SURVEY REPORT

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY OF

THE LINCOLN PARK ZOO AND AREA

OKLAHOMA CITY,

OKLAHOMA COUNTY,

OKLAHOMA

PREPARED FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY

420 WEST MAIN STREET, 9TH FLOOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

PREPARED BY
CYNTHIA SAVAGE
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
A.R.C.H. CONSULTING
346 COUNTY ROAD 1230
POCASSET, OKLAHOMA

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ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report for the Intensive Level Survey of the Lincoln Park Zoo and Area in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The City of Oklahoma City sponsored the survey through their Certified Local Government (CLG) program which received partial funding from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO). The project emphasized the recording of extant properties at a minimum level of documentation, consisting of preparation of Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms, placement maps and adequate photo documentation to illustrate the property. The results of the survey provided information useful in making decisions concerning the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of all properties within the survey area and, as applicable, the boundaries for potential historic districts.

A.R.C.H. Consulting undertook the survey between December 2016 and May 2017. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to record at a minimum level of documentation the units composing the zoo and the portions of Lincoln Park under zoo management. Because the zoo is composed of multiple environments that include buildings, structures, grazing lands and exhibit enclosures, the functionally related units were documented as a whole, rather than just individual buildings. The units were then evaluated to determine their potential National Register eligibility.

Due to the nature of a zoo, which requires ongoing changes to better accommodate the animals in a humane and scientific manner and continuously engage the public of all ages, the zoo as a whole did not merit status as a historic district. Of the forty properties documented, twenty-five were less than forty-five years old with none deemed as exceptional. Of the remaining fourteen properties, two properties were determined individually eligible for the National Register. Additionally, one property, the Herpetarium, was determined to warrant further study. The oldest extant building in the zoo, the Herpetarium has undergone multiple changes in use over the years which have involved modifications to the building. Further research is necessary to determine the original design of the building and how much of the original design remains in place. Additionally, a more thorough investigation into the various uses of the building and an evaluation of the potential significance of those uses would possibly demonstrate that the modifications to support the change in uses have gained significance in their own right sufficiently to merit individual eligibility for the building.

In addition to summarizing the results of the survey, this report includes a brief historic context which discusses the development of the zoo, Northeast Lake and Lincoln Park. The report and the individual property files will assist the city in future preservation planning endeavors concerning the area. The survey will also facilitate the decision making process pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, should the need arise.

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in December 2016, A.R.C.H. Consulting conducted an Intensive Level Survey of the Lincoln Park Zoo and Area. Located on the northeast side of Oklahoma City, the survey area includes the area currently under the management of the Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden. In addition to the zoo proper, this includes the old Lincoln Park Clubhouse southeast of the Zoo Amphitheater and two portions of park area. Lincoln Park Area 1 is located between Northeast Lake and the Lincoln Park Golf Course. Lincoln Park Area 2 is situated between Martin Luther King Avenue and Richardson Drive between roughly Northeast 48th and 50th streets. The parklands to the south of Northeast 48th Street on the east side of North Eastern Avenue were not included because, although owned by the city of Oklahoma City, it is not under the zoo's management.

A zoo is a complex property that is composed of a variety of environments that are specific to the type of animals that are being exhibited in that particular area. For example, the Hoofstock Area at the Lincoln Park Zoo, which originally included the area now occupied by the Oklahoma Trails as well as the Hoofstock Breeding Area, was developed as a unit for ruminate members of the ungulate family, such as deer, giraffes and zebras. These environments, also called units, resources or properties within this report, contain a mix of elements that support the care and needs of the animals. Because the animal environments as a whole constitute the distinguishable features of the zoo, this survey divided the zoo into forty units based primarily on association.

Because the Clara Girvin Bridge is the oldest extant structure associated with the Lincoln Park Zoo, it was documented separately. However, the bridge was also identified as a contributing resource to the Pachyderm Building due to the fact that the west side of the bridge was incorporated into the outside wall of the moat that surrounds the outdoor exhibit area at the Pachyderm Building. In accordance with National Register guidance, the boundaries should not be drawn through the center of a historic resource. The WPA Memorial Flagpole was also documented separately, although it was included with the Phillip Boyle Treehouse in the Phillip Boyle Treehouse and WPA Memorial Flagpole unit due to the relative scale and proximity of the two elements, as well as the surrounding landscape design which incorporated the flagpole into the treehouse's setting.

In accordance with National Register guidance on classification, the units were classified based on the main resource. Units in which the outdoor exhibit area was the primary public feature, such as at the Hoofstock Area, or the associated buildings were camouflaged so as to blend with the outdoor exhibit area, such as at the Great Escape, were classified as sites. Resources that consisted primarily of a building, such as the Dan Moran Aviary, or in which the building was a conspicuous architectural element, such as the striking, mid twentieth century, modern Pachyderm Building, were classified as buildings. Structures included standard functional constructions such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-built amphitheater and Clara Girvin Bridge, as well as the grottos constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Notably, while the

grottos were a unique type of structure specific to zoos, they were not unique within Oklahoma City as bear pits were also constructed at Wiley Post Park at Southwest Seventeenth Street and Robinson Avenue in 1934.[1] The lone object documented as part of the survey was the WPA Memorial Flagpole.

Previous resources documented in the study area included the Lincoln Park Zoo Education Building (Pavilion), Lincoln Park Zoo Herpetarium, Lincoln Park Zoo Grottos and Lincoln Park Picnic Grounds. Three of the four resources were constructed by the WPA in the mid-1930s and all four were documented in 1987 by Dr. W. David Baird as part of the *WPA Structures Thematic Survey (Phase III)*. Rather than being a WPA project, the Herpetarium was constructed in 1925, as supported by a photograph of the cornerstone provided by zoo staff members, Amy Stephens, naturalist instructor supervisor, and Sherri Vance, museum specialist. As part of the 1987 survey, the Lincoln Park Zoo Grottos were included in the list of WPA resources in Oklahoma that warranted further study for National Register eligibility. The remaining three resources were consigned to the list of WPA resources not suitable for the National Register. Due to the passage of time, the documentation for the four resources was updated as part of this survey.

Constructed by the CCC, another New Deal work program, the Lincoln Park Bathhouse (NRIS 1600002) was recently listed on the National Register. Because the documentation is current, the Lincoln Park Bathhouse was not documented separately as part of this survey. Due to its central location within the recently constructed Elephant Habitat, the bathhouse was included in that unit. Also constructed by the CCC, the Lincoln Park amphitheater was erected in 1934-1935; however, insensitive renovations have resulted in a loss of the amphitheater's historic integrity. Although designated as a "historical site" within Oklahoma City in 1983, the amphitheater was evidently not previously documented in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, probably due to its obvious lack of historic integrity which made National Register eligibility an impossibility.

The dates of construction for the resources documented in the survey were largely based on information derived from a combination of sources. Amy Stephen's books *Oklahoma City Zoo 1902-1959* and *Oklahoma City Zoo 1960-2013* provided valuable information concerning when various elements of the zoo were constructed or reconstructed. Documents available at the archives at the ZooZeum, including aerials from various years and other reports and publications, were also useful. The two timeline histories of the zoo, *A Capsule History of the Oklahoma Zoo & Botanical Garden* and Lawrence Curtis' 1984 article "The OKC Zoo is 80 Years Young," published in *Zoosounds*, were also extremely useful in ascertaining dates of development at the zoo. *The Daily Oklahoman* published innumerable newspaper articles about the zoo from its origination at Wheeler Park in south Oklahoma City through the present day, including announcements of new construction.

[1] Daily Oklahoman, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 2 May 1934 (8).

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation, as well as the OK/SHPO's 2013 *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*. The National Register's criteria for evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4) were utilized to evaluate the properties.

Project personnel consisted of Cynthia Savage, principal with A.R.C.H. Consulting. With a Master of Arts degree in Applied History and more than twenty years of professional experience in Oklahoma's preservation field, Ms. Savage meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications in the area of architectural history. Ms. Savage has conducted multiple architectural/historic surveys for residential and commercial areas, as well as prepared over 100 National Register nominations.

RESEARCH DESIGN

As identified in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification*, a research design consists of three elements. The first element is identification of project objectives. The second element is discussion of the methods used to implement the study. The third element is the expected results of the study, including the reasons for those expectations.

Project Objectives

The Intensive Level Survey of the Lincoln Park Zoo and Area had four objectives:

The first objective was to minimally document each unit located within the study area. Minimal documentation includes preparation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, placement maps and at least two elevation photographs of each property.

The second objective was to evaluate each resource's eligibility for the National Register using the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). Because of the abundance of post-1980 construction which made the possibility of a historic district impossible, the resources were evaluated only for their potential individual eligibility.

The third objective, which was quickly moot, was to determine the particulars for any historic district identified, including the period of significance, areas of significance and recommended boundaries.

The fourth objective was to prepare a brief historic context for the study area. The context coalesces information about the development of the zoo based on the related theme, specific time period and geographic area. This component of the survey, in combination with the final report as a whole, provides the city of Oklahoma City with needed historic development information to inform the decision making process.

Methodology

The first task was for project personnel to acquire a working familiarity with the area. This was accomplished by a trip to the zoo. Next came the process of gathering archival information. This included reviewing information available from the zoo, City of Oklahoma City, the OK/SHPO, the Oklahoma Historical Society's Research Center and The Daily Oklahoman. As to be expected, recent books about the zoo, information from the zoo archives, articles in *The Daily Oklahoman*, and records at the Oklahoma County Courthouse provided the foundation of information for the study.

Fieldwork for the project included photographing the various zoo units, regardless of age or condition. At least two photographs of each property were taken. Because of the abundance of foliage and large size of the units, multiple photographs were frequently necessary. Consistent with OK/SHPO guidance, the photographs were taken digitally with the images burned onto archival gold DVDs.

The combination of archival research and fieldwork was then used to complete the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms for each unit. As part of this process, each resource was evaluated for National Register eligibility. The criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) was used to formulate the determination of eligibility. In addition to maintaining historic integrity sufficient to convey its significance, a property eligible for the National Register must possess at least one of the following:

> Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
>
> Criterion B: association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> Criterion C: 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 may lack individual distinction;
>
> Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All four criteria were given consideration in the evaluative process although based on the nature of the study and involved resources, Criterion D was considered unlikely at the project's outset. For similar reasons, the majority of criteria considerations were not considered relevant for this study. Of the seven criteria considerations, only Criteria Consideration G was considered to have possible application to the properties in this survey. Criteria Consideration G allows an exemption for properties which have achieved significance within the past fifty years as long as the property is of exceptional significance. This criteria consideration failed to have application in the survey area because, although nearly two-thirds of the units documented were less than fifty years old, there were no properties identified as potentially possessing exceptional significance. As defined in the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "exceptional significance" applies when the associated event is of "extraordinary importance" or, as a category, the resources are so fragile that examples of any age are unusual. Under the latter exemption, resources that by their nature can last longer than fifty years cannot be considered exceptionally significant.

As defined by the National Register, integrity is composed of seven qualities. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. While a property may retain certain aspects of integrity to a higher degree than other aspects, a property must retain sufficient characteristics of each aspect to ably convey the historic significance of a property in order to meet eligibility requirements. Although resources within a historic district may lack individual distinction, these resources must retain their overall integrity to be considered contributing to the historic property. Usually, contributing resources within a historic district at a minimum retain a moderate to high degree of integrity. Because individual resources must convey their

unique aspects of significance, a property individually eligible for the National Register typically retains a fairly high degree of integrity.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Having visited the zoo multiple times in the last twenty years, it was known that many of the exhibits were constructed fairly recently. Additionally, given the popularity of the zoo, it was expected that the effort to maintain the status and relevance of exhibits would require ongoing renovation efforts, many of which would be detrimental to historic buildings and structures. The volume of visitors was also expected to take a toll in terms of wear and tear on all facilities. Advancing standards in the treatment of zoo animals was anticipated to make reuse of historic facilities for the same animals unlikely. Changes to the facilities to accommodate different animals were expected to benefit the new occupant more than the historic facility.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area consisted of the current management area of the Oklahoma City Zoo and was determined by the City of Oklahoma City through the CLG program. This included the zoo proper, as well as two park areas and the Lincoln Park Clubhouse. The Science Museum Oklahoma, located to the west of the zoo, and its adjacent parking lot were excluded from the study area because it was not under zoo management. The large parking lot on the north side of the zoo was also excluded from the study area because, although under zoo management, it was undergoing reconstruction at the time of the survey. The study area covered approximately 175 acres, including the Northeast Lake and Dam.

Lincoln Park Zoo and Area Intensive Level Survey—Survey Boundary

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma



SURVEY RESULTS

A total of forty Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms were completed as part of the Intensive Level Survey of the Lincoln Park Zoo and Area. The forty resources represent the thirty-nine functional units of the zoo and the adjacent park properties under zoo management. The units were based on association, including proximity, common themes and construction dates. For example, the Big Cat Area consisted of the Lion Overlook, Cat Forest, Big Rivers Café, Lion's Lair and clock tower, all of which were constructed in 1995-1997. With a common theme being housing and exhibits areas for members of the cat family, the area was further tied together by all elements being in the same geographic location, common architectural themes such as conical roofs and enclosures with natural elements including large rocks, and the same construction period.

Of the total forty resources documented, fifteen were constructed prior to 1980. The remaining twenty-five were constructed after 1980. As none of the post-1980 properties exhibited significant architectural distinction or were particularly atypical for a modern zoo, no properties were identified as having exceptional significance that merited National Register eligibility. Accordingly, all twenty-five properties were determined not eligible due to insufficient age.

Of the fifteen pre-1980 properties, two were determined individually eligible for the National Register and one was deemed worthy of further study. The Pachyderm Building, originally constructed in 1963 with an addition in 1969, was designed by the noted Oklahoma City firm of Sorey, Hill, Sorey. The building possesses architectural significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Modern Movement style building. As an exhibit facility, the building also includes the adjacent animal yards that contain pools of water and other natural-type features. The Pachyderm Building was also determined eligible under Criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation for its association with Judy the Elephant. As indicated by the construction of the Judy Memorial following Judy's death in 1998, which was documented separately in the survey, Judy was one of the most enduringly popular attractions at the zoo.

On the southeast side of the Pachyderm Building, the Clara Girvin Bridge is the oldest structure associated directly with the Lincoln Park Zoo. Constructed in 1923 by the Boardman Company, the bridge on its own merits lacked integrity due to the removal of the pedestrian walkway and changes to Northeast Lake which have resulted in the bridge spanning a concrete drainage ditch, rather than its original position on a small inlet. The changes to the lake dramatically alter the bridge's integrity of setting which also affects the bridge's integrity of feeling and association. However, because the west side of the bridge was integrated into the perimeter of the moat around the outdoor exhibit area of the Pachyderm Building, the bridge was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the Pachyderm Building. The bridge was documented separately from the Pachyderm Building because of its historic significance as the original entry point into the Lincoln Park Zoo.

Although not as grand in scale, the Cat Row Grottos were also deemed worthy of National Register eligibility. Constructed in about 1936 as part of a much more comprehensive program of work performed by the WPA at the zoo, the Cat Row Grottos are the single remaining WPA-built feature that retained sufficient historic integrity to meet National Register standards. The Cat Row Grottos, unused since the 1997 opening of the Big Cat Area, are shielded from public view by a six-foot, wood, privacy fence. Behind the fence, the grottos maintained their historic pit configuration. This is in marked contrast to the Bear Row Grottos near Northeast Lake, in which the pits have been filled and some of the stonework has been removed to facilitate use as picnic facilities and to hold other, smaller, animals. The amphitheater, constructed by the CCC in 1934-1936 as part of the non-zoo facilities at Lincoln Park, has similarly been impacted by removal of the preponderance of the original, character-defining, stone seating.

Constructed shortly after the Clara Girvin Bridge, the Herpetarium Building was built in 1925. Designed by Joseph I. Davis and constructed by O. G. Beveridge, the building has served multiple functions during its ninety-plus years. Although currently obscured by a privacy fence, there are older animal cages on the northeast side of the building. Additionally, the Herpetarium contained WPA murals consisting of dinosaur scenes.[2] Because the various uses and configurations of the Herpetarium Building are not well known, the building was identified as warranting further study to determine exactly what changes have taken place and if those changes have acquired significance in their own right.

The remaining resources were determined not eligible for the National Register due to a lack of historic significance and/or integrity. These included the three resources associated with the broader Lincoln Park. The two park areas, on the east and west limits of the study area, are very dissimilar in terms of elements and features. The west side (Lincoln Park Area 2) was modernized in about 2009 with new playground equipment and circular walks. The east side (Lincoln Park Area 1) retained many of its WPA picnic tables; however, more recent tables and modern bathroom facilities have been added, along with large parking lots. The Lincoln Park Clubhouse, with an estimated construction date of 1926, was used until about 1961 when a new golf course clubhouse was erected. Due to the replacement of the front entry, addition of a second front entry and rear additions, the clubhouse lacked historic integrity and, consequently, was determined not eligible for the National Register.

[2] C. J. Kaho, Photograph, June 14, 1939 (Photograph 2012-201-B1002.0062, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photograph Collection, *Gateway to Oklahoma History*, www.gateway.okhistory.org, accessed 7 January 2017).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

As with many developments, water was a key factor in the evolution of the Lincoln Park Zoo. Oklahoma City's zoo originated in 1902 in Wheeler Park on the south side of the North Canadian River. Wheeler Park originally encompassed about forty-four acres of land owned by James B. Wheeler. As part of the amenities for his Wheeler Housing Addition, Wheeler donated the land to the city for park purposes. Initially considered "overgrown," the park was increasingly landscaped so that it soon boasted manicured lawns, flower beds and walking trails. The zoo aspect of the park 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 due to flooding. In 1923, a rainstorm resulted in the zoo being submerged in about eight to twelve feet of water. As a result, 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 fifty-six 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 covering between sixty to ninety acres. The lake was "fed by rainfall and maintained by springs from Deep Fork creek, into which it empties." On top of the new spillway, a bridge was to be constructed which would be part of the new Grand Boulevard planned for Oklahoma City. As such, the bridge was anticipated to be "one of the most picturesque scenes of the parkway."[4]

Indicating the lake and dam were nearing completion, the city was expecting a shipment of black bass from the "government bureau of fisheries" to stock Northeast Lake in late 1911. About two years later, the city water mains were connected to Northeast Lake to allow the lake to be tapped as a city water source when needed. In 1915, Dr. J. G. Street, commissioner of public property, announced that Northeast Park, as Lincoln Park was originally called, would not be leased to individuals as it had been in the past. According to Street, "there (had) been considerable complaint against the old system that the charges for privileges were unreasonable and exorbitant." Street further contended "that the citizens who pay for the park should enjoy it free of cost." However, later that year, ten

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[3] Amy Dee Stephens, *Oklahoma City Zoo: 1902-1959* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 7-37. See also *The Daily Oklahoman*, 11 June 1923 (1) and 16 June 1923 (16).

[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).

local men were granted permission to build a clubhouse at Northeast Park. The clubhouse would be for the men's private use; however, the men would pay for fishing privileges at the lake. The nine men that signed the petition presented to Mayor Overstreet consisted of Harry Baker of Baker, Hannah & Blake; Harry Ford of Alexander Drug Company; Clarence Sego of Tate-Brady Commission Company; Charles Fox of the Red Ball Transfer; Julius Seyforth and James Rutherford of Hartwell Jewelry Company; Dale Shafer, local oil man; Claud Nowlin, attorney; and, E. C. Alexander of the Associated Manufacturers' Company.[5]

In spring 1916, "roadbuilders" constructed a driveway from Grand Boulevard to the picnic grounds on the east side of Northeast Lake. The drive was "of sufficient width to allow the passing of automobiles" and extended "around the bluff overlooking the body of water." Additional improvements to the Northeast Park picnic grounds included a new coat of whitewash for the trees and repairs and repainting of the tables and benches. Further indicating that Street's plan to stop granting leases to the park property was not successful, Billy Gragg who had "the privileges at the lake" in 1916 had five swimmers arrested "for appearing on the banks of the lake in underwear." The swimmers were fined $2 each by the city court. Gragg noted that the swimmers interfered with the anglers and boaters who feared running "into a gang of bathers."[6]

Another popular activity at Northeast Park was duck hunting. In October 1917, hunting licenses for Northeast Park were available for $15 a season with a day rate of $1. According to Joe Patterson, park superintendent, the "applications for the licenses must be made at the club house." Additionally, while the park management allowed "citizens to construct as many "blinds" as desired on the lake front, the right to rent the structures when not in use by the owners is reserved."[7]

In 1918, swimming at Northeast Lake was banned for the 4th of July holiday. With no other limitations on park-goers, boats were also available for rowers. During the 4th of July holiday, the east side of the park was reserved for black picnickers and the west section for white. In mid-August 1918, the new State Industrial School for Girls opened on the southwest end of the Northeast Lake property. Constructed at a cost of $25,000, the new reform school was two-stories in height and "equipped with the latest facilities for educating wayward girls along useful industrial lines." The school had a capacity of 150 girls and Miss Winifred Flaherty, formerly police matron of Muskogee and one time matron of Jones Academy, was the school matron. Despite the new building, in less than a year, the school was described as "filthy" and plans were being made to relocate the school.[8]

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[5] Ibid, 28 July 1911 (10), 12 September 1913 (10), 16 April 1915 (5) and 14 August 1915.
[6] Ibid, 12 May 1916 (13) and 16 May 1916 (1).
[7] Ibid, 6 October 1917 (16).
[8] Ibid, 2 July 1918 (6) and 15 August 1918 (5). See also *Haskell (Oklahoma) News*, 5 July 1917 and *Oklahoma City (Oklahoma) Times*, 15 August 1918, 27 January 1919, 28 January 1919 and 31 May 1919.

In late May 1919, the city commissioners let a contract to J. F. Patterson, engineer, for repair of the spillway at Northeast Lake. The following month, Northeast Park acquired a new alias, Lincoln Park. The first identified use of "Lincoln Park" was in a brief article discussing Joe Patterson's idea that the park be leased to a private entity for development into "another pleasure resort." At the time, the park consisted of about 580 acres with a "large lake."[9]

In mid-July 1919, Northeast Lake was proposed as an alternative to construction of a city auditorium as a "Victory Memorial" to honor the men who served in the Great War. Northeast Lake was described as "a diamond in the rough" with "a high and broad series of cliffs on one side of the lake." In addition to free tennis courts, it was proposed that "a free golf course could be laid out" and "a large number of boats could also be placed in the lake and a swimming beach constructed." All of these activities were to be free as "These games should not be restricted to wealthier persons who are members of clubs." Additionally, "statues of various kinds could be placed in the park around the lake" with a free art museum eventually established so "that the poorer people may have an opportunity of viewing beautiful works of art." As the city already owned Northeast Lake "and considerable land around it" and there was "already a fairly good boulevard running from Oklahoma City to the lake," turning Northeast Lake into the victory memorial was favored because existing features would be improved, rather than building new.[10]

Just days later, an article in the *Daily Oklahoman* reported that the city commissioners had requested that the corporation commission request that the Oklahoma City Railway extend their street car line to the park. At the time, Joe Patterson, commissioner of public property, noted that 100 to 200 persons went to the lake every day to go swimming. With the streetcar line about a mile and a half from the lake, folks were also using trucks, automobiles and foot power to reach the park. At the end of July 1919, "Lincoln Park, alias Northeast Lake" was described in the local newspaper as being "Oklahoma City's neglected beauty spot [which] is picturesque in its natural setting; fishing is good, enthusiast[s] say; [and,] swimmers flock there hundred[s] at a time."[11]

In April 1920, the Oklahoma City Boy Scouts were given a three acre site on "an elevated strip of ground" on the west side of Northeast Lake. Patterson had acquired a "cottage on the lake" which would be moved to the site, fixed up and used as a clubhouse. One year later, Patterson indicated that the Northeast Lake had been "considerably improved" with work nearing completion "on roadways crossing the forks of the lake, and running criss-cross through the park, and skirting the lake's edge." The park was described as the "ideal place for fishing, boating and picnicking."[12]

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[9] Ibid, 28 May 1919 (11). See also *Oklahoma City Times*, 30 June 1919.
[10] Ibid, 13 July 1919 (10).
[11] Ibid, 18 July 1919 (2) and 27 July 1919 (25).
[12] Ibid, 4 April 1920 (19) and 30 April 1921 (3).

In January 1922, Patterson announced that work was underway on improvements to the beach at Northeast Lake. The new beach was to measure 200 feet wide by 1,000 feet long with a sand bottom that would extend from above the shoreline to posts in water 8 feet deep. Other improvements slated for Lincoln Park included a new, modern bathhouse with a nearby "concession for a restaurant." With the streetcar line putting the park "within easy reach of all residents of Oklahoma City, even those do not own automobiles," the free public golf links were anticipated to further spur visitors to Lincoln Park.[13]

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 fifty-six 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 animals never having to deal with flood waters; unfortunately, this did not apply to the buffalo which remained at the old Wheeler Park location until a flood in mid-October 1923 forced the Oklahoma City police department to aid their escape to higher ground. 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.[14]

The improvements at Lincoln Park, including the new zoo, were part of a larger program of park development. In October 1923, other developments at Lincoln Park included completion of the eighteen-hole golf course, a driveway and a "bridge to the zoo." The bridge was later named the Clara Girvin Bridge for the 1923 secretary of the Oklahoma City park board.[15]

By mid-February 1924, significant progress had been made on the new zoo location. With its own sewer and water system and plans to pave the park roads, the bear habitat near the lake included a 200 feet swimming pool to allow the bears to enjoy the water while also providing a barrier between the bears and spectators. The new American bison enclosure was a five acre pen that was built of steel and wire. Also in new homes were the zoo elk, deer, bobcat, leopard, lamas and ostrich. With an appropriation of $12,500, Patterson estimated that it would take $20,000 to get the zoo "in shape for the year."[16]

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

[13] Ibid, 18 January 1922 (6).
[14] Ibid, 8 September 1923 (3) and 17 October 1923 (5).
[15] Ibid, 16 October 1923 (3).
[16] Ibid, 17 February 1924 (32).

encouraged to "choose his 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," the 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."[17]

Within weeks of the park opening, a record crowd of 1,500 swimmers were enjoying Lincoln Park's beach. The crowds were twenty-five percent larger than in 1923 and the 1,000 space parking lot across from the "bathing beach" was "filled to capacity and overflowing." In late July 1924, a fire swept the "frame barn-like home" of the zoo's lions and leopard. Also lost in the fire was Joe the Bear who was housed with the big cats because of his inability to get along with the other bears after losing his mate in the 1923 Wheeler Park flood. In October 1924, duck hunting at Northeast Lake was prohibited. The change in policy was due to "the extreme danger to the lives of golfers on one side of the lake and the animals in the zoo on the other."[18]

Permanent improvements continued at the zoo in 1925 with the construction of the building to house small birds and mammals, now known as the Herpetarium. As early as 1926, concerns arose over pollution in Northeast Lake. To purify the lake, a "chlorine boat" released chlorine into the lake to act "as a bleaching, deodorizing and antiseptic agent." By June 1929, city water was piped "throughout the picnic grounds" for drinking purposes. The public announcement was made because "Many who go to the park believe that the water is pumped out of Northeast lake (sic), and refuse to drink it." Also in 1929, the dam on the north end of Northeast Lake was slated to be one of the major projects for the park board when the funds under the new budget were available.[19]

In mid-September 1930, the Cromwell-Franklin Oil Company notified the city that it was canceling its oil lease under Lincoln Park. This allowed the park board to move forward with its plans, including construction of another stone bridge, a permanent pen for water fowl and a new home for the raccoons. With the closing of the "season" in October, the 1930 year was declared "the most successful in zoo history." Leo Blondin, a "veteran circus man," was hired as the zoo superintendent and was charged with seeing "that all the inmates are comfortable during the winter."[20]

Beginning in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs dramatically reshaped both Lincoln Park and its zoo. Among the first projects initiated was construction of a new bathhouse and an outdoor amphitheater by the CCC. In 1934, the city developed a master plan for the zoo which included "the latest in barless and other

[17] Ibid, 7 June 1924 (6) and 8 June 1924 (41).
[18] Ibid, 29 June 1924 (16), 23 July 1924 (5) and 2 October 1924 (7).
[19] Stephens, *1902-1959*, 37. See also *Daily Oklahoman*, 1 August 1926 (46), 20 June 1929 (1) and 18 July 1929 (2).
[20] *Daily Oklahoman*, 24 September 1930 (10) and 19 October 1930 (20).

natural habitat enclosures." The following year, the WPA was legislated in May and a $300,000 improvement program was submitted to the park board in November. The program included a new entrance at Northeast Fifty-second Street and Grand Boulevard, as well as new animal cages and pens. In December 1935, W.S. Key, state WPA administrator, approved $50,000 to be spent on "reconstruction" of the Lincoln Park Zoo. In return for the grant, a National Guard armory was to be constructed on Lincoln Park lands. The total cost of the initial WPA zoo project was $130,000 with the remaining money being provided by the city and transferred from another project. The program called for all the animals to receive new quarters with the result that the zoo would "be among the best in the nation for cities of this size."[21]

By March 1938, $218,959.33 had been spent on reconstruction and expansion of the Lincoln Park Zoo. This included construction of a variety of new animal homes, including a monkey island, grottos for the cats and bears, extensive ranges for the hoofstock, roadways, picnic shelters and other facilities. As noted on the memorial plaque on the flagpole at the Philip Boyle Treehouse, Raymond Carter was the architect, S. S. Cobb was the construction supervisor and Donald Gordan was the landscape engineer for the WPA portion of the program. The rebuilt zoo was dedicated in October 1938. Shortly after this in mid-December 1938, city workman began planting shrubbery near the hilltop shelter at the zoo and in the picnic area on the east side of the lake. In all, about 3,000 plants were programmed to be planted.[22]

Concerns about the quality of water led the city health director to close Northeast Lake to swimmers in 1946. The expanding number of houses in the area that used septic tanks and pit toilets rather than connecting to the city sewer system was increasing the risk to swimmers. At the same time the closing of the lake was announced, work on the CCC-built amphitheater was also scheduled. Unused since about 1937, the amphitheater was heavily overgrown. The need for an outdoor venue capable of seating 12,000 minimum to accommodate Bob Hope's June 15, 1946, show was the trigger that spurred reconditioning of the amphitheater.[23]

Another major post-war development at the zoo was the construction of a 5,000 feet train track around Northeast Lake in 1947-1948. Riding on a $16,000 oil burning locomotive, visitors could enjoy a new mode of transportation around the zoo. In 1949, Judy the elephant arrived at the Lincoln Park Zoo to considerable fanfare. That same year, a new seal pen was constructed near the cat grottos. Although not official for decades, the zoo

[21] Ibid, 9 February 1934 (7), 31 March 1934 (2), 1 April 1934 (6), 30 May 1934 (19), 23 June 1934 (9), 28 July 1934 (9), 31 October 1934 (4), 13 November 1934 (3), 14 November 1934 (12), 1 December 1935 (33), 19 December 1935 (9), 15 December 1935 (26). See also Lawrence Curtis, "The OKC Zoo is 80 Years Young," *Zoosounds* (Winter 1984), 7-8.
[22] Ibid, 20 March 1938 (36), 14 August 1938 (30), 11 September 1938 (28), 14 October 1938 (13), 21 October 1938 (8), 23 October 1938 (33) and 13 December 1938 (20). See also Curtis, 8.
[23] Ibid, 1 June 1948 (8) and 5 June 1946 (32).

also became commonly known as the Oklahoma City Zoo to differentiate it from the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, Illinois.[24]

In 1953, after a thirteen day fundraising effort, the zoo's first hippopotamus arrived in Oklahoma City. The following year, new primate and giraffe buildings were constructed at the zoo using bond money. In 1961, another bond issue was passed to fund construction of a new kitchen facility, pachyderm building and a forty-five-acre ungulate (hoofed) animal area. Built in two phases, the first portion of pachyderm building was constructed in 1963 and the second in 1969. In 1965, with the completion of the ungulate animal area, including a new giraffe building, the1950s giraffe building was converted to a gorilla building and the former "snake pit" reptile facility renovated as a herpetarium. Also in 1965, the William C. W. Richardson Children's Zoo developed in response to a philanthropic gift from the Rockwell Fund.[25]

Another bond issue in 1968 funded the construction of a tapir house and animal nursery. That same year, a tractor train was purchased for use as a ride throughout the zoo grounds. It was also in the late 1960s that the name of the zoo was formally changed from Lincoln Park Zoo to Oklahoma City Zoo. In 1969, the cheetah house, also funded by the Rockwell Fund, was dedicated. The following year, among other improvements, a boardwalk along Northeast Lake was constructed to combat erosion and the lake was dredged. As part of this work, Gibbon Island was constructed, which was closed in the 1980s. Gibbon Island consisted of two small platform houses on the man-made island as part of an open-air exhibit for two gibbons. In 1971, the amphitheater was again renovated and the wild dog exhibit area was opened to the public. Four years later, a new zoo railroad was installed. The property under zoo management was also expanded by addition of the amphitheater, the Lincoln Park clubhouse and a large picnic area in between.[26]

In 1980, the Galapagos Islands exhibit complex was opened. Two years later, the Northeast Lake dam failed, necessitating the draining of the lake. Reconstruction of the dam and lake took ten years to complete. Also in 1982, planning began for the Noble Aquatic Center with construction beginning in 1984 and completed in 1986. In 1983, the Rex Kennedy Rosser Education Center opened. The new building incorporated a WPA-built pavilion and included an auditorium, education animal room and a discovery theater. Construction of the Dan Moran Aviary got underway in 1984 with the exhibit opened in 1985. In 1987, a new support complex was built on the south side of the zoo. The support complex included a new veterinary hospital, animal management offices, isolation units, central services, maintenance compound, graphics department and hay barn to replace the facilities located on former zoo lands on the north side of what is now Remington Place. The zoo lands on the north side were given up in the late 1980s to

[24] Ibid, 15 October 1947 (32), 15 August 1948 (66), 22 May 1949 (79) and 6 October 1949 (12). See also Stephens, *1902-1959*, 77.
[25] Curtis, 8-9. See also Amy Dee Stephens, *Oklahoma City Zoo: 1960-2013* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2014), 9 and 16.
[26] Curtis, 10-11. See also Stephens, *1960-2013*, 7 and 48.

allow for development of the Remington Park Racetrack. In 1989, the zoo's trains were sold, putting an end to forty-years of train service at the zoo. That same year, the zoo received a grant to start construction on the Great EscApe, which was completed in 1993.[27]

In 1991, the children's zoo was renovated. In 1994, the Galapagos Island was upgraded to the Island Life exhibit. The following year, construction began on the $8.6 million Cat Forest/Lion Overlook project. In 1996, the Butterfly Garden was completed and work got started on expanding the Education Building. With the opening of the Cat Forest/Lion Overlook project in 1997, zoo designers began working on a new entrance and restaurant concept. Following Judy the elephant's death in 1997, the Judy Memorial was constructed near the pachyderm building in 1998. Also in 1998, following the zoo's accreditation as both a zoo and botanical garden, the name of the zoo was formally changed to the Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden. In 1999, construction got underway on the Canopy Restaurant and the Global Plaza Entrance, which opened in 2000 and 2001 respectively. Also in 1999, two of the WPA's bear grottos were renovated for new uses and a carousel was added near the lake.[28]

In 2002, work on the safari tram stop was completed and Northeast Lake again opened for public fishing. In 2003, the Phillip Boyle Treehouse opened to provide space for education classes and activities. In 2004, construction began on the Jungle Gym, a community built playground. In mid-May 2004, work on the Oklahoma Trails exhibit began in part of the former hoofstock area and six months later, the Centennial Choo Choo opened with passengers riding a one-mile track through the hoofstock exhibit. The Oklahoma Trails exhibit opened March 10, 2007 and the zoo broke its annual attendance record shortly afterwards with 800,374 guests during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Construction of a new children's zoo commenced in April 2008 with construction beginning on the new elephant habitat in October 2009. The children's zoo opened in 2010 and the $13 million elephant habitat opened to the public on March 11, 2011. Also in 2011, the CCC-built bathhouse was converted to house the ZooZeum, a one of a kind zoo museum. During 2013, the Stingray Bay exhibit was erected above the Butterfly Garden. In 2015, the drought tolerant garden was added near the Judy Memorial in cooperation with the ThinkWater at Oklahoma State University. Work at the zoo remains ongoing with development of the Asia Sanctuary currently underway, as well as renovations to the Wild Dog area.[29]

Throughout its nearly 110 year history, Northeast Lake has been a recreational haven for Oklahoma Cityans. From the development of the dam and lake around 1910 to swimming and hunting in the 1910s to golfing and visiting the zoo in the 1920s to the present day, the area has been a focus of leisure time activities with amenities built and rebuilt to

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[27] Curtis, 11. See also Stephens, *1960-2012*, 66 and *A Capsule History of The Oklahoma City Zoo & Botanical Garden*, Available http://Studylib.Net/Doc/8509927/Zoo-History---Oklahoma-City-Zoo, accessed 6 April 2017.
[28] *A Capsule History of the Oklahoma City Zoo*.
[29] Ibid. See also *Daily Oklahoman*, 6 June 2015.

accommodate not only the animals but also significant crowds of people. The only true constant at Lincoln Park and the zoo has been change. The area greatly benefited from New Deal programs in the 1930s; however, improved facilities continued to be built in the 1950s through the current time.

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SUMMARY

The architectural/historic Intensive Level Survey of the Lincoln Park Zoo and Area in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, proved a success. The survey covered the areas currently under zoo management, including the zoo proper, adjacent portions of Lincoln Park and the Lincoln Park Clubhouse. A total of forty resources were minimally documented within the city-designated survey area. All properties were documented to the required OK/SHPO standards with completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, placement map and adequate photo documentation. The forms were developed using the OK/SHPO's Access database which facilitates the entry of the information into the collective web-based database of Oklahoma's built environment known as the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

In addition, the survey resulted in development of a historic context which discusses the development of Northeast Lake, Lincoln Park and the zoo. Overall, the area remains extremely dynamic with construction activities occurring on a regular basis. Given the nature and demands of a zoo, this is not anticipated to change. The pressure to maintain state-of-the-art facilities that captivate the public will continue to result in considerable pressure on the few remaining historic properties at the zoo.

The survey identified two properties as individually eligible for the National Register, one property that warrants further study and one property that is a contributing resource to one of the individually eligible properties. The remainder of the forty properties were deemed not eligible for the National Register due to a lack of significance, integrity and/or insufficient age.

While this survey provided a baseline of information about resources at the zoo, due to the dynamic nature of the zoo and the undeniable connection that numerous Oklahomans have with the Lincoln Park Zoo, additional survey efforts are warranted in the future. This is especially true as a number of the documented resources are less than fifty years old. As the passage of time brings these resources closer to the fifty year mark and the requirement for exceptional significance diminishes, they should be reconsidered for potential National Register eligibility. An ongoing survey effort will also provide a public record of the zoo's resources that will be beneficial in understanding and evaluating the evolution of the zoo. Sadly, a number of important resources at the zoo, such as the Monkey Island, original Primate Building and Seal Pool, have been lost without the benefit of formal, publically-accessible, recordation. While it is too late for these resources, a systematic survey effort will provide a documentary record that would allow future generations of Oklahomans to better understand the zoo.

Additionally, to aid in the evaluation effort, a historic context that explores the history of zoos in the state of Oklahoma should also be given consideration. As with the smaller zoo at Wiley Post Park in Oklahoma City, numerous towns and cities, from large to small, developed zoos, such as the ones at Mohawk Park in Tulsa and Shannon Springs Park in Chickasha, which enjoyed popularity for decades. Developing a context that broadly addresses zoo development in twentieth century Oklahoma would allow the Lincoln Park Zoo to be better understood and possibly clarify perceptions of significance.

APPENDIX

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
2	AMPHITHEATER	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1934-1936	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
3	BEAR ROW GROTTOS	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1937	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
4	BIG CAT AREA: CAT FOREST, BIG RIVERS CAFÉ & LION OVERLOOK	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1995-1997	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
5	BUTTERFLY GARDEN	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1996	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
6	CANOPY RESTAURANT	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1999-2000	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
7	CAT ROW GROTTOS	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1936	ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER UNDER CRITERION A IN AREA OF SOCIAL HISTORY FOR ASSOCIATION WITH WPA AND CRITERION C FOR ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
8	CHILDREN'S ZOO	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 2008-2010	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
9	CLARA GIRVIN BRIDGE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1923	NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; DUE TO PHYSICAL CONNECTION, ELIGIBLE AS CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE TO PACHYDERM BUILDING
10	DAN MORAN AVIARY	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1984	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
11	ELEPHANT HABITAT	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 2009-2011	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
12	FLIGHT CAGES	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1947	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF SIGNIFICANCE
13	GIBBON ISLAND	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1970	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
14	GLOBAL PLAZA ENTRANCE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1999-2001	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
15	GREAT ESCAPE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1993	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
16	HERPETARIUM	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1925	WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY
17	HOOFSTOCK AREA	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1965	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
18	HOOFSTOCK BREEDING	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1965	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF SIGNIFICANCE
19	ISLAND LIFE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1980	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
20	J. PHILIP BOYLE TREEHOUSE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: RUSTIC	C. 2003 & 1938	NOT ELIGIBILE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
21	JOAN KIRKPATRICK ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE COMPLEX	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1987	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
22	JOAN KIRKPATRICK ANIMAL HOSPITAL	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 2013	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
23	JUDY MEMORIAL AND DROUGHT-TOLERANT GARDEN	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1998 & 2015	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
24	LAKESIDE CAFÉ	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1988	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
25	LEISURE AREA	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1993	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
26	LINCOLN PARK AREA 1	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1916 & 1935-1936	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
27	LINCOLN PARK AREA 2	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1935-1936 & 2009	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
28	LINCOLN PARK CLUBHOUSE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1926	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
29	NOBLE AQUATIC CENTER	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1983-1986	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
30	NORTHEAST LAKE & DAM	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1982-1991	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY
31	OKLAHOMA TRAILS	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 2004-2007	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
32	PACHYDERM BUILDING	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	MODERN MOVEMENT	C. 1963 & 1969	ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER UNDER CRITERION A IN AREA OF ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION FOR ASSOCIATION WITH JUDY THE ELEPHANT AND CRITERION C FOR ITS ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
33	RESTROOM	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1998	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
34	ROSSER EDUCATION CENTER	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1937, 1969, 1982 & 1998	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
35	SAM MOORE BIRD GARDEN	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1984	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
36	SMALL MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1993	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
37	STINGRAY BAY	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	STRUCTURE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 2013	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
38	SUPPORT SERVICES	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1987	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
39	TRAIN AND PLAY AREA	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 2000-2006	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE
40	WILD DOGS	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	SITE	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1971	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF SIGNIFICANCE
41	WPA MEMORIAL FLAGPOLE	2000 REMINGTON PLACE	OBJECT	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	C. 1938	NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY