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: __Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo__________
   Other names/site number: __________________________
   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: __2000 Remington Place__________
   City or town: _______ Oklahoma City ______________ State: OK _______ County: Oklahoma
   Not For Publication: __[ ]__ Vicinity: [ ]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 ___ local X__
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A ___B X__C ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: ___________ Date ___________

   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

   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

(Complete as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐
Public – Local  ☒
Public – State  ☐
Public – Federal  ☐

Category of Property

(Complete only one box.)

Building(s)  ☒
District  ☐
Site  ☐
Structure  ☐
Object  ☐
**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ________

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

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**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: FIELDSTONE

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 Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo was constructed in two phases in the mid-1960s. The first, larger portion of the building, intended for the elephants and rhinoceroses, was erected in 1963. This was followed in 1966 by an addition which added interior space and an outdoor pen on the east side for the zoo’s hippopotamuses. The building in its entirety was designed by the mid-century Oklahoma architectural firm of Sorey, Hill and Sorey¹ with the main portion of the mid-century Modern style, fieldstone and concrete building erected by Walter Nashert & Sons, Inc. The builder of the 1966 addition is unknown. From construction, the building included four large outdoor pens with the fifth smaller pen added in 1966. Because the building was an animal exhibition facility with the pens being the requisite outdoor portion of the exhibit space, the building and pens are counted as one contributing resource. Towards the southeast side of the property, the construction of the pens incorporated the west side of the concrete Clara Girven Bridge, the oldest extant resource directly associated with the Lincoln Park Zoo. Although the pedestrian walkway was removed and changes to Northeast Lake in the 1960s resulted in the bridge spanning a concrete drainage ditch, rather than the original small


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inlet, the bridge retains its integrity to its incorporation into the Pachyderm Building and, thus, is counted as a contributing structure to the building. On opposite corners of the building, there are two original landscape areas, Landscape #1 and Landscape #2, that are included as contributing sites. Although heavily obscured by vegetation, the Pachyderm Building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a notable degree. The setting of the Pachyderm Building has been diminished by the continued change of the surrounding zoo environs, including the development of a new elephant habitat that has left the Pachyderm Building vacant except for some ostriches and closed to the public. As the preeminent mid-century Modern style building still extant at the Oklahoma City Zoo, the Pachyderm Building merits recognition for its unique architectural significance.

**Narrative Description**

The Pachyderm Building is located towards the north side of Lincoln Park Zoo, renamed in the late 1960s as the Oklahoma City Zoo, more recently changed to the Oklahoma City Zoological and Botanical Garden. From its establishment in 1924 in the existing Lincoln Park, the zoo has continued to evolve through construction of buildings and habitats that protect and showcase the myriad of animals in its care while allowing humans to experience the animals as closely as prudently possible. As such, the zoo as a whole lacks historic integrity with a variety of repurposed buildings modified to fit new exhibits and extensive new construction that provides more modern, animal sensitive habitats that enhance the visitor experience and education. Previously, the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-built Lincoln Park Bathhouse (NRIS #16000620), situated on the southeast side of the zoo, was individually listed on the National Register in 2016. Architecturally, the Pachyderm Building with its zigzag design stands out as one of the most expressive and last standing Mid-century Modern style (approximately 1945-1969) constructions at the zoo.

**Pachyderm Building:** The Pachyderm Building is a distinctive, zigzag, multi-level one-story, fieldstone and concrete, Modern style building constructed in 1963 with a 1966 addition. The 1963 portion of the building consisted of the west and most of the east sections of the building and four large outdoor pens. The original building was designed to house elephants in the west section and rhinoceroses in the east section. The addition, evidently completed in mid-1966 to facilitate the 1967 “marriage” of Matilda the Hippopotamus (of the song “I Want A Hippopotamus for Christmas” fame) to Norman Houston, her “mail-order” husband, in July 1967, extended the east section of the building and added a fifth outdoor pen. The 1966 addition is indistinguishable from the first portion of the building, with the original metal “Pachyderm” letters over the entry reused.

The Pachyderm Building has a concrete foundation and a combination, built-up flat and zigzag folded plate roof. The materials of the roof have been replaced multiple times, changing the color of the roof from light to dark back to the current white. On the flat portions of the roof, towards the east side, there are two white, metal, boiler flues. The roofline on the north side of the building also has a zigzag design, although the south side is straight. In addition to raising the ceiling height over the indoor pens, the raised folded plate portions of the roof include clerestory windows to allow abundant natural light into the building and interior pens in particular. The
shape of the building itself is a zigzag with the elephant section on the west set at an angle to the rhinoceros/hippopotamus section on the east end. Although all one-story, the building is uneven in that the elephant side on the west is taller than the rhinoceros/hippopotamus side on the east. The publicly visible doors in the building are aluminum-framed, commercial style, glazed slab with the non-public doors being steel slab. The windows in the building are full-height, fixed, aluminum-framed. Additions to the building include the addition of narrow pens on the north elevation, which were possibly added in the early 1970s after the removal of the lookout area to the north of the building. In 2004, a green mesh butterfly enclosure was added on the east side of the north elevation. As the north elevation is barely visible due to the heavy vegetation, the additions do not interfere with the ability of the building to convey its architectural significance.

In addition to the two sections of the building being at an angle to each other, the building is not set in a true north-south direction. Thus, the building has more than four elevations and does not have a clear primary elevation. Photographs of early models of the building showed a center entry on the north elevation; however, this entry was evidently not built as the historical aerials and maps show an overlook area to the north of the building but no sidewalks to the building. As the public entry to the building on the east elevation is part of the 1966 addition, the west elevation, originally denoted as Entry #1, is deemed the front of the building. However, while the south elevation connects to the outdoor pens and, thus, does not have any public entries, it is the most familiar elevation to the thousands of zoo visitors that came every year to view the elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses.

WEST ELEVATION (Photographs 1-6): The west elevation is set at the bottom of a hill with an oval landscape area (described below as Landscape #1) separating the building from the main walkway that goes along the west side of the outdoor pens situated to the direct south of the building. The focal point of the west elevation is a large glass wall with center, double, aluminum-framed, glazed slab doors. The doors are topped by an undivided transom. To each side of the doors are full-height aluminum-framed windows. Along the top of the wall, there is a wide green metal coping with aluminum letters spelling “PACHYDERMS.” To the north of the entry, there is a short, two-level fieldstone wall with a stacked pile of fieldstone in front of the wall and extending to the north in front of a concrete wall obscured by vegetation that extends along a landscape bed. To the south of the entry, there is a taller section of fieldstone wall with projected concrete edges that is set at a slight angle to the entry. Visible above the entry portion of the west wall are the setback clerestory windows.

NORTH ELEVATION (Photographs 7-8): The north elevation is heavily obscured by vegetation with very little of the actual building visible. Off the north wall, several areas have been enclosed to expand the space for the animals exhibited in the small pens along the north side of the interior. The most visible of these is the green wire mesh butterfly cage added in 2004 on the east side of the north elevation. The cage area on the west side includes wood fencing but that is about all that is visible. The north wall contained a section of full-height ribbon windows where the two sections of the building meet. To each side of this originally were three sets of double full-height windows set at an angle to each other that aligned with the planter/cages on the interior. An additional two sets of double full-height windows were added on the east side of the north elevation as part of the 1966 addition.
EAST ELEVATION (Photographs 9-10): The east elevation, added as part of the 1966 addition, contains the second public entry to the building and a recessed loading dock. On the north side, the entry is smaller but similar to the entry on the west elevation, including the metal letters spelling “Pachyderm” on the green metal coping above the door. The east entry consists of double, aluminum-framed, glazed slab doors with an undivided transom and full-height sidelights to each side. The section of wall to the north of the door is vertical wood. The angled section of wall to the south of the door consists of three fixed aluminum-framed windows with tall metal kickplates. The area in front of the windows is enclosed with narrow block poles and metal mesh to create a small exhibit space. The wall to the south of the windows is fieldstone that is obscured by the tree in a landscape bed. To the south of this is the concrete loading area which contains a metal overhead door. The overhead door is set at truck level with a tall concrete step in front. Above the door is a green metal coping. Off the side of the loading dock is a concrete wall that serves as part of the adjacent outdoor pen. In about the 1990s, an overlook was added at the east end of the loading dock drive. The overlook looks over the north side of the adjacent pen space, originally added for the hippopotamuses. The overlook has a wood floor and short wood walls with a viewing panel towards the east side.

SOUTH ELEVATION (Photographs 11-16 and 19-27): The south elevation consists of the east rhinoceros portion of the original building and the 1966 hippopotamus addition, including the three east outdoor pens. From the east, the 1966 addition has one opening set in about the middle of the fieldstone wall. The opening consists of a large, brown, metal, swinging gate topped by metal louvers in front of a metal overhead door. The fieldstone wall is capped by a green metal coping. The 1966 hippo door lacks the step down in the metal coping that is present above the animal doors on the original section of the building. Above the metal coping, the 1966 addition added the east two sections of folded plate roof. The peaked concrete tops of the folded plate roof are visible above the green metal coping. The setback clerestory windows are not as visible from the sidewalk in front of the pen.

The 1968 pen is the smallest of the pens and, rather than extending to the south of the building, extends at an angle to the east, creating a rectangle. The pen is defined by a combination of concrete, pipe metal on concrete and, on the public viewing sides, chain link on concrete walls. Providing separation between the public and animals along the sidewalk side of the pen is a concrete dry moat. Currently, a second panel fence prevents animal access to the moat area. As mentioned above, a section of the northeast side of the pen has been changed to an overlook area consisting of a wood floor and wood walls. Extending from the vertical wood walls on the outside of the overlook are several projecting metal pipes with chain link over the top, which was added after 2016. The cover extends over the concrete pool area that provided water to the animals.

The east side of the south elevation of original portion of the building contains one animal opening towards the center and, on the east side, one pedestrian door. The animal door has a metal swinging gate with metal lovers in the top in front of a metal overhead door. To the east of this, obscured by vegetation, is a metal slab pedestrian door. The fieldstone wall is capped by a
green metal coping, that steps down in the area of the animal door. The folded plate sections of roof with clerestory windows is setback from the wall, creating a zigzag area above the wall.

Identified as Rhino Pen #2, the pen that corresponds to the east side of the south elevation of the original portion of the building does not appear as long as the other pens but is defined by a zigzag concrete wall on the west side and a straight concrete wall on the east side. Along the sidewalk portion of the pen, there is a metal chain link fence along the concrete dry moat. The sidewalk portion of the pen also incorporates the west side of the Clara Girven Bridge (described below). On the west side pen wall, near the building, there is a solid, swinging, metal gate set in a concrete pier against the building’s fieldstone wall. This gate allowed access to the adjoining Rhino Pen #1. On the east side, near the dry moat, there is a metal gate set in the concrete wall that is topped by metal pipe. This gate, part of the original development, would have originally been an exterior access point for Rhino Pen #2 and, after 1966, allowed access into the adjacent hippopotamus pen. Towards the west side of the pen, there is an original, round, concrete water pool. In the 1980s, a shingled gabled-roof, rectangular sun shade with metal trusses was added towards the southwest side of the zigzag wall. Straddling the wall, the construction provides shade for animals on both sides of the wall.

The west side of the south elevation of the original portion of the building is relatively smaller than the east side, although the corresponding pen area, identified as Rhino Pen #1, is larger. The fieldstone wall of the building contains only one animal opening, consisting of a brown, metal, swinging gate topped by a solid piece of metal in front of a metal overhead door. As with the opening to the east, the green metal coping steps down over the entry and the setback clerestory windows in the folded plate roof sections are visible above.

Rhino Pen #1 is defined by concrete zigzag walls on the east and west sides. The sidewalk portion of the pen consists of a chain link fence along the outer wall of the concrete dry moat. The north side of the pen is fairly narrow, but the pen widens considerably on the south end, creating the largest of the five pens. The southeast tip of the pen is defined by a landscape area (described below as Landscape #2) that was defined by the sidewalk configuration that pre-existed the building. Towards the south center of the pen there is a round concrete pool with a small, earthen pond to the east. Off the south side of the west fence there is an elevated tree area defined by red rocks. Although not readily visible, there is a metal gate adjacent to the building on the west side to allow access into the adjacent pen.

**SOUTHWEST ELEVATION (Photographs 2-3 and 28-42):** The southwest elevation of the Pachyderm Building consists of the elephant portion of the building, including two large pens. On the east side of the southwest elevation, there is a single animal door consisting of a metal swinging gate with a metal top in front of a metal overhead door. Above the opening, the metal coping is slightly lower than the coping on the adjacent fieldstone walls. Above the entry, at an angle, is the setback clerestory windows, which in this portion of the building are larger than the east section.

The corresponding pen, Elephant Pen #2, is relatively narrow on the north end and flares outward in a southwesterly direction. The zigzag concrete wall separating the Elephant Pen #2
from the adjacent Rhino Pen #1 is immediately adjacent to the opening in the building with the metal gate and zigzag concrete wall separating the two elephant pens also immediately adjacent to the other side of the building doorway. About a quarter of the way along the east wall, there is a metal pipe panel, allowing views between the two pens. On the west pen wall, about a third of the way from the building, there is a tall, rectangular, metal, gabled roof sunshade that straddles the wall. On the sidewalk portion of the pen, there is a chain link fence on the south side of the concrete dry moat with a second metal rail fence on the north side of the dry moat to prevent the current occupants of the pen, ostriches, from reaching the watching public. Towards the southeast side of Elephant Pen #2 is an original, circular, concrete, water pool.

The west side of the southwest elevation is more expansive than the east side. Towards the center of the fieldstone wall, topped by a green metal coping, is an opening that, as originally designed, was infilled with vertical formed concrete with a metal louver along the upper wall. In the center of the concrete wall a metal slab pedestrian door has been added. The opening provides access to a small corral area that is not original, separated from the original Elephant Pen #1 by metal pipe fencing.

On the west side of the southwest elevation, there is an angled fieldstone wall that has a vertical concrete projection. The projection contains a large opening with a divided metal door with lights that provides access from the west end of the building into Elephant Pen #1. There is a second large metal gate that extends across the opening between the building and the west concrete pen wall with a metal, slab, pedestrian door located to the west in the pen wall.

Elephant Pen #1 is a commodious pen that extends fully along the west side of the Pachyderm display. The pen shares the zigzag wall on the east side with Elephant Pen #2 and, after the concrete portion near the building, has a straight chain link fence along the west side, adjacent to the sidewalk which extends all the way the sidewalk on the south side of the property. The concrete dry moat along the south and west sides of Elephant Pen #1 have been filled with landscape and a second pipe fence added along the inside rim of the moat. In the southeast corner of the pen, a late 1980s, large, square, concrete pool with steps replaced the original circular concrete pool in the middle of the pen. On the north side of the pen, near the building, a small holding pen has been created by pipe fencing.

**INTERIOR OF THE PACHYDERM BUILDING (Photographs 44-51):** The interior of the Pachyderm Building is divided into three zones. On the north side is the full-length, public, zigzag corridor that includes a painted concrete coffered ceiling, terrazzo floors, exposed fieldstone walls with systematically spaced metal planters set between the small exhibit spaces in the open diamond-shaped spaces created by the windows. Towards the middle of the north side, there is a glass-walled section that looks out into a small, non-original, exterior, exhibit space. On the south wall, slightly to the west, between the elephant and rhinoceros portions of the building, are the setback public restrooms.

With full-height concrete columns marking the corners, the middle zone of the interior, minus the public bathrooms, consists of the interior animal exhibit spaces. The public zone of the building is separated from the animal spaces by a continuous, zigzag, metal, mesh fence over
deep concrete dry moats for the elephant and rhino pens and, for the hippopotamus pens, concrete pools with side stairs. On the inside of the moats and pools is another set of pipe metal fencing. The animal pens are separated by from each other by full and partial concrete walls with various openings to allow the animals in and out of the pens. The pens have metal doors, concrete walls, tall concrete ceilings and concrete floors.

The third section of the building, on the south side, is the concrete service corridor which includes office, mechanical and animal areas, as well as access to both the interior and exterior animal exhibit pens. With concrete floors, walls and ceilings, the service corridor is utilitarian in nature and would not have been accessible to the general public.

CLARA GIRVIN BRIDGE (Photographs 17-18): Constructed by the Boardman Company in 1923, the Clara Girvin Bridge was the original entry to the zoo when it moved to Lincoln Park. The concrete, deck, arch bridge had three elliptical arches on the underside. The deck is now a combination of black top and concrete with a metal drain on the south side. The bridge originally spanned an inlet but, following changes to the man-made lake, now spans a concrete drainage ditch with most of the elliptical arches obscured by the fill dirt. The upper side of the bridge has distinctive concrete columns with concrete railings and projected tapered light columns topped by glass globes. On each corner of the bridge, there is a brass plaque that identifies the names of the 1923 Oklahoma City Park Board, the date of construction and name of the bridge contractor. The bridge originally had pedestrian walkways on each side; however, these were removed in the mid-1960s when the bridge was incorporated into the Pachyderm Building. This created a larger deck area, more conducive to the heavy pedestrian traffic in the zoo.

LANDSCAPE #1 (Photograph 1): Landscape Site #1 is an oval area on the northwest side of the property. The site goes downhill to the building. The site has a raised concrete curb around most of it with a timber post retaining wall on the downward (east) side. There is a large section of rocks towards the west side, which children play on. The site is largely grassy with several large trees, although portions of the site are largely gravel due to the heavy traffic. The site is encircled by wide concrete sidewalks, designed to accommodate large numbers of people.

LANDSCAPE #2 (Photographs 21 & 22): Landscape Site #2 is a small three-sided landscape site on the southeast tip of the property. The area was created by pre-existing sidewalks and provides further separation from Rhino Pen #1 and the public. The area holds a number of trees and is wood chipped with large red rocks along the outside. In addition to a modern standing light fixture towards the center and a metal trash receptacle to the west of the light fixture, there is a metal exhibit sign on the far west side that provides information about the rhinoceroses that formerly occupied Rhino Pen #1.

ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS: The Pachyderm Building was added onto in 1966, part of the original intent of the building. The addition was seamless to the rest of the building and added within a few years of initial construction. With the period of significance encompassing the addition’s construction, the 1966 addition does not interfere with the integrity of the building. In 2004, a large wire mesh butterfly enclosure was added to the east side of the north elevation. Due to the differences in materials, the wire mesh enclosure is easily differentiated from the original
building. Before this, smaller, less intrusive exhibit enclosures were added to the west side of the north elevation, which are now obscured by the heavy vegetation.

The most notable alterations to the building occurred on the north elevation. The north elevation has been nearly obscured by the heavy vegetation and addition of exterior exhibit space. The most notable alteration to the pens is the modification to create the overlook at the Hippopotamus Pen. Other minor changes made to the pens over the years include the addition of the sunshades in the late 1970s/early 1980s and the changing of the circular pool in Elephant Pen #1 to a square pool in the late 1980s.

There are no discernible additions or alterations to the Clara Girvin Bridge or the two landscape sites included within the boundaries of the Pachyderm Building. Undoubtedly, the bridge has been re-surfed over the years and the vegetation in the two landscape sites has changed since the mid-1960s. Because these changes are a natural part of the different resources, the changes do not impact the integrity of the Pachyderm Building.

Beyond the immediate confines of the building, the setting of the Pachyderm Building has been significantly diminished by the extensive alterations that have occurred to the surrounding exhibits and area. The original overlook area to the immediate north of the building has been altered beyond recognition, along with the complete redevelopment of the children’s zoo (originally developed in mid-1960s but renovated in 1991 and redeveloped between about 2008 and 2010) and the zoo entry, along with the removal of the 1930s Monkey Island in the late 1990s as part of zoo entry overhaul. Adjacent to the Pachyderm Building on the east, the Galapagos Island exhibit complex was opened in 1980 and upgraded to the Island Life exhibit in 1994. To the west of the Pachyderm Building, the memorial to Judy the Elephant was developed in 1998 with the drought-tolerant garden being added in 2015. The mid-1960s hoofstock and hoofstock breeding areas to the south of the Pachyderm Building were modified in 2004 by the development of the Oklahoma Trails exhibit and the Centennial Choo Choo that included an one-mile track through the hoofstock exhibit area. While not in close proximity to the Pachyderm Building, the development of the Elephant Habitat in 2009-2011 had the direct impact of displacing the elephants from the Pachyderm Building to the new, larger, more humane habitat. Overall, while the setting of the Pachyderm Building is not completely lost due to the continuation of the overall zoo environment, the diminished integrity of setting is the weakest of the seven characteristics of integrity. More importantly, the Pachyderm Building retains a high integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to readily convey its architectural significance as the mid-century Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo.
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK

County and State

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.

☒ 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
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK

County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1963-1966

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Sorey, Hill and Sorey, architects
Walter Nashert & Sons, builder
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 considerations.)

The Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as the best, extant example of the mid-century Modern style of animal facility constructed at the Lincoln Park Zoo, now the Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden. Designed by the Oklahoma City architectural firm of Sorey, Hill and Sorey, the distinctive Pachyderm Building was largely erected by Walter Nashert & Sons, also of Oklahoma City. The period of significance for the building extends from 1963, when the original portion of the building was constructed, through 1966, when the east side addition was added. Located within the broader confines of the Oklahoma City Zoo, the Pachyderm Building is distinguished by its iconic Modern style repetition of the zigzag shape and combination flat and folded plate roof with clerestory windows. The building is a unique construction at the zoo, although it no longer provides a home for the zoo’s elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses.

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

BACKGROUND: The Oklahoma City Zoo originated in 1902 in Wheeler Park on the south side of the North Canadian River. The zoo developed from the donation of a deer, which was soon joined by a variety of animals, including bears, monkeys and sea lions. Due to the proximity of the park to the North Canadian River, flooding was a frequent problem throughout the early years of the zoo. In 1916, over $5,000 in damages was caused to the park and, in 1923, a rainstorm resulted in the zoo being submerged in about 8’ to 12’ of water. As a result of the 1923 flood, the surviving animals were temporarily moved to barns at the state fairgrounds and Oklahoma City’s park superintendent and acting mayor, Joe Patterson, made plans to relocate the zoo.³

With the city purchasing 56 acres on the northeast side of Oklahoma City, the new zoo was relocated adjacent to the existing Lincoln Park. The original centerpiece of Lincoln Park was the man-made Northeast Lake. Development of the lake began in late 1908 with the landowners granting the City of Oklahoma City a warranty deed in August 1909. The contract for construction of a concrete spillway for Northeast Lake was let in June 1910 to the Illinois Concrete Machinery Company at a cost of $8,300. At that time, the lake area was estimated as

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² According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term “pachyderm” refers to “any of various nonruminant mammals (such as an elephant, a rhinoceros, or a hippopotamus) of a former group (Pachydermata) that have hooves or nails resembling hooves and usually thick skin.” (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pachyderm).
³ Amy Dee Stephens, Oklahoma City Zoo: 1902-1959 (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 7-37. See also The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 11 June 1923 (1) and 16 June 1923 (16).
covering between 60 to 90 acres. The lake was “fed by rainfall and maintained by springs from Deep Fork creek, into which it empties.”

Following the devastating June 1923 flood at Wheeler Park which forced the movement of most of the zoo animals to the state fairgrounds, the city commission authorized the city treasury in September 1923 to issue warrants for the first payment for a 56 acre tract of land near Lincoln Park. Called the “Miller Tract,” and under litigation for the previous two years, the land was purchased at a total cost of $27,300 specifically for the “city zoo.” Patterson reported that work on erecting the animal quarters on the new site got underway “immediately after the deal was consummated.” Patterson also noted that the new site was a “natural spot for such purposes” with the relocated animals never having to deal with flood waters. The Miller Tract was described as being “just north of the present boundary of the park, laying northwest of the head of Northeast Lake.” A formal opening for the new zoo was expected sometime in late spring 1924.

The 1923 improvements at Lincoln Park, including the new zoo, were part of a larger program of park development. In October 1923, the work at the park including completion of the eighteen-hole golf course, a driveway and a concrete “bridge to the zoo.” The bridge was later named the Clara Girvin Bridge for the 1923 secretary of the Oklahoma City park board.

The gates to Lincoln Park and the new zoo opened on June 7, 1924. With paved roads providing easy access and “the animals groomed to look their best,” the zoo opening was unique in one detail: with no speakers to headline the festivities, visitors were encouraged to choose their “own method of amusement on the golf course, lake or at the zoo.” Two days after the opening, an article in the Daily Oklahoman included photographs of the new bridge leading to the zoo, as well as a view of the lake and bathing beach and the driveway through the park. With over 720 acres “of trees, lake and hills in the park,” Lincoln Park included a mile-and-a-half of graveled drives for motoring and “one of the best golf courses near the city,” as well as concessions, dancing, bathing and “a zoo full of animals that brought cries of joy to the little tots.”

Lincoln Park and the zoo continued to develop over the course of the 1930s and 1940s through the addition of facilities and animals. Following the death of Luna the elephant in mid-February 1949, a fundraising campaign was immediately launched to purchase a new elephant estimated to cost $4,500. With more than 50,000 people donating, the campaign raised $8,000 with the extra money going to purchase two seals. In mid-May 1949, Judy the elephant arrived at the Lincoln Park Zoo to considerable fanfare. A fixture at the Oklahoma City zoo until her death in 1998, Judy the elephant was “considered the zoo’s most tremendous ambassador, entertainer, and educator of all time.” Judy was featured in a variety of books, advertisements and television shows.

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4 Svan P. Norstrom to City of Oklahoma City, Warranty Deed, Book 104, Page 248, 12 August 1909 and August Bruhwiler to City of Oklahoma City, Warranty Deed, Book 104, Page 245, 12 August 1909 (available Oklahoma County Courthouse, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma). See also Daily Oklahoman, 16 June 1910 (4).
5 Daily Oklahoman, 8 September 1923 (3) and 17 October 1923 (5).
6 Ibid., 16 October 1923 (3).
7 Ibid, 7 June 1924 (6) and 8 June 1924 (41).
88 Stephens, 1902-1959, 84-100.
In 1953, after another intense thirteen-day, fundraising effort, the zoo’s first hippopotamus, Mathilda, arrived in Oklahoma City. The hippopotamus campaign made lasting national headlines due to the song “I Want A Hippopotamus for Christmas” recorded by 10-year-old Gayla Peevey of Oklahoma City. The 18-month-old hippopotamus cost $3,000, plus $500 to fly her to Oklahoma City and the trade of a zebu calf. Mathilda arrived in Oklahoma City on Christmas Eve, 1953. Mathilda resided at the Oklahoma City zoo until 1998. While in transit to a more “natural environment” in Florida, Mathilda passed away.9

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

While the public fundraising campaigns were successful in helping the zoo acquire more animals, the construction of new facilities in the 1950s and early 1960s was dependent on city-issued, voter-approved bonds. Overall, the 1960s was a decade of tremendous growth for the zoo, although much of the development has since been replaced as necessitated by increased awareness to the needs of the animals, as well as the considerable wear and tear of tens of thousands of visitors very year. In late April 1960, zoo director Warren Thomas publicly identified the zoo’s need for an aviary building to house exotic birds and a pachyderm building to shelter Judy the elephant and Mathilda the hippopotamus. The estimated cost of the two buildings was $750,000 with the money “presumably” coming from a bond issue. Thomas also indicated that the addition of the two buildings would move the classification of Lincoln Park Zoo from third-class to second-class.10

On October 24, 1961, Oklahoma City voters went to the polls to vote on nine propositions totaling nearly $40 million. Of the $40 million, the Oklahoma City parks was slated to receive over $5.2 million for a variety of projects affecting parks across the city, including “new buildings and pens for the Lincoln Park Zoo.” With the park bond approved by the voters, the zoo looked forward in mid-November 1961 to expanding their pachyderm species holdings by the addition of Asiatic and African elephants, hippos, and two kinds of rhinoceroses in 1962. But, according to Thomas, “First we have to construct places to keep them which we can do now that the bond issue passed.” Optimistically, Thomas anticipated that the five-pen pachyderm building, along with the separate combination nursery-diet kitchen building, would be ready in 1962.11

Taking longer than anticipated, the preliminary plans for the “all-purpose pachyderm building” were still under development in mid-September 1962, the same time that the bids for construction of the combination nursery-diet kitchen building were approved. The Pachyderm Building was then-planned to house four elephants and four rhinos. Within a month, the preliminary plans for the Pachyderm Building, estimated to cost $269,500, were completed. The Pachyderm Building was slated to be constructed in the former deer pen area, on the north side of the zoo, near the future children’s zoo.12

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10 Daily Oklahoman, 29 April 1960 (18).
12 Ibid, 12 September 1962 (29) and 17 October 1962 (29).
In late December 1962, following passage of a second bond issue which included $1 million for additional zoo expansion, the Oklahoma City Council approved plans and specifications for the new Pachyderm Building with a call for bids. The bids were to be opened at the January 15, 1963 meeting of the council. By the end of January 1963, a contract with Walter Nashert & Sons Inc. was approved by the Oklahoma City Council. The contract covered construction of the Pachyderm Building with accessory pens and pools, as well as the remodeling of an existing shelter building into an information center. Nashert & Sons won the contract with a low bid of $300,936.13

Construction of the Pachyderm Building moved along in early 1963 with Nashert & Sons filing a claim of $24,037.20 in early April 1963. At the same time, a claim by the architectural firm of Sorey, Hill and Sorey was approved for architect fees of $360.56. By early June 1963, the building was nearing sixty percent completion. With the “upper” wing to contain the two new African elephants arriving later that year, the “lower” wing was being prepared for the late June arrival of two black and two white rhinoceroses. All six animals were to be babies, shipped from Africa. The only other zoos reported to be receiving rhinos in 1963 were in Berlin, Germany; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Phoenix, Arizona; and an unspecified Swiss zoo. The third not-yet-built wing of the Pachyderm Building, part of the 1962 park bond, was to be for hippopotamuses, consisting of Mathilda and a possible mate.14

As described in June 1963, “During most of the year the public will see the pachyderms outside in large field pens that will include ponds. In winter the animals will be inside the building with viewers passing through the building itself.” At the end of June 1965, the city council approved an additional $1,142 in architectural fees by Sorey, Hill and Sorey for work on the Pachyderm Building, pens and the information center at the zoo. 15

Slightly later than expected, a “housewarming” at the “new pachyderm building” was being planned for the two new African elephants in mid-July 1963. The elephants, a gift from the Shepherd Foundation, were about 3 ½- to 4-years old and were to arrive July 22, 1963. A photograph showing the southwest corner of the building was published in The Daily Oklahoman on August 12, 1963, along with an article titled “Zoo Skipper Herds Valuable, Rare Animals Into His Ark: Lincoln Park Gains $100,000 Worth of Beasts in Four Years.” Just days later, the white rhinoceroses arrived with a city crane used to lift the animal crate from the cattle truck onto a forklift borrowed from the Federal Aviation Agency and delivered into the “outdoor pens where the animals will live.” Around this same time, the city council approved an estimated $67,308.30 for Walter Nashert & Sons, Inc. and $1,009.63 for Sorey, Hill and Sorey, in connection with the pachyderm project.16

The hippopotamus wing of the Pachyderm Building was designed by Sorey, Hill and Sorey under the 1962 bond. The addition was one of several projects that was included under the bond

13 Ibid, 25 December 1962 (42) and 29 January 1963 (16).
14 Ibid, 2 April 1963 (37) and June 11, 1963 (25).
16 Ibid, 19 July 1963 (40), 12 August 1963 (4), 17 August 1963 (1) and 20 August 1963 (29).
with the most ambitious project being the proposed children’s zoo. In September 1963, while noting that the children’s zoo would not be ready until the summer of 1964 due to the need to move twenty-six field animal pens to the south end of the zoo, zoo director Thomas noted that Mathilda the hippo would be affected by construction project. Although not technically part of the children’s zoo, plans called for Mathilda “to be moved to the new pachyderm wing being built in conjunction with the children’s section.” This, in turn, would allow the zoo to acquire a male mate for Mathilda, but the hippo mate had to wait until the new wing was constructed because, according to Thomas, “There’s hardly enough room for her now.”

In June 1964, Thomas announced that the children’s zoo was delayed until the summer of 1965. According to the same article, “The next project to be undertaken at Lincoln Park Zoo will be a hippopotamus wing for the pachyderm building, conversion of the old giraffe house to accommodate gorillas, and covering three pits for the zoo’s leopards.” This three-part project was to start in the summer of 1964.

The new “leopard grottos” were completed by mid-September 1964 with the bids on the children’s zoo and conversion of the old giraffe building into an ape house set to be opened in mid-January 1965. While the $63,800 bid for the giraffe conversion project stood, the bid for the children’s zoo was rejected because the project exceeded the available bond money. Possibly due to insufficient bond money, the hippopotamus wing at the Pachyderm Building also languished until early December 1965 when the Oklahoma City Council “approved plans to enlarge the pachyderm building at the zoo to make room for another hippo.”

While there are conflicting reports that Mathilda the hippopotamus moved into her new wing in the Pachyderm Building in early January 1969, there is a historical photograph in the Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection in the Oklahoma Historical Society’s The Gateway to Oklahoma History that is dated December 11, 1966 with the caption “Taking Look Around her new home is Mathilda, the hippo, who who (sic) moved by crate Wednesday from her old home in Lincoln Park zoo to the new pachyderm building.”

Further supporting the 1966 date of construction for the hippopotamus wing was that the primary impetus for construction of the wing was to allow Mathilda to gain a mate. In early August 1967, the zoo held a “wedding” for Mathilda and her “husband” Norman. According to the newspaper accounts, the wedding occurred in the Pachyderm Building with Faith and Gordon, both white rhinoceroses and “neighbors” of Mathilda and Norman, serving as the bridesmaid and best man. Additionally, as reported in the newspaper, after the nuptials, the couple was to “reside – hopefully, happily ever after” in the Pachyderm Building.

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18 Ibid, 8 June 1964 (10).
19 Ibid, 19 September 1964 (5), 16 December 1964 (6) and 16 January 1965 (6). See also Sapulpa (Oklahoma) Daily Herald, 8 December 1965 (1).
21 Ibid, 30 July 1967 (1 and 2).
Mathilda and Norman, along with Judy the elephant, resided in the Pachyderm Building for more than thirty years with Mathilda and Norman producing nine offspring. Following the deaths of the two female “celebrities” in the late 1990s, the building continued to be occupied by elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses for an additional ten years. However, even in the late 1990s, deficiencies in the building for handling such large animals began to cause increasing problems. In the late 2000s, work on a three-phase “Asia project” got underway which eventually provided a larger, more elaborate habitat for the pachyderms.\textsuperscript{22}

From an architectural perspective, the Pachyderm Building is the most iconic mid-century Modern style building still standing at the zoo. The combination flat and folded plate roof with clerestory windows is visually distinctive. The repetitive zigzag motif evident in the roof and exterior and interior design of the wings and pen walls is also emblematic of the mid-century Modern style. The use of fieldstone and concrete materials are consistent with the mid-century Modern style, as well as with the general scheme of the earlier and later buildings at the zoo.

The Pachyderm Building is one of the few buildings still standing from the mid-century period at the zoo. While the 1954 Primate Building, located to northeast of the Pachyderm Building, was also distinctively mid-century Modern style, the building was demolished in the late 1990s. The 1963 nursery-diet kitchen building was also demolished after being turned into a mini-aquarium. The 1960s children’s zoo was also updated in 1991 and redeveloped in 2008-2010. Overall, of the total forty habitats documented in the 2017 architectural/historic survey of the zoo and Lincoln Park, only fifteen dated to the pre-1980 period. Of these, three were from the 1920s (including the Clara Girvin Bridge), six from the 1930s, one from the 1940s, three from the 1960s and two from the 1970s.

The 1940s structure still standing is the c. 1947 flight cage. Thus, it is not comparable to the Pachyderm Building, lacking both style and substance. The buildings and structures in the hoofstock breeding area and hoofstock area, the two other extant 1960s constructions, are relatively plain, rectangular, fieldstone and concrete buildings with shed roofs, although the giraffe building is distinctively taller than most. Overall, these buildings lack the iconic features of the mid-century Modern style that hallmark the Pachyderm Building and make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid, 5 January 1969 (29) and 3 November 2010 (77).
9. Major Bibliographical References


Bruhwiler, August to City of Oklahoma City, Warranty Deed, Book 104, Page 245, 12 August 1909. Available Oklahoma County Courthouse, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Norstrom, Svan P. to City of Oklahoma City, Warranty Deed, Book 104, Page 248, 12 August 1909. Available Oklahoma County Courthouse, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.


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:

___ State Historic Preservation Office  
___ Other State agency  
___ Federal agency  
___ Local government  
___ University  
___ Other

Name of repository: ___ Oklahoma City Zoo______________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____ N/A______

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property 3.24 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: 35.522266 Longitude: -97.472496

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

See Boundary Map (Continuation Page 4) for location of points: Beginning at a point in the sidewalk to the west of the building, go 115 feet east/southeast along the sidewalk to Point 2, then 70 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 3, then 59 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 4, then 42 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 5, then 23 feet northeast along the boundary line to Point 6, then 57 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 7, then 24 feet southeast along the boundary line to Point 8, then 38 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 9, then 34 feet southeast along the boundary line to Point 10, then 38 feet east/southeast along the boundary line to Point 11, then 73 feet southeast along the boundary line to Point 12, then 97 feet west/southwest along the boundary line to Point 13, then 79 feet west/southwest along the boundary line to Point 14, then 26 feet southwest along the boundary line to Point 15, then 96 feet south/southwest along the boundary line to Point 16, then 27 feet northwest along the boundary line to Point 17, then 58 feet south along the boundary line to Point 18, then 43 feet southwest along the boundary line to Point 19, then 454 feet northwest along the boundary line to Point 20, then 186 feet northeast along the boundary line to Point 21, then 79 feet north along the boundary line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property within the Oklahoma City Zoo that was historically associated with the Pachyderm Building.

Form Prepared By

name/title: Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for
organization: the City of Oklahoma City
street & number: 346 County Road 1230
city or town: Pocasset state: OK zip code: 73079
e-mail: archconsulting.savage@yahoo.com
telephone: ____________________________________________

Sections 9-end page 21
Additional Documentation
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 does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: **Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo**
City or Vicinity: **Oklahoma City**  County: **Oklahoma**  State: **OK**
Photographer: **Cynthia Savage**
Date Photographed: **September 25, 2020**

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

**Photo 0001:** Landscape #1 and west elevation, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0002:** West elevation (left), southwest elevation (center background) and Landscape #1 (right), camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0003:** West elevation (left), southwest elevation (right middle ground), Elephant Pen #1 (right background), camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0004:** West elevation, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0005:** West elevation, camera facing northeast.
**Photo 0006:** West elevation, north side, camera facing east.
**Photo 0007:** North elevation, camera facing southwest.
**Photo 0008:** North elevation, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0009:** East elevation, camera facing west.
Photo 0010: Hippopotamus Pen (left middle ground) and east elevation (center background), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0011: Hippopotamus Pen (right), camera facing southwest.

Photo 0012: Hippopotamus Pen (left), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0013: East side of south elevation (background) and Hippopotamus Pen (foreground), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0014: South elevation (middle ground) and Rhinoceros Pen #2 (foreground), camera facing north.

Photo 0015: South elevation (middle ground) and Rhinoceros Pen #2 (foreground), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0016: Rhinoceros Pen #2, camera facing southwest.

Photo 0017: Clara Girvin Bridge (center middle ground) and Rhinoceros Pen #2 (right), camera facing southwest.

Photo 0018: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (left) and Clara Girvin Bridge (right middle ground), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0019: Rhinoceros Pen #1, camera facing northeast.

Photo 0020: Rhinoceros Pen #1, camera facing southwest.

Photo 0021: Landscape #2 (middle ground) and Rhinoceros Pen #1 (background), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0022: Landscape #2 (foreground), Rhinoceros Pen #1 (middle ground), south elevation (background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0023: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (right) and south elevation (far right background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0024: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (foreground) and south elevation (right background), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0025: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (foreground) and south elevation (right background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0026: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (right foreground), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0027: Rhinoceros Pen #1 (foreground) and south elevation (background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0028: Elephant Pen #2 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0029: Elephant Pen #2 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0030: Elephant Pen #1 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing northwest.

Photo 0031: Elephant Pen #1 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0032: Elephant Pen #1 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing north.

Photo 0033: Elephant Pen #1 (left), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0034: Elephant Pen #1 (right), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0035: Elephant Pen #1 (foreground) and southwest elevation (background), camera facing northeast.

Photo 0036: Southwest elevation, camera facing northwest.
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

**Oklahoma County, OK**

**Photo 0037**: Elephant Pen #1 looking into Elephant Pen #2, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0038**: Holding area in Elephant Pen #1 looking to concrete pen wall dividing Elephant Pen #2, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0039**: Elephant Pen #1 looking toward concrete pen wall, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0040**: Elephant Pen #1 in holding area looking toward northwest pen wall, camera facing northwest.
**Photo 0041**: Southwest elevation, camera facing northwest.
**Photo 0042**: East elevation (left background), southwest elevation (center background) and Elephant Pen #1 (right), camera facing northeast.
**Photo 0043**: Landscape #1 (left), east elevation (left background), southwest elevation (right background) and Elephant Pen #1 (right background), camera facing northeast.
**Photo 0044**: Interior, public corridor, camera facing southeast.
**Photo 0045**: Interior, glass window area in public corridor, camera facing northeast.
**Photo 0046**: Interior, public corridor, camera facing east.
**Photo 0047**: Interior, public corridor with animal pens on left, camera facing west.
**Photo 0048**: Interior, animal pen, camera facing southwest.
**Photo 0049**: Interior, service corridor, camera facing west.
**Photo 0050**: Interior, animal pen from service corridor, camera facing north.
**Photo 0051**: Interior, animal pen looking toward public corridor, camera facing north.

**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.
### Pachyderm Building at Lincoln Park Zoo

Oklahoma City Zoo,  
2000 Remington Place  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
Latitude: 35.522256  
Longitude: -97.472427

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**Legend**  
- **Boundary**
Pachyderm Building at Lincoln Park Zoo

Oklahoma City Zoo,
2000 Remington Place
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
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Longitude: -97.472427
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**Pachyderm Building at Lincoln Park Zoo**

Oklahoma City Zoo,
2000 Remington Place
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
Latitude: 35.522256
Longitude: -97.472427

*Legend*
- Boundary
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable):
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number  Photo Key Maps  Page  6

Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1

Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0001
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0002
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _11_ Page __3__

Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

Section number 11  Page 5

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0005
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0007
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0008
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11    Page 9

Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0009
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _11_ Page _10_

Name of Property
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

County and State
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
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### United States Department of the Interior
### National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places
#### Continuation Sheet

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0012
Name of Property: Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0013
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0014
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0015
National Register of Historic Places
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0016
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property: Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0017
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Name of Property: Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
N/A

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0018
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State: N/A

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0019
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0021
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0022
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0023
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0024
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0025
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0026
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0028
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0029
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0030
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0031
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property: Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State: N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0032
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County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1OK_OKlahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0033
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property: Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable) OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0034
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0035
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0036
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0040
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
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Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0041
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0043
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County and State: Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable): OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0044
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Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _11_  Page  _46_

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0046
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0048
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Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0050
Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo

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

OK_Oklahoma County_Pachyderm Building for the Lincoln Park Zoo_0051