SURVEY REPORT

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

OF THE

SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD

NORMAN,

CLEVELAND COUNTY,

OKLAHOMA

PREPARED FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CITY OF NORMAN

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ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report for the intensive level survey of the Southridge neighborhood in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The city of Norman sponsored the survey through their Certified Local Government (CLG) program which received partial funding from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The project emphasized the recording of extant properties at a minimum level of documentation, consisting of preparation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, placement map and adequate photo documentation to illustrate the property. The results of the survey provide information useful in making decisions concerning the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of all buildings within the survey area and, as applicable, the boundaries for potential historic districts.

A.R.C.H. consulting undertook the survey between September 2014 and April 2015. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to record at a minimum level of documentation the extant buildings within the neighborhood. All houses in the neighborhood were individually documented, as were the visible garage apartments. Rear detached garages were not documented separately but were identified on the Historic Preservation Resources Identification Form for the primary residence when visible. The properties were then evaluated to determine their potential National Register eligibility on both an individual and collective basis.

The survey identified two historic districts as possessing the significance and integrity to merit National Register eligibility. Additionally, the house at 603 Okmulgee was determined to warrant further study for individual National Register eligibility. Due primarily to a lack of historic integrity, the remainder of the neighborhood was determined not eligible for the National Register. While the Southridge neighborhood overall has maintained a high degree of vitality, its historic twentieth century character is being jeopardized by infill construction and significant modifications to existing houses, including additions and other alterations which diminish the properties' integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. This in turn has a culminative adverse impact on the neighborhood's retention of its historic setting.

In addition to summarizing the results of the survey, this report includes a brief historic context which discusses the development of the Southridge and Classen-Miller additions, as well as the events which contributed to the development of privately-constructed military student housing in the neighborhood during World War II. The report and the individual property files will assist the city in future preservation planning endeavors concerning the Southridge neighborhood. 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 September 2014, A.R.C.H. Consulting conducted an intensive level survey of the Southridge neighborhood. Situated about a mile southeast of Norman's central business district, the survey area consists of all but one block of the 1922 Southridge Addition and a two block section of the 1903 Classen-Miller Addition. The Southridge Addition was platted by Earle T. and Mable Miller and Earle's parents, George W. and Martha Miller.

At the time the Southridge Addition was platted, the older Miller couple owned Block 1 of the addition with the younger Millers owning the rest of the land. Although the Miller family was instrumental in developing the Classen-Miller Addition, as indicated by its name, this was a co-operative venture with the Classen Real Estate Company. As part of this deal, the Classen Real Estate Company acquired the east part of the addition which was subsequently sold by the Cleveland Realty Company, the successor to the Classen Real Estate Company. Thus, although there is an historic association between the two additions, the development of the east part of the Classen-Miller is related more to the Classen Real Estate Company and the Cleveland Realty Company than the Miller family.

The Southridge neighborhood was included in two previous architectural/historic surveys. In 1987-1988, the Design Research Center in the College of Architecture at the University of Oklahoma undertook the reconnaissance level survey *Architectural/Historic Survey of Norman, Oklahoma*. This survey identified both the Classen-Miller Historic District and the Southridge Historic District as eligible for the National Register. As part of this survey, Meacham Weisiger Associates documented a sampling of properties in the Southridge neighborhood, as well as properties in the Classen-Miller Addition.

In spring 2001, the firm of Jo Meacham Associates performed an intensive level architectural/historic survey of three neighborhoods in Norman. In addition to surveying a portion of the Southridge neighborhood, this survey also documented properties in the South University Place and Hardie Rucker neighborhoods. The 2001 survey did not include the areas south of East Brooks Street, north along Macy Street or along Classen Boulevard south of East Brooks Street, all of which are original portions of the Southridge Addition.

The 2001 Meacham survey identified the Southridge Historic District as potentially eligible for the National Register. The survey documented a total of 121 properties in the Southridge neighborhood with 104 of these being included in the final identified historic district. The survey excluded the three student apartment buildings in Block 22 of the Classen-Miller Addition, as well as fourteen properties on East Brooks Street.

The 2001 Meacham survey determined that of the total 104 properties within the proposed Southridge Historic District, 85 were contributing with 19 identified as noncontributing. As indicated on page 28 of the 2001 report, the proposed district thus had an 82% percent contributing rate with 18% noncontributing. It is unclear why page 2

of the 2001 report identified that 97% of the properties in the Southridge Historic District were contributing to the historic district.

As recommended by Meacham in the 2001 survey, the majority of buildings along Macy Street between Classen Boulevard and Oklahoma Avenue were included in the current survey effort. As suggested in the 2001 report, many of the properties along Macy Street were constructed prior to 1952. The current survey area proposed by the city of Norman did not include the properties fronting west along Oklahoma Avenue as recommended in the 2001 survey report. Because the city inquired in November 2014 about the viability of including the west facing properties along Oklahoma Avenue, an informal review of the fourteen properties on the east side of Oklahoma Avenue was performed as part of the current effort.

All of the fourteen properties which front west onto Oklahoma Avenue in the Southridge area were located in an unplatted portion of Norman; thus, they lack a direct historic association with the Southridge Addition. The properties northeast of the intersection of Oklahoma Avenue and East Boyd Street were not considered during the informal review as these properties front south onto East Boyd Street and are part of the Lincoln Terrace Addition. Based upon the photographs in the Cleveland County Assessor records, of the total fourteen properties fronting west onto Oklahoma Avenue, only three would be considered contributing with the remaining eleven noncontributing. Of the eleven noncontributing buildings, two were of insufficient age and nine lacked historic integrity. Because of the lack of historic association and the overwhelming lack of integrity, it was recommended that the properties on the east side of Oklahoma Avenue not be included in the current survey effort.

The dates of construction for the buildings in the Southridge neighborhood were arrived at using a combination of available Norman City Directories, County Assessor records and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Unfortunately, there are only two pre-1933 city directories available for Norman, the 1908 and 1926, and neither are cross-referenced. After 1933, the directories are criss-crossed and more prevalent until the latter 1960s when, again, the criss-cross directories cease to exist until more recent years. For the most part, the city directories were deemed to have the best available information with the date of construction typically estimated as the year previous to the first listing of the property in the city directory.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company began mapping Norman in the late 1890s with various maps being compiled in the 1900s and 1910s. While the Southridge Addition was platted in 1922, only a portion of the addition was within the Norman city limits and mapped as part of the October 1925 map. The 1944 update of the 1925 map did not extend coverage of the Southridge neighborhood; thus, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were of limited use for this survey.

The Cleveland County Assessor records are available online and include an estimated date of construction. These records often reflect a “best guess” for older properties;

however, the information was deemed fairly reliable for the more recently constructed properties in the neighborhood.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation, as well as the 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, including the two proposed historic districts and the single property warranting further study.

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 neighborhoods and 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 architectural/historic survey of the Southridge neighborhood had four objectives:

The first objective was to minimally document each building located within the study area. Minimal documentation includes preparation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, a placement map 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). This included considering the potential individual eligibility of the buildings and determining contributing/noncontributing status of each property in relationship to a potential historic district.

The third objective was to determine the particulars of any historic districts identified, including period of significance, areas of significance and potential boundaries.

The fourth objective was to prepare a brief historic context for the Southridge neighborhood. The context coalesces information about the development of the neighborhood 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 Norman with needed historic developmental information to inform the decision making process.

Methodology

The first task was for project personnel to acquire a working familiarity of the area. This was accomplished by several windshield surveys of the neighborhood. Next came the process of gathering archival information. This included reviewing information available from the city of Norman, the SHPO, the Oklahoma Historical Society's Research Center, the Norman Public Library, the Cleveland County Assessor's Office, the Cleveland County Historical Society and area newspapers. As to be expected, the previous survey efforts, the Norman Cross Index Directories, articles in the *Norman Transcript*, and the Cleveland County Assessor's records provided the foundation of information for the study. Cross index directories were available for roughly the years 1933 through 1967, although there were various missing years in the 1930s and 1940s. Unfortunately, the

available 1925 and 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps only included a portion of the Southridge neighborhood.

Fieldwork for the project included photographing all individual properties within the survey area, regardless of age or condition. Due to the heavy vegetation that obscured many of the buildings in the neighborhood, project personnel waited until January 2015 to perform fieldwork. This allowed the photographs to show more of the resources than the previous survey photographs which were taken during the summer months. Consist with SHPO guidance, the current 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 Form for each property. 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 Considerations A and G were considered to have possible application within this study. Criteria Consideration A allows religious properties to be listed on the National Register for architectural, artistic or non-religious historical reasons. However, no religious properties are located within the Southridge neighborhood. Criteria Consideration G allows an exemption for properties which achieved significance within the past fifty years as long as the property is of exceptional significance. This criteria consideration also failed to have application in the Southridge neighborhood as the neighborhood contains no properties that are less than fifty years which are of exceptional significance.

As defined by the National Register, integrity is composed of seven aspects. The seven aspects of integrity are location, setting, design, 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 the property in order to meet the eligibility requirements. Although resources within a historic district may lack individual distinction, these resources must retain their overall integrity in order to be considered contributing to the historic property. Usually, contributing resources within historic districts 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.

While educational, religious, commercial, medical and multi-resident buildings are common types of properties found in Norman's historic residential developments, the Southridge neighborhood is composed primarily of single family dwellings. The neighborhood contains a small commercial area on the northwest tip of the addition and a sizeable complex of multi-tenant housing. While the commercial buildings are located within the confines of the Southridge Addition, the apartment complex was constructed in the Classen-Miller Addition.

The majority of houses in the Southridge neighborhood are single family homes, although there are a couple of multiple family residences, including 1604-1608-1610 Classen Boulevard and 1320-1320 ½ Oklahoma Avenue. Most notable of the multiple family residences are the three large apartment buildings comprising the H.M. Murray Company Apartments Historic District. Although maintaining the overall residential character of the neighborhood, the H.M. Murray Company Apartments are noticeably larger than the typical residential buildings in the neighborhood. Clearly arranged in a complex, the H.M. Murray Company Apartments also share a clear association that is particular to the compound.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Norman is, and has been for many years, thriving as the home of the University of Oklahoma and the political seat of Cleveland County. This economic wellness has allowed the community to spread well beyond its early boundaries while also maintaining its historic central core. With the university located in close proximity to the Southridge neighborhood and with Classen Boulevard, East Boyd Street and East Brooks Street all being thoroughfares connecting the university to residential areas and the downtown core, it was anticipated that the Southridge area would be a thriving neighborhood with the homes being well-kept.

As a popular, convenient residential area in a prosperous Oklahoma community, it was expected that the individual buildings would have been subject to modification as part of the effort to enhance modern conveniences and desirability. The modifications were a concern as these types of changes frequently diminish the historic character of the individual resources. This, in turn, has a culminative impact on the overall historic character of an area.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area (see Map 1) consisted of a little over thirteen blocks of various sizes and was roughly bounded on the north by Macy Street, on the east by Oklahoma Avenue, on the south by Enid Street and on the west by Classen Boulevard. The survey boundaries included both sides of the street in the 400 block of Macy Street, both sides of the street along the diagonal Classen Boulevard and both sides of Enid Street. Within the 500 block of Macy Street and along Oklahoma Avenue, the survey boundary was restricted to one side of the street.

The majority of properties were located on the east-west streets of the study area with only garage apartments located on the north-south Oklahoma Avenue and no individually documented properties on the north-south Ponca Avenue. Paralleling the diagonal railroad tracks, Classen Boulevard, which also served as part of the historic U.S. Highway 77, contains properties only on the west side of the street with the single exception of 1725 Classen Boulevard which is located in the far south side of the district between Enid and Chickasha streets.

The survey area from the north consisted of the 400 and 500 blocks of Macy Street; the 500 and 600 blocks of East Boyd Street; the 500 and 600 blocks of Tulsa Street; the 500 and 600 blocks of Okmulgee Street; the 500 block of Shawnee Street; the 500 block of East Brooks Street; the 500 block of Chickasha Street; and, the 500 block of Enid Street. From the east, only one property was addressed in the 1300 block of Oklahoma Avenue. Extending from just Macy to Okmulgee streets, South Ponca Avenue terminated in Sneed Park, a small pocket park located on the undivided Block 8 of the Southridge Addition. In addition to the east side of the 1200 block, the study area consisted of the properties addressed in the 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600 and 1700 blocks of Classen Boulevard.

The survey area was composed of all but Block 13 of the original Southridge Addition to Norman, Oklahoma. Block 13 is located south of East Brooks Street and on the west side of Classen Boulevard. In addition to Blocks 1 through 12 and Block 14 of the Southridge Addition, the study area include a portion of the Classen-Miller Addition. Consisting of all of Block 22 and three lots in Block 21, the Classen-Miller section of the study area consisted of the 400 block of Macy Street, the 1200 block of Classen Boulevard and the north side of the 500 block of East Boyd Street. Block 22 of the Classen-Miller Addition is located directly west of Block 1 of the Southridge Addition.

The study area encompassed almost 52 acres of primarily residential development located about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Norman's historic central business district. The perimeter of the survey area covered approximately 1.45 miles. The survey area was determined through the CLG subgrant process.



Southridge Neighborhood Survey

Map 1: Survey Area
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

RESULTS

A total of 156 buildings were minimally documented in the Southridge neighborhood. This includes both commercial properties and all primary residential buildings in the district, as well as a handful of garage apartments. Freestanding garages were not documented separately, nor were garage apartments that were not sufficiently visible from the sidewalk. As possible, these buildings were identified on the form for the primary resource.

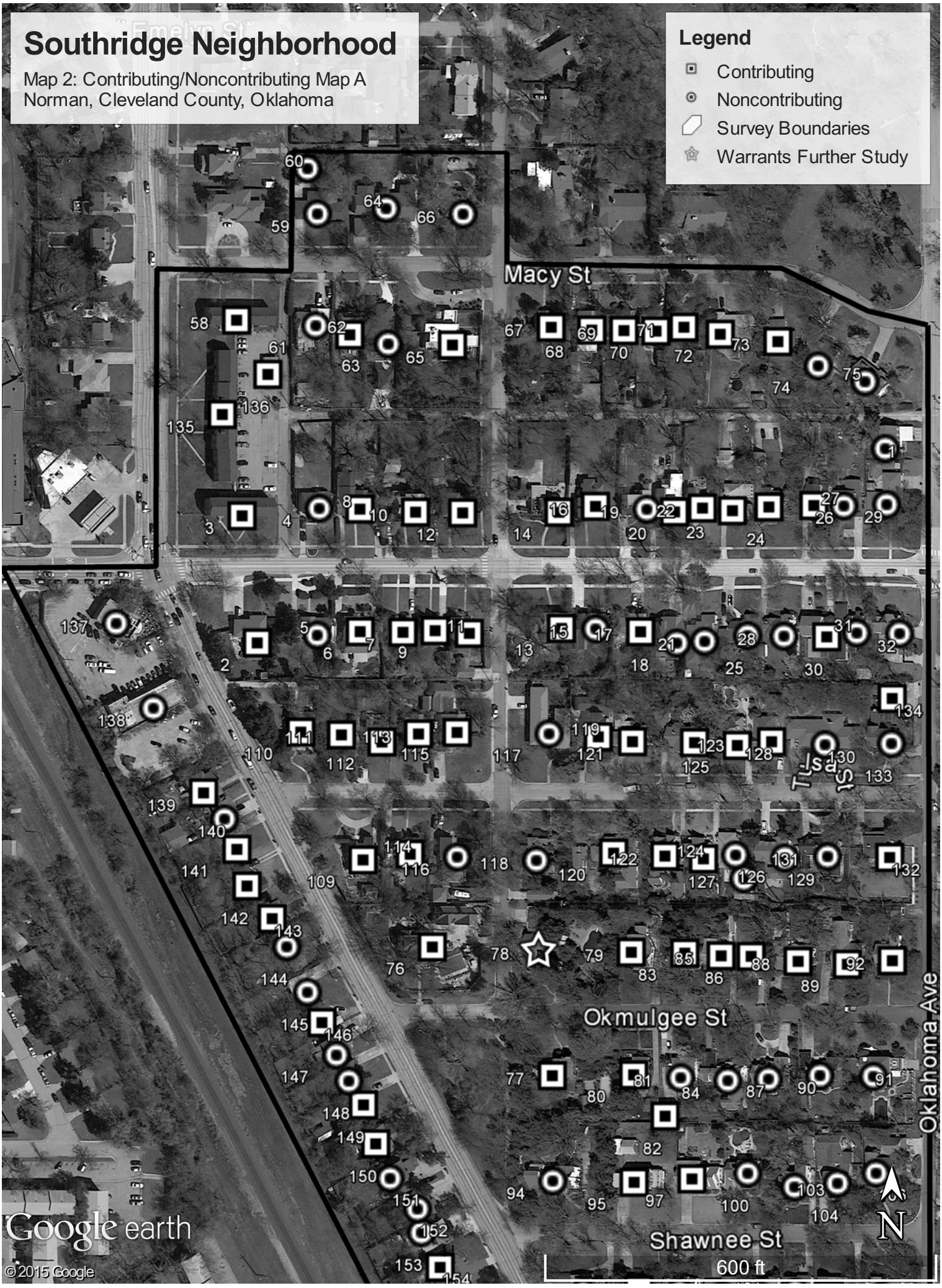
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must possess both significance and historic integrity. One without the other is not sufficient to meet National Register requirements. Properties which consist of multiple buildings or structures are divided into two groups through the assignment of contributing or noncontributing status to each resource.

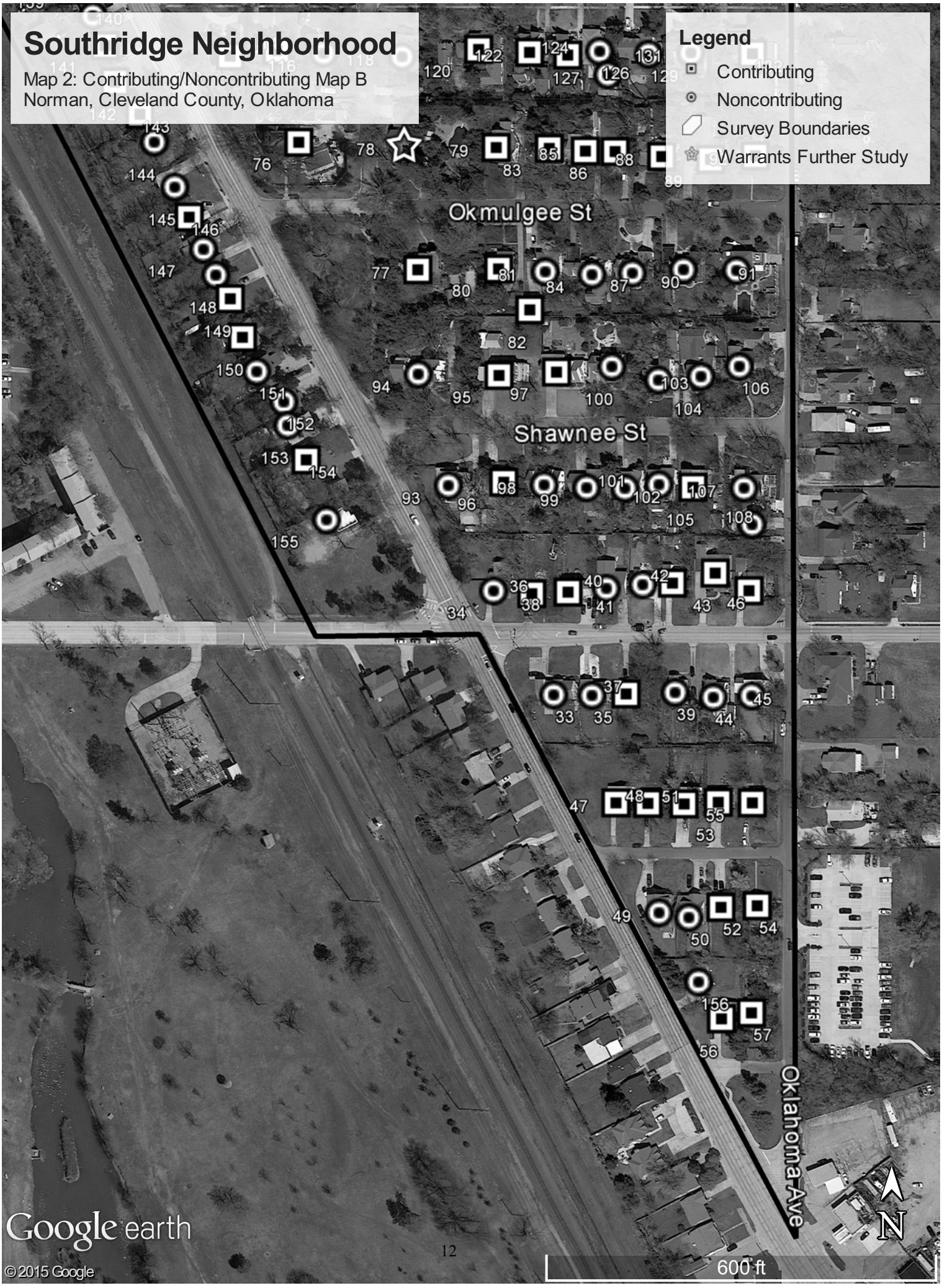
Resources within historic districts are determined to be contributing to the property if they were both present during the period of significance and retain sufficient historic integrity to convey the significance of the district. If the date of construction for a resource falls after the period of significance, the resource is unable to reflect the significance of the district and, accordingly, is determined to be a noncontributing resource. In the rare case of a moved property, to be considered as a contributing resource, the move must have occurred within the period of significance. Properties moved into the area after the period of significance are automatically determined to be noncontributing as they were not present when the property achieved its significance.

For evaluation purposes, the entire study area was initially assessed for contributing/noncontributing status to the Southridge neighborhood (see Map 2). Given their clear association as a separate identifiable unit from the broader neighborhood, the three apartment buildings and the associated outbuilding on the west side of Block 22 of the Classen-Miller Addition were quickly identified as a separate historic district. The remainder of the 152 buildings were then evaluated for individual and collective eligibility.

In order to evaluate the buildings within the Southridge neighborhood, it was necessary to first establish a period of significance for the neighborhood and second to evaluate the historic integrity of each resource.

Based on the preponderance of development, the period of significance identified for the Southridge neighborhood was from 1922 through 1950. The start date for the period of significance corresponds to the date of the Southridge Addition plat which initiated formation of the blocks and streets of the neighborhood. The end date for the period of significance was based on the conclusion of significant continuous construction activity in the neighborhood. This is a minor change from the period of significance identified in the 2001 Meacham survey which extended two more years to end in 1952. As no houses were constructed in 1951 and only two houses in 1952, one of which is a garage


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 2: Contributing/Noncontributing Map A
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Contributing
Noncontributing
Survey Boundaries
Warrants Further Study
Macy St
Okmulgee St
Shawnee St
Oklahoma Ave
Tulsa St
600 ft
N
Google earth
© 2015 Google


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 2: Contributing/Noncontributing Map B
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Contributing
Noncontributing
Survey Boundaries
Warrants Further Study
Okmulgee St
Shawnee St
Oklahoma Ave
Google earth
© 2015 Google
600 ft
N

apartment in the Classen-Miller Addition, there was not sufficient construction activity in the neighborhood to merit continuation of the period of significance past 1950.

Between the opening of the Southridge Addition in 1922 and 1930, twenty-six of the standing houses in the neighborhood were constructed (see Map 3). Additionally, the lone property moved into the district, 501 East Brooks, has an estimated date of construction of 1925. Representing the most significant decade of growth, about sixty-seven buildings were constructed in the Southridge neighborhood between 1931 and 1940. Combined, ninety-three extant buildings were constructed in the Southridge neighborhood between 1922 and 1940. This equals 60% of the existing building stock.

No identified properties were constructed in 1941 and, excluding the H.M. Murray Company Apartments, only two properties were constructed each year in 1942 and 1943. No buildings were constructed during the remaining years of World War II. Thus, there is a multi-year break in construction activity during the World War II years. However, this break is typical of residential construction activity in Norman and other communities as attention, industry and materials were diverted to support the war effort. This military-related effort is significant within the broader Southridge neighborhood, as represented by the H.M. Murray Company Apartments which were built on the west half of Block 22 of the Classen-Miller Addition in 1943-1944.

Following the end of World War II, a post-war building boom occurred in the Southridge Historic District with thirty-five of the remaining fifty-nine properties being constructed between 1946 and 1950. The concentration of this building boom occurred on the west side of Classen Boulevard and south of East Brooks Street along Chickasha and Enid streets. Eight buildings, including one of the two commercial buildings in the district, on Classen Boulevard and thirteen dwellings on East Brooks Street and south were constructed between 1946 and 1948. As identified in the 2001 survey, the postwar buildings in this area tended to be smaller than average as compared to the rest of the neighborhood. Additionally, the post-war houses were typically frame houses which have been clad with aluminum or vinyl siding, in contrast to the dominate masonry construction of the rest of the district. As part of the siding process, many of the minimal ornamental features of the houses were obscured.

As mentioned previously, no houses in the Southridge neighborhood were identified as having been constructed in 1951 and two buildings were erected in 1952. With no houses again constructed in 1953, three houses were built in 1954 and one house in 1955. During the three year period of 1956 through 1958, no houses were built with four houses built in 1959. After 1970, a total of nine houses were constructed with three of those being constructed since 2001.

As mentioned above, the second component to evaluating resources for National Register eligibility is assessing the resource's retention of historic integrity. Each building is evaluated individually for its overall ability to convey its historic significance. Over the passage of time, most houses are subjected to minor modifications. For the most part, these alterations will not affect the overall assessment of historic integrity. However,


Southridge Neighborhood Survey
Map 3: Date of Construction Map A
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Survey Boundaries
Macy St
Tulsa St
Okmulgee St
Shawnee St
1935 and 1948
700 ft
N
Google earth
© 2015 Google



Southridge Neighborhood Survey

Map 3: Date of Construction Map B
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

some individual changes significantly affect the ability of the property to convey its significance by obscuring character defining characteristics of the property. Additionally, while some modifications do not by themselves necessarily overly diminish the retention of historic integrity, in combination these changes may destroy the ability of the property to convey its significance.

The most frequent alteration to historic residential properties is the covering of the original wall material with asbestos shingle, aluminum or vinyl siding. Buildings with replacement siding are usually counted as contributing unless the replacement wall material was applied in an inappropriate manner, such as a vertical direction or in a two-tone pattern. Also problematic is the use of siding that simulates another type of materials, such as the use of permastone or application of decoratively patterned vinyl siding which covers the original plain weatherboard siding. Buildings with replacement siding that simulates another material are typically considered to be noncontributing.

Applying paint or other coatings such as stucco to masonry that has historically been uncoated to create a new appearance is viewed the same as replacement of wood siding with incompatible replica materials. While it is not always possible to determine if the brick was previously painted, the obscuring of character defining features of the original materials and workmanship, such as clinker bricks or soldier headers, will cause a determination of noncontributing.

The replacement of original wood windows with vinyl or metal windows is also a common modification that does not by itself result in a determination of noncontributing, unless the windows are noticeably smaller or reduced in number. Changes to the type of window, for example replacing casement windows with hung windows, is a significant change that results in a noncontributing determination. Alteration to the overall fenestration pattern by closing in or adding windows will also generally result in the determination of noncontributing.

A property is almost always considered noncontributing if the front porch has been completely infilled or enclosed in a permanent manner. Likewise, the addition of a nonhistoric porch or entry surround will cause the property to be determined noncontributing. The changes to the porch dramatically alter the feel and design of the house, particularly for the popular residential architectural styles of the 1920s and 1930s. Typically in a porch enclosure, the original openings are filled with windows and some type of filler materials such as wood or brick. Screening of the porch usually does not impact the contributing/noncontributing status. The enclosure of a side porch does not have as dramatic an impact on the integrity of the house and consequently by itself does not generally impact the contributing/noncontributing determination.

Additions to the property impact the contributing/noncontributing status of the building depending largely on the location of the addition, as well as the size. If the addition is confined to the back of the property, this does not usually affect the status of the house. If the addition is attached to the side and alters the view of the façade, the house is typically determined to be noncontributing. A second story addition automatically results in the

classification of the property as noncontributing due to the radical change in the building's historic design. Similar to other modifications, other types of additions are view on an individual basis with the deciding factor being the impact on the house's integrity of materials, design, feeling and association.

The introduction of elements that are not stylistically compatible with the dominant architectural style of the building is also a modification that contributes to a finding of noncontributing. For example, the replacement of a common paneled overhead garage door on a Colonial Revival style house with a Bungalow/Craftsman style influenced garage door detracts from the building's integrity of design, feeling and association.

Changes which by themselves do not necessarily translate to noncontributing status unless the modification is particularly egregious include removal of part or all of a chimney, changes in roof materials, conversion of garage space to living space, replacement of porch supports and paving of the front yard. However, in combination, these modifications frequently have a culminative effect which results in finding of noncontributing.

Using the above criteria, eighty-seven of the total 156 properties documented as part of the Southridge neighborhood survey were determined to be contributing (see Map 2). The remaining sixty-nine buildings were deemed noncontributing. This equals a total contributing rate of 56%. Removal of the four buildings composing the H.M. Murray Company Apartments reduced the number of contributing buildings to eight-three, dropping the percentage of contributing to 55% of the entire neighborhood. As the neighborhood does not have historic significance beyond architecture and community planning and development, the fairly low contributing rate is not sufficient to merit National Register eligibility for the neighborhood in its entirety.

Accordingly, the survey identified only a portion of the Southridge neighborhood as part of a National Register eligible historic district. The Southridge Addition Historic District encompasses the properties from Macy Street south to Okmulgee Street within the Southridge Addition. The properties in the Classen-Miller Addition were excluded from the proposed historic district due to a lack of historic association. The remainder of the Southridge Addition, consisting of the properties along Classen Boulevard and from Okmulgee Street south to Enid Street, was determined to not warrant further study due to a lack of integrity and cohesion.

As mentioned previously, a second historic district was identified in the northwest part of the study area. Consisting of the three World War II-era apartment houses and the associated outbuilding, the complex is located within the Classen-Miller Addition. Although residential in character, the apartment complex is clearly differentiated from the rest of the neighborhood due to the size of the buildings and their relationship to each other.

Finally, the survey identified one property as warranting further study. The Holmberg/Crawford House at 603 Okmulgee Street has potential individual significance

as an excellent example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style and as an example of the work of noted local architect Harold Gimeno. Further study is necessary to definitively establish Gimeno as the responsible architect. Additionally, as the house is obscured by heavy vegetation, further study is needed to ascertain what modifications may have been made to the house and what the impact these changes have had upon the property's historic integrity.

SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Southridge Addition Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its community planning and development significance. The addition represents a distinguishable entity which contributed to Norman's unique evolution as the University City. Additionally, the district has architectural significance as a good representation of popular architectural styles during the middle decades of the twentieth century.

As with the broader Southridge neighborhood, the period of significance for the Southridge Addition Historic District extends from 1922 to 1950. This period corresponds to the platting of the neighborhood through the preponderance of cohesive construction activity. The specific areas of significance for the Southridge Addition Historic District are architecture and community planning and development.

The Southridge Addition Historic District contains of a total of 71 buildings. Of the total number of buildings, forty-eight are designated as contributing with the remaining twenty-three as noncontributing. The district, thus, has a 68% contributing rate.

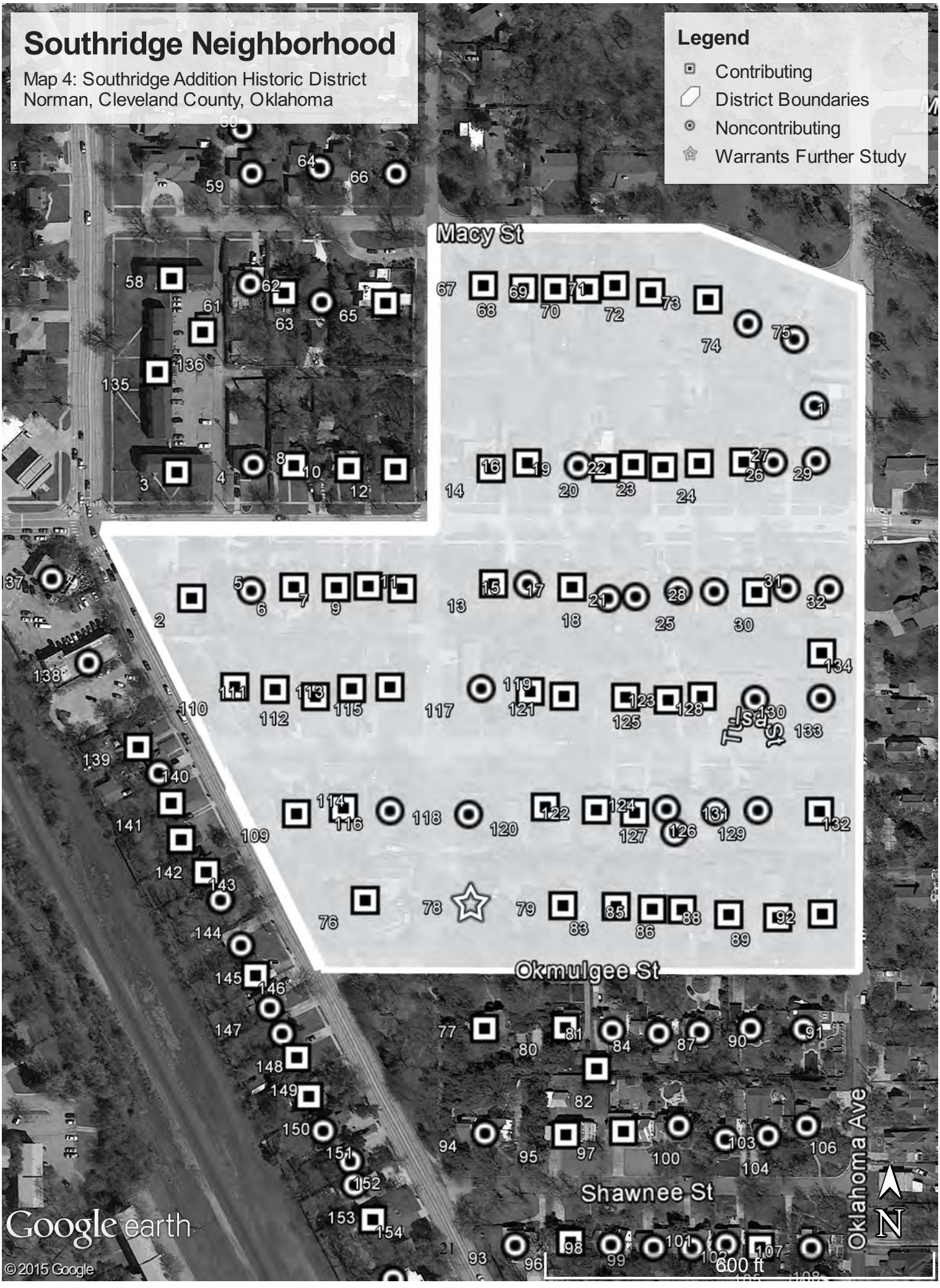
The dominant architectural style in the Southridge Addition Historic District is the Tudor Revival with twenty-two examples. Typically constructed of brick with typically dominant chimneys on the façade, the Tudor Revival style was popular in residential neighborhoods across Oklahoma in the 1920s and 1930s. The next most prevalent style in the Southridge Addition Historic District is the Colonial Revival style with fifteen buildings classified as such. Also a popular architectural style in mid-twentieth century neighborhoods, the Classical Revival style is frequently constructed of brick or a combination of wood siding on the second level and brick on the lower.

With just one fewer examples, the Modern Movement's Minimal Traditional style was also a prevalent style in the Southridge Addition Historic District. This style of home, frequently having wood or replacement siding, was especially popular after World War II. In order of descending popularity, the remaining architectural styles represented in the Southridge Addition Historic District consist of the Modern Movement's Ranch subtype with seven examples; the Contemporary style with six examples; the Bungalow/ Craftsman with three examples; the No Distinctive Style with two examples; the Classical Revival with one example; and, the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style with one example.

The Southridge Addition Historic District is bounded on the north by the south side of the 500 block of Macy Street, on the east by the west side of Oklahoma Avenue, on the south by the north side of Okmulgee Street and on the west by the east side of Classen Boulevard (see Map 4). Legally, the district consists of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Southridge Addition. The remaining portions of the Southridge Addition within the survey area, consisting of Blocks 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, were excluded from the boundaries due to a lack of historic integrity and cohesion. The only other block within

the Southridge Addition, Block 13, was not given any consideration as it was not part of the survey area.

The Southridge Addition Historic District encompasses the north portion of the Southridge Addition. The portions of the Classen-Miller Addition in the study area were not included within the proposed historic district due to a lack of historic association. The community and planning significance of the historic district is based on it being an identifiable unit that shares a common association. That common association is the Southridge Addition plat which laid out the form and required consistency in the neighborhood. The properties in the Classen-Miller Addition, while developed during the same time frame, do not have the association particular to the Southridge Addition. In the future, these properties should be given consideration as part of the Classen-Miller Addition, which has previously been divided into east and west sections based on developmental history.


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 4: Southridge Addition Historic District
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Contributing
District Boundaries
Noncontributing
Warrants Further Study
Macy St
Okmulgee St
Shawnee St
Oklahoma Ave
N
600 ft
Google earth
© 2015 Google

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
1	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	1320 AND 1320 1/2 OKLAHOMA AVENUE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
2	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	504 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
5	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	518 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
6	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	520 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
7	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	524 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
9	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
11	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	534 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
13	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	600 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
14	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	601 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1942	COLONIAL REVIVAL
15	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	608 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL
16	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	609 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
17	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	612 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
18	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	614 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	2006	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
19	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	615 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
20	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	619 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL
21	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	620 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
22	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	623 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
23	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	625 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
24	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL
25	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	628 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
26	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	629 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
27	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	631 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1975	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
28	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	632 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF INTEGRITY	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL
29	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	635 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1959	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
30	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	636 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
31	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	640 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
32	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	644 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL
67	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	502 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
68	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	508 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
69	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	516 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
70	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	518 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
71	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	520 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	COLONIAL REVIVAL
72	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	524 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
73	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1950	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
74	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	536 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
75	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	550 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
76	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	501 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
78	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	603 OKMULGEE STREET	WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER UNDER CRITERION C AS EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF HAROLD GIMENO'S WORK IN NORMAN. CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	c. 1940	MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
79	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	605 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
83	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	617 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
85	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	623 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
86	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
88	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	633 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
89	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	635 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1942	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
92	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	643 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1943	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
109	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	500 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
110	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	503 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	TUDOR REVIVAL
111	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	509 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
112	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	515 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
113	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	519 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
114	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
115	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	535 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
116	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	540 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
117	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	601 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
118	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	602 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
119	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	613 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
120	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	616 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
121	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	617 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
122	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	620 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
123	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	621 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
124	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	624 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
125	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	625 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
126	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	626 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE HISTORIC ADDITION DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
127	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	626 1/2 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1946	TUDOR REVIVAL
128	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
129	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	630 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
130	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	633 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1950	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
131	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	640 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
132	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	644 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
133	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	645 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
134	SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	645 1/2 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1940	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

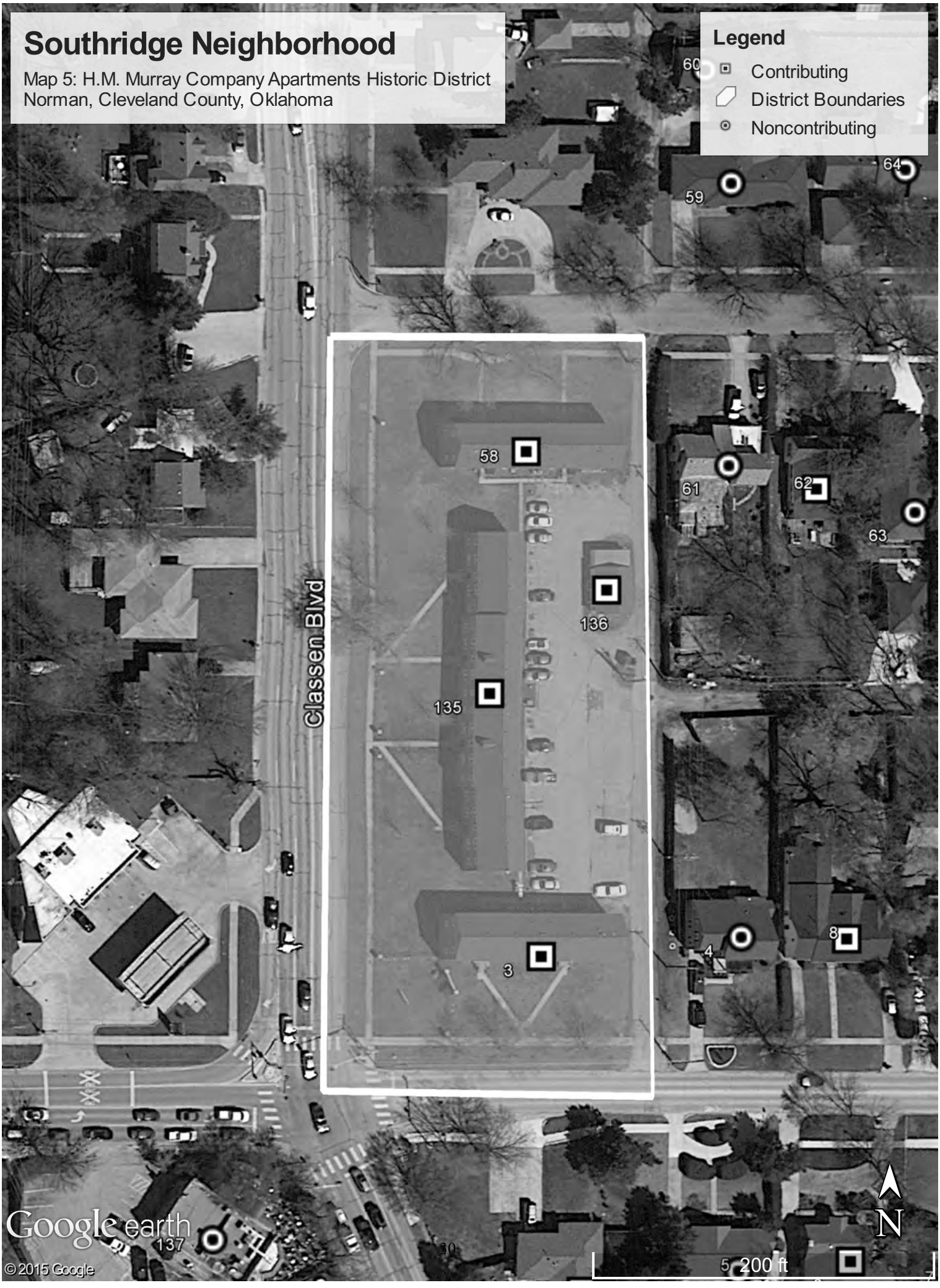
The H.M. Murray Company Apartments Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with privately-constructed student housing developed in Norman during World War II in response to expansion of the wartime Naval Training Station at the University of Oklahoma. Additionally, the apartments are architecturally significant under Criterion C as excellent examples of 1940s privately-constructed public housing.

The applicable areas of significance are architecture, military and community planning and development. The period of significance for the district is 1943 to 1945, corresponding to the construction and use of the buildings during World War II.

The H.M. Murray Company Apartments, consisting of the three apartment buildings and associated outbuilding on the west side of Block 22 in the Classen-Miller Addition, were deemed eligible for the National Register as part of a four building historic district. All four buildings, including the concrete block outbuilding located behind 1205-1219 Classen Boulevard in the blacktopped parking area on the east side of the district, were determined to be contributing resources. All four buildings appear on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map and retain sufficient historic integrity to convey their significance.

The available historic Norman directories did not identify a name for the apartment complex. Accordingly, the name of the historic district, the H.M. Murray Company Apartments, was derived from the name of the private construction company responsible for their construction. The name of the company was identified in newspaper articles concerning the construction project.

The historic district is bounded by Macy Street on the north, the north-south alley on Block 22 of the Classen-Miller Addition on the east, East Boyd Street on the south and Classen Boulevard on the west (see Map 5). The legal description for the property is Lots 12 through 27, Block 22, Classen-Miller Addition. The boundaries include the property historically associated with the apartment complex.


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 5: H.M. Murray Company Apartments Historic District
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Contributing
District Boundaries
Noncontributing
Classen Blvd
58
136
135
3
60
59
64
61
62
63
4
8
137
30
5
200 ft
N
Google earth
© 2015 Google

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
3	H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	505-509 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
58	H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	406-410 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
135	H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	1205-1219 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
136	H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	REAR 1205-1219 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

PROPERTIES WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Within the Southridge Addition Historic District, the Holmberg/Crawford House at 603 Okmulgee Street, reportedly designed by local noted architect Harold Gimeno, was the only building identified as warranting further study for individual eligibility for the National Register. The Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style house has potential eligibility under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an unusual representation of the style and as an example of Gimeno's work.

Due to the heavy vegetation obscuring the house, additional study is required to determine what changes may have occurred since the house was constructed. It is also necessary to confirm that the house was in fact designed by Gimeno. The building was identified as Gimeno-designed as part of the 1987-1988 reconnaissance level survey. The 1987-1988 survey also identified a 1929 date of construction. The 1929 date is not supported by the city directories as the address is not listed until 1941. Additionally, because the 1940 federal census lists Signy Holmberg and Louise Holmberg Crawford Taft as living on DeBarr Street, where they lived since about 1914, the 1940 date of construction is consistent with other the available information. As the widow and daughter of Frederick Holmberg, first Dean of Fine Arts at OU, it is also probable that the Holmberg/Crawford house would have been designed by Harold Gimeno, first head of the OU school of architecture and son of Patricio Gimeno, head of the art department and later the romance languages department at OU.

According to Jim Gabbert's 2006 article in *Preservation Oklahoma News*, other buildings in Norman designed by Gimeno include the Beta Theat Pi House and the Patricio Gimeno House, the Sooner Theater. All three of these buildings are listed on the National Register with the nominations available on the SHPO website. Gimeno designed buildings outside of Norman include the Holy Name of Jesus Roman Catholic Church in Chickasha and the Smith & Kernke Funeral Home in Oklahoma City. Additionally, a January 27, 2012 article in *The Norman Transcript* indicates that Gimeno was responsible for the design of "at least nine houses in Norman," including the one for his parents. Gimeno moved from Oklahoma to California. He was listed in the 1955 *American Architects Directory* (R.R. Bowker Company, New York) with his office located at 1416 ½ North Main Street, Santa Ana, California.


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 6: Properties Warranting Further Study
#78. 603 Okmulgee Street, Holmberg/Crawford House
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Contributing
Noncontributing
Warrants Further Study
114
116
118
120
122
76
78
79
77
80
Okmulgee
N
100 ft
Google earth
© 2015 Google

AREAS NOT WARRANTING NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The buildings that were not included in one of the above described historic districts were classified as being part of the Southridge neighborhood. The Southridge neighborhood includes the Classen-Miller Addition properties in the 400 block of Macy Street and the north side of the 500 block of Boyd Street. These properties were not included in the Southridge Addition Historic District due to a lack of historic association with the Southridge Addition. Due to their historic association with the Classen-Miller Addition, these properties should be included in future studies of the west side of the Classen-Miller Addition.

Located within the confines of the Southridge Addition plat, the properties along Classen Boulevard were included in the Southridge neighborhood, and therefore not included in the Southridge Addition Historic District, due to a combination of lack of historic integrity and cohesion. Of the total nineteen buildings on the block, eleven were considered to be noncontributing. Additionally, the buildings were divided from the rest of the addition by the diagonal four-lane Classen Boulevard. This presents a visual and physical division between the two sets of properties, particularly as there are no properties on the east side of Classen Boulevard which front onto Classen Boulevard. All of the properties east of Classen Boulevard in the Southridge Addition front north or south only.

Also part of the original Southridge Addition plat, the properties on the south side of Okmulgee Street and south to Enid Street were included in the Southridge neighborhood, and not the Southridge Addition Historic District, due to a lack of historic integrity. Of the eight properties on the south block of Okmulgee Street, five were determined to be noncontributing. Similarly, of the total sixteen properties on Shawnee Street, twelve were determined to be noncontributing. Boyd Street contained fourteen properties, of which eight were assessed as noncontributing. While Chickasha and Enid streets had a higher number of contributing than noncontributing buildings, these streets were divided from the Southridge Addition Historic District by the intervening Boyd, Shawnee and Okmulgee streets. Additionally, the houses on Chickasha and Enid streets were predominately smaller, post-war, Minimal Traditional style homes that, while the individual homes retained sufficient integrity to be considered contributing, they lack the architectural diversity of the predominately pre-war development of the Southridge Addition Historic District.


Southridge Neighborhood
Map 7: Areas Not Warranting Further Study
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Areas Not Warranting Further Study
Contributing
Noncontributing
Warrants Further Study
Macy St
Trout Ave
Page Cir
1000 ft
N
Google earth
© 2015 Google

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
4	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
8	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	527 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
10	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	531 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
12	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	535 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
33	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	500 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
34	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	501 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE AS PROPERTY WAS RELOCATED TO AREA AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE.	C. 1925	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
35	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	504 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
36	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	505 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1935	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
37	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	506 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
38	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	507 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL
39	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
40	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
41	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	513 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL
42	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
43	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
44	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	518 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
45	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	522 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
46	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	531 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
47	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	503 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
48	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	507 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
49	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	508 CHICKASHA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 2007	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
50	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 CHICKASHA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 2007	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
51	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
52	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	514 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
53	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
54	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	516 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
55	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	519 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
56	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	513 ENID STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
57	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 ENID STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
59	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	415 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
60	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	415 1/2 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1952	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
61	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	418 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
62	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	420 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
63	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	424 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1970	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
64	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	425 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
65	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	430 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	INTERNATIONAL STYLE
66	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	433 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
77	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	600 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL
80	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	614 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
81	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	616 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
82	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	616 1/2 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	C. 1947	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
84	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	620 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
87	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	630 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
90	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	636 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
91	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	640 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
93	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	500 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
94	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	503 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
95	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	509 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
96	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
97	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1952	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
98	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	512 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
99	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	514 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
100	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
101	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	516 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
102	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	518 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
103	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	535 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
104	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	539 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
105	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	544 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	COLONIAL REVIVAL
106	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	545 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1994	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
107	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	546 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
108	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	546 1/2 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1940	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
137	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1300 A CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGENEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
138	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1300 B CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGENEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
139	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1310 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
140	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1314 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1923	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
141	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1316 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
142	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1318 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
143	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1320 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1923	PRAIRIE SCHOOL
144	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1336 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1981	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
145	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1350 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
146	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1352 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
147	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1358 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
148	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1380 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
149	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1384 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
150	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1386 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
151	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1400 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1977	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
152	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1500 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
153	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1600 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
154	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1602 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
155	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1604-1608-1610 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	INTERNATIONAL STYLE
156	SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1725 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1970	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Similar to many towns in central Oklahoma, Norman's origins date primarily back to 1889 and the first Oklahoma land run. Prior to the land run, Norman and most of the rest of the future state of Oklahoma was part of Indian Territory. Aptly named the Unassigned Lands because the area was not assigned to any Native American tribe, the 1889 land run opened what would become central Oklahoma and, among various other towns, Norman to non-Native American settlement on April 22, 1889.

Prior to 1889, Norman had a brief history as a stop along the branch line extended through what would become central Oklahoma by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railway beginning in 1884. The railroad station, and subsequently the city, was named for a government engineer, Abner E. Norman, who supervised the federal survey crew which camped in the vicinity of the present town in 1872.[1]

Although there were only a few railroad buildings on the site of Norman Station in the late 1800s, one of the most significant impacts of the original railroad occupation of the site was the town's Original Townsite plat. Railroad officials took upon themselves the duty of preparing a townsite plat which reflected their interests. As such, unlike many Oklahoma towns, Norman's townsite does not follow the traditional grid pattern espoused by the federal government. Instead, Norman's townsite was laid out in relation to the points of the railroad rather than a compass. Later development of Norman, including the 1903 Miller and 1922 Southridge additions on the south side of the townsite, generally followed the traditional grid pattern, creating a noticeable jog between the Original Townsite and subsequent additions.

On April 21, 1889, the site that would become the town of Norman was open prairie except for the handful of railroad buildings. By nightfall, April 22, 1889, Norman had mushroomed to a town of five hundred citizens and numerous temporary shelters. The Santa Fe Railway turned over its plat to the first townsite company that arrived onsite. Rather than remarking the lots of the new town, the townsite company embraced the railroad's development plans with construction quickly underway.

Although Congress provided regulations for the land run, the legislators failed to authorize a territorial government for the Unassigned Lands. Over a year after the 1889 land run, Congress finally passed the Oklahoma Organic Act on May 2, 1890. This act organized the government of Oklahoma Territory, in addition to other important matters. Under the Oklahoma Organic Act, the first seven counties of the future state of Oklahoma were created. Cleveland County was one of these first seven counties created in Oklahoma Territory.[2] Norman was quickly designated the county seat of Cleveland County.

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[1] Institute of Community Development, University of Oklahoma, "Norman, the University City: Community Resources," (Norman, Oklahoma: Community Development Committee of the Norman Chamber of Commerce, 1949), 5.

[2] Arrel Morgan Gibson, *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*, 2nd edition (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 176-178.

Two major state institutions greatly influenced the maturation of Norman during the last decade of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and beyond. The "most important factor in the growth" of Norman was the presence of the University of Oklahoma (OU) in the city. The university opened its doors in September 1892 in a building on Main Street. By 1948, over eleven hundred students attended the school which included almost one hundred buildings on a main campus of nearly three hundred acres on the southwest side of Norman. Through the 1950s, enrollment and the size of the main campus remained relatively the same; however, the school also owned more than 2,000 acres elsewhere, including in other parts of Norman, Oklahoma City and Willis, Oklahoma.[3]

The second state institution which significantly affected the development of Norman was Central State Hospital. Opened in 1915 in a previously private owned mental institution, Central State Hospital became the state's largest mental treatment center by the late 1940s. In addition to operating its own farm and dairy, the hospital also ran canning plants, a laundry, a mattress factory, and a furniture factory. In all by 1949, the hospital was valued at over four million dollars with 111 buildings spread over an area of 820 acres. Renamed Griffin Memorial Hospital in 1953, the facility continued to offer mental services through the twenty-first century, although significantly reduced in size and scope from its twentieth century heyday.[4]

During much of the first half of the twentieth century, Norman had relatively few industries; however, agriculture was a long term economic mainstay for the town. As described in *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, "The business life of the town (was) dependent upon the university and the surrounding country-trade area." At the time of Oklahoma's statehood in 1907, Cleveland County boasted 371,640 acres of farm land with 90,000 acres under cultivation. By 1930, there were 2,011 farms operating in the county, mostly by tenant farmers which typical of Oklahoma would add to the statewide agricultural crisis of the 1930s. However, even into the latter 1930s, Norman's main street was characterized as largely serving area farmers. Wheat, oats, sorghums, and barley were favored crops in the 1960s, along with a good number of cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. In the early 2000s, Cleveland County claimed 1,017 farms spread over 162,308 acres, a decline of just under a 1,000 farms from the 1930s.[5]

The federal government played a critical role in spurring Norman's growth in the 1940s and 1950s. Directly related to World War II, the United States Navy opened two installations in Norman in the early 1940s. The first of these was the Naval Training School, subsequently called the Naval Air Technical Training Center, which was established in Norman in 1941. The following year, a military base for this program was constructed south of the OU campus. In 1942, taking advantage of an offer by the

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[3] Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 5.
[4] Ibid, 5. See also Kent Ruth et al., *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958), 173-174 and *The Daily Oklahoman*, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 13 March 2011.
[5] *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), 156-157. See also Linda D. Wilson, "Cleveland County," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CLO13.html, (accessed January 2014).

university for 160 acres north of Norman, the Navy established a navy pilot training field aptly called the Naval Air Station. Together, these two naval facilities attracted 20,000 men, often with their families, to Norman during a five-year period. In mid-1946, both installations were placed in caretaker status and acquired by the university. The Naval Air Technical Training center became known as the south campus and the Naval Air Station became North Campus, later the OU Research Park. Although the Naval Air Technical Station was briefly reactivated in the 1950s for use during the Korean Conflict, both facilities remain to this day under the authority of the university.[6]

While deactivation of the Naval facilities marked the end of direct, sizeable, federal, military involvement in Norman, the town continued to experience a boom spurred by related federal activities. Following the end of WWII, returning soldiers flocked to Norman and the university to take advantage of educational opportunities offered under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, informally known as the G.I. bill. Typically bringing their families with them, the former servicemen overwhelmed the available housing market and spurred construction in previously undeveloped or sparsely developed areas.

Norman experienced a relatively stable population growth through the majority of the first half of the twentieth century. It must be remembered, however, that these population numbers do not accurately reflect the number of people actually living within Norman due to the number of college students residing in the town on a temporary basis. In 1900, the town population stood at 2,225, nearly triple the 787 residents recorded in the first official census of the town in 1890. By the time Oklahoma was officially granted statehood in 1907, Norman's population stood at 3,040. Three years later, the town's population had risen to 3,724, a gain of nearly seven hundred residents. In 1920, Norman claimed just over five thousand residents. The 1920s proved to be a major decade of growth for Norman. City population nearly doubled from 5,004 in 1920 to 9,603 in 1930. Gaining slightly less than 2,000 residents in the ensuing decade, by 1940 Norman's population stood at 11,429 citizens.[7]

Beginning with the war years of the 1940s, Norman's development accelerated exponentially. By 1950, city population reached 27,006, almost tripling in just twenty years. The 1950s resulted in a modest population growth of 6,406 residents to bring the 1960 population to 33,412. This progress was generally attributed to "civic improvements and the educational and cultural advantages that go with a college town." During the 1960s, Norman's population virtually exploded to reach 52,117 residents in 1970. This represented a change of 18,705 citizens in ten years. Exceptional growth continued so that in 1980, Norman's population stood at 68,020 and in 1990, 80,071. Development

[6] Dr. Tom Selland, et al. *Architectural/Historic Survey of Norman, Part II Historic Context*, (Norman, Oklahoma: Design/Research Center, College of Architecture, University of Oklahoma, 1988), 173-174.
[7] Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 8.

continued in the 1990s with Norman becoming the third most populous city in the state, only behind Oklahoma City and Tulsa.[8]

Following Norman's unprecedented population boom from 787 residents in 1890 to 2,225 by 1900, an increase of 183 percent, several residential additions to the burgeoning town were platted. Among these in the first years of the twentieth century was the Classen-Miller Addition, platted in March 1903. The land comprising the Classen-Miller Addition was owned by George and Martha Miller. The Millers, seeking relief for Martha's hay fever and a safer environment to raise their five children, moved to Norman in 1900 from Oakland, California. In partnership with J.C. Minteer, the Millers purchased a hardware store on Main Street in Norman. Additionally, they acquired a farm several blocks south of Main Street upon which George grew predominately wheat.[9]

In 1902, the Millers joined with the Classen Real Estate Company of Oklahoma City to plat their farmland into a new residential addition for Norman. At the time, the Classen Real Estate Company was touted as "one of the wealthiest, most enterprising and pushing companies in the west." Formed in 1902, the Classen Real Estate Company was headed by Anton H. Classen. Besides being the president of the company, Classen was also the principal stockholder. Active in real estate dealings in Oklahoma City and Edmond since shortly after arriving in Oklahoma Territory in 1889, Classen served as Register of the United States Land Office at Oklahoma City for a short time in the early 1900s and, before this, he was the Receiver of the same office for four years. In addition to this real estate business, Classen also acquired the franchise for building a street railway system in Oklahoma City. Classen's Oklahoma Railway Company extended their line to Norman in November 1913, creating the first rapid-transit passenger service between the two cities. Until 1945, this interurban line was the principal transportation link between Norman and the capital city.[10]

George and Martha Miller filed the plat for the Classen-Miller Addition at the Cleveland County Courthouse on March 6, 1903. The design of the neighborhood was carefully crafted to blend Norman's two dominant patterns of land development. The seven blocks on the west side of the addition were laid out parallel to the railroad tracks. The center eight blocks were divided into two rows of different sizes to allow the east seven blocks to adhere to grid-pattern of development. Within the Classen-Miller Addition, Classen Boulevard runs a true north-south from East Boyd Street north to Alameda Street.

Although development was slow, the Classen-Miller Addition experienced construction activity in its first years. In June 1903, workmen were busy laying the foundation for Dr. Lowther's new house in the addition with construction work to immediately follow.

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[8] Larry O'Dell, "Norman," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/N/NO006.html, (accessed January 2014). See also Ruth, *A Guide to the Sooner State, 172.*

[9] Nadine Runyan, ed., *Pioneers of Cleveland County 1889-1907*, (Norman, Oklahoma: Cleveland County Historical Society, 1971), 131.

[10] *The Norman (Oklahoma) Transcript*, 18 September 1902. See also Joseph Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma*, Volume 3 (Chicago, Illinois: The American Historical Society, 1916), 954, and Selland, *Architectural/Historic Survey*, 148.

Although the 1908 city directory included the streets of the Classen-Miller Addition in their description of Norman city streets and avenues, the area was not formally incorporated into the city limits for an additional five years. On May 20, 1913, the Norman city council approved extended the city limits south beyond Emelyn Street but only east to Classen Boulevard. The area east of Classen Boulevard, solely owned by the Classen Real Estate company and probably held back from buyers related to the 1903 decision to reserve half the lots until prices were higher, was not brought into the city limits until May 1920.[11]

Through the late teens, George Miller and the Classen Real Estate Company retained ownership of large portions of the Classen-Miller Addition. The 1920s would prove to be the major decade of change for the addition. Beginning in 1921, lots within the Classen-Miller Addition began to rapidly change hands with remarkable development occurring during the next five years. This unprecedented building boom is attributable to the 91% increase in the overall city population between 1920 and 1930.

Also taking advantage of Norman's 1920s population boom, the Miller family opened a new residential addition, the Southridge Addition, in October 1922. Located south of the Classen-Miller Addition, the Southridge Addition encompassed a total of fourteen various sized blocks. With Block 1 owned by George and Martha Miller, their son Earle T. Miller and his wife Mable O. Miller, owned the remainder of the addition.[12] While George and Martha resided in Norman in the Classen-Miller Addition, Earle and Mable lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1922, although they had previously resided in Norman.[13]

With C.R. Edmunds of the C.R. Edmunds and Company directing the lot sale, the sale of lots within the Southridge Addition was set to begin Thursday, October 12, 1922 and be completed within two weeks. Covering a tract of about fifty-seven acres, the addition was proclaimed to have 460 lots for sale. The lots were to be sold for "a set price which includes sidewalks, sewer, water and light." As the addition owners, the Millers were paying the costs for installation of the neighborhood amenities. Ideally located eleven blocks south of the downtown district and three blocks east of the university, the addition had 275 lots selling for up to $300 per lot. With 156 lots priced between $300 and $500, the addition had twenty-seven lots costing over $500. The terms for the $300 or less lots were $10 down and $5 per month. The medium priced $300 to $500 lots were available for $15 down and $7.50 a month. The higher priced lots costing over $500 could be obtained for $25 down and $10 a month.[14]

According Edmunds, the sale of the Southridge Addition "opened with a bang." Reportedly over 2,000 persons visited the addition the first day of the sale with an estimated fifty building sites being sold that day. Encouraging residents to "Just Use

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[11] *Norman City Directory*, 1908, 13-15. See also Cynthia Savage, Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Miller Historic District, (August 2003; available Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 70.

[12] *Southridge Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, A Part of the N.W. ¼ & S.W. ¼ Sec. 32, T9N, R2W, 1922*, available Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma.

[13] *The Norman Transcript*, 25 October 1922.

[14] Ibid, 10 October 1922 and 11 October 1922.

Your Common Sense and a Little Foresight and Profit by the Sure Growth of Norman," advertisements for the addition proclaimed that Boyd Street from "the heart of Southridge to the Campus" was in process of being paved. Other amenities of the neighborhood touted in advertisements included "Sewers, Water, Electricity, Telephones, Sidewalks and Reasonable Restrictions." The addition restrictions include a prohibition against any non-residential buildings, a general minimum building cost of $5,000 and "All buildings and trees must be in straight lines at specified distances from the front of the lots."[15]

Within about three days of the opening of the Southridge Addition, advertisements proclaimed "Enough lots have already been sold to assure the success of (the) Southridge Addition – the Beauty Spot of Norman." According to salesman M.E. Leming, Sr., the addition opening had attracted lookers from Blanchard, Purcell and Mangum, as well as a number of "University City site-seekers." To "assist in the sales work," two additional salesman, L.E. Comer Jr. and M.E. Leming Jr., arrived in Norman from Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Concerning the actual addition, sewer pipes had been laid and city officials announced that "a four inch water main would be connected with the addition in a short time."[16]

By the end of the first week, the first house in the Southridge Addition was under contract with Raymond Barry engaging G.C. Manes to erect "a fine eight room modern home in Block 9." City clerk Joe Hair issued the building permit for the $4,000 residence the same week. Reportedly, about $40,000 worth of Southridge lots had been "selected by people who know real values." Also during the first week, the city manager, Ed Hayes, reported that pavement was indeed being laid on East Boyd Street.[17]

By the end of the first week, Clyde Pickard Real Estate and Loans was also running advertisements for the Southridge Addition in the local newspaper. With movement of Norman real estate "picking up" in late 1922, the opening of the Southridge Addition was specifically identified as being "one of the factors in this phase of the situation." Among the lots sold during Southridge's first week include lots 31 and 32 of Block 6 to J.F. Kier for $470, lots 47 and 48 of Block 2 to E. S. Anthony for $645, lots 40 and 41 of Block 1 to Lydia Briggs for $770, lots 38 and 39 of Block 1 to Lydia E. McFarland for $770, lots 36 and 37 of Block 1 to Ester Monical for $720, lots 15 and 16 of Block 9 to Jesse Richards for $520, and lots 37 and 38 of Block to R.J. Deaver for $520. Additionally, the Carey, Lombard, Young & Company advertised that owners should call upon them for building materials when they were "ready to build that new house in (the) Southridge addition."[18]

Originally set for just two weeks, the sale of lots in the Southridge Addition was organized to "positively close" on Thursday, October 26, 1922. With one day left in the original two-week period, about 125 lots had been sold in the addition. At that time, it was reported that "90 percent of the buyers have promised to erect homes on their lots."

[15] Ibid, 12 October 1922, 13 October 1922 and 25 October 1922.
[16] Ibid, 15 October 1922 and 16 October 1922.
[17] Ibid, 15 October 1922, 18 October 1922 and 19 October 1922.
[18] Ibid, 19 October 1922 and 20 October 1922.

About twenty percent of the lots were believed to have been sold to folks from outside of Norman. The average price of the sold lots was $350 each. It was estimated that Earle Miller was spending $10,000 on paving and nearly an additional $60,000 for telephone lines, sidewalks, sewer and clearing of the grounds.[19]

Following the close of the lot sale, Edmunds stated that 175 lots in the Southridge Addition had been sold and over 3,500 people visited the addition during the two-week sale period. The majority of the sold lots were described as "the better lots." Edmunds further noted that "the city of Norman owes Earle T. Miller a debt of gratitude for conceiving and carrying out the plans for such a beautiful residence section."[20]

By mid-December 1922, the materials were on hand and construction was underway on 6,000 feet of sewer and water connections in the Southridge Addition.[21] However, construction of buildings in the neighborhood proceeded much more slowly. This was true of the Southridge Addition, as well as the Classen-Miller Addition. During the neighborhood's first decade, only about twenty-seven houses were constructed. The greatest decade of growth for the Southridge neighborhood occurred in the between 1931 and 1940 with the construction of approximately sixty-seven buildings. During the war years of the 1940s, just four single family residences were built in the Southridge neighborhood. An additional four building apartment complex was built in the neighborhood in 1943-1944. Following the end of World War II, about thirty-five homes went up in the neighborhood by 1950, at which time development in significant numbers ceased with just nineteen buildings erected between 1951 and 2007.

As evidenced by the continued development of the Southridge neighborhood during the 1920s through the 1940s, the demand for housing in Norman continued to be a pressing issue. In late July 1931, with the Great Depression continuing to escalate, the housing situation in Norman was described as "acute." Despite many houses that were unoccupied during the summer months, Norman's real estate agents anticipated a shortage of houses when students returned for the new school year in September.[22]

The advent of World War II escalated the demand for housing in Norman as military students, frequently with their families, came in droves to attend the Naval Training School and subsequently the Naval Air Station. Combined with the "regular" students needing housing, the housing crisis in Norman reached a critical point early in the war years. In late 1942, OU president Joseph A. Brandt made a trip to Washington D.C. seeking approval for construction of military housing facilities in Norman. By the end of December 1941, representatives of the National Housing Agency was meeting with Norman's Chamber of Commerce housing officials. The fast solution to the housing problem publicized at that time consisted of converting large houses into apartments,

[19] Ibid, 25 October 1922.
[20] Ibid, 29 October 1922.
[21] Ibid, 18 December 1922.
[22] *Daily Oklahoman*, 24 July 1931.

including the construction of garage apartments when the owner could "secure sufficient materials and plumbing fixtures for conversion into a living unit or units."[23]

In early January 1943, with private home owners converting available spaces to leasable apartments, the National Housing Agency approved a one hundred unit row-type housing facility in Norman that was to include eighteen one-bedroom apartments and thirty-six each of two- and three-bedroom apartments. This initial public student housing facility was located on Jenkins Avenue, bordering the U.S. Naval Training School.[24]

During February 1943, the Norman Chamber of Commerce announced that private concerns would erect ninety-seven houses in Norman. The houses were "to be occupied by indispensable in-migrant war workers," which in Norman translated to civilian employees of the Naval Station. Thirty-six frame homes with wood floors were to be built west of Pickard Avenue between Eufaula and Main streets by George Epperley of Oklahoma City. Thirty homes, also frame with wood floors, were to be built west of Flood Avenue between Daws and Dakota streets by John B. Martin of the Acme Realty Company. The remaining thirty-one homes were to be of masonry-type construction with concrete floors. Constructed by Miller and Estes, these homes were to be located west of Flood Avenue on Gray, Daws, Tonhawa and Kansas streets. The housing project also called for the streets of Gray, Daws and Tonhawa which had been closed west of Flood to be opened.[25]

As March 1943 came to an end, the Chamber of Commerce was seeking methods to gain control over war housing to ensure that "war emergency housing does not damage other property values or impair the future of the educational center." The concern was two-fold as small oil-field houses began popping up in neighborhoods around Norman and out-of-town developers sought approval for row-type apartment houses to be erected "on choice lots in residence areas near the University."[26]

Harry Rutledge, the Chamber of Commerce secretary, announced that several builders had options on sites for construction of 100 group-type housing units. These privately-financed units were expected to have eight apartments each and be two stories high with a brick veneer. The buildings were designed so that after the war the housing could be used by the university for married student housing. In late June 1943, the housing projects were setback by the city planning commission which refused to rezone five proposed sites, all west of College Avenue and south of Symmes Street, for apartment house use. According to the local newspaper, "Many property owners in the vicinity of the proposed sites protested the zoning request."

At the end of September 1943, two $25,000 building permits were issued to the H.M. Murray Company for construction of two eight-unit apartments. One set of apartments

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[23] *Norman Transcript*, 2 December 1942, 21 December 1942, 28 December 1942, 30 December 1942 and 31 December 1942.
[24] Ibid, 10 January 1943, 13 January 1943, 14 January 1943, 25 January 1943 and 10 February 1943.
[25] Ibid, 14 February 1943.
[26] Ibid, 26 March 1943.

was to be located on Macy Street and the other on Boyd Street. Murray also announced plans for construction of additional apartment units on Classen Boulevard between Macy and Boyd streets.[27] As shown on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, the H.M. Murray Company Apartments were completed by April 1944. Based on the names of occupants in the 1944 Norman directory, the majority of occupants in the H.M. Murray Company Apartments were Navy personnel rather than the civilian war time workers.

Murray's two building permits boosted the city's building permits to a total of $69,359 for September 1943. During the nine month period of January to September 1943, Norman "experienced more than a million dollar construction program." This was based on a survey of building permits and government-sponsored housing activities which were undisputedly "Spurred by the need for wartime housing." Total building permits issued during the period totaled $595,812, a tremendous increase compared to same period in 1942 when only $51,913 in permits was issued. The "New apartment construction (was) a contributing factor to the increase in building activity."[28]

Following the end of World War II, the demand for housing in Norman did not abate. In January 1946, the University of Oklahoma was expected to "turn away hundreds of students, most of them veterans, in the second semester because of the housing shortage." With "all types of housing from one-room efficiency apartments to two-bedroom prefabricated units, the university was deemed to have "lick(ed) the housing problem" by June 1947. Although the Norman Householders association announced that there was a housing surplus in Norman in July 1949, university faculty who were having to move out of university student housing found it "extremely difficult" to find housing in Norman.[29] As Norman's population continued to boom from the 1950s through the 1990s, housing in Norman remained an ongoing community concern.

[27] Ibid, 30 September 1943.
[28] Ibid, 30 September 1943.
[29] *Daily Oklahoman*, 9 January 1946, 29 June 1947 and 13 July 1949.

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Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941.

The original Works Progress Administration (WPA) sponsored guide to Oklahoma. Provides good summary information about towns and cities in Oklahoma and the routes that connect them.

Runyan, Nadine et al. *Pioneers of Cleveland County 1889-1907*. Norman, Oklahoma: Cleveland County Historical Society, 1971.

Brief sketches about the early residents that played a role in the development Cleveland County from its founding through Oklahoma's statehood, including the Miller family.

Ruth, Kent et al. *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.

An update to the WPA sponsored, 1941 guide to Oklahoma.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Norman, Oklahoma. 1925 and 1944.

Maps showing the footprint of buildings within the designated area. The maps were developed for fire insurance purposes and provide a wealth of basic details, including building material, number of stories and basic shape of the building. Because the 1925 map for Norman only included a small portion of the Southridge Addition and the 1944 map did not extend the coverage area, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps are of limited use for the Southridge neighborhood.

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SUMMARY

The Architectural/Historic Intensive Level Survey of the Southridge Neighborhood proved a success. The survey covered thirteen blocks of residential development on Norman's southeast side. A total of 156 properties were minimally documented within the city-designated survey area. All properties were documented to the required SHPO standards with completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and adequate photo documentation. The forms were developed using the 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 characterizes the development of the Southridge neighborhood. Overall, the Southridge neighborhood has two main periods of development. From the addition's opening in 1922 through 1940, the neighborhood experienced the preponderance of its building activity with about sixty percent of the neighborhood buildings being constructed. The war years of the 1940s markedly decreased building activity in the area, although the war effort also brought about construction of war time emergency multi-tenant housing on the northwest edge of the neighborhood. In all just eight buildings were constructed in the Southridge neighborhood between 1941 and 1945. Norman's post-war housing crisis, driven by a combination of the G.I. bill and the post-war baby boom, is evidenced in the Southridge neighborhood through the construction of an additional twenty-eight percent of the neighborhood. The remaining twelve percent of neighborhood was erected after 1951 with about half of these being added after 1970.

The survey identified two historic districts and one property that warrants further study for National Register eligibility. The Southridge Addition Historic District encompasses the north portion of the Southridge Addition from the north side of Okmulgee Street to the south side of the 500 block of Macy Street. The H.M. Murray Company Apartments Historic District consists of the four buildings erected in 1943-1944 in response to Norman's war time housing crunch. The Holmberg/Crawford House at 603 Okmulgee was identified as warranting further study as an excellent example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style and as an example of the work of Harold Gimeno, an esteemed local architect.

As the Southridge neighborhood continues to be a vital residential development with ready access to both the University of Oklahoma and Norman's central business district, the houses are well maintained and, as a by-product of this care and economic well-being, many have been subjected to modifications that have diminished the original character of the residences. The nine houses constructed in the neighborhood since 1970 have also taken their toll on the neighborhood's historic character. Combined, these activities have diminished the historic character of the southern and western portions of the neighborhood.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

MAP 8: ALL BUILDING ADDRESSES

SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

NORMAN, CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA


Southridge Neighborhood Survey
Map 8: All Building Addresses
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Survey Boundaries
Townhouse Cir
Mockingbird Ln
Macy St
E Boyd St
S Jones Ave
S Ponca Ave
Tulsa St
415 1/2
415
425
433
406-410
418
420
424
430
Rear 1205-1219
1205-1219
502
508
516
518
520
524
530
536
550
1320-1320 1/2
505-509
517
527
531
535
601
609
615
619
623
625
627
629
631
635
1300 A
504
518
520
524
530
534
600
608
612
614
620
628
632
636
640
644
645 1/2
1300 B
503
509
515
519
535
601
613
617
621
625
627
633
645
1310
1314
1316
1318
500
530
540
602
616
620
624
626
626 1/2
630
640
644
600 ft
N
Google earth
© 2015 Google


Southridge Neighborhood Survey
Map 8: All Building Addresses
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Survey Boundaries
1300 B
509
519
535
601
617
625
627
633
613
621
645
S Ponca Ave
Tulsa St
1316
530
540
616
620
624
630
644
1318
500
602
626 1/2
640
1320
1336
617
627
501
603
605
623
633
635
643
1350
Okmulgee St
1352
1358
600
616
636
640
1380
614
620
630
1384
1386
616 1/2
Page St
1400
503
511
515
539
1500
509
535
545
Oklahoma Ave
1600
Shawnee St
1602
500
510
512
516
518
546
514
544
1604-08-10
546 1/2
507
513
517
501
505
511
515
531
E Brooks St
506
518
504
500
510
522
Google earth
© 2015 Google
N
600 ft


Southridge Neighborhood Survey
Map 8: All Building Addresses
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Legend
Survey Boundaries
500
510
512
516
518
546
514
544
546 1/2
507
513
517
501
505
511
515
531
506
518
504
500
510
522
503
511
519
507
515
Chickasha St
508
514
510
516
1725
513
517
Enid St
Classen Blvd
Oklahoma Ave
N
600 ft
Google earth
© 2015 Google

APPENDIX B:

LIST OF ALL PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

NORMAN, CLEVELAND COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	1320 AND 1320 1/2 OKLAHOMA AVENUE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	504 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	505-509 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	518 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	520 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	524 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	527 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	531 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	534 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	535 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	600 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	601 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1942	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	608 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	609 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	612 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	614 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	2006	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	615 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	619 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	620 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	623 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	625 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	628 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	629 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	631 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1975	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	632 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF INTEGRITY	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	635 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1959	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	636 EAST BOYD STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	640 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	644 EAST BOYD STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	500 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	501 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE AS PROPERTY WAS RELOCATED TO AREA AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE.	C. 1925	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	504 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	505 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1935	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	506 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	507 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1935	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	513 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	518 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	522 EAST BROOKS STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	531 EAST BROOKS STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	503 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	507 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	508 CHICKASHA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 2007	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 CHICKASHA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 2007	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	514 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	516 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	519 CHICKASHA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1948	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	513 ENID STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	517 ENID STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	406-410 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	415 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	415 1/2 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1952	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	418 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	420 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	424 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1970	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	425 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	430 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	INTERNATIONAL STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	433 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	TUDOR REVIVAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	502 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	508 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	516 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	518 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	520 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	524 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 MACY STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1950	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	536 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	550 MACY STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1959	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	501 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	600 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	603 OKMULGEE STREET	WARRANTS FURTHER STUDY FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER UNDER CRITERION C AS EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF HAROLD GIMENO'S WORK IN NORMAN. CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	c. 1940	MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	605 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	TUDOR REVIVAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	614 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	616 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	616 1/2 OKMULGEE	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	C. 1947	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	617 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	620 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	623 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1949	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	630 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	633 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	635 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1942	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	636 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	640 OKMULGEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	643 OKMULGEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1943	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	500 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	503 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	509 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	510 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	511 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1952	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	512 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	514 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1937	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	515 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	516 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	518 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	535 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	539 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	544 SHAWNEE STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	545 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1994	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	546 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	546 1/2 SHAWNEE STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1940	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	500 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	503 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	509 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	515 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	519 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1934	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	530 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	535 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1923	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	540 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	601 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1954	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	602 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	613 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	616 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

ALL DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	617 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	620 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	621 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	624 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	625 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	626 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE HISTORIC ADDITION DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	626 1/2 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1946	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	627 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1929	TUDOR REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	630 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	633 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1950	MODERN MOVEMENT: RANCH
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	640 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	644 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT.	C. 1937	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	645 TULSA STREET	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1940	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	645 1/2 TULSA STREET	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	C. 1940	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	1205-1219 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	COLONIAL REVIVAL

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SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS	REAR 1205-1219 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO H.M. MURRAY COMPANY APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT.	1943	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1300 A CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGENEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1935	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1300 B CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGENEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1948	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1310 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1929	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1314 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1923	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1316 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1318 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1320 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1923	PRAIRIE SCHOOL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1336 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1981	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1350 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1947	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1352 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1358 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1380 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

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SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	ARCH STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1384 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1386 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1939	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1400 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE.	C. 1977	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1500 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1946	MODERN MOVEMENT: MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1600 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY.	C. 1939	COLONIAL REVIVAL
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1602 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	CONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD.	C. 1934	BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1604-1608-1610 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY	C. 1939	INTERNATIONAL STYLE
SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD	1725 CLASSEN BOULEVARD	NONCONTRIBUTING TO SOUTHRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE	C. 1970	NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE