ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY
OF
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

PART II - HISTORIC CONTEXT

Dr. Tom Selland - Director
Maryjo Meacham - Project Manager
Marsha Weisiger - Graduate Research Assistant
Michelle Maahs - Research Assistant
Xavier Leung - Research Assistant
University of Oklahoma
College of Architecture
Design/Research Center

Prepared for:

Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
Wiley Post Historical Building
2100 North Lincoln Boulevard
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

1987-1988

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SECTION ONE: OKLAHOMA COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, established the framework for a federal and state partnership to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and prehistoric resources. As a means of providing overall continuity in the preservation program of the state, a comprehensive planning process is considered essential. Through such a systematic effort, properties are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning," the intent of the comprehensive planning process is to establisn historic contexts, to use those historic contexts to develop goals and priorities for the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, and to integrate the preservation plan within broader planning processes.

The development of historic contexts, then, is the cornerstone of the comprehensive plan. A historic context is a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area. When these contexts are well defined, properties can be identified and evaluated against established criteria to

determine their significance in the broad patterns of our history, archeology, architecture, and engineering heritage.

To be useful, a historic context must possess certain characteristics: (1) it must be defined by geographical boundaries; (2) its chronological limits must be established; (3) an adequate historical theme must be expressed; (4) it must incorporate the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; (5) the general physical characteristics of all property types within the context must be described; and (6) deficiencies in the data that may have been discovered in the development of the context must be identified.

In Oklahoma, the comprehensive planning process has been twofold. First, seven management regions has been delineated, using county boundaries as primary dividing lines. These divisions also correspond roughly with the major historical divisions created within Oklahoma and Indian territories. Second, a list of broad themes has been developed to illustrate the major aspects of Oklahoma's past. A more detailed discussion of the management regions and historic themes is provided in "Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context Development," prepared by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Norman, the seat of Cleveland County, is located in Management Region 6, which encompasses the historic Unassigned Lands of central Oklahoma. Five of the eleven broad themes designated as most important in the development of the State of Oklahoma were also central to the history of Norman and are developed at length in Section Two: transportation, settlement, urban development, commerce, and agriculture.

SECTION TWO: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The genesis of Norman took place in 1872, when the United States Land Office Survey established the boundaries of the future townsite. The site came to be known as "Norman's Camp," after Abner Ernest Norman, survey administrator. More than a decade passed, however, until the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, in 1886 and 1887, selected the site for one of its stations and platted a townsite in anticipation of the opening of the Unassigned Lands of Indian Territory. On May 2, 1887, in preparation for train service over the line, railway officials assigned the name "Norman" to the station grounds. [1]

After Norman was thrown open for settlement in the first Oklahoma land run, on April 22, 1889, the railroad continued to play a key role in the town's economic development. Norman became a transportation center for cotton agricultural products and livestock, the region's principal commodities. Moreover, it served as a shipping center for building supplies in the developing region. Norman's role as a regional trade center was undoubtedly enhanced, as well, by its status as the seat for Cleveland County.

The establishment of the University of Oklahoma in 1890, however, was pivotal in the urban development of

Norman. The first classes were held in 1892 in the Adkins-Welch Rock Building, and soon that year the first university building was erected. Henceforth, the growth of Norman paralleled that of the university, through the historic period. By 1900, the population had blossomed from a small settlement of 150 people to a town of 2,225 residents. Within the next two decades, the population more than doubled as the university embarked on an impressive expansion program, erecting ten classroom and administrative buildings. This expansion was coupled with a construction boom in Norman, including the downtown, residential areas, and fraternity-house districts. In addition, a number of churches were built, a new county courthouse was erected, and streets were paved. The city's growth was also fostered by the opening of the Oklahoma City-Norman Interurban in 1913 and the acquisition of the private Oklahoma Sanitarium Company by the State of Oklahoma, creating Central Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane. Although the insane asylum, as it was then called, became an obstacle to the development of the northeast quadrant of the city, its initial development fueled the local economy. [2]

This pattern was repeated during the 1920s, a period of unparalleled expansion of the university, its faculty, and its surrounding residential areas. Moreover, in 1923 a new aspect in the city's development was introduced when the Cemetary Road (Van Fleet Highway, now U.S. 77-H) was paved,

providing an improved transportation link to Oklahoma City, vital in the new Age of Automobility. A second highway was created in 1926, when U.S. 77 was designated. By the end of the decade, the population nearly doubled again, to 9,597 people. [3]

Growth continued during the Depression Decade, albeit at a slower rate. The transportation network was enhanced with the extension of State Route 74 from Norman to Oklahoma City in 1935. In addition, the University of Oklahoma continued to expand. By 1940, Norman's development pattern, radiating from the university, was well established. [4]

In later periods of growth--the 1950s, the 1970s, and the 1980s--Norman's developmental pattern took a new direction, moving westward along Interstate 35 and southward to State Route 9 as Norman became increasingly less insular. The post-World War II period, thus, marked the end of an era in Norman's developmental history.

SECTION THREE: HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR NORMAN

The history of Norman falls within five of the historic contexts delineated by the Oklahoma Historical Society in its Comprehensive Plan: transportation, settlement, commerce, agriculture, and urban development.

A. Transportation (1886-1947)

Transportation played a key role in the early development of Norman. In 1886, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company selected "Norman's Camp" as a station site. The following year, the company platted a townsite and filed the plat with the United States Department of the Interior. The first train rolled through Norman on June 13, 1887, heralding the future of the embryonic town. Shortly thereafter, the section house (demolished) was erected just north of the Duffy Street crossing, and a well was dug. Norman acquired it's first residents when the the railway company's section foreman, J. L. Hefley, settled with his family at the new station; the first Santa Fe agent, Andrew Kingkade, moved into a cottage (demolished) built on the railroad right-of-way on April 17, 1889, less than one week before the area was officially opened to white settlement. Indeed, until the land run five days later, Hefley and Kingkade were the only legal residents of Norman. [5]

At the time of the land run, Norman had a sixteen-foot-square passenger depot (demolished) located at the Eufaula Street crossing. Almost immediately the depot became inadequate to serve the needs of the emerging town. Consequently, in 1890 a larger building (demolished) was built directly to the south. Norman soon became a transportation center for the area. When the Pottawatomie-Shawnee lands were opened in September 1891, the Norman depot was the shipping point for construction materials. It continued to serve as the shipping center for agricultural produce and cattle throughout Cleveland and northern McClain counties. By 1909, the growth of Norman's transportation service neccessitated a larger, more modern passenger depot, which served the city until passenger transportation ended in the early 1980s. [6]

A second phase of Norman's transportation history began in November 1913, when the Oklahoma Railway Company completed construction of an interurban line from its central terminal in Oklahoma City to downtown Norman. (The depot is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Norman Historic District, 1978.) The Norman Interurban provided the first rapid-transit passenger service between the two cities and for more than three decades was the principal transportation link. Commuters lived in Norman and worked in Oklahoma City, farmers and

their families living in northern Cleveland County easily visited the two cities, Norman residents shopped in the capital, Oklahoma City residents attended school in Norman, and students escaped Norman on weekends, all because of the interurban. The Norman line was tne shortest of the three interurban lines operated by the Oklahoma Railway Company, but it was by far the busiest throughout its history, chiefly because of the large number of commuting students. Traffic increased considerably during World War II as a result of the establishment of two naval bases in Norman, the Naval Air Technical Training Center and the Naval Air Station, where some 20,000 Navy personnel were stationed. Moreover, federal efforts to conserve rubber and petroleum promoted the use of rail transit, and gasoline rationing caused many Oklahomans to park their automobiles and rely on public transportation. When World War II ended, however, the two naval bases were closed, and traffic on the Norman Interurban dropped by nearly one-half.

In the fall of 1945, the Oklahoma Transportation Company, a major intercity bus line, bought the assets of the Oklahoma Railway Company and reorganized it. Almost immediately, the new owners announced plans to abandon its three interurban lines. In response to protests from Norman's civic and business leadership, the company continued to provide rail transit for two years. It augmented the interurban with bus service, however, in

September 1947 and thereby convinced Norman's residents that buses could replace the rail system. That month, the Norman city government proposed abandonment of the transit right-of-way on U.S. 77 so that the highway could be widened. Consequently, on September 27, 1947, more than thirty years of interurban service came to an end. [8]

The demise of the interurban was presaged by the growing popularity of the automobile since the 1920s. In 1923, the Cemetary Road (also called East Road) was paved and became Norman's first intercity highway; it was known after 1925 as the Van Fleet Highway. In 1955 it was designated State Highway 77-H. A second highway connection to Oklahoma City--and the first link in the state highway system--was created in 1926 and completed in 1930, when U.S. 77 was designated. This highway was widened during the depression with federal funds. In 1935, S.H. 74 (the "Football Highway," now S.H. 74-A) was extended from the capital to Norman to provide an alternate route. In more recent years, the extension of Interstate 35 from Oklahoma City to Dallas, Texas, by way of Norman and the construction of U.S. 9 along the southern edge of the city have improved Norman's transportation system. [9]

Each of these transportation developments affected Norman's settlement pattern. When the Santa Fe Railway Company platted the original townsite, it oriented the

streets to run parallel and perpendicular with the railway tracks. As a result, the area bounded roughly by Acres Street, Carter Avenue, Duffy Street, and University Boulevard is situated on a diagonal, compared with the rest of the city. Because the Norman Interurban rails paralleled the Santa Fe tracks from the northern outskirts of the city to the Main Street terminal, the city plat did not reflect this new transportation element. In the 1920s, however, when highway development began, the city's street system was reoriented in the newly platted additions along a north-south axis. The more recent development of Interstate 35 and U.S. 9 have attracted the development of new additions to the west and south.[10]

B. Settlement (1872-1889)

The beginnings of the Norman townsite predated the Land Run of 1889 by almost twenty years. In 1870, the U.S. Land Office issued a contract to survey western Oklahoma, known as the Theodore H. Barrett survey. This became the first major step toward the opening of the Unassigned Lands to white settlement. In accordance with federal provisions to survey all public lands, established by the Ordinance of 1785, the area was marked off into townships, sections, and quartersections. In 1872, a party of surveyors staked out the corners of the future townsite of Norman, which was surveyed the following year. One of the survey parties,

camping at a spring southeast of Norman, burned into an elm tree the words "Norman's camp," presumably after survey administrator Abner Norman. Thenceforth, the location of the townsite was known as Norman's Camp or, later, simply Norman. [11]

The arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was the second important event that signaled the inevitability of the opening of the Unassigned Lands. Ideed, many of the men who secured employment with the railroad were "boomers"--land-hungry whites who agitated for the incorporation of the Unassigned Lands into the public domain--seeking to gain a legal foothold prior to the official opening. When the line was completed in 1887, the Santa Fe established railroad stations at intervals of approximately ten miles. Norman Station was thereby created, and two railroad employees, J. L. Hefley and Andrew Kingkade, subsequently became the area's first legal residents. [12]

C. Urban Development (1887-1948)

In 1887, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company laid out the Norman townsite. The civil engineers, headed by Charles Chamberlin, laid the townsite parallel with the railroad tracks so that all crossings would be at right angles to the right-of-way. This was a standard

practice of the railway company in laying out townsites. Beginning at the initial point, located at the intersection of East Main Street, Acres Street, and Carter Avenue, Main Street was laid out at a right angle to the railroad until it reached the section line on the south side of section 30, near the southwest corner of the townsite. From this baseline, the other streets were laid out. The original townsite was bounded by Acres Street, Carter Avenue, University Boulevard, and a line extending from the intersection of Main Street and University to the corner of Alameda Street and Carter. [13]

Soon after the Presidential Proclamation of March 23, 1889, announcing the opening of the Unassigned Lands, Delbert L. Larsh, the Santa Fe agent in Purcell, Oklahoma, and a group of businessmen formed the Norman Townsite Company. The townsite company members included Pryor Adkins and Charles T. Gorton, both cattlemen in the Chickasaw Nation; John Helvie, Santa Fe engineer; Ed P. Ingle, publisher of the Purcell Register; Thomas R. Waggoner, chief clerk and cashier for the Santa Fe; and Tyler Blake and George Blake, both businessmen. On April 22, when the gun was fired signaling the beginning of the land run, the townsite company members claimed town lots and quartersections on the edge of the townsite boundaries. These quartersections were later platted as residential additions. Delbert Larsh erected the first structure on a

claim, not counting the Kingkade House, erected prior to the run; it was a one-room structure, which he had fabricated at Purcell and shipped by flatcar. (The house was moved to 115 E. Johnson Street, where it was incorporated into a larger structure as a lean-to kitchen.) The second house built by a claimant was that of Ed P. Ingle, outside the townsite. [14]

Norman, however, did not immediately attract great numbers of settlers in the way that Oklahoma City and Guthrie did, emerging as large cities literally overnight. Initially, only a relatively modest tent city was established. By the end of 1889, Norman's population numbered only 150 people. Nevertheless, the town soon began assuming a visage of permanency. In early May 1889, a provisional town government was established. Thomas R. Waggoner, who became a member of the first territorial legislature, was elected mayor, and Andrew Kingkade and Delbert L. Larsh were elected councilmen, along with E. C. Hall and Pryor Adkins. The first newspapers, the Norman Advance and the Norman Transcript began publication. A lumber yard, Carey Company, opened its doors, and two brick factories--Hoover and Son, and Lee and Harris--fired their kilns. In December of that first year, the first masonry building, the Adkins Building (demolished), was erected. [15]

To stimulate settlement, during the 1890s the Santa Fe Railway Company distributed promotional material extolling

the advantages of Norman and its surrounding farmlands. The company offered excursion passenger rates for round-trips from Kansas City to Norman to induce potential homesteaders to the area. This was one of the standard practices used by railroad companies throughout the West to create markets and freight traffic along the railroad route and thereby increase profits. In 1890, two additional developments helped stimulate growth. The first cotton gin (demolished) was constructed by the Jennison brothers on West Eufaula, heralding the beginning of the development of Norman as a center for cotton processing in the area. Also that year, an Act of the Territorial Legislature established Norman as the site of the Territorial University. By the end of 1890, Norman's population increased almost sixfold to about 800 people. [16]

The next decade was one of steady growth. Initial residential activity concentrated in the area bounded roughly by Tonhawa Street, Findley Avenue, Apache Street, and Waggoner Avenue (now Park Drive) and tended to favor the area east of the railroad tracks. In the first half of the decade, eight additions to the townsite were platted, including D.L. Larsh's First Addition (1890), T. R. Waggoner's First Addition (1890), Colley's First Addition (1891), Colley's Second Addition (1891), the J.A. Jones Addition (1892), and Bowling's First Addition (1892). Development of these areas, however, did not occur until

about 1895, when a residential building boom took place in the Waggoner and Larsh additions. During this period, the town's infrastructure was developed. In 1894, residents established the first public school (East Side School), organized a volunteer fire department, erected the first fire house, constructed a water works, and developed a private telephone system. In 1898, community-wide telephone service, including long-distance service was available. By 1900, with a population of 2,225, Norman began a new urban phase of development. [17]

Urban development after the turn of the century was affected by the presence of the University of Oklahoma and Central State Hospital and by the city's status as the seat of Cleveland County. During the 1940s and 1950s, Norman's growth was further affected by the establishment of two major naval air facilities.

University of Oklahoma

The University of Oklahoma has played a most significant role in the development of historic Norman. Throughout the historic period, the university dominated the city's economy, and it remains Norman's largest employer. As a consequence, urban development tended to concentrate in the areas surrounding the university until the post-World

War II period. In many ways, Norman's identity has been synonymous with the university.

The University of Oklahoma was established by an act of the first Territorial Legislature on December 19, 1890. The act required Cleveland County to issue bonds in the amount of $10,000 for the construction of a building and to secure a donation of 40 acres for the campus. Recognizing the economic boon that the presence of a university would create, Norman's business community worked diligently to meet these requirements within the one-year period alloted. The community raised $1,500 to purchase from Seth M. Moore the necessary 40 acres, bounded by Asp, Elm, Boyd, and Brooks. Prominent businessmen Thomas R. Waggoner and Delbert L. Larsh each contributed a strip of land to create a parkway to the university, named University Boulevard (which for many years was called simply "the Boulevard"). A row of trees ran down the center, and a double row was planted along each side. [18]

In 1892 David Ross Boyd, the first president of the university, and three other faculty held their first classes in the Adkins-Welch Building on West Main Street. The first building on campus was completed by Charlie Holcraft the following year, in time for the opening of classes in September 1893. In 1901, the legislature provided funds for the expansion of the campus to 60 acres and the construction

of a second building, University Hall, completed in 1902. The following two years were ones of significant growth. The university's first gymnasium was constructed in 1903. More importantly, Science Hall was erected to replace the first university building, which was destroyed by fire on January 6, 1903. Designed by Oklahoma City architect A. J. Williams, the building was completed in 1904. Furthermore, that year President Boyd secured a donation of $30,000 from Andrew Carnegie to construct a university library, the first Carnegie library to be built on a university campus. The building, designed by A. J. Williams, was completed in 1904 (then remodeled in 1920 to serve as the Education Building). Boyd took an active role in creating an attractive campus. In keeping with the City Beautiful Movement, which grew out of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, Boyd designed the campus with oval, grassy malls lined with stately buildings. [19]

A second period of expansion began after University Hall was destroyed by fire in December 1907. To replace the building, a new Administration Building (Evans Hall) was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by the nationally-prominent architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. The cornerstone for the new building was laid in a ceremony led by the Oklahoma Masonic Order in November 1909, and the building was completed in 1912. While the Administration Building was under construction, the Engineering Building

(later designated the Engineering Laboratory) was completed in 1910. In 1913, Monnet Hall (popularly known as the Law Barn) was built; it was designed by Oklahoma's most prominent architectural firm, S. A. Layton and S. W. Smith. This period of expansion provided Norman with a strong sense of identity. When the civic committee of the Norman Chamber of Commerce selected a slogan for Norman, it became known as "the University City." This slogan remained the city's official nickname through the end of the historic period. [20]

In 1914, the campus was doubled to 120 acres, with the addition of 60 acres to the south. At the same time, the university acquired the President's House from former President Boyd and several lots to the west. Over the next few years, the North Oval was completed with the construction of De Barr Hall, designed by Oklahoma City architects Hawk and Parr, in 1916; Holmberg Hall, designed by Jewell Hicks of Oklahoma City and completed in 1918; and a new University Library (Jacobson Hall), also designed by Jewell Hicks and completed in 1919. In addition, the Geology Building (Carpenter Hall) was built in 1919. [21]

Enrollment at the university swelled during World War I with more than one thousand young men signing up in September 1918 to serve in the Student Army Training Corps. To accommodate the program, four large mess halls, three barracks, a bath house, an infirmary, a guardhouse, a

canteen, and a YMCA were constructed. In addition, several fraternity and sorority houses were taken ver to house about nine hundred of the corpsmen. The program was shortlived, however. Armistice was signed in November, and the program was disbanded at the semester's end. The SATC was replaced by the Reserve Officers Training Corps, for which the Armory was constructed in 1919. [22]

Between 1919 and 1923, enrollment at the university doubled, stimulating a tremendous expansion program. Campus acreage, for example, nearly doubled to 217 acres between 1925 and 1935. Much of the expansion was aimed at accommodating women students, who composed more than a third of the student body. The Women's Building (demolished), complete with a gymnasium and a swimming pool, was finished in 1921, and between 1921 and 1926, three women's dormitories were constructed, including Robertson Hall and Hester Hall. [23]

Construction of academic buildings also boomed during the 1920s. Among the edifaces erected were Sutton Hall (1924), Felgar Hall (1925), Buchanan Hall (1926), and the Physical Education Building (Field House; 1927). In addition, in 1927 the Oklahoma School of Religion was founded at OU (the school has since been dissolved). [24]

During this period, the university created facilities for sports, student activities, health care, and scholarship, as well. In 1925, the citizens of Norman launched a campaign to construct a student union building and a stadium. The first wing of the stadium, designed by the prominent Oklahoma City architectural firm of Layton, Hicks and Forsythe, was completed that year. Oklahoma City architects Sorey and Vahlberg designed the Oklahoma Memorial Union, which was completed in 1928. The Ellison Infirmary (later Ellison Hall) was constructed in 1927, and the nationally-recognized University of Oklahoma Press acquired its facility (now the Nuclear Engineering Laboratory) in 1929. The 1920s also saw the erection of a YMCA building (1923, demolished) and the Faculty Club Building (1925). The decade ended with the creation of one of the campus' crown jewels. In 1930, the third University Library, later named the Bizzel Memorial Library, was completed. Designed by Layton, Hicks and Forsythe in the Collegiate Gothic style, the library initiated the development of the South Oval. [25]

The university continued to expand during the Great Depression as many of the unemployed enrolled in school to acquire new skills. Most of the new facilities built during the 1930s were funded by the Works Progress Administration. In 1936, two new classroom buildings were built with WPA funds: the Business Administration (Adams Hall) and the

Biological Sciences Building (Richards Hall). The Oklahoma Memorial Union tower, which housed the studios of radio station WNAD, was erected in 1935 with funding from the Works Progress Administration. For the ROTC, the WPA erected a new ROTC Building in 1936, along with an artillary warehouse and a stable (now the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History and its ancillary buildings). The federal public works agency also provided the university with several recreational facilities, including the OU Intramural Field, Park, and Golf Course (now the Duck Pond), the score board for the Hal Niemann Memorial Polo Field, and the University of Oklahoma Swimming Pool. [26]

Construction on campus during this period also reflected the rise of the petroleum industry during the late 1920s and 1930s. Although the American Association of Petroleum Geologists had been founded at the university in 1916, no facilities were specifically provided for petroleum research until the discovery of oil in the Oklahoma City Oil Field in 1928 sparked interest. The following year, the Petroleum Engineering Laboratory and Refinery was completed, and in 1936, the Experimental Oil Lubricating Plant was built. Other sciences were also emphasized in the construction program of the 1930s. In addition to the Biological Sciences Building, the Observatory was constructed in 1938 to facilitate the study of astronomy and physics. [27]

The rise in enrollment during the depression era stimulated a renewed interest in providing student housing on campus. Two cooperative dormitories for men were created in 1937, one of which was specifically for graduate students and one of which was carved out the the west wing of the stadium. Furthermore, in June 1936, the Board of Regents mandated that freshmen women live in university residence halls. Two cooperative residence halls for women (demolished) were completed in 1939 and 1940.

Before the university constructed dormitories in the 1920s, student housing was provided by church-sponsored dormitories, fraternity houses, and boarding houses. This tradition continued to co-exist with the university residence halls. Fraternities consequently played an important role in the life of the University City, both in housing large segments of the student population and in shaping the social character of Norman. In 1905-06, the fraternity system began at the University of Oklahoma with the establishment of the Kappa Alpha men's fraternity. Within two years, two more fraternities were chartered. Women's fraternities were first established in Norman in 1909-10, when Kappa Alpha Theta and Delta Delta Delta were chartered. A third women's fraternity, Pi Beta Phi, opened the following year. Fraternity houses were located within easy walking distance to the university, in residential

areas that were also popular with the faculty. The first fraternities, both men's and women's, were located on Asp and De Barr avenues. A boom in fraternity house construction took place in 1919, and their concentration spread to Boyd Street and University Boulevard. By 1920s, when a second boom occurred, Asp and De Barr were no longer the most fashionable avenues. Most fraternities built new houses on University, Boyd, Chautauqua, College, or Elm. [29]

Residence halls sponsored by churches and the Masonic Order were also important to university students, particularly women. Among them were King Hall (demolished), established in 1910 by the Episcopal Church at Duffy Street and Asp Avenue. In 1921, the Methodist Episcopal Church South constructed Agnes Moore Hall for women, and Albert Pike Hall (now Whitehand Hall), a Masonic dormitory for men, was completed. Newman Hall, a women's residence hall, was constructed by the Sisters of Divine Providence of the Catholic Church at the corner of Chautauqua and Boyd in 1926. [30]

Cleveland County Seat

While the University of Oklahoma played a dominant role in the development of Norman, the city's status as the seat of Cleveland County was also significant. County seats, in general, tend to be foci within their counties, because they

are centers for property transactions, tax collection, recordkeeping, and criminal justice. Moreover, they function as administrative centers for state and federal jurisdictions. The status of Norman as the Cleveland County seat was likely responsible in part for its development as an agricultural trade center as well.

Political organization was established on May 2, 1890, when President Benjamin Harrison signed into law the Organic Act formally creating Oklahoma Territory. Under the Organic Act, the Unassigned Lands were divided into six counties, with designated county seats. At first, these counties were identified only by numbers: the seat of County No. 3 was Norman. The county was later named Cleveland County, for President Grover Cleveland, at the suggestion of William Cary Renfrow; Cleveland subsequently named Renfrow Oklahoma's fourth territorial governor.

The first public building to be erected was the county jail, a wooden structure built in 1889. A more permanent building was built the following year. Until a courthouse was erected, however, the county's business was conducted in offices scattered throughout the commercial district, and the first court was held in 1890 in the Wieseham Building (demolished). No provision for a court house block had been made on the preliminary plat of the city prepared by Charles Chamberlin for the Santa Fe Railway Company. However, the

Wiggins Map, draw by real estate developer T. J. J. Wiggins in 1890, designated Block 37 as the Court House Block, located northeast of the intersection of Ponca Avenue. In 1893, a contract was let to Jack Kahoe to erect a County Court House (demolished) on the so-called Court House Square. The two-story, brick courthouse and jail building was completed in October. (It was not until the next month that the lots themselves were purchased by the county; the entire block was never purchased.) The location of the courthouse in a residential area was strongly opposed by Norman's businessmen, who felt it more properly belonged in the business district. By mid-1899, they circulated a petition requesting the commissioners to condemn the building, but to no avail. Then in 1904, the building mysteriously burned. [31]

The loss of the courthouse renewed appeals to relocate the county building to the center of town. In March 1904, a new site was selected on donated land at the northwest corner of Eufaula Street and Peters Avenue. The following year, the commissioners secured all of Block 7 as the Court House Block. The three-story, brick Romanesque Revival courthouse building and the jail (both demolished) were completed by contractor L. F. Lee of Oklahoma City in 1906. A third courthouse and jail were built with funds from the Public Works Administration and completed in 1940. [32]

Other public buildings were erected with federal depression-era money as well. Until 1932, Norman had no post office building. As was true throughout the West, the postmaster was a prominent businessperson, who housed the post office in his or her store. From about 1905 until about 1915, the post office was located at 106 E. Main Street; then it moved to 224 E. Main. In 1931, the federal treasury department, in a nationwide construction program, selected the site of the Ambrister Gin Company at Gray Street and Peters Avenue for the construction of the Norman Federal Building. Under the direction of James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect, the Renaissance Revival building was completed in 1932. Cleveland County civil defense was served by an armory on Main Street, until 1919 when an ROTC armory was built on the University of Oklahoma campus. That armory was suplemented in 1936 by a new National Guard armory (demolished) on the courthouse square, one of 51 built with WPA funds in Oklahoma. [33]

Central State Hospital

Central State Hospital, a psychiatric facility, has also played a key role in Norman's economy and development pattern. The establishment of the hospital stimulated the development of Norman as a psychiatric and mental health care center for the State of Oklahoma and provided the city with a second identity. The hospital has been the second

largest employer in Norman throughout its history. Moreover, it has had a marked influence on the city's development pattern by discouraging the growth of residential neighborhoods in its vicinity.

The site was originally platted in 1891 for the Methodist Episcopal South College, subsequently renamed High Gate College. It encompassed 50 acres near C. G. Bowling's homestead (demolished) and Bowling's Addition, at the intersection of Main Street, Acres Street, and Carter Avenue. High Gate College's first permanent building was completed in 1893. It was a three-story, native brownstone and brick ediface with a mansard roof and corbie-stepped, gabled dormers. The school was shortlived, however. Unable to compete with the University of Oklahoma, High Gate College closed its doors in 1894. [34]

The land and building was immediately purchased by the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, which operated a private hospital for the mentally ill. Additional buildings (none of which are extant) were constructed in 1895, ca. 1900, and 1903. In 1915, the sanitarium was purchased by the State of Oklahoma for $100,000 and renamed Central Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane. Dr. D. W. Griffin was retained as superintendent. [35]

Ca. 1906, the hospital launched a building campaign, initiating an increased contribution to the city's economy. Two new wards and an infirmary were built, and additions to the women's ward and the women's hospital were made. By 1914, the complex had expanded considerably. Among the new structures were four new wards, two tuberculosis hospitals, a psychiatric hospital, and a dining hall. In addition, a campaign for self-sufficiency was made with the construction of a number of structures including stables and a silo, a bake shop, a milk house, and a steam plant. A second boom occurred in 1918. By May, four new buildings were under construction: a building to house the criminally insane and replacements for two ward buildings and a dining room destroyed by fire the previous month. A third expansion took place during the 1920s. By 1925, six new buildings were erected for patients, replacing several wards. After three buildings housing 240 patients were condemned as fire traps in 1924, the building program continued. Between 1925 and 1930 at least five new buildings were built. Among these was a residence for Dr. Griffin, Hope Hall, and a new administration building, replacing the old High Gate College structure, which was demolished subsequently in 1927. Furthermore, in 1923 the state legislature appropriated funds to construct a memorial hospital for war veterans in Norman. This facility was part of Central State Hospital, and became the state's only hospital devoted to providing long-term psychiatric care to veterans (it was placed under

separate administration in 1979). By 1925, three buildings, linked to one another, were constructed for the veterans. And in 1936, the American Legion constructed a chapel for the veterans' hospital. By 1944, three more Veterans' Hospital buildings were erected, completing the historic Central State Hospital campus. [36]

Residential Development

The period from 1900 through 1940 was one of great residential growth in Norman. Among the first new additions were the Larsh University Addition (1901), Ross's Addition (1902), the Highland Addition (1903), The Aniol Addition (1903), and the Lincoln Addition (1909). Along with the Jones Addition, the Waggoner Addition, and the Larsh Addition, the Highland Addition was a choice residential neighborhood for Norman's business community. (Portions of the Highland Addition and the Jones Addition are designated herein as the Silkstocking Addition.) University professors generally chose to live in the Larsh University Addition, located just north of the University of Oklahoma; others lived in the nearby Lincoln and Ross's additions (part of the proposed Chautauqua Historic District) and the Waggoner and Larsh additions. [37]

The pre-WWI era saw the platting of a number of residential additions radiating from the university. Among

these were the State University Addition (1910), the Second State University Addition (1910), the East University Addition (1910), the Bessent Addition (1913), the West University Addition (1915), Miller Addition (1916), and the Landt Addition (1919). The Bessent, West University, and Landt additions (part of the proposed Chautauqua Historic District) quickly developed as a popular neighborhood for university professors. By contrast, development in the Second State University, East University, and Miller additions (all incorporated in the Trout district) languished until the late 1920s and the 1930s. Ruker's Church Addition (1910) and Ruker's Second Church Addition (1910), located just south of the Oklahoma Sanitarium for the Insane, were also platted during this period. [38]

Residential development expanded tremendously during the 1920s, primarily in the university area. Among those platted in the pre-depression decade were the Doll's Park Addition (1920), the Westbrook Addition (1920), Howe's Addition (1920), Landt's Second Addition (1920), Parson's Addition (1920), the Campus Addition (1920), Johnson's Addition (1921), the Brookview Addition (1921), Lindsey's Addition (1922), Reed's Addition (1922), Bradbury's Addition (1925), and Bradbury's Second Addition (1927). These areas, incorporated within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District, were the choice areas for the university's academic elite through much of the depression. In addition,

the Classen-Miller Addition, originally platted in 1903 then replatted in 1922, began developing as an exclusive neighborhood for university faculty and business leaders. Likewise, the Southridge Addition, platted in 1922, emerged as an elite residential addition, and it continued to grow following the end of the darkest days of the depression. The Trout Addition was platted in 1924, but its development did not begin until the 1930s, and construction in the Hardie-Rucker Addition, platted in 1922, lagged until the post-WWII period. North of the university and to the west of the Original Townsite, several residential additions were platted, including the Norman Heights Addition (1921), the McNamee Addition (1921), the Eagleton Addition (1923), and the Kunkel Addition (1925). Development of these areas, however, did not occur until the late 1930s and the post-WWII period. [39]

The 1920s ushered in a new aspect of residential development. As housing additions expanded away from the business district, merchants responded by establishing neighborhood grocery stores. In bringing shopping convenience to outlying residential areas, these stores marked the beginning of a new direction in commercial patterns away from the downtown. Among the first--and the only surviving--neighborhood stores were the Webster commercial block at 415-417 S. Webster Avenue, which served the Waggoner and Larsh additions; the Walker Building at

329-331 Alameda Street, designed to serve the Classen-Miller Addition; the Elm Street Grocery and Market at 415 Elm, built in the Park View Addition; a grocery at 309 S. Flood, in the Eagleton Addition and one at 601 W. Eufaula in the Waggoner Addition; and the Southside Grocery at 530 W. Lindsey, built in 1937 in the Floyd Addition.

Naval Bases and World War II

World War II stimulated renewed growth and prosperity in Norman. In 1941, the United States Navy established the Naval Training School, later renamed the Naval Air Technical Training Center, in Norman. To accommodate the program, a naval facility was constructed south of the University of Oklahoma campus in 1942 by Harmon-Cowan and Norton-Tankersley Construction Company of Shawnee. This economic boon was enhanced in February of that year, when the university offered the Navy a 160-acre tract of land north of the city, to be established as a navy pilot training field. Construction of more than 60 buildings at the Naval Air Station began in April 1942. The facility was designed by a consortium of Oklahoma City architects, who called themselves Associated Architects and Engineers. The two naval bases attracted 20,000 young men and their families to Norman. Many communted from Oklahoma City on the Interurban, but many others lived in prefabricated housing constructed at each of the facilities. The bases were

placed in caretaker status in mid-1946 and acquired by the University of Oklahoma: the Naval Air Technical Training Center became known as South Campus, and the Naval Air Station became North Campus. (The Naval Air Technical Training Center was reactivated in 1950 to serve the Korean War.) The closing of these military facilities did not spell the end of the impact of the war on Norman, however. Returning GIs flooded Norman to take advantage of educational opportunities offered under the GI Bill. Construction in undeveloped or sparsely developed neighborhoods consequently boomed, and Campus Corner was rapidly completed it evolution into a commercial district. The years following the end of World War II marked the end of an era in Norman's historic development. [40]

D. Commerce (1889-1938)

Following the Land Run of 1889, merchants soon replaced the tents they had hastily erected on town lots along Main Street with more substantial frame structures. C. D. Adkins drew the first town lot--the site of the present Sooner Theater--and erected a fourteen-room hotel, "The Planters" (demolished). By 1890, brick structures were interspersed among the frame buildings. That year, Adkins constructed the Adkins & Welch Building, Warren T. Mayfield built the Pioneer Drug Store Building, and the first brick three-story building, Seawell's Opera House (later the Fanning Opera

House), was erected. The following year, J. A. Jones and W. C. Renfrow built a group of three, two-story brick buildings, known as the Central Block. Soon the Carey Lombard Lumber Company Building and the Fidelity Building were constructed. (All but the Adkins & Welch Building are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Norman Historic District, 1978.) As was true with residential settlement, commercial development favored the east side of town. By 1901, brick buildings lined most of the core of East Main Street, between Crawford Avenue and the railroad tracks. [41]

In July 1902, fire swept through a block of frame buildings on the south side of Main, west of the Carey Lombard Lumber Company building to the railroad. The Norman Transcript termed this loss "good riddance," for it cleared the way for the construction of new brick buildings. The reconstruction of the "burned district," as it was called, began slowly, then boomed in 1907. By 1908, East Main was rebuilt, almost entirely of brick, and extended eastward to Porter. Between 1908 and 1914, development focused on West Main Street, extending the commercial area toward Webster Avenue. A building boom in 1917 along the western portion of the downtown created a new series of two-story brick edifaces. Fire again raged in the business district in 1923 when flames engulfed the south side of Main from Peters east to the middle of the block. The area was quickly

reconstructed. By 1925, its historic appearance of brick structures extending from Porter to Webster was largely complete. [42]

In the early 1920s, a second commercial node began with the redevelopment of the area known as Campus Corner. Encompassing roughly three square blocks just north of the University of Oklahoma, Campus Corner was slowly transformed from a residential neighborhood into a commercial district created to serve the burgeoning student population. By 1930, commercial buildings lined Boyd Street and University Boulevard; most were designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, with their stuccoed walls, arched openings, and Solomonic columns, expressing an unusual visual cohesion. As late as 1944, however, the stuccoed Mediterranean Revival and brick commercial blocks that lined Buchanan and Asp avenues and White Street were still interspersed with older residences. The redevelopment of Campus Corner into a commercial district was completed during the years immediately following World War II, when thousands of veterans flocked to Norman to take advantage of the educational benefits they had earned under the GI Bill. [43]

E. Agriculture (1889-1941)

After the run, Norman became the trade and transportation center for the agricultural produce of Cleveland County and much of the Chickasaw Nation (and, later, McClain County) to the south. In 1910, 2,429 farms in Cleveland County utilized more than 89 percent of the land area. Of particular importance in the early years were cattle, horses, and cotton. In 1898, almost 8,000 head of cattle enumerated in the Norman area were being fattened for market. By 1910, Norman ranked fourteenth among Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties in the value of dairy products sold and twenty-fourth in the value of animals slaughtered. And with almost 12,000 bales of cotton marketed, the county ranked twenty-second in cotton production. In honey production, Cleveland County ranked first in the state in 1910. Other important agricultural products were corn, sorghum, orchard fruits, small fruits, and nuts. [44]

Norman quickly became the agricultural processing center for Cleveland and northern McClain counties. In 1890, the Jennison Brothers erected the first cotton gin, on Eufaula next to the railroad tracks. By 1894, the Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company erected a cotton gin (which it replaced ca. 1902) on Tonhawa Street near the railroad tracks, and the Norman Mill and Elevator Company built a flour mill and a grain elevator between Comanche and Main

Streets along the railroad. Norman's dairy industry was enhanced in 1909 when Clyde Bogle began work on the Norman Creamery, located at the intersection of Gray Street and Front. In 1927, it was replaced by the Gilt Edge Dairy, which moved to its current location in 1941. Over the next five years, the city's agricultural processing plants increased considerably. By 1914, two more elevators were built, including the S. G. Ambrister Elevator (originally the Farmer's Grain and Implement Company Elevator, constructed ca. 1900), and two feed mills, including the Massey and Sons Feed Mill, were erected. Also during this period, two additional cotton gins were built, reflecting the growing importance of cotton in the region. By 1923, Cleveland County was second among state counties in the amount of cotton sold through the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association. Concomitantly, the Ambrister erected a fourth gin, and the Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company added an oil mill, across the street from the main plant. Almost all of these mills, elevators, and gins were located along the railroad right-of-way between Comanche and Daws streets, as was the original dairy. (One short-lived gin, the Walker and Morgan Gin, was located at the intersection of Acres, Gray, and Main.) Only the Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company gin and the 1941 Gilt Edge Dairy plant remain.

SECTION FOUR: PROPERTY TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A. Transportation

Four property types are associated with the transportation context in Norman: transportation systems, depots, gas stations, and auto courts.

1. Transportation Routes

The development of any city is preceded by the creation of transportation routes, which provide access for emigration and commercial activity. Transportation routes in Region 6 encompass stage routes, rivers, military roads, emigrant trails, cattle trails, railroads, and highways. In Norman, the railroads and highways have been most crucial to the city's development.

The Santa Fe Railroad bisects the city along a diagonal running from the northwest to the southeast. Originally constructed in 1887, prior to the settlement of Norman, it enters the study area at Robinson Street near Flood Avenue and exits at Lindsey Street one-half mile east of Jenkins Avenue.

In the mid-1920s, with the growing popularity of automobiles, highways became important transportation routes. The Van Fleet Highway was so designated in 1923 (and became U.S. 77-H in 1955); it follows Porter Avenue as it extends northward from Robinson Street on the east side of the historic city. U.S. 77, established in 1926 and completed in 1930, follows Classen Boulevard and Porter Avenue to Robinson Street, then cuts over to the west side of the Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way and parallels the railroad tracks northward to the city limits and on to Oklahoma City. State Highway 74-A, originally designated S.H. 74 in 1935, follows Lindsey Street westward along the southern edge of historic Norman. It originally connected with Western Avenue, providing an alternate route--known as the Football Highway--to Oklahoma City.

2. Depots

Passenger depots were important adjuncts to public transportation systems. They encompassed ticket counters, waiting rooms for passengers, and offices. Some also provided baggage and freight rooms, and restaurants. In Oklahoma, railway depots were of two basic varieties: small, wooden depots designed in vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne or Craftsman

styles and large, brick depots designed in high styles such as the Queen Anne, Mission Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, or Craftsman. Because of the importance of Norman as a transportation center, depots were typically substantial structures of architectural merit.

To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, depots must retain integrity of design, materials, setting, and association. Two passenger depots that served Norman's public transportation systems during the pre-World War II period are extant: the Santa Fe Railway Depot and the Norman Interurban Station. Both are located on or near Main Street in the vicinity of the Santa Fe railroad tracks and express a high degree of architectural integrity. Additionally, the Denco Building, an office building converted into a bus depot for the Denver Transportation Company in 1946, possesses integrity. Like the railway depots, the Denco Depot is located on Main next to the railroad right-of-way.

3. Gas Stations

The Age of Automobility (1920-1940) ushered in a new building type: the drive-in filling station. The

gas station brought about a marked change in land use because it required enough space for motorists to pull completely off the street and then to back up and re-enter the roadway after purchasing fuel. Before the 1920s, curbside pumps in front of existing stores or garages were the rule. In Norman, as elsewhere, gas stations were typically sited on the diagonal of a corner lot. Because the the first decade of the Age of Automobility coincided with the Picturesque Movement in architecture, many of the filling stations of the mid-1920s through the early 1930s were designed in fanciful period styles, such as Mission Revival, Tudor, and Egyptian Revival. Those built later in the period were often designed in the Art Moderne idiom. Most were one-story structures and many included a canopy extending over the pumps. Another type was the service station, which offered repair services as well as gasoline and therefore incorporated a garage within the building.

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, gas stations and service stations must exhibit integrity of design, materials, setting, and association. In 1944, at least seventeen gas stations and service stations served Norman's automobile owners. More than half these were built between 1918 and 1925, when Norman had approximately ten stations. Almost all

of Norman's these stations were located on Main Street or Porter Avenue, the two principal thoroughfares. Three others were associated with neighborhood development. Only four that possess integrity remain. The Phillips Petroleum Service Station, the Jake Tarver Service Station, the Talkie Service Station, and the Bassett D-X Service Station are located on Porter. A neighborhood station, later operated in combination with a grocery store, is on Eufaula.

4. Auto Courts

After World War I, when auto tourism began its first surge, municipal tourist camps were established to accommodate travelers and to pursuade them to stay a day and patronize local restaurants and shops. In Norman, the city established a camp in the city park (now Abe Andrews Park) in 1923. Showers, toilets, water pumps, and outdoor ovens were provided. These facilities were removed in 1936, when the amphitheater was constructed with WPA funds.

By the late 1920s, auto courts began to replace tourist camps. These tended to be well planned hostelries, with cabins arranged in a U plan. In keeping with the Picturesque Movement in architecture, these were often designed in fanciful styles such as

Mission Revival, Pueblo Revival, and Tudor, or in the form of log cabins or tepees. The Art Moderne and Art Deco vocabularies were often used for those designed in the late 1930s. Norman's first auto court, Norman Courts, was built in the latter half of the depression decade on U.S. 77-H and Robinson, then the north edge of the city. By the 1950s, three auto courts were located on U.S. 77 entering the city.

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, auto courts must possess integrity of design, materials, and setting. Only one of the city's historic auto courts remains. The Norman Courts possess a high degree of architectural integrity.

B. Settlement

Norman's early settlement period was limited to a handful of buildings associated with the development of the railroad in 1887. To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, buildings associated with the settlement period muts possess integrity of design and materials. None of the known structures from this period remain.

C. Urban Development

Urban Development encompasses a wide variety of property types, essentially all the kinds of properties associated with the growth of Norman since 1900, except those associated with commerce and agriculture. These urban property types include educational, governmental, and health care buildings, residential properties, religious structures, recreational properties, green strips, and neighborhood commercial buildings. Each of these property types has its own distictive characteristics and will be discussed in detail.

1. Educational Properties

Educational properties in Norman consist largely of classroom and administrative buildings on the University of Oklahoma campus. Most of these are monumental, brick buildings of three or more stories and are outstanding examples of academic styles. Collegiate Gothic architecture dominates the campus, but the Italian Renaissance style is also represented. Research facilities on the university campus are generally vernacular expressions of the Gothic Revival style or they lack any architectural style. Several elementary and secondary schools are located in neighborhoods within the study area. These are

generally large, one-story brick buildings with a two-story central block or they are two-story structures. A third type of educational building in Norman is represented by the old Norman Public Library, a two-story example of the Italian Renaissance style.

To be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places or listing as a contributor in a historic district, educational properties must possess integrity of design, materials, location, and setting.

2. Government

In Norman, government buildings included the city hall/fire department complex (demolished), the city waterworks, the County Court House, and the federal Post Office. These were clustered within the downtown area. Those built for government offices were typically monumental, masonry structures of architectural merit. The city waterworks was strictly utilitarian in appearance. To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, government buildings must possess integrity of design, materials, location, and setting.

3. Health Care

Because of the presence of Central State Hospital and the Veterans Hospital, a variety of hospital buildings are present in Norman. Most are clustered in the northeast area of Norman, just outside the original townsite. In addition, the Norman Regional Hospital (originally the Norman Municipal Hospital) is located on Porter Avenue, near the north edge of historic Norman. Hospital buildings were typically two- or three-story, brick structures designed by architects in academic styles. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, hospital buildings must possess integrity of design, materials, setting, and location. Only those on the Central State Hospital campus retain their architectural integrity. The Veterans' Hospital buildings have been significantly altered, and the historic Norman Municipal Hospital was demolished.

4. Residential

Norman's residential areas during the era of urban development encompassed most of the city limits, excluding the University of Oklahoma campus, the Central State Hospital complex, and the downtown.

Residences were generally one- or two-stories in height. Some were duplexes, others were rooming houses, most were single-family dwellings. Because the architectural character of all of these types was similar, they are discussed herein as a group. Fraternity/Sorority houses and other private residence halls, however, are described separately.

During the period of urban development, residential architecture in Norman reflected the popular styles of the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The most important of these were national folk houses and the Folk Victorian, the Queen Anne, the Colonial Revival, the Neoclassical, the Bungalow/Craftsman, the English Cottage/Tudor, the Italian Renaissance, and the Spanish Eclectic styles. To be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, residences must possess integrity of design, materials, and location. Residential historic districts must have visually cohesive streetscapes with integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling, and each contributing structure must retain architectural integrity.

a. National Folk Houses

National folk houses spread across the nation along the path of the railroad and continued in popularity through the first half of the twentieth century. In Norman, national folk housing took the form of the gabled-front family with simple expressions of Greek Revival detailing; the gable-front-and-wing family; the massed-plan and side-gabled family; and the pyramidal family. These houses were constructed typically of light balloon framing clad with wood sheathing. Most are located in the Old Townsite and the Waggoner-Larsh historic districts.

b. Folk Victorian Houses

Folk Victorian houses often incorporated national folk forms with spindlework detailing inspired by the Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Most are small frame cottages. Detailing is generally found at the porch and cornice line. Porch supports may be turned spindles or chamfered posts, and lace-like spandrels, balusters, and friezes are common. Unlike true Queen Anne houses, Folk Victorian houses are often symmetrical and lack textured wall surfaces. In Norman, Folk Victorian houses are found particularly in

the areas designated as the Old Townsite, Silkstocking, and Waggoner-Larsh historic districts.

c. Queen Anne Houses

Queen Anne houses are asymmetrical in massing, with steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, usually with a dominant, front-facing gable. In Norman, most houses designed in the Queen Anne style are frame structures. Patterned shingles, bay windows, and turrets are used to provide texture and variety. Partial, full-width, or wrap-around porches, usually one-story high, add to the asymmetrical appearance. Two subtypes, based on decorative details, can be found in Norman. The spindlework subtype, often called "gingerbread," has turned-spindle porch supports amd spindlework detailing, often found at balustrades, friezes, and brackets. The free-classic subtype employs classical columns and square-cut balustrades, and omits spindlework; cornice-line dentils and other classical details are also common. Queen Anne houses are found most commonly in the Old Townsite, Silkstocking, and Waggoner-Larsh historic districts.

d. Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style was especially popular in the area designated the Chautauqua Historic District and the Classen-Miller Addition, both elite neighborhoods for university faculty. Many are two-story, side-gabled buildings with an entry stoop and a single, one-story, flat-roofed wing. Others have hipped roofs with full-width porches. Ornamental details include classical entry surrounds with sidelights, dormers, and roof balustrades at the one-story wings. An important subtype is the Dutch Colonial Revival style, which is distinguished by a gambrel roof and often is embellished with a curved entry hood and a long shed dormer.

e. Neoclassical

Neoclassical houses are found throughout Norman's twentieth-century neighborhoods. Most are simple, one-story dwellings sheltered by hipped roofs, which are, in turn, pierced by hipped dormers. These typically feature full-width porches with simple, Classical square columns. More elaborate examples are two stories in height with Classical porticos and pediments.

f. Bungalow/Craftsman

Bungalows and their larger counterparts, Craftsman houses, are Norman's most prevalent residences built between 1915 and 1930. Bungalows are one-story houses, typically with low-pitched, gabled roofs, and wide, unenclosed eave overhangs. Roofs may be front-gabled, cross-gabled, or side-gabled. Full-width or offset partial-width porches are supported by tapered square columns. Partial-width porches feature separate gabled roofs, creating an interesting roofline. Bungalows may be embellished with a variety of treatments, such as Jappo-Swiss or Greek Revival. An important subtype is the Airplane Bungalow, with a central, second-story sleeping room. The Craftsman style refers to larger, two-story variations of the Bungalow. Decorative glazing patterns and Craftsman woodwork in the interior are characteristic.

g. English Cottage/Tudor

English Cottage houses are found particularly in the Southridge Addition and the area designated as the Chautauqua Historic District. These houses are generally built of brick and are characterized by steeply pitched, side-gabled roofs with one or more prominent, steeply pitched cross-gables. Some are

embellished with triangular or curvilinear parapeted gables. An important subtype is the Tudor house, featuring false half-timbering, typically infilled with stucco. Other subtypes included houses with false thatched roofs and Gothic details.

h. Italian Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance style, although less common than others, may be found throughout Norman's historic twentieth-century neighborhoods. These houses, two stories in height, are characterized by low-pitched roofs, usually clad in tile, and boxed eaves. Arched entries, windows, and porches are typical, and entrances are commonly embellished by Classical columns.

i. Spanish Eclectic

The Spanish Eclectic house borrows from the entire history of Spanish architecture and may include Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Pueblo Revival, Mediterranean, and Moorish details. Most of those built in Norman are two stories in height with gabled roofs, clad in Mission tile. Typically, Spanish Eclectic houses are stuccoed; however some of those in Norman are constructed of stone. Details typically

include arched windows and entries, Churrigueresque ornamentation, quoins, wrought-iron balconets and grilles, and plank doors with iron braces. Spanish Eclectic architecture is relatively rare in Norman; much of it was designed by locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno.

Multiple Family--Fraternity/Sorority House

Because of Norman's role as the seat of the University of Oklahoma, fraternity and sorority houses are a prominent type of multi-family residential building. In the early years from 1905, when the fraternity system was introduced to Norman, until about 1915, fraternity and sorority houses were located principally in the area designated as the De Barr Historic District. These houses were architecturally identical to rooming houses. Most were large, two-story, frame houses designed in the Craftsman style. In 1915, the first distinctive fraternity house, designed in the Italian Renaissance style, was built for the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

In the 1920s, fraternities and sororities (then called women's fraternities) began erecting monumental residential buildings, mostly in the area designated the Chautauqua Historic District. These were generally

designed by architects in academic styles that blended with their residential neighborhood settings, including Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Gothic Revival, and Tudor. None of the Gothic Revival buildings remain. Because they sprawl over a number of lots, are monumental in size, and are often the best examples of high-style architecture off the university campus, fraternity and sorority houses visually link these residential areas to the campus and serve as architectural landmarks, enhancing the stately ambiance of their neighborhoods.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, fraternity and sorority houses must possess integrity of design, materials, setting, and location.

Residence Halls

Residence halls erected by churches and the Masonic Order for university students were visually distinct from other types of multiple-family dwellings in Norman. These were located just north of the university campus, on Boyd Street and on University and Asp avenues. Only two have been identified as extant: Albert Pike Hall for men and Newman Hall for women. Kings Hall and Agnes Moore Hall were both demolished.

The extant buildings are 3-story, brick structures of architectural merit. To be eligible for listing in the National Register, either individually or as contributing structures in a historic district, church-sponsored residence halls must possess integrity of design, materials, location, and setting.

5. Commercial

Beginning in the 1920s, commercial buildings--principally groceries--were built to serve specific residential areas. These were generally one- or two-story buildings designed to fit the scale and stylistic ambiance of their neighborhoods. Six of the eight neighborhood commercial buildings identified from the Sanborn maps and city directories are extant (one was originally built as part of a filling station). To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as contributing structures in residential districts, commercial buildings must retain integrity of design, materials, location, and association.

6. Religious

Churches were built as integral components of Norman's residential neighborhoods. In the 1920s, an

ecclesiastical building boom took place as many churches replaced their simple frame structures with stately brick or stone buildings. Most of these were designed in the Gothic Revival style and employ prominent steeples, Tudor or lancet arches, tracery, and quatrefoils. Only ten churches were present in Norman in 1944. Seven of these are extant and retain integrity.

The National Register of Historic Places applies special criteria to churches. To be eligible for individual listing, churches must be architecturally significant (that is, they must be outstanding examples of their style or construction technique), associated significantly with the work of an important architect, incorporate significant art work, or have special historical significance beyond their function as houses of worship. Churches can, however, be contributing structures in historic districts as long as they retain integrity of design, materials, and location.

7. Social

Only three social halls have been identified in Norman: the IOOF Hall, the Masonic Temple, and the American Legion Hall. Norman was home to a number of other fraternal societies, including the Knights of

Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic, but these may have met in upper-story halls in the downtown or in churches, as many did in cities throughout the nation. The IOOF Hall is located in the Norman Historic District (NR, 1978), and the Masonic Lodge has been demolished. The American Legion Hall, constructed of native stone by the WPA, is located in the proposed Original Townsite Historic District. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, social halls must retain integrity of design, materials, and location.

8. Recreation

Norman's park system began in 1893, when 750 trees were planted in the City Park (Abe Andrews Park) reserved in the original plat. The park was redeveloped with funding from the Works Progress Administration. The WPA also developed the University of Oklahoma Intermural Field, Park, and Golf Course. Both of these parks feature native stone structures and both retain a high degree of design integrity. A third park developed in the historic period was Doll's Park, now Lion's Park, serving the residential development designated herein as the Chautauqua District. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of

Historic Places, recreation facilities must possess integrity of design, materials, location, and setting.

Art objects, such as statuary and fountains, are limited to the University of Oklahoma campus and are discussed under landscape. Cultural facilities, including theaters and stadiums, are incorporated within commercial districts or are located on the University of Oklahoma campus. These are discussed as commercial and educational properties.

9. Landscape

Early in Norman's history, the city's residents recognized that attractive landscaping was necessary to attract settlers and investors to this community on the treeless plains. Leading Norman's movement to create a City Beautiful was David Ross Boyd, president of the University of Oklahoma. Boyd launched a campaign to plant trees throughout the city's residential areas and the university campus. As a consequence, Norman is notable for its shady streets, and the landscaping along the city rights-of-way is an integral part of the setting of all of the proposed residential historic districts. Moreover, Boyd designed the university campus along a mall plan, utilizing grassy ovals as focal points. This plan, the ovals, and other large

green spaces, such as that between the North Oval and Asp Avenue, continued to be integral parts of the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District. Other important landscape features on the university campus include the Gothic gateway arches located at Boyd Street and the North Oval, Boyd and Asp Avenue, Elm Avenue and Brooks Street, and Brooks and Jenkins Avenue. Significant statuary and fountains are present on the campus, as well.

Two parks provide important landscaped open spaces in historic Norman: Doll's Park (now Lion's Park) in the proposed Chautauqua Historic District and Edwards Park (presently unmaintained), associated with the Santa Fe Depot. In addition, green spaces at the intersections of Peters, Beal, and Acres; Crawford and Miller; and Miller and Classen, and along the WPA-built storm drain in the Chautauqua Historic District are integral components of the setting of those proposed historic districts. The storm drains themselves, built of native stone with WPA funding, are important to the character of their districts and sites. These are extant in the Chautauqua Historic District, the Original Townsite Historic District, the Classen-Miller Historic District, and in association with Abe Andrews Park.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements in historic districts or as individual properties, landscape elements must possess integrity of location, setting, and association. Objects such as gateway arches, statuary, and fountains must also possess integrity of design and materials.

D. Commerce

Norman's principal commercial areas were concentrated along Main Street between Porter and Webster avenues and in the Campus Corner District. In addition, a handful of businesses were sprinkled along Porter Avenue between Robinson and Boyd streets, and many residential neighborhoods included small commercial nucleii. Only Main Street and Campus Corner are discussed within the commercial context.

Main Street encompassed a number of commercial and recreational property types, including store buildings, theaters, restaurants, taverns, hotels, and banks. In addition, gas stations, garages, depots, and wagon yards lined the streets; these are discussed under the transportation and agriculture contexts. By 1918, almost all of the edifaces on Main Street were constructed of brick, with flat roofs and parapet walls.

Store buildings, theaters, and banks constituted distinctive property types. Store buildings were generally two-stories tall, with offices, apartments, or a meeting hall upstairs. A few one-story buildings were erected as well, particularly during the 1920s. Stores were designed in the styles popular for commercial buildings during the 1890-1930 period. The styles popular before 1920 were the Romanesque Revival, the Italianate, and the Late Victorian Commercial. Windows had round- or segmental-arched openings, and cornicelines were typically embellished with bracketed, cast-iron cornices, corbel tables, or patterned brickwork. After 1920, plain brick facades, typical of the commercial style of the period, were common.

Although several buildings on Main Street functioned as movie houses at some point during the historic period, only two were designed specifically as theaters: the Seawell Opera House and the Sooner Theater. Because both of these buildings are three-stories tall, they make particularly strong contributions to the commercial streetscape. Both are contained within the Norman Historic District.

Banks have traditionally been the most opulent buildings on Main Street. Typically designed in the Beaux Arts Classicism or Neoclassical styles, these buildings evoked a sense of wealth and permanence. Only the City

National Bank and Trust Company Building and the Security National Bank and Trust Company Building are extant. Both are within the Norman Historic District.

Campus Corner, largely developed between 1920 and 1948, reflects the architectural styles of the period. Business blocks along Boyd Street, facing the University of Oklahoma campus, and along University Boulevard were designed primarily in the Mediterranean style, providing a thematic cohesiveness. Those erected on Buchanan and Asp Avenues and on White Street were generally of the simple brick commercial type popular during the twenties and thirties. Some employed patterned brickwork, and other were embellished with Art Deco motifs. When infill development continued during the post-war years, conformity to the existing size, form, roofline, and materials prevailed. Campus Corner included a number of commercial and recreational property types, among them specialty stores, restaurants, theaters, and a bowling alley.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, commercial historic districts must possess cohesive streetscapes with integrity of design, materials, location, setting, and association. Moreover, contributing structures within districts must retain architectural and historical integrity.

Most of Main Street, from the railroad tracks to Crawford Avenue, is listed in the National Register as the Norman Historic District. It appears that the district could be expanded to include the remainder of the street between the railroad and Santa Fe Avenue and between Crawford and Porter avenues. Moreover, it appears that Campus Corner may be eligible for listing as a National Register Thematic District.

E. Agriculture

Most of Cleveland County's farmland lay outside the boundaries of historic Norman. The only property identified as a possible farm house is located at 836 E. Eufaula; it does not include any ancillary farm buildings. Additional research may reveal other farm properties in the study area that have been enveloped by urban development. Moreover, a number of apparent farm houses are located outside the study area but within the present Norman city limits.

As an agricultural trade center, Norman once encompassed a variety of agricultural processing plants. During the historic period, at least three flour mills, three grain elevators, four cotton gins, a cotton oil mill, and two creamery plants were erected. For the most part, these were located along the Santa Fe Railroad within the Original Townsite. Only the Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company

gin at 116 Tonawah and the Gilt Edge Farms plant at 302 S. Porter are extant.

Agricultural properties could include farm houses, barns, other farm outbuildings, grain mills, silos, grain elevators, cotton gins, cotton oil mills, creameries, sheds, stock pens, and buildings associated with wagon yards. To be eligible for the listing in the National Register of Historic Places, agricultural properties must possess integrity of design, materials, and setting.

SECTION FIVE: ANNOTATED LIST OF KNOWN PROPERTIES

Original Townsite

No block and lot numbers

(1) Santa Fe Railway Depot

Location: Santa Fe RR tracks and Comanche Street
Date: 1909
Property Type: Transportation
Description: The Santa Fe Railway Depot is a one-story, red brick building designed in the Mission Revival style. The building features a cross-gabled, Mission tile roof; curvilinear parapets incorporating the Santa Fe emblem; and diamond pane windows. The associative value of the railroad tracks is an important element in the significance of the depot. The building is currently being restored. It is historically significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) Barn

Location: 413 N. Webster Avenue
Date: Ca. 1936
Property Type: Recreation
Description: This barn, located on the edge of the Abe Andrews Park site, includes a small board-and-batten residential-type structure with a stone foundation, a garage, and a barn. The barn is a 1 1/2-story, wooden structure with a gabled roof and two lean-to wings. The Abe Andrews Park site was always designated as a park site on the index map of the Sanborn Maps but never mapped in detail. Moreover, the Norman Parks and Recreation Department has no historic records regarding the site. As a result, nothing about this property is known. This may be the hay barn erected by the WPA in 1936. Additional research is required to determine whether the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of Abe Andrews Park.

(3) Abe Andrews Park

Location: Bounded by Acres Street, Front Street, Daws Street, and Park Avenue
Date: 1935

Property Type: Recreation
Description: Abe Andrews Park was redeveloped with WPA funds. Native stone features include an ampitheater, a bathhouse, a women's club building, gateway piers, and a low wall. The park was Norman's only major, off-campus park facility. The park is historically and architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(4) Norman Water Works

Location: Gray and the Santa Fe RR Tracks
Date: 1908-1925
Property Type: Government
Description: The Norman Water Works, built in at least four stages, is a one-story, brick, utilitarian building with a stepped parapet wall. Although it retains architectural integrity, it does not appear to possess sufficient historical significance to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 1, N 1/2 Lots 13-16

Moore-Lindsey House

Location: 508 N. Peters Avenue
Date: 1899
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Moore-Lindsey House exemplifies the free-classic Queen Anne style. The two-story, asymmetrical structure is sheathed in clapboard and sheltered by a wood-shingled roof. A large, shingled turret with a conical roof surmounted by a metal pinnacle further emphasizes the asymmetry and adds textural variety. Tuscan columns, a spindlework porch balustrade, and a denticulated string course between stories and at the cornice line of the porch create a rich texture. Fenestration includes wall dormers, diamond-pane windows, and a portal window. The classic Queen Anne interior is intact. The house is the Norman and Cleveland County Historical Society museum and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1985).

Block 4, Lots 24-26

Norman Cotton Oil Mill Company Gin

Location: 116 E. Tonhawa Street
Date: ca. 1902
Property Type: Agriculture
Description: This 1-1/2-story, brick gin building is sheltered by a gabled roof. Additions were made to the 1902 structure ca. 1916, ca. 1922, and again in 1944. Although the other cotton oil mill company buildings and the metal gin apparatus are no longer extant, the gin building retains its architectural integrity. As the only remaining building associated with this important Norman industry, the cotton gin is historically significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Blocks 5, 6, 13, and 14, Lots 1-16 in each block

Norman Historic District

Location: East Main Street between the Santa Fe Railroad and Crawford Avenue
Dates: 1890-1929
Proprety Type: Commerce
Description: The Norman Historic District encompasses the city's commercial core, numbering 47 buildings. About 25 structures contribute to the historic streetscape. Many of Norman's earliest commercial buildings lie within the district, including the Pioneer Drug Store Building, the Seawell Opera House, the Central Block, the Carey Lombard Lumber Company Building, and the Fidelity Building. Brick buildings range from one to three stories in height and express a range of styles, including Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Late Victorian Commercial, Neoclassical Revival, and Spanish eclectic. The district is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1978).

Block 5, Lots 1-2

Sooner Theater

Location: 101 E. Main Street
Date: 1929
Property Type: Recreation and Culture (Commercial Context)
Description: The Sooner Theater is an outstanding example of the work of notable Norman architect, Harold Gimeno. The three-story, yellow brick building is designed in the Spanish eclectic

style. Gimeno's skillful use of rich ornamentation includes Spanish baroque window pediments and a unifying, heraldic-shield motif. The building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1978) and is also contained within the Norman Historic District.

Block 7, E/2

Cleveland County Courthouse

Location: 200 S. Peters
Date: 1940
Property Type: Government
Description: The Cleveland County Courthouse was designed by Albert Vahlberg and built with funding from the PWA. The 4-story, granite building combines Neoclassical and Art Deco details. The facade is visually dominated by a series of fluted pilasters, but the low-relief sculpture at the spandrels and cornice, and a torch motif between the pilasters creates a strong Art Deco expression. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 11, Lots 17-24

Old Public Library

Location: 329 S. Peters Avenue
Date: 1929
Property Type: Education
Description: The old Public Library was designed in the Italian Renaissance style. It is a 2-story, brick building with a hipped roof and projecting wings. Corinthian columns frame the entrance, which is embellished by a garland-and-torch relief and a triangular shield with an urn motif. The building is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 15, Lots 1-5

Old Norman Post Office

Location: 207 E. Gray Street

Date: 1932
Property Type: Government
Description: The Old Norman Post Office, built under the direction of James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect, is a 1-story, brick building with limestone trim. A series of large, arched windows, with limestone and granite surrounds, enhances the facade. The entry is defined by green granite, Corinthian columns. The broad limestone cornice is ornamented with a floral pattern and modillians. The building functioned as Norman's post office until 1965. The Old Post Office is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 19, Lots 15-16

Tarver, Jake, Service Station

Location: 402 N. Porter Avenue
Date: ca. 1920
Property Type: Commerce (Transportation Context)
Description: This small, one-story filling station is of frame construction with a gabled roof. A wooden canopy extends over the area where the gas pumps were located. The building is sited on a triangular lot. Although the building has integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 21, Lots 13-16

Talkie Service Station

Location: 204 N. Porter Avenue
Date: ca. 1935
Property Type: Commerce (Transportation Context)
Description: This service station is excellent example of the Art Moderne style applied to an automotive station. Although only one-story in height, a pronounced verticality is created by a ziggurat parapet wall with massive, projecting pilasters. The gas pumps are gone, but the stuccoed brick building retains its recessed storefront and its roll-up garage doors. It continues to be used for automotive repair. More research is necessary to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 24, Lots 17-20

Bassett D-X Service Station

Location: 225 S. Porter Avenue
Date: ca. 1932
Property Type: Commerce (Transportation Context)
Description: This one-story, concrete-block service station features a large bow window. It continues to function as a service station. Although it possesses integrity, it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 27, Lots 9-10

Walker Building

Location: 329-331 E. Alameda Street
Date: 1924
Property Type: Commerce (Urban Context)
Description: The Walker Building, sited on the diagonal at Alameda and Classen Boulevard, was a neighborhood grocery built to serve the Classen-Miller Addition, located immediately to the south. It is a 2-story, brick building with a hipped roof. The facade is dominated by a second-story balcony, supported by brick columns and screened with a large cut-out pattern. The building was constructed by Madden and Jansing, contractors, in a commercial Bungalow style, in keeping with its residential setting. The building appears to be historically significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 38, Lots 31-32

Turner, Memory, House

Location: 504 E. Gray Street
Date: ca. 1916
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Memory Turner House is a square, two-story residence designed in the national folk idiom. Its quarry-faced sandstone walls are sheltered by a hipped roof. A full-width, two-tiered porch adds distinction, although the original, sandstone columns have been replaced. A similar rear porch has been removed. The central, gabled dormer and limestone, slug lintels complete the design. The house is listed in the Oklahoma

Landmarks Inventory, is architecturally significant, and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 54, Lots 1-8

American Legion Hall

Location: 701 E. Main
Date: 1935
Property Type: Social
Description: The American Legion Hall was Cleveland County's first WPA construction project. The 1-story, cross-gabled building is constructed of native stone. It appears to be historically significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Original Townsite Historic District. The building was included in the WPA Structures Thematic Survey as the Club House and Community Center.

Block 66, Lots 1-4

Norman Interurban Station

Location: 105 W. Main Street
Date: 1917
Property Type: Transportation
Description: The Norman Interurban Station is a one-story, red brick building designed in the Bungalow style. It features a wrap-around porch with a brick railing, boxed canopies, triangular parapets, and the Oklahoma Railway Company emblem. Historically, the building had a waiting room, a ticket office, and a restaurant. The building has been rehabilited for use as a restaurant and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Norman Historic District (1978).

Bessent Addition

Block 2, Lots 41-44

Jacobson, Oscar B., House

Location: 609 Chautauqua Avenue
Date: 1918
Property Type: Residence

Description: The Jacobson House, designed by Jacobson himself, is an eclectic example of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The 1-story, stuccoed residence is sheltered by a flat roof with a parapet wall and wide, overhanging eaves. The porches are embellished by fluted columns and Classical urns. Jacobson was an internationally known artist, who served as director of the University of Oklahoma School of Fine Arts. He is best known as the mentor of the Kiowa Five, who created a renaissance in Plains Indian art during the depression. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1986) and is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Bradbury's Addition

Block 1, Lots 1-3

Alpha Omicron Pi Fraternity House

Location: 704 W. Lindsey Street
Date: 1929
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Alpha Omicron Pi House was designed by locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno in the Italian Renaissance style. The brick building is sheltered by a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. The flush entry portal is characterized by a triple-arch arcade, above which are two arched fonts separated by a cartouche; the curvilinear parapet features a corbel table. The arched windows are embellished by ornate pediments and outlined by stone surrounds. The building is architecturally significant in Norman. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Campus Addition

Block 1, Lots 1-4

Gimeno, Patricio, House

Location: 800 Elm Avenue
Date: ca. 1926
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Gimeno House was designed by his son, locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno in the Mediterranean Revival style. The 2-story residence is stuccoed with a "jazz" finish and sheltered by a variegated, Mission tile roof. Windows are quoined, and some feature arched heads with ornate pediments. The complex arched entry features a Solomonic molding, a Churrigueresque lintel, and quoins. Patricio Gimeno was a locally notable artist and a Spanish-language professor at the university. The house is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is sited adjacent to another house designed by Harold Gimeno and is within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Central State Hospital

T9N, R2W, Sec. 29, NE/4

Veterans' Chapel

Location: Chapel Drive
Date: 1936
Property Type: Health Care
Description: The Veterans' Chapel was designed by Byron M. Noced in the Gothic Revival style. The 3-story, brick facade features a recessed entry portal, built of limestone. Gothic tracery, quatrefoils, and stained-glass casement windows ornament the portal. The wooden, paneled entry doors, embellished with iron crosses and braces, are sheltered by a limestone, segmental arch. Buttresses and triangular parapets further enhance the design. The Chapel is an outstanding local example of Gothic Revival architecture and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Central State Hospital Historic District.

Hope Hall

Location: Hope Hall Circle
Date: 1928-1930
Property Type: Health Care
Description: Hope Hall was built in two stages. The central block was constructed in 1928, and the wings were added in 1930. The three-story, brick building was designed by Huseman Company Architects in the Neoclassical Revival style. Each wing is enhanced by a full-height portico, with Corinthian columns and a triangular pediment. The building is further embellished with a balustraded roof and patterned brickwork at the corniceline. The building appears to be architecturally significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Central State Hospital Historic District.

Administration Building

Location: State Drive
Date: 1926
Property Type: Health Care
Description: The 2 1/2-story, brick Administration building was designed in the

Neoclassical Revival style. Built in a complex-regular plan, it is ornamented by broad, limestone bands at the watertable and the cornice, surmounted by a stepped parapet. An elevated entry porch is bounded by a limestone balustrade, and a limestone hood, supported by scroll brackets, shelters the door. The building appears to be historically significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Central State Hospital Historic District.

Griffin, D. W., Residence

Location: 107 State Drive
Date: 1929
Property Type: Residence
Description: This 2-story, brick, Neoclassical Revival residence was the home of D. W. Griffin, superintendent of Central Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane. The entrance is sheltered by a 1-story portico, supported by Greek Doric columns and embellished with dentils. At the second story, French doors surmounted by an eliptical fanlight open onto a balustraded roof deck. A 1-story, balustraded, sunroom is appended to the east. The house is historically and architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Central State Hospital Historic District.

Elmwood Addition

Block 1, Lots 13-14

President's House

Location: 407 W. Boyd Street
Date: 1906
Property Type: Residence
Description: The President's House was built as the private residence of university president David Ross Boyd in 1906 in the Bungalow style. Between 1915 and 1922, the house was remodeled by president Stratton D. Brooks to conform to the Neoclassical Revival style. It is an outstanding example of the style. The elaborate portico features an inset balcony and Ionic Order columns. The house was acquired by the university in 1919 and served as the official residence of the

university president until 1969. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1976).

Block 1, Lot 15

Faculty Club Building

Location: 409 W. Boyd Street
Date: 1925
Property Type: Education
Description: Designed by locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno, the Faculty Club Building is a good example of the English Cottage style. The 2 1/2-story, brick building is sheltered by a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof. Sited adjacent to the President's House, it was designed with a residential appearance. The building makes an important contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Block 1, Lots 17-18

Sigma Nu Fraternity House

Location: 439 W. Boyd Street
Date: ca. 1916
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Sigma Nu Fraternity House is an outstanding example of the Neoclassical Revival style. The 3-story, brick and rusticated concrete block house is dominated by a 2-story portico. Greek Doric columns support a balustraded roof deck. For its architectural significance, the building appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Highland Addition

Block 3, Lots 34-35

Phillips Petroleum Service Station

Location: 1002 N. Porter Street
Date: ca. 1930
Property Type: Commerce (Transportation Context)
Description: The Middle Class Gas Station is the last remaining, intact historic gas station on Porter and one of only two such stations extant in

Norman. It is a one-story, painted brick structure with a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof. Designed in the Tudor style, it is exemplary of Picturesque filling stations. The building appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 13, Lots 24-25

Allen House

Location: 115 E. Johnson Street
Date: ca. 1900
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Allen House is a two-story, folk Victorian residence with a cross-gabled roof. The clapboard structure has been sheathed in asbestos tile. At the northwest corner of the house is a one-story addition. This addition was originally Delbert Larsh's first house (and the first residence erected on a claim in Norman), which he had fabricated at Purcell and shipped by flatcar to his claim. Larsh later sold the structure to John S. Allen, who added it to his existing house as a lean-to kitchen. Because the Allen House has been sheathed in tile, it lacks architectural integrity and is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

Johnson's Addition

Block 1, Lots 1-4

Delta Delta Delta Sorority House

Location: 700 Elm Avenue
Date: 1923
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Delta Delta Delta Sorority House is a large, three-story, brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style. It features a gambrel roof pierced by a row of pedimented dormers with arched windows. The entry is framed by classical columns supporting an eliptical hood. Delta Delta Delta, chartered in 1909-10, was one of the first two sororities on the University of Oklahoma campus. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Block 1, Lots 14-19

Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity House

Location: 736 Elm Avenue
Date: 1930
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity House is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. The 2 1/2-story, brick building is dominated by a 2-story portico. Square columns with simple capitals support a balustraded roof deck. The side-gabled roof is pierced by a row of pedimented dormers. A broken pediment enhances the entry surround. The architecturally significant building appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District. It is listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

Block 2, Lots 25-30

Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House

Location: 845 Chautauqua Avenue
Date: ca. 1931
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House is a large, 2 1/2 story, painted brick building designed in the Tudor style. The building is characterized by a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof, interrupted by a continuous row of wall dormers. For its architectural significance, the sorority house appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Larsh, D. L., First Addition

Block 7, Lots 15-16

Webster Commercial Block

Location: 417-419 S. Webster Avenue
Date: ca. 1911-ca. 1930
Property Type: Commerce (Urban Context)
Description: This neighborhood commercial block, built in three stages, consists of a 2-bay, wooden

building, erected ca. 1911 and ca. 1922, and a 1-bay, brick front, built ca. 1930. The entire block is 1 story in height. The wooden building features two store fronts, one with a deeply recessed doorway, the other with a slightly recessed entry. A canopy extends over the sidewalk. The brick building has a recessed entry and wooden kickplate, and it features a stepped parapet wall, with a brick and concrete coping and a brick-outlined panel. To the south is a post-1944 addition. The commercial block makes a strong contribution to the proposed Waggoner-Larsh Historic District.

Block 11, Lots 9-16

McFarlin Memorial Methodist Church

Location: 419 S. University Boulevard
Date: 1923-24
Property Type: Religion
Description: McFarlin Memorial Methodist Church is Norman's best example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The building was the work of architect R. H. Hunt. The 4-story, limestone church, designed in an H plan, is sheltered by a gabled roof, sheathed in tile. Dominating the facade at the southwest corner of the sanctuary wing is a 5-story, Gothic tower, featuring a crenellated parapet, finials, and tracery windows. A second tower, 4 stories in height, with a crenellated parapet is located at the southeast corner of the sanctuary wing. An ornate Gothic portal; Gothic lintels at the tower entries; an ornate niche at the gable apex; stained glass, Tudor-arched windows; oriel windows; and buttresses enrich the Gothic design. The church is listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. It is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Waggoner-Larsh Historic District.

Larsh University Addition

Block 1, Lots 16-17

Copper Kettle Building

Location: 529 Buchanan Avenue
Date: ca. 1922

Property Type: Commerce
Description: The Copper Kettle Building is an unusual and excellent example of a Tudor-style commercial building. It is a 1-story, concrete block structure, sheathed in stucco. It is sheltered by a steeply-pitched, gabled roof with bellcast eaves and a jerkinhead gable end. A wall dormer, false half-timbering, a gable end chimney, and decorative bricks applied in a random pattern create the appearance of a Tudor residence. The Copper Kettle was a tea room. The building appears to be architecturally significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 1, Lot 20

Liberty Drug Building

Location: 784-786 Asp Avenue
Date: ca. 1930
Property Type: Commerce
Description: The Liberty Drug Building is a 1-story, 2-bay building faced with brick. The modern broadfront terminates with a stepped parapet wall, articulated at each bay and capped with concrete. The south bay is totally intact. It features glass display windows, with a deeply recessed doorway, framed by a decorative, concrete surround. An art glass clerestory below the surround and a glass block, fixed transom above the glazed door complete the exterior. Inside, the pressed metal ceiling and historic drug store cabinetry are intact. At the north bay, originally the Boomer Theater, the storefront has been replaced, but the facade is otherwise intact. The building appears to be architecturally significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 1, W/2 Lots 27-30

Albert Pike Hall

Location: 335 W. Boyd Street
Date: 1921
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family

Description: Albert Pike Hall, a men's residence hall constructed by the Masonic Order, is a 3-story, brick building designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. The L-shaped building features two square towers: A 3 1/2-story tower, at the southwest corner, terminates with a crenelated parapet and features a sundial, whereas a 4 1/2-story tower at the junction of legs of the L is enhanced by an octagonal parapet and domed finials. Both are ornamented with tracery, lancet windows, buttresses, niches, and cartouches, all made of limestone. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although it now functions as Whitehand Hall, part of the University of Oklahoma College of Architecture, it is located within the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 2, Lots 25-26

Whistler Block

Location: 301-323 W. Boyd
Date: ca. 1922-1929
Property Type: Commerce
Description: The Whistler Block consists of three buildings, built in separate phases: a two-story, stuccoed, Mediterranean Revival building at each end, with a 3-bay, wooden building in the middle. The Mediterranean Revival buildings feature arched windows, clay tile canopies, and decorative glazed tiles. The Whistler Block appears to be historically significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is located within the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 2, Lots 43-44

Varsity Shop Building

Location: 219-223 W. Boyd Street
Date: ca. 1928
Property Type: Commerce
Description: The Varsity Shop Building, designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, is a 2-story, stuccoed brick structure, sheltered by a hipped roof. At the southwest corner, the second story is cut out to create a roof deck. The building employs both rectangular and arched openings, and

the arched entries are lined with Solomonic surrounds. Glazed ceramic tile faces the kickplate. The first story was remodeled at least twice by 1945. More recently, the original Mission tile roof and canopy was replaced with standing-seam metal, and a wooden balustrade was added to the roof deck. The building may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is in the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 2, Lots 59-60

University Cleaners Building

Location: 747-749 Asp Avenue
Date: ca. 1930
Property Type: Commerce
Description: The University Cleaners Building is a 1-story, stuccoed brick building. It is an outstanding local example of an Art Deco broadfront. Each of the 3 bays are separated by ziggurat pilasters, and the kickplate is faced with glazed, ceramic tiles. The building continues to function as a cleaners. It is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Campus Corner Historic District.

Block 3, Lots 39-42

Alpha Chi Omega Sorority House

Location: 103 W. Boyd Street
Date: 1925
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Alpha Chi Omega Sorority House is an outstanding example of the Mediterranean Revival style. It was built, and reportedly designed, by Payton Wemyss-Smith of Oklahoma City. Designed in an L plan and sited on the diagonal, the 2-story building is built of stuccoed tile and is sheltered by a red, Mission tile roof. At the junction of the two legs of the building, a 3-story entry portal rises up, terminating in a stepped and curviliner false front. Double- and triple-arched windows, linked with Solomonic column,s are recessed inside larger arches. Polychrome, glazed tiles further enhance the design. The building is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual

listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Block 3, Lots 83-84

First Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House

Location: 701 De Barr Avenue
Date: ca. 1915
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The first Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House is a three-story, brick building designed in a subdued expression of the Italian Renaissance style. The hipped roof features expossed rafter tails and arched, brick-faced dormers. Soldier and rowlock courses define the rectangular windows. The entrance is enhanced by a limestone surround incorporating a fanlight and a scroll keystone, surmounted by a rectangular cartouche. It may be the first building erected specifically to house a University of Oklahoma fraternity. The building is located in the proposed De Barr Historic District. It appears to be historically significant and eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Parkview Addition

Block 2, Lot 4

Elm Street Grocery and Market

Location: 415 Elm Avenue
Date: ca. 1924
Property Type: Commerce (Urban Context)
Description: This neighborhood grocery was constructed in a commercial Bungalow style, in keeping with the residential setting. The 2-story, clapboard building is distinguished by an overhanging second story, supported by elephantine columns. It appears to have architectural integrity and contributes importantly to the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Ross's Addition

Block 2, Lot 13

Newman Hall

Location: 550 Chautauqua Avenue
Date: 1925
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: Newman Hall, constructed as a women's residence hall by the Sisters of Divine Providence, is noteworthy as Norman's only Sullivanesque building. The 3-story, brick structure is sheltered by a hipped roof. A pressed metal cornice and metal moldings surrounding banks of windows at each facade exemplify the style. The building contributes importantly to the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Block 2, E/3 Lots 15-16

St. Thomas More Catholic Church

Location: 717 W. Boyd Street
Date: ca. 1929
Property Type: Religion
Description: The old St. Thomas More Catholic Church was designed in a simplified expression of the Gothic Revival style by locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno. The 1-story, brick church is sheltered by a steeply-pitched, gabled roof. The facade is dominated by a limestone, rosette window, set within a limestone-capped, triangular false-front, and by a two-story tower. The tower is pierced by tall, complex, lancet-arched windows and crowned by a pyramidal roof. Arched openings and buttresses further enhance the Gothic motif. The church is significant as Gimeno's first professional design and as one of the few non-residential buildings designed by the architect in Norman. It appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

Rucker's Church Addition

Block 1, E/2 Lots 1-2

(Name Unknown)

Location: 836 E. Eufaula Street
Date: ca. 1890
Property Type: Residence
Description: This one-story national folk house is essentially square, sheltered by a pyramidal roof. Its frame walls have been sheathed by asbestos tile. Although this is reportedly a farm house erected soon after the land run, it lacks architectural integrity as a result of the tile cladding and, consequently, is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

T. R. Waggoner's First Addition

Block 23

(Name Unknown)

Location: 601 W. Eufaula Street
Date: ca. 1935
Property Type: Commerce (Urban and Transportation Contexts)
Description: This neighborhood gas station is a one-story, red brick building with a wide canted front and a hipped roof. It was designed in the brick Commercial style. The gas station is one of only two extant historic gas stations and the only remaining neighborhood station. Moreover, the west bay functioned as a neighborhood grocery. It is an important contributing element in the proposed Waggoner-Larsh Historic District.

University of Oklahoma, Main Campus

T8N, R2W, Sec. 6

ROTC Building (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

Location: 1335 Asp Avenue
Date: 1936
Property Type: Education
Description: The ROTC Building was constructed with funding from the WPA in the Collegiate Gothic style. The building's focal point is a crenellated entry tower, embellished by a pointed-

arch entry, which is surmounted by a window set in a series of lancet arches. A 1-story arcade extends to the north of the entry portal. North and south of the 2-story, brick building are 1-story brick buildings originally used for artillary and horses. The complex may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a result of its historical significance and makes a strong contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Hal Niemann Memorial Field Scoreboard

Location: Third Street and Jenkins Avenue
Date: 1940
Property Type: Recreation
Description: The Hal Neimann Memorial Field Scoreboard was constructed with WPA funding. It is a native stone, curvilinear wall with stone buttresses. The wall is a contributing element in the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

T9N, R2W, Sec. 31

Carpenter Hall

Location: 840 Asp Avenue
Date: 1919
Property Type: Education
Description: Carpenter Hall is an outstanding example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The 2 1/2-story, red brick building features a limestone Gothic portal with a segmental-arched entry, crenellated towers, and diamondpane windows; continuous, limestone spandrels; trefoils; cincefoils; and segmental-arched windows. The building served as the university's first Geology Building. It is both architecturally and historically significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Felgar Hall

Location: 865 Asp Avenue
Date: 1925
Property Type: Education

Description: Felgar Hall, designed in an H-plan in the Collegiate Gothic style, is a 2 1/2-story brick building with an intersecting-gabled roof. The building features Tudor-arched entries, lancet-arched and rectangular windows, diamond-patterned brickwork, and triangular parapets at the gable ends. The building makes a strong contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Oklahoma Memorial Union

Location: 900 Asp Avenue
Date: 1928 (tower, 1935)
Property Type: Education
Description: The Oklahoma Memorial Union is a 4-story building with a 6-story tower. Designed by Sorey and Vahberg, it is an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The tower was a WPA project. The building features conical-roofed turrets and pinnacles along the tower; large, crenellated oriel windows; crenellated parapets; dripstone lintels; and Gothic niches. The Union is a focal point for the university, is architecturally significant, and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Buchanan Hall (Liberal Arts Building)

Location: 1000 Asp Avenue
Date: 1926
Property Type: Education
Description: Buchanan Hall is a 3-story, brick building designed in a vernacular expression of the Collegiate Gothic style. It features a stepped pediment with diamond patterned brickwork and niches; arched entries; ribbons of windows accented by quoins; and buttresses. Buchanan Hall makes a strong contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Physical Education Building (Field House)

Location: 151 W. Brooks Street
Date: 1927
Property Type: Education
Description: The Physical Education Building is a 3-story building designed in a vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style. It

features Tudor-arched entries; a large, triangular pediment; crenellated parapet walls; and prominent buttresses. A torch adorns the pediment above a large Tudor-arched window. At the rear of the building is an enclosed swimming pool, built with WPA funds in 1935. It has been altered to such an extent, however, that it no longer has integrity. The Field House itself makes a strong contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Adams Hall

Location: 307 W. Brooks Street
Date: 1936
Property Type: Education
Description: Adams Hall, constructed with WPA funding, was designed by Joe E. Smay. It is an outstanding example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The 3 1/2-story, brick building features a Carthage marble watertable, Bedford limestone spandrels, stone quoins, a crenellated parapet, crenellated oriel windows, and limestone apexes at the gable-end parapets. The building is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Bizzel Memorial Library

Location: 401 W. Brooks Street
Date: 1930
Property Type: Education
Description: The Bizzel Memorial Library, designed by Layton, Hicks and Forsyth, is an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The 2 1/2-story building is constructed of limestone and brick. Among its many decorative elements are turrets with niches; large, crenellated oriel windows with tracery; crenellated parapets; and pointed-arched and basket-handle-arched windows. Several additions have been made, beginning in 1957-58. The building, however, retains its integrity and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a result of its architectural significance. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Ellison Hall

Location: 633 Elm Avenue
Date: 1927
Property Type: Education
Description: Ellison Hall, originally named Ellison Infirmary, is a 3-story, brick building designed in an H plan. The Collegiate Gothic building features an entry portal with crenellated towers; stepped, triangular parapets, and a full-height, limestone entry surround. Segmental arches, quoins, buttresses, and crenellated, limestone, oriel windows further enhance the design. Ellison Hall is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Jacobson Hall

Location: 550 Parrington Oval
Date: 1919
Property Type: Education
Description: Jacobson Hall, a 2 1/2-story, brick and limestone building, is an outstanding example of the Collegiate Gothic style. Its intersecting gabled roof is sheathed in green clay tiles. Embellishments include ogee arches; gable-end parapets ornamented with a stone corbie-stepped pattern, tracery, and balconets; limestone, crenellated oriel windows; a limestone, triple-arch entryway separated by buttresses; a shield motif; and blind niches. Jacobson Hall originally served as the school's second University Library. It is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Holmberg Hall

Location: 560 Parrington Oval
Date: 1918
Property Type: Education
Description: Holmberg Hall is a 3-story, brick and stone building. It was designed by Jewell Hicks in the Collegiate Gothic style. An outstanding example of the style, the building features a canted front. The entry portal contains a triple entry distinguished by a central

Tudor arch and lancet arches; it is flanked by crenellated towers and embellished by a crenellated parapet ornamented with blind niches, an oriel window, tracery windows, and quoins. The design is unified throughout by a crenellated parapet, crenellated corner-towers, and quoins. Holmberg Hall is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Chemistry Building

Location: 620 Parrington Oval
Date: 1916
Property Type: Education
Description: The Chemistry Building, designed by Hawk and Parr, is an outstanding example of the Gothic Revival style. The 3-story, concrete and algonite stone building is sheltered by a tile roof. Distinguishing characteristics include square towers formed by crenellated turrets, a crenellated parapet, narrow windows surmounted by ogee archs, and a one-story entry portal with a segmental-arched opening surmounted by a decorative frieze. De Barr Hall is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Monnet Hall

Location: 630 Parrington Oval
Date: 1913
Property Type: Education
Description: Designed by Layton and Smith, Monnet Hall is an outstanding example of the Gothic Revival style. The 3-story, Bedford limestone building is sheltered by a tiled, side-gabled roof. The building is characterized by a segmental-arched entry, octagonal turrets, Tudor-arched windows, balconets, a crenellated parapet, and floral lozenges. A niche in the apex of each gable-end is filled with a carved owl. The building, nicknamed the Law Barn, is architecturally significant and appears eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Science Hall

Location: 640 Parrington Oval
Date: 1904
Property Type: Education
Description: Old Science Hall was designed by A. J. Williams in the Italian Renaissance style. The 3-story, brick building has a hipped roof and projecting wings. At the central block, the recessed windows are divided into vertical bands by pilasters, which terminate with round-headed arches at the 3rd floor. The entry portal, constructed of limestone, likewise employs a round-headed arch, surmounted by a triangular pediment. Horizontal rows of star anchors were added in 1916. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Carnegie Building

Location: 650 Parrington Oval
Date: 1903
Property Type: Education
Description: The Carnegie Building was the first university library in the nation to be built with funds from Andrew Carnegie. It was designed in the Italian Renaissance by A. J. Williams. The 2 1/2-story, brick building has a hipped roof and projecting wings. Access is provided at the top of a flight of stairs by a monumental entry portal, surmounted by a triangular pediment and graced by Doric columns and denticulated piers. The wall above the portal is pierced by a ribbon window. A dentil course embellishes the cornice. The building is historically significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Evans Hall

Location: 660 Parrington Oval
Date: 1912
Property Type: Education
Description: Evans Hall, designed by the nationally-renowned firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, is the best example of the Collegiate

Gothic style in Oklahoma. The 3-story, brick building features a 4-story central entrance tower. Octagonal towers, crenellated parapets, Tudor-arches, tracery windows, buttresses, quoins, and ornate niches characterize the building. The entrance tower is embellished at the parapet by a shield motif, incised ogee arches, and trefoils. Gargoyles and lozenges carved with Elizabethan charicatures are of particular interest. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Richards Hall (Biological Sciences Building)

Location: 730 Van Vleet Oval
Date: 1936
Property Type: Education
Description: Richardson Hall, built with funds from the WPA, is an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The 3 1/2-story, brick building has a cross-gabled roof. It features a 3-story, limestone entry portal with a Tudor arch and ornamental spandrels. A crenellated parapet, buttresses, and quoins further characterize the building. Richards Hall makes a strong contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

T9N, R2W, SE/4 of SW/4, Sec. 32

University Intramural Field, Park, and Golf Course

Location: Brooks Street, east of Jenkins Avenue
Date: 1935-1940
Property Type: Recreation
Description: The University Intramural Field, Park, and Golf Course, now known as the Duck Pond, was developed by OU football coach Ben G. Owen with funding from the WPA. The complex includes the original water hazard (the pond) and a number of structures built of native stonework, including a 1-story club house, two bridges, benches and tables, and fence piers. The golf course is no longer extant. The complex is historically significant and makes an important contribution to the proposed University of Oklahoma Historic District.

Unplatted

T8N, R2W, Sec. 6, NE/4 of the NE/4 of the NE/4 of the NW/4

Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House

Location: 904 College Avenue
Date: 1930
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House was designed by architect Robert Stone in a vernacular expression of the Tudor style. The 2 1/2-story, brick building was constructed in an L plan and sited on the diagonal. It is characterized by its side-gabled roof, interrupted by gabled wall dormers. Carved, stone pediments ornament the arched lst-story windows. The entry, at the junction of the two wings, is delineated by quoins. Above the entry, a triplet of quoined windows is enhanced by a wrought-iron balconey. The fraternity house has architectural merit and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

T9N, R2W, Sec. 29, NW/4 of the NW/4 of the NW/4 of the NW/4

Norman Courts

Location: 1131 N. Porter Avenue
Date: ca. 1930
Property Type: Commerce (Transportation Context)
Description: The Norman Courts is a collection of Art Moderne, concrete-block duplexes configured in a modified U plan. Each rectangular building is sheltered by a flat roof. Concrete canopies with rounded corners and wrap-around windows exemplify the style. The two-story office building, at the south leg of the U, features a one-story, bowed bay; a continuous, concrete canopy; and glass-block windows. The Norman Courts was the first auto court in Norman, and photographs of the complex were used frequently in promotional brochures published by the Norman Chamber of Commerce through the 1950s. One string of cottages has been demolished, but the rest of the complex is intact. It is the only extant, intact auto court in Norman and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

T9N, R2W, Sec. 31, SE/4 of the SE/4 of the NE/4 of the SW/4

Ledbetter-Taylor House

Location: 701 W. Brooks
Date: 1947
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Ledbetter-Taylor House is the earliest, intact example of the work of internationally known architect Bruce Goff in Norman. Goff, former head of the University of Oklahoma Department of Architecture, is one of only three United States architects (along with Louis B. Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright) to create an American "school" of architectural style. The rectangular, native stone residence features two suspended discs, sheltering a carport and an open patio. The house faces south and east through large expanses of angled glass panels, in what Goff termed a sawtooth pattern. Curvilinear shapes are employed at the rear. Although the house is less than 50 years old, it appears to meet the exceptional criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

T9N, R2W, Sec. 31, SW/4 of the NW/4 of the NW/4 of the SE/4

Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House

Location: 800 Chautauqua
Date: 1929
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Beta Theta Pi House was designed by locally prominent architect Harold Gimeno in the Italian Renaissance Style. The 3-story, stone building is surmounted by a hipped roof. At the center, a 3-story, semi-circular portico features Tuscan columns and is ringed at the roof by stylized urns. Carved spandrels and window pediments further ornament the building. The Beta Theta Pi House is located in the proposed Chautauqua Historic District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1982).

T9N, R2W, Sec. 31, SE/4 of the NE/4 of the NE/4 of the SW/4

Acacia Fraternity House

Location: 544 Elm Avenue
Date: 1925-26
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family

Description: The Acacia Fraternity House, now the Child Development Laboratory, is a 2 1/2-story, brick building designed in the Tudor style. Distinctive features include a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof with half-timbered gable ends. The building is sited across the street from the University of Oklahoma campus. An outstanding example of its style, the Acacia House appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

T9N, R2W, Sec. 31, SE/4 of the NE/4 of the SW/4

Pi Beta Phi Sorority House

Location: 702 S. Lahoma Avenue
Date: 1924
Property Type: Residence/Multi-Family
Description: The Pi Beta Phi Sorority House is a 2 1/2-story, brick building designed in the Neoclassical Revival style. The gabled roof is pierced by a row of pedimented dormers. The facade is dominated by a 2-story portico, with Corinthian columns supporting a denticulated, balustraded roof deck. Arched, brick pediments highlight the windows, and a limestone surround, surmounted by a broken pediment, frames the entry. The building is architecturally significant and appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located within the proposed Chautauqua Historic District.

T9N, R3W, Sec. 25, SE/4 of the SW/4 of the SE/4

Johnson House

Location: 1515 W. Main Street
Date: 1939
Property Type: Residence
Description: The Johnson House is an outstanding example of the International style. The two-story, cast-in-place concrete residence is sheltered by a flat roof and features ribbon windows. It is sited on a large lot and has an unusually deep setback. The house appears to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

NOTES

1. Womack, John Norman: An Early History, 1820-1900 (Norman: Published by the author, 1976), pp. 11, 13, 15, 19.

2. Womack, Norman, pp. 43, 46, 120, 123; Womack, John, comp. The Annals of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, 1889-1959, from the Norman Transcript (n.p., 1981, p. 36.

3. Womack, Annals, pp. 50, 57; Lopez, David, Oklahoma Department of Transportation Planning Department, Interview, May, 1988.

4. Lopez, Interview, 1988.

5. Womack, Norman, pp. 19-20.

6. Womack, John, Cleveland County, Oklahoma: Historical Highlights (Noble, Oklahoma: Published by the author, 1983), pp. 14-16; Womack, Norman, pp. 21-23.

7. Chandler, Allison and Maguire, Stephen D., When Oklahoma Took the Trolley (Glendale, Calif.: Interurbans, 1980), pp. 13, 17, 19; Monahan, Forest D., "Interurban to Norman: The Oklahoma Railway's Norman Division, 1939-1947," in Donovan L. Hofsommer, Railroads in Oklahoma (Oklahoma: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), pp. 112, 114-115.

8. Chandler, Trolley, pp. 19-20.

9. Womack, Annals, pp. 50, 52, 60; Lopez, Interview, 1988.

10. Womack, Norman, pp. 24-25.

11. Ibid., pp. 11, 13, 15.

12. Ibid., p. 20

13. Ibid., pp. 24-26.

14. Ibid., pp. 26-27, 30, 44, 102; Runyan, Nadine, ed., Pioneers of Cleveland County, 1889-1907 ([Norman]: Cleveland County Historical Society, 1971), pp. 14, 22, 43, 81; Manuscripts Division, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Vertical File: Norman, "Excerpts Taken from a Young Lady's Diary, 1889-1900," p. 2.

15. Womack, Norman, pp. 34, 42, 49-50, 51, 54-55, 71, 128.

16. Ibid., pp. 23, 43, 151; Gittinger, Roy. The University of Oklahoma, 1892-1942 (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942), p. 5.

17. Cleveland County's Office of the County Clerk, Plat Maps.

18. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 5-7.

19. Womack, Norman, pp. 123, 125; Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 35, 37, 43; Womack, Annals, p. 24.

20. Womack, Annals, p. 30, 32, 74; Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 63; Manuscripts Division, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Vertical File: Norman, "Norman, Oklahoma, The University City," [p. 1].

21. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 89-90, 92, 104; Manuscripts Division, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, E. E. Dale Collection, Box 249, Folder 10; Womack, Annals, p. 44.

22. Womack, Annals, pp. 42, 43; Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 110-111, 113.

23. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 116, 119, 128; Womack, Norman, p. 46; Womack, Annals, p. 52.

24. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 126, 128.

25. Womack, Annals, pp. 50, 51, 52, 55; Manuscripts Division, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, E. E. Dale Collection, Box 250, Folder 3; Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, p. 141.

26. Womack, Annals, p. 62; Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 155; Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, WPA Survey, Region 6.

27. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 140, 141.

28. Ibid., pp. 157, 158; Womack, Annals, pp. 63, 64.

29. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 50, 51, 68. Womack, Annals, p. 44.

30. Gittinger, University of Oklahoma, pp. 69, 119, 139.

31. Womack, Norman, pp. 96, 97, 99; Womack, Annals, p. 24.

32. Womack, Annals, pp. 25, 26, 65; Oklahoma Daily, 30 March 1940, p. 1.

33. Womack, Annals, pp. 57-58, 63.

34. Womack, Norman, pp. 116, 117, 120.

35. Ibid, pp. 68-70; Womack, Annals, pp. 24, 38.

36. Womack, Annals, pp. 42, 49, 51, 52, 54.

37. Cleveland County, Plat maps; University Archives, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Student Directories.

38. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

40. Manuscripts Division, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Eunice May Stewart Goddard Collection, "Historical Report of Naval Technical Training Center, Norman, Oklahoma" (unpaginated) and "History of United States Naval Air Station, Norman, Oklahoma"; Ibid., U. S. Naval Bases (Oklahoma) Collection.

41. Runyan, Pioneers of Cleveland County, pp. 1-2, 119; Womack, Norman, pp. 98, 132; Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Downtown Norman Survey.

42. Womack, Annals, pp. 22-29, 40-41, 50.

43. Ibid, pp. 47-48, 54-55.

44. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1910; Womack, Norman, pp. 53, 58; Womack Annals, p. 32.

45. Womack, Norman, pp. 51, 56; Womack, Annals, pp. 32, 50: Norman Transcript, 1 May 1988, p. 29.

Berry, Becky. "Grandma Berry's Ninety Years in Oklahoma." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 45 (Spring 1967):58-67.

This article provides an anecdotal history of the Berry family, for which Berry Road was named sometime after 1934. The article includes limited, but somewhat useful, information about the area in the vicinity of Lindsay and Berry.

Chandler, Allison and Maguire, Stephen D. When Oklahoma Took the Trolley. Glendale, Calif.: Interurbans, 1980.

This well-researched photographic and narrative history of Oklahoma's interurbans includes a chapter on the Norman Interurban, the most important interurban line owned by the Oklahoma City Railway Co. The growth of interurban traffic and its relationship to the expansion of the university and the presence of naval bases during World War II is detailed. The demise of the interurban and the effect of the development of a highway system is discussed. 176 pages.

Gittinger, Roy. The University of Oklahoma, 1892-1942. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

Gittinger provides a detailed institutional history of the University of Oklahoma, including information on the expansion of university programs, the growth of campus facilities, and the contributions of faculty members. Information on building design and construction is limited. 282 pages. Photos. Index.

Liebs, Chester H. Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1985.

Professor Liebs provides a comprehensive, scholarly history of roadside commercial architecture in the United States, including auto showrooms, supermarkets, minature golf courses, drive-in theaters, and restaurants. Of particular use in understanding the history of Norman are the excellent chapters on gas stations and motels. 259 pages. Index. Bibliography.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

This guide is the best book on historic residential architecture published to date. It includes chapters on structural elements and extensive discussions of architectural styles and their subtypes, with an emphasis on vernacular expressions. Numerous photographs illustrate the variety of designs that can be grouped within a particular style. Particularly useful to Norman's resources are the chapters on the Victorian and Eclectic periods. 525 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Monahan, Forrest D., Jr. "Interurban to Norman: The Oklahoma Railway's Norman Division, 1939-1947," pp. 106-126. In Donovan L. Hofsommer, ed. Railroads in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

Monahan chronicles the history of the Norman Interurban from 1939 until its demise in 1947 with an excellent, well-documented article. The impact of World War II on interurban service is emphasized. Descriptions of the transit route and the interurban station are provided. Photos.

Morgan, James F. "William Cary Renfrow: Governor of Oklahoma Territory, 1893-1897." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 53 (Spring 1975):46-65.

This biography of one of Norman's prominent personages is of limited usefulness. Renfrow, who held majority stock in the Norman State Bank in 1891, was the territory's fourth governor.

Norman-Cleveland County Historical Museum. C. R. Wallin and Co.'s Norman, Oklahoma, City Directory, 1908. Quincy, Ill.: C. R. Wallin & Co., 1908.

This is the earliest known directory of Norman. It includes yellow pages but has no criss-cross directory.

Norman-Cleveland County Historical Museum. Photograph Collection.

Nearly 450 photographs of people and places in Norman, 1889-1980, are contained in this collection. Photographs include exteriors and interiors of commercial buildings and residences; a view of the original tent town and the first wooden building, taken on April 23, 1889; Central State

Hospital, ca. 1946; and panaramas of Main Street. Many of the photographs are also included in the photographic archives of the Western History Collections.

Norman. County Clerk's Office. Cleveland County Courthouse. Plat map collection.

Plat maps for the original townsite and for each addition provide valuable information about the developmental history of Norman.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. E. E. Dale Collection. Boxes 249 and 250.

The Dale Collection contains the papers of University of Oklahoma President Stratton D. Brooks, including information regarding the expansion of the campus and the construction of buildings. Box 249 contains a 1913 section maps showing ownership of sections surrounding the University of Oklahoma campus.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. G. B. Treat Collection. Box 3.

The Treat Collection contains several documents pertaining to the history of the Norman Interurban, including a 1942 map of the Oklahoma Railway Co. system and incorporation papers. Treat was the chief engineer for the Oklahoma Railway Co.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Historic Oklahoma Towns and Cities: Norman, Oklahoma, file. 2 boxes.

This useful collection of ephemera includes Chamber of Commerce brochures and membership blue books, news clippings, reports by city agencies, and maps. A ca. 1903 promotional brochure for the Highland Addition, a 1933 city directory, and several "University City" pamphlets are particularly valuable. The collection also includes excerpts from a diary written in 1889-1900.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. May Steward Goddard Collection.

The Goddard Collection includes informative administrative histories of the Naval Air Technical Training Center and the Naval Air Station. These facilities later became part of the University of Oklahoma and are known as North Campus and South Campus. Information on the construction of facilities is quite limited.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Sanborn Map Collection.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps are the singlemost useful source of information on the early development of Norman. Maps of Norman were created for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1914, 1918, 1925, and 1944. The Sanborn Collection includes original, color-coded prints of the maps, except for the years 1914 and 1944. All of the maps are available on microfilm.

Norman. Manuscripts Division. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. U.S. Naval Bases (Oklahoma) Collection.

The Naval Bases Collection includes brochures, news clippings, and photographs related to the history of the Naval Air Station and the Naval Air Technical Training Center. This collection and the Goddard Collection constitute the most useful information on the history of the naval bases in Norman.

Norman. Photographic Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Cleveland County Historical Society Collection.

More than 50 photographs of turn-of-the-century Norman form this collection. It includes many photographs of the Moore-Lindsey House (including interiors), residences, farms, a wagon yard, schools, Main Street, building interiors, and people.

Norman. Photographic Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. E. A. Coleman Collection.

This is a collection of more than 50 photographs taken by Norman photographer Emma A. Coleman. The focus is on

turn-of-the-century, downtown Norman. Photos of cotton gins, the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Sanitarium are included. Several photographs of Main Street are missing.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Heffner Collection.

This large collection of photographs and post cards taken by Roy Heffner, former OU professor and photographer, emphasizes Campus Corner and the University of Oklahoma campus. The collection includes some photographs of residences and fraternity houses. Most are not dated but were taken in the 1930s and 1940s.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma Daily Collection.

The Oklahoma Daily, the campus newspaper published by the University of Oklahoma since 1911 (originally under the name The Umpire), is one of the most valuable sources of information on the history of the university, Campus Corner, and the surrounding residential area. Building construction and historical events are well documented. Coverage also includes the construction of major buildings in Norman.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Student Directories file.

The University Directory and the Student Directory, published for the years 1913-present, provide the addresses of faculty and staff members as well the addresses of men's and women's fraternities. These directories are essential tools in understanding the residential pattern of the university faculty.

Norman. University Archives. Western History Collections. University of Oklahoma. Norman, Oklahoma, Telephone Directory. n.p.: Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 1941.

The directory includes yellow pages but does not contain a criss-cross directory.

Oklahoma City. Archives and Manuscripts Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Albertype Collection #188827.

The Albertype Collection contains historic photographs of University of Oklahoma Buildings and of fraternity and sorority houses.

Oklahoma City. Archives and Manuscripts Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Norman photographic file.

This collection includes useful photographs of early downtown Norman and of McFarlin Memorial Church, built 1923-24.

Oklahoma City. Archives and Manuscripts Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. University of Oklahoma photographic file.

The collection contains photos of university buildings, Edwards Park, and downtown Norman ca. 1900. Renderings of university buildings designed by Jewell Hicks and by Hawk and Parr are also included.

Oklahoma City. Library Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Vertical file: Norman. Belknap, Lucille S. Beginnings: Oklahoma, Norman, the Little Church: The History of St. John's Episcopal Church, 1892-1980. Norman: Transcript Press, 1980.

Belknap provides a detailed history of the St. John's Episcopal Church. The Epilogue discusses the construction of the present church, designed by Charles Adrian Popkin in 1932. Includes photographs. 704 pp. Index.

Oklahoma City. Library Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Vertical file: Norman. Brinker, Dorothy. Trinity Lutheran Church. Typed. 1963.

Brinker has written an anecdotal history of Trinity Lutheran Church. The information is of limited usefulness. Construction of the 1947 church is detailed on pages 17-19. The church was designed by Uel C. Ramey of Wichita, Kansas. 42 pp.

Oklahoma City. Library Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Womack, John. Trustee Deeds to Norman Townsite Lots, 1890-1893. Noble, Okla., ?

Womack has compiled a cross-index reference from county and federal records.

Oklahoma City. Newspaper Division. Oklahoma Historical Society. Norman Transcript.

The Norman Transcript is a valuable source of information on the history of Norman. Construction activity and events are well documented. The newspaper is available only on microfilm. It is also available at the University of Oklahoma, in the microforms division of the Bizzell Library.

Runyan, Nadine, ed. Pioneers of Cleveland County, 1889-1907. [Norman]: Cleveland County Historical Society, 1971.

Runyan has compiled family histories of many of the leading citizens of Norman who settled in the town before statehood. These biographical sketches often include information on residences, businesses, and contributions to Norman's development. This source is valuable for understanding Norman's early development. 204 pp.

Sorrels, Carolyn S. "Eight Early Buildings on the Norman Campus of the University of Oklahoma." Masters thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1985.

Sorrels provides a well-researched history and analysis of seven University of Oklahoma buildings: University Hall, Old Science Hall, Carnegie Building, Evans Hall, Monnet Hall, Debarr Hall, and Holmberg Hall. She discusses architectural styles and construction history. This thesis is the most valuable source of information available on the oldest portion of the Norman campus. 136 pp. Photos.

Swain, Joye R. "Friends of the Duck Pond." Sooner Magazine (Summer 1984):5-11.

This article provides a brief but useful history of the University of Oklahoma Duck Pond, developed in 1937 by Ben Owen as a 9-hole golf course and recreation area with WPA funding. Particular attention is given to efforts to restore the Duck Pond.

Tolman, Donald K. "Through the Ether: The Birth of Radio in Central Oklahoma." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 61 (Summer 1983):130-147.

Tolman details the history of WNAD radio, central Oklahoma's second radio station. WNAD began in 1921 in the basement of the house at 426 W. Eufaula. In 1923, the station was purchased by the University of Oklahoma. The article is of limited usefulness.

Womack, John, comp. The Annals of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, 1889-1959, from the "Norman Transcript." n.p., 1981.

The Annals are one-line abstracts of news highlights published in the Norman Transcript, organized by month. These news briefs encompass major local events, business openings, construction news, infrastructure development, and university expansion. Although specific dates are not always provided, this compilation provides a useful index to the Norman Transcript, particularly for the period through 1939. The Annals are taken from the Transcript's Golden Anniversary Edition of August 27, 1939, and the 75th Anniversary Edition of September 13, 1964.

Womak, John. Cleveland County, Oklahoma: Historical Highlights. Noble, Okla., 1983.

Womack has written a collection of topical essays on the history of Cleveland County, particularly its social history. Chapters covering "Norman's Three Santa Fe Depots" and "The Coming of the Auto and Norman's Answer to Camp Facilities" are especially useful.

Womack, John. 1890 Norman, Oklahoma, Census.

This volume comprises a typescript of the microcopy of the 1890 Federal Decennial Census of Norman. Information on family status, sex, age, place of birth, years in Oklahoma, and literacy is provided, by name of person. Particularly useful for the social historian. 29 pp.

Womack, John. Norman: An Early History: 1820-1900. Norman, 1976.

Womack's history of Norman reflects exhaustive research into primary sources. The study covers exploration, the establishment of the Santa Fe Railway, townsite development, construction, agriculture, infrastructure, education, and

society for the period before 1900. Womack's work is essential to any study of Norman's history. 172 pp. Photos. Index.

BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY HAROLD GIMENO

Address	Name
800 Chautauqua Avenue	Beta Theta Pi House
800 Elm Avenue	Patricio Gimeno House
808 Elm Avenue	De La Torre House
829 S. Flood Avenue	
409 W. Boyd Street	Faculty Club Building
710 W. Boyd Street	St. Thomas More Church
514 W. Eufaula Street	
720 S. Hoover Street	
724 S. Hoover Street	
704 W. Lindsey Street	Phi Beta Delta Fraternity House
101 E. Main Street	Sooner Theater
603 Okmulgee Street	Taft House

RESIDENCES DESIGNED BY BRUCE GOFF

Address	Name	Date
1715 S. Pickard Avenue	Smith House	1951
730 60th Avenue	Bavinger House	1953
701 W. Brooks Street	Ledbetter-Taylor House	1947
909 Timberdell Road	McGinnis House	1950
911 Timberdale Road	Keys House	1950
1210 Woodland Drive	Corsaw House	1952

FACULTY RESIDENCES

Address	Name	Position	Years
628 Asp	Herbert, Harold H.	Director, Journalism	1913-18
763 Asp	Turley, Louis A.	Dean, Medicine	1913-27
201 E. Boyd	James, Richard V.	Head, Mechanics	1933-39
407 W. Boyd	Univ. President		1913-39
818 W. Boyd	Barnes, Gladys A.	Prof., Spanish	1927-39
830 W. Boyd	Alley, John	Head, Government	1923-27
1 Brooks	Dowd, Jerome	Director, Social Work	1917-27
809 W. Brooks	Weese, A. O.	Prof., Zoology	1927-39
817 W. Brooks	Moore, Margaret J.	Prof., Spanish	1927-39
424 Chautauqua	Collings, Ellsworth	Dean, Education	1927-39
425 Chautauqua	Blickensdefer, Joseph	Director, Letters	1933-39
434 Chautauqua	Richards, A.	Head, Zoology Director, Applied Biology	1923-39
500 Chautauqua	Kulp, Victor H.	Prof., Law	1923-39
508 Chautauqua	Decker, Charles	Prof., Paleontology	1917-39
516 Chautauqua	VanFleet, Albert H.	Dean, Graduate	1913-18
	Perry, Charles M.	Head, Philosophy	1923-239
523 Chautauqua	Dodge, Homer L.	Dean, Graduate Director, Eng. Physics	1923-39
527 Chautauqua	Reaves, S. W.	Dean, Arts & Sciences	1923-39
536 Chautauqua	Phelan, Warren W.	Director, Education	1917-23
542 Chautauqua	Ellison, Gayfree	Head, Bacteriology	1917-27
609 Chautauqua	Jacobson, Oscar B.	Director, Art Director, Museum of Art	1923-39
634 Chautauqua	Adams, A. B.	Dean, Business Admin. Head, Economics	1923-39
722 Chautauqua	Schmidt, William G.	Head, Voice	1923-34
725 Chautauqua	Findley, J. F.	Dean, Men	1933-39

730 Chautauqua	Wardell, Morris L.	Prof., History	1927-39
910 Chautauqua	Schriever, William	Prof., Physics	1923-39
943 Chautauqua	Carson, William H.	Dean, Engineering	1933-39
944 Chautauqua	Haskell, L. E.	Prof., Phys. Ed., Men	1933-39
1102 Chautauqua	Kamphoefner, Henry	Prof., Architecture	1939
2000 Chautauqua	Comfort, Rev. E. N.	Dean, Religion	1927-39
412 College	Scroggs, J. W.	Editor, Publications	1927-39
417 College	Jeffs, Royal E.	Prof., Botany	1917-27
434 College	Rhyne, J. J.	Director, Social Work	1933-39
443 College	Swenson, Samuel	Prof., Government	1927-39
452 College	Tappan, F. G.	Director, English	1923-39
478 College	Lehrer, Oscar J.	Prof., Music	1927-39
714 Cruce	Armstrong, Henry	Director, Pub. Relations	1923-34
720 De Barr	Hadsell, S. R.	Prof., English	1923-39
743 De Barr	Dungan, Eva E.	Prof., Piano	1913-34
	Felgar, James H.	Dean, Engineering	1913-39
766 De Barr	Holmberg, Fredrik	Dean, Fine Arts	1913-34
772 De Barr	Monnet, Julien C.	Dean, Law	1913-39
224 E. Duffy	Johnson, D. B.	Dean, Pharmacy	1933-39
225 W. Duffy	Gittinger, Roy	Dean, Administration	1923-39
		Prof., English History	
468 Elm	Williams, Guy Y.	Director, Chem. Engineer.	1917-39
584 Elm	Brewer, TheodoreH.	Head, English	1913-27
594 Elm	Cheadle, John B.	Prof., Law	1913-1923
668 Elm	Owen, Benjamin G.	Director, Athletics	1913-34
800 Elm	Gimeno, Patricio	Prof., Spanish	1927-34
317 Emelyn	Cross, George Lynn	Head, Botany	1939
318 Emelyn	Jacobs, John C.	Prof., Phys. Educ.	1927-39
212 W. Eufaula	Langford, Cecil T.	Prof., Chem. Engineering	1923-39

317 W. Eufaula	House, Roy T.	Head, Mod. Languages	1923-39
425 W. Eufaula	Court, Nathan A.	Prof., Math	1923-39
527 W. Eufaula	Rader, Jesse L.	Librarian	1913-27
513 S. Flood	Mills, M. Elbert	Prof., Civil Engineering	1927-39
611 S. Flood	De La Torre, A. M.	Prof., Mod. Languages	1933-39
521 S. Flood	Sollenberger, I. J.	Prof., Finance	1927-39
808 S. Flood	Schaper, William A.	Head, Finance	1927-39
902 S. Flood	Park, Willard Z.	Head, Anthropology/Soc.	1939
945 S. Flood	Jones, Rupel J.	Director, Drama	1933-39
731 Jenkins	Thuringer, Joseph M.	Head, Histology	1923-27
763 Jenkins	Ross, Ernest C.	Prof., English	1927-39
	*Brewer, T. H.	Head, English	1933-39
803 Jenkins	Berrigan, Edmund	Head, Accounting	1923-39
310 E. Keith	*Herbert, H. H.	Director, Journalism	1927-39
422 Lahoma	Davis, James C.	Head, Mechanics	1923-34
433 Lahoma	Padgett, Fred W.	Prof., Pet. Engineer.	1923-27
	Huntington, Richard Lee	Prof., Chem. Engineer.	1933-39
425 Lahoma	Hassler, J. O.	Prof., Mathematics	1923-39
442 Lahoma	Balyeat, Frank A.	Prof., Secondary Educ.	1933-39
512 Lahoma	Weidman, Samuel	Prof., Geology	1933-39
529 Lahoma	Sayler, Sanford M.	Prof., English	1927-39
533 Lahoma	Alley, John	Head, Government	1938-39
538 Lahoma	Williams, A. J.	Prof., Geology	1927-39
540 Lahoma	Ramey, A. R.	Prof., English	1923-39
541 Lahoma	Lee, Joshua B.	Head, Public Speaking	1927-34
550 Lahoma	Brookes, John F.	Director, Civil Engineer.	1923-39
	Robey, Annie Laurie	Prof., English	1923-27
608 Lahoma	Almquist, Carl T.	Prof., Elect. Engineer.	1933-39
626 Lahoma	McDermott, Hugh V.	Prof., Physical Educ.	1923-27
	Chandler, A. E.	Prof., Economics/Stat.	1933-39
631 Lahoma	Wilson, M. O.	Prof., Psychology	1927-39
635 Lahoma	Swinford, William B.	Prof., Law	1927-39

639 Lahoma	Francis, Joseph F.	Prof., Law	1923-27
	Ruggles, Allen M.	Prof., Educ. Psychology	1923-39
645 Lahoma	Anderson, G. E.	Prof., Geology	1927-39
703 Lahoma	Shead, Arthur C.	Prof., Chemistry	1927-39
715 Lahoma	Giard, Charles F.	Head, Piano/Music Theory	1938-39
739 Lahoma	Barnes, Dewey	Prof., Accounting	1933-39
816 Lahoma	Edmondson, Ernest	Prof., Secondary Educ.	1933-39
824 Lahoma	Christian, A. K.	Prof., History	1927-39
902 Lahoma	Swearingen, Lloyd	Prof., Chemistry	1933-39
915 Lahoma	Vaughn, Floyd	Prof., Business Admin.	1933-39
922 Lahoma	Houston, Bruce	Prof., Chemistry	1927-39
712 W. Lindsay	Meacham, Edgar D.	Asst. Dean, Arts and Sci.	1927-39
329 W. Main	Dale, Edward Everett	Head, History	1923-39
420 W. Main	Sloan, H. Grady	Prof., Economics	1933-39
1001 McFarland	Sandifer, C. R.	Prof., Civil Engineer.	1927-34
620 Miller	*Cheadle, John B.	Prof., Law	1933-39
805 Miller	Barbour, Katherine C.	Prof., Secondary Educ.	1927-39
916 Miller	Keen, Paul V.	Prof., Physical Educ.	1933-39
730 Monnett	Dangerfield, R. J.	Asst. Dean, Graduate	1933-39
810 Monnett	Evans, Oren F.	Prof., Geology	1923-39
814 Monnett	*Weidman, Samuel	Prof., Geology	1923-27
910 Monnett	Walter, Otto W.	Prof., Elect. Engineer.	1923-27
920 Monnett	Salter, Lewis S.	Prof., Music Educ.	1923-34
	Fowler, W. A.	Director, Health Serv.	1938-39
130 Page	Bienfang, Ralph	Prof., Pharmacy	1933-39
131 Page	Page, E. Richard	Prof., Elect. Engineer.	1933-39
421 Park	Duval, E. P. R.	Prof., Mathematics	1933-39
829 Pickard	Scott, Herbert H.	Director, Extension Serv.	1938-39

807 S. Ponca	*McDermott, Hugh V.	Prof., Physical Educ.	1933-39
901 S. Ponca	Newton, W. K.	Head, Accounting	1933-39
420 E. Rich	Belcher, James E.	Prof., Chemistry	1923-39
324 S. Santa Fe	Wolfard, Noah E.	Prof., Civil Engineer.	1923-39
535 Shawnee	Sturgis, James W.	Head, Latin	1927-34
230 W. Symmes	Hernandez, Jose M.	Prof., Spanish	1923-27
329 W. Symmes	*House, Roy T.	Prof., German	1913-18
520 W. Symmes	Ray, Grace E.	Prof., Journalism	1923-39
625 E. Tulsa	Noisington, L. B.	Head, Psychology	1933-39
122 S. University	Richards, R. Heber	Prof., Public Sch. Music	1927-34
123 S. University	Powell, James C.	Head, Business Law	1938-39
220 S. University	Amos, French S. E.	Prof., Government	1927-34
	Leek, John H.	Prof., Government	1927-34
404 S. University	Darrow, Willard A.	Prof., Violin	1923-27
542 S. University	Copeland, Fayette	Prof., Journalism	1938-39
550 S. University	Paxton, Joseph F.	Head, Greek/Class. Archy.	1913-39
131 University Pl.	*Page, E. Richard	Prof., Elect. Engineer	1917-27

*Resided at more than one residence for a period of at least 5 years. Further research would be necessary to determine which residence is best associated with the faculty member's work.

NOTE: The dates provided are the dates of the first and last student/faculty directories in which the faculty member was listed at the address given. Only those residences at which the faculty member lived for at least 5 years is provided. An exception was made, however, for faculty names appearing for the first time in the 1938-1939 directory, the final directory consulted in this study.

FRATERNITY HOUSES

The dates of charter at the University of Oklahoma are provided in parentheses.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

Kappa Alpha (1906)
Kappa Sigma (1907)
Beta Theta Pi (1909)
Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1909)
Sigma Nu (1909)
Sigma Chi (1912)
Phi Gamma Delta (1917)
Phi Delta Theta (1918)
Acacia (1920)
Sigma Alpha Mu (1920)
Pi Kappa Alpha (1920)
Phi Kappa Psi (1920)
Alpha Tau Omega (1921)
Delta Tau Delta (1922)
Phi Beta Delta (1922; later Pi Lambda Phi)
Alpha Sigma Phi (1923; disbanded 1937-38)
Pi Kappa Phi (1923; disbanded 1937-38)
Sigma Mu Sigma (1925; disbanded 1934)
Lambda Chi Alpha (1926)
Delta Upsilon (1927)
Delta Chi (1927)
Phi Kappa Sigma (1929)
Theta Kappa Phi (1934)

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES (SORORITIES)

Kappa Alpha Theta (1909)
Delta Delta Delta (1910)
Pi Beta Phi (1910)
Kappa Kappa Gamma (1914)
Alpha Chi Omega (1914)
Alpha Phi (1917)
Delta Gamma (1918)
Gamma Phi Beta (1918)
Alpha Gamma Delta (1919; disbanded 1937)
Chi Omega (1919)
Alpha Xi Delta (1921)
Phi Omega Pi (1921; disbanded 1929)
Alpha Omicron Pi (1923; disbanded 1934)
Phi Mu (1923)
Phi Kappa Sigma (1929)
Sigma Delta Tau (1929)
Beta Omicron Sigma (1931; disbanded 1936)

MEN'S FRATERNITIES

Address	Name	Dates
731 Asp	Kappa Sigma	1913-39
744 Asp	Sigma Chi	1913-18
111 E. Boyd	Phi Delta Theta	1923-39
119 W. Boyd	Phi Gamma Delta	1923-39
207 W. Boyd	Sigma Alpha Mu	1929-34
435 W. Boyd	Alpha Sigma Phi	1923-39
524 W. Brooks	Delta Chi	1929-34
	*Sigma Alpha Mu	1938-39
603 W. Brooks	Delta Upsilon	1929-39
800 Chautauqua	Beta Theta Pi	1929-39
930 Chautauqua	*Delta Chi	1938-39
? College	Kappa Alpha	1929-39
730 College	Pi Kappa Alpha	1929-34
	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1938-39
904 College	Lambda Chi	1933-39
? DeBarr	Beta Theta Pi	1917-23
544 Elm	Acacia	1929-39
630 Elm	Delta Tau Delta	1929-39
720 Elm	Phi Kappa Psi	1929-39
736 Elm	Phi Kappa Sigma	1938-39
1005 Jenkins	Alpha Tau Omegal	1929-39
704 Lindsay	Phi Beta Delta	1938-39
535 University	Theta Kappa Phi	1938-39
536 University	Sigma Nu	1929-39
558 University	Sigma Chi	1923-39
578 University	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1917-34

*Fraternity was housed in more than one building during the period.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES (SORORITIES)

Address	Name	Date
722 Asp	Alpha Xi Delta	1923-30
726 Asp	Alpha Chi Omega	1917-23
103 W. Boyd	Alpha Chi Omega	1929-39
502 W. Boyd	Gamma Phi Beta	1929-39
820 Chautauqua	Chi Omega	1929-39
845 Chautauqua	Kappa Alpha Theta	1933-39
920 Chautauqua	Alpha Xi Delta	1933-39
930 Chautauqua	Alpha Gamma Delta	1929-34
700 College	Kappa Kappa Gamma	1938-39
757 DeBarr	Sigma Delta Tau	1929-34
640 Elm	Alpha Phi	1929-39
700 Elm	Delta Delta Delta	1929-39
744 Elm	Delta Gamma	1929-39
815 Jenkins	Phi Mu	1929-39
702 Lahoma	Phi Beta Phi	1933-39
518 University	*Kappa Alpha Theta	1923-30
	Sigma Delta Tau	1938-39

*Sorority was housed in more than one building during the period.