

its architectural significance. It was included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988.'

(22) **Swim Theater/Swim Campus Shop** (520 West Elm Street)-Built in 1921.

The Swim Theater/Campus Shop is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed Commercial Style theater building. Its features include a stepped parapet, fixed glass block clearstory, soldier brick lintels, and header brick sills.

The building warrants further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with Oklahoma A & M College.

(23) **Bellatti Home** (2018 West Sunset Drive)-Built in 1948.

This is a one and one-half story, stone, cross-gabled, French Eclectic Style single dwelling. Its features include a round tower entry with hexagonal roof and shed roof dormer. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(24) **Goodberry Residence/Goodberry-Wilson Gas Station** (1623 South Perkins Road)-Built in 1924.

This is a two and one-half story, gambrel-roofed, native sandstone, Colonial Revival Style residence (second floor) and business (first floor) building. Its features include shed dormers, random rubble native sandstone wall finish, and concrete sills and lintels. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(25) **Gilder House** (1101 South Chester Street)-Built in 1925.

The Gilder House is a two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Elements include a pedimented roof

dormer, pedimented side bay with brackets, corbelled chimney cap, arcaded entry porch, cornice returns, and central sash window flanked by smaller sidelights in the south wall. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(26) **First Church of the Nazarene (1101 South Lowry Street)-Built in 1950.**

The First Church of the Nazarene is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a Tudor arched entry with transom, Tudor arched fenestration, square tower with pedimented parapet and pedimented openings, capped pilasters, and belt course. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(27) **1324 South Lowry Street-Built in 1930.**

This is a one-story, brick and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Elements include a bracketed gablet over the side porch, exposed rafters, closed sandstone porch rail, square brick pedestals with tapered wood piers, tapered wall chimney with double flues, and soldier brick lintels. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(28) **Kappa Sigma Fraternity House (228 South Hester Street)-Built c.1920.**

This is a two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include Doric order entry with cornice above, matching gable end chimneys with corbelled caps, parapeted gable ends, concrete lug sills, soldier brick lintels, and bracketed eaves in rear.

This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

- (29) **St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church** (601 South West Street)-Built in 1952.

St. Francis Church is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a square-shaped bell tower with round arched openings, arcaded cornice and low-relief ornamentation above the entry, enriched compound arch in façade with decorative cross, parapeted gable ends, niches with religious statues flank entry, and tall round arched openings in the north and south walls. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (30) **109-111 North West Street**-Built c. 1925

This is a one-story, stucco, pent and flat-roofed, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Its features include arched openings in the façade, curvilinear front gable, corner towers with decorative caps, and low-relief ornamentation in the façade. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (31) **Brock Home** (403 South West Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a one-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Its features include exposed rafters and purlins, stickwork porch gable, and tapered wood piers set on square brick pedestals. It merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (32) **Woods Home** (402 South West Street)-Built in 1910.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a one-story pedimented entry porch with five free-standing wood classical columns, roof gable overhanging a three-sided bracketed bay in the north wall, latticework porch cover and skirt, Queen Anne windows, front entrance transom and sidelights, patterned shingles in the gable ends, bracketed front gable cornice, and turned post porch railings. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (33) **Saint Francis Xavier Church Rectory** (623 South West Street)-Built in 1914.

The Saint Francis Rectory is a two and one-half story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style church-related residence. Its features include a pedimented roof dormer with Queen Anne window, pedimented entry porch with classical columns and modest entablature, sidelights and transoms around entrance, one-story bay in the north wall, and an interior chimney with corbelled cap. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (34) **William P. Abercrombie House** (623 South Lewis Street)-Built c. 1892.

The Abercrombie House is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Prairie School Style single dwelling with two one-story porches. Its features include exposed rafters, clipped porch gables, segmental arched openings,

and rusticated stone porch pedestals with tapered wood piers. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and because it is more than 100 years old.

(35) **United States Post Office** (720 South Husband Street)-Built in 1933.

This is a one-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style post office building. Decorative elements include a roofline balustrade, modest entablature, compound arched openings with keystones and Palladian windows in the façade, matching lamp posts flank the entry, broken flat arch lintels, round fanlight above the entry doors, and concrete sills. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(36) **Ernest Jenkins Home** (203 North Husband Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a one-story, brick clad, multiple cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative details include a segmental arched buttressed entry porch with eyebrow crown, round arched façade windows with fanlights and rowlock surrounds, tapered end wall chimneys with dual pots, patio with cast iron railing, and soldier brick water table. This home deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(37) **Marion Reed Home** (402 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1920.

This is a two-story, cross-gable roofed, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include massive square masonry porch and carport supports, twin hipped roof dormers, shed dormer in north roof, balcony with stickwork railing, latticework porch

covering and porch skirt, and exposed rafters. This property merits further consideration because of its architectural significance.

(38) **Peter Miller House** (424 South Duncan Street)-Built c. 1895.

The Miller House is a two-story, brick, hipped roof with lower cross gables, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include flared porch roof, segmental arched lintels, concrete sills, wraparound porch with free-standing square columns and wood balustrade, balustraded balcony, triangular pediment over southeast corner of the porch, and one-story rear section. Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1989, this property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance and because it is more than 100 years old.

(39) **123 North Knoblock Street**-Built in 1928.

This is a one and one-half story, brick, combination hipped and gable roofed, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include clipped gables, eyebrow roof ventilator with louvers, Tudor arched entrance, round arched ventilator, flared roof, and soldier brick water table and window sills. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(40) **802 South Knoblock Street**-Built in 1923

This is a two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It includes rusticated stone porch pedestals with tapered wood posts, stickwork front gabled porch, bracketed eaves in second story gable ends, exposed rafters, and entry sidelights. This

property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (41) **Campus Theater** (224 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1938.

The Campus Theater is a two-story, brick and stucco, flat-roofed, Art Deco Style theater building. Its features include a curved corner tower with fixed glass block windows that project above the roofline giving vertical emphasis, circular and tall openings with fixed glass block windows, and stepped parapet. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

significance.

- (42) **Kappa Delta Sorority House** (319 South Ramsey Street)-Built c. 1915.

This is a one and one-half story, stucco, hipped roof, Bungalow/Craftsman Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include knee-brace bracketed eaves, exposed rafters, front door sidelights, and massive square concrete porch supports with closed concrete rail. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (43) **624 South Ramsey Street**-Built in 1945.

This is a one-story, weatherboard, cross-gabled, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Its features include bracketed and stickwork gable ends, bracketed false roof dormer, exposed rafters, cottage windows, and sandstone porch pedestals with tapered wood piers. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (44) **606 South Ramsey Street**-Built in 1938.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, native sandstone, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Elements include clipped gables, flared roof, full width porch with stone pedestals and wood posts, paired and triple windows, and an uncoursed roughly cut sandstone wall finish. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (45) **Duncan Home (1625 West University Avenue)**-Built in 1936.

The Duncan Home is a two-story, weatherboard, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements consist of broken scroll pediment and pilaster-like ornamentation around the front entry, side gambrel roof shape with full width shed dormers, tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap and pierced stack, and paired windows. Because of its exceptional Colonial Revival details, this property merits further analysis.

- (46) **1301 West Fourth Avenue**-Built in 1942.

This is a two-story, brick and weatherboard clad, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a bracketed second-story overhang, stickwork elements above the garage door, and a balustaded balcony over the one-story enclosed rear porch. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (47) **First United Methodist Church** (400 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1922.

The First Methodist Church is a one-story with basement, gable-roofed nave with lower cross gables, brick clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements consist of a square bell tower with louvered lantern and octagonal-based cupola with circular windows topped with finial, round arched tower entry with brick voussoir framed by brick pilasters crowned by voluted concrete caps, an east wall compound circular stained glass window with outer wall pilasters, a quatrefoil window in the north wall of the nave, a one-story buttressed gable-roofed south entry with round arched voussoir, and soldier brick belt course and water table. Additional elements include round arched fenestration, parapeted lower cross gables, and decorative sconces. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (48) **Leachman Theater** (424 South Main Street)-Built in 1946-47.

The Leachman Theater is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Art Deco Style theater building. Its features include a curved corner canopy, fixed glass block windows, continuous header sills, and concrete coping at the roofline. The Leachman Theater warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (49) **220 South West Street**-Built in 1910.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a balustraded full-width façade porch with four free-standing classical wood columns, widely overhanging eaves, two-story three-cornered side bay, Queen Anne windows, and paired and triple windows. The residence merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (50) **Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House (324 South Monroe Street)**-
Built in 1928.

The Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a castellated parapeted entry with Tudor arched door, gabled and shed roof dormers, castellated parapeted one-story wing on south wall with multiglazed windows and entry door sidelights, header belt course, bands of paired, triple, and quadruple windows, fixed glass block windows in the wing, soldier lintels, and header sills. This property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (51) **222 South Kings Street**-Built c. 1940.

This is a two-story, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with the first story brick clad and the second story overhang weatherboard. It features include a tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap, a front entry entablature, cupola on the garage, and one-story side wing and

attached garage. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(52) **Wilcox House** (310 South Husband Street)-Built in 1895.

The Wilcox House is a one and one-half story, hipped with lower cross gables, weatherboard, Folk Victorian Style single dwelling. Its features include patterned shingles and round arched fenestration in the gable ends, decorative brackets in the canted corners, and partial porch. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance and that it remains intact after more than 100 years.

(53) **Stillwater A & M Milling Grain Storage and Feed Mill Elevators** (521 East Sixth Avenue)-Built c. 1955.

The Stillwater A & M Milling Elevators are two rectangular-shaped, flat-roofed, concrete, International Style grain storage and processing structures each with flat-roofed concrete barrel storage bins of 125,000 bushels capacity. The east elevator is a grain storage facility consisting of workhouse and headhouse with a belt and bucket conveyor system that carries grain from the boot pit (hopper where the grain is unloaded) to the distributor in the headhouse where grain is distributed to the storage bins. The west elevator is a feed mill processing facility with a headhouse of three floors and ten interstitial storage bins. The feed mill elevator contains a complex network of bins for holding grains to be processed as well as batch mixers, sacking spouts, and load-out chutes. The Stillwater elevators deserve additional study because of their architectural

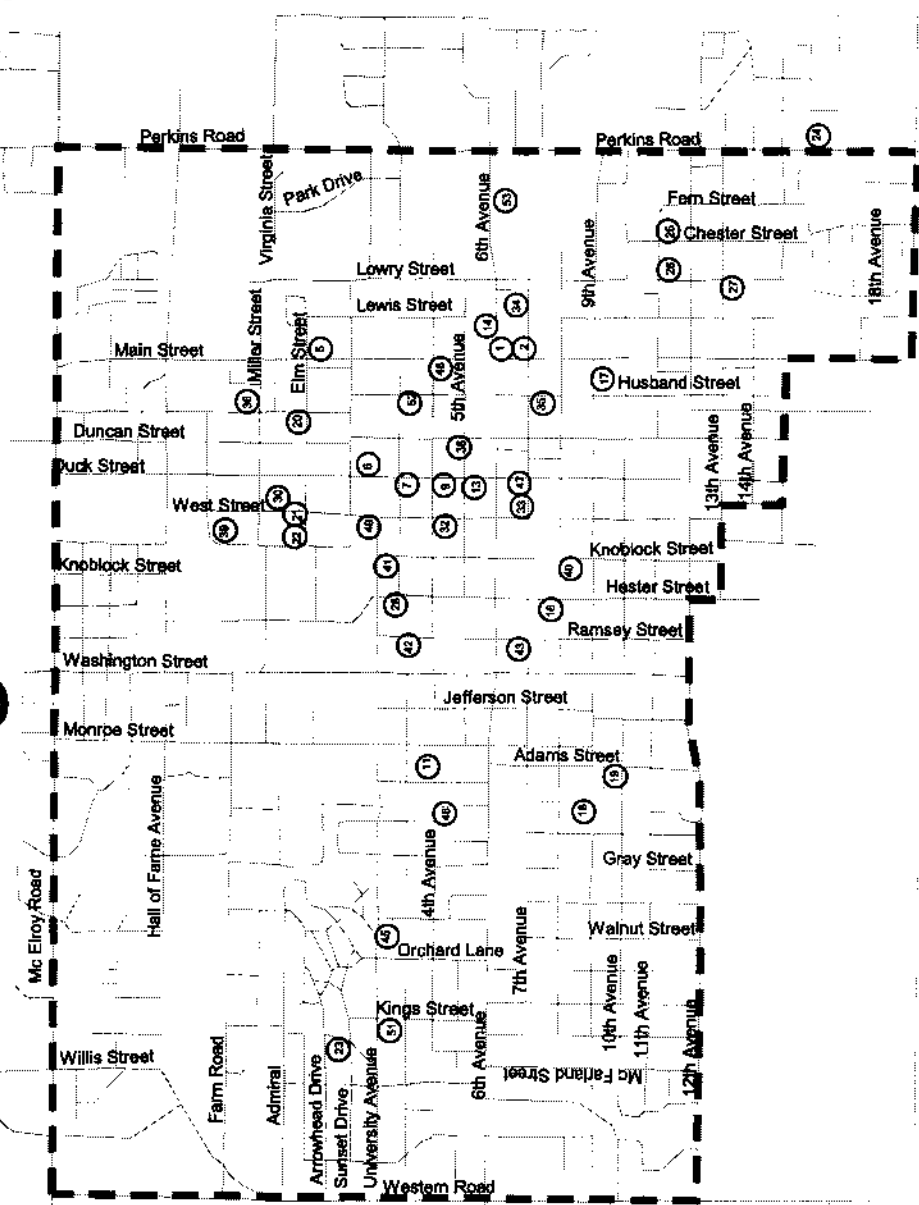
significance.

- (54) **Kappa Delta Sorority House (703 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1930.**

The Kappa Delta Sorority House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include buttressed corners on the one-story wing, buttressed and pierced chimney stack with corbelled cap, grillework balconet with brackets, cast concrete quoining around the windows and doors, shed roof dormer, soldier lintels, and header sills. Because of its architectural significance, the Kappa Delta Sorority House warrants further analysis.

Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting Further Study

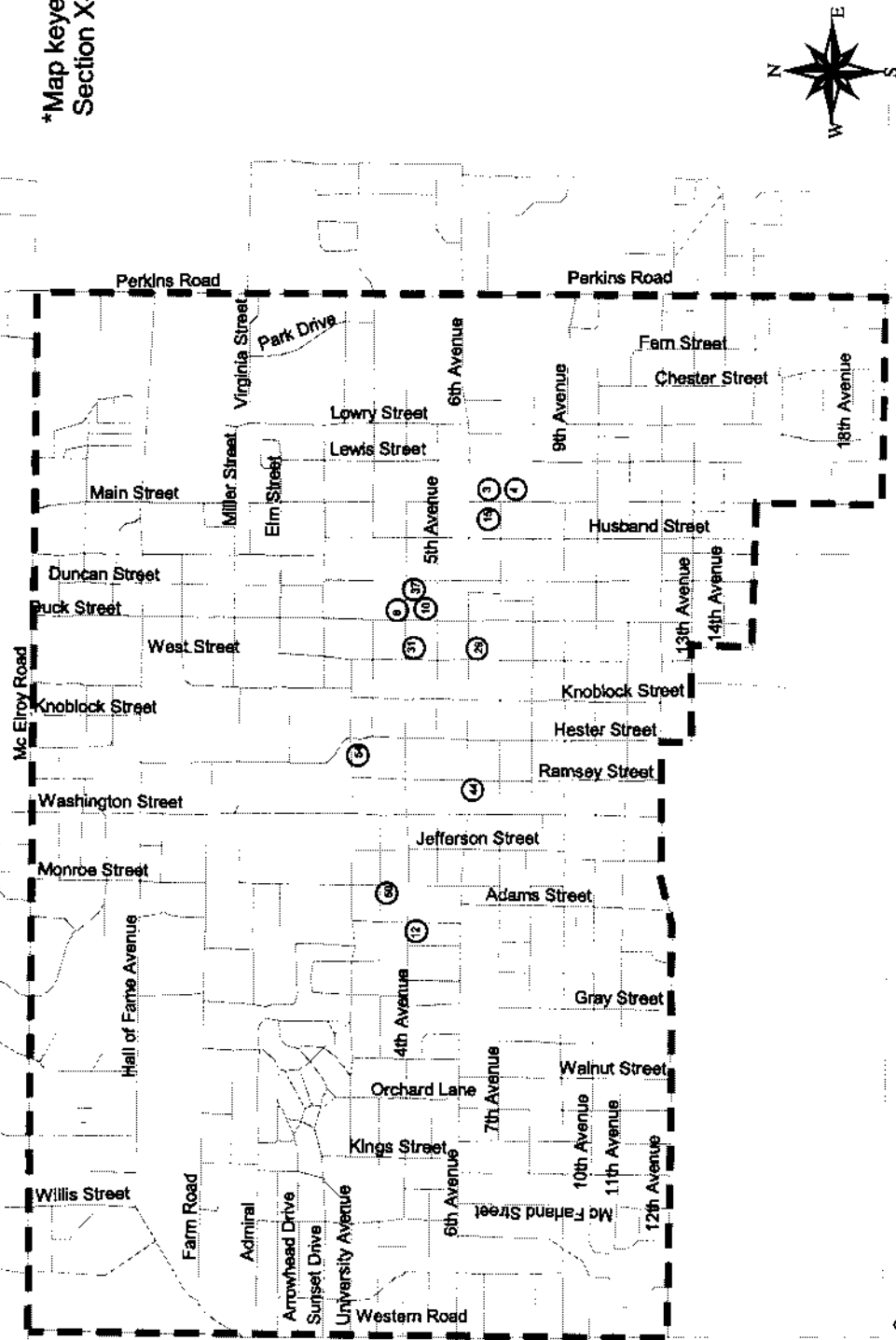
*Map keyed to
Section X-B



Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998

Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting Further Study

*Map keyed to
Section X-B



Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998

X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY
COLLEGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

History:

The College Gardens Residential District warrants further study because of its significance to the residential planning and architectural history of Stillwater during its important years when Oklahoma A & M College enrollment increased from 2,111 in 1924 to 8,403 in 1954. Moreover, this was the era when two important historical developments occurred at the national level—the mass production of automobiles, especially the Model A Ford, and the City Beautiful Movement, both of which affected the local history of Stillwater.

The first substantial housing in Stillwater, beyond the temporary quarters, was constructed on North and South Main Street, and the adjacent southern blocks of the streets named after the early civic leaders, such as Robert A. Lowry, George W. Lewis, Sanford Duncan, and David Husband. Main Street, north from Fifth Avenue, was considered one of the prime residential sections with its median covered with grass and flowers as well as trees lining the thoroughfare in front of the homes. Described by local historians, it was the “status avenue.” As the residential area moved westward toward the O.A.M.C. campus, Duck and West Streets became the choice residential arteries because of their proximity to the campus. Like Main Street, Duck had a grass and flower-covered median with trees fronting the homes. It, too, was described by local historians as a “status avenue.” By the 1920s, the area to the south of the O.A.M.C. campus was becoming residential, including South Knoblock Street, South Ramsey Street, and South

Hester Street. Thus, by the late 1920s, housing developers were looking to the west of campus for new residential construction.

The growth of O.A.M.C. during the 1920s resulted in an increase in faculty and staff to serve the student population. The **Stillwater Gazette** announced in August of 1925 that Hoke & Hoke's Addition, thirty acres north of College Avenue and west of O.A.M.C. property, would soon be open to buyers and builders. George A. Hoke in 1927 revealed plans to develop a new housing addition "and to improve and beautify it, constructing a series of boulevards and flower beds, with small parks interspersing it." The Hoke family replatted the area immediately to the west of the campus into the College Circle Addition (1926) and the College Gardens First and Second Additions (1927/1928). In July 1926, the city commissioners of Stillwater passed an ordinance extending the city limits to include College Circle that was paved in 1927 and began to receive postal delivery in 1928. The College Gardens Third and Fourth Additions were platted in 1930 and 1936, respectively. Thus, the College Gardens District became the first housing development west of the O.A.M.C. campus. It appears that in replatting the area west of campus, the Hokes were planning to attract faculty, staff, and administrators to reside there, especially because of its proximity to campus, and in selecting the name of the additions. As expected, a number of prominent O.A.M.C. personnel constructed or purchased homes in the area, including Dr. Oliver Willham (President of O.A.M.C.); Guy Lookabaugh, head football coach; Dr. Carl Blackwell, Dean of the College of Agriculture; Dr. Harry Orr, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. Valerie Colvin, first Director of Women's Intramural Programs; Dr. Schiller Scroggs, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; and Dr. Julia E. Stout, Dean of Women.

With the mass production of the automobile, city planning theorists began to develop designs to limit the impact that vehicles would have on traffic. One of the planning concepts that emerged in the 1920s was the City Beautiful Movement. It was a plan to create street patterns that did not follow the grid system and lessen the influence of automobile traffic. The objectives of the concept were to develop a system of curved streets to reduce the influence of the automobile, develop a sense of familiarity among residents, and create a neighborhood landscape of parks and islands where families could plant flowers and participate in some form of recreation. Within Stillwater, the City Beautiful Movement made its mark in the form of the College Gardens Residential District. Developed by the Hoke family, especially Roy, who owned the Roy T. Hoke Lumber Company, the area consisted of curved and circular street patterns, center medians and intersection islands, and two neighborhood parks. Rather than use the conventional street or avenue label, the thoroughfares in the area were given names like Melrose Drive, University Circle, Arrowhead Place, and Orchard Lane, and the names were set in the curbs with mosaic tile lettering. Roy Hoke built and lived in the extant Tudor Revival style home at 32 University Circle in the late 1930s.

Residential construction began in the late 1920s after the replatting of the area. Several of the residences were constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, but there was a hiatus in construction in the late 1930s because of the Great Depression. By the early 1940s, construction again resumed in the area. Examples of these eras of construction are the extant homes at Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle (1927), 127 Melrose Drive (1927), 116 Redwood Drive (1929), 135 Melrose Drive (1930), 45 University Circle (1932), 124 Orchard Lane (1940), and 132 Melrose Drive (1940). The

residences in the College Gardens District are representative of a 1925-1945 middle-class neighborhood. The College Gardens Residential District is included in the University Circle Addition and the College Gardens First and Second Additions (all platted in 1928).

Description:

The boundaries of the College Gardens Residential District include all of University Circle, both sides (east and west) of Redwood Drive north to Admiral Avenue (which curves southwesterly to Monticello Drive and Arrowhead Place), both sides (north and south) of Arrowhead Place west to Kings Street (east side), then south to Arrowhead Drive, then west along Arrowhead Drive (south side) to Kings Street (east side), then south to Sunset Drive (north side), then east to Kings Street (east side), then south to West University Avenue (north side), then east to Redwood Drive. The areas outside these boundaries of the College Gardens Residential District are characterized by encroachment of parking lots for the O.S.U. dormitories and O.S.U. buildings to the north, O.S.U. dormitories to the east, fraternity and sororities houses to the south, and more recent residential construction to the west. The eastern boundary is thirteen blocks west of Main Street, the western boundary is three blocks east of Western Road (western boundary of the study area), and the southern boundary is three blocks north of Sixth Avenue (Oklahoma Highway 51), the main east-west thoroughfare through Stillwater.

The College Gardens Residential District is characterized by relatively flat terrain, shady streets, and well-maintained residences, except for University Circle where deterioration of the housing stock has occurred because of student occupancy.

Approximately 95 percent of the area is comprised of single-family dwellings with the remainder consisting of student-occupied homes, especially on University Circle. The

homes are constructed on medium-sized lots and set back from the street with well-landscaped lawns, except for University Circle, where students park their cars on the lawn. Within the area are roughly eight to ten grass and flower-covered islands and medians as well as two parks—Sunset and Arrowhead.

Approximately 125 homes are located in the College Gardens District and roughly 90 percent retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Several of the homes are undergoing rehabilitation as a gentrification process appears evident.

Architecture:

The architecture of the College Gardens Residential District retains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity and is characterized by mixed styles. The predominant styles are from the Eclectic Period (1880-1940), including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Bungalow/Craftsman. Approximately 33 percent of the dwellings possess Colonial Revival detailing, while about 21 percent are Bungalow/Craftsman, and 16 percent are Tudor Revival. Excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style include the properties at 32 and 76 University Circle, 127 and 135 Melrose Drive, and 140 Orchard Lane.

Colonial Revival style houses are located at 120 Orchard Lane and 1712 West University Avenue. An exceptional example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style is at 116 Redwood Drive.

Noncontributing Properties:

The College Gardens Residential District contains less than 10 percent noncontributing properties. Within the University Circle is the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House, roughly fifteen to twenty Ranch style homes are scattered throughout the area, and one new home

is under construction. No commercial development has intruded into the area. Only two or three vacant lots are present and no mobile homes exist. The housing stock is in relatively good condition, other than several on University Circle that require rehabilitation.

Recommendations:

The College Gardens Residential District is National Register eligible because of the high density of intact historic homes of exceptional architectural integrity and an estimated contributing resources rate of roughly 90 percent. It contains some of the best examples of high style architecture in Stillwater, especially Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. It is recommended that the College Gardens Residential District be given strong consideration for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are noted as contributing resources:

(1) **76 University Circle-Built in 1930.**

This is a one-and-one-half story, gabled, brick and stucco, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a round arched entrance in the stucco clad front gable, brick quoining around the entry, stucco front wall chimney with decorative pots, soldier brick lintels and header brick sills, and paired windows.

(2) **135 Melrose Drive-Built in 1930.**

This is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled, brick, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a dominant front-facing gable with flared roof, round arched openings with Palladian-style window in front gable,

round arcaded side porch, round arched ventilator, and compound brick and door surrounds.

(3) **45 University Circle-Built in 1932.**

This property is a two-story, brick and vinyl, gable-roofed, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include gabled dormers, steeply pitched gabled entry with ornate round-arched brickwork door surround, multiple gables, and three-sided one-story bay.

(4) **Valerie Colvin Home (134 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1942.**

The Colvin Home is a one-and-one-half story, brick and vinyl clad, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It features a front wall chimney with corbelled cap, paired windows, header sills, and an open porch with cast iron railing.

(5) **Dr. R.E. Roberts Home (1814 West University Avenue)-Built in 1941.**

This is a two-story, weatherboard and brick, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with a second-story overhang. Its features include twin hipped roof dormers, three-sided façade bay, arcaded entry porch, transomed entry with sidelights, and corbelled end wall chimney.

(6) **Carl Blackwell Home (124 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1940.**

The Blackwell Home is a two-story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It features a tapered front wall chimney with chimney iron, gabled entry, paired windows with shutters, and header sills.

(7) **Tarver Home** (140 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1936.

This is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It has a massive front wall tapered chimney, gabled entry, and soldier water table.

(8) **Bill Thomas Home** (1818 West Sunset Avenue)-Built in 1940.

The Thomas Home is a two-story, gabled, weatherboard, Classical Revival Style single dwelling. It has a two-story portico with four round free-standing classical columns, a broken pediment and round window over the entry, and paired windows with shutters.

(9) **116 Melrose Drive**-Built in 1930.

This is a one-story, gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a round arched entry with fanlight, flared front gable, tapered wall chimney with quoining and chimney iron, shed roof ventilator, quoining around openings, paired and triple windows, soldier brick lintels and header brick sills, and front patio with brick pedestals and cast iron railing.

(10) **Henry Orr Home** (41 University Circle)-Built in 1936.

The Orr Home is a two-story, flared gable and pent roof, Shingle Style single dwelling with shingle wall finish. Its features include a tapered front wall chimney with corbelled cap and chimney irons, shed dormers, and quarter circle ventilators.

- (11) **127 Melrose Drive**-Built in 1927.

This is a one-and-one-half story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style Single dwelling. Decorative elements include segmental arched openings In the façade, round arched openings in the south wall, round arched ventilator, matching gablets that flank chimney, massive front wall tapered chimney with pierced stack and double flues, and flared roof on front gable.

- (12) **Robert Donaldson Home** (1816 West Arrowhead Place)-Built in 1948.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, stone, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. The façade is dominated by a steeply pitched cross gable and massive stone chimney with chimney iron. Additional features include gabled roof dormers, shakes in gables, and bracketed entry porch.

- (13) **Roy Hoke Home** (32 University Circle)-Built in 1927.

This is a two-and-one-half story, brick and stucco clad, cross-gabled Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative features include half-timbering in gables, two one-story bays, tapered wall chimney with pots, and steeply pitched multiple gables.

- (14) **Cecil Jones Home** (1712 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1943.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, stone and vinyl clad, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a buttressed stone chimney with corbelled cap, second-story overhang of weatherboard covered with vinyl, and gabled roof and wall dormers.

- (15) **Oliver Willham Home** (120 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1927.

The Willham Home is a two-story, brick clad, side-gabled roof, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include three gabled roof dormers, modest entry entablature with sidelights, decorative sconces, header sills, and soldier lintels.

- (16) **132 Melrose Drive**-Built in 1940.

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled roof, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a front wall chimney with double flue, flared front gable, segmental arched lintels, gablets over the façade windows, round arched side windows, and square brick porch pedestals with cast iron railing.

- (17) **116 Orchard Lane**-Built c. 1928.

This is a two-story, steeply pitched cross-gabled, asbestos covered, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include shed roof dormers and segmental arched wood lintels.

- (18) **116 Redwood Drive**-Built in 1929.

This is a one-and-one-half story, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with stucco wall finish. Its features include a corbelled interior chimney, gabled dormers, gablet over the entry door, and triple windows in the front gable.

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS DISTRICT

History:

Following the incorporation of Stillwater as a town in 1889, Stillwater community leaders realized the importance of establishing a stable economic foundation for the young town. The Oklahoma Territory would need to develop a number of public institutions, including prisons, hospitals, colleges, and a capital. Stillwater citizens hoped to attract one of these institutions and the accompanying revenue to their city. George Gardenhire, representative from Payne County to the Territorial legislature, suggested that Stillwater attempt to secure the capital, but that goal was unrealistic, stated many of the leaders, because the town was still relatively small, and the closest rail connection was almost twenty-five miles away. Hays Hamilton, one of the community leaders, suggested that Stillwater would be an ideal location for the land-grant college and agricultural experiment station. Stillwater leaders agreed to support neighboring Logan County's attempt to keep the Territorial capital at Guthrie in exchange for assistance from their representatives in the efforts of Payne County to attract an institution of higher education. The local politicians successfully pushed their bill through the legislature, and the act took effect on December 25, 1890.

Stillwater promoters pledged to raise \$10,000 and donate 200 acres for the college and agricultural experiment station. After initial failure to raise the funds, Stillwater leaders and the voters of Payne County finally settled on a series of bonds and donations to reach the targeted amount. Four local leaders (Frank Duck, Alfred Jarrell, Charles Vreeland,

and Oscar Morse) donated 200 acres on the northwest edge of town for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College campus.

O.A.M.C. classes began December 14, 1891 in the Congregational Church on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Duncan Street. Old Central, originally called the College Building, was completed in 1894 as the first permanent building on campus (N.R. listed 1971). Prior to the completion of the College Building, four wood-frame buildings were constructed in 1892, including the college barn, chemistry laboratory, experiment station director's home, and college president's home. During the second academic year, classes were moved from the Congregational Church to the Presbyterian Church in 1891-92, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1893-94. Additional classrooms were also created on the second floor of the Payne County courthouse when not occupied with court sessions.

Constructed of native stone as the second permanent campus building, the Mechanical Arts Building was located northwest of the College Building and completed in 1898. Completed in 1900, the Chemistry Building was the third major building on the campus. It housed the chemistry department, academic classrooms, and the experiment station laboratory. Also completed in 1900 was the new Library Building, designed by Joseph P. Foucart, who was the architect for a number of buildings in Guthrie. The new library included an auditorium, the Prairie Playhouse, which provided enough seating for the entire college. The first of the many engineering buildings was built adjacent to the Mechanical Arts Building. Also designed by Foucart, it was completed in 1902. Finally, in 1902, the first brick barn for the experiment station was constructed west of the campus.

The completion of Morrill Hall, an extant building, in 1906 prepared the college for the first decades of Oklahoma statehood in 1907. It was named after Justin Morrill, father of the land-grant college act in 1862. By this time, enrollment had reached more than 600 students, and dormitories were needed to house the student population. The Women's Building, renamed Gardiner Hall and now the Bartlett Center, was constructed east of Morrill Hall and completed in 1910. The first Boy's Dormitory, renamed Crutchfield Hall and razed in 1995, was dedicated in 1911. The old Mechanical Arts Building, northwest of Old Central, was dismantled in 1911 when the new Engineering Building (now Gundersen Hall) was constructed on that site in 1917. The O.A.M.C. Armory and Gymnasium (currently occupied by the School of Architecture) was dedicated in 1919, and a new Home Economics Building was completed in 1921 (now the vacant Geography Building, which is scheduled for demolition in the near future).

Expansion of the campus continued in the 1920s with the construction of two new dormitories—Thatcher and Hanner Halls—both of which remain extant. With similar design, Thatcher was used to house women students, while Hanner was for the male students. Both were completed in 1925 to serve the growing student population that had reached more than 2,000 by 1925. Completed in 1926, Whitehurst Hall, an extant building, was located to the west of the original campus quadrangle. Most of the agricultural departments and faculty moved to the new facility, while administration offices were transferred from Morrill Hall to Whitehurst. To conclude campus construction in the 1920s, a new Dairy Building, which remains intact, was completed on the northwest corner of the campus in 1928.

With the onset of the Great Depression, campus construction slowed, however, the federal government provided financial assistance for several new buildings, including South and North Murray Halls, extant dormitories erected in 1935 and 1937, respectively; Cordell Hall, an extant dormitory built in 1938; Firemanship Training Building (now the extant Campus Fire Station) dedicated in 1939; and the 4-H Club and Student Activities Building, now the extant Gallagher-Iba Arena, completed in 1939. It was estimated that more than 60 percent of all Public Works Administration funds awarded to Oklahoma came to the Stillwater campus.

Another wave of building expansion occurred after World War II. The three most prominent extant buildings constructed during the early 1950s are the Edmon Low Library (1951), Student Union (1951), and Classroom Building (1953). These new buildings offered many services to the student population that had reached to more than 8,000 by 1954.

The Oklahoma State University Campus District qualifies for a National Register of Historic Places district nomination because it represents an 1890-1955 historic land-grant college campus with more than twenty-five extant historic buildings. All of the O.S.U. Campus District is unplatted and included in Sections 14/15 of Township 19 North and Range 2 East.

Description:

The O.S.U. Campus District is bounded on the west by North Monroe Street (both east and west sides) as it runs in a north-south direction through the center of the campus; on the south by West University Avenue, the southern edge of the campus; on the north by

Hall of Fame Avenue (south side only); and on the east by South and North Knoblock Street (west side only) to Mathews Avenue (north side only) then east to North Duck Street (west side only), then north to Hall of Fame Avenue. The boundaries for the O.S.U. Campus District were based on parking lots, new campus construction, and a quonset hut to the north on Hall of Fame Avenue; commercial and residential development to the east on Knoblock and Duck Streets; commercial development and fraternity/sorority houses to the south on West University Avenue; and new dormitories and parking lots to the west of the Monroe Street boundary. Interior streets include Athletic Avenue, an east-west street that runs from North Monroe to the Library and then resumes from North Hester to North Duck, and Morrill Avenue, another east-west street that runs from North Hester to North Duck. The terrain of the area is relatively level with sidewalks, crossways, and a beautifully landscaped formal garden/pond located on the southern edge of the proposed district. The area is comprised of approximately 35-40 one-to-five story buildings (brick wall cladding) and all retain a high degree of architectural integrity. All the buildings are in excellent condition and only two are known to be unoccupied. Additions to the Student Union and the Classroom Building are under construction. The O.S.U. Campus District encompasses more than 90 percent of the historic buildings on the campus.

Architecture:

The O.S.U. Campus District is characterized by a dominant architectural style—Colonial Revival. This dominance is most visible in the Edmon Low Library and the Student Union Building, however, other examples of this style are evident in Cordell Hall, Engineering Building, Biology Building, Fire Service Training School Building (Campus

Fire Station), North and South Murray Halls, Dairy Building, Whitehurst Hall, Gardiner Hall (Bartlett Center), Thatcher and Hanner Halls, Infirmary Building (Public Information), Home Economics West Building (Human Environmental Sciences), 4-H Club and Student Activities Building (Gallagher-Iba Arena), Home Economics East Building (Geography), and Classroom Building. The four major exceptions to the Colonial Revival style are exemplified in Old Central, Gundersen Hall, Gymnasium and Armory Building, and Morrill Hall. Old Central (N.R. listed 1971) is of the Romanesque style, while Gundersen, Gymnasium/Armory, and Morrill are of the Classical Revival style. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival buildings are representative of the Eclectic Movement (1880-1940) in American architecture.

Noncontributing Properties:

Within the O.S.U. Campus District, relatively few buildings could be considered noncontributing resources, primarily because they do not qualify under the age requirements, e.g., Noble Research Center, Center for Advanced Technology, and the Agricultural Food Processing Center, all of which were constructed in the 1990s. Recent and future additions to the Student Union, Edmon Low Library, and Classroom Building, have used similar construction materials and design and, therefore, do not appear to have compromised the architectural integrity of the buildings. Likewise, renovations to Willard Hall and Gardiner Hall in the 1990s have retained similar construction materials and design. Because of the enrollment increase and necessity for student, faculty, and staff parking, the district is interrupted by a series of roughly ten to twelve parking lots scattered throughout the area. The area includes the National Wrestling Hall of Fame

Building, completed in 1976, which uses similar construction materials and design, but its primary function is as a museum, rather than a college-related building

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the O.S.U. Campus District be intensively surveyed in the near future. More than 75 percent of the buildings would be classified as contributing resources to the district because of architectural similarity. Several more buildings, such as the Student Union and the Edmon Low Library, will reach age requirement regulations within the next decade. The area includes one National Register of Historic Places property—Old Central (N.R. listed 1971), one property recommended for National Register listing (Morrill Hall), and twenty-two properties that are contributing resources.

(1) **Old Central**-Built in 1893-94 (N.R. listed 1971).

Old Central is a two-story with basement, brick and stone, hipped and cross-gabled roof, Romanesque Style college building. Decorative elements include a belfry tower (bell and clapper intact) covered with foliated metal ornamentation and fish scale shingles topped by finial, a ventilator tower with louvered lantern and hexagonal based tent roof topped by finial, round arched openings with stone voussoirs, patterned shingles in the gable ends, bracketed cornice returns, stone belt course, continuous stone sill, decorative tie rods, and circular window with stone surround. Originally named the Assembly Building.

(2) **Morrill Hall**-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 outer bays of the façade, keyed flat arch 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 first story of the east and west walls, round arched fenestration in the first story façade, and rusticated limestone first story walls.

(3) **Infirmary Building**-Built in 1930.

The Infirmary Building is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style college hospital building. The focal point is the balustraded balcony frontispiece with paired Tuscan Order columns, engaged pilasters, dentiled cornice, and keyed round arched openings with swirl motif surrounds. Additional elements include an entablatured south entry, rusticated first story, pedimented parapets over the entry and outer bays of the façade, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, stone cornice with diamond moldings in frieze, cartouches, continuous stone sill, and stone water table. It has been renamed the Public Information Building.

(4) **Biology Building**-Built in 1939.

The Biology Building is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative features consist of two keyed flat arched stone entries flanked by fluted pilasters with classical caps and bases (north wall) and two scrolled pedimented entries with pineapple and chevron low relief ornamentation (south wall).

Additional elements include a stone dentiled cornice and plain frieze, eyebrow and shed roof dormers, keyed flat arched stone lintels and stone continuous sill, quoining at the corners, transoms over the entry doors, and pierced chimney stacks. It has been renamed Life Sciences East.

(5) **Dairy Building**-Built in 1928.

The Dairy Building is a three-story with basement, brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a rusticated stone east entry with keyed segmental arch flanked by three-story pilasters crowned with stone cartouches. Above the entry door is stone low-relief ornamentation with "D B" inscription. Additional features consist of first-story round arched openings with fanlights and stone voussoirs, stone cornice with zigzag brick and ornate stone frieze, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, pedimented and stepped parapet, stone belt course, and name/date plate.

(6) **Whitehurst Hall-Built in 1925-26.**

Whitehurst Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a dentiled stone cornice and frieze above the first story and at the roofline, gabled and shed roof dormers, round arched first-story openings with stone keys and imposts, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, zigzag brick and cartouche ornamentation between the second and third stories, entablatured entries with sidelights, fanlights in several first-story openings, balustraded trim above the doors in the north wall, and pierced chimney stacks.

(7) **Fire Service Training School-Built in 1939.**

The First Service Training School is a three-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style collegiate fire training building. The dominant feature is the square-based tower with six keyed segmental arched openings in the west wall and round octagonal-based second layer with keyed circular and round arched windows crowned with a louvered lantern, tent roof, and finial. Additional elements include a dentiled segmental arched stone tablet flanked by scrolled ornaments with a quotation from Cicero on the tablet (south wall), broken pedimented entry in the north wing, decorative urns at the tower corners and north wing corners, three entablatured entries with pilasters, dentiled cornice, keyed

flat arch lintels, gabled roof dormers, parapeted gable ends, and false end chimney. It currently serves at the campus fire station.

(8) **4-H Club and Student Activity Building**-Built in 1938-39.

The 4-H Club and Student Activity Building is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building.

Decorative elements include stepped corniced frontispiece in each wall, modest stone cornice at the roofline, four circular windows in each wall, and agricultural motif and "O A M C" inscriptions in friezes above the entry doors and first-story windows. It has been renamed Gallagher-Iba Arena.

(9) **Edmon Low Library**-Built in 1951.

The Edmon Low Library is a five-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style college library building. Decorative elements include two main features: a square-based tower and three-story portico. The tower consists of balustraded buttresses, balustraded balcony highlighted by three decorative urns at each corner, keyed circular windows, dentiled belfry with keyed round arch windows with fanlights, and a louvered lantern crowned by a domed roof and finial. The three-story portico includes stone keyed round arched openings with fanlights, brick pilasters with voluted stone caps, and three triangular pedimented entries with transoms.

(10) **Carter C. Hanner Hall-Built in 1925.**

Hanner Hall is a three-story with basement, flat-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Its features include a slightly pedimented roof parapet, six centered second-story concrete pilasters with caps and bases in the east and west walls, six brick second-story pilasters with concrete caps and bases in outer bays of the east and west walls, concrete cornice with diamond-shaped concrete moldings in frieze, continuous concrete sill, soldier brick lintels and water table, fanlights in the second-story entries, and checkerboard polychromatic trim in outer bay second-story windows.

(11) **South Murray Hall-Built in 1935.**

South Murray Hall has four stories with basement. It is a brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Decorative elements include ten paired columns with floriated caps supporting a one-story portico and balcony with cast iron railing (east wall) and two broken pedimented entries and keyed round arched doors with fanlights (west wall). Additional features include gabled roof dormers, dentiled cornices and plain friezes, keyed flat arched lintels, stone belt course, stone water table, soldier brick voussoirs, and decorative urns.

(12) **Classroom Building-Built in 1953.**

The Classroom Building is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements consist of six triangular pedimented entries with fanlights, eyebrow and shed roof dormers, stone keyed fat arched lintels, quoining at the corners, stone cornice and plain frieze at roofline, keyed circular windows, stone belt course, stone sills, and four pierced chimney stacks.

(13) **Willard Hall-Built in 1939.**

Willard Hall is a four-story with basement, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Decorative elements include front and rear one-story porticos supported by paired stone columns with floriated caps and balconies with cast iron railing, stone keyed segmental arched entries with header brick voussoirs, dentiled stone cornice and plain frieze, gabled roof dormers, quoining at the corners, round arched windows with fanlights, flat arched lintels with stone keys, a façade bay window, decorative sconces, stone water table and belt course, and pierced chimney stacks.

(14) **Women's Building/Gardiner Hall-Built in 1911.**

This is a brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building with four stories. The façade features an arcaded two-story portico with stone entablature, balcony with cast iron railing, and second-story pilasters with stone caps and bases. The façade gable

ends include Palladian windows with brackets in the fourth story. The north wall contains a one-story battlemented entry with segmental arched openings. Additional elements consist of second-story round arched windows with stone keys and imposts as well as brick voussoirs, third-story flat arched lintels with keys, gabled roof dormers with fanlights, two eyebrow dormers, modillioned cornice, a pilastered wall chimney with corbelled cap dividing a fourth-story roof dormer in the north wall, quoining of the corners, rusticated brick first story, and stone belt course. It has been renamed Bartlett Center for the Studio Arts.

(15) **Home Economics Building**-Built in 1921.

The Home Economics Building is a three-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative features include a balustraded parapet crowned with stone ornaments, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases in the façade, modest cornice, soldier brick lintels and stone sills, and an east entry framed by brick pilasters with stone caps and bases. It was renamed the Geography Building, but currently vacant and used for storage.

(16) **Student Union**-Built in 1951.

The Student Union is a five-story with basement, brick clad, hipped and gabled roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a tower with belvedere and finial; an east portico with eight free-standing and two engaged rectangular columns, stepped parapet, and bracketed cornice; a west wall balustraded curved wall balcony with

balustraded railing and supported by paired round stone columns with floriated caps; and an arcaded west wall walkway featuring four round arches highlighted with brick voussoirs and stone keys/imposts. The first story of the north wall features four openings including the walkway entry with stone cornice and frieze, four engaged pilasters, and a round arch with brick voussoir and stone keys/imposts; a portico entry with six square brick columns with floriated stone caps, stone cornice and frieze, and parapeted roof; a round arched entry with brick voussoir and stone keys/imposts; and a round arched window with brick voussoir and stone keys flanked by four stone pilasters. In the cross gable section of the southwest corner are a one-story portico with square brick columns crowned with floriated stone caps leading to a segmental arched entry with stone keys; round arched windows with fanlights; brick pilasters with floriated stone caps; and two scrolled pedimented entries with transoms. Additional elements consist of a west wall balustraded balconet with brackets, hipped and gabled roof dormers (some with fanlights), quoining at the corners, parapeted cross gables, stone keyed flat arched lintels, balustraded false end chimneys, circular windows with fanlights in cross gable ends, decorative sconces, and fixed glass block windows.

(17) **Bennett Memorial Chapel-Built in 1957.**

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style religious-related college building. Its features include buttresses and pilasters.

(18) **Engineering Building/Gundersen Hall-Built in 1917.**

This property is a three-story with partial basement, brick clad, flat-roofed, Classical Revival Style college building. Decorative features include blind arcade dentiling at the top of the rusticated stone first story, east and west wall pedimented parapet frontispieces with brick pilasters crowned with floriated stone caps, north and south wall corniced entries flanked by two engaged columns and fluted pilasters, floriated stone capped pilasters in the second and third-story walls, stone coping at the roofline, star tie rods, and east and west wall corniced entries with engaged columns.

(19) **Harry Cordell Hall-Built in 1939.**

Cordell Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. The west wall features six broken pedimented entries with round arched brick voussoirs, stone keys, ornate transoms, stone pilasters, and decorative sconces; a balustraded balcony; an ornately decorated wall dormer with segmental pediment, brick pilasters with stone caps and bases, stone tablet, and stone keys; and five centered round arched windows with brick voussoirs and fanlights. The east wall features four broken pedimented entries flanked by pilasters and crowned with pineapple moldings and decorative transoms; five centered round arched windows with stone keyed brick voussoirs and fanlights; two round arched entries with fanlights; and four entablatured windows in the central bay. Additional elements consist of a balustraded west porch, parapeted gables,

balustraded chimney stacks, dentiled cornice, soldier brick belt course, gabled roof dormers, circular windows with stone keys, and brick and stone quoining at the corners.

(20) **Engineering Building/Engineering South-Built in 1939.**

The Engineering Building, now called Engineering South, is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Its features consist of a centered broken pedimented entry with dentils and pineapple ornament and two flat arched entries with fanlight transoms (south wall) and a centered Palladian window with dentiled cornice, keyed stone voussoir, and four brick pilasters with stone caps and bases (north wall). Also in the north wall are two flat arched stone entries with stone pilasters and fanlight transoms. Additional elements include eyebrow and continuous shed roof dormers, dentiled stone cornice with plain stone frieze at the roofline, quoining at the corners, stone keyed flat arched lintels, stone belt course and water table, and four interior chimney stacks with decorative pots.

(21) **Home Economics West Building-Built in 1951.**

Home Economics West is a four-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style college building. Its features include multiple windows in all four stories, eyebrow roof dormers, stone cornice and frieze, louvered circular windows in the gable ends, stone window and door surrounds, stone water table, bowed windows in the upper stories,

quoining at the corners, and balconied entryway with cast iron railing (east wall of the main section).

(22) **North Murray Hall-Built in 1937.**

North Murray Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. The focal point is the three, keyed round arched openings with brick voussoirs that lead to the round arched entry doors with fanlights (east wall).

Additionally, a round arched entry with brick voussoirs is located in the north wall and three round arched windows with keys are located in the west wall. Further elements include dentiled cornices and plain friezes, brick quoining at the corners, gabled roof dormers, keyed stone and brick flat arched lintels, stone belt course and water table, and pierced chimney stacks.

(23) **O.A.M.C. Gymnasium and Armory Building-Built in 1919.**

The Gymnasium and Armory is a three-story, gable roofed, brick clad, Classical Revival college building. Decorative elements include a two-story portico with balustraded balcony and newell posts supported by four sets of paired Corinthian Order columns, a battlemented parapet with round arched stepped parapet above the portico, rusticated corner and wall Pilasters crowned with round arched stone caps, segmental arched lintels with scrolled keys over the façade and west wall entries, large round arched openings with brick voussoirs in the east and west third stories,

round arched lintels above the north and south wall third-story fenestration, continuous stone sill, and stone belt course.

(24) **Jesse Thatcher Hall-Built in 1925.**

Thatcher Hall is a three-story with basement, flat roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Its features include six centered second-story stone pilasters with caps and bases in the west wall frontispiece, six brick pilasters in the second-story outer bays of the east and west walls, keyed round arched openings, stone cornice with a zigzag brick and circular/diamond-shaped stone ornamented frieze, stone and soldier brick belt course, stone water table, and fanlights in the second-story entries.

GREEK ROW DISTRICT

History:

From boarding houses for college students in Stillwater grew the first O.A.M.C. Greek social organizations. When the student body was small, every student knew each other as they attended class and worked together. When students also started to eat and live together in boarding houses, a logical outcome was social groups, which though informal, eventually acquired an identity through a name. "Rites of passage" and more organization, including soliciting and "pledging" new members, followed. The first Greek social fraternity, Delta Sigma, was founded in 1908. This group rented a home as a chapter house at 124 Elm Street. Prior to World War I, three more fraternities were organized—Sigma Beta Chi, Phi Kappa Delta, and Gamma Zeta.

The first of the O.A.M.C. sororities was Beta Phi, founded in 1912. Within the next decade, three more sororities were organized—Alpha Theta, Gamma Phi, and Delta Delta. Although the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, the governing body of O.A.M.C., banned such social organizations from 1908 to 1916, Greek societies had continued as secret underground clubs. When World War I started, O.A.M.C. had four fraternities and four sororities coordinated by the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council. None of these Greek groups had affiliated with a national fraternity or sorority by 1917.

At the conclusion of World War I, interest in Greek life grew rapidly as eleven national fraternities were installed on campus between 1919 and 1921. Lambda Chi Alpha was the first to nationalize on September 16, 1917. In 1923, Beta Theta Pi became

the second and was the first to purchase a chapter house. Delta Delta became the first local sorority to affiliate nationally in 1919 as the Nu chapter of Kappa Delta. Following in 1919 were national chapters of Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Alpha Theta. By 1927 the O.A.M.C. Greek system had grown to nineteen nationally-affiliated chapters, including twelve fraternities and seven sororities. During the 1920s, Greek life became a major subsystem of student activities as intramural competition was added, and college policies were extended to cover Greek houses that governed other living groups on campus. Also in the 1920s, several Greek organizations purchased or constructed more substantial houses, including the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at 228 South Hester Street, an extant Colonial Revival property warranting further study, the Kappa Delta Sorority at 319 South Ramsey Street, an extant Airplane Bungalow warranting additional study, Kappa Delta Sorority House at 703 West University, an extant Tudor Revival building warranting further study, Sigma Nu Fraternity House at 913 West University Avenue, an extant Tudor Revival property that is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, Pi Beta Phi Sorority at 923 West University Avenue, an extant Colonial Revival property that is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House at 324 South Monroe Street, an extant Tudor Revival building that warrants further study, Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House at 1001 West University Avenue, a property that remains intact and is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, and the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House at 1323 West University Avenue, a Tudor Revival property that remains standing and is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District. In 1927, nine of the Greek organizations were prohibited from pledging new members because of failure to make grades equal to the all-college grade point average. Several

were also placed on social probation for various reasons, including violation of rushing rules and hazing. With the Greek system receiving a negative reaction and with the onset of the Great Depression creating a decrease in student enrollment (numbers declined from almost 3,500 in 1934 to roughly 1,500 in 1944), interest in Greek organizations waned. Coupled with these two factors was World War II that affected the number of men available for membership. By the end of the 1942-43 school year, it was clear that not enough men were available to maintain an organization as well as pay the mortgages and other financial obligations needed to retain chapters. In a stroke of genius, nine fraternities entered into a mutual agreement with the college. The college consented to use the fraternity houses for the duration of the war to house women students. This allowed the college to use on-campus housing for military trainees. In exchange, the college would provide maintenance on the fraternity properties and pay rent for the use of the chapter houses.

In May 1943, the first six fraternities rented their houses to the college. The first was Pi Kappa Alpha and the house was renamed Victory Hall No. 7. Later, the Sigma Nu House, an extant property at 913 West University Avenue, was renamed Victory Hall No. 5, and the Lambda Chi Alpha House, that remains intact at 324 South Monroe Street, was Victory Hall No. 9.

Following World War II, the Greek system began to recover. All rules, policies, rush, and pledge programs were reinstated in 1946. Both fraternities and sororities stabilized and growth followed. By 1947, the number of fraternities increased to seventeen and the number of sororities grew to nine. By 1951, fraternity numbers had increased to twenty with the addition of three new chapters. During the early 1950s, four fraternities and

sororities moved into new chapter houses, while other chapters completed house expansion and renovation projects. College Avenue, now University Avenue, was labeled “fraternity row” in the 1950s.

By the early 1960s, the number of Greek social organizations had increased to thirty-four. At the same time, the Greek system moved ahead with new construction and renovation programs. Kappa Sigma constructed a new house in 1956 and Pi Kappa Alpha built at 1512 West Third in 1955. Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon opened new houses in the mid-1950s. Additional renovation projects included the Zeta Tau Alpha House at 1001 West University (1959). Two new houses were occupied in the early 1960s, the Alpha Chi Omega House at 223 South Garfield and the Phi Delta Theta House at 224 South Monroe. Thus, the 900-1300 blocks of College (now University) Avenue and West Third Avenue as well as the north-south interior streets of Garfield, Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe became known as “Greek Row” from the 1920s to the 1960s. All of the Greek Row District is included in the West College and West College Heights Addition, both platted in 1919.

Description:

The Greek Row District is bounded on the north by West University Avenue (south side only), on the east by South Washington Street (west side only), on the south by West Third Avenue (north side only), and on the west by South Cleveland Street (east side only). The boundaries were delimited on the basis that the O.S.U. campus is located to the north, commercial development and student religious centers to the east, mixed residential and commercial development to the south, and newer fraternity/sorority houses and apartment complexes to the west. Approximately twenty properties are

located in the area with eighteen Greek houses. Two major parking lots are located in the area. All the buildings are in excellent condition and are occupied.

Architecture:

The Greek Row District is dominated by two principal architectural styles—Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. Excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style 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, while Colonial Revival vocabulary is best exemplified in the Pi Beta Phi (now the Lambda Chi Alpha) House at 923 West University Avenue, Beta Theta Pi House at 1207 West University Avenue, and the Kappa Alpha (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) House at 1308 West Third Avenue. Both these styles are representative of the Eclectic Movement in American architecture that occurred from 1880 to 1940.

Noncontributing Properties:

The Greek Row District contains two major noncontributing properties—the Baptist Student Center and the Maple Tree Place Apartments. Two large parking lots on the north side of West Third Avenue interrupt the continuity of the area. No vacant lots are present and all the houses are occupied. The Sigma Chi House at 1101 West University Avenue, constructed in 1981, is one of the newest buildings in the area. The Greek Row houses are in extraordinary condition.

Recommendations:

The Greek Row District is an area worthy of further study because the fraternity and sorority houses are of exceptional architectural integrity and because it has an estimated contributing resources rate of roughly 90 percent. It contains some of the best examples

of high style architecture in the Stillwater study area, especially Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. It is recommended that the Greek Row District be given strong consideration for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are documented as contributing resources:

- (1) **Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House** (1207 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1945.

The Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House is a three-story, gable-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements consist of paired two-story slender columns with curved entry cover, round arched entry door with sidelights and sunburst motif crown, pedimented concrete lintels, quoining at the corners, eyebrow wall dormers, and corbelled cap matching false end chimneys.

- (2) **Pi Beta Phi Sorority House** (923 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1930.

The Pi Beta Phi House is a three-story, shingle and cast concrete clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a curved entablature one-story front entry with two fluted pilasters, gabled wall dormers, gabled and eyebrow roof dormers, semielliptical transom and sidelights frame entry door, arcaded west entry with square concrete columns and concrete keys, west entry sidelights, and half-circle window in the west gable.

- (3) **Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House (324 South Monroe Street)**-Built in 1928.

The Lambda Chi Alpha House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a castellated parapeted entry with Tudor arched door, gabled and shed roof dormers, castellated parapeted one-story wing on south wall with multiglazed windows and entry door sidelights, header belt course, bands of paired, triple, and quadruple windows, fixed glass block windows in the wing, soldier lintels, and header sills.

- (4) **Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House (1323 West University Avenue)**-Built c. 1932.

The Kappa Alpha Theta House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a gabled and buttressed Tudor arched entry with stone quoining, a Tudor arched façade window with stone quoining, bracketed multiple cross gables, shed wall and roof dormers, square brick patio pedestals with cast iron railing, and decorative downspouts.

- (5) **Sigma Nu Fraternity House (913 West University Avenue)**-Built in 1929.

The Sigma Nu House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative features consist of a Tudor arched entry and Tudor arched fenestration in the one-story section,

diamond-shaped leaded glass windows in the one-story part, flared roof, matching buttressed wall chimneys with dual pots, stone quoining around openings and at the corners, shed and gabled roof dormers, parapeted front gable, stone drip molds above the windows, and stone cartouche above the entry door.

(6) **Kappa Alpha House** (1308 West University Avenue)-Built in 1937.

The Kappa Alpha House is a three-story, brick clad, gable-roofed, Classical Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include twelve free-standing classical columns supporting a stickwork balustraded balcony, hipped roof dormers, two entablatured entries flanked by pilasters, modest cornice, Greek cross design in the shutters, and an east one-story wing with full entablature and balustraded balcony.

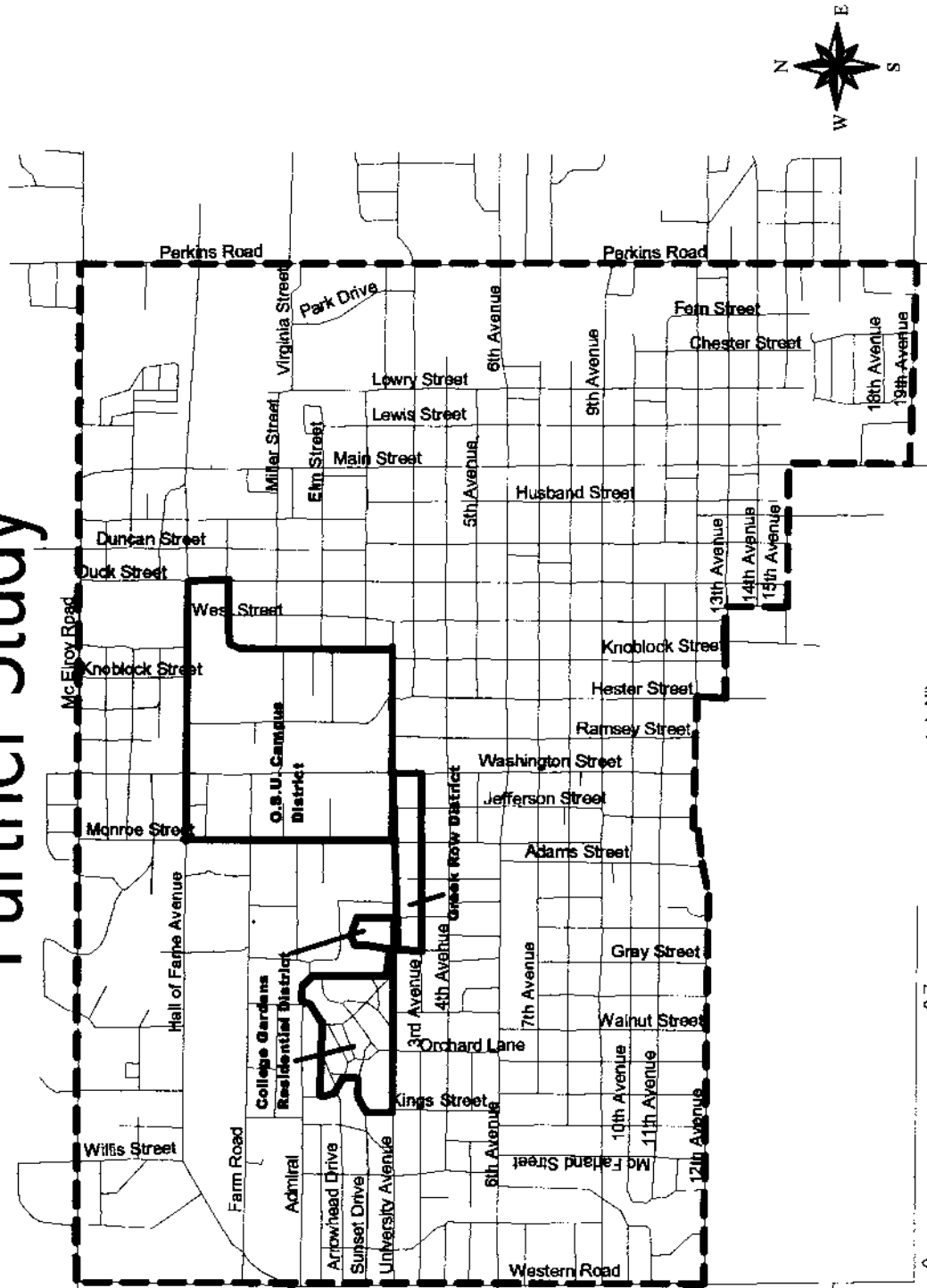
(7) **Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House** (1001 West University Avenue)-
Built c. 1929.

The Zeta Tau Alpha House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a round arched bracketed entry with stone quoining, parapeted front gable with stone cartouche, bracketed eaves, clipped gables, gabled wall and roof dormers, copper covered bay with scrolled brackets, bargeboard in the front gable, balustraded one-story front wing, half-timbering in the gable ends, and soldier and round arched lintels.

- (8) **Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House** (224 South Monroe Street)-Built c. 1950.

The Phi Delta Theta House is a three-story, gabled, brick, Classical Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a modest entablature with fluted pilasters framing entry, six free-standing Doric Order columns supporting a stickwork balustraded balcony, two three-sided façade bays, and gabled roof dormers.

Stillwater Areas Warranting Further Study



Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998

**X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY
NORTHEAST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREA**

Description:

Located northeast of the central business district of Stillwater, the Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East McElroy Road (part of the OK/SHPO northern study area boundary), on the west by North Duncan Street to Maple Street and then east to South Lowry Street, on the south by West Seventh Avenue, and on the east by North Perkins Road (a segment of the eastern OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior east-west arteries are Hall of Fame Avenue, Miller Street, Elm Street, and Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues, while the north-south interior streets are Husband, Main, Lewis Streets, and Park Drive. The area contains roughly 350 properties of which about one-half are residential and one-half commercial. The commercial properties consist of a myriad of property types, including two mini-shopping malls, apartment complexes, drive-in bank, fast food restaurants, gas stations, tire stores, hair salons, body shop, cleaners, lumber yard, furniture store, bicycle repair shop, car wash, car rental agency, and used car lots. Three social-oriented buildings are in the area—Assembly of God Church, Moose Lodge, and Elks Lodge. The Elks and church are located on West McElroy Road, while the Moose building is on North Perkins Road. One neighborhood park exists in the area—Strickland Park—that includes several Little League baseball fields and playground equipment. No schools are present in the area. A portion of Stillwater Creek and the old Santa Fe railroad tracks run north-south through the area. The Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890), Wittum Addition (1900), Selph Addition (1900),

Miller Addition (1900), Watson Addition (1900), Jones Addition (1909), Central Addition (1936), Weaver Addition (1938), Elmwood Addition (1938), Park Addition (1939), North Central Addition (1940), Givens Tract (1946), Glenwood Addition (1950), and Scholarship Place Addition (1990).

Architecture:

Of the approximately 175 residences in the area, a variety of architectural styles are found, however, the Bungalow/Craftsman style house is dominant with around 80 percent. Additional styles present in the area include National Folk (7 percent), Folk Victorian (4 percent), and Ranch (3 percent), and the remaining 6 percent divided among Queen Anne, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco. The older commercial-related buildings are of the Commercial Style, while the recently-constructed commercial properties are contemporary commercial.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the residences are more than 50 years old, but many have been altered or have added nonoriginal siding. Approximately 10-12 vacant lots are visible in the area. Two mobile home parks were observed—one on North Husband Street and the other on East Virginia Street. The commercial development along North Main Street, East McElroy Road, East Hall of Fame Avenue, East Sixth Avenue, and North Perkins Road is all relatively new including several fast food outlets (McDonalds, Braums, Burger King, Taco Bueno, and Carl Jrs), restaurants (Red Lobster, Perkins Family, Mexico Joe's, Denny's, New York Bagel Shop, El Chico, and Applebee's), drive-in banks, three or four mini-mall shopping centers, two car washes, a large supermarket

(Albertsons), several gas stations and convenience stores, two Stillwater city buildings that house the street and utilities departments, and a Walmart Super Center.

Recommendations:

Although much of the housing stock is more than fifty years old, a vast majority of the Bungalow/Craftsmen have been altered or had asbestos or vinyl siding added, while several are of poor quality. Recent commercial development dominates the area, especially along North Perkins Road, which has become the main “strip” thoroughfare in Stillwater. The area contains only one property that warrants further study--Billy Boy Pickle Factory at 115 North Main Street. Therefore, it is recommended that the Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not justify additional study.

SOUTHEAST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREA

Description:

The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East and West Eighth Avenue, on the east by South Perkins Road (a portion of the eastern OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the south by West Thirteenth Avenue east to South West Street, then south to West Fifteenth Avenue, then east to South Main Street, then south to East Nineteenth Avenue, then east to South Perkins Road (a segment of the OK/SHPO southern study area boundary), and on the west by South Knoblock Street.

The major interior north-south streets are South West, South Duck, South Duncan, South Husband, South Main, South Lewis, South Lowry, South Chester, and South Fern Streets, while the main east-west interior arteries are Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Avenues. The area contains approximately 650 total properties with roughly 430 commercial buildings and

220 residences. The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes two historic neighborhoods outlined in the Stillwater Historic Context (Chapter XII)—“Tucker Town” and “South Stillwater.” Three community agencies have separate buildings in the area, including the Mission of Hope on South Perkins Road, Judith Karman Hospice on South Main, and Salvation Army on East Ninth Avenue. The relatively new United States Post Office and Stillwater Municipal buildings are located on South Lewis Street. Six churches are located in the area, including Mount Zion and African Methodist Episcopal (both located in the “South Stillwater” neighborhood) that serve primarily the African-American population in Stillwater, while the other four are scattered throughout, including First Assembly of God, Southside Baptist, New Bible Missionary Baptist, and First Church of Nazarene (now used by another religious denomination). One religious-oriented building is located on East Ninth Avenue—Knights of Columbus Hall. The Roxie Weber Plaza, a large assisted living for seniors complex, is located on the southwest corner of East Ninth Avenue and South Lowry Street. Four buildings, formerly occupied by schools, are found in the area—Lincoln School, Washington School, Stillwater Junior High, and Stillwater High School. Prior to desegregation of schools, Washington served the African-American community of Stillwater for both elementary and high school age students. The Lincoln School building houses a regional educational service center and the Washington School building is occupied by several community agencies, including the Head Start program and Action, Inc. The Stillwater Junior High School building houses the Stillwater Community Center, including the Winfrey Houston Auditorium, while the Stillwater High School has been incorporated into the new Stillwater Public Library. One park

exists in the area—Southern Woods Park at the south end of South Knoblock Street—that includes basketball courts and picnic facilities. At the southern end of South West Street is the United States Soil Conservation Service Wetlands Project. Approximately 30-35 vacant lots were observed in the area. It also appears that at least two public housing project developments exist in the area. The primary commercial development occurs on South Main Street, East Ninth Avenue, and South Perkins Road. Among these businesses are paint stores, pawn shops, automotive repair shops, medical and restaurant supply establishments, convenience stores and gas stations, used car lots, pet clinic, monument dealer, antiques store, construction company, lawn mower repair shop, and auto parts stores. The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890), Lowry's Second Addition (1899), Sunnyside Addition (1900), Barne's Addition (1900), Lynn's Addition (1909), Otey Tract (1970), Perkins Addition (1970), and Countryside Addition (1990).

Architecture:

Of the estimated 430 residences in the area, approximately 75 percent are of the Bungalow/Craftsman Style with the remaining 25 percent mixed, including National Folk (Pyramidal, Shotgun, I-House, and Hall-and-Parlor), Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Ranch. The best examples of the Shotgun Style in Stillwater are found in the Southeast area, including the residence at 1013 South Main and several on South Knoblock Street, while an excellent Folk Victorian example is located at 1016 South West (William Frick Home listed in the National Register in 1980). A classic I-House example is also located in the area at 1116 South Chester Street (Franklin N. Bacon Home included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988). Exceptional examples

of Tudor Revival vocabulary as applied to educational buildings in the area are the Stillwater High School at 1100 South Duncan Street and the Stillwater Junior High School at 315 West Eighth Avenue, while the First Church of Nazarene exemplifies Tudor Revival detailing as applied to a religious building. The only Art Deco building in the area is the Lincoln School at 215 East Twelfth Avenue. The Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style is represented in the area by the Santa Fe Depot at 400 East Tenth Avenue (N.R. listed 1980), while the W. P. A. Standardized Style is found in the Stillwater National Guard Armory at 315 East Ninth Avenue. Although a vast majority of the commercial properties are of the contemporary commercial style, one of the best Commercial Style buildings is located at 113-117 East Ninth Avenue (Jardot Building). Finally, the only Romanesque Style building in the area is the Citizens Bank Building at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N.R. listed 1981).

Noncontributing Properties:

The presence of 30-40 vacant lots, some deteriorated housing stock, four mobile home parks, two public housing projects, two oil pumpers, and overgrown vegetation on some streets detract from the overall cohesiveness of the area. Several of the National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman Style houses have been significantly altered, while others require some rehabilitation. Because of the mixed nature (residential and commercial) and mixed styles of architecture, the Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area lacks visual distinctiveness as a historic district.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area in Stillwater fails to meet the criteria as a historic district. It does contain six historic

properties that warrant further study, including the Nazarene Church as well as residences at 1324 South Lowry Street, 1101 South Chester Street, 802 South Knoblock Street, and 1623 South Perkins Road, and the Jardot Building, while the Stillwater National Guard Armory and Franklin N. Bacon Home are recommended for National Register nomination. Also included in the area are two National Register properties—Santa Fe Depot (N.R. listed 1980) and the Citizens Bank (N.R. listed 1981). Despite the presence of these scattered historic properties, the numerous vacant lots and parking lots, deteriorated housing in some sections, contemporary commercial buildings, mobile home parks, and overgrown vegetation on several lots contribute to a lack of overall cohesion in the area.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA

Description:

The Southwest Residential Area in Stillwater is bounded on the north by West Fourth Avenue, on the west by South Western Road (the southern portion of the western OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the east by South Hester Street, and on the south by West Twelfth Avenue (a segment of the southern OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior north-south arteries are Ramsey, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Blakely, Stanley, Gray, Pine, Walnut, Orchard, McDonald, King, McFarland, Willis, and Ridge Streets. The interior east-west streets are Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Avenues. The eastern boundary is six blocks west of Main Street. The area contains roughly 950 total properties with approximately 875 residences and about 75 commercial buildings. Most of the commercial development is along West Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The south side of West Sixth Avenue (Oklahoma Highway 51)

includes a supermarket, Stillwater Medical Center, Oklahoma State Vocational-Technical Educational Center, Stillwater Medical Center Annex, Warren Clinic, and several medical buildings that house offices for physicians and dentists. The north side of West Sixth Avenue includes two fast food outlets, a convenience store, and an insurance agency. The south side of West Seventh Avenue includes the Payne County Health Center, Oklahoma State Vocational-Technical Curriculum Center, and several Stillwater Medical Center professional buildings. Other commercial development in the area consists of a photography studio, several pharmacies near the hospital and medical buildings, and two nursing homes. Three parks are located in the area—Myers Park (West Tenth Avenue), Sunset Park (South Washington Street), and Ingham Park (West Fourth Avenue). One church and one school exist in the area—New Life Church on West Twelfth Avenue and Westwood Elementary School on West Sixth Avenue. The Payne County Election Board building is located on South Walnut Street. The Southwest Residential Area is included in the following additions: Lewis (1899), South College (1910), McFarland Acres (1926), Thompson (1929), Berry (1938), Hamilton (1939), Arnold Heights (1941), Human (1946), Hall (1947), Riggs (1949), Carlisle (1949), Romshe (1950), Myers (1950), McFarland Heights (1951), Redbud (1954), Hoel (1954), Douglas First and Second (1954), and Staffen (1966).

Architecture:

Of the estimated 875 residences, six architectural styles are represented:

Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, National Folk, and Ranch. Approximately 46 percent of the houses are Bungalow/Craftsman, 44 percent Ranch, and the remaining 10 percent divided among the

other four styles. The Bungalow/Craftsman and National Folk houses are more than 50 years old, while the Ranch style dwellings were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. Of the National Folk style, there were three I-Houses and four Pyramidals. An exceptional example of the Folk Victorian style is the Kinder/Thompson/Jones House at 1214 West Tenth Avenue, included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984, and recommended as a property worthy of further study. The commercial properties in the Southwest Residential Area are of the contemporary commercial style.

Noncontributing Properties:

Almost 45 percent of the homes in the Southwest Residential Area have been constructed since the 1960s. Therefore, these residences are of insufficient age to be considered for further study. West Sixth and West Seventh Avenues are dominated by the Stillwater Medical Center, Warren Clinic, 15-20 professional medical buildings (physician and dentist offices), and four adjacent pharmacies. At least three public housing projects are located in the area, especially along South Washington and South Blakely Streets.

Although no mobile home parks were observed in the area, there are 15 to 20 vacant lots. The southern portion of the area, especially along Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Avenues, includes an unpaved street on West Tenth Avenue from South King Street to South Adams Street, overgrown vegetation on several lots on West Eleventh and West Twelfth Avenues, and deteriorated housing and junk cars on vacant lots on South Jefferson Street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The Ranch style homes, medical development, unpaved streets, vacant lots with dense vegetation, public housing projects, and deteriorated housing detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

The Southwest Residential Area in Stillwater does not qualify for further study at this time. The area does contain one National Register listed property—the Murphy House at 419 South Monroe Street (N.R. listed 1986) and one property that warrants further study. It 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.

NORTHWEST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND UNIVERSITY AREA

Description:

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area is bounded on the north by West McElroy Road (part of the OK/SHPO northern study area boundary), on the west by Western Road (a segment of the OK/SHPO western study area boundary), on the south by West University Avenue, and on the east by McFarland Street, north to Farm Road, then east to Cleveland Street, then north to Hall of Fame Avenue, then north to Scott Street, then east to Duck Street, and then north to McElroy Road. The interior east-west arteries are the western portions of Admiral Road, Sherwood Avenue, Arrowhead Drive, Sunset Drive, Farm Road, and West Hall of Fame Avenue, West Scott Street, West Cantwell Street, and West Connell Avenue. The interior north-south streets include the northern parts of Willis, McFarland, McDonald, Walnut, Monroe, Washington, Hester, Ramsey, Bellis, and Knoblock Streets. The area contains approximately 400 properties of which roughly 250 single and multiple housing units exist as well as 150 properties associated with Oklahoma State University. The O.S.U. properties include the motor pool and maintenance garages, veterinary school complex, Colvin Center and Colvin

Center Annex, varsity tennis courts, varsity soccer fields, police station, track and field center, physical plant administration and garages, poultry houses, and married student housing.

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area is located in the following additions: Sunset Heights—Blocks 1-5 (1938), Sunset Heights—Block 6 Replat (1941), Sunset Heights—Blocks 7-11 (1940), West Sunset Heights (1949), Houck (1948), Bellis (1938), College Home Acres (1921), Buckman-Moudy (1938), and Ridgeview (1937). The university-owned land in the area is unplatted.

Architecture:

Of the approximately 250 residences in the area, Ranch style architecture is dominant with roughly 90 percent. The remaining ten percent includes several Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman homes. The Oklahoma State University properties reflect the Colonial Revival Style, especially in the older buildings, such as the original veterinary school and police station.

Noncontributing Properties:

More than three-fourths of the Ranch style homes were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Therefore, these residences are of insufficient age to be considered for further study. The Oklahoma State University-owned land reflects a mixture of noncontributing properties, such as the athletic fields, tennis courts, recreational facilities, poultry houses, motor pool parking lots and maintenance garages, and married student housing. In addition, roughly ten relatively new apartment complexes are present in the area. The Ranch style homes, diversity of O.S.U. properties, and recent apartment complex development detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area contains no historic properties worthy of further study. It does not qualify for further study as a historic area because of the recently constructed Ranch style homes and apartment complexes as well as the significant development of Oklahoma State University-owned athletic fields, recreational facilities, and married student housing.

MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL AREA

Description:

The Main Street Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East and West Third Avenue, on the east by South Lewis Street, on the south by East and West Seventh Avenue, and on the west by South West Street. Major north-south interior streets are the southern portions of Duck, Duncan, Husband, and Main Streets, while the east-west interior streets are Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues. The area contains approximately 200 properties of which roughly 130 are commercial and 70 residential. The commercial properties consist of myriad types, including two insurance agencies, furniture store, book store, dry cleaners, pizza parlor, garden shop, used car dealer, three banks, tire store, auto parts dealer, two funeral homes, three convenience stores, travel agency, day care center, flower shop, restaurant, optometrist office, fast food drive-in, telephone company offices, printing establishment, body shop, auto trim shop, glass store, and fishing supply outlet. In addition to the residential and commercial properties are the Stillwater Board of Education building, four churches (First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, and Saint Francis Catholic), Red Cross building, I.O.O.F. meeting hall,

Sheerar Center (formerly the First Christian Science Church), Payne County Courthouse, and the Stillwater Public Library. No schools are present in the area. The Main Street Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890) and the College Addition (1898).

Architecture:

The Main Street Commercial Area contains a diversity of architectural styles, including Folk Victorian (Wilcox Home), Bungalow/Craftsman (Robison Home), Colonial Revival (Stillwater Public Library), Classical Revival (First Christian Science Church), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church), Later Gothic Revival (First Presbyterian Church), Art Deco (Leachman Theater), Prairie School (Abercrombie Home), and Commercial Style (United States Post Office/M.G. Searcy Grocery). The more recently constructed buildings are contemporary commercial style, including the Stillwater National Bank, Liberty Federal Savings and Loan, State Farm Insurance, Southwestern Bell Building, and Bradshaw Center.

Noncontributing Properties:

Recent commercial development, especially the banks, saving and loans institutions, and insurance agencies, dominates the area as well as several parking lots (a new two-story one is located on East Seventh Avenue) adjacent to Main Street shopping.

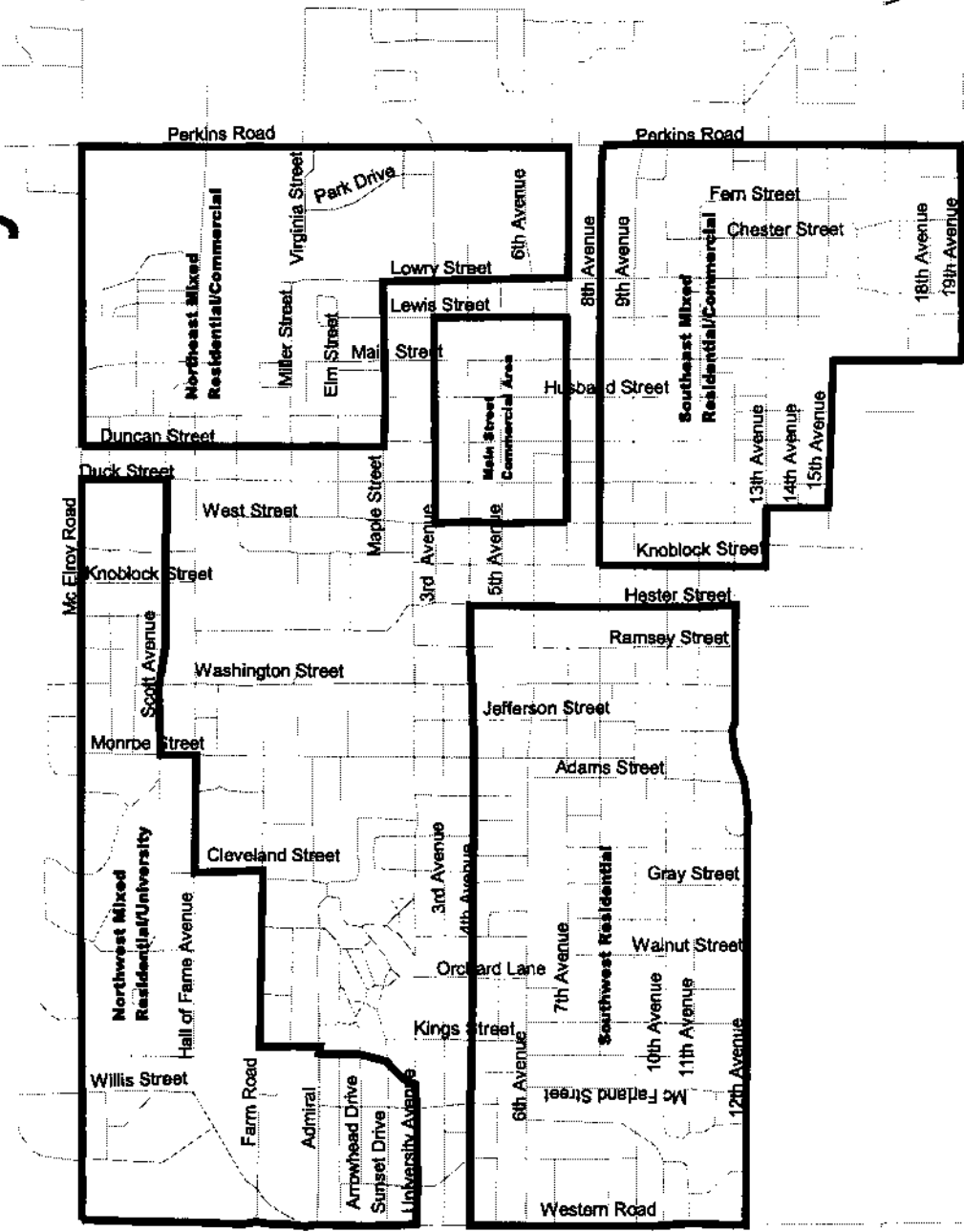
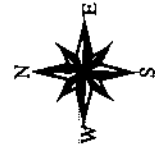
The new United States Post Office and Stillwater Municipal Building, both located on South Lewis Street, are recently constructed complexes. Many of the Main Street store fronts have nonoriginal "slip covers." New apartment buildings, vacant lots, and deteriorated housing also detract from the historic character of the area.

Recommendations:

The Main Street Commercial Area contains several historic properties, including four buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places—Walker, Selph, and Hoke (N. R. listed 1983) and the Payne County Courthouse (N.R. listed 1984) as well as several properties worthy of further study—I.O.O.F. Building at 502 South Main Street, Leachman Theater at 424 South Main Street, Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall at 607-609 South Main Street, Powell Building at 720 South Main Street, U. S. Post Office/M. G. Searcy Grocery Building at 619-621 South Main Street, Payne County Motors Building at 601 South Main Street, Bryan Motor Agency Building at 116 East Sixth Avenue, Going Hotel at 114-118 West Seventh Avenue, Robison Home at 238 South Duncan Street, Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street, Abercrombie Home at 623 South Lewis Street, Miller Home at 424 South Duncan Street, Reed Home at 402 South Duncan Street, First Methodist Church at 400 West Seventh Avenue, and the Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street. Despite the presence of these scattered historic properties, the contemporary commercial buildings, numerous parking lots, and deteriorated housing contribute to a lack of overall cohesion in the area. It is, therefore, recommended that the Main Street Commercial Area does not qualify for further study.

Stillwater Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study

*Map keyed to Section X-D



Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998

X-E. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY

- (1) **Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café (811 South Main Street)-Built in 1910.**

This is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style business building . It features a corbelled cornice, stone frieze, stepped parapet, modest pilasters that separate the second story windows, and stone lintels and sills. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (2) **Lytton Building/Masonic Lodge (907-909 South Main Street)-Built c. 1900.**

This property is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style meeting hall and hardware store building. It features round arched openings with stone keys, stepped parapet with stone coping, a corbelled cornice, stone sills, name/date plate, and pilasters separating the bays. It does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (3) **1013 South Main Street-Built c. 1920.**

This is a one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard, Shotgun Style single dwelling. It has a centered front door with gabled entry porch featuring two free-standing wood columns and hoods over the side windows.

This property is not worthy of further study due to loss of integrity.

- (4) **1321 South Main Street-Built c. 1920.**

This is a one-story, hipped roof, stone clad, gasoline station with canopy. It features a rough cut sandstone rubble wall finish and concrete sills and

lintels. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (5) **J. A. McNeff Grocery** (120-124 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1917.
The McNeff Grocery is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style commercial building with name/date plate, soldier brick continuous lintel, concrete sills, pilasters in the east wall, and concrete coping at the roofline. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.
- (6) **Stillwater Junior High School** (315 West Eighth Avenue)-Built in 1921.
The Stillwater Junior High School is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style educational building. Decorative elements include a compound round arched west entry framed by segmental arched pilasters with cast concrete quoining and chevron and quatrefoil ornamentation, west wall north and south bays framed by segmental arched pilasters with concrete quoining and decorative chevrons, north and south wall entries framed with pilasters and segmental arched parapets with chevron moldings, west wall ornate brickwork panels, soldier brick lintels and water table, continuous concrete belt course, and west entry decorative sconces. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.
- (7) **Norwood Elementary School** (322 West Miller Street)-Built in 1932.
This is a one-story, brick, flat-roofed, educational building that reflects no distinctive architectural style. Its features include a modest entablature

over the entry door, a modest cornice, and fixed glass block windows.

The Norwood Elementary School does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (8) **Bill Fawcett Home** (324 West Hall of Fame Avenue)-Built in 1950.

This residence is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style, single dwelling with one-story wings to the east and west. Its features include an interior chimney with corbelled cap, soldier brick belt course and water table, paired windows, and fixed glass block windows in the west wall. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (9) **Lincoln School** (215 East Twelfth Avenue)-Built in 1948.

This is a two-story with one-story wings, brick clad, flat-roofed, Art Deco Style educational building. Decorative elements include a round arched entry and round arched fenestration in the first floor façade, segmental arched openings in the second floor façade and south wall, east and west wall stepped roof parapet, transoms over the east and west entries, and tall casement windows in the east wall. The Lincoln School does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (10) **Easton Home** (223 South West Street)-Built c. 1915.

The Easton Home is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include an entablatured entry with semielliptical arched crown, multiglazed entry door with sidelights, cantilevered second-story bay, widely overhanging eaves, and

stepped wall chimney. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(11) **First Baptist Church** (701 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1929.

The one-story sanctuary is a gable-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style religious building that includes a square tower with balustraded deck and lanterns at the corners, a hexagonal-shaped lantern with fanlights, spire topped by finial, tower pierced with tall round arched Palladian-type window above the front entry, pilasters in the façade, quoining at the corners, and cornice returns. The three-story educational wing is also brick clad with a flat roof. Its features include flat arched keyed lintels, concrete sills, concrete continuous belt course, corniced entries in the north wall, paired and triple windows, and stepped parapet. This property does not qualify for additional study due to loss of integrity.

(12) **Zion Lutheran Church** (504 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1949.

The Zion Lutheran Church is a one-story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style religious building. Its architectural details include a tower-like wall chimney with gablet, pierced stack, and wall buttresses; round compound arched entrance; a gabled entry with buttresses and decorative sconces; and leaded glass windows. This property does not merit further study due to loss of integrity.

(13) **Peck's Lodge Building** (225-229 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1926.

Peck's Lodge is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style commercial building. Decorative elements include stepped parapet, false

half-timbering in wall gables with brackets, wall buttresses at the corners, fixed glass block windows, cartouches in the north wall, stepped frontispiece applied to second story north wall, and concrete sills. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(14) **First Presbyterian Church (524 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1923.**

The First Presbyterian Church is a one-story with basement, cross-gabled nave with two one-story additions, brick clad, Late Gothic Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a parapeted gabled nave with parapeted lower cross gables, buttressed square tower with balustrade and Gothic arched openings, Tudor arched entries with concrete caps, gabled wall dormers and half-timbering in the north wall of the nave, leaded stained glass windows, Tudor arched covered walkway (south of the tower) with cast concrete drip molds over fenestration, concrete quoining around other Gothic arched fenestration, soldier brick water table, and decorative sconces. The First Presbyterian Church does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity, especially too many additions.

(15) **Stillwater High School (1100 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1919.**

Stillwater High School is a three-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Tudor Revival Style educational building. Decorative features include a centered entablatured frontispiece in the façade (east) with Tudor arched entry and eyebrow parapet, pilaster-like strips of ornate brickwork framed by concrete trim and crowned with triangular pediments in the outer bays of

the façade and west wall, pointed arch windows in the west wall, continuous concrete belt course, Tudor arched entry in the north wall, and triple windows with concrete sills. This property does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (16) **Harry Hoke Estate and Carriage House** (324 South Duck Street)-
Built in 1922.

The Hoke Estate is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative features include widely overhanging bracketed eaves, elaborate entryway with semielliptical arch and leaded glass sidelights, interior chimneys with corbelled caps, concrete sills, and one-story wings with balustraded decks. The carriage house follows similar design and construction materials. This property does not merit further study due to loss of integrity.

- (17) **Washington School** (619 West Twelfth Avenue)-Built in 1937.

The Washington School is a one-story, brick clad, barrel and flat-roofed Art Deco Style educational building. Its features include curvilinear parapeted gable ends, soldier brick lintels and concrete sills, concrete coping along roofline, and chevron moldings around the front entry. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (18) **Harry B. Bullen Home** (504 West Fourth Avenue)-Built c. 1910.

The Bullen Home is a two-story, weatherboard, gable-roofed, Prairie School Style single dwelling. It features widely overhanging bracketed eaves, gabled entry porch with brackets and two free-standing classical

columns, and paired windows with hoods. This property does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

(19) **154 Redwood Drive**-Built in 1934.

This is a one-story, stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include round arched entry with shed roof covered with ceramic tile, round arched fenestration, and tapered wall chimney with decorative pots. It does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

(20) **Suman Home (324 South West Street)**-Built c. 1910.

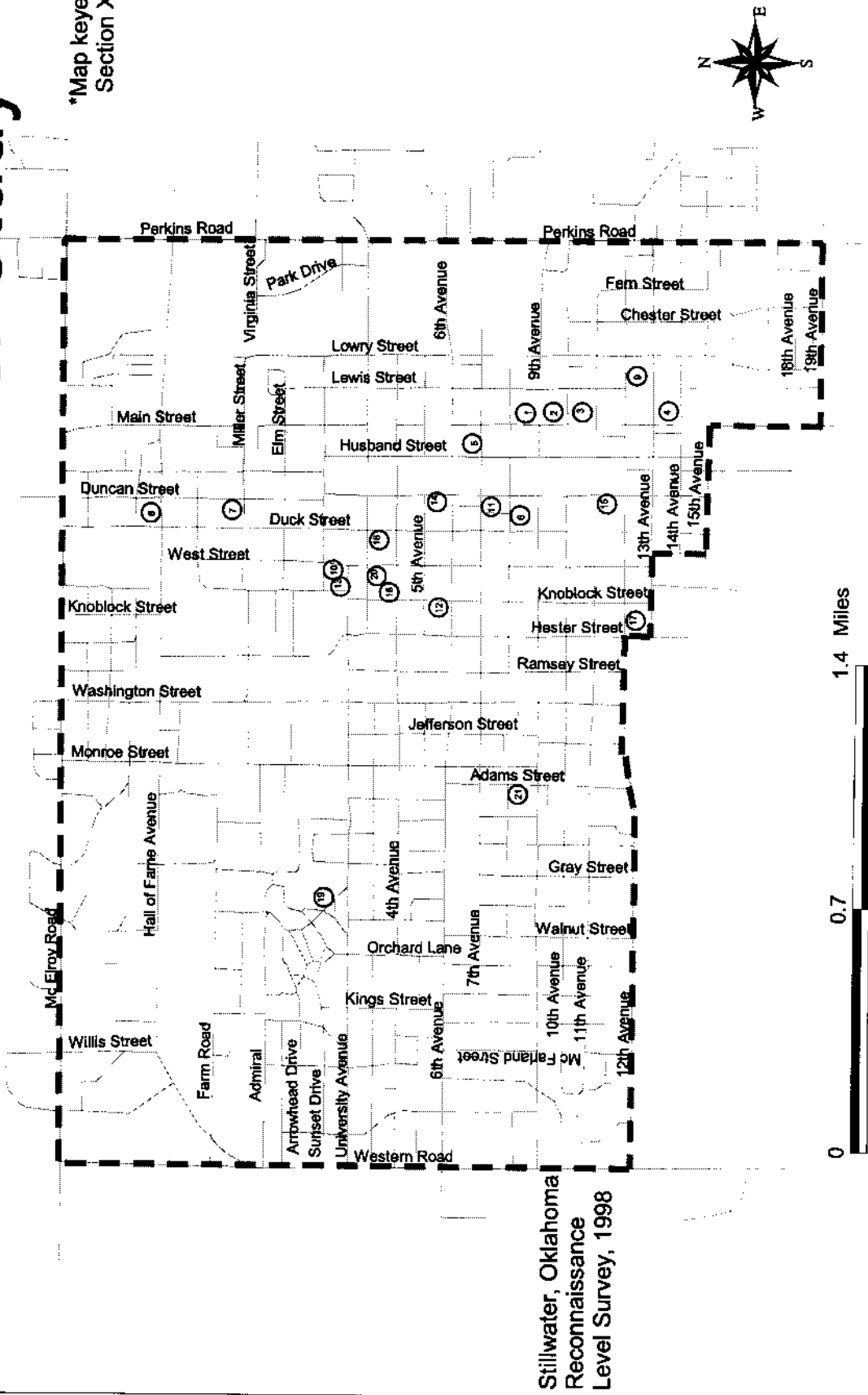
The Suman Home is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include full-width porch supported by stone piers with tapered wood posts, bracketed eaves, Palladian window in upper story façade, first and second story bays, transomed façade windows, and transomed front entry with sidelights. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(21) **824 South Adams Street**-Built in 1940.

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include massive tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap and wraparound porch with square brick supports and cloverleaf motif brick rail. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

Stillwater Individual Properties That Do Not Warrant Further Study

*Map keyed to Section X-E



XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Stillwater: A Place in Time and Space

Place refers to a location, but specifically to the values and meanings associated with that location. A place is a location that demonstrates a particular identity. All places possess individual physical (e.g., climate and soils) and cultural (e.g., religion and economies) traits that make them different from other places. The distinctive characteristics loaded onto a place give it uniqueness. The following overview presents some of the physical and cultural qualities that make Stillwater a special place in the history of Oklahoma as well as characterize its unique identity based on several themes.

In terms of **location**, Stillwater is approximately 35° North Latitude and 95.5° West Longitude, i.e., its absolute location. In a division of the state into quarters, Stillwater is located in the northeast quadrant. Its relative location is approximately sixty miles west of Tulsa and roughly sixty miles north of Oklahoma City, therefore, it is equidistant from the state's two metropolitan centers.

As to its **physical geography**, Stillwater is almost 900 feet above sea level. It is located in the physiographic region known as the Red Bed Plains and falls into the drainage basin of the Arkansas River. In the overall picture of the drainage system, Stillwater is located at the confluence of Boomer and Stillwater Creeks which drain into the Cimarron River, a larger tributary of the Arkansas River. The Arkansas flows in a southeasterly direction from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. Stillwater is roughly ten miles northwest of the Cimarron, a braided stream that meanders across sand-filled beds. Several early travelers noted that the Cimarron is "a mile wide but only six inches deep." Although little water is seen flowing on the surface, considerable water

flows through these sands, often forty to sixty feet in depth. The proximity of Stillwater to the Cimarron played an important role in the settlement patterns, agricultural productivity, and transportation systems of the area.

The climate of Stillwater includes an average annual rainfall that ranges between 30 and 34 inches while the average January temperature ranges from 36 to 38° F. and the July temperature averages from 80 to 82° F. The growing season of the Stillwater area is 200 days or longer--a period that allows the chief cereal crops of wheat and corn as well as the principal fiber crop of cotton to mature. The length of the frost-free period as well as the amount of rainfall and temperature patterns greatly influenced the activities of pioneer settlers, especially those interested in farming.

Stillwater lies in a transition zone between the Cross Timbers, the largest natural vegetation zone in Oklahoma, and the Grasslands to the west. Post oak and blackjack oak cover much of the area to the south of Stillwater. This scrub-like timber provided both negative and positive outcomes for early settlers. Human travel and driving cattle were difficult because the trees grew so close together. On the other hand, the Cross Timbers trees did provide lumber for fenceposts and heavy beams for railroad and wagon road bridges.

Natural resources were scarce in the immediate area surrounding Stillwater, therefore, minerals, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, had little impact on the settlement and growth of the town. The Mehan, Quay, and Yale pools of the Greater Cushing Oil Field were located about twenty miles to the east and southeast of Stillwater. During the peak period of these pools from around 1912 to 1920, Stillwater was affected to some degree in terms of housing needs and retail services.