United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Cleary, John and Helen, House
   Other names/site number: N/A
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 45 Hillcrest Drive
   City or town: Ponca City  State: Oklahoma  County: Kay
   Not For Publication: [ ]  Vicinity: [ ]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   ___ national  ___ statewide  X local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A  ___B  X C  ___D

   ________________________________
   Signature of certifying official/Title:  Date
   ________________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   ________________________________
   Signature of commenting official:  Date
   Title:  State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) __________________________

Signature of the Keeper ____________________________ Date of Action ____________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: X

Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s) X

District
Site
Structure
Object
John Cleary House
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
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Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

________________________________________

________________________________________

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

________________________________________

________________________________________

Sections 1-6 page 3
John Cleary House
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT/CONTEMPORARY

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Helen Cleary House was designed by Robert Buchner, a Tulsa-based architect that specialized in mid-twentieth century Contemporary architecture. The house is individually eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance as a representative example of the work of regional architect Robert Buchner. The John and Helen Cleary House is located in Hillcrest, a small residential area in eastern Ponca City. The neighborhood is notable for its distinctive residences primarily dating from the first half of the twentieth century. The John and Helen Cleary House is a two-story residence situated on a sloped lot. Featuring a T-shaped plan, the wood-frame house is clad in a mix of wood and brick siding. Distinctive features include the use of colorful bands of ribbon windows made up of a combination of tinted glass panels and multicolored plywood panels. The large sunroom and living room both face west towards the secluded rear corner of the lot, affording a high degree of privacy to the house’s occupants. Despite the alteration of the original screened outdoor living room into the current sunroom enclosed with tall windows, the house retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association to convey significance as an excellent example of Robert Buchner’s Contemporary style.
Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Hillcrest neighborhood is full of single-family residences that vary in style and size and predominantly date to the first half of the twentieth century. The John Cleary House stands out amongst its neighbors as an outstanding example of Contemporary architecture and is located along the west side of Hillcrest Drive, towards the end of the dead-end street. The John Cleary House is situated in the center of a rectangular-shaped lot and is secluded and bordered by mature deciduous trees along the west and south sides of the property. The property features a downward slope from the west to east. As one approaches from the driveway on Hillcrest Drive, the house appears to have a slim profile and unassuming size. The eastern half of the house that is situated on lower ground is two stories tall, and the western half of the house that is situated on higher ground is only one story tall. Due to the placement of the house on the sloped lot, the two-story section is indistinguishable from the one-story section. The house sits on a concrete foundation and features a thermoplastic polyolefin (a single-ply roofing membrane) roofing possibly installed over older composite shingles. A partially intact wood fence is situated along the northside of the driveway. Originally, the fence provided a visual separation between the John Cleary House and the Constance Cleary House at 43 Hillcrest Road; however, most of the slats from the fence are missing. A lamppost is located near the north elevation of the residence, and an asphalt circle driveway extends from Hillcrest Road, under the carport, and around the rear side of the apartment.

The John and Helen Cleary House sits adjacent to the south of the Constance Cleary House at 43 Hillcrest Drive, which was the home of John Cleary’s daughter, Constance, and her family for many decades. The Cleary’s former family home, built in 1926-27 and known locally as the “House of the Seven Gables,” sits on an adjacent parcel to the northwest (NRIS #RS100004170).

North Elevation

Buchner’s distinctive roof design for the John and Helen Cleary House is most visible from the north elevation (Photograph 0001). The house features two parallel gable fronts at different heights and at each end of the elevation. The two-story portion of the house is taller and encompasses three bedrooms and a storage room. The one-story portion of the house encompasses the kitchen, living room, dining room, carport, and apartment. To connect the gables with different heights, Buchner extended the gable slopes to overlap with each other along the center of the elevation, a link that seamlessly unites the tri-level house.

The north elevation of the apartment, which is linked to the house via the carport, is clad only in horizontal wood siding. The carport’s location between the house and apartment provides a sense of detachment between the two units, although these areas are under one continuous roof. The north elevation of the apartment features a small, fenced-in storage area with two painted wood-
frame closet doors for garden tools and other outdoor storage. A circular-shaped louver vent is situated above the easternmost door (Photograph 0001).

The main entry is recessed into a corner near where the carport overhang connects to the house on the north elevation. The main entrance is unassuming in this location and hung with a painted wood slab door with no lights (Photograph 0007). Ribbon windows extend outward from the main door to the east, providing natural light to an interior staircase that leads to the two-story portion of the house. A wooden trellis, original to Buchner’s design, extends outward from the north elevation and is situated near the ribbon window. The north façade is clad in painted, horizontal wood siding; on the two-story portion, the bottom one-fourth of the north elevation is clad in brick and the remaining upper three-fourths in wood. One of the most distinctive features of the north elevation is an off-center vertical ribbon window that extends the height of the two-story portion of the house (Photograph 0002). The ribbon window features a combination of colorful plywood squares that divide multiple segments of clear glass and yellow-tinted glass. All windows appear to be fixed.

**East Elevation**

The east elevation of the two-story portion of the house features painted wood siding with brick on the lower one-fourth of the elevation (Photograph 0006). There is a decorative band of windows similarly seen on the north elevation, although the band of windows on the east elevation contains both vertical and horizontal arrangements of windows resembling the outline of a square. This area of the house was obscured by dense vegetation during the site visit, thereby requiring some reliance on Robert Buchner’s architectural plans from 1951 to decipher the pattern of the windows (Figure 7). Based on the plans, the square-shaped ribbon window was filled with an alternating pattern of clear glass, yellow-tinted glass, colored plywood panels, and horizontal sliding windows with metal frames. Louvered siding is located above the decorative band and extends up to the bottom of the eaves.

The east elevation of the apartment features two metal sash windows divided by a blue plywood panel in the upper right corner of the elevation (Photograph 0002). The apartment is set on higher ground that the two-story portion of the house and is thereby partly obscured from view when viewing the house from the east due to its setback and elevation.

**South Elevation**

The ribbon window patterns seen on the north and east elevations are continued on the south elevation. A combination of colorful plywood panels, fixed glass windows, and two pairs of side-by-side metal frame windows break up what would otherwise be a large expanse of a two-story wall on the east end of the south elevation (Photograph 0005). Each pair of windows is shaded with a wood slat awning. To the west of the vertical band of windows, near the intersection of the two-story house with the one-story sunroom, is a large group of window openings located under one continuous wood slat awning. The metal frame windows are divided...
into three sections, each group separated by thin, vertical wood panels that extend outward from the building, potentially to diffuse direct southern sunlight.

The south wing of the house is composed of the one-story sunroom. The south and east elevation of the sunroom each feature six fixed windows with transom lights above, creating a floor-to-ceiling window effect (Photographs 0004 and 0005).

**West Elevation**

The house’s sunroom (i.e., south wing) composes nearly half of the entire west elevation, as delineated by nine fixed floor-to-ceiling windows, near the center of which is hung a full-light door with an outer storm door (Photograph 0003). Near the center of the west elevation (to the west of the sunroom and east of the carport) is a pair of metal horizontal sliding windows and a wood slab door.

The west elevation of the apartment features a door hung with an outer metal screen door, next to a pair of horizontal sliding windows (Photograph 0004).

**Interior**

The current owner of the John and Helen Cleary House did not grant permission for the author to view the interior of the house. Therefore, a narrative on the house’s interior is based on Robert Buchner’s architectural plans dated 1951, archived at the Tulsa Foundation for Architecture.

Multiple variations exist of the floorplan for the John Cleary House, suggesting that Buchner was heavily involved throughout the process and devoted to finding the layout most desired by the Cleary family. In a floorplan dated February 19, 1951, multiple bedrooms are located in the two-story portion of the house (Figure 6). The bedrooms for John and Helen Cleary are located on the second floor (the bedrooms are identified as “Mrs C” and “Mr C” on the floorplan). A guest room and storage are located on the first floor. The public areas of the house, such as the kitchen, pantry, and laundry rooms, are grouped together in the northwest portion of the house nearest the driveway and carport. The living and dining areas are located in the southern portion of the house, furthest from the street (a commonality in Buchner’s residences in order to afford maximum privacy to the occupants). A wood-burning fireplace with a distinctive circular brickwork opening and hearth is located at the southeast corner of the living room. A distinctive brick chimney with an a-frame metal flue still exits the western gable roofline, suggesting that the interior fireplace is still intact.

The outdoor living area (currently a sunroom) was located at the furthest southwest corner of the house, sheltered by trees and a sloping yard. Initial floorplans show that the current apartment adjacent to the carport was first planned for use as a garage before being revised to its current use. This change from garage to apartment appears to have occurred prior to the beginning of construction on the residence (Figure 9).
A few modifications have taken place on the John and Helen Cleary House, but these have primarily occurred to the rear. The largest alteration is the extension and modification of the original screened-in outdoor living area into the current sunroom (south wing), which occurred during the property’s period of significance. Architectural drawings by Robert Buchner located at the Tulsa Foundation for Architecture show that he designed an addition to the sunroom in 1958 that extended the wing approximately 14 feet further south (Figure 8). Buchner’s original design shows that the outdoor living room was composed of three sides of screened walls, whereas the 1958 drawing depicts fixed glass floor-to-ceiling windows and metal-frame sliding doors on the west and east elevations. The window framing of the addition appears to mimic the framing pattern for the original screens.

Currently a metal-frame door is hung on the west elevation of the sunroom in place of sliding doors. This may be a later modification from the 1958 addition, although the date is unknown.

Since the interior delineation of rooms is only partially visible from the exterior and the author was not given permission to enter the residence, the full extent of modifications to the interior floorplan is unknown. However, it is reasonable to assume that no significant modifications to the interior have taken place since the footprint of the house and the majority of the exterior elevations (with exception of the sunroom) are unaltered.

One of the windows in the vertical ribbon windows on the north elevation has been replaced by an air conditioning unit, and a similar replacement has also been made on one of the windows on the east elevation. While the addition of two air conditioning units have replaced a component of the ribbon windows, the feature as a whole is still able to convey its original design as intended by Robert Buchner.

The John and Helen Cleary House maintains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. The alteration of the original screened living room into a sunroom with windows is a small-scale change and remains consistent with the original form and intended use of the room. The elements that provide the basis for the house’s significance, such as its horizontal form, unique fenestration, and organic connection to the sloped lot, remain original and intact.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1951-1958

Significant Dates
1951, 1958

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Buchner, Robert (Bob), Architect
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John and Helen Cleary House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an excellent example as the work of Tulsa-based architect Robert Buchner in Ponca City. The house was built in 1951 for John and Helen Cleary on a lot that was formerly part of the Cleary’s large estate. Encouraging a simpler and less formal lifestyle, Buchner designed the house on a sloping lot that included traditional room separations and an emphasis on the indoor-outdoor connection through the inclusion of a three-sided screened-in porch that opened into a private backyard. In 1958, Buchner was involved in designing the modifications to the screened-in porch into a larger sunroom enclosed with glass. The John and Helen Cleary House is significant at the local level as an excellent example of mid-century modern residential architecture in Ponca City.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context

Ponca City is located in north central Oklahoma in Kay County. Ponca City has a rich history as a successful oil town and is most notably the home of former governor and oil magnate E.W. Marland. Incorporated in 1893, Ponca City’s early years passed as an important commercial and trading center for northern Oklahoma.1 Exploration of oil and natural gas began in Kay County in the early 1900s, and Marland was among the first to begin drilling for oil near Ponca City. After his eventual success, oil and gas became Ponca City’s main industry and had an enormous impact on the city’s population and economic growth. Marland established a refinery and headquartered his company, Marland Oil, in Ponca City.2

The area presently known as the Hillcrest neighborhood was originally owned by E.W. Marland and the Cleary family.3 Marland was ever-interested in the success and development of Ponca City and significantly invested in the city. In one such move in the 1920s, Marland repurposed his “golf course” as land for the development of a neighborhood of large, grandiose mansions for the employees in the upper echelon of the Marland Oil Company.4 In 1924, Marland conveyed a

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3 Ibid., 27.
4 Ibid.
few acres of land to John K. Cleary, who was one of Marland’s “lieutenants.” The Cleary family hired architect John Duncan Forsyth to design an 8,500-square-foot Colonial Revival house at 13 Hillcrest Drive. Also known as the “House of Seven Gables,” the home is situated adjacent to the John Cleary House to the west (NRIS #RS100004170).

John Cleary and his wife, Helen, were long-time residents of Ponca City, Oklahoma. The couple hailed from New York but moved to Ponca City in 1919 when John took a job with the Marland Oil Company. After a brief stint in Tulsa in the early 1920s, the couple returned to Ponca City and lived in the grand “House of Seven Gables” for many years. In 1951, John and Helen commissioned Tulsa architect Robert Buchner to design their next dwelling at 45 Hillcrest Drive, a house that would enable a more informal, carefree lifestyle in a smaller sized home. According to John Walton in *Historic Homes of Ponca City*, by the 1950s many families began transitioning away from large houses with formal rooms and house staff and into smaller, more efficient homes. The Cleary family was included in this trend, moving from their 8,500-square-foot “House of Seven Gables” to the approximately 2,000-square-foot Buchner-designed residence. The couple was residing in their new house by 1952, when a Ponca City newspaper noted that the couple hosted a “Holiday Open House Party” at their new 45 Hillcrest Road residence in December of that year. By 1955, John and Helen had sold the “House of Seven Gables” and the couple lived out their remaining years at the 45 Hillcrest Road residence. John died in 1971 and Helen in 1973.

**Architectural Significance**

One of the defining moments in the Modern Movement of architecture was the rise of Contemporary style that dominated residential design in the United States during the mid-twentieth century. In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, authors Virginia and Lee McAlester define Contemporary style architecture as occurring between ca. 1945–1990, distinguished by low-pitch roofs, overhanging eaves, clerestory windows, use of natural materials, and an asymmetrical layout. Contemporary-style residences were deliberate in the interior arrangement of rooms and prized a house’s functionality over ornamentation. The indoor-outdoor connection was also emphasized in contemporary design and often achieved through the

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5 Ibid.  
6 C. Montgomery, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form *Jack and Helen Cleary House, Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma*, 2019, 4.  
7 C. Montgomery, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form *Jack and Helen Cleary House, Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma*, 2019, 13.  
inclusion of plentiful windows offering natural views and the use of semi-enclosed spaces, such as screened porches and courtyards.12

The John and Helen Cleary House does not easily fit within one of the subtypes of Contemporary-style architecture identified by McAlester but combines many of the style’s defining characteristics in a creative response to the challenging sloped lot of 45 Hillcrest Drive. The John Cleary House does not utilize traditional clerestory windows that are typically located above eye level. Buchner instead uses varying combinations of horizontal and vertical ribbon windows that provide natural light to multiple interior rooms. The ribbon windows still allowing interior privacy due to the use of tinted glass and colored plywood panels that break up the continuous ribbon windows. Additional features common to Contemporary-style residences like overhanging eaves and asymmetrical layouts are exaggerated in the design of the John Cleary house. Buchner dramatically extends two gable slopes from differing roof heights so that the rooflines overlap in the center of the house. This helps to create a continuous building form but also imparts unification between two asymmetrical portions of the house that vary greatly in height and grade. The John and Cleary House retains a high degree of historic integrity, having not undergone any recent alterations. It is truly unlike any other Contemporary-style residence in Ponca City. Therefore, it is significant under Criterion C for Robert Buchner’s unique application of the Modern Movement/Contemporary-style.

Robert Buchner was a notable mid-century architect that designed multiple distinctive residences in Ponca City. Born in Tulsa in 1915, Buchner received a B.S in architecture from the University of Michigan in 1939. By 1950, Buchner had returned to his hometown of Tulsa after spending his early career working for architects in New York City and Kansas City.13 Over his career, Buchner’s designs increasingly explored the limits of form, arrangement, and materials. Many components in Buchner’s designs carry similar characteristics as those seen in the work of his contemporaries, including Frank Lloyd Wright and Bruce Goff. While Buchner may have taken inspiration from their work, Buchner’s designs were still distinctive and markedly his own. His work in Tulsa includes notable mid-century designs such as the Japanese Tea Garden-inspired Florence Park Library 14 and the Modernist-style Ponca City Savings & Loan Building that currently houses the Tulsa Foundation for Architecture. Robert Buchner’s first commission in Ponca City was the house at 117 North Twelfth Street, built in 1951 for Mr. and Mrs. Phillip R. French.15 Buchner designed at least three additional houses in Ponca City, including the Constance Cleary House (43 Hillcrest Road), the John Cleary House (45 Hillcrest Road), and the house at 900 East Overbrook Avenue.16 The French house has been significantly altered in recent years through a change in cladding, replacement windows, and a change in fenestration.17

17 Google Street View, 2013.
John Cleary House

The Buchner-designed home at 900 East Overbrook is in a similar situation, appearing to have undergone potential changes in fenestration and cladding. Likewise, the Constance Cleary House has recently undergone several significant modifications, including the construction of a garage addition, relocation of the main entrance, and replacement of several original windows with vinyl-framed units. The overall lack of high-integrity examples of Buchner’s Contemporary designs in Ponca City enhances the individual eligibility of the John and Helen Cleary House, as it easily conveys Buchner’s purposeful design choices in orientation that kept the house quiet, carefree, and private.

Similar characteristics employed in the design of the French house are carried over into the John and Helen Cleary House, particularly in regard to the separation of the public and private areas of the house. The French house was featured in the February 1954 issue of *Progressive Architecture*, which highlighted several American examples of recent architect-designed residences that were “changing living habits.” The French house in Ponca City was identified as “[solving] one of the most common of today’s living problems—how to achieve a measure of privacy and quiet on the typical residential street…”  

The placement of the living room and outdoor living room of the John and Helen Cleary House toward the rear of the lot would have played a key role in enabling a carefree and casual lifestyle for the owners, in a clear change from their prior grandiose lifestyle in the “House of Seven Gables.” There was little that was formal about the interior arrangement. Once a guest entered the house, the shortened landing forced them to either enter the kitchen or the family living room, two of the most casual areas of the house. There was no grand foyer nor formal living room as often found in extravagant estates of previous decades. Furthermore, there was little delineation on the exterior of the street-facing elevations that revealed interior room functions. The exterior design of the John and Helen Cleary House was not devoted to conveying status and affluence as was done with some of Ponca City’s early-twentieth century mansions. Rather, Buchner’s intentional and clever use of the sloped lot, and interior room arrangement kept the design unpretentious and unassuming, allowing a comfortable and private lifestyle for the occupants.

**Conclusion**

No mid-twentieth century residence in Ponca City has yet to be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While these residences are located throughout Ponca City, the John and Helen Cleary House best conveys the hallmark characteristics common to Robert Buchner’s contemporary designs. The primary significance of the John Cleary House lies in the successful and creative use of its sloped lot in such a way that offers seclusion and insulation to its occupants. According to *Historic Homes of Ponca City* by John Brooks Walton, the design of the John and Helen Cleary House was given no budgetary limitation, yet it manages to tastefully refrain from the outward display of opulence conveyed by many of Ponca City’s grand houses.  

For example, the Cleary’s former residence, the House of Seven Gables, deliberately used the exterior to convey an outward sense of luxury. The House of Seven Gables’ placement on

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elevated land and the residence’s immense footprint made the house the showpiece of the Cleary estate. In stark contrast, Robert Buchner’s design was more focused on the spacious quality of the John Cleary house, placing the interior experience above all else. This was achieved through the house’s “garden-style design” that put focus on the indoor-outdoor connection and how orientation, arrangement, and use of materials (such as screens, trellises, and ribbon windows) could keep the indoor-outdoor connection private and carefree.\textsuperscript{20}

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


“Historic Homes.” [Vertical File] Ponca City Public Library, Ponca City, OK, N.d.

Kay County Assessor’s Office. Property Information for 45 Hillcrest Drive. Information provided via City of Ponca City staff. December 14, 2021.


John Cleary House

Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #___________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #__________
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #___________

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
    Name of repository: _______________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ________________
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.25 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 36.706089  Longitude: -97.060927

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is situated along the eastside of Hillcrest Drive in Ponca City, Oklahoma and is adjacent to residential properties to the north, south, and west. The property’s legal description is Lot 6 in the Enfield addition of Ponca City.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angela N. Gaudette, Architectural Historian
organization: Hicks & Company Environmental/Archaeological Consultants
street & number: 1504 W. 5th Street
city or town: Austin state: Texas zip code: 78703
e-mail: agaudette@hickenv.com
telephone: (512) 517-3492 (cell)/(512) 478-0858 (office)
date: July 6, 2022

Additional Documentation
John Cleary House  
Name of Property  

Kay County, Oklahoma  
County and State  

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: **John Cleary House**

City or Vicinity: **Ponca City**

County: **Kay**  State: **Oklahoma**

Photographer: **Angela Gaudette, Hicks & Company**

Date Photographed: **January 11, 2022**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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<td>North and east elevations</td>
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John Cleary House

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<td>0008</td>
<td>View of house from Hillcrest Drive</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Figure 1. Close-up view of property location. Nomination boundary outlined in white.
Figure 2. Zoomed-out view of property location. Nomination boundary outlined in white.
Figure 3: Photo key
John and Helen Cleary House  
Name of Property  
Kay County, Oklahoma  
County and State  
N/A  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4: Photograph of the south elevation of the John Cleary House in *Historic Homes of Ponca City* by John Brooks Walton and Kathy Adams. Photo taken prior to the book’s publishing in 2004.
Figure 5: Photograph of living room with a circular fireplace opening in the John Cleary House in *Historic Homes of Ponca City* by John Brooks Walton and Kathy Adams. Photo taken prior to the book’s publishing in 2004.
Figure 6: Photo of floorplan drawn by Robert Buchner, dated February 19, 1951. Tulsa Foundation for Architecture. This early rendition of the John Cleary House floorplan shows the current apartment identified as a garage.
Figure 7: Photo of elevations drawn by Robert Buchner, date not visible. Tulsa Foundation for Architecture. The East, South, and North elevations are visible.
Figure 8: Photo of sunroom addition drawn by Robert Buchner, dated November 14, 1958. Tulsa Foundation for Architecture.
Figure 9: Photo of elevation drawings for the apartment, drawn by Robert Buchner, dated March 4, 1951. Tulsa Foundation for Architecture.
John and Helen Cleary House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo #1 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0001)
North elevation, camera facing south.
John and Helen Cleary House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo #2 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0002)
North and east elevation, camera facing southwest.
Photo #3 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0003)
West elevation of the sunroom, camera facing east.
John and Helen Cleary House

Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo #4 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0004)
West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.
John and Helen Cleary House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo #5 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0005)
South elevation of two-story portion (right) and east elevation of sunroom (left), camera facing northwest.
John and Helen Cleary House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo #6 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0006)
East elevation of two-story portion, camera facing west.
Photo #7 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0007)
View of front entrance on north elevation, camera facing south.
John and Helen Cleary House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo #8 (OK_Kay County_John and Helen Cleary House_0008)
View of house from Hillcrest Drive, camera facing southwest.