1. Name of Property

Historic name: Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, 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: 202 North 6th Street

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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 X 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 X 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
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, 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>
<thead>
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<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  N/A

**6. Function or Use**  
**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)  
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Dutch Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
   Foundation: Limestone
   Walls: Wood
   Roof: Asphalt Shingle

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 Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is an excellent example of a Dutch Colonial Revival style residence. The house is individually eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance for architecture. The two-story (plus partial basement) house is located at the northwest corner of North 6th Street and East Cleveland Avenue in Ponca City, Oklahoma. The home is located within the locally designated Historic Gateway District, a six-block area adjacent to and north of Ponca City’s central business district. Built in 1906–1907, the house features many characteristics identifiable to the Dutch Colonial Revival style, such as the distinctive gambrel roof, large front porch with Ionic column supports, and Palladian-motif windows. The house is situated on a limestone foundation and features painted wood shingle cladding and original double hung wood sash windows, many of which with diamond-shaped leaded panes in the upper sash. The interior maintains very high integrity with original wood trim, balusters, and moldings. The house retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association.
Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is situated on the northeast corner of East Cleveland Avenue and North 6th street in central Ponca City, Oklahoma. The house faces eastward on a block with a north-south alley behind the property. The house is situated near the center of the parcel and the contributing detached garage is located at the southwest corner and faces south towards East Cleveland Avenue.

The property is flat and grassy with mature trees lining the southern and eastern sides of the property on East Cleveland Avenue and North 6th Street. The southwest, west, and northwest sides of the property are bordered by a wood fence and a sidewalk runs adjacent to the southern and eastern property boundaries. The house is one of several historically significant residences within the locally designated Gateway Historic District and is situated at the furthest southwest corner of the district. The neighboring properties on either side of North 6th Street contain residences of similar size and age, including five Prairie School-style residences, one Folk Victorian-style residence, and one Queen Anne-style residence. On the block to the south of the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is the 1935 Spanish Colonial-style Ponca City Library that faces Grand Avenue towards the historic City Hall. At the northern end of the three-block Gateway Historic District is Pioneer Park, where the city’s first gas supply was discovered in 1905.

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is one of the most distinctive residences in the local Gateway Historic District. The two-story house is situated on a limestone foundation and has a composition shingle, cross-gambrel roof. A distinctive characteristic of the house is the Palladian-motif tri-part windows located on both the front-facing gambrel roof on the east elevation and side-facing gambrel roof on the south elevation. A majority of the windows on all elevations contain decorative leaded glass panes. All windows are presumed to be original wood-framed windows and feature exterior, hinged wood-frame storm windows.

East Elevation (façade)

The main entrance is centered on the east elevation. The entrance is one of the most ornate features of the house: Hung in the center is a full-light wood-frame door that is flanked by sidelight windows and an elliptical fanlight window above. The sidelight windows feature diamond-pane leaded glass and are framed by miniature Ionic pilasters (mimicking the Ionic columns of the front porch). The elliptical fanlight window above the entrance features decorative leaded glass and beneath the window is a projecting cornice with dentil molding.

The dominating front porch spans the full length of the east elevation and partially wraps about the southeast corner of the house. The front porch has a concrete floor and is situated above grade with six concrete steps. A rusticated limestone balustrade runs the perimeter of the front...
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porch. The porch has a wide and deep roof overhang that is supported by six columns. Two columns are located at the northeast corner of the porch, three grouped columns are located near the middle of the porch, and one column is located at the southeast corner of the porch. All columns are fluted, tapered, and feature Classical-style Ionic capitals and bases set on limestone piers. An entablature with a plain architrave, frieze, and a cornice with dentil molding runs the length of the porch roof. The deep porch overhang creates a large balcony for the second floor. The painted, wood balony railing features decorative panels between each baluster and thick, newel posts at each bend (Photograph 0001).

The first floor of the east elevation is clad in horizontal painted wood siding and the second-floor features wood shingles. A shallow, three-sided bay window is located at the north end of the east elevation. The center window is approximately double the width of the two flanking windows. Each unit is a narrow wood sash window with decorative leaded glass in the small upper sash. Another tri-part window wraps around the chamfered southeast corner of the first-floor east elevation. This bay window contains three double hung wood sash windows, and each window is equal in width. The upper sash in each window features diamond-shaped leaded glass (Photographs 0002 and 0008).

The second story of the east elevation is dominated by two distinct roof forms: a gambrel roof on the north half, and a front gable with a full eave return on the south half (Photographs 0001 and 0003). The front gable section contains a recessed, arched entrance to the balcony. The entrance is hung with a multi-light wood frame door and an exterior screen door with decorative spindle work. The gambrel roof section of the second story features a decorative group of three windows. The middle window is a large, double hung wood sash window with diamond leaded glass in the upper sash. The middle window is flanked by two smaller double hung wood sash windows. Four decorative brackets support an ornamental lintel for the grouped windows. A classical-style scalloped shell pediment is centered above the middle window, reminiscent of a Palladian motif.

South Elevation

The south elevation is clad in horizontal wood siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor (Photographs 0002 and 0004). The cornice dentil molding described on the east elevation is continued onto the south elevation, serving as a belt course that delineates the two floors. The first floor of the south elevation features a bay window with three double hung wood sash windows with diamond-shaped leaded glass in the upper sash. Above the bay window near the aforementioned cornice dentil molding is a small section of crenellated molding.

Moving west on the south elevation are two more double hung wood sash windows, much smaller in size than those in the bay window. These windows feature diamond-shaped leaded glass in the upper and lower sashes. The two windows are spaced apart from one another.

The second floor of the south elevation features a dominant gambrel roof form, under which is a centered group of three windows in similar fashion to the aforementioned tri-part window on the
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second floor of the east elevation. This tri-part window features a fixed center window that is flanked by two narrow double hung wood sash windows (Photograph 0005). Four decorative brackets support the projecting lintel, and a scalloped shell pediment is centered above the center window. A gable vent is situated further above the tri-part window, in the upper elevation of the gambrel roof section. To the west of the gambrel roof section is a pair of double hung wood sash windows with a 5/1 light configuration (Photograph 0004).

West Elevation

The west elevation (rear) is clad in horizontal wood siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor (Photographs 0006 and 0007). Similar to the other elevations, a cornice with dentil molding runs the length of the west side at the top of the first-floor elevation. The first floor features an entrance at the north end of the west elevation that is hung with a non-historic, full-light vinyl door. The entrance is accessed via 5 concrete steps. Moving southward on the elevation is a pair of double hung wood sash windows with a 5/1 light configuration. The trim for these two windows and the non-historic door is plainer than the trim used for windows on the other elevations, showing that these features were a later addition (further discussed under “Modifications”). Two more windows are situated further south along the first floor of the west elevation, with trim that is typical of the other elevations. Each window is a double hung wood sash window with diamond leaded glass in each sash.

The second floor of the west elevation features two main roof forms: a gambrel roof in the north half of the west elevation, and a front gable roof in the south half. The second floor of the west elevation is set back significantly from the first floor. This causes the second-floor windows to be partially obscured from view. The gambrel roof section features a full eave return and cornice beneath. Two windows are centered under the gambrel roof section and are separated by a section of wood shingles. Each window is a wood sash with a 15/1 light configuration. Decorative brackets support a projecting lintel above the two windows. Centered under the front gable roof section is a pair of wood sash windows with 5/1 light configurations. A fixed window is situated on the north side of the front gable roof section, but is largely obscured from view by the gambrel roof section (Photograph 0007).

A brick chimney with an apparent concrete crown is visible exiting at the top of the gambrel roof section (Photograph 0006).

North Elevation

Similar to the other elevations, the north elevation is also clad in horizontal wood siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor (Photograph 0008). The entablature with a plain architrave, frieze, and a cornice with dentil molding seen on the east elevation (façade) continues on the north elevation, delineating the first and second stories. There are four windows and an entrance on the first floor of the north elevation. The first floor features a single double hung wood sash window near the northeast corner (closest to the front porch) on the north elevation. Moving west on the north elevation, an entrance is located near the center of the elevation. The
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entrance is hung with a wood door and a vinyl frame storm door. The wood door features two bottom panels and a window on the top half. The entrance is topped by two decorative brackets and a projecting lintel. A pair of double hung wood sash windows is located further east of the entrance. The paired windows are shorter and wider than the aforementioned wood sash window near the northeast corner. The fourth window on the north elevation’s first floor is located near the northwest corner of the house. This window is a double hung wood sash unit and has similar dimensions to the paired windows already described. The northwest end of the north elevation (containing the singular double hung wood sash window), is slightly stepped back from the rest of the elevation. However, the window trim and wood siding in this section is typical of the rest of the house, suggesting that this setback is original to the design.

The second floor of the north elevation features a gambrel roof profile, upon which are three windows. At opposite ends of the elevation are two identical oval windows with a keystone trim. The glass pane is fixed and features a decorative leaded pattern. In the center of the elevation is a double hung wood sash window with diamond-shaped leaded glass in the upper sash. Centered in the upper gable above the window is a square gable vent.

Interior

The interior features many original wood details such as balustrades, moldings, picture rails, and trim. According to the owner, the first-floor layout is original, but the second-floor layout has been modified (Photographs 0009, 0010, and 0011).

The foyer features a small landing that opens to a central staircase with a wooden balustrade that leads to the second floor. A hallway off the foyer leads to a living room, a den, a formal dining room, kitchen, and half bathroom. The kitchen is located toward the west end of the first floor at the rear of the house. On the second floor there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The house also features a partially finished basement that is smaller in footprint than the first floor. The basement’s ceiling is uncovered revealing the floor joists of the first floor and the walls are finished with the same limestone used for the foundation. The basement contains the original boiler room at the northeast corner (sans boiler, the house has been converted to an HVAC system), and a living area and office space on the northwest side. In the interior, there are two square wood columns between the living room and dining room, and the original wood floors are intact throughout the house. Many of the light fixtures in the house are period correct, but it is unknown if they are original. The stamped leather ceilings are no longer intact, and some areas of the ceilings, such as in the foyer, have been delicately painted by a previous owner (Photograph 0009).

Garage

A detached two-car garage is situated at the southwest corner of the property and faces East Cleveland Avenue. The garage is a one-story wood frame building with a rectangular plan, a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof, and exposed rafters. The garage has a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal wood siding. A non-historic overhead door with four fixed windows provides
vehicle access on the south elevation (Photograph 0012). A small, flat-roofed addition is located on the north side of the garage. The addition is further delineated by horizontal siding that differs in width from the siding of the original portion. On the east side of the addition is a shed-roofed porch. The date of the garage addition is unknown. There are two windows on the west elevation: A small wood frame window (type unknown) near the center of the elevation and a double hung wood sash window near the northwest corner. Both windows have an exterior wood frame screen (Photograph 0013). On the north elevation are a pair of double hung wood sash windows. An entrance is also located on the north elevation where the flat-roofed addition intersects with the original portion of the garage. The entrance is hung with a wood panel door. On the east elevation are two entrances: one entrance at the north end of the east elevation and hung with a half-light wood door, and a pair of divided-light French doors centrally located on the elevation (Photograph 0013). All windows on the west, north, and east elevations feature exterior, removable wood-frame screens. The garage was built c. 1908 and is a contributing resource.

Modifications

A few modifications have been made to the rear of the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House. The 1907 Sanborn map depicts a 1-story open porch on the rear (Figure 3). By 1913, the Sanborn map shows that the rear porch had been replaced by a larger, 1-story enclosed addition (Figure 4). The c. 1913 addition appears to have had a flat roof based on field observations and an aerial photo of Ponca City from 1913 (Figure 5). This addition was added within 6 years after the initial construction of the house was completed. As such, it contributes to and does not detract from the integrity of the house and is included within the period of significance.

According to the owners, a former sleeping porch was located on the second story of the west elevation, located above the c. 1913 addition. The owners estimated that the sleeping porch was enclosed c. 1990-2000 to be converted into additional interior space. Field observations confirm that the current roof form on the west elevation is not original to the house, but the presence of multi-light wood sash windows used on the second floor of this area might suggest an earlier conversion date than c. 1990. However, no other documentation was found to confirm when the former second floor sleeping porch was enclosed. This alteration, while sizeable, was fortunately added to the rear of the residence and the wood shingle cladding and fenestration is visually similar to the original design, but not an exact match. The west elevation gable and gambrel roof closely resemble the original east elevation gable and gambrel roof form in both size and design with the only obvious difference being the windows (particularly the span of wood shingles between the two windows on the west gambrel roof – a pattern not seen elsewhere on the house). The windows on the west elevation are a mix of 5/1 light and 15/1 light double hung wood sash windows, whereas the east elevation utilizes double hung wood sash windows with diamond-shaped leaded glass panes.

Additional alterations include an extension off the north side of the garage. No documentation was found to confirm the date of the garage addition. This addition differs from the original section of the c. 1908 garage due to a flat roof and slight difference in wall cladding, but the
addition is considerably small and not easily visible from North 6th street or from East Cleveland Avenue. The overhead door on the south elevation of the garage has replaced the original opening. On the 1913 aerial photo of Ponca City, the south elevation of the garage appears to have an opening much smaller in width (Figure 5).

A few modifications have also occurred to the interior of the house in order to accommodate modern conveniences. The original interior was designed with one bathroom, but an additional one and one-half bathrooms have been added. According to the owner, the lighting fixtures, ceiling paint, and shelving in the bay window nook north of the main entrance on the first floor are all later additions in the interior. Also according to the owner, the chimney was recently rebuilt since the mortar has corroded and the brick units were beginning to dislodge.

The changes that have occurred do not diminish the overall integrity of the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House. The house is still effectively able to convey its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location and remains an excellent example of a Dutch Colonial Revival residence in Ponca City. The two-story asymmetrical form, distinctive gambrel roof, and classical embellishments are some of the defining characteristics of the house.
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
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Kay County, Oklahoma

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1906 – c. 1913

Significant Dates
1906

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Chester S. Hills (Builder)
J.F. Rankin (Builder)
The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture at the local level of significance. Built in 1906–1907, the Robertson House is a significant local example of the elegant Dutch Colonial Revival style. The 2-story house has a distinctive cross-gambrel roof, diamond-shaped leaded windowpanes, and classical Ionic column porch supports. Although no architect was identified, the contractors for the house include local builders C.S. Hills, J.F. Rankin, and the Sivyer & Kygar cement company. The period of significance is 1906–c. 1913, which corresponds to the time when construction began on the house (1906) to the estimated date of the house addition (c. 1913). The period of significance also includes the estimated date of construction of the contributing garage (c. 1908). The house is named for its first owner and prominent Ponca City pioneer doctor, William A.T. Robertson. The house was constructed close to Ponca City’s central commercial corridor of Grand Avenue. Like other residences in Ponca City, the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson house was guided by the fashionable architectural standards of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century that included many revivalist styles. The Robertson House’s distinctive style is a reflection of Ponca City’s early efforts to construct refined, high-style residences in a newly burgeoning town in the Oklahoma Territory. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Ponca City.

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, in its early years Ponca City served as an important commercial and trading center for northern Oklahoma. Exploration of oil and natural gas began in Kay County in the late 1800s, and Marland was among the first to begin drilling for oil near Ponca City. After his eventual success in 1911, Marland established a refinery and headquartered his company, Marland Oil, in Ponca City. Oil and gas became Ponca City’s main industry and had an enormous impact on the city’s population and economic growth.

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House at 202 North 6th Street is located on Lots 9 and 10 on Block 30 of the Hartman Addition in Ponca City. The Hartman addition was platted in 1894 by Daniel F. Styles, who homesteaded 160 acres in the area after the Cherokee Strip Land
Run of 1893. Bordering the north side of downtown, the Hartman addition was one of the earliest residential neighborhoods platted in Ponca City.

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House first appears on the 1907 Sanborn map of Ponca City. Prior to the Robertson House, Lot 9 was undeveloped and on Lot 10 sat a small, one-story, wood frame dwelling that was already dwarfed in size by the residences being built on adjacent lots in the early 1900s, such as the residences at 204 and 203 North 6th Street. The former dwelling on Lot 10 belonged to Harry Stewart who was legally declared an “incompetent person” in 1905, meaning that Stewart potentially lacked the comprehension to make sound decisions due to a debilitating condition. As a result, local Judge George B. Waltz oversaw the auction of Harry Stewart’s property and estate. According to deed records, Lots 9-10 of Block 30 were sold to Dr. Robertson in February of 1906.

The Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House at 201 North 6th Street was constructed as the family home for town physician, Dr. William A. T. Robertson and his wife, Lillian, in 1907. The Ponca City Daily Courier in 1906 described the chosen location for the Robertson home as “one of the most desirable residence locations in the city,” perhaps due to the residence’s one-block proximity to Ponca City’s main commercial corridor of Grand Avenue.

Dr. Robertson was born in 1870 in Montreal, Quebec. After graduating from McGill University in Montreal, William Robertson set out for the American West to build a medical practice. Dr. Robertson arrived in Junction City, Kansas in 1896 and set up his physician’s office in a room above a hardware store. The Junction City newspaper celebrated his arrival and described him as a “young man coming with excellent recommendations in a professional and a social way.” Dr. Robertson landing in Junction City was probably influenced by his brother’s nearby post at Fort Riley, about 6 miles north of Junction City. However, only two years later Dr. Robertson relocated to Ponca City, Oklahoma, about 200 miles south. Dr. Robertson possibly viewed the relocation as an opportunistic move in hopes that his medical practice could be more successful in the burgeoning town, situated in the midst of the Cherokee Strip Land Run. The Junction City newspaper lamented Dr. Robertson’s departure and, in a bold proclamation, predicted (incorrectly) that he would soon return to the more well-established Kansas town.

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5 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. September 15, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
7 Junction City Republican. No Title. May 15, 1896. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

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“Pioneer physician” Dr. Robertson briefly maintained an office “in the rear of Smith’s Ponca Pharmacy” for the first few months after his arrival. By November of 1898, Dr. Robertson moved his practice into an upstairs office above the newly opened Citizen’s Bank building. The bank’s exact location is unknown but was located somewhere along the south side of East Grand Avenue. The bank went bust by 1908, although Dr. Robertson maintained his upstairs office in the building for the next several years. No documentation ever indicated that Dr. Robertson performed his practice from his private residence.

In April of 1906, Dr. Robertson married local Ponca Citian Lillian Lee Bemis in Wichita, Kansas. The wedding was a spontaneous event in which the couple quickly acquired a marriage license from City Hall before spending two hours searching for a Presbyterian clergyman. Their friends were called to the ceremony with no prior knowledge of the event. The couple returned to town three days later from their wedding tour. Lillian was born in 1880 in Kansas but had moved to Ponca City in the early 1900s along with her parents and brother, Albert Bemis, who sold real estate and insurance in town. Dr. Robertson and Lillian would go on to have two daughters, Jean and Nina.

Although Dr. Robertson was not the first physician to arrive in Ponca City (that distinction was shared by two men, Doctor Horner and Doctor Shaffer), he was credited as being Ponca City’s first doctor with a microscope. His office also notably acquired an X-Ray machine from New York in 1903, which enabled advanced treatment of cancer, lupus, and other skin ailments of the period. Dr. Robertson not only performed impressive surgeries in Ponca City but also responded to emergencies for rural families and the occasional freight train accident. Aside from his medical practice, Dr. Robertson was also active in civic affairs and real estate. In 1901, Dr. Robertson ran as treasurer for the local school board, believing that “our schools are of paramount importance and that every effort should be put forth to enhance their standing.” Dr. Robertson was also a founding member and chairman of the Ponca City Medical Association, and also served as the president of the Kay County Medical Society. When the City hospital was opened in December of 1919, Dr. Robertson was one of three physicians to serve on the hospital’s medical advisory board, and he was later elected president of the hospital staff in

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8 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. September 1, 1898. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
10 The Ponca City Daily Courier. “Stole A March.” April 7, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

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1922. Dr. Robertson also owned a tract of 160 acres east of town near the Arkansas River, which in the 1920s was sold to oil-tycoon L.H. Wentz for the construction of Wentz Camp and Lake Ponca.

Dr. Robertson died in 1935, and Lillian in 1949. Lillian was survived by their two daughters, their daughters’ husbands, and six grandchildren. At the time of her death, the family still owned the property at North 6th Street, although Lillian had been living in Tulsa for several years prior. The 202 North 6th Street house was put up for sale after Lillian’s passing. A posting in the Ponca City News from 1951 advertised the house as a “Large Four Bedroom home. 1 ½ baths, newly re-done inside. Large basement, two-car garage…$18,500.” Mr. and Mrs. D.W. Jacobus resided at 202 North 6th Street for a few years during the 1950s, followed by sisters and public schoolteachers Elva and Marguerite McGehee.

Architectural Significance

According to the Ponca City Daily Courier, construction on the Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House commenced in September of 1906, a few months after Dr. Robertson and Lillian were married. Local contractor Chester S. Hills was hired to supervise the construction. Although research revealed little about Chester Hills, census records show that he was born in 1858 in Illinois and was living in Blackwell, Oklahoma, by 1900. From about 1902-1905 Chester Hills was advertised in the Woodward, Oklahoma, newspaper as a “contractor and builder of brick or frame buildings.” By 1906, Chester and his family were living in a residence on South 2nd Street in Ponca City. The Ponca City Daily Courier reported in 1906 that Hills constructed two or three “good residences” on South 2nd Street and South 3rd street, and was also appointed to supervise construction on Ponca City’s new high school.

However, in May of 1907 when Dr. Robertson’s residence was nearly completed, The Ponca City Daily Courier listed local contractor and builder J.F. Rankin as having supervised the construction of the house. Prior to contracting in Ponca City, Rankin worked on “palatial mansions” in Saint Louis, Missouri. Rankin came to Oklahoma to stake a claim at the opening

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20 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. September 15, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
of the Cherokee Strip Land Run like many others, but gave up farming a few years later, and
moved into Ponca City to work as a building contractor. In addition to the Dr. William A. T. and
Lillian Robertson House, J.F. Rankin served as the contractor for the Ponca City high school and
the W.C. Waggoner commercial building that formerly stood on West Grand Avenue. He also
built a few residences in the Myatt and Wylde Additions to the west of the railroad tracks.

The foundation work for the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House was overseen by
Sivyer & Kygar, local cement contractors located on South 4th Street in Ponca City. Ed Sivyer &
D.W. Kygar focused on a variety of cement work, such as the installation of sidewalks, curbing,
and basement and cellar construction. The contractors had recently purchased a cement block
machine in 1905 to create cement blocks, a relatively innovative technology for the time. The
company worked on other cement work throughout Ponca City in the early 1900s, such as for
A.G. Soldani’s mansion (NRIS# 82003687) and the Souligny and Donahoe Building at 119 East
Grand Avenue (a contributing resource of the Ponca City Downtown Historic District, NRIS#
10001010). Ed Sivyer possibly did the cement work for his parents’ former residence at 604
South 4th Street in Ponca City that exhibits front porch masonry piers visually similar to the
Robertson House’s foundation.

The unique assemblage of classical embellishments on the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian
Robertson House points to an advanced design reminiscent of an architect’s work, but despite
thorough research, no architect seems to have been used. Progress on the construction of the
Robertson House was mentioned a number of times in the local Ponca City newspaper from
when construction began in September 1906 to its completion around May of 1907, but the
architect’s name, if there was one, was never mentioned. Despite the potential omission of an
architect’s name, the newspaper made mention of two different building contractors (C.S. Hills
and J.F. Rankin) and the company that provided the cement work (Sivyer & Kygar) for the
Robertson House. The lack of an architect may not be all that uncommon considering that a
handful of the early residences in the Gateway Historic District are credited to building
contractors or tradesmen rather than architects. In fact, the 2001 intensive-level architectural
survey of the 23 contributing properties in the Gateway Historic District includes information on
the architect for only one residence: The Prairie-style house at 402 North 6th Street, drawn up by
out-of-towner Solomon Layton in 1916, nearly a decade after the Robertson House’s
construction and after the city’s oil boom had begun. The lack of an architect’s involvement on
the Robertson House altogether is certainly feasible given the accessibility and popularity of
architectural pattern books and catalogs with house plans during this time. By 1906, architectural
pattern books and catalogs were widely available to middle-class families and easily
comprehended by local builders and carpenters. The use of pattern books was also an economical

26 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. February 17, 1902. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection; The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. July 06, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
27 The Ponca City Democrat and Ponca City Times. No Title. March 09, 1905. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
28 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. April 02, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
29 Thurber, “Gateway Historic District”, 45.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Kay County, Oklahoma

choice in fledgling communities in the American West where architects might have been scarce. Ponca City was possibly one such example, as it was founded in 1893, only thirteen years prior to the construction of the Robertson House. When Oklahoma attained statehood in 1907, Ponca City’s modest population stood at approximately 2,500 people, compared to 13 years later when the population had almost tripled. Many of Ponca City’s elegant residences that date prior to the town’s 1911 oil-boom era were potentially designed and built by local builders with access to pattern book designs. Within the Gateway Historic District, for example, the nearby Queen Anne-style house at 217 North 6th Street was built c. 1907 by its owner-builder, Carl D. Harper, a lumber business manager. Additionally, the Prairie-style house two doors north of the Robertson House at 210 North 6th Street was built in 1893 and subsequently remodeled multiple times by its owner-builder, O.F. Keck, one of Ponca City’s most prolific contractors. Also within the Gateway Historic District, Keck was the builder for the Prairie-style houses at 309 and 317 North 6th Street in 1906 and 1915, respectively.

Ponca City is not entirely without architect-designed residences prior to the oil boom, but their occurrence is noticeably less frequent when compared to the decades following the 1911 oil boom. One of Ponca City’s earliest known architect-designed homes is the D.J. Donahoe House at 302 South 7th Street (NRIS# 82003686), also designed by Solomon Layton in the Craftsman style and built by O.F. Keck in 1910. Layton’s involvement with Ponca City dates back to at least 1906, when the city accepted his design for the Ponca City High School. Information on Ponca City’s earliest architects may yet be uncovered, but it’s clear that the city’s taste for high-style residences extends further back than the oil boom years. With or without the involvement of an architect, the Gateway Historic District contains some of Ponca City’s most distinctive residences that reflected the zeal and commitment of the community to economic prosperity. And within the historic district, the Robertson House is further a standalone property, considered “unusual for Ponca City, let alone the district, and highly refined.”

Materials used in the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House were considered impressive and expensive for the time. The ground floor woodwork was done in oak and the ceilings had stamped leather, choices known for durability and beauty. The rooms on the second floor were finished in white paint. The house was built with contemporary technology to allow for gas, water, and heat throughout, and a steam furnace was located in the basement. Throughout the construction process, the local newspaper boasted of the progress multiple times. In November of 1906, The Ponca City Daily Courier said it was “shaping up nicely.” Additionally, the newspaper called the front porch and steps some of “the finest cement work” the town had seen.

32 Ibid., 24.
34 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. November 06, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
35 The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. April 4, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.
most complete job of building that has yet been done in Ponca City”.36 The house was appraised for $2,700 after the completion of the construction, while most homes in Ponca City at the time were assessed for $750 or less.37 The local newspaper generally gave similar attention to all fine, new residences being built in Ponca City by prominent citizens. However, the articles that mention the Robertson House provide a higher level of detail than for the other residences in the Gateway Historic District, such as for the c. 1908 Craftsman-style H.P. and Margaret Gott House and the 1916 Prairie-style L.S. Barnes House. The Gott and Barnes family were both prominent citizens of Ponca City but were possibly outranked by Dr. Robertson’s familiarity, civic involvement, and social standing.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style of the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House is considered a small subset of the much larger Revival style movement of architecture in the United States that was especially popularized by the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition. Revival styles of this period primarily included Italian Renaissance, Tudor, Beaux Arts, and Colonial subtypes. Only about 10 percent of Colonial Revival houses featured a gambrel roof, a defining characteristic of the Dutch Colonial Revival Subtype.38 The gambrel roof is based on the precedent that was originally favored by Dutch colonists throughout the 17th and 18th centuries in New York and New Jersey. The original Dutch Colonial houses featured side gambrel roofs and used stone as the primary wall construction material. The Dutch Colonial Revival style that was popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a loose interpretation of the original, particularly in the case of the Robertson House that employed a front-facing gambrel roof in combination with a traditional front gable. The design of the Robertson House also took some influence from the Shingle style that was popular from about 1880 to ca. 1910. Characteristics of the Shingle style are exhibited in the Robertson House through the wall cladding of continuous wood shingles, an extensive porch, steeply pitched roofline, the inclusion of a cross gable roof form, and use of rusticated stone for the foundation and porch supports. Additionally, the Robertson House’s employment of classical columns and Palladian-motif windows were rooted in both Shingle and Colonial Revival styles.

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House’s construction in 1906–1907 came during the first half of the Colonial Revival style era, a period defined from about 1880 to 1955 in Virginia McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses*.39 There are a number of other Colonial Revival-style residences in Ponca City, including five within the local Gateway Historic District such as at 401 and 409 North 6th Street. However, no other houses in the Gateway Historic District utilize the cross-gambrel roof design seen on the Robertson House, nor do they have as many architectural details and embellishments. Ornamentation is prevalent throughout the Gateway Historic District but is primarily limited to doors, windows, and porch components, whereas architectural detail on the Robertson House is also found in the dentilled cornice, the crenelated side bay window, the balustrade of the second-floor deck, and the carved shell pediments above the Palladian-style windows. The origins of the distinctive design of the

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37 Thurber, “Gateway Historic District: Intensive Level Architectural/Historic Survey.”
Robertson House are unknown, but one might surmise that the unique design was inspired by Dr. Robertson’s upbringing in Montreal, or perhaps he had an interest in the historical associations of the Dutch Colonial style. As mentioned earlier, author Virginia McAlester notes that only about 10 percent of Colonial Revival houses feature a gambrel roof, and the Robertson House’s cross gambrel form is a unique design that is not likely to be found again amongst Ponca City’s remaining 20th century Colonial Revival residences. This promotes the residence’s singular importance as an example of this style and type of architecture.

Conclusion

The Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House effectively demonstrates many of the characteristic qualities of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The residence has retained nearly all of its original embellishments, including the classical columns, dentilled cornice, and Palladian-motif windows. The residence also retains nearly all the original windows and doors, which are some of the most important stylistic features of the house. Although identified as an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, many of the detail-oriented design choices identify with the overarching Colonial Revival style and are also influenced by the Shingle style. The distinctive cross gambrel roof of the Robertson House, however, points to the house’s refined and standalone design. Built for local pioneer Dr. William A. T. Robertson and his family, the residence has retained significant integrity and, 115 years later, remains an outstanding example of architecture in Ponca City.
9. **Major Bibliographical References**

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


*Junction City Republican.* No Title. May 15, 1896. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.


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


*The Ponca City Daily Courier.* No Title. September 1, 1898. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.

*The Ponca City Daily Courier.* No Title. February 17, 1902. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.

*The Ponca City Daily Courier.* No Title. April 9, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.


The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. September 15, 1906. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.


The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. April 2, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.

The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. April 4, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.

The Ponca City Daily Courier. No Title. July 6, 1907. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.


The Ponca City Democrat and Ponca City Times. No Title. March 09, 1905. Ponca City Public Library Microfilm Collection.


Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House  
Kay County, Oklahoma  


Roper, Todd. Property Owner of 202 North 6th Street. “Site Visit to Dr. WAT Robertson House”, interview by Allison Smith, September 29, 2022, annotated notes.


Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, 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 0.19 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: 36.704821  Longitude: -97.077640
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

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

The property is situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of North 6th Street and East Cleveland Avenue in Ponca City, Oklahoma. An alleyway borders to the west of the property and another residence borders to the north. The legal description of the property is Lots 9-10 on Block 30 of the Hartman Addition.

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) and Allison Smith (Cultural Resources Assistant)

organization: Hicks & Company Environmental/Archeological Consultants

street & number: 1504 W. 5th Street

city or town: Austin state: Texas zip code: 78703

e-mail: agaudette@hicksenv.com

telephone: (512) 517-3492 (cell)/(512) 478-0858 (office)

date: May 22, 2023

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.)
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Kay County, Oklahoma

Name of Property                   County and State

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: Dr. W.A.T. Robertson House

City or Vicinity: Ponca City

County: Kay State: Oklahoma

Name of Photographer: Allison Smith, Hicks & Company

Date of Photographs: September 28, 2022

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

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>East elevation</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>East elevation (right) and south elevation (left)</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>Gambrel roof on second floor of east elevation</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>South elevation (right) and west elevation (left)</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>Second floor of south elevation</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>West (rear) elevation</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>West (rear) elevation</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>North elevation (right) and east elevation (left)</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>View of interior staircase, light fixture, and ceiling detail in foyer</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>View of dining room</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>View of first floor living room at southeast chamfered corner of house with views of some original oak trim still in place.</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Direction</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>South elevation (right) and west elevation (left) of garage</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>0013</td>
<td>West elevation of garage</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>0014</td>
<td>North elevation (right) and east elevation (left) of garage</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**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.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2. Zoomed-out view of property location. Nomination boundary outlined in white.
Figure 3: Clip from Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1907. Ponca City, Oklahoma. Library of Congress. The property at 202 North 6th Street is outlined in a black hashed line.
Figure 4: Clip from Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913. Ponca City, Oklahoma. Library of Congress. The property at 202 North 6th Street is outlined in a black hashed line.
Figure 5: Zoomed-in view of the Dr. William A. T. and Lillian Robertson House from a 1913 aerial photograph of Ponca City. View looking northwest. The house and garage are outlined in a white hashed line.

Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Kay County, Oklahoma
N/A

Figure 6: Photo key (interior photo locations indicated by yellow arrows).

Google Earth, 2022
WGS 2018
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 1 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0001)
East elevation, camera facing west.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 2 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0002)
East elevation (right) and south elevation (left), camera facing northwest.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 3 (OK_Kay County_Dr . William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0003)
Gambrel roof on second floor of east elevation, camera facing northwest.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of Property
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 4 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0004)
South elevation (right) and west elevation (left), camera facing northeast.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 5 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0005)
Second floor of south elevation, camera facing north.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 6 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0006)
West (rear) elevation, camera facing northeast.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10       Page 13 of 20

Photo 7 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0007)
West (rear) elevation, camera facing east.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

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

Photo 8 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0008)
North elevation (right) and east elevation (left), camera facing southwest.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House

Kay County, Oklahoma

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10  Page 15 of 20

Photo 9 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0009)
View of interior staircase, light fixture, and ceiling detail in foyer, camera facing northwest.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 10 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0010)
View of dining room, camera facing southwest.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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<th>Page</th>
<th>17 of 20</th>
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Photo 11 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0011)
View of first floor living room at southeast chamfered corner of house with views of some original oak trim still in place, camera facing southeast.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 12 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0012)
South elevation (right) and west elevation (left) of garage, camera facing northeast.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma

Section number 10  Page 19 of 20

Photo 13 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0013)
West elevation of garage, camera facing northeast.
Robertson, Dr. William A.T. and Lillian, House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 14 (OK_Kay County_Dr. William A.T. and Lillian Robertson House_0014)
North elevation (right) and east elevation (left) of garage, camera facing southwest.