a significant matter in the minds and activities of the settlers who located in Stillwater. Schools, libraries, and literary societies were quickly formed to insure the education of school-age children and for those adults who pursued knowledge. These institutions of learning were often held in homes and temporary facilities until more permanent buildings could be erected.

Stillwater has retained an impressive number of education-related historic properties, including the Norwood Elementary School at 322 West Miller Street, constructed in 1932; the Lincoln Elementary School at 215 East Twelfth Avenue, built in 1948; the Washington Elementary School at 619 West Twelfth Avenue, original section erected in 1937; the Stillwater Junior High School, originally known as "Old North High," was constructed in 1921 at 315 West Eighth Avenue; and the original Stillwater High School, known as "Old South High," was built in 1919 and is located at 1100 South Duncan Street as a part of the new Stillwater Public Library complex. In addition to these public school buildings, another education-related property is the Stillwater Public Library at 206 West Sixth Avenue. Constructed in 1938 as a W.P.A. building, it is National Register eligible. On the Oklahoma State University campus are more than twenty historic

properties related to higher education, including the first building on campus known as Old Central, built in 1894, and listed in the National Register in 1971. Additional campus buildings that remain intact are Morrill Hall (1906), Gardiner Hall (1910), Gunderson Hall (1917), OAMC Gymnasium and Armory (1919), Whitehurst Hall (1925), Thatcher Hall (1925), Hanner Hall (1925), Dairy Building (1928), Infirmary Building (1930), South Murray Hall (1935), North Murray Hall (1937), Cordell Hall (1938), Life Sciences Building (1939), Willard Hall (1939), Firemanship Training Building (1939), 4-H Club and Student Activities Building (1939), Engineering Building (1939), Stout Hall (1949), Bennett Hall (1950), Student Union (1951), Edmon Low Library (1951), Home Economics West Building (1951), and the Bennett Memorial Chapel (1957). All are included in a proposed historic district for the campus.

#### RECREATION PROPERTIES

Stillwater needed recreational and amusement facilities for its growing population in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities and entertainment for children. Historical records indicate that Stillwater provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, it erected buildings to house motion picture theaters, live dramatic and music performances, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. Stillwater has three historic motion picture theaters, including the Leachman Theater at 424 South Main Street (1946), Campus Theatre at 224 South Knoblock Street (1939), and the Swim Theater at 520 West Elm Street (1921), none of which are used for their original function.

Unfortunately, Stillwater's Opera House built in 1900 at 116 East Ninth Street is no longer standing. All three theaters warrant further study.

One other property related to recreation is Peck's Lodge at 225-229 South Knoblock Street (1926), which was located near the Oklahoma A & M campus and served as a recreation center for college students.

### SOCIAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in Stillwater. The community maintained active fraternal orders and veterans organizations such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings. Examples in Stillwater include the Stillwater Masonic Grand Lodge Hall at 907-909 South Main Street (1901), the Carter C. Hanner Post Number 129 American Legion Building at 607-609 South Main Street (1919), and the I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows) Building at 502 South Main Street (1934). The Hanner American Legion Building warrants further study, while the I.O.O.F. Building merits National Register consideration because of its architectural significance.

### RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in Stillwater, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in Stillwater were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes

of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings that were eventually replaced with brick or stone buildings of more elaborate architecture. The church building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of religious-related properties have remained intact in Stillwater, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs.

The best architectural examples of religious properties in Stillwater are Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style property, constructed in 1952; First Presbyterian Church at 524 South Duncan Street, a Gothic Revival property, constructed in 1923; First United Methodist at 400 West Seventh Avenue, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival building, constructed in 1922-23; First Baptist at 701 South Duncan Street, a Colonial Revival building, built in 1929; Zion Lutheran at 504 South Knoblock Street, a 1949 Tudor Revival building; First Church of Christian Scientist at 301 West Seventh Avenue, a Classical Revival building constructed in 1928, and the First Church of the Nazarene at 1101 South Lowry, a Tudor Revival building, constructed in 1950. An additional property associated with religion is the St. Francis Xavier Rectory, built in 1914, at 623 South West Street. Of these religious-related buildings, the First Church of Christian Scientist merits National Register consideration, while the First United Methodist, Saint Francis Xavier Catholic, First Church of the Nazarene, and the Saint Francis Xavier Rectory warrant further study.



## HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

In Stillwater, health care was of utmost importance. The Stillwater community secured at least one physician at the outset. These pioneer physicians accommodated the sick and injured in his/her home or in a second-floor office of a downtown building. It was also common for early-day physicians to make house calls in order for the patient to recover at home during his/her convalescence period. By the 1920s, with the advent of automobiles and ambulances, many county and municipal entities saw a need for hospitals. It was also common for religious orders, fraternal groups, and other charitable organizations to provide funds for health care and eventually construct health care facilities. The public and private agencies saw a need for long-term hospitalization, improved health care equipment, and daily attention to patients. There are no remaining historic health care properties in Stillwater as the original municipal hospital, constructed in 1939, was razed in 1978.

## TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES:

The railroads in north central Oklahoma were used principally for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment. The first railroad in Stillwater was the Eastern Oklahoma Railway, which completed laying track in 1900. It was later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.

The only remaining property associated with the railroad history of Stillwater is the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Depot, built in 1910-11, and located at 400 East Tenth Avenue (N. R. listed 1980).

Additional transportation-related properties that remain extant are the Bryan Motor Agency, constructed in 1937, at 116 East Sixth Avenue, Harley Thomas Ford Agency, built in 1924, at 601 South Main Street, and the 1920s gasoline station (house with canopy type) at 1321 South Main Street. Of these properties, the Bryan Motor Agency and Harley Thomas Ford Agency warrant further study.

### RESIDENTIAL (DOMESTIC) PROPERTIES

Stillwater has significant residential sections composed primarily of single dwellings.

#### A. Single Dwellings

Within Stillwater, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger, ornate Late Victorian, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School architectural styles of prominent business, civic, and local political leaders to the modest, less decorative National Folk and Craftsman styles of the working class. Representative of the high-style architecture forms are a number of Queen Anne style homes including the 1910 James E. Berry House at 502 South Duck Street (N. R. listed 1980), the C. Ray Smith House at 324 South Knoblock Street (1910), a National Register eligible property, the Sanborn Home at 423 South Duck Street (c.1910), and the Woods Home at 402 South West Street (1910). Both the Sanborn and Woods Homes merit further study.

Several Prairie School style examples are found in Stillwater including the Hoke Estate at 324 South Duck Street (1922), the Fawcett Home at 324 West Hall of Fame Avenue (1950), and the residence at 1207 West Fourth Avenue (1940).

Of these, only the 1207 West Fourth Avenue residence warrants further study.

Numerous Tudor Revival style examples remain intact, including the Robert Donaldson Home at 1816 West Arrowhead Place (1948), the Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle (1927), 135 Melrose Drive (1930), 127 Melrose Drive (1927), 202 West Elm Street (1920), and 421 West Fifth Avenue (1930). The Hoke Home and the residences at 135 Melrose Drive and 127 Melrose Drive are contributing resources to the proposed College Gardens Residential District, while the others warrant further study.

The best examples of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style are the Beeson Home, a National Register eligible property, located at 311 South Duck Street, constructed c. 1922, and 116 Redwood Drive, built in 1929. The latter deserves further study.

Additional high-style architectural examples include the Classical Revival Thomas N. Berry Mansion, constructed in 1927-28. Although it is outside the Stillwater study area, located south of town on U. S. Highway 177 (2802 South Perkins Road), it deserves special attention as a National Register property. Other high-style examples include the Bellatti Home, a French Eclectic residence at 2018 West Sunset Drive, built in 1948, and the Colonial Revival Dr. R.E. Roberts Home at 1814 West University (1941), the Sam Myers Home at 1320 West Ninth Avenue (1940), and the J. H. Connell/Swim House, built in 1906, at 516 West Elm Street. The Roberts, Myers, and Connell/Swim Homes warrant further study.

Among the Bungalow/Craftsman style examples, Stillwater boasts the Robison Home (1910), a National Register eligible property at 238 South Duncan

Street as well as the Dark Home at 304 South Duck Street (1944), 624 South Ramsey Street (1945), and 1324 South Lowry Street (1930). An exceptional airplane bungalow is the Kappa Delta Sorority House located at 319 South Ramsey Street. All the latter merit further study.

A number of excellent Folk Victorian style examples remain intact including the 1903 William Frick Home at 1016 South West Street (N. R. listed 1980), Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street (1895), and Kinder/Thompson/Jones Home at 1214 West Tenth Avenue (c. 1905), included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984. Both the Wilcox and Kinder/Thompson/Jones properties warrant further study.

Finally from the National Folk style, several extant Shotgun and I-House style residences are located in Stillwater. A representative Shotgun example is located at 1013 South Main Street and a classic brick I-House is located at 1116 South Chester Street. The latter property is recognized as the Franklin N. Bacon Home, constructed in 1900, and included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1981. The Bacon Home is National Register eligible, while the Shotgun Style home does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

**B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Boarding Houses/Fraternity and Sorority Houses**

Apartments were constructed during the railroad boom period in Stillwater, and boarding houses and apartments were built to accommodate those persons, single or married, to serve as temporary housing for college students. Apartments were generally located near the central business district for easy

accessibility to shopping or the work place, whereas boarding houses were located near the Oklahoma A & M campus for walking to classes. Few examples of this kind of dwelling remain intact and those which do have been significantly altered over the years, however, it appears that an example of an early apartment building remains intact at 421 West Fifth Avenue, constructed in 1930. Fraternity and sorority houses served as residences for numbers of college students and several outstanding architectural examples remain intact. Tudor Revival examples include the Lambda Chi Alpha House (1928) at 324 South Monroe Street, Sigma Nu House (c.1928) at 913 West University Avenue, Kappa Alpha Theta House (c.1930) at 1323 West University, and the Zeta Tau Alpha House (c.1930) at 1001 West University. Colonial Revival examples include the Kappa Alpha House (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) at 1308 West Third Avenue, constructed in c.1930, and the Pi Beta Phi House (now Lambda Chi Alpha) at 923 West University Avenue, erected c. 1930. All these examples are included in a proposed Greek Row historic district.

### C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Over the years, Stillwater boasted numerous hotels including the Pacific Hotel in the 900 block of South Main Street, Youst Hotel at the northeast corner of Main Street and Eighth Avenue, Linden Hotel at the southeast corner of East Ninth Avenue and South Lewis Street, Rex Hotel in the 800 block of South Lewis, Going Hotel in the 100 block of West Seventh, and

the Huestor Hotel at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Main Street. Of these, only the Going Hotel remains intact. It warrants further study.

## IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater, 142 properties were identified. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and county clerk files, and on-site property surveys.

### Style of Commercial Buildings:

#### (1) **Commercial Style**

The most dominant commercial building style found in Stillwater is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center). Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the Lytton Building at 907-909 South Main Street, J. E. Powell Building at 720 South Main Street, and Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café at 811 South Main Street.

**(2) Romanesque Commercial**

These commercial buildings, popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were designed in brick and stone, or entirely with stone. The characteristic feature of this style was the round arched opening. Often applied to banks and public buildings, storefronts and corner business blocks were also Romanesque. Decorative features include elaborately corbelled cornices, belt courses, and decorative friezes. The only example of this style in Stillwater is the Citizens Bank Building at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N. R. listed 1981).

Style of Dwellings and Churches:

**(1) Classic Bungalow**

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman, popular from about 1905 to 1930, includes a variety of features that are characteristic of all the variations:

- a. low horizontal lines
- b. exposed rafters/purlins
- c. wide projecting eaves
- d. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. Examples of the classic Bungalow/Craftsman style are the Robison Home at 238 South Duncan Street, the Briggs Home at 416 South Duck Street, and the residence at 1324 South Lowry Street.



(2) **Airplane Bungalow**

A derivative of the Bungalow/Craftsman, this 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical. Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. An Airplane Bungalow example is located at 319 South Ramsey Street, the former Kappa Delta Sorority House.

(3) **Queen Anne**

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation that occurs in porch balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures, patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. Queen Anne examples in Stillwater include the C. Ray Smith Home at 324 South Knoblock Street and the Sanborn Home at 423 South Duck Street.

(4) **Classical Revival**

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. An example in the Stillwater vicinity is the Thomas N. Berry Mansion, located on U. S. Highway 177 (2802 South Perkins Road), south of town.

**(5) Colonial Revival**

The major characteristics of this style (1880-1955) are an accentuated front door with decorative pediment, doors with overhead fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced facade, and windows with double-hung sashes. Nine principal substyles can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The most common in the residential area of Stillwater are the hipped roof with full-width porch (sometimes called the Classic Box), side-gabled roof (simple, two-story rectangular blocks), and the gambrel roof, or Dutch Colonial Revival subtype. An example of this style applied to a dwelling is at 1623 South Perkins Road. This style is also used on public buildings and examples in Stillwater include the U. S. Post Office building at 720 South Husband Street and a majority of the buildings on the Oklahoma State University campus, e.g., Edmon Low Library and the Student Union. Finally, fraternity and sorority houses (multiple dwellings) have employed this style including the Pi Beta Phi (now Lambda Chi Alpha) House at 923 West University Avenue and the Kappa Alpha (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) House at 1208 West Third Avenue.

**(6) Prairie School**

Features of this style, fashionable from 1900 to 1920, consist of a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; massive, square porch supports; eaves and cornices emphasize horizontal lines; and two stories in height. The most common subtype found in Stillwater is the hipped-roof symmetrical with front entry, often referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. It has a simple square or rectangular floor plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Hipped roof dormers and full-

width single-story front porches are also common. Examples of the Prairie School style in Stillwater are the Harry Hoke Estate at 324 South Duck Street and the W.W. Corbin Home at 239 South Duck Street.

**(7) Tudor Revival**

Popular from 1890 to 1940, this style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows; and façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, also steeply pitched. Wall cladding may vary, ranging from stucco to wood. Half-timbering is a common detail in about one-half of the examples. Examples include the Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle and the residence at 127 Melrose Drive. Examples of fraternity and sorority houses (multiple dwellings) that include Tudor Revival detail are the Sigma Nu House at 913 West University Avenue, Zeta Tau Alpha House at 1001 West University Avenue, and the Kappa Alpha Theta House at 1323 West University Avenue.

**(8) Late Gothic Revival**

This style was common from 1840 to 1880, but underwent a revival period in later years, especially in churches and public buildings. Characteristics include at least one window with Gothic detailing, especially the pointed arch; steeply pitched roofs; and decorated verge boards in gables. Wood and masonry construction materials are most common. An example in Stillwater is the First Presbyterian Church at 524 South Duncan Street.

(9) **Art Deco**

This modernistic style was popular from 1920 to 1940. It features a smooth wall surface, usually of stucco; a variety of stylistic and geometric motifs on the façade; and various vertical projections on walls or above the roof line to give it vertical emphasis. It is also characterized by an angular composition with numerous setbacks highlighting the geometric form. Ornamental detailing often is executed in the same material as the building and straight-headed windows are most common. An example of Art Deco in Stillwater is the Campus Theater at 224 South Knoblock Street.

(10) **Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival**

This style was common from ca. 1890 to 1940, especially in the Southwest. Its most distinctive features are red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical and roof types vary. Mission style buildings include Mission-shaped dormers or roof parapets, widely overhanging eaves, arched openings, and arcaded walkways and carports. Residential examples include the Beeson Home at 311 South Duck Street and the property at 116 Redwood Drive, while religious-related examples include the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street and the First Methodist Church at 400 West Seventh Avenue.

(11) **French Eclectic**

This style was popular from 1915 to 1945. It is characterized by a steeply pitched hipped or gabled roof. Brick, stucco, or stone wall cladding may be used. In the towered subtype, a prominent round tower is present and generally houses the main doorway. An example of this subtype is the Bellatti Home located at 2018 West Sunset Drive.

(12) **Folk Victorian**

The major characteristics of this style (c. 1870-1910) are porches with spindlework detailing, symmetrical façade, and cornice-like brackets. The style is defined by Victorian decorative elements, particularly in the porch and cornice line areas, e.g., turned balusters. Subtypes include front-gabled roof, gable roof and wing, side-gabled one and two stories, and pyramidal. Examples of this style in Stillwater are the William Frick Home (N. R. listed 1980) at 1016 South West Street, Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street and the Kinder/Thompson/Jones Home at 1214 West Tenth Avenue.

(13) **National Folk**

The National Folk Style, widespread from ca. 1850 to 1930, consists of several individual subtypes including the I-House, Pyramidal, Gable-Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Hall-and-Parlor, and Shotgun. The most common types of National Folk houses in Stillwater are the Shotgun and I-House. The Shotgun is characterized by its floor plan of one room wide and three to four rooms deep. These narrow, gable front dwellings are one-story high, and clad with either clapboard or board-and-batten. Generally they have a small front porch with raised elevation setting on brick, stone, or blocks. An example of the Shotgun Style in Stillwater is located at 1013 South Main Street. The I-House floor plan is two to three rooms wide and one room deep. It has a side-gabled roof, two stories high, and clad with either weatherboard or brick. A classic example of a brick clad I-House in Stillwater is the Franklin N. Bacon House at 1116 South Chester Street.

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

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Payne County Motor Company/ Harley Thomas Ford 601 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall 607-609 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. United States Post Office/ M.G. Searcy Grocery 619-621 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. J.E. Powell Building 720 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café  811 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
6. Lytton Building/Masonic Lodge  907-909 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
7. 1013 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
8. 1321 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
9. Billy Boy Pickle Factory 115 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10. W.W. Corbin Home 239 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Dark Home 304 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Buffington Home 323 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study

13.	Briggs Home 416 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
14.	Sanborn Home 423 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
15.	Glass House 1124 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
16.	1207 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
17.	421 West Fifth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
18.	Bryan Motor Agency 116 East Sixth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
19.	Walter E. Going Hotel 114-118 West Seventh Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
20.	J.A. McNeff Grocery 120-124 West Seventh Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
21.	Stillwater Junior High School 315 West Eighth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
22.	704 West Eighth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
23.	Jardot Building 113-117 East Ninth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
24.	Sam Myers Home 1320 West Ninth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
25.	Kinder/Thompson/Jones House 1214 West Tenth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
26.	202 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study
27.	President J.H. Connell/Swim Home 516 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28.	Swim Theater/Swim Campus Shop 520 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study

29. Norwood Elementary School 322 West Miller Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
30. Bellatti Home 2018 West Sunset Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
31. Bill Fawcett Home 324 West Hall of Fame Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
32. Lincoln School 215 East Twelfth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
33. Goodberry Residence/Goodberry-Wilson Gas Station 1623 South Perkins Road	B	Warrants Further Study
34. Gilder House 1101 South Chester Street	B	Warrants Further Study
35. First Church of the Nazarene 1101 South Lowry Street	B	Warrants Further Study
36. 1324 South Lowry Street	B	Warrants Further Study
37. Kappa Sigma Fraternity House 228 South Hester Street	B	Warrants Further Study
38. St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church 601 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
39. 109-111 North West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
40. Brock Home 403 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
41. Easton Home 223 South West Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
42. Woods Home 402 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study



43.	St. Francis Xavier Church Rectory 623 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
44.	William P. Abercrombie House 623 South Lewis Street	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	United States Post Office 720 South Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Ernest Jenkins Home 203 North Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	Marion Reed Home 402 South Duncan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	Peter Miller House 424 South Duncan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
49.	First Baptist Church  701 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
50.	123 North Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	Zion Lutheran Church  504 South Knoblock Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
52.	802 South Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	Campus Theater 224 South Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
54.	Peck's Lodge Building  225-229 South Knoblock Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
55.	Kappa Delta Sorority House 319 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	624 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study
57.	606 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study

58.	Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House 224 South Monroe Street	B	Warrants Further Study
59.	76 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
60.	135 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	45 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
62.	Valerie Colvin Home 134 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	Dr. R.E. Roberts Home 1814 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	Carl Blackwell Home 124 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	Tarver Home 140 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	Bill Thomas Home 1818 West Sunset Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
67.	Duncan Home 1625 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
68.	116 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
69.	Henry Orr Home 41 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
70.	127 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
71.	Robert Donaldson Home 1816 West Arrowhead Place	B	Warrants Further Study
72.	Roy Hoke Home 32 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
73.	Cecil Jones Home 1712 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
74.	Oliver Willham Home 120 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study

75.	132 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
76.	First Presbyterian Church 524 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
77.	1301 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
78.	Stillwater High School 1100 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
79.	First United Methodist Church 400 West Seventh Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
80.	Leachman Theater 424 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
81.	220 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
82.	Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House 1207 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
83.	Pi Beta Phi Sorority House 923 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
84.	Harry Hoke Estate/Carriage House 324 South Duck Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
85.	116 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
86.	116 Redwood Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
87.	Infirmery Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
88.	Biology Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

89. Dairy Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
90. Whitehurst Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
91. Fire Service Training School Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
92. 4-H Club and Student Activity Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
93. Edmon Low Library Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
94. Carter C. Hanner Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
95. South Murray Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
96. Classroom Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
97. Willard Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
98. Women's Building/Gardiner Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
99. Home Economics Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

100.	Student Union Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
101.	Bennett Memorial Chapel Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
102.	Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House 324 South Monroe Street	B	Warrants Further Study
103.	Washington School  619 West Twelfth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
104.	222 South Kings Street	B	Warrants Further Study
105.	Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House 1323 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
106.	Sigma Nu Fraternity House 913 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
107.	Kappa Alpha House 1308 West Third Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
108.	Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House 1001 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
109.	Engineering Building/Gundersen Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
110.	Harry Cordell Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
111.	Engineering Building/Engineering South Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

112.	Home Economics West Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
113.	North Murray Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
114.	O.A.M.C. Gymnasium and Armory Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
115.	Jesse Thatcher Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
116.	Wilcox House 310 South Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
117.	Stillwater A&M Milling Grain Storage and Feed Mill Elevators 521 East Sixth Avenue	U	Warrants Further Study
118.	Kappa Delta Sorority House 703 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
119.	Franklin N. Bacon Home 1116 South Chester Street	B	National Register Eligible
120.	C. Ray Smith Home 324 South Knoblock Street	B	National Register Eligible
121.	James H. Robison Home 238 South Duncan Street	B	National Register Eligible
122.	M.A. Beeson Home 311 South Duck Street	B	National Register Eligible
123.	Stillwater Public Library 206 West Sixth Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
124.	National Guard Armory 315 East Ninth Avenue	B	National Register Eligible

125.	I.O.O.F. Hall 502 South Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
126.	Thomas N. Berry Mansion & Carriage House 2802 South Perkins Road	B	National Register Eligible
127.	First Church of Christian Scientist 301 West Seventh Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
128.	Morrill Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	National Register Eligible
129.	Maple Tree Apartments 223 South Monroe Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
130.	Baptist Student Center 1015 West University Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
131.	Delta Tau Delta Fraternity 1306 West University Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
132.	OSU Teletraining Center 1524 West Admiral Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
133.	OSU Food and Agricultural Products Research and Technology Center Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Noncontributing Resource
134.	Advanced Technology Center Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Noncontributing Resource
135.	154 Redwood Drive	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
136.	824 South Adams Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
137.	Suman Home 324 South West Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

138.	Harry B. Bullen Home 504 West Fourth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
139.	Old Central Oklahoma State University Campus	B	N. R. Listed (1971)
140.	William A. Frick Home 1016 South West Street	B	N. R. Listed (1980)
141.	James E. Berry Home 502 South Duck Street	B	N. R. Listed (1980)
142.	Santa Fe Depot 400 East Tenth Avenue	B	N. R. Listed (1980)



X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

(1) **Franklin N. Bacon Home** (1116 South Chester Street)-Built in 1900.

This is a two-story, brick clad, side-gabled, National Folk (I-House) style single dwelling. The home features segmental arched lintels, concrete sills, brick quoining at the corners, and two brick interior chimneys. Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988, the house is National Register eligible because of its architecture and because it is almost 100 years old.

(2) **C. Ray Smith Home** (324 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1910.

This is a two-story, weatherboard, gable-roofed, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a corner tower with hipped roof, flared side-gabled roof, hipped roof dormers, transomed entry door with sidelights, free-standing classical wood columns, patterned shingles on tower and gable ends, Queen Anne windows, and an interior chimney with corbelled cap. This property is National Register eligible because its architectural integrity has remained uncompromised for 88 years.

(3) **James H. Robison Home** (238 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1910.

The Robison Home is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling. It features hipped roof dormers, Queen Anne windows, a front-entrance entablature with sidelights, a three-sided bay, and brick porch pedestals with classical wood piers. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and it is the best preserved example of a Bungalow/Craftsman style home in Stillwater.

- (4) **M. A. Beeson Home** (311 South Duck Street)-Built in 1940.

The Beeson Home is a two-story, hipped roof, stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style single dwelling. Decorative features include a round arched entry accentuated with a modest entablature, flanking pilasters, and low-relief carved ornamentation; a balconet with grillework; grillework window boxes; tall, round arched windows in façade; decorative sconces; and curvilinear elements and low-relief carved ornamentation in the one-story wings. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and because it is the best example of a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style home in Stillwater.

- (5) **Stillwater Public Library** (206 West Sixth Avenue)-Built in 1938 by W.P.A.

The Stillwater Public Library is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival style educational building. The façade is dominated by a broken triangular pedimented frontispiece with round arched entryway flanked by Corinthian Order fluted pilasters with acanthus leaves. The broken pediment features a garland covered urn in the center. The double door entrance has a fanlight transom. The frontispiece also has tall narrow windows with keys and decorative sconces. Additional features include compound arched keyed openings with fanlights and a modest cornice. The Stillwater Public Library is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and because of its historic association with W. P. A. projects in Stillwater in the 1930s.

- (6) **National Guard Armory** (315 East Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1936 by W.P.A.

This is a one-story, flat and barrel roofed, native sandstone, W. P. A. standardized

style defense building. It features a random rubble uncoursed sandstone wall finish, pedimented corner pilasters, and stepped and segmental parapets. This property is National Register eligible because of its construction by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) in Stillwater and because of its architectural integrity.

(7) **I. O. O. F. Hall** (502 South Main Street)-Built in 1934.

The International Order of Odd Fellows Hall is a two-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Tudor Revival style meeting hall. Decorative elements include the Tudor arched entry with transom and drip mold, dentiled cornice, cut stone quoining around windows and doors and at corners, and transomed façade and side windows. The hall is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and its continued association with the social history of Stillwater.

(8) **Thomas N. Berry Mansion** (2802 South Perkins Road)-Built in 1927-28.

The Thomas N. Berry Mansion is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Classical Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a two-story portico with classical pediment with ventilator in the tympanum. It features a full entablature and six free-standing and two engaged Composite Order columns; broken pedimented frontispiece entry with entablature, pilasters, and sidelights; flat arched lintels with keys and concrete sills; segmental arched attached carport with keyed round arched openings in south wall; modillion blocks support the widely overhanging eaves; two chimneys with corbelled caps; and decorative downspouts. Although outside the Stillwater study area, this

property is National Register eligible for its architectural details, retention of architectural integrity, and as the best preserved example of Classical Revival architecture in the Stillwater area.

(9) **Morrill Hall (Oklahoma State University Campus)-Built in 1906.**

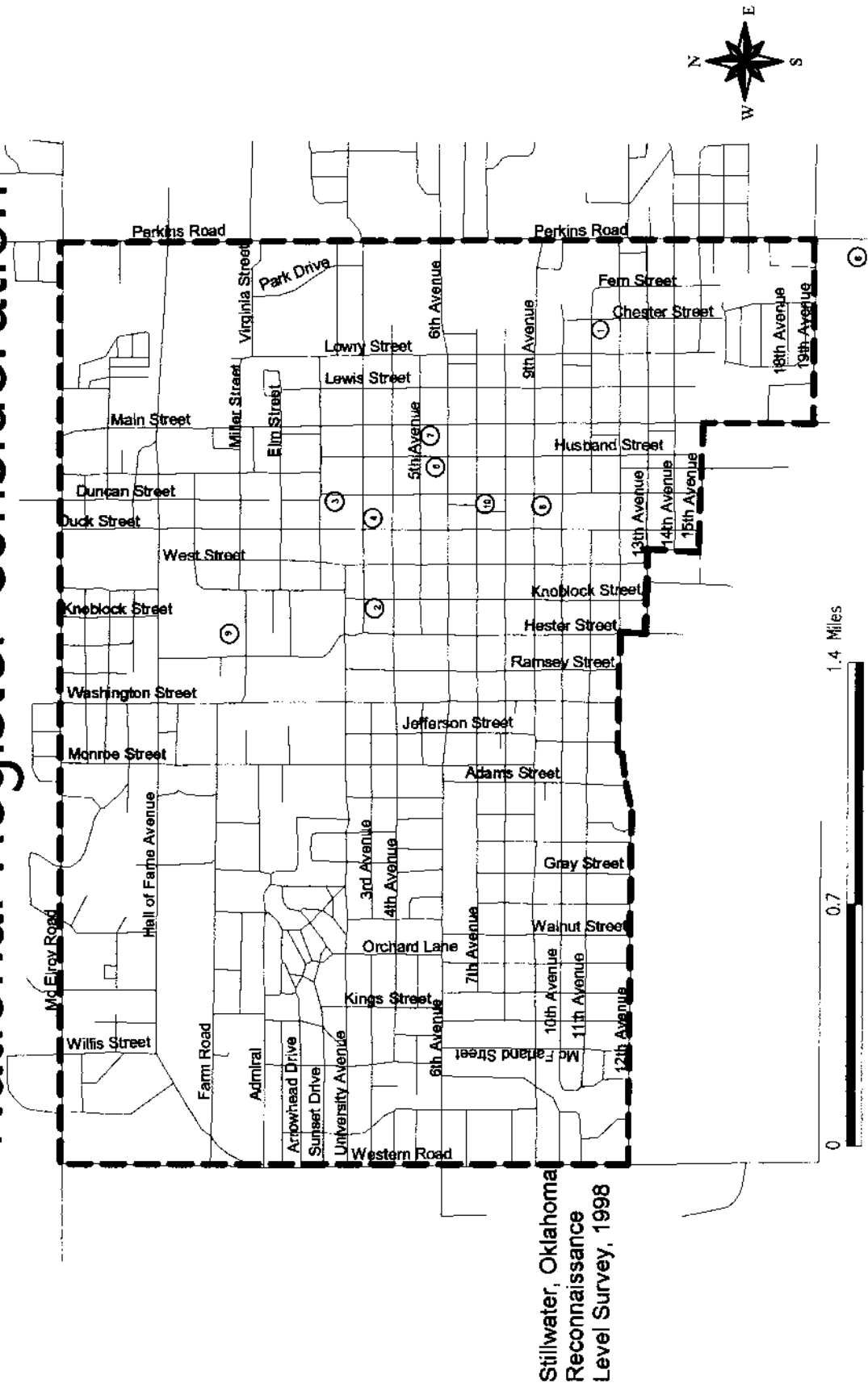
Morrill Hall is a four-story, brick and stone, cross-gabled, Classical Revival Style college building. The dominant feature is the two-story portico with staircase leading to four free-standing and two engaged Corinthian Order columns and an entablatured entry with dentils, scrolled brackets, and transom. Additional elements include triangular pedimented cross gables with block modillions, Corinthian Order pilasters in the outer bays of the façade, keyed flat arched lintels, star tie rods, keyed round arched Palladian windows flanked by Corinthian Order pilasters (second-story east and west walls), pedimented entry doors with dentiled entablature and sidelights in the first story of the east and west walls, round arched fenestration in the first-story façade, and rusticated limestone first-story walls. Morrill Hall is National Register eligible because of its architectural detailing in the Classical Revival Style, as the second oldest building on the O.S.U. campus (1906), and is a contributing resource to the O.S.U. Campus District.

(10) **First Church of Christian Science (301 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1928.**

Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1982, the First Church of Christian Science is a two-story with basement, gable-roofed, brick clad, Classical Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a two-story portico supported by Corinthian Order columns and crowned with a triangular pediment

with dentils. Additional features include stone keyed round arched windows with fanlights and stone imposts (north wall), stone keyed circular and half-circle windows in the east and west walls, three-sided bay, brick quoining at the corners, and stone belt course and water table. The First Church of Christian Science is National Register eligible because of its exceptional Classical Revival vocabulary.

# Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration



Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Reconnaissance  
Level Survey, 1998

X-B. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

- (1) **Payne County Motor Company/Harley Thomas Ford Agency (601 South Main Street)-Built in 1924.**

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick clad, Commercial Style commercial building. Features include a curved corner entry, header sills, and concrete coping at the roofline. This property deserves further study because of its architectural and historical significance to the community.

- (2) **Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall (607-609 South Main Street)-Built in 1919.**

The Hanner American Legion Hall is a two-story, flat and pent roofed, brick clad, Commercial Style meeting hall. Its features include a triangular parapeted pent roof, checkerboard brickwork panels between the second-story windows, a soldier brick continuous sill and lintel, a header brickwork frieze, and name plate. The property merits additional study because of its architectural significance and as one of the oldest remaining meeting halls in the social history of Stillwater.

- (3) **United States Post Office/M.G. Searcy Grocery (619-621 South Main Street)-Built in 1901.**

This is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. Decorative elements include a corbelled cornice, second-story segmental compound lintels in the south wall, a stone Tudor arch over the first story south entrance, second story continuous sill in the west wall, a transomed south entry, and a fixed glass block clearstory. This property

deserves further study because of its architectural significance and as the first brick post office building in Stillwater.

(4) **J. E. Powell Building** (720 South Main Street)-Built in 1910.

The Powell Building is a two-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. It features segmental arched lintels and stone sills, corbelled cornice, parapeted roof, recessed entry, and display windows with transoms. Decorative tin cornice was removed during rehabilitation in the early 1990s, but it still retains a degree of architectural integrity to make it worthy of additional study.

(5) **Billy Boy Pickle Factory** (115 North Main Street)-Built in 1946.

The Billy Boy Pickle Factory is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Art Deco style commercial building. Its features include a curved wall with fixed glass block windows, soldier brick course at roofline, projecting header course at the cornice level, soldier and header brick belt courses, and concrete sills and water table. The property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(6) **W. W. Corbin Home** (239 South Duck Street)-Built in 1929.

This is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style single dwelling. It features widely overhanging bracketed eaves, pedimented partial front porch with square brick supports and cornice returns, soldier brick belt course and water table, tapered end wall chimney, continuous soldier brick lintels and sills, and paired and triple windows. The carriage



house carries out similar Prairie School style elements. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(7) **Dark Home** (304 South Duck Street)-Built in 1944.

This is a one and one-half story, weatherboard, side-gabled, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It features an end wall chimney, shed roof dormer, bracketed side entry, square wood porch supports with closed railing, hood molds over windows, and cornice returns. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(8) **Buffington Home** (323 South Duck Street)-Built in 1945.

A Prairie School Style single dwelling that is two-story with brick cladding and hipped roof. It features widely overhanging eaves, bracketed semielliptical porch canopy, round arched sidelights with six lights, paired windows, soldier brick lintels, header brick sills, and round arched entrance. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(9) **Briggs Home** (416 South Duck Street)-Built c. 1929.

This is a one-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It features an end wall chimney that pierces the roof, massive tapered concrete porch supports, vertical stickwork front gabled porch, and paired and triple windows. It deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (10) **Sanborn Home** (423 South Duck Street)-Built c. 1910.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include free-standing wood round classical columns, two-story bay, and louvered half-round vent. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (11) **Glass House** (1124 West Fourth Avenue)-Built c. 1920

The Glass House is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a south wall gabled vestibule with round arched entry, massive front wall stepped chimney with buttresses and chimney iron, one-story arcaded entry porch with soldier brick surround, round arched ventilator, checkerboard brickwork in the second-story south wall, soldier lintels, and concrete sills. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (12) **1207 West Fourth Avenue**-Built in 1940.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Its features include square brick porch pedestals with paired wood posts, enclosed brick porch railing, hipped roof dormers, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, bracketed side entry with curved underscore, and front entry sidelights. This property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(13) **421 West Fifth Avenue-Built in 1930.**

This is a two and one-half story, brick, gable-roofed, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Elements include two massive front wall corbelled chimneys with decorative round pots and chimney irons, a two-story entry frontispiece with half-timbering and ornate bargeboard, clipped gable ends, and header brick sills. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and as one of the best preserved apartment buildings in Stillwater.

(14) **Bryan Motor Agency (116 East Sixth Avenue)-Built in 1937.**

The Bryan Motor Agency is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style automobile agency business building. It features transomed display windows, entry door with sidelights, and brickwork panel above display windows. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(15) **Walter E. Going Hotel (114-118 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1925.**

The Going Hotel is a three-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style hotel building. It features continuous soldier brick lintels above the second and third-story windows, concrete sills, concrete coping at the roofline, pilaster on the east wall, and name/date plate. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance and because of its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(16) **704 West Eighth Avenue**-Built c. 1920

This is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style multiple dwelling. It features widely overhanging eaves, eyebrow entry canopy with brackets, brick stoop, paired windows, and header brick belt course separating the first floor from the basement. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(17) **Jardot Building** (113-117 East Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1926.

The Jardot Building is a one-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. Decorative features include pedimented parapet, concrete capped pilasters, name/date plate, transomed windows in the west wall, and diamond and square concrete moldings that highlight decorative brickwork panels in the façade and on the pilasters. This property warrants further study because of its architectural integrity and because of its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(18) **Sam Myers Home** (1320 West Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1940.

This is a two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. It features two gabled roof dormers, tapered end and front wall chimneys, porch brackets, and east and west one-story wings. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(19) **Kinder/Thompson/Jones House** (1214 West Tenth Avenue)-Built c. 1905.

This is a one-story, weatherboard, hipped roof with intersecting lower gable, Folk Victorian Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include

delicately turned porch posts, spindle frieze with brackets, and window hoods. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance. It was included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984.

(20) **202 West Elm Street-Built in 1920.**

This property is a two-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include steeply pitched gabled wall dormers with round arched ventilators, steeply pitched gabled entry cover, entry sidelights, segmental arched lintel over entry door, exposed rafters, tapered wall chimney with dual pots, soldier lintels, and paired windows. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(21) **President J. H. Connell/Swim Home (516 West Elm Street)-Built in 1906.**

The Connell/Swim Home is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a hipped entry porch with pediment and is supported by four free-standing wood columns, entry door with transom and sidelights, four flared gable roof dormers, second-story canted bays, side entry porch with free-standing wood columns with gabled overhang featuring a Palladian window, circular window in the rear wall, dentiled front porch eaves, and Queen Anne windows. This property merits additional study because of