

**RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA
1997-98**

Submitted by:

Department of Geography
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-4073

To:

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
2704 Villa Prom
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Project Personnel:

Dr. George O. Carney, Principal Investigator
Cynthia Poulton, Research Assistant
Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, Architectural Consultant

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I. ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Principal Investigator George O. Carney and Research Assistant, Cynthia Poulton, both from the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater during the 1997-98 fiscal years. That survey included a portion of Stillwater as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. One hundred forty-two properties were minimally recorded and photographed including completion of an Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two elevation photographs for each. This document includes an extensive narrative that furnishes a historical context for the Stillwater study area, maps that illustrate the area surveyed, a research design for the project and the methodology used to implement it, an annotated bibliography pertinent to the study area, and, most important, the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Among those results are a discussion of the different kinds of properties encountered in the field, an identification of individual properties and potential historic districts that meet age and integrity requirements, an examination of areas and properties that warrant further study to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an analysis of those portions of the study area that fail to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. As a part of the survey, thumbnail sketches of areas in Stillwater are outlined regarding potential districts, those which merit further study, and those that are eliminated from further consideration. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Professor Jeffrey Williams of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University.

II. INTRODUCTION

The unique federal-state-local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with later amendments. As outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983, the various stages of cultural resource planning build upon the results of the other. Each state determines where program emphases will lie and defines major goals. This, in turn, dictates the shape that the identification effort will take. Upon completion of the identification phase, usually in the form of reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, evaluations for eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places occurs. The next stage includes the National Register nomination process for those properties that meet the various criteria. Listing in the National Register gives those properties the limited protection that accompanies inclusion. Should the owner of a listed property seek available investment tax credits, the results of the comprehensive plan are incorporated in the treatment procedure. Throughout the entire identification, evaluation, and nomination process, data gaps as well as new areas and properties warranting further attention and study are revealed; all of which are included into future planning. Moreover, those properties and areas that lack age or integrity requirements are incorporated into the future planning process. The latter two phases have proved to be as important as the first in the overall comprehensive planning procedure for various management regions and local communities throughout Oklahoma. In short, the comprehensive preservation planning process is a series of interrelated and continuous steps.

At the core of the comprehensive planning process is the historic context. This document groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. It provides the necessary background which, when applied with the National Register Criteria for Eligibility, makes possible a meaningful determination of a property's significance to the broad patterns of our historical, architectural, and archaeological past. The context thus serves as a vital link between the property as it remains today and the past which gives it special meaning.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office has divided the state into seven management regions and identified twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts each pertain to a specific theme as it applies to one of the management regions. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on Stillwater, or considering a sub-theme related to one of the twelve major ones. This assures that even very localized historic contexts relate to wider regional or state trends.

The historic context document produced for the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater falls into the latter category. Rather than focusing on a single theme and management region, it details the many historical forces which influenced Stillwater's development, and, thereby its extant cultural resources. Preparation included consultation of the various contexts already completed for Management Region Six, in which Stillwater is located. All contributed to a better understanding of the town's origin and evolution in a general sense.

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater, including its historic context, demonstrates the cyclical implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning

process. The context provides the necessary background for making an evaluation of the significance of historic resources within the Stillwater study area. Initial windshield surveys helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. All this information helped guide the survey component of the project. Field surveyors entered the study area knowledgeable of the community's history and with an understanding of the extant resources associated with important historical trends, e.g., agriculture, railroads, and establishment of Oklahoma State University. The results of the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts which (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. In accomplishing these tasks, this project exemplified the comprehensive planning process at its best. It furthers the area of the state surveyed at a reconnaissance level. It identifies and evaluates historic resources in Stillwater which have experienced considerable change in the recent past. Finally, it provides needed data for making sound cultural resources management policy and city planning decisions, complies with federal agency laws and regulations, and establishes a solid foundation for the registration and treatment of significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of the project was a collaborative effort. Dr. George Carney, Regents Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research assistant Cynthia Poulton, graduate student at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture, Oklahoma State University, acted

as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-97-12040.015) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and geography. At the outset, the principal investigator focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county and city local histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Secondary sources were consulted to place the primary source information into the proper historical frame of reference. Archival research was followed by field work or actual site visits to the designated area in Stillwater. More specifically, the principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for OK/SHPO and guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Included were:

(1) Developed a list of historic properties in Stillwater that had been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped in the identification of existing buildings/structures/objects which would have the potential of meeting eligibility requirement for individual National Register properties or would be contributing resources to a potential historic district.

(2) Evaluated previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #6 where Stillwater is located, e.g., Energy, Agricultural, and Industrial.

(3) Identified existing local histories, especially city and county materials, that were used in the preparation of the historic context. Materials, such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports, were located in the Stillwater Public Library.

(4) Conducted an initial windshield survey of Stillwater in order to assess the different styles and properties as well as the character of the various neighborhoods. This was completed by the principal investigator and research assistant.

(5) A second windshield survey was administered by principal investigator and research assistant. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties as to loss of integrity as well as a determination of National Register potential, warranting further study, and elimination of properties and areas due to lack of age requirements. A preliminary list of 142 properties was compiled for either National Register eligibility or further study.

(6) Thumbnail sketches of eligible and noneligible areas within the Stillwater study area were prepared, outlining contributing and noncontributing resources in the potential historic districts.

(7) Prepared thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warranted further study and possessed potential for National Register listing.

(8) Conducted an on-foot survey of the identified individual properties and districts in the Stillwater study area using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form.

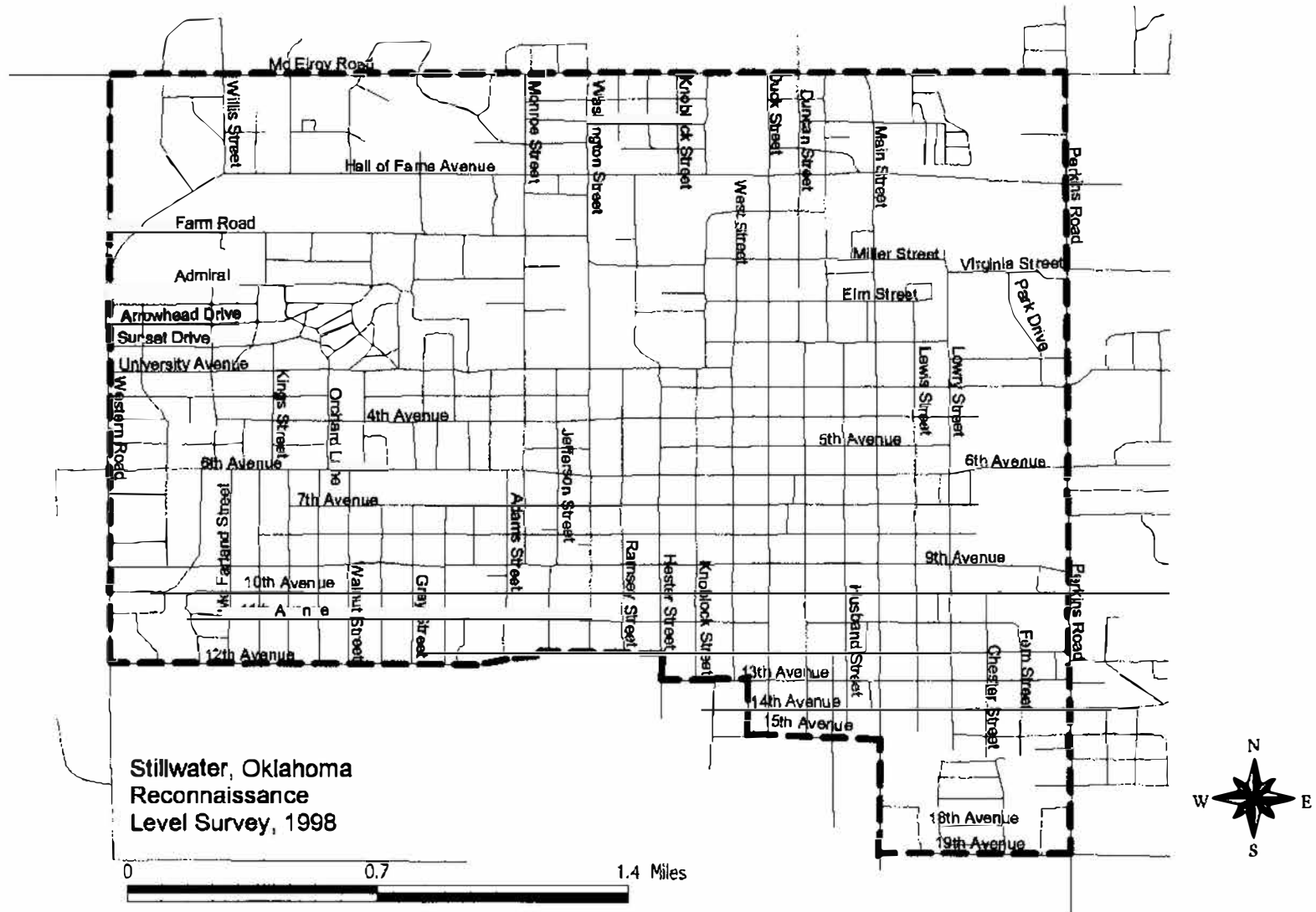
IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater was to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the town that met age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1955) as well as retention of historic and architectural integrity. Those properties identified with basic requirements were to be designated for further study through an intensive level survey in the future as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In achieving this objective, windshield surveys and on-foot analysis were conducted to identify properties that warranted further study. These properties were recorded at a minimum level of documentation in order to provide information for making cultural resource management decisions regarding future investigation of the Stillwater study area. The project also sought through the recording of properties in the Stillwater study area to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at reconnaissance level as a part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. An additional objective included identification and characterization of those portions of the Stillwater study area which because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity warrant no further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Finally, the project provided an historic context for the Stillwater study area and identified/annotated all reference material relevant to the study area in order to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

V. AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included a specified portion of Stillwater. The survey area is bounded as follows: Starting at the initial point of Perkins Road and McElroy Road, proceed west to North Western Road, then south to Twelfth Avenue, then east to Hester Street, then south to Thirteenth Avenue, then east to West Street, then south the Fifteenth Avenue, then east to Main Street, then south to Nineteenth Avenue, then east to Perkins Road, then north to point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

Stillwater Study Area Boundary



VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of Stillwater as well as Payne County in which it is located. Materials were gathered from the Stillwater Public Library, the Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. Unavailable sources were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Cognate historic photographs and maps were identified in order to be incorporated in the report. Appropriate reading from the sources lent considerable insight into the significance of Stillwater as well as the historic importance to the development of the town. On the basis of this material, the principal investigator prepared an historic context for Stillwater prior to 1945.

Field work began during the fall of 1997 during times when the principal investigator and research assistant were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the police department of Stillwater to make it aware of the reconnaissance level survey; local newspaper in Stillwater to make it familiar with the project; local officials and library staff were contacted; and the county assessor and county clerk in Payne County were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

A photocopy of the most recent Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Stillwater (1931) was mounted on cardboard for use in the field as well as posted in the project staff office.

The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction.

During the fall of 1997, two windshield surveys of Stillwater were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for potential National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were documented. Finally, areas within Stillwater that lacked potential National Register criteria or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The two windshield surveys resulted in a list of 142 properties compiled by the principal investigator and research assistant to be used for on-foot evaluation and subsequent minimum-level documentation.

The principal investigator and research assistant devoted two weeks during winter break for a follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on two windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the principal investigator photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Simultaneously, streetscape photographs were made of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Thus, all photography was completed before the onset of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 1998.

During late spring, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties in the Stillwater

area. At the same time, information for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized into National Register potential, warranting further study, and areas eliminated was gathered. The principal investigator prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Post-field work investigation at the county assessor and county clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer. This was to confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions for the final list of 142 properties.

Following the completion of field work, rough draft data on survey forms were entered into word processor using the OK/SHPO template. Printing of final forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for Stillwater. Computer-generated maps of Stillwater were developed to include boundaries of the study area, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warranted further study, location of areas not deemed worthy of further study, boundaries of areas that warranted further study, and areas potentially eligible for National Register listing with contributing and noncontributing properties coded by status.

At the conclusion of field work and organization of files, the completed file folders and rough draft of final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

VII. RESULTS

The results of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Stillwater, Oklahoma are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

Individual Results:

1. Much of the historic built environment in Stillwater represents four time periods in the city's history: the 1890-1919 era encompassing the pre-and-post statehood period when Stillwater emerged as a center for higher education in Oklahoma, when it developed as a railroad hub for passenger and freight service for the O.A.M.C. student population and surrounding agricultural area, and when the more substantial brick buildings replaced the earlier wood-framed versions; the 1920-1929 period when a second group of buildings was erected during the prosperous national economy of the 1920s, when Stillwater's importance as one of the state's higher education centers evolved because enrollment at O.A.M.C. increased from 1,471 in 1914 to more than 3,000 in 1930, and as an agricultural trading point for the surrounding farming communities; the 1930-1939 decade when a third set of properties was constructed during the New Deal era; and, finally, the 1945-1955 period when a fourth group of buildings was completed during the post-World War II era of prosperity and the phenomenal growth rate at O.A.M.C., soaring from 1,616 in 1944 to 8,403 in 1954.
2. A total of 142 properties were surveyed, including six noncontributing resources to the three proposed districts and 21 not worthy of further study.

3. Four National Register listed properties were updated, including Old Central (1971), James E. Berry House (1980), William Frick House (1980), and the Santa Fe Depot (1980).
4. Seven additional National Register listed buildings exist in the study area, but were not updated due to the post-1980 date of listing--Citizens Bank Building (1981), Hoke Building (1983), Murphy House (1986), Payne County Courthouse (1984), Pleasant Valley School (1991), Selph Building (1983), and Walker Building (1983).
5. Five individual properties are included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files (Franklin N. Bacon Home, Peter Miller House, Kinder-Jones-Thompson House, First Christian Science Church, and Connell-Swim House). Of these, the Bacon Home and the First Christian Science Church are National Register eligible, while the Miller Home, Connell-Swim Home, and Kinder-Jones-Thompson Home warrant further study.
6. Ten individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural significance and their historic association with Stillwater, including the aforementioned Bacon House and First Christian Science Church as well as the Thomas N. Berry Mansion, Stillwater National Guard Armory, Stillwater Public Library, James Robison House, C. Ray Smith House, I.O.O.F. Building, Morrill Hall, and M. R. Beeson House. These ten properties represent a diversity of uses ranging from social history (I. O. O. F. Building) to educational history (Stillwater Public Library and Morrill Hall) to military history (Stillwater National Guard Armory).

7. One-hundred-twelve properties were identified in the Stillwater reconnaissance level survey that merit further examination. Among these are a diversity of property types, including single family residences, commercial buildings, churches, schools, college buildings, theaters, post office buildings, fraternity/sorority houses (multiple dwellings), meeting halls, a defense building, and two gas stations.
- a. Only eleven of the 122 (9 percent) properties of the National Register eligible and those warranting further study were built in the pre-and-post statehood era ranging from 1890-1909.
 - b. Almost one-half (48 percent) were constructed from 1910 to 1930, while 22 percent were completed in the 1930s, 16 percent in the 1940s, and almost 8 percent in the 1950s.
 - c. Twenty-seven educational-related buildings were identified, including five Stillwater elementary and high schools, and twenty-two O.S.U. buildings.
 - d. Eight historic religious properties were present, all of which were considered because of their architectural significance.
 - e. Ten historic buildings were located on Main Street, the primary north-south artery through Stillwater and where the central business district has historically evolved.
 - f. Twelve historic residences were identified along Duck and West Streets, the early residential areas to the east of the O.A.M.C. campus.

- g. Nine historic properties were located on Knoblock and Elm Streets, two streets located immediately to the east of the O.A.M.C. campus.
 - h. Eleven historic fraternity/sorority houses were evaluated—all of which were located south of the O.A.M.C. campus along South Hester, South Ramsey, and South Monroe Streets as well as West Third and West College (now University) Avenues.
 - i. Twenty-one single family dwellings were located west of the O.A.M.C./O.S.U. campus with eighteen in the proposed College Gardens Residential District. All were constructed in the 1925 to 1950 time period.
8. Several Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) buildings were surveyed, including the Stillwater Public Library and the Stillwater National Guard Armory as well as some of the O. S. U. buildings.
 9. Seventeen architectural styles were represented in the National Register updates, National Register eligible, and properties warranting further study groups, including Commercial Style, Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco, Late Gothic Revival, W.P.A. Standardized Style, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk (Shotgun, I-House, and Pyramidal), Romanesque, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, International, Folk Victorian, and Shingle Style.
 10. One property was surveyed outside the designated OK/SHPO study area boundary—Thomas N. Berry Mansion at 2802 South Perkins Road.

11. Eight Thumbnail Sketches were developed for Stillwater (three areas warranting further study and five not warranting further study)

- a. College Gardens Residential Area is recommended for an intensive level survey because of the architectural integrity of the homes and the vocabulary employed. Eighteen residences, ranging from Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival to Tudor Revival, are classic examples of these styles.
- b. O.S.U. Campus Area is recommended for an intensive level survey because it contains one National Register listed property (Old Central in 1971), one property proposed for an individual National Register nomination (Morrill Hall), and twenty-two properties that warrant additional study. Moreover, the area manifests an overall continuity in architectural style, primarily Colonial Revival, and the buildings display a remarkable amount of architectural integrity.
- c. Greek Row Area should be considered for an intensive level survey because it contains some of the best examples of Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival architecture vocabulary in Stillwater as applied to the eight fraternity and sorority houses.
- d. Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not meet qualifications for further study. Although the area does contain a number of properties that warrant further study, a vast majority of the housing stock has been significantly altered or had asbestos or vinyl siding added, while several houses are of poor

quality. Finally, recent commercial development dominates the area, especially along North Perkins Road, which has become the major “strip” development thoroughfare in Stillwater.

- e. Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not qualify for further investigation because of the numerous vacant lots and parking lots, deteriorated housing along several streets, presence of mobile home parks, overgrown vegetation on several lots, and recent contemporary commercial building intrusion. Therefore, the area lacks visual distinctiveness as an area worthy of further examination.
- f. Southwest Residential Area does not justify further examination because it contains only one property that warrants further study and fails to stand as a distinctive historic residential area because of the recently constructed homes, recent medical complex development, and vacant lots with overgrown vegetation.
- g. Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area does not qualify for further examination because it contains no historic properties worthy of further study and does not stand as a unique historic residential area because of the recently constructed married student housing for Oklahoma State University, athletic fields for Oklahoma State University (soccer and track), and other recently completed buildings associated with Oklahoma State University (architectural services and residence hall dining offices).

- h. Main Street Commercial Area does not meet qualifications for additional study because of recent construction, altered store fronts, and major gaps, including several parking lots and vacant lots.

General Results:

- (1) The 142 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level have provided minimum level documentation for use in planning decisions at the state and local levels.
- (2) The project has resulted in an increase in the number of recorded properties as specified by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.
- (3) The project has provided basic data for the intensive level survey stage and the eventual registration process at the federal level (National Register of Historic Places).
- (4) The project has identified a number of properties and districts that do not merit additional investigation.
- (5) The project has determined a variety of gaps in the knowledge of historic properties in the designated study area of Stillwater.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study area.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The earliest commercial properties in Stillwater were built shortly after the townsite was platted in 1889 and the post office was established August 28, 1889. Most of the commercial buildings were located on the town's main street, however, a number of commercial establishments were located along East Ninth Avenue, which led to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad depot, erected in 1910-11, two blocks east of Main Street (N. R. listed 1980). An example of an extant property along the East Ninth Avenue corridor is the Citizens Bank Building, constructed in 1894, reported to be the oldest building in downtown Stillwater (N. R. listed 1981). The Santa Fe depot had both passenger and freight service (see TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES). Generally, the earliest commercial properties were small, one story, false-front, wood-framed buildings, many of which were destroyed by fire or later replaced with more permanent buildings of brick and native stone. The extant stone and brick commercial buildings are usually one-and-two stories high with a minimal amount of decorative detailing generally in the form of upper-story window treatments and roofline ornamentation. A majority of these properties could be classified as Commercial Style; however, a few of these early buildings reflect a distinctive high-style form of architecture. The best example is the aforementioned Citizens

Bank Building, a Richardsonian Romanesque style building, at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N.R. 1981).

The earliest permanent commercial properties in Stillwater were constructed from around 1900 to 1907. An example of the Territorial Era buildings is the Lytton Building at 907-909 South Main, constructed in 1901. The Lytton property, however, does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

As a result of growth, especially in agriculture, a later set of commercial buildings was erected to meet the demand for goods and services of the increased population in and around the Stillwater community. Chronologically, these buildings were constructed from around 1910 to 1930. Several of these were larger and taller than the earliest commercial buildings, ranging from two to four stories. These properties generally included more ornamentation than the earlier groups, e.g., bracketed cornices, arched window treatments, wall pilasters, and stepped parapets, which reflected a more prosperous agricultural economy. Examples from the post-statehood period include the 1913-1914 Hoke, Selph, and Walker Buildings on East Seventh Avenue (N. R. listed 1983), J. A. McNeff (1919) and W. E. Going (1925) Buildings at 120-124 and 114-118 West Seventh Avenue, respectively; Jardot Building, a 1926 building at 113-117 East Ninth Avenue, J. E. Powell Building at 720 South Main Street (1910), and Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café at 811 South Main Street (1910).

Of the post-statehood period buildings other than those listed in the National Register, the Going, Jardot, and Powell Buildings warrant further study.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

When compared to eastern Oklahoma, industrialization in the north central section of the state came late. Almost no manufacturing took place in Stillwater until after the construction of the Eastern Oklahoma railroad line in 1900.

By opening new markets, the railroads contributed to the growth in the agricultural economy surrounding Stillwater. Wheat was the primary cash crop. With the opening of new markets and the introduction of improved varieties, wheat production increased. This resulted in the most important industrial activity in Stillwater-- flour and feed mills and grain elevators. The only remaining example representative of this type of industry is the Stillwater A & M Milling Company at 521 East Sixth Avenue, built c. 1955. Wheat continued to be the main cash crop throughout the twentieth century in the Stillwater area. A 1990 survey of grain processing facilities in western Oklahoma by W. David Baird of Pepperdine University indicated this kind of industrial property was common in the western half of the state, however, this survey did not include Stillwater. In the 1993 Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Grain Storage and Processing Facilities in Western Oklahoma completed by George O. Carney of Oklahoma State University, forty properties were documented, although none of these facilities were identified in Stillwater.

Early on, cotton was a cash crop in north central Oklahoma. The processing of cotton became an important local industry through the 1920s. The cotton boom collapsed in the 1930s when drought, depression and soil exhaustion

combined to reduce acreage and output. Unfortunately, none of the Stillwater cotton gins remain standing.

In the early twentieth century, numerous small industries developed in Stillwater. Representative small industries in Stillwater included harness shops, bakeries, saddlery makers, carriage and blacksmith shops, planing mills, tailor shops, breweries, and creameries. Changing market conditions and the advent of the automobile contributed to the closing of dozens of these establishments during the 1930s and 1940s. Representative of the small industry activity in Stillwater is the Billy Boy Pickle Factory at 115 North Main Street, constructed in 1946. It merits further study.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

The construction of government-related buildings was an important indicator that a community had established itself sufficiently to gain federal, state, county, and municipal government recognition of its stability and prosperity. Moreover, the presence of federal, state, and county government facilities usually provided long-term employment for residents of the town and a financial investment in the local economy, thus ensuring permanence of the town.

As county seat, Stillwater has retained that function. The Payne County Courthouse at 606 South Husband Street was constructed in 1917 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Stillwater boasts an impressive historic United States Post Office building. Constructed in 1933, it is a Colonial Revival style building located at

720 South Husband Street. Although no longer used for its original function, the building warrants further study.

Finally, the National Guard Armory in Stillwater, located at 315 East Ninth Avenue, was completed in 1936 as a Works Progress Administration project and is National Register eligible.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTIES

Learning was a significant matter in the minds and activities of the settlers who located in Stillwater. Schools, libraries, and literary societies were quickly formed to insure the education of school-age children and for those adults who pursued knowledge. These institutions of learning were often held in homes and temporary facilities until more permanent buildings could be erected.

Stillwater has retained an impressive number of education-related historic properties, including the Norwood Elementary School at 322 West Miller Street, constructed in 1932; the Lincoln Elementary School at 215 East Twelfth Avenue, built in 1948; the Washington Elementary School at 619 West Twelfth Avenue, original section erected in 1937; the Stillwater Junior High School, originally known as “Old North High,” was constructed in 1921 at 315 West Eighth Avenue; and the original Stillwater High School, known as “Old South High,” was built in 1919 and is located at 1100 South Duncan Street as a part of the new Stillwater Public Library complex. In addition to these public school buildings, another education-related property is the Stillwater Public Library at 206 West Sixth Avenue. Constructed in 1938 as a W.P.A. building, it is National Register eligible. On the Oklahoma State University campus are more than twenty historic

properties related to higher education, including the first building on campus known as Old Central, built in 1894, and listed in the National Register in 1971. Additional campus buildings that remain intact are Morrill Hall (1906), Gardiner Hall (1910), Gunderson Hall (1917), OAMC Gymnasium and Armory (1919), Whitehurst Hall (1925), Thatcher Hall (1925), Hanner Hall (1925), Dairy Building (1928), Infirmary Building (1930), South Murray Hall (1935), North Murray Hall (1937), Cordell Hall (1938), Life Sciences Building (1939), Willard Hall (1939), Firemanship Training Building (1939), 4-H Club and Student Activities Building (1939), Engineering Building (1939), Stout Hall (1949), Bennett Hall (1950), Student Union (1951), Edmon Low Library (1951), Home Economics West Building (1951), and the Bennett Memorial Chapel (1957). All are included in a proposed historic district for the campus.

RECREATION PROPERTIES

Stillwater needed recreational and amusement facilities for its growing population in order to occupy leisure hours and provide activities and entertainment for children. Historical records indicate that Stillwater provided space for parks for recreation including baseball games, horseshoe contests, family picnics, and family reunions. Moreover, it erected buildings to house motion picture theaters, live dramatic and music performances, billiard parlors, pool halls, and bowling alleys. Stillwater has three historic motion picture theaters, including the Leachman Theater at 424 South Main Street (1946), Campus Theatre at 224 South Knoblock Street (1939), and the Swim Theater at 520 West Elm Street (1921), none of which are used for their original function.

Unfortunately, Stillwater's Opera House built in 1900 at 116 East Ninth Street is no longer standing. All three theaters warrant further study.

One other property related to recreation is Peck's Lodge at 225-229 South Knoblock Street (1926), which was located near the Oklahoma A & M campus and served as a recreation center for college students.

SOCIAL PROPERTIES

Social organizations were usually established very early in Stillwater. The community maintained active fraternal orders and veterans organizations such as the Masons, I.O.O.F., Modern Woodmen of America, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Although they generally held meetings in downtown commercial buildings (second or third floor), sharing space with banks or retail stores, the organizations were often prosperous enough to construct their own buildings. Examples in Stillwater include the Stillwater Masonic Grand Lodge Hall at 907-909 South Main Street (1901), the Carter C. Hanner Post Number 129 American Legion Building at 607-609 South Main Street (1919), and the I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows) Building at 502 South Main Street (1934). The Hanner American Legion Building warrants further study, while the I.O.O.F. Building merits National Register consideration because of its architectural significance.

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

Religion has played an important role in Stillwater, not only in individual spirituality and the establishment of an accepted moral code, but also in community involvement and social life. Mainline religious denominations in Stillwater were among the first to organize and hold services, usually in the homes

of members at the outset. Once funds could be raised, the congregations built wood-frame buildings that were eventually replaced with brick or stone buildings of more elaborate architecture. The church building became a pillar of the community and served as both a place of worship and a place to socialize and organize to benefit the community. A number of religious-related properties have remained intact in Stillwater, all constructed in the post-statehood era. Most have additions reflecting their growing membership and/or changing facility needs.

The best architectural examples of religious properties in Stillwater are Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style property, constructed in 1952; First Presbyterian Church at 524 South Duncan Street, a Gothic Revival property, constructed in 1923; First United Methodist at 400 West Seventh Avenue, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival building, constructed in 1922-23; First Baptist at 701 South Duncan Street, a Colonial Revival building, built in 1929; Zion Lutheran at 504 South Knoblock Street, a 1949 Tudor Revival building; First Church of Christian Scientist at 301 West Seventh Avenue, a Classical Revival building constructed in 1928, and the First Church of the Nazarene at 1101 South Lowry, a Tudor Revival building, constructed in 1950. An additional property associated with religion is the St. Francis Xavier Rectory, built in 1914, at 623 South West Street. Of these religious-related buildings, the First Church of Christian Scientist merits National Register consideration, while the First United Methodist, Saint Francis Xavier Catholic, First Church of the Nazarene, and the Saint Francis Xavier Rectory warrant further study.

HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

In Stillwater, health care was of utmost importance. The Stillwater community secured at least one physician at the outset. These pioneer physicians accommodated the sick and injured in his/her home or in a second-floor office of a downtown building. It was also common for early-day physicians to make house calls in order for the patient to recover at home during his/her convalescence period. By the 1920s, with the advent of automobiles and ambulances, many county and municipal entities saw a need for hospitals. It was also common for religious orders, fraternal groups, and other charitable organizations to provide funds for health care and eventually construct health care facilities. The public and private agencies saw a need for long-term hospitalization, improved health care equipment, and daily attention to patients. There are no remaining historic health care properties in Stillwater as the original municipal hospital, constructed in 1939, was razed in 1978.

TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES:

The railroads in north central Oklahoma were used principally for shipping agriculture-related products and receiving building materials/agricultural supplies and equipment. The first railroad in Stillwater was the Eastern Oklahoma Railway, which completed laying track in 1900. It was later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.

The only remaining property associated with the railroad history of Stillwater is the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Depot, built in 1910-11, and located at 400 East Tenth Avenue (N. R. listed 1980).

Additional transportation-related properties that remain extant are the Bryan Motor Agency, constructed in 1937, at 116 East Sixth Avenue, Harley Thomas Ford Agency, built in 1924, at 601 South Main Street, and the 1920s gasoline station (house with canopy type) at 1321 South Main Street. Of these properties, the Bryan Motor Agency and Harley Thomas Ford Agency warrant further study.

RESIDENTIAL (DOMESTIC) PROPERTIES

Stillwater has significant residential sections composed primarily of single dwellings.

A. Single Dwellings

Within Stillwater, a variety of single family homes have been preserved over time. They range from the larger, ornate Late Victorian, Tudor Revival, and Prairie School architectural styles of prominent business, civic, and local political leaders to the modest, less decorative National Folk and Craftsman styles of the working class. Representative of the high-style architecture forms are a number of Queen Anne style homes including the 1910 James E. Berry House at 502 South Duck Street (N. R. listed 1980), the C. Ray Smith House at 324 South Knoblock Street (1910), a National Register eligible property, the Sanborn Home at 423 South Duck Street (c.1910), and the Woods Home at 402 South West Street (1910). Both the Sanborn and Woods Homes merit further study.

Several Prairie School style examples are found in Stillwater including the Hoke Estate at 324 South Duck Street (1922), the Fawcett Home at 324 West Hall of Fame Avenue (1950), and the residence at 1207 West Fourth Avenue (1940).

Of these, only the 1207 West Fourth Avenue residence warrants further study.

Numerous Tudor Revival style examples remain intact, including the Robert Donaldson Home at 1816 West Arrowhead Place (1948), the Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle (1927), 135 Melrose Drive (1930), 127 Melrose Drive (1927), 202 West Elm Street (1920), and 421 West Fifth Avenue (1930). The Hoke Home and the residences at 135 Melrose Drive and 127 Melrose Drive are contributing resources to the proposed College Gardens Residential District, while the others warrant further study.

The best examples of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style are the Beeson Home, a National Register eligible property, located at 311 South Duck Street, constructed c. 1922, and 116 Redwood Drive, built in 1929. The latter deserves further study.

Additional high-style architectural examples include the Classical Revival Thomas N. Berry Mansion, constructed in 1927-28. Although it is outside the Stillwater study area, located south of town on U. S. Highway 177 (2802 South Perkins Road), it deserves special attention as a National Register property. Other high-style examples include the Bellatti Home, a French Eclectic residence at 2018 West Sunset Drive, built in 1948, and the Colonial Revival Dr. R.E. Roberts Home at 1814 West University (1941), the Sam Myers Home at 1320 West Ninth Avenue (1940), and the J. H. Connell/Swim House, built in 1906, at 516 West Elm Street. The Roberts, Myers, and Connell/Swim Homes warrant further study.

Among the Bungalow/Craftsman style examples, Stillwater boasts the Robison Home (1910), a National Register eligible property at 238 South Duncan

Street as well as the Dark Home at 304 South Duck Street (1944), 624 South Ramsey Street (1945), and 1324 South Lowry Street (1930). An exceptional airplane bungalow is the Kappa Delta Sorority House located at 319 South Ramsey Street. All the latter merit further study.

A number of excellent Folk Victorian style examples remain intact including the 1903 William Frick Home at 1016 South West Street (N. R. listed 1980), Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street (1895), and Kinder/Thompson/Jones Home at 1214 West Tenth Avenue (c. 1905), included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984. Both the Wilcox and Kinder/Thompson/Jones properties warrant further study.

Finally from the National Folk style, several extant Shotgun and I-House style residences are located in Stillwater. A representative Shotgun example is located at 1013 South Main Street and a classic brick I-House is located at 1116 South Chester Street. The latter property is recognized as the Franklin N. Bacon Home, constructed in 1900, and included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1981. The Bacon Home is National Register eligible, while the Shotgun Style home does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Boarding Houses/Fraternity and Sorority Houses

Apartments were constructed during the railroad boom period in Stillwater, and boarding houses and apartments were built to accommodate those persons, single or married, to serve as temporary housing for college students. Apartments were generally located near the central business district for easy

accessibility to shopping or the work place, whereas boarding houses were located near the Oklahoma A & M campus for walking to classes. Few examples of this kind of dwelling remain intact and those which do have been significantly altered over the years, however, it appears that an example of an early apartment building remains intact at 421 West Fifth Avenue, constructed in 1930. Fraternity and sorority houses served as residences for numbers of college students and several outstanding architectural examples remain intact. Tudor Revival examples include the Lambda Chi Alpha House (1928) at 324 South Monroe Street, Sigma Nu House (c.1928) at 913 West University Avenue, Kappa Alpha Theta House (c.1930) at 1323 West University, and the Zeta Tau Alpha House (c.1930) at 1001 West University. Colonial Revival examples include the Kappa Alpha House (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) at 1308 West Third Avenue, constructed in c.1930, and the Pi Beta Phi House (now Lambda Chi Alpha) at 923 West University Avenue, erected c. 1930. All these examples are included in a proposed Greek Row historic district.

C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Hotels were built in the downtown area to house visitors to the town as well as traveling business people. Over the years, Stillwater boasted numerous hotels including the Pacific Hotel in the 900 block of South Main Street, Youst Hotel at the northeast corner of Main Street and Eighth Avenue, Linden Hotel at the southeast corner of East Ninth Avenue and South Lewis Street, Rex Hotel in the 800 block of South Lewis, Going Hotel in the 100 block of West Seventh, and

the Huestor Hotel at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Main Street. Of these, only the Going Hotel remains intact. It warrants further study.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Stillwater, 142 properties were identified. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included in this section. Information for each property was obtained through various collection methods including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, city directories, personal interviews, local library archives, county assessor and county clerk files, and on-site property surveys.

Style of Commercial Buildings:

(1) **Commercial Style**

The most dominant commercial building style found in Stillwater is the Commercial Style, prevalent from 1900 to 1930. It is one to four stories high, 3-5 bays wide, and possesses a flat roof with parapet. It may be a free-standing building or one with party walls up to a block in length. Brick or native sandstone wall cladding is used. The facade's first floor features large display windows as well as recessed entryways (on or off center). Decorative elements include a moderately projecting cornice with cobbling or dentils. Pilaster strips often separate bays at upper levels and semicircular or triangular pediments are employed at the cornice level. Examples include the Lytton Building at 907-909 South Main Street, J. E. Powell Building at 720 South Main Street, and Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café at 811 South Main Street.

(2) Romanesque Commercial

These commercial buildings, popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were designed in brick and stone, or entirely with stone. The characteristic feature of this style was the round arched opening. Often applied to banks and public buildings, storefronts and corner business blocks were also Romanesque. Decorative features include elaborately corbelled cornices, belt courses, and decorative friezes. The only example of this style in Stillwater is the Citizens Bank Building at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N. R. listed 1981).

Style of Dwellings and Churches:

(1) Classic Bungalow

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman, popular from about 1905 to 1930, includes a variety of features that are characteristic of all the variations:

- a. low horizontal lines
- b. exposed rafters/purlins
- c. wide projecting eaves
- d. porch columns, usually tapered on brick piers

The classic Bungalow/Craftsman consists of gently-pitched broad gable roofs where the lower gable covers the porch and the large gable covers the house. Cladding varies from shingles to stucco to brick, or a combination of materials. Porches may be open, enclosed, or screened. Examples of the classic Bungalow/Craftsman style are the Robison Home at 238 South Duncan Street, the Briggs Home at 416 South Duck Street, and the residence at 1324 South Lowry Street.

(2) Airplane Bungalow

A derivative of the Bungalow/Craftsman, this 1905-1930 style is characterized by a partial second story (used for bedrooms) which accents the vertical. Combinations of cladding are used. It retains bungalow features such as overhanging eaves, battered piers and porch columns, and low-pitched multiple gable roofs. An Airplane Bungalow example is located at 319 South Ramsey Street, the former Kappa Delta Sorority House.

(3) Queen Anne

This style, common during the 1880 to 1910 period, is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof or irregular shape with a dominant front-facing gable and an asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch. Approximately one-half have turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation that occurs in porch balustrades. Other common features include wall materials of different textures, patterned shingles in the gables and in the horizontal bands between floors, and towers of round, square, or polygonal shape. Queen Anne examples in Stillwater include the C. Ray Smith Home at 324 South Knoblock Street and the Sanborn Home at 423 South Duck Street.

(4) Classical Revival

Dominant in the first half of this century, the identifiable features of this style include a full-height porch supported by classic columns crowned by Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustrated balconies, two-story bays on the side, rectangular-shaped windows, and an occasional porte cochere. An example in the Stillwater vicinity is the Thomas N. Berry Mansion, located on U. S. Highway 177 (2802 South Perkins Road), south of town.

(5) Colonial Revival

The major characteristics of this style (1880-1955) are an accentuated front door with decorative pediment, doors with overhead fanlight or sidelights, symmetrically balanced facade, and windows with double-hung sashes. Nine principal substyles can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The most common in the residential area of Stillwater are the hipped roof with full-width porch (sometimes called the Classic Box), side-gabled roof (simple, two-story rectangular blocks), and the gambrel roof, or Dutch Colonial Revival subtype. An example of this style applied to a dwelling is at 1623 South Perkins Road. This style is also used on public buildings and examples in Stillwater include the U. S. Post Office building at 720 South Husband Street and a majority of the buildings on the Oklahoma State University campus, e.g., Edmon Low Library and the Student Union. Finally, fraternity and sorority houses (multiple dwellings) have employed this style including the Pi Beta Phi (now Lambda Chi Alpha) House at 923 West University Avenue and the Kappa Alpha (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) House at 1208 West Third Avenue.

(6) Prairie School

Features of this style, fashionable from 1900 to 1920, consist of a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves; massive, square porch supports; eaves and cornices emphasize horizontal lines; and two stories in height. The most common subtype found in Stillwater is the hipped-roof symmetrical with front entry, often referred to as the Prairie Box or American Foursquare. It has a simple square or rectangular floor plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. Hipped roof dormers and full-

width single-story front porches are also common. Examples of the Prairie School style in Stillwater are the Harry Hoke Estate at 324 South Duck Street and the W.W. Corbin Home at 239 South Duck Street.

(7) Tudor Revival

Popular from 1890 to 1940, this style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof; tall, narrow windows; and façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, also steeply pitched. Wall cladding may vary, ranging from stucco to wood. Half-timbering is a common detail in about one-half of the examples. Examples include the Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle and the residence at 127 Melrose Drive. Examples of fraternity and sorority houses (multiple dwellings) that include Tudor Revival detail are the Sigma Nu House at 913 West University Avenue, Zeta Tau Alpha House at 1001 West University Avenue, and the Kappa Alpha Theta House at 1323 West University Avenue.

(8) Late Gothic Revival

This style was common from 1840 to 1880, but underwent a revival period in later years, especially in churches and public buildings. Characteristics include at least one window with Gothic detailing, especially the pointed arch; steeply pitched roofs; and decorated verge boards in gables. Wood and masonry construction materials are most common. An example in Stillwater is the First Presbyterian Church at 524 South Duncan Street.

(9) Art Deco

This modernistic style was popular from 1920 to 1940. It features a smooth wall surface, usually of stucco; a variety of stylistic and geometric motifs on the façade; and various vertical projections on walls or above the roof line to give it vertical emphasis. It is also characterized by an angular composition with numerous setbacks highlighting the geometric form. Ornamental detailing often is executed in the same material as the building and straight-headed windows are most common. An example of Art Deco in Stillwater is the Campus Theater at 224 South Knoblock Street.

(10) Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was common from ca. 1890 to 1940, especially in the Southwest. Its most distinctive features are red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical and roof types vary. Mission style buildings include Mission-shaped dormers or roof parapets, widely overhanging eaves, arched openings, and arcaded walkways and carports. Residential examples include the Beeson Home at 311 South Duck Street and the property at 116 Redwood Drive, while religious-related examples include the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street and the First Methodist Church at 400 West Seventh Avenue.

(11) French Eclectic

This style was popular from 1915 to 1945. It is characterized by a steeply pitched hipped or gabled roof. Brick, stucco, or stone wall cladding may be used. In the towered subtype, a prominent round tower is present and generally houses the main doorway. An example of this subtype is the Bellatti Home located at 2018 West Sunset Drive.

(12) Folk Victorian

The major characteristics of this style (c. 1870-1910) are porches with spindlework detailing, symmetrical façade, and cornice-like brackets. The style is defined by Victorian decorative elements, particularly in the porch and cornice line areas, e.g., turned balusters. Subtypes include front-gabled roof, gable roof and wing, side-gabled one and two stories, and pyramidal. Examples of this style in Stillwater are the William Frick Home (N. R. listed 1980) at 1016 South West Street, Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street and the Kinder/Thompson/Jones Home at 1214 West Tenth Avenue.

(13) National Folk

The National Folk Style, widespread from ca. 1850 to 1930, consists of several individual subtypes including the I-House, Pyramidal, Gable-Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Hall-and-Parlor, and Shotgun. The most common types of National Folk houses in Stillwater are the Shotgun and I-House. The Shotgun is characterized by its floor plan of one room wide and three to four rooms deep. These narrow, gable front dwellings are one-story high, and clad with either clapboard or board-and-batten. Generally they have a small front porch with raised elevation setting on brick, stone, or blocks. An example of the Shotgun Style in Stillwater is located at 1013 South Main Street. The I-House floor plan is two to three rooms wide and one room deep. It has a side-gabled roof, two stories high, and clad with either weatherboard or brick. A classic example of a brick clad I-House in Stillwater is the Franklin N. Bacon House at 1116 South Chester Street.

**Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Stillwater
Report on All Properties Surveyed**

Name if Available and Address	Type	Significance
1. Payne County Motor Company/ Harley Thomas Ford 601 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2. Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall 607-609 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3. United States Post Office/ M.G. Searcy Grocery 619-621 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
4. J.E. Powell Building 720 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5. Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café 811 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
6. Lytton Building/Masonic Lodge 907-909 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
7. 1013 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
8. 1321 South Main Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
9. Billy Boy Pickle Factory 115 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10. W.W. Corbin Home 239 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
11. Dark Home 304 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
12. Buffington Home 323 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study

13.	Briggs Home 416 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
14.	Sanborn Home 423 South Duck Street	B	Warrants Further Study
15.	Glass House 1124 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
16.	1207 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
17.	421 West Fifth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
18.	Bryan Motor Agency 116 East Sixth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
19.	Walter E. Going Hotel 114-118 West Seventh Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
20.	J.A. McNeff Grocery 120-124 West Seventh Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
21.	Stillwater Junior High School 315 West Eighth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
22.	704 West Eighth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
23.	Jardot Building 113-117 East Ninth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
24.	Sam Myers Home 1320 West Ninth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
25.	Kinder/Thompson/Jones House 1214 West Tenth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
26.	202 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study
27.	President J.H. Connell/Swim Home 516 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28.	Swim Theater/Swim Campus Shop 520 West Elm Street	B	Warrants Further Study

29. Norwood Elementary School 322 West Miller Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
30. Bellatti Home 2018 West Sunset Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
31. Bill Fawcett Home 324 West Hall of Fame Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
32. Lincoln School 215 East Twelfth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
33. Goodberry Residence/Goodberry-Wilson Gas Station 1623 South Perkins Road	B	Warrants Further Study
34. Gilder House 1101 South Chester Street	B	Warrants Further Study
35. First Church of the Nazarene 1101 South Lowry Street	B	Warrants Further Study
36. 1324 South Lowry Street	B	Warrants Further Study
37. Kappa Sigma Fraternity House 228 South Hester Street	B	Warrants Further Study
38. St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church 601 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
39. 109-111 North West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
40. Brock Home 403 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
41. Easton Home 223 South West Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
42. Woods Home 402 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study

43.	St. Francis Xavier Church Rectory 623 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
44.	William P. Abercrombie House 623 South Lewis Street	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	United States Post Office 720 South Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	Ernest Jenkins Home 203 North Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	Marion Reed Home 402 South Duncan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	Peter Miller House 424 South Duncan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
49.	First Baptist Church 701 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
50.	123 North Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	Zion Lutheran Church 504 South Knoblock Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
52.	802 South Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
53.	Campus Theater 224 South Knoblock Street	B	Warrants Further Study
54.	Peck's Lodge Building 225-229 South Knoblock Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
55.	Kappa Delta Sorority House 319 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	624 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study
57.	606 South Ramsey Street	B	Warrants Further Study

58. Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House 224 South Monroe Street	B	Warrants Further Study
59. 76 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
60. 135 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
61. 45 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
62. Valerie Colvin Home 134 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
63. Dr. R.E. Roberts Home 1814 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
64. Carl Blackwell Home 124 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
65. Tarver Home 140 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
66. Bill Thomas Home 1818 West Sunset Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
67. Duncan Home 1625 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
68. 116 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
69. Henry Orr Home 41 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
70. 127 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
71. Robert Donaldson Home 1816 West Arrowhead Place	B	Warrants Further Study
72. Roy Hoke Home 32 University Circle	B	Warrants Further Study
73. Cecil Jones Home 1712 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
74. Oliver Willham Home 120 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study

75.	132 Melrose Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
76.	First Presbyterian Church 524 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
77.	1301 West Fourth Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
78.	Stillwater High School 1100 South Duncan Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
79.	First United Methodist Church 400 West Seventh Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
80.	Leachman Theater 424 South Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
81.	220 South West Street	B	Warrants Further Study
82.	Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House 1207 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
83.	Pi Beta Phi Sorority House 923 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
84.	Harry Hoke Estate/Carriage House 324 South Duck Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
85.	116 Orchard Lane	B	Warrants Further Study
86.	116 Redwood Drive	B	Warrants Further Study
87.	Infirmary Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
88.	Biology Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

89. Dairy Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
90. Whitehurst Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
91. Fire Service Training School Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
92. 4-H Club and Student Activity Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
93. Edmon Low Library Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
94. Carter C. Hanner Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
95. South Murray Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
96. Classroom Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
97. Willard Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
98. Women's Building/Gardiner Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
99. Home Economics Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

100.	Student Union Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
101.	Bennett Memorial Chapel Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
102.	Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House 324 South Monroe Street	B	Warrants Further Study
103.	Washington School 619 West Twelfth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
104.	222 South Kings Street	B	Warrants Further Study
105.	Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House 1323 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
106.	Sigma Nu Fraternity House 913 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
107.	Kappa Alpha House 1308 West Third Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
108.	Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House 1001 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
109.	Engineering Building/Gundersen Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
110.	Harry Cordell Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
111.	Engineering Building/Engineering South Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study

112.	Home Economics West Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
113.	North Murray Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
114.	O.A.M.C. Gymnasium and Armory Building Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
115.	Jesse Thatcher Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Warrants Further Study
116.	Wilcox House 310 South Husband Street	B	Warrants Further Study
117.	Stillwater A&M Milling Grain Storage and Feed Mill Elevators 521 East Sixth Avenue	U	Warrants Further Study
118.	Kappa Delta Sorority House 703 West University Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
119.	Franklin N. Bacon Home 1116 South Chester Street	B	National Register Eligible
120.	C. Ray Smith Home 324 South Knoblock Street	B	National Register Eligible
121.	James H. Robison Home 238 South Duncan Street	B	National Register Eligible
122.	M.A. Beeson Home 311 South Duck Street	B	National Register Eligible
123.	Stillwater Public Library 206 West Sixth Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
124.	National Guard Armory 315 East Ninth Avenue	B	National Register Eligible

125.	I.O.O.F. Hall 502 South Main Street	B	National Register Eligible
126.	Thomas N. Berry Mansion & Carriage House 2802 South Perkins Road	B	National Register Eligible
127.	First Church of Christian Scientist 301 West Seventh Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
128.	Morrill Hall Oklahoma State University Campus	B	National Register Eligible
129.	Maple Tree Apartments 223 South Monroe Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
130.	Baptist Student Center 1015 West University Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
131.	Delta Tau Delta Fraternity 1306 West University Avenue	B	Noncontributing Resource
132.	OSU Teletraining Center 1524 West Admiral Street	B	Noncontributing Resource
133.	OSU Food and Agricultural Products Research and Technology Center Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Noncontributing Resource
134.	Advanced Technology Center Oklahoma State University Campus	B	Noncontributing Resource
135.	154 Redwood Drive	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
136.	824 South Adams Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
137.	Suman Home 324 South West Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

138. Harry B. Bullen Home 504 West Fourth Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
139. Old Central Oklahoma State University Campus	B	N. R. Listed (1971)
140. William A. Frick Home 1016 South West Street	B	N. R. Listed (1980)
141. James E. Berry Home 502 South Duck Street	B	N. R. Listed (1980)
142. Santa Fe Depot 400 East Tenth Avenue	B	N. R. Listed (1980)

X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

(1) **Franklin N. Bacon Home** (1116 South Chester Street)-Built in 1900.

This is a two-story, brick clad, side-gabled, National Folk (I-House) style single dwelling. The home features segmental arched lintels, concrete sills, brick quoining at the corners, and two brick interior chimneys. Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988, the house is National Register eligible because of its architecture and because it is almost 100 years old.

(2) **C. Ray Smith Home** (324 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1910.

This is a two-story, weatherboard, gable-roofed, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a corner tower with hipped roof, flared side-gabled roof, hipped roof dormers, transomed entry door with sidelights, free-standing classical wood columns, patterned shingles on tower and gable ends, Queen Anne windows, and an interior chimney with corbelled cap. This property is National Register eligible because its architectural integrity has remained uncompromised for 88 years.

(3) **James H. Robison Home** (238 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1910.

The Robison Home is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling. It features hipped roof dormers, Queen Anne windows, a front-entrance entablature with sidelights, a three-sided bay, and brick porch pedestals with classical wood piers. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and it is the best preserved example of a Bungalow/Craftsman style home in Stillwater.

(4) **M. A. Beeson Home** (311 South Duck Street)-Built in 1940.

The Beeson Home is a two-story, hipped roof, stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style single dwelling. Decorative features include a round arched entry accentuated with a modest entablature, flanking pilasters, and low-relief carved ornamentation; a balconet with grillework; grillework window boxes; tall, round arched windows in façade; decorative sconces; and curvilinear elements and low-relief carved ornamentation in the one-story wings. This property is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and because it is the best example of a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style home in Stillwater.

(5) **Stillwater Public Library** (206 West Sixth Avenue)-Built in 1938 by W.P.A.

The Stillwater Public Library is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival style educational building. The façade is dominated by a broken triangular pedimented frontispiece with round arched entryway flanked by Corinthian Order fluted pilasters with acanthus leaves. The broken pediment features a garland covered urn in the center. The double door entrance has a fanlight transom. The frontispiece also has tall narrow windows with keys and decorative sconces. Additional features include compound arched keyed openings with fanlights and a modest cornice. The Stillwater Public Library is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and because of its historic association with W. P. A. projects in Stillwater in the 1930s.

(6) **National Guard Armory** (315 East Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1936 by W.P.A.

This is a one-story, flat and barrel roofed, native sandstone, W. P. A. standardized

style defense building. It features a random rubble uncoursed sandstone wall finish, pedimented corner pilasters, and stepped and segmental parapets. This property is National Register eligible because of its construction by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) in Stillwater and because of its architectural integrity.

(7) **I. O. O. F. Hall** (502 South Main Street)-Built in 1934.

The International Order of Odd Fellows Hall is a two-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Tudor Revival style meeting hall. Decorative elements include the Tudor arched entry with transom and drip mold, dentiled cornice, cut stone quoining around windows and doors and at corners, and transomed façade and side windows. The hall is National Register eligible because of its architectural integrity and its continued association with the social history of Stillwater.

(8) **Thomas N. Berry Mansion** (2802 South Perkins Road)-Built in 1927-28.

The Thomas N. Berry Mansion is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Classical Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a two-story portico with classical pediment with ventilator in the tympanum. It features a full entablature and six free-standing and two engaged Composite Order columns; broken pedimented frontispiece entry with entablature, pilasters, and sidelights; flat arched lintels with keys and concrete sills; segmental arched attached carport with keyed round arched openings in south wall; modillion blocks support the widely overhanging eaves; two chimneys with corbelled caps; and decorative downspouts. Although outside the Stillwater study area, this

property is National Register eligible for its architectural details, retention of architectural integrity, and as the best preserved example of Classical Revival architecture in the Stillwater area.

(9) **Morrill Hall** (Oklahoma State University Campus)-Built in 1906.

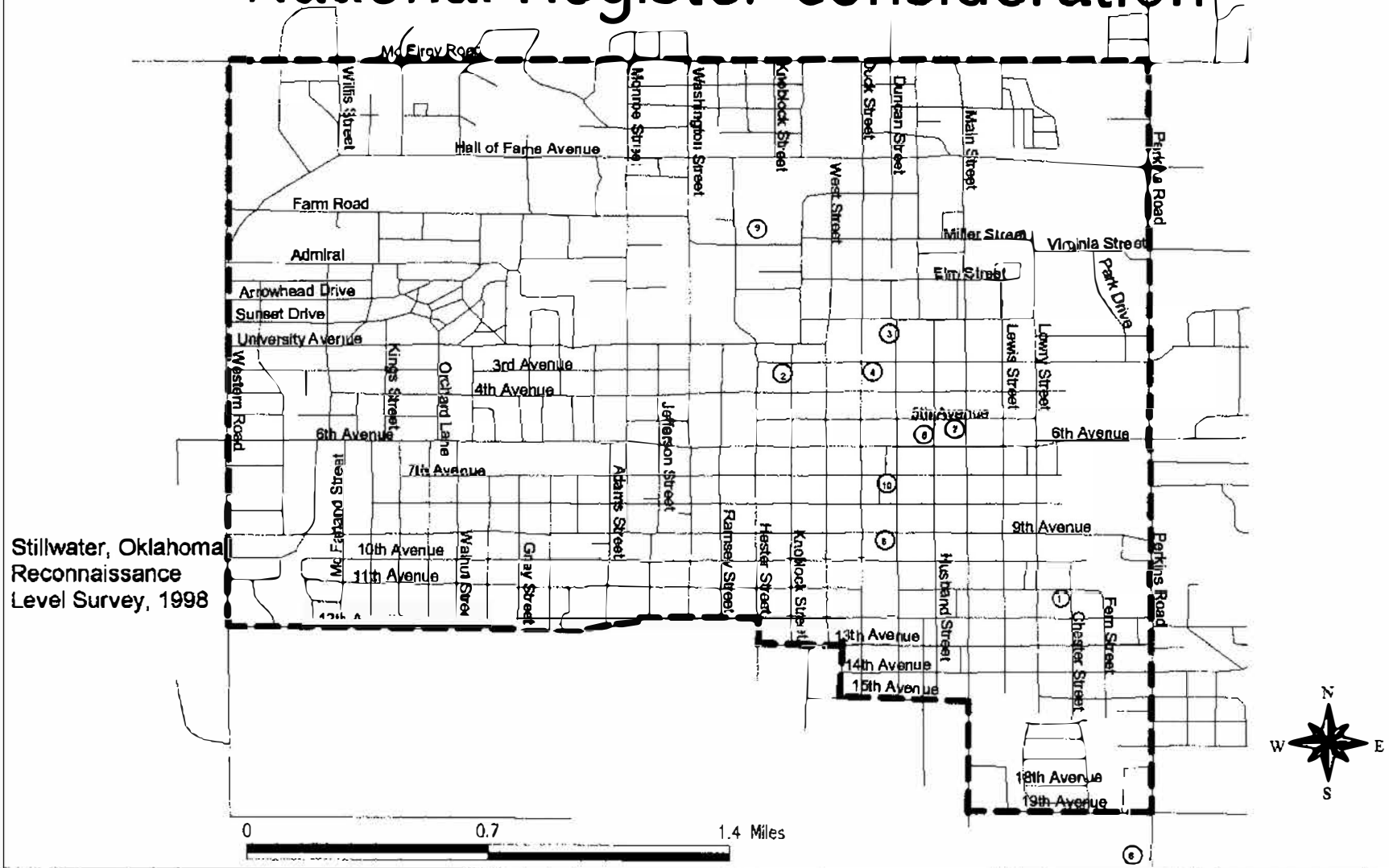
Morrill Hall is a four-story, brick and stone, cross-gabled, Classical Revival Style college building. The dominant feature is the two-story portico with staircase leading to four free-standing and two engaged Corinthian Order columns and an entablatured entry with dentils, scrolled brackets, and transom. Additional elements include triangular pedimented cross gables with block modillions, Corinthian Order pilasters in the outer bays of the façade, keyed flat arched lintels, star tie rods, keyed round arched Palladian windows flanked by Corinthian Order pilasters (second-story east and west walls), pedimented entry doors with dentiled entablature and sidelights in the first story of the east and west walls, round arched fenestration in the first-story façade, and rusticated limestone first-story walls. Morrill Hall is National Register eligible because of its architectural detailing in the Classical Revival Style, as the second oldest building on the O.S.U. campus (1906), and is a contributing resource to the O.S.U. Campus District.

(10) **First Church of Christian Science** (301 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1928.

Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1982, the First Church of Christian Science is a two-story with basement, gable-roofed, brick clad, Classical Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a two-story portico supported by Corinthian Order columns and crowned with a triangular pediment

with dentils. Additional features include stone keyed round arched windows with fanlights and stone imposts (north wall), stone keyed circular and half-circle windows in the east and west walls, three-sided bay, brick quoining at the corners, and stone belt course and water table. The First Church of Christian Science is National Register eligible because of its exceptional Classical Revival vocabulary.

Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting National Register Consideration



X-B. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

- (1) **Payne County Motor Company/Harley Thomas Ford Agency (601 South Main Street)-Built in 1924.**

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick clad, Commercial Style commercial building. Features include a curved corner entry, header sills, and concrete coping at the roofline. This property deserves further study because of its architectural and historical significance to the community.

- (2) **Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall (607-609 South Main Street)-Built in 1919.**

The Hanner American Legion Hall is a two-story, flat and pent roofed, brick clad, Commercial Style meeting hall. Its features include a triangular parapeted pent roof, checkerboard brickwork panels between the second-story windows, a soldier brick continuous sill and lintel, a header brickwork frieze, and name plate. The property merits additional study because of its architectural significance and as one of the oldest remaining meeting halls in the social history of Stillwater.

- (3) **United States Post Office/M.G. Searcy Grocery (619-621 South Main Street)-Built in 1901.**

This is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. Decorative elements include a corbelled cornice, second-story segmental compound lintels in the south wall, a stone Tudor arch over the first story south entrance, second story continuous sill in the west wall, a transomed south entry, and a fixed glass block clearstory. This property

deserves further study because of its architectural significance and as the first brick post office building in Stillwater.

(4) **J. E. Powell Building** (720 South Main Street)-Built in 1910.

The Powell Building is a two-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. It features segmental arched lintels and stone sills, corbelled cornice, parapeted roof, recessed entry, and display windows with transoms. Decorative tin cornice was removed during rehabilitation in the early 1990s, but it still retains a degree of architectural integrity to make it worthy of additional study.

(5) **Billy Boy Pickle Factory** (115 North Main Street)-Built in 1946.

The Billy Boy Pickle Factory is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Art Deco style commercial building. Its features include a curved wall with fixed glass block windows, soldier brick course at roofline, projecting header course at the cornice level, soldier and header brick belt courses, and concrete sills and water table. The property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(6) **W. W. Corbin Home** (239 South Duck Street)-Built in 1929.

This is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style single dwelling. It features widely overhanging bracketed eaves, pedimented partial front porch with square brick supports and cornice returns, soldier brick belt course and water table, tapered end wall chimney, continuous soldier brick lintels and sills, and paired and triple windows. The carriage

house carries out similar Prairie School style elements. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(7) **Dark Home** (304 South Duck Street)-Built in 1944.

This is a one and one-half story, weatherboard, side-gabled, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It features an end wall chimney, shed roof dormer, bracketed side entry, square wood porch supports with closed railing, hood molds over windows, and cornice returns. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(8) **Buffington Home** (323 South Duck Street)-Built in 1945.

A Prairie School Style single dwelling that is two-story with brick cladding and hipped roof. It features widely overhanging eaves, bracketed semielliptical porch canopy, round arched sidelights with six lights, paired windows, soldier brick lintels, header brick sills, and round arched entrance. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(9) **Briggs Home** (416 South Duck Street)-Built c. 1929.

This is a one-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It features an end wall chimney that pierces the roof, massive tapered concrete porch supports, vertical stickwork front gabled porch, and paired and triple windows. It deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (10) **Sanborn Home** (423 South Duck Street)-Built c. 1910.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include free-standing wood round classical columns, two-story bay, and louvered half-round vent. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (11) **Glass House** (1124 West Fourth Avenue)-Built c. 1920

The Glass House is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a south wall gabled vestibule with round arched entry, massive front wall stepped chimney with buttresses and chimney iron, one-story arcaded entry porch with soldier brick surround, round arched ventilator, checkerboard brickwork in the second-story south wall, soldier lintels, and concrete sills. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (12) **1207 West Fourth Avenue**-Built in 1940.

This is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Its features include square brick porch pedestals with paired wood posts, enclosed brick porch railing, hipped roof dormers, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, bracketed side entry with curved underscore, and front entry sidelights. This property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(13) **421 West Fifth Avenue-Built in 1930.**

This is a two and one-half story, brick, gable-roofed, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Elements include two massive front wall corbelled chimneys with decorative round pots and chimney irons, a two-story entry frontispiece with half-timbering and ornate bargeboard, clipped gable ends, and header brick sills. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and as one of the best preserved apartment buildings in Stillwater.

(14) **Bryan Motor Agency (116 East Sixth Avenue)-Built in 1937.**

The Bryan Motor Agency is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style automobile agency business building. It features transomed display windows, entry door with sidelights, and brickwork panel above display windows. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(15) **Walter E. Going Hotel (114-118 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1925.**

The Going Hotel is a three-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style hotel building. It features continuous soldier brick lintels above the second and third-story windows, concrete sills, concrete coping at the roofline, pilaster on the east wall, and name/date plate. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance and because of its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(16) **704 West Eighth Avenue-Built c. 1920**

This is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style multiple dwelling. It features widely overhanging eaves, eyebrow entry canopy with brackets, brick stoop, paired windows, and header brick belt course separating the first floor from the basement. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(17) **Jardot Building (113-117 East Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1926.**

The Jardot Building is a one-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style commercial building. Decorative features include pedimented parapet, concrete capped pilasters, name/date plate, transomed windows in the west wall, and diamond and square concrete moldings that highlight decorative brickwork panels in the façade and on the pilasters. This property warrants further study because of its architectural integrity and because of its historic association with the commercial history of Stillwater.

(18) **Sam Myers Home (1320 West Ninth Avenue)-Built in 1940.**

This is a two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. It features two gabled roof dormers, tapered end and front wall chimneys, porch brackets, and east and west one-story wings. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(19) **Kinder/Thompson/Jones House (1214 West Tenth Avenue)-Built c. 1905.**

This is a one-story, weatherboard, hipped roof with intersecting lower gable, Folk Victorian Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include

delicately turned porch posts, spindle frieze with brackets, and window hoods. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance. It was included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984.

(20) 202 West Elm Street-Built in 1920.

This property is a two-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include steeply pitched gabled wall dormers with round arched ventilators, steeply pitched gabled entry cover, entry sidelights, segmental arched lintel over entry door, exposed rafters, tapered wall chimney with dual pots, soldier lintels, and paired windows.

This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(21) President J. H. Connell/Swim Home (516 West Elm Street)-Built in 1906.

The Connell/Swim Home is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a hipped entry porch with pediment and is supported by four free-standing wood columns, entry door with transom and sidelights, four flared gable roof dormers, second-story canted bays, side entry porch with free-standing wood columns with gabled overhang featuring a Palladian window, circular window in the rear wall, dentiled front porch eaves, and Queen Anne windows. This property merits additional study because of

its architectural significance. It was included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988.

(22) **Swim Theater/Swim Campus Shop (520 West Elm Street)-Built in 1921.**

The Swim Theater/Campus Shop is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed Commercial Style theater building. Its features include a stepped parapet, fixed glass block clearstory, soldier brick lintels, and header brick sills.

The building warrants further study because of its architectural significance and its historic association with Oklahoma A & M College.

(23) **Bellatti Home (2018 West Sunset Drive)-Built in 1948.**

This is a one and one-half story, stone, cross-gabled, French Eclectic Style single dwelling. Its features include a round tower entry with hexagonal roof and shed roof dormer. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(24) **Goodberry Residence/Goodberry-Wilson Gas Station (1623 South Perkins Road)-Built in 1924.**

This is a two and one-half story, gambrel-roofed, native sandstone, Colonial Revival Style residence (second floor) and business (first floor) building. Its features include shed dormers, random rubble native sandstone wall finish, and concrete sills and lintels. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(25) **Gilder House (1101 South Chester Street)-Built in 1925.**

The Gilder House is a two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Elements include a pedimented roof

dormer, pedimented side bay with brackets, corbelled chimney cap, arched entry porch, cornice returns, and central sash window flanked by smaller sidelights in the south wall. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(26) **First Church of the Nazarene (1101 South Lowry Street)-Built in 1950.**

The First Church of the Nazarene is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a Tudor arched entry with transom, Tudor arched fenestration, square tower with pedimented parapet and pedimented openings, capped pilasters, and belt course. This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(27) **1324 South Lowry Street-Built in 1930.**

This is a one-story, brick and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Elements include a bracketed gablet over the side porch, exposed rafters, closed sandstone porch rail, square brick pedestals with tapered wood piers, tapered wall chimney with double flues, and soldier brick lintels. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

(28) **Kappa Sigma Fraternity House (228 South Hester Street)-Built c.1920.**

This is a two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include Doric order entry with cornice above, matching gable end chimneys with corbelled caps, parapeted gable ends, concrete lug sills, soldier brick lintels, and bracketed eaves in rear.

This property deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

- (29) **St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church** (601 South West Street)-Built in 1952.

St. Francis Church is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a square-shaped bell tower with round arched openings, arcaded cornice and low-relief ornamentation above the entry, enriched compound arch in façade with decorative cross, parapeted gable ends, niches with religious statues flank entry, and tall round arched openings in the north and south walls. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (30) **109-111 North West Street**-Built c. 1925

This is a one-story, stucco, pent and flat-roofed, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Its features include arched openings in the façade, curvilinear front gable, corner towers with decorative caps, and low-relief ornamentation in the façade. This property merits additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (31) **Brock Home** (403 South West Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a one-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Its features include exposed rafters and purlins, stickwork porch gable, and tapered wood piers set on square brick pedestals. It merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (32) **Woods Home** (402 South West Street)-Built in 1910.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a one-story pedimented entry porch with five free-standing wood classical columns, roof gable overhanging a three-sided bracketed bay in the north wall, latticework porch cover and skirt, Queen Anne windows, front entrance transom and sidelights, patterned shingles in the gable ends, bracketed front gable cornice, and turned post porch railings. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (33) **Saint Francis Xavier Church Rectory** (623 South West Street)-Built in 1914.

The Saint Francis Rectory is a two and one-half story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style church-related residence. Its features include a pedimented roof dormer with Queen Anne window, pedimented entry porch with classical columns and modest entablature, sidelights and transoms around entrance, one-story bay in the north wall, and an interior chimney with corbelled cap. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (34) **William P. Abercrombie House** (623 South Lewis Street)-Built c. 1892.

The Abercrombie House is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Prairie School Style single dwelling with two one-story porches. Its features include exposed rafters, clipped porch gables, segmental arched openings,

and rusticated stone porch pedestals with tapered wood piers. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance and because it is more than 100 years old.

(35) **United States Post Office** (720 South Husband Street)-Built in 1933.

This is a one-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style post office building. Decorative elements include a roofline balustrade, modest entablature, compound arched openings with keystones and Palladian windows in the façade, matching lamp posts flank the entry, broken flat arch lintels, round fanlight above the entry doors, and concrete sills. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(36) **Ernest Jenkins Home** (203 North Husband Street)-Built c. 1920.

This is a one-story, brick clad, multiple cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative details include a segmental arched buttressed entry porch with eyebrow crown, round arched façade windows with fanlights and rowlock surrounds, tapered end wall chimneys with dual pots, patio with cast iron railing, and soldier brick water table. This home deserves further study because of its architectural significance.

(37) **Marion Reed Home** (402 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1920.

This is a two-story, cross-gable roofed, weatherboard, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include massive square masonry porch and carport supports, twin hipped roof dormers, shed dormer in north roof, balcony with stickwork railing, latticework porch

covering and porch skirt, and exposed rafters. This property merits further consideration because of its architectural significance.

(38) **Peter Miller House** (424 South Duncan Street)-Built c. 1895.

The Miller House is a two-story, brick, hipped roof with lower cross gables, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include flared porch roof, segmental arched lintels, concrete sills, wraparound porch with free-standing square columns and wood balustrade, balustraded balcony, triangular pediment over southeast corner of the porch, and one-story rear section. Included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1989, this property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance and because it is more than 100 years old.

(39) **123 North Knoblock Street**-Built in 1928.

This is a one and one-half story, brick, combination hipped and gable roofed, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include clipped gables, eyebrow roof ventilator with louvers, Tudor arched entrance, round arched ventilator, flared roof, and soldier brick water table and window sills. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(40) **802 South Knoblock Street**-Built in 1923

This is a two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. It includes rusticated stone porch pedestals with tapered wood posts, stickwork front gabled porch, bracketed eaves in second story gable ends, exposed rafters, and entry sidelights. This

property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (41) **Campus Theater** (224 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1938.

The Campus Theater is a two-story, brick and stucco, flat-roofed, Art Deco Style theater building. Its features include a curved corner tower with fixed glass block windows that project above the roofline giving vertical emphasis, circular and tall openings with fixed glass block windows, and stepped parapet. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

- (42) **Kappa Delta Sorority House** (319 South Ramsey Street)-Built c. 1915.

This is a one and one-half story, stucco, hipped roof, Bungalow/Craftsman Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include knee-brace bracketed eaves, exposed rafters, front door sidelights, and massive square concrete porch supports with closed concrete rail. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (43) **624 South Ramsey Street**-Built in 1945.

This is a one-story, weatherboard, cross-gabled, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Its features include bracketed and stickwork gable ends, bracketed false roof dormer, exposed rafters, cottage windows, and sandstone porch pedestals with tapered wood piers. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(44) **606 South Ramsey Street-Built in 1938.**

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, native sandstone, Bungalow/Craftsman Style single dwelling. Elements include clipped gables, flared roof, full width porch with stone pedestals and wood posts, paired and triple windows, and an uncoursed roughly cut sandstone wall finish. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

(45) **Duncan Home (1625 West University Avenue)-Built in 1936.**

The Duncan Home is a two-story, weatherboard, gambrel-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements consist of broken scroll pediment and pilaster-like ornamentation around the front entry, side gambrel roof shape with full width shed dormers, tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap and pierced stack, and paired windows. Because of its exceptional Colonial Revival details, this property merits further analysis.

(46) **1301 West Fourth Avenue-Built in 1942.**

This is a two-story, brick and weatherboard clad, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a bracketed second-story overhang, stickwork elements above the garage door, and a balustaded balcony over the one-story enclosed rear porch. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

- (47) **First United Methodist Church** (400 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1922.

The First Methodist Church is a one-story with basement, gable-roofed nave with lower cross gables, brick clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements consist of a square bell tower with louvered lantern and octagonal-based cupola with circular windows topped with finial, round arched tower entry with brick voussoir framed by brick pilasters crowned by voluted concrete caps, an east wall compound circular stained glass window with outer wall pilasters, a quatrefoil window in the north wall of the nave, a one-story buttressed gable-roofed south entry with round arched voussoir, and soldier brick belt course and water table. Additional elements include round arched fenestration, parapeted lower cross gables, and decorative sconces. This property deserves additional study because of its architectural significance.

- (48) **Leachman Theater** (424 South Main Street)-Built in 1946-47.

The Leachman Theater is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Art Deco Style theater building. Its features include a curved corner canopy, fixed glass block windows, continuous header sills, and concrete coping at the roofline. The Leachman Theater warrants further study because of its architectural significance.

(49) **220 South West Street-Built in 1910.**

This is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a balustraded full-width façade porch with four free-standing classical wood columns, widely overhanging eaves, two-story three-cornered side bay, Queen Anne windows, and paired and triple windows. The residence merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(50) **Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House (324 South Monroe Street)-
Built in 1928.**

The Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a castellated parapeted entry with Tudor arched door, gabled and shed roof dormers, castellated parapeted one-story wing on south wall with multiglazed windows and entry door sidelights, header belt course, bands of paired, triple, and quadruple windows, fixed glass block windows in the wing, soldier lintels, and header sills. This property warrants additional study because of its architectural significance.

(51) **222 South Kings Street-Built c. 1940.**

This is a two-story, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with the first story brick clad and the second story overhang weatherboard. It features include a tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap, a front entry entablature, cupola on the garage, and one-story side wing and

attached garage. This property merits further study because of its architectural significance.

(52) Wilcox House (310 South Husband Street)-Built in 1895.

The Wilcox House is a one and one-half story, hipped with lower cross gables, weatherboard, Folk Victorian Style single dwelling. Its features include patterned shingles and round arched fenestration in the gable ends, decorative brackets in the canted corners, and partial porch. This property warrants further study because of its architectural significance and that it remains intact after more than 100 years.

(53) Stillwater A & M Milling Grain Storage and Feed Mill Elevators (521 East Sixth Avenue)-Built c. 1955.

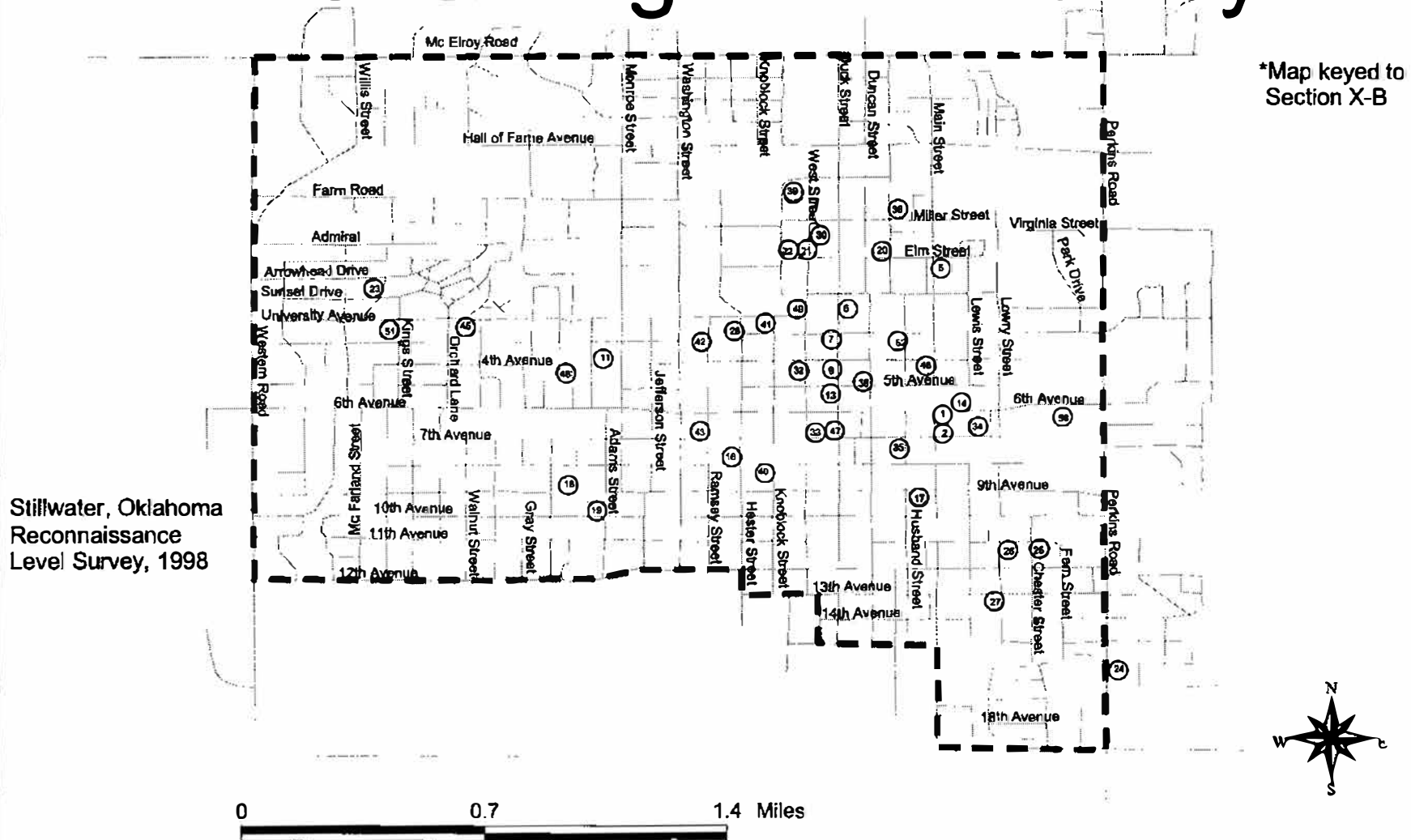
The Stillwater A & M Milling Elevators are two rectangular-shaped, flat-roofed, concrete, International Style grain storage and processing structures each with flat-roofed concrete barrel storage bins of 125,000 bushels capacity. The east elevator is a grain storage facility consisting of workhouse and headhouse with a belt and bucket conveyor system that carries grain from the boot pit (hopper where the grain is unloaded) to the distributor in the headhouse where grain is distributed to the storage bins. The west elevator is a feed mill processing facility with a headhouse of three floors and ten interstitial storage bins. The feed mill elevator contains a complex network of bins for holding grains to be processed as well as batch mixers, sacking spouts, and load-out chutes. The Stillwater elevators deserve additional study because of their architectural

significance.

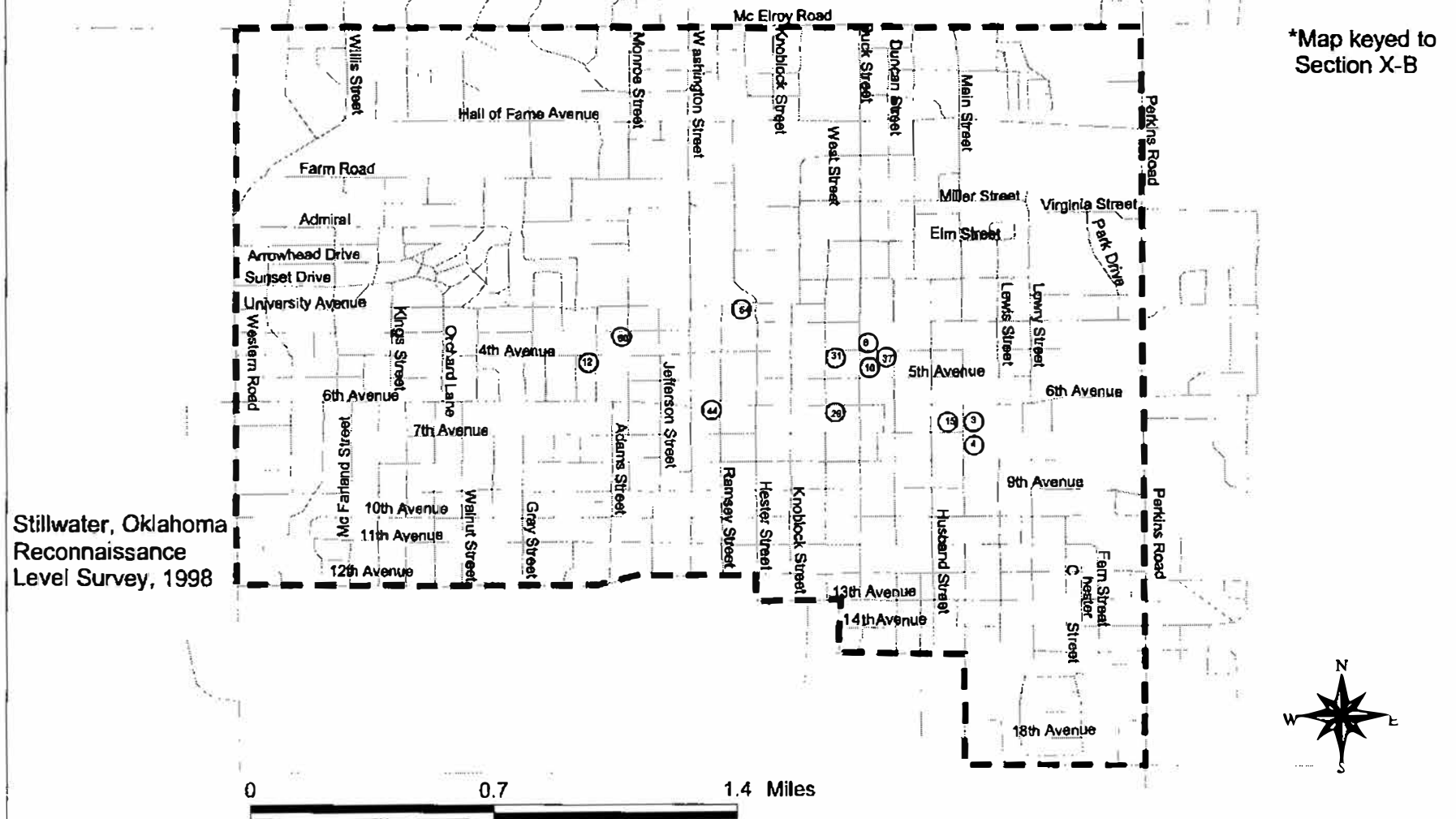
- (54) **Kappa Delta Sorority House (703 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1930.**

The Kappa Delta Sorority House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include buttressed corners on the one-story wing, buttressed and pierced chimney stack with corbelled cap, grillework balconet with brackets, cast concrete quoining around the windows and doors, shed roof dormer, soldier lintels, and header sills. Because of its architectural significance, the Kappa Delta Sorority House warrants further analysis.

Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting Further Study



Stillwater Individual Properties Warranting Further Study



X-C. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

COLLEGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

History:

The College Gardens Residential District warrants further study because of its significance to the residential planning and architectural history of Stillwater during its important years when Oklahoma A & M College enrollment increased from 2,111 in 1924 to 8,403 in 1954. Moreover, this was the era when two important historical developments occurred at the national level—the mass production of automobiles, especially the Model A Ford, and the City Beautiful Movement, both of which affected the local history of Stillwater.

The first substantial housing in Stillwater, beyond the temporary quarters, was constructed on North and South Main Street, and the adjacent southern blocks of the streets named after the early civic leaders, such as Robert A. Lowry, George W. Lewis, Sanford Duncan, and David Husband. Main Street, north from Fifth Avenue, was considered one of the prime residential sections with its median covered with grass and flowers as well as trees lining the thoroughfare in front of the homes. Described by local historians, it was the “status avenue.” As the residential area moved westward toward the O.A.M.C. campus, Duck and West Streets became the choice residential arteries because of their proximity to the campus. Like Main Street, Duck had a grass and flower-covered median with trees fronting the homes. It, too, was described by local historians as a “status avenue.” By the 1920s, the area to the south of the O.A.M.C. campus was becoming residential, including South Knoblock Street, South Ramsey Street, and South

Hester Street. Thus, by the late 1920s, housing developers were looking to the west of campus for new residential construction.

The growth of O.A.M.C. during the 1920s resulted in an increase in faculty and staff to serve the student population. The **Stillwater Gazette** announced in August of 1925 that Hoke & Hoke's Addition, thirty acres north of College Avenue and west of O.A.M.C. property, would soon be open to buyers and builders. George A. Hoke in 1927 revealed plans to develop a new housing addition "and to improve and beautify it, constructing a series of boulevards and flower beds, with small parks interspersing it." The Hoke family replatted the area immediately to the west of the campus into the College Circle Addition (1926) and the College Gardens First and Second Additions (1927/1928). In July 1926, the city commissioners of Stillwater passed an ordinance extending the city limits to include College Circle that was paved in 1927 and began to receive postal delivery in 1928. The College Gardens Third and Fourth Additions were platted in 1930 and 1936, respectively. Thus, the College Gardens District became the first housing development west of the O.A.M.C. campus. It appears that in replatting the area west of campus, the Hokes were planning to attract faculty, staff, and administrators to reside there, especially because of its proximity to campus, and in selecting the name of the additions. As expected, a number of prominent O.A.M.C. personnel constructed or purchased homes in the area, including Dr. Oliver Willham (President of O.A.M.C.); Guy Lookabaugh, head football coach; Dr. Carl Blackwell, Dean of the College of Agriculture; Dr. Harry Orr, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. Valerie Colvin, first Director of Women's Intramural Programs; Dr. Schiller Scroggs, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; and Dr. Julia E. Stout, Dean of Women.

With the mass production of the automobile, city planning theorists began to develop designs to limit the impact that vehicles would have on traffic. One of the planning concepts that emerged in the 1920s was the City Beautiful Movement. It was a plan to create street patterns that did not follow the grid system and lessen the influence of automobile traffic. The objectives of the concept were to develop a system of curved streets to reduce the influence of the automobile, develop a sense of familiarity among residents, and create a neighborhood landscape of parks and islands where families could plant flowers and participate in some form of recreation. Within Stillwater, the City Beautiful Movement made its mark in the form of the College Gardens Residential District. Developed by the Hoke family, especially Roy, who owned the Roy T. Hoke Lumber Company, the area consisted of curved and circular street patterns, center medians and intersection islands, and two neighborhood parks. Rather than use the conventional street or avenue label, the thoroughfares in the area were given names like Melrose Drive, University Circle, Arrowhead Place, and Orchard Lane, and the names were set in the curbs with mosaic tile lettering. Roy Hoke built and lived in the extant Tudor Revival style home at 32 University Circle in the late 1930s.

Residential construction began in the late 1920s after the replatting of the area. Several of the residences were constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, but there was a hiatus in construction in the late 1930s because of the Great Depression. By the early 1940s, construction again resumed in the area. Examples of these eras of construction are the extant homes at Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle (1927), 127 Melrose Drive (1927), 116 Redwood Drive (1929), 135 Melrose Drive (1930), 45 University Circle (1932), 124 Orchard Lane (1940), and 132 Melrose Drive (1940). The

residences in the College Gardens District are representative of a 1925-1945 middle-class neighborhood. The College Gardens Residential District is included in the University Circle Addition and the College Gardens First and Second Additions (all platted in 1928).

Description:

The boundaries of the College Gardens Residential District include all of University Circle, both sides (east and west) of Redwood Drive north to Admiral Avenue (which curves southwesterly to Monticello Drive and Arrowhead Place), both sides (north and south) of Arrowhead Place west to Kings Street (east side), then south to Arrowhead Drive, then west along Arrowhead Drive (south side) to Kings Street (east side), then south to Sunset Drive (north side), then east to Kings Street (east side), then south to West University Avenue (north side), then east to Redwood Drive. The areas outside these boundaries of the College Gardens Residential District are characterized by encroachment of parking lots for the O.S.U. dormitories and O.S.U. buildings to the north, O.S.U. dormitories to the east, fraternity and sororities houses to the south, and more recent residential construction to the west. The eastern boundary is thirteen blocks west of Main Street, the western boundary is three blocks east of Western Road (western boundary of the study area), and the southern boundary is three blocks north of Sixth Avenue (Oklahoma Highway 51), the main east-west thoroughfare through Stillwater.

The College Gardens Residential District is characterized by relatively flat terrain, shady streets, and well-maintained residences, except for University Circle where deterioration of the housing stock has occurred because of student occupancy. Approximately 95 percent of the area is comprised of single-family dwellings with the remainder consisting of student-occupied homes, especially on University Circle. The

homes are constructed on medium-sized lots and set back from the street with well-landscaped lawns, except for University Circle, where students park their cars on the lawn. Within the area are roughly eight to ten grass and flower-covered islands and medians as well as two parks—Sunset and Arrowhead.

Approximately 125 homes are located in the College Gardens District and roughly 90 percent retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Several of the homes are undergoing rehabilitation as a gentrification process appears evident.

Architecture:

The architecture of the College Gardens Residential District retains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity and is characterized by mixed styles. The predominant styles are from the Eclectic Period (1880-1940), including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Bungalow/Craftsman. Approximately 33 percent of the dwellings possess Colonial Revival detailing, while about 21 percent are Bungalow/Craftsman, and 16 percent are Tudor Revival. Excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style include the properties at 32 and 76 University Circle, 127 and 135 Melrose Drive, and 140 Orchard Lane. Colonial Revival style houses are located at 120 Orchard Lane and 1712 West University Avenue. An exceptional example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style is at 116 Redwood Drive.

Noncontributing Properties:

The College Gardens Residential District contains less than 10 percent noncontributing properties. Within the University Circle is the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House, roughly fifteen to twenty Ranch style homes are scattered throughout the area, and one new home

is under construction. No commercial development has intruded into the area. Only two or three vacant lots are present and no mobile homes exist. The housing stock is in relatively good condition, other than several on University Circle that require rehabilitation.

Recommendations:

The College Gardens Residential District is National Register eligible because of the high density of intact historic homes of exceptional architectural integrity and an estimated contributing resources rate of roughly 90 percent. It contains some of the best examples of high style architecture in Stillwater, especially Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. It is recommended that the College Gardens Residential District be given strong consideration for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are noted as contributing resources:

(1) 76 University Circle-Built in 1930.

This is a one-and-one-half story, gabled, brick and stucco, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a round arched entrance in the stucco clad front gable, brick quoining around the entry, stucco front wall chimney with decorative pots, soldier brick lintels and header brick sills, and paired windows.

(2) 135 Melrose Drive-Built in 1930.

This is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled, brick, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a dominant front-facing gable with flared roof, round arched openings with Palladian-style window in front gable,

round arcaded side porch, round arched ventilator, and compound brick and door surrounds.

(3) **45 University Circle**-Built in 1932.

This property is a two-story, brick and vinyl, gable-roofed, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include gabled dormers, steeply pitched gabled entry with ornate round-arched brickwork door surround, multiple gables, and three-sided one-story bay.

(4) **Valerie Colvin Home** (134 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1942.

The Colvin Home is a one-and-one-half story, brick and vinyl clad, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It features a front wall chimney with corbelled cap, paired windows, header sills, and an open porch with cast iron railing.

(5) **Dr. R.E. Roberts Home** (1814 West University Avenue)-Built in 1941.

This is a two-story, weatherboard and brick, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with a second-story overhang. Its features include twin hipped roof dormers, three-sided façade bay, arcaded entry porch, transomed entry with sidelights, and corbelled end wall chimney.

(6) **Carl Blackwell Home** (124 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1940.

The Blackwell Home is a two-story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It features a tapered front wall chimney with chimney iron, gabled entry, paired windows with shutters, and header sills.

(7) **Tarver Home** (140 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1936.

This is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. It has a massive front wall tapered chimney, gabled entry, and soldier water table.

(8) **Bill Thomas Home** (1818 West Sunset Avenue)-Built in 1940.

The Thomas Home is a two-story, gabled, weatherboard, Classical Revival Style single dwelling. It has a two-story portico with four round free-standing classical columns, a broken pediment and round window over the entry, and paired windows with shutters.

(9) **116 Melrose Drive**-Built in 1930.

This is a one-story, gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a round arched entry with fanlight, flared front gable, tapered wall chimney with quoining and chimney iron, shed roof ventilator, quoining around openings, paired and triple windows, soldier brick lintels and header brick sills, and front patio with brick pedestals and cast iron railing.

(10) **Henry Orr Home** (41 University Circle)-Built in 1936.

The Orr Home is a two-story, flared gable and pent roof, Shingle Style single dwelling with shingle wall finish. Its features include a tapered front wall chimney with corbelled cap and chimney irons, shed dormers, and quarter circle ventilators.

(11) **127 Melrose Drive**-Built in 1927.

This is a one-and-one-half story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style Single dwelling. Decorative elements include segmental arched openings In the façade, round arched openings in the south wall, round arched ventilator, matching gablets that flank chimney, massive front wall tapered chimney with pierced stack and double flues, and flared roof on front gable.

(12) **Robert Donaldson Home** (1816 West Arrowhead Place)-Built in 1948.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, stone, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. The façade is dominated by a steeply pitched cross gable and massive stone chimney with chimney iron. Additional features include gabled roof dormers, shakes in gables, and bracketed entry porch.

(13) **Roy Hoke Home** (32 University Circle)-Built in 1927.

This is a two-and-one-half story, brick and stucco clad, cross-gabled Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative features include half-timbering in gables, two one-story bays, tapered wall chimney with pots, and steeply pitched multiple gables.

(14) **Cecil Jones Home** (1712 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1943.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, stone and vinyl clad, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include a buttressed stone chimney with corbelled cap, second-story overhang of weatherboard covered with vinyl, and gabled roof and wall dormers.

- (15) **Oliver Willham Home (120 Orchard Lane)-Built in 1927.**

The Willham Home is a two-story, brick clad, side-gabled roof, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include three gabled roof dormers, modest entry entablature with sidelights, decorative sconces, header sills, and soldier lintels.

- (16) **132 Melrose Drive-Built in 1940.**

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled roof, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include a front wall chimney with double flue, flared front gable, segmental arched lintels, gablets over the façade windows, round arched side windows, and square brick porch pedestals with cast iron railing.

- (17) **116 Orchard Lane-Built c. 1928.**

This is a two-story, steeply pitched cross-gabled, asbestos covered, Tudor Revival Style single dwelling. Its features include shed roof dormers and segmental arched wood lintels.

- (18) **116 Redwood Drive-Built in 1929.**

This is a one-and-one-half story, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style single dwelling with stucco wall finish. Its features include a corbelled interior chimney, gabled dormers, gablet over the entry door, and triple windows in the front gable.

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS DISTRICT

History:

Following the incorporation of Stillwater as a town in 1889, Stillwater community leaders realized the importance of establishing a stable economic foundation for the young town. The Oklahoma Territory would need to develop a number of public institutions, including prisons, hospitals, colleges, and a capital. Stillwater citizens hoped to attract one of these institutions and the accompanying revenue to their city. George Gardenhire, representative from Payne County to the Territorial legislature, suggested that Stillwater attempt to secure the capital, but that goal was unrealistic, stated many of the leaders, because the town was still relatively small, and the closest rail connection was almost twenty-five miles away. Hays Hamilton, one of the community leaders, suggested that Stillwater would be an ideal location for the land-grant college and agricultural experiment station. Stillwater leaders agreed to support neighboring Logan County's attempt to keep the Territorial capital at Guthrie in exchange for assistance from their representatives in the efforts of Payne County to attract an institution of higher education. The local politicians successfully pushed their bill through the legislature, and the act took effect on December 25, 1890.

Stillwater promoters pledged to raise \$10,000 and donate 200 acres for the college and agricultural experiment station. After initial failure to raise the funds, Stillwater leaders and the voters of Payne County finally settled on a series of bonds and donations to reach the targeted amount. Four local leaders (Frank Duck, Alfred Jarrell, Charles Vreeland,

and Oscar Morse) donated 200 acres on the northwest edge of town for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College campus.

O.A.M.C. classes began December 14, 1891 in the Congregational Church on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Duncan Street. Old Central, originally called the College Building, was completed in 1894 as the first permanent building on campus (N.R. listed 1971). Prior to the completion of the College Building, four wood-frame buildings were constructed in 1892, including the college barn, chemistry laboratory, experiment station director's home, and college president's home. During the second academic year, classes were moved from the Congregational Church to the Presbyterian Church in 1891-92, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1893-94. Additional classrooms were also created on the second floor of the Payne County courthouse when not occupied with court sessions.

Constructed of native stone as the second permanent campus building, the Mechanical Arts Building was located northwest of the College Building and completed in 1898. Completed in 1900, the Chemistry Building was the third major building on the campus. It housed the chemistry department, academic classrooms, and the experiment station laboratory. Also completed in 1900 was the new Library Building, designed by Joseph P. Foucart, who was the architect for a number of buildings in Guthrie. The new library included an auditorium, the Prairie Playhouse, which provided enough seating for the entire college. The first of the many engineering buildings was built adjacent to the Mechanical Arts Building. Also designed by Foucart, it was completed in 1902. Finally, in 1902, the first brick barn for the experiment station was constructed west of the campus.

The completion of Morrill Hall, an extant building, in 1906 prepared the college for the first decades of Oklahoma statehood in 1907. It was named after Justin Morrill, father of the land-grant college act in 1862. By this time, enrollment had reached more than 600 students, and dormitories were needed to house the student population. The Women's Building, renamed Gardiner Hall and now the Bartlett Center, was constructed east of Morrill Hall and completed in 1910. The first Boy's Dormitory, renamed Crutchfield Hall and razed in 1995, was dedicated in 1911. The old Mechanical Arts Building, northwest of Old Central, was dismantled in 1911 when the new Engineering Building (now Gundersen Hall) was constructed on that site in 1917. The O.A.M.C. Armory and Gymnasium (currently occupied by the School of Architecture) was dedicated in 1919, and a new Home Economics Building was completed in 1921 (now the vacant Geography Building, which is scheduled for demolition in the near future).

Expansion of the campus continued in the 1920s with the construction of two new dormitories—Thatcher and Hanner Halls—both of which remain extant. With similar design, Thatcher was used to house women students, while Hanner was for the male students. Both were completed in 1925 to serve the growing student population that had reached more than 2,000 by 1925. Completed in 1926, Whitehurst Hall, an extant building, was located to the west of the original campus quadrangle. Most of the agricultural departments and faculty moved to the new facility, while administration offices were transferred from Morrill Hall to Whitehurst. To conclude campus construction in the 1920s, a new Dairy Building, which remains intact, was completed on the northwest corner of the campus in 1928.

With the onset of the Great Depression, campus construction slowed, however, the federal government provided financial assistance for several new buildings, including South and North Murray Halls, extant dormitories erected in 1935 and 1937, respectively; Cordell Hall, an extant dormitory built in 1938; Firemanship Training Building (now the extant Campus Fire Station) dedicated in 1939; and the 4-H Club and Student Activities Building, now the extant Gallagher-Iba Arena, completed in 1939. It was estimated that more than 60 percent of all Public Works Administration funds awarded to Oklahoma came to the Stillwater campus.

Another wave of building expansion occurred after World War II. The three most prominent extant buildings constructed during the early 1950s are the Edmon Low Library (1951), Student Union (1951), and Classroom Building (1953). These new buildings offered many services to the student population that had reached to more than 8,000 by 1954.

The Oklahoma State University Campus District qualifies for a National Register of Historic Places district nomination because it represents an 1890-1955 historic land-grant college campus with more than twenty-five extant historic buildings. All of the O.S.U. Campus District is unplatted and included in Sections 14/15 of Township 19 North and Range 2 East.

Description:

The O.S.U. Campus District is bounded on the west by North Monroe Street (both east and west sides) as it runs in a north-south direction through the center of the campus; on the south by West University Avenue, the southern edge of the campus; on the north by

Hall of Fame Avenue (south side only); and on the east by South and North Knoblock Street (west side only) to Mathews Avenue (north side only) then east to North Duck Street (west side only), then north to Hall of Fame Avenue. The boundaries for the O.S.U. Campus District were based on parking lots, new campus construction, and a quonset hut to the north on Hall of Fame Avenue; commercial and residential development to the east on Knoblock and Duck Streets; commercial development and fraternity/sorority houses to the south on West University Avenue; and new dormitories and parking lots to the west of the Monroe Street boundary. Interior streets include Athletic Avenue, an east-west street that runs from North Monroe to the Library and then resumes from North Hester to North Duck, and Morrill Avenue, another east-west street that runs from North Hester to North Duck. The terrain of the area is relatively level with sidewalks, crossways, and a beautifully landscaped formal garden/pond located on the southern edge of the proposed district. The area is comprised of approximately 35-40 one-to-five story buildings (brick wall cladding) and all retain a high degree of architectural integrity. All the buildings are in excellent condition and only two are known to be unoccupied. Additions to the Student Union and the Classroom Building are under construction. The O.S.U. Campus District encompasses more than 90 percent of the historic buildings on the campus.

Architecture:

The O.S.U. Campus District is characterized by a dominant architectural style—Colonial Revival. This dominance is most visible in the Edmon Low Library and the Student Union Building, however, other examples of this style are evident in Cordell Hall, Engineering Building, Biology Building, Fire Service Training School Building (Campus

Fire Station), North and South Murray Halls, Dairy Building, Whitehurst Hall, Gardiner Hall (Bartlett Center), Thatcher and Hanner Halls, Infirmary Building (Public Information), Home Economics West Building (Human Environmental Sciences), 4-H Club and Student Activities Building (Gallagher-Iba Arena), Home Economics East Building (Geography), and Classroom Building. The four major exceptions to the Colonial Revival style are exemplified in Old Central, Gundersen Hall, Gymnasium and Armory Building, and Morrill Hall. Old Central (N.R. listed 1971) is of the Romanesque style, while Gundersen, Gymnasium/Armory, and Morrill are of the Classical Revival style. The Colonial Revival and Classical Revival buildings are representative of the Eclectic Movement (1880-1940) in American architecture.

Noncontributing Properties:

Within the O.S.U. Campus District, relatively few buildings could be considered noncontributing resources, primarily because they do not qualify under the age requirements, e.g., Noble Research Center, Center for Advanced Technology, and the Agricultural Food Processing Center, all of which were constructed in the 1990s. Recent and future additions to the Student Union, Edmon Low Library, and Classroom Building, have used similar construction materials and design and, therefore, do not appear to have compromised the architectural integrity of the buildings. Likewise, renovations to Willard Hall and Gardiner Hall in the 1990s have retained similar construction materials and design. Because of the enrollment increase and necessity for student, faculty, and staff parking, the district is interrupted by a series of roughly ten to twelve parking lots scattered throughout the area. The area includes the National Wrestling Hall of Fame

Building, completed in 1976, which uses similar construction materials and design, but its primary function is as a museum, rather than a college-related building

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the O.S.U. Campus District be intensively surveyed in the near future. More than 75 percent of the buildings would be classified as contributing resources to the district because of architectural similarity. Several more buildings, such as the Student Union and the Edmon Low Library, will reach age requirement regulations within the next decade. The area includes one National Register of Historic Places property---Old Central (N.R. listed 1971), one property recommended for National Register listing (Morrill Hall), and twenty-two properties that are contributing resources.

(1) **Old Central**-Built in 1893-94 (N.R. listed 1971).

Old Central is a two-story with basement, brick and stone, hipped and cross-gabled roof, Romanesque Style college building. Decorative elements include a belfry tower (bell and clapper intact) covered with foliated metal ornamentation and fish scale shingles topped by finial, a ventilator tower with louvered lantern and hexagonal based tent roof topped by finial, round arched openings with stone voussoirs, patterned shingles in the gable ends, bracketed cornice returns, stone belt course, continuous stone sill, decorative tie rods, and circular window with stone surround. Originally named the Assembly Building.

(2) **Morrill Hall**-Built in 1906.

Morrill Hall is a four-story, brick and stone, cross-gabled, Classical Revival Style college building. The dominant feature is the two-story

portico with staircase leading to four free-standing and two engaged Corinthian Order columns and an entablatured entry with dentils, scrolled brackets, and transom. Additional elements include triangular pedimented cross gables with block modillions, Corinthian Order pilasters in outer bays of the façade, keyed flat arch lintels, star tie rods, keyed round arched Palladian windows flanked by Corinthian Order pilasters (second story east and west walls), pedimented entry doors with dentiled entablature and sidelights in first story of the east and west walls, round arched fenestration in the first story façade, and rusticated limestone first story walls.

(3) **Infirmary Building-Built in 1930.**

The Infirmary Building is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style college hospital building. The focal point is the balustraded balcony frontispiece with paired Tuscan Order columns, engaged pilasters, dentiled cornice, and keyed round arched openings with swirl motif surrounds. Additional elements include an entablatured south entry, rusticated first story, pedimented parapets over the entry and outer bays of the façade, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, stone cornice with diamond moldings in frieze, cartouches, continuous stone sill, and stone water table. It has been renamed the Public Information Building.

(4) **Biology Building-Built in 1939.**

The Biology Building is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative features consist of two keyed flat arched stone entries flanked by fluted pilasters with classical caps and bases (north wall) and two scrolled pedimented entries with pineapple and chevron low relief ornamentation (south wall).

Additional elements include a stone dentiled cornice and plain frieze, eyebrow and shed roof dormers, keyed flat arched stone lintels and stone continuous sill, quoining at the corners, transoms over the entry doors, and pierced chimney stacks. It has been renamed Life Sciences East.

(5) **Dairy Building-Built in 1928.**

The Dairy Building is a three-story with basement, brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a rusticated stone east entry with keyed segmental arch flanked by three-story pilasters crowned with stone cartouches. Above the entry door is stone low-relief ornamentation with "D B" inscription. Additional features consist of first-story round arched openings with fanlights and stone voussoirs, stone cornice with zigzag brick and ornate stone frieze, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, pedimented and stepped parapet, stone belt course, and name/date plate.

(6) **Whitehurst Hall-Built in 1925-26.**

Whitehurst Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a dentiled stone cornice and frieze above the first story and at the roofline, gabled and shed roof dormers, round arched first-story openings with stone keys and imposts, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases, zigzag brick and cartouche ornamentation between the second and third stories, entablatured entries with sidelights, fanlights in several first-story openings, balustraded trim above the doors in the north wall, and pierced chimney stacks.

(7) **Fire Service Training School-Built in 1939.**

The First Service Training School is a three-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style collegiate fire training building. The dominant feature is the square-based tower with six keyed segmental arched openings in the west wall and round octagonal-based second layer with keyed circular and round arched windows crowned with a louvered lantern, tent roof, and finial. Additional elements include a dentiled segmental arched stone tablet flanked by scrolled ornaments with a quotation from Cicero on the tablet (south wall), broken pedimented entry in the north wing, decorative urns at the tower corners and north wing corners, three entablatured entries with pilasters, dentiled cornice, keyed

flat arch lintels, gabled roof dormers, parapeted gable ends, and false end chimney. It currently serves at the campus fire station.

(8) **4-H Club and Student Activity Building-Built in 1938-39.**

The 4-H Club and Student Activity Building is a two-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building.

Decorative elements include stepped corniced frontispiece in each wall, modest stone cornice at the roofline, four circular windows in each wall, and agricultural motif and "O A M C" inscriptions in friezes above the entry doors and first-story windows. It has been renamed Gallagher-Iba Arena.

(9) **Edmon Low Library-Built in 1951.**

The Edmon Low Library is a five-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style college library building. Decorative elements include two main features: a square-based tower and three-story portico. The tower consists of balustraded buttresses, balustraded balcony highlighted by three decorative urns at each corner, keyed circular windows, dentiled belfry with keyed round arch windows with fanlights, and a louvered lantern crowned by a domed roof and finial. The three-story portico includes stone keyed round arched openings with fanlights, brick pilasters with voluted stone caps, and three triangular pedimented entries with transoms.

(10) **Carter C. Hanner Hall-Built in 1925.**

Hanner Hall is a three-story with basement, flat-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Its features include a slightly pedimented roof parapet, six centered second-story concrete pilasters with caps and bases in the east and west walls, six brick second-story pilasters with concrete caps and bases in outer bays of the east and west walls, concrete cornice with diamond-shaped concrete moldings in frieze, continuous concrete sill, soldier brick lintels and water table, fanlights in the second-story entries, and checkerboard polychromatic trim in outer bay second-story windows.

(11) **South Murray Hall-Built in 1935.**

South Murray Hall has four stories with basement. It is a brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Decorative elements include ten paired columns with floriated caps supporting a one-story portico and balcony with cast iron railing (east wall) and two broken pedimented entries and keyed round arched doors with fanlights (west wall). Additional features include gabled roof dormers, dentiled cornices and plain friezes, keyed flat arched lintels, stone belt course, stone water table, soldier brick voussoirs, and decorative urns.

(12) **Classroom Building-Built in 1953.**

The Classroom Building is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements consist of six triangular pedimented entries with fanlights, eyebrow and shed roof dormers, stone keyed flat arched lintels, quoining at the corners, stone cornice and plain frieze at roofline, keyed circular windows, stone belt course, stone sills, and four pierced chimney stacks.

(13) **Willard Hall-Built in 1939.**

Willard Hall is a four-story with basement, hipped roof, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Decorative elements include front and rear one-story porticos supported by paired stone columns with fluted caps and balconies with cast iron railing, stone keyed segmental arched entries with header brick voussoirs, dentiled stone cornice and plain frieze, gabled roof dormers, quoining at the corners, round arched windows with fanlights, flat arched lintels with stone keys, a façade bay window, decorative sconces, stone water table and belt course, and pierced chimney stacks.

(14) **Women's Building/Gardiner Hall-Built in 1911.**

This is a brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building with four stories. The façade features an arcaded two-story portico with stone entablature, balcony with cast iron railing, and second-story pilasters with stone caps and bases. The façade gable

ends include Palladian windows with brackets in the fourth story. The north wall contains a one-story battlemented entry with segmental arched openings. Additional elements consist of second-story round arched windows with stone keys and imposts as well as brick voussoirs, third-story flat arched lintels with keys, gabled roof dormers with fanlights, two eyebrow dormers, modillioned cornice, a pilastered wall chimney with corbelled cap dividing a fourth-story roof dormer in the north wall, quoining of the corners, rusticated brick first story, and stone belt course. It has been renamed Bartlett Center for the Studio Arts.

(15) **Home Economics Building-Built in 1921.**

The Home Economics Building is a three-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative features include a balustraded parapet crowned with stone ornaments, second and third-story pilasters with stone caps and bases in the façade, modest cornice, soldier brick lintels and stone sills, and an east entry framed by brick pilasters with stone caps and bases. It was renamed the Geography Building, but currently vacant and used for storage.

(16) **Student Union-Built in 1951.**

The Student Union is a five-story with basement, brick clad, hipped and gabled roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Decorative elements include a tower with belvedere and finial; an east portico with eight free-standing and two engaged rectangular columns, stepped parapet, and bracketed cornice; a west wall balustraded curved wall balcony with

balustraded railing and supported by paired round stone columns with
floriated caps; and an arcaded west wall walkway featuring four round
arches highlighted with brick voussoirs and stone keys/imposts. The first
story of the north wall features four openings including the walkway entry
with stone cornice and frieze, four engaged pilasters, and a round arch
with brick voussoir and stone keys/imposts; a portico entry with six square
brick columns with floriated stone caps, stone cornice and frieze, and
parapeted roof; a round arched entry with brick voussoir and stone
keys/imposts; and a round arched window with brick voussoir and stone
keys flanked by four stone pilasters. In the cross gable section of the
southwest corner are a one-story portico with square brick columns
crowned with floriated stone caps leading to a segmental arched entry with
stone keys; round arched windows with fanlights; brick pilasters with
floriated stone caps; and two scrolled pedimented entries with transoms.
Additional elements consist of a west wall balustraded balconet with
brackets, hipped and gabled roof dormers (some with fanlights), quoining
at the corners, parapeted cross gables, stone keyed flat arched lintels,
balustraded false end chimneys, circular windows with fanlights in cross
gable ends, decorative sconces, and fixed glass block windows.

(17) **Bennett Memorial Chapel-Built in 1957.**

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style
religious-related college building. Its features include buttresses and
pilasters.

(18) **Engineering Building/Gundersen Hall-Built in 1917.**

This property is a three-story with partial basement, brick clad, flat-roofed, Classical Revival Style college building. Decorative features include blind arcade dentiling at the top of the rusticated stone first story, east and west wall pedimented parapet frontispieces with brick pilasters crowned with floriated stone caps, north and south wall corniced entries flanked by two engaged columns and fluted pilasters, floriated stone capped pilasters in the second and third-story walls, stone coping at the roofline, star tie rods, and east and west wall corniced entries with engaged columns.

(19) **Harry Cordell Hall-Built in 1939.**

Cordell Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. The west wall features six broken pedimented entries with round arched brick voussoirs, stone keys, ornate transoms, stone pilasters, and decorative sconces; a balustraded balcony; an ornately decorated wall dormer with segmental pediment, brick pilasters with stone caps and bases, stone tablet, and stone keys; and five centered round arched windows with brick voussoirs and fanlights. The east wall features four broken pedimented entries flanked by pilasters and crowned with pineapple moldings and decorative transoms; five centered round arched windows with stone keyed brick voussoirs and fanlights; two round arched entries with fanlights; and four entablatured windows in the central bay. Additional elements consist of a balustraded west porch, parapeted gables,

balustraded chimney stacks, dentiled cornice, soldier brick belt course, gabled roof dormers, circular windows with stone keys, and brick and stone quoining at the corners.

(20) **Engineering Building/Engineering South-Built in 1939.**

The Engineering Building, now called Engineering South, is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style college building. Its features consist of a centered broken pedimented entry with dentils and pineapple ornament and two flat arched entries with fanlight transoms (south wall) and a centered Palladian window with dentiled cornice, keyed stone voussoir, and four brick pilasters with stone caps and bases (north wall). Also in the north wall are two flat arched stone entries with stone pilasters and fanlight transoms. Additional elements include eyebrow and continuous shed roof dormers, dentiled stone cornice with plain stone frieze at the roofline, quoining at the corners, stone keyed flat arched lintels, stone belt course and water table, and four interior chimney stacks with decorative pots.

(21) **Home Economics West Building-Built in 1951.**

Home Economics West is a four-story with basement, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style college building. Its features include multiple windows in all four stories, eyebrow roof dormers, stone cornice and frieze, louvered circular windows in the gable ends, stone window and door surrounds, stone water table, bowed windows in the upper stories,

quoining at the corners, and balconied entryway with cast iron railing (east wall of the main section).

(22) **North Murray Hall-Built in 1937.**

North Murray Hall is a four-story with basement, brick clad, hipped roof, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. The focal point is the three, keyed round arched openings with brick voussoirs that lead to the round arched entry doors with fanlights (east wall).

Additionally, a round arched entry with brick voussoirs is located in the north wall and three round arched windows with keys are located in the west wall. Further elements include dentiled cornices and plain friezes, brick quoining at the corners, gabled roof dormers, keyed stone and brick flat arched lintels, stone belt course and water table, and pierced chimney stacks.

(23) **O.A.M.C. Gymnasium and Armory Building-Built in 1919.**

The Gymnasium and Armory is a three-story, gable roofed, brick clad, Classical Revival college building. Decorative elements include a two-story portico with balustraded balcony and newell posts supported by four sets of paired Corinthian Order columns, a battlemented parapet with round arched stepped parapet above the portico, rusticated corner and wall Pilasters crowned with round arched stone caps, segmental arched lintels with scrolled keys over the façade and west wall entries, large round arched openings with brick voussoirs in the east and west third stories,

round arched lintels above the north and south wall third-story fenestration, continuous stone sill, and stone belt course.

(24) **Jesse Thatcher Hall-Built in 1925.**

Thatcher Hall is a three-story with basement, flat roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style educational-related housing building. Its features include six centered second-story stone pilasters with caps and bases in the west wall frontispiece, six brick pilasters in the second-story outer bays of the east and west walls, keyed round arched openings, stone cornice with a zigzag brick and circular/diamond-shaped stone ornamented frieze, stone and soldier brick belt course, stone water table, and fanlights in the second-story entries.

GREEK ROW DISTRICT

History:

From boarding houses for college students in Stillwater grew the first O.A.M.C. Greek social organizations. When the student body was small, every student knew each other as they attended class and worked together. When students also started to eat and live together in boarding houses, a logical outcome was social groups, which though informal, eventually acquired an identity through a name. "Rites of passage" and more organization, including soliciting and "pledging" new members, followed. The first Greek social fraternity, Delta Sigma, was founded in 1908. This group rented a home as a chapter house at 124 Elm Street. Prior to World War I, three more fraternities were organized—Sigma Beta Chi, Phi Kappa Delta, and Gamma Zeta.

The first of the O.A.M.C. sororities was Beta Phi, founded in 1912. Within the next decade, three more sororities were organized—Alpha Theta, Gamma Phi, and Delta Delta. Although the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, the governing body of O.A.M.C., banned such social organizations from 1908 to 1916, Greek societies had continued as secret underground clubs. When World War I started, O.A.M.C. had four fraternities and four sororities coordinated by the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council. None of these Greek groups had affiliated with a national fraternity or sorority by 1917.

At the conclusion of World War I, interest in Greek life grew rapidly as eleven national fraternities were installed on campus between 1919 and 1921. Lambda Chi Alpha was the first to nationalize on September 16, 1917. In 1923, Beta Theta Pi became

the second and was the first to purchase a chapter house. Delta Delta became the first local sorority to affiliate nationally in 1919 as the Nu chapter of Kappa Delta. Following in 1919 were national chapters of Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Alpha Theta. By 1927 the O.A.M.C. Greek system had grown to nineteen nationally-affiliated chapters, including twelve fraternities and seven sororities. During the 1920s, Greek life became a major subsystem of student activities as intramural competition was added, and college policies were extended to cover Greek houses that governed other living groups on campus. Also in the 1920s, several Greek organizations purchased or constructed more substantial houses, including the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at 228 South Hester Street, an extant Colonial Revival property warranting further study, the Kappa Delta Sorority at 319 South Ramsey Street, an extant Airplane Bungalow warranting additional study, Kappa Delta Sorority House at 703 West University, an extant Tudor Revival building warranting further study, Sigma Nu Fraternity House at 913 West University Avenue, an extant Tudor Revival property that is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, Pi Beta Phi Sorority at 923 West University Avenue, an extant Colonial Revival property that is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House at 324 South Monroe Street, an extant Tudor Revival building that warrants further study, Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House at 1001 West University Avenue, a property that remains intact and is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District, and the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House at 1323 West University Avenue, a Tudor Revival property that remains standing and is a contributing resource to the Greek Row District. In 1927, nine of the Greek organizations were prohibited from pledging new members because of failure to make grades equal to the all-college grade point average. Several

were also placed on social probation for various reasons, including violation of rushing rules and hazing. With the Greek system receiving a negative reaction and with the onset of the Great Depression creating a decrease in student enrollment (numbers declined from almost 3,500 in 1934 to roughly 1,500 in 1944), interest in Greek organizations waned. Coupled with these two factors was World War II that affected the number of men available for membership. By the end of the 1942-43 school year, it was clear that not enough men were available to maintain an organization as well as pay the mortgages and other financial obligations needed to retain chapters. In a stroke of genius, nine fraternities entered into a mutual agreement with the college. The college consented to use the fraternity houses for the duration of the war to house women students. This allowed the college to use on-campus housing for military trainees. In exchange, the college would provide maintenance on the fraternity properties and pay rent for the use of the chapter houses.

In May 1943, the first six fraternities rented their houses to the college. The first was Pi Kappa Alpha and the house was renamed Victory Hall No. 7. Later, the Sigma Nu House, an extant property at 913 West University Avenue, was renamed Victory Hall No. 5, and the Lambda Chi Alpha House, that remains intact at 324 South Monroe Street, was Victory Hall No. 9.

Following World War II, the Greek system began to recover. All rules, policies, rush, and pledge programs were reinstated in 1946. Both fraternities and sororities stabilized and growth followed. By 1947, the number of fraternities increased to seventeen and the number of sororities grew to nine. By 1951, fraternity numbers had increased to twenty with the addition of three new chapters. During the early 1950s, four fraternities and

sororities moved into new chapter houses, while other chapters completed house expansion and renovation projects. College Avenue, now University Avenue, was labeled “fraternity row” in the 1950s.

By the early 1960s, the number of Greek social organizations had increased to thirty-four. At the same time, the Greek system moved ahead with new construction and renovation programs. Kappa Sigma constructed a new house in 1956 and Pi Kappa Alpha built at 1512 West Third in 1955. Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon opened new houses in the mid-1950s. Additional renovation projects included the Zeta Tau Alpha House at 1001 West University (1959). Two new houses were occupied in the early 1960s, the Alpha Chi Omega House at 223 South Garfield and the Phi Delta Theta House at 224 South Monroe. Thus, the 900-1300 blocks of College (now University) Avenue and West Third Avenue as well as the north-south interior streets of Garfield, Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe became known as “Greek Row” from the 1920s to the 1960s. All of the Greek Row District is included in the West College and West College Heights Addition, both platted in 1919.

Description:

The Greek Row District is bounded on the north by West University Avenue (south side only), on the east by South Washington Street (west side only), on the south by West Third Avenue (north side only), and on the west by South Cleveland Street (east side only). The boundaries were delimited on the basis that the O.S.U. campus is located to the north, commercial development and student religious centers to the east, mixed residential and commercial development to the south, and newer fraternity/sorority houses and apartment complexes to the west. Approximately twenty properties are

located in the area with eighteen Greek houses. Two major parking lots are located in the area. All the buildings are in excellent condition and are occupied.

Architecture:

The Greek Row District is dominated by two principal architectural styles—Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. Excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style are the Sigma Nu House at 913 West University Avenue, Zeta Tau Alpha House at 1001 West University Avenue, and the Kappa Alpha Theta House at 1323 West University Avenue, while Colonial Revival vocabulary is best exemplified in the Pi Beta Phi (now the Lambda Chi Alpha) House at 923 West University Avenue, Beta Theta Pi House at 1207 West University Avenue, and the Kappa Alpha (now Sigma Alpha Epsilon) House at 1308 West Third Avenue. Both these styles are representative of the Eclectic Movement in American architecture that occurred from 1880 to 1940.

Noncontributing Properties:

The Greek Row District contains two major noncontributing properties—the Baptist Student Center and the Maple Tree Place Apartments. Two large parking lots on the north side of West Third Avenue interrupt the continuity of the area. No vacant lots are present and all the houses are occupied. The Sigma Chi House at 1101 West University Avenue, constructed in 1981, is one of the newest buildings in the area. The Greek Row houses are in extraordinary condition.

Recommendations:

The Greek Row District is an area worthy of further study because the fraternity and sorority houses are of exceptional architectural integrity and because it has an estimated contributing resources rate of roughly 90 percent. It contains some of the best examples

of high style architecture in the Stillwater study area, especially Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. It is recommended that the Greek Row District be given strong consideration for an intensive level survey because of the number of individual properties that are documented as contributing resources:

- (1) **Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House** (1207 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1945.

The Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House is a three-story, gable-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements consist of paired two-story slender columns with curved entry cover, round arched entry door with sidelights and sunburst motif crown, pedimented concrete lintels, quoining at the corners, eyebrow wall dormers, and corbelled cap matching false end chimneys.

- (2) **Pi Beta Phi Sorority House** (923 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1930.

The Pi Beta Phi House is a three-story, shingle and cast concrete clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a curved entablature one-story front entry with two fluted pilasters, gabled wall dormers, gabled and eyebrow roof dormers, semielliptical transom and sidelights frame entry door, arcaded west entry with square concrete columns and concrete keys, west entry sidelights, and half-circle window in the west gable.

- (3) **Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House (324 South Monroe Street)**-Built in 1928.

The Lambda Chi Alpha House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a castellated parapeted entry with Tudor arched door, gabled and shed roof dormers, castellated parapeted one-story wing on south wall with multiglazed windows and entry door sidelights, header belt course, bands of paired, triple, and quadruple windows, fixed glass block windows in the wing, soldier lintels, and header sills.

- (4) **Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House (1323 West University Avenue)**-Built c. 1932.

The Kappa Alpha Theta House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a gabled and buttressed Tudor arched entry with stone quoining, a Tudor arched façade window with stone quoining, bracketed multiple cross gables, shed wall and roof dormers, square brick patio pedestals with cast iron railing, and decorative downspouts.

- (5) **Sigma Nu Fraternity House (913 West University Avenue)**-Built in 1929.

The Sigma Nu House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative features consist of a Tudor arched entry and Tudor arched fenestration in the one-story section,

diamond-shaped leaded glass windows in the one-story part, flared roof, matching buttressed wall chimneys with dual pots, stone quoining around openings and at the corners, shed and gabled roof dormers, parapeted front gable, stone drip molds above the windows, and stone cartouche above the entry door.

(6) **Kappa Alpha House** (1308 West University Avenue)-Built in 1937.

The Kappa Alpha House is a three-story, brick clad, gable-roofed, Classical Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include twelve free-standing classical columns supporting a stickwork balustraded balcony, hipped roof dormers, two entablatured entries flanked by pilasters, modest cornice, Greek cross design in the shutters, and an east one-story wing with full entablature and balustraded balcony.

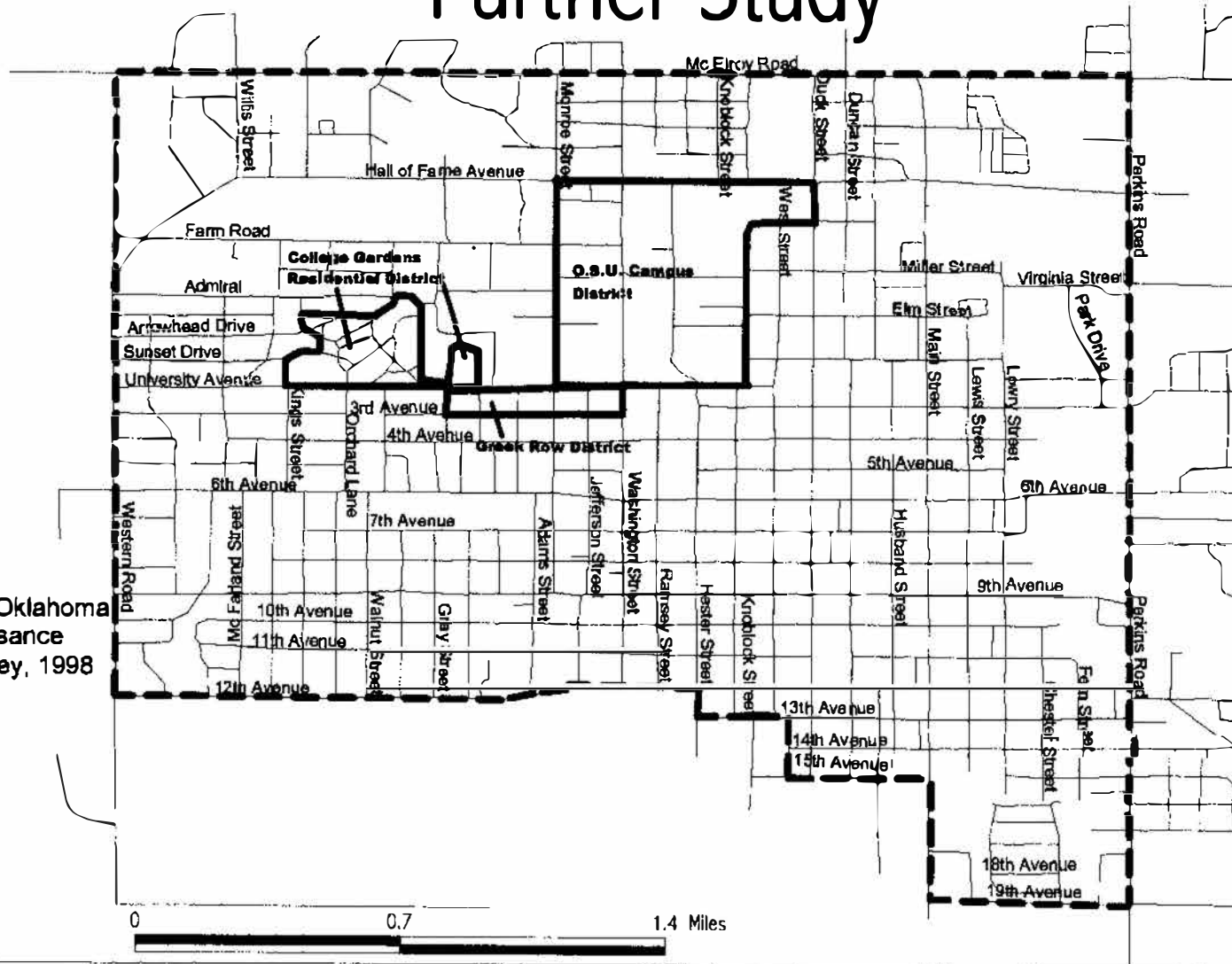
(7) **Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority House** (1001 West University Avenue)-Built c. 1929.

The Zeta Tau Alpha House is a three-story, cross-gabled, brick clad, Tudor Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a round arched bracketed entry with stone quoining, parapeted front gable with stone cartouche, bracketed eaves, clipped gables, gabled wall and roof dormers, copper covered bay with scrolled brackets, barge board in the front gable, balustraded one-story front wing, half-timbering in the gable ends, and soldier and round arched lintels.

- (8) **Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House** (224 South Monroe Street)-Built c. 1950.

The Phi Delta Theta House is a three-story, gabled, brick, Classical Revival Style multiple dwelling. Decorative elements include a modest entablature with fluted pilasters framing entry, six free-standing Doric Order columns supporting a stickwork balustraded balcony, two three-sided façade bays, and gabled roof dormers.

Stillwater Areas Warranting Further Study



Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998

X-D. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY
NORTHEAST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREA

Description:

Located northeast of the central business district of Stillwater, the Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East McElroy Road (part of the OK/SHPO northern study area boundary), on the west by North Duncan Street to Maple Street and then east to South Lowry Street, on the south by West Seventh Avenue, and on the east by North Perkins Road (a segment of the eastern OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior east-west arteries are Hall of Fame Avenue, Miller Street, Elm Street, and Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues, while the north-south interior streets are Husband, Main, Lewis Streets, and Park Drive. The area contains roughly 350 properties of which about one-half are residential and one-half commercial. The commercial properties consist of a myriad of property types, including two mini-shopping malls, apartment complexes, drive-in bank, fast food restaurants, gas stations, tire stores, hair salons, body shop, cleaners, lumber yard, furniture store, bicycle repair shop, car wash, car rental agency, and used car lots. Three social-oriented buildings are in the area—Assembly of God Church, Moose Lodge, and Elks Lodge. The Elks and church are located on West McElroy Road, while the Moose building is on North Perkins Road. One neighborhood park exists in the area—Strickland Park—that includes several Little League baseball fields and playground equipment. No schools are present in the area. A portion of Stillwater Creek and the old Santa Fe railroad tracks run north-south through the area. The Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890), Wittum Addition (1900), Selph Addition (1900),

Miller Addition (1900), Watson Addition (1900), Jones Addition (1909), Central Addition (1936), Weaver Addition (1938), Elmwood Addition (1938), Park Addition (1939), North Central Addition (1940), Givens Tract (1946), Glenwood Addition (1950), and Scholarship Place Addition (1990).

Architecture:

Of the approximately 175 residences in the area, a variety of architectural styles are found, however, the Bungalow/Craftsman style house is dominant with around 80 percent. Additional styles present in the area include National Folk (7 percent), Folk Victorian (4 percent), and Ranch (3 percent), and the remaining 6 percent divided among Queen Anne, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco. The older commercial-related buildings are of the Commercial Style, while the recently-constructed commercial properties are contemporary commercial.

Noncontributing Properties:

A large percentage of the residences are more than 50 years old, but many have been altered or have added nonoriginal siding. Approximately 10-12 vacant lots are visible in the area. Two mobile home parks were observed—one on North Husband Street and the other on East Virginia Street. The commercial development along North Main Street, East McElroy Road, East Hall of Fame Avenue, East Sixth Avenue, and North Perkins Road is all relatively new including several fast food outlets (McDonalds, Braums, Burger King, Taco Bueno, and Carl Jrs), restaurants (Red Lobster, Perkins Family, Mexico Joe's, Denny's, New York Bagel Shop, El Chico, and Applebee's), drive-in banks, three or four mini-mall shopping centers, two car washes, a large supermarket

(Albertsons), several gas stations and convenience stores, two Stillwater city buildings that house the street and utilities departments, and a Walmart Super Center.

Recommendations:

Although much of the housing stock is more than fifty years old, a vast majority of the Bungalow/Craftsmen have been altered or had asbestos or vinyl siding added, while several are of poor quality. Recent commercial development dominates the area, especially along North Perkins Road, which has become the main “strip” thoroughfare in Stillwater. The area contains only one property that warrants further study--Billy Boy Pickle Factory at 115 North Main Street. Therefore, it is recommended that the Northeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area does not justify additional study.

SOUTHEAST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREA

Description:

The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East and West Eighth Avenue, on the east by South Perkins Road (a portion of the eastern OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the south by West Thirteenth Avenue east to South West Street, then south to West Fifteenth Avenue, then east to South Main Street, then south to East Nineteenth Avenue, then east to South Perkins Road (a segment of the OK/SHPO southern study area boundary), and on the west by South Knoblock Street.

The major interior north-south streets are South West, South Duck, South Duncan, South Husband, South Main, South Lewis, South Lowry, South Chester, and South Fern Streets, while the main east-west interior arteries are Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Avenues. The area contains approximately 650 total properties with roughly 430 commercial buildings and

220 residences. The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area includes two historic neighborhoods outlined in the Stillwater Historic Context (Chapter XII)—“Tucker Town” and “South Stillwater.” Three community agencies have separate buildings in the area, including the Mission of Hope on South Perkins Road, Judith Karman Hospice on South Main, and Salvation Army on East Ninth Avenue. The relatively new United States Post Office and Stillwater Municipal buildings are located on South Lewis Street. Six churches are located in the area, including Mount Zion and African Methodist Episcopal (both located in the “South Stillwater” neighborhood) that serve primarily the African-American population in Stillwater, while the other four are scattered throughout, including First Assembly of God, Southside Baptist, New Bible Missionary Baptist, and First Church of Nazarene (now used by another religious denomination). One religious-oriented building is located on East Ninth Avenue—Knights of Columbus Hall. The Roxie Weber Plaza, a large assisted living for seniors complex, is located on the southwest corner of East Ninth Avenue and South Lowry Street. Four buildings, formerly occupied by schools, are found in the area—Lincoln School, Washington School, Stillwater Junior High, and Stillwater High School. Prior to desegregation of schools, Washington served the African-American community of Stillwater for both elementary and high school age students. The Lincoln School building houses a regional educational service center and the Washington School building is occupied by several community agencies, including the Head Start program and Action, Inc. The Stillwater Junior High School building houses the Stillwater Community Center, including the Winfrey Houston Auditorium, while the Stillwater High School has been incorporated into the new Stillwater Public Library. One park

exists in the area—Southern Woods Park at the south end of South Knoblock Street—that includes basketball courts and picnic facilities. At the southern end of South West Street is the United States Soil Conservation Service Wetlands Project. Approximately 30-35 vacant lots were observed in the area. It also appears that at least two public housing project developments exist in the area. The primary commercial development occurs on South Main Street, East Ninth Avenue, and South Perkins Road. Among these businesses are paint stores, pawn shops, automotive repair shops, medical and restaurant supply establishments, convenience stores and gas stations, used car lots, pet clinic, monument dealer, antiques store, construction company, lawn mower repair shop, and auto parts stores. The Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890), Lowry's Second Addition (1899), Sunnyside Addition (1900), Barne's Addition (1900), Lynn's Addition (1909), Otey Tract (1970), Perkins Addition (1970), and Countryside Addition (1990).

Architecture:

Of the estimated 430 residences in the area, approximately 75 percent are of the Bungalow/Craftsman Style with the remaining 25 percent mixed, including National Folk (Pyramidal, Shotgun, I-House, and Hall-and-Parlor), Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, and Ranch. The best examples of the Shotgun Style in Stillwater are found in the Southeast area, including the residence at 1013 South Main and several on South Knoblock Street, while an excellent Folk Victorian example is located at 1016 South West (William Frick Home listed in the National Register in 1980). A classic I-House example is also located in the area at 1116 South Chester Street (Franklin N. Bacon Home included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1988). Exceptional examples

of Tudor Revival vocabulary as applied to educational buildings in the area are the Stillwater High School at 1100 South Duncan Street and the Stillwater Junior High School at 315 West Eighth Avenue, while the First Church of Nazarene exemplifies Tudor Revival detailing as applied to a religious building. The only Art Deco building in the area is the Lincoln School at 215 East Twelfth Avenue. The Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style is represented in the area by the Santa Fe Depot at 400 East Tenth Avenue (N.R. listed 1980), while the W. P. A. Standardized Style is found in the Stillwater National Guard Armory at 315 East Ninth Avenue. Although a vast majority of the commercial properties are of the contemporary commercial style, one of the best Commercial Style buildings is located at 113-117 East Ninth Avenue (Jardot Building). Finally, the only Romanesque Style building in the area is the Citizens Bank Building at 107 East Ninth Avenue (N.R. listed 1981).

Noncontributing Properties:

The presence of 30-40 vacant lots, some deteriorated housing stock, four mobile home parks, two public housing projects, two oil pumpers, and overgrown vegetation on some streets detract from the overall cohesiveness of the area. Several of the National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman Style houses have been significantly altered, while others require some rehabilitation. Because of the mixed nature (residential and commercial) and mixed styles of architecture, the Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area lacks visual distinctiveness as a historic district.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Southeast Mixed Residential and Commercial Area in Stillwater fails to meet the criteria as a historic district. It does contain six historic

properties that warrant further study, including the Nazarene Church as well as residences at 1324 South Lowry Street, 1101 South Chester Street, 802 South Knoblock Street, and 1623 South Perkins Road, and the Jardot Building, while the Stillwater National Guard Armory and Franklin N. Bacon Home are recommended for National Register nomination. Also included in the area are two National Register properties—Santa Fe Depot (N.R. listed 1980) and the Citizens Bank (N.R. listed 1981). Despite the presence of these scattered historic properties, the numerous vacant lots and parking lots, deteriorated housing in some sections, contemporary commercial buildings, mobile home parks, and overgrown vegetation on several lots contribute to a lack of overall cohesion in the area.

SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL AREA

Description:

The Southwest Residential Area in Stillwater is bounded on the north by West Fourth Avenue, on the west by South Western Road (the southern portion of the western OK/SHPO study area boundary), on the east by South Hester Street, and on the south by West Twelfth Avenue (a segment of the southern OK/SHPO study area boundary). The interior north-south arteries are Ramsey, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Blakely, Stanley, Gray, Pine, Walnut, Orchard, McDonald, King, McFarland, Willis, and Ridge Streets. The interior east-west streets are Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Avenues. The eastern boundary is six blocks west of Main Street. The area contains roughly 950 total properties with approximately 875 residences and about 75 commercial buildings. Most of the commercial development is along West Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The south side of West Sixth Avenue (Oklahoma Highway 51)

includes a supermarket, Stillwater Medical Center, Oklahoma State Vocational-Technical Educational Center, Stillwater Medical Center Annex, Warren Clinic, and several medical buildings that house offices for physicians and dentists. The north side of West Sixth Avenue includes two fast food outlets, a convenience store, and an insurance agency. The south side of West Seventh Avenue includes the Payne County Health Center, Oklahoma State Vocational-Technical Curriculum Center, and several Stillwater Medical Center professional buildings. Other commercial development in the area consists of a photography studio, several pharmacies near the hospital and medical buildings, and two nursing homes. Three parks are located in the area—Myers Park (West Tenth Avenue), Sunset Park (South Washington Street), and Ingham Park (West Fourth Avenue). One church and one school exist in the area—New Life Church on West Twelfth Avenue and Westwood Elementary School on West Sixth Avenue. The Payne County Election Board building is located on South Walnut Street. The Southwest Residential Area is included in the following additions: Lewis (1899), South College (1910), McFarland Acres (1926), Thompson (1929), Berry (1938), Hamilton (1939), Arnold Heights (1941), Human (1946), Hall (1947), Riggs (1949), Carlisle (1949), Romshe (1950), Myers (1950), McFarland Heights (1951), Redbud (1954), Hoel (1954), Douglas First and Second (1954), and Staffen (1966).

Architecture:

Of the estimated 875 residences, six architectural styles are represented:

Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, National Folk, and Ranch. Approximately 46 percent of the houses are Bungalow/Craftsman, 44 percent Ranch, and the remaining 10 percent divided among the

other four styles. The Bungalow/Craftsman and National Folk houses are more than 50 years old, while the Ranch style dwellings were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. Of the National Folk style, there were three I-Houses and four Pyramidals. An exceptional example of the Folk Victorian style is the Kinder/Thompson/Jones House at 1214 West Tenth Avenue, included in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1984, and recommended as a property worthy of further study. The commercial properties in the Southwest Residential Area are of the contemporary commercial style.

Noncontributing Properties:

Almost 45 percent of the homes in the Southwest Residential Area have been constructed since the 1960s. Therefore, these residences are of insufficient age to be considered for further study. West Sixth and West Seventh Avenues are dominated by the Stillwater Medical Center, Warren Clinic, 15-20 professional medical buildings (physician and dentist offices), and four adjacent pharmacies. At least three public housing projects are located in the area, especially along South Washington and South Blakely Streets.

Although no mobile home parks were observed in the area, there are 15 to 20 vacant lots. The southern portion of the area, especially along Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Avenues, includes an unpaved street on West Tenth Avenue from South King Street to South Adams Street, overgrown vegetation on several lots on West Eleventh and West Twelfth Avenues, and deteriorated housing and junk cars on vacant lots on South Jefferson Street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The Ranch style homes, medical development, unpaved streets, vacant lots with dense vegetation, public housing projects, and deteriorated housing detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

The Southwest Residential Area in Stillwater does not qualify for further study at this time. The area does contain one National Register listed property—the Murphy House at 419 South Monroe Street (N.R. listed 1986) and one property that warrants further study. It fails to stand as a distinctive historic residential area because of the recently constructed homes, recent medical complex development, and vacant lots with overgrown vegetation.

NORTHWEST MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND UNIVERSITY AREA

Description:

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area is bounded on the north by West McElroy Road (part of the OK/SHPO northern study area boundary), on the west by Western Road (a segment of the OK/SHPO western study area boundary), on the south by West University Avenue, and on the east by McFarland Street, north to Farm Road, then east to Cleveland Street, then north to Hall of Fame Avenue, then north to Scott Street, then east to Duck Street, and then north to McElroy Road. The interior east-west arteries are the western portions of Admiral Road, Sherwood Avenue, Arrowhead Drive, Sunset Drive, Farm Road, and West Hall of Fame Avenue, West Scott Street, West Cantwell Street, and West Connell Avenue. The interior north-south streets include the northern parts of Willis, McFarland, McDonald, Walnut, Monroe, Washington, Hester, Ramsey, Bellis, and Knoblock Streets. The area contains approximately 400 properties of which roughly 250 single and multiple housing units exist as well as 150 properties associated with Oklahoma State University. The O.S.U. properties include the motor pool and maintenance garages, veterinary school complex, Colvin Center and Colvin

Center Annex, varsity tennis courts, varsity soccer fields, police station, track and field center, physical plant administration and garages, poultry houses, and married student housing.

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area is located in the following additions: Sunset Heights—Blocks 1-5 (1938), Sunset Heights—Block 6 Replat (1941), Sunset Heights—Blocks 7-11 (1940), West Sunset Heights (1949), Houck (1948), Bellis (1938), College Home Acres (1921), Buckman-Moudy (1938), and Ridgeview (1937). The university-owned land in the area is unplatted.

Architecture:

Of the approximately 250 residences in the area, Ranch style architecture is dominant with roughly 90 percent. The remaining ten percent includes several Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman homes. The Oklahoma State University properties reflect the Colonial Revival Style, especially in the older buildings, such as the original veterinary school and police station.

Noncontributing Properties:

More than three-fourths of the Ranch style homes were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Therefore, these residences are of insufficient age to be considered for further study. The Oklahoma State University-owned land reflects a mixture of noncontributing properties, such as the athletic fields, tennis courts, recreational facilities, poultry houses, motor pool parking lots and maintenance garages, and married student housing. In addition, roughly ten relatively new apartment complexes are present in the area. The Ranch style homes, diversity of O.S.U. properties, and recent apartment complex development detract from the overall cohesion of the area.

Recommendations:

The Northwest Mixed Residential and University Area contains no historic properties worthy of further study. It does not qualify for further study as a historic area because of the recently constructed Ranch style homes and apartment complexes as well as the significant development of Oklahoma State University-owned athletic fields, recreational facilities, and married student housing.

MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL AREA

Description:

The Main Street Commercial Area is bounded on the north by East and West Third Avenue, on the east by South Lewis Street, on the south by East and West Seventh Avenue, and on the west by South West Street. Major north-south interior streets are the southern portions of Duck, Duncan, Husband, and Main Streets, while the east-west interior streets are Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues. The area contains approximately 200 properties of which roughly 130 are commercial and 70 residential. The commercial properties consist of myriad types, including two insurance agencies, furniture store, book store, dry cleaners, pizza parlor, garden shop, used car dealer, three banks, tire store, auto parts dealer, two funeral homes, three convenience stores, travel agency, day care center, flower shop, restaurant, optometrist office, fast food drive-in, telephone company offices, printing establishment, body shop, auto trim shop, glass store, and fishing supply outlet. In addition to the residential and commercial properties are the Stillwater Board of Education building, four churches (First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, and Saint Francis Catholic), Red Cross building, I.O.O.F. meeting hall,

Sheerar Center (formerly the First Christian Science Church), Payne County Courthouse, and the Stillwater Public Library. No schools are present in the area. The Main Street Commercial Area is located in the Original Townsite (1890) and the College Addition (1898).

Architecture:

The Main Street Commercial Area contains a diversity of architectural styles, including Folk Victorian (Wilcox Home), Bungalow/Craftsman (Robison Home), Colonial Revival (Stillwater Public Library), Classical Revival (First Christian Science Church), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church), Later Gothic Revival (First Presbyterian Church), Art Deco (Leachman Theater), Prairie School (Abercrombie Home), and Commercial Style (United States Post Office/M.G. Searcy Grocery). The more recently constructed buildings are contemporary commercial style, including the Stillwater National Bank, Liberty Federal Savings and Loan, State Farm Insurance, Southwestern Bell Building, and Bradshaw Center.

Noncontributing Properties:

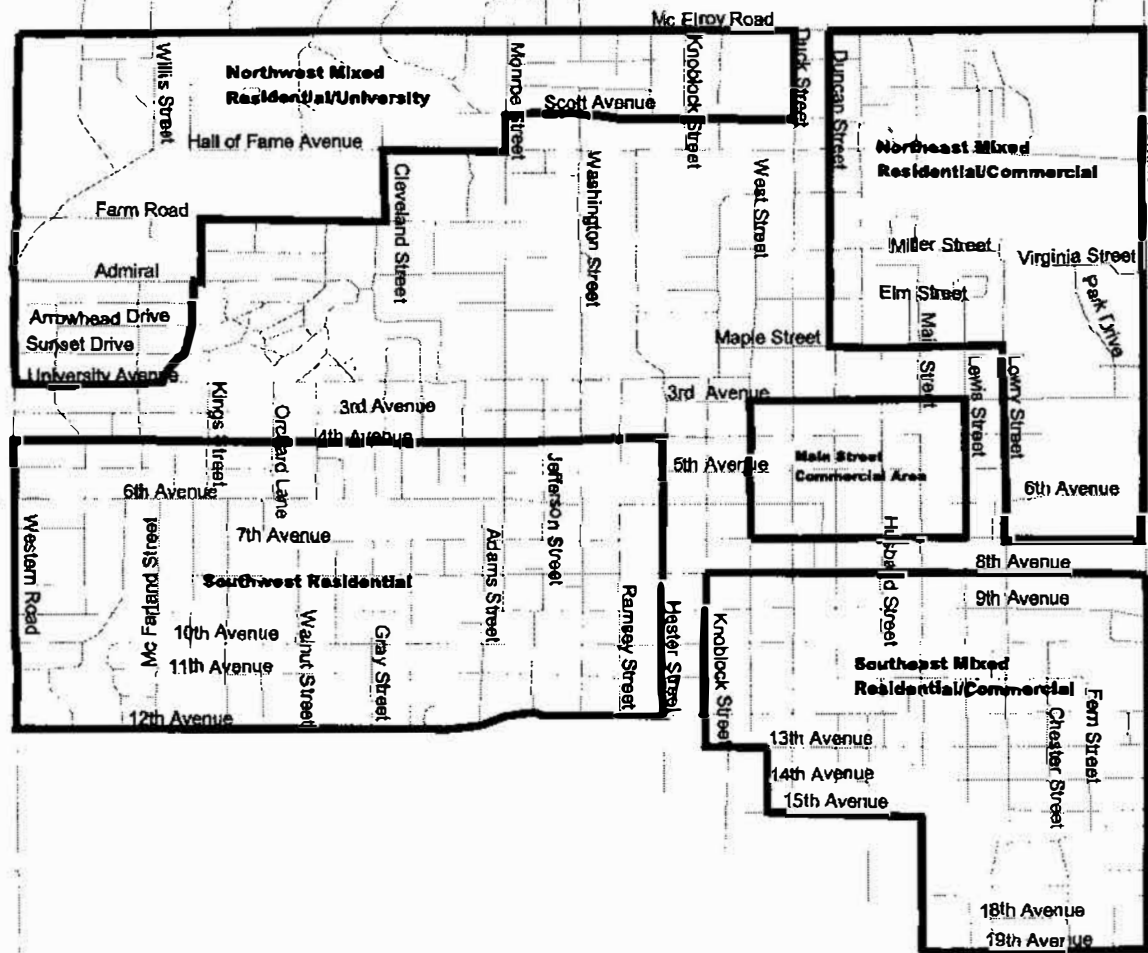
Recent commercial development, especially the banks, saving and loans institutions, and insurance agencies, dominates the area as well as several parking lots (a new two-story one is located on East Seventh Avenue) adjacent to Main Street shopping.

The new United States Post Office and Stillwater Municipal Building, both located on South Lewis Street, are recently constructed complexes. Many of the Main Street store fronts have nonoriginal "slip covers." New apartment buildings, vacant lots, and deteriorated housing also detract from the historic character of the area.

Recommendations:

The Main Street Commercial Area contains several historic properties, including four buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places—Walker, Selph, and Hoke (N. R. listed 1983) and the Payne County Courthouse (N.R. listed 1984) as well as several properties worthy of further study—I.O.O.F. Building at 502 South Main Street, Leachman Theater at 424 South Main Street, Carter C. Hanner Post No. 129 American Legion Hall at 607-609 South Main Street, Powell Building at 720 South Main Street, U. S. Post Office/M. G. Searcy Grocery Building at 619-621 South Main Street, Payne County Motors Building at 601 South Main Street, Bryan Motor Agency Building at 116 East Sixth Avenue, Going Hotel at 114-118 West Seventh Avenue, Robison Home at 238 South Duncan Street, Saint Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 601 South West Street, Abercrombie Home at 623 South Lewis Street, Miller Home at 424 South Duncan Street, Reed Home at 402 South Duncan Street, First Methodist Church at 400 West Seventh Avenue, and the Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street. Despite the presence of these scattered historic properties, the contemporary commercial buildings, numerous parking lots, and deteriorated housing contribute to a lack of overall cohesion in the area. It is, therefore, recommended that the Main Street Commercial Area does not qualify for further study.

Stillwater Areas That Do Not Warrant Further Study



*Map keyed to Section X-D

Stillwater, Oklahoma
Reconnaissance
Level Survey, 1998



0 0.7 1.4 Miles

X-E. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES WARRANTING NO FURTHER STUDY

- (1) **Pearson Brothers Bakery and Café (811 South Main Street)-Built in 1910.**

This is a two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Commercial Style business building . It features a corbelled cornice, stone frieze, stepped parapet, modest pilasters that separate the second story windows, and stone lintels and sills. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (2) **Lytton Building/Masonic Lodge (907-909 South Main Street)-Built c. 1900.**

This property is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style meeting hall and hardware store building. It features round arched openings with stone keys, stepped parapet with stone coping, a corbelled cornice, stone sills, name/date plate, and pilasters separating the bays. It does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (3) **1013 South Main Street-Built c. 1920.**

This is a one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboard, Shotgun Style single dwelling. It has a centered front door with gabled entry porch featuring two free-standing wood columns and hoods over the side windows.

This property is not worthy of further study due to loss of integrity.

- (4) **1321 South Main Street-Built c. 1920.**

This is a one-story, hipped roof, stone clad, gasoline station with canopy. It features a rough cut sandstone rubble wall finish and concrete sills and

lintels. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (5) **J. A. McNeff Grocery** (120-124 West Seventh Avenue)-Built in 1917.

The McNeff Grocery is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style commercial building with name/date plate, soldier brick continuous lintel, concrete sills, pilasters in the east wall, and concrete coping at the roofline. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (6) **Stillwater Junior High School** (315 West Eighth Avenue)-Built in 1921.

The Stillwater Junior High School is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style educational building. Decorative elements include a compound round arched west entry framed by segmental arched pilasters with cast concrete quoining and chevron and quatrefoil ornamentation, west wall north and south bays framed by segmental arched pilasters with concrete quoining and decorative chevrons, north and south wall entries framed with pilasters and segmental arched parapets with chevron moldings, west wall ornate brickwork panels, soldier brick lintels and water table, continuous concrete belt course, and west entry decorative sconces. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (7) **Norwood Elementary School** (322 West Miller Street)-Built in 1932.

This is a one-story, brick, flat-roofed, educational building that reflects no distinctive architectural style. Its features include a modest entablature

over the entry door, a modest cornice, and fixed glass block windows.

The Norwood Elementary School does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (8) **Bill Fawcett Home** (324 West Hall of Fame Avenue)-Built in 1950.

This residence is a two-story, brick, hipped roof, Prairie School Style, single dwelling with one-story wings to the east and west. Its features include an interior chimney with corbelled cap, soldier brick belt course and water table, paired windows, and fixed glass block windows in the west wall. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (9) **Lincoln School** (215 East Twelfth Avenue)-Built in 1948.

This is a two-story with one-story wings, brick clad, flat-roofed, Art Deco Style educational building. Decorative elements include a round arched entry and round arched fenestration in the first floor façade, segmental arched openings in the second floor façade and south wall, east and west wall stepped roof parapet, transoms over the east and west entries, and tall casement windows in the east wall. The Lincoln School does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

- (10) **Easton Home** (223 South West Street)-Built c. 1915.

The Easton Home is a two-story, hipped roof, weatherboard, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include an entablatured entry with semielliptical arched crown, multiglazed entry door with sidelights, cantilevered second-story bay, widely overhanging eaves, and

stepped wall chimney. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(11) **First Baptist Church (701 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1929.**

The one-story sanctuary is a gable-roofed, brick clad, Colonial Revival Style religious building that includes a square tower with balustraded deck and lanterns at the corners, a hexagonal-shaped lantern with fanlights, spire topped by finial, tower pierced with tall round arched Palladian-type window above the front entry, pilasters in the façade, quoining at the corners, and cornice returns. The three-story educational wing is also brick clad with a flat roof. Its features include flat arched keyed lintels, concrete sills, concrete continuous belt course, corniced entries in the north wall, paired and triple windows, and stepped parapet. This property does not qualify for additional study due to loss of integrity.

(12) **Zion Lutheran Church (504 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1949.**

The Zion Lutheran Church is a one-story, brick, cross-gabled, Tudor Revival Style religious building. Its architectural details include a tower-like wall chimney with gablet, pierced stack, and wall buttresses; round compound arched entrance; a gabled entry with buttresses and decorative sconces; and leaded glass windows. This property does not merit further study due to loss of integrity.

(13) **Peck's Lodge Building (225-229 South Knoblock Street)-Built in 1926.**

Peck's Lodge is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Tudor Revival Style commercial building. Decorative elements include stepped parapet, false

half-timbering in wall gables with brackets, wall buttresses at the corners, fixed glass block windows, cartouches in the north wall, stepped frontispiece applied to second story north wall, and concrete sills. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(14) **First Presbyterian Church (524 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1923.**

The First Presbyterian Church is a one-story with basement, cross-gabled nave with two one-story additions, brick clad, Late Gothic Revival Style religious building. Decorative elements include a parapeted gabled nave with parapeted lower cross gables, buttressed square tower with balustrade and Gothic arched openings, Tudor arched entries with concrete caps, gabled wall dormers and half-timbering in the north wall of the nave, leaded stained glass windows, Tudor arched covered walkway (south of the tower) with cast concrete drip molds over fenestration, concrete quoining around other Gothic arched fenestration, soldier brick water table, and decorative sconces. The First Presbyterian Church does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity, especially too many additions.

(15) **Stillwater High School (1100 South Duncan Street)-Built in 1919.**

Stillwater High School is a three-story, brick clad, flat-roofed, Tudor Revival Style educational building. Decorative features include a centered entablatured frontispiece in the façade (east) with Tudor arched entry and eyebrow parapet, pilaster-like strips of ornate brickwork framed by concrete trim and crowned with triangular pediments in the outer bays of

the façade and west wall, pointed arch windows in the west wall, continuous concrete belt course, Tudor arched entry in the north wall, and triple windows with concrete sills. This property does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (16) **Harry Hoke Estate and Carriage House** (324 South Duck Street)-
Built in 1922.

The Hoke Estate is a two-story, hipped roof, brick clad, Prairie School Style single dwelling. Decorative features include widely overhanging bracketed eaves, elaborate entryway with semielliptical arch and leaded glass sidelights, interior chimneys with corbelled caps, concrete sills, and one-story wings with balustraded decks. The carriage house follows similar design and construction materials. This property does not merit further study due to loss of integrity.

- (17) **Washington School** (619 West Twelfth Avenue)-Built in 1937.

The Washington School is a one-story, brick clad, barrel and flat-roofed Art Deco Style educational building. Its features include curvilinear parapeted gable ends, soldier brick lintels and concrete sills, concrete coping along roofline, and chevron moldings around the front entry. This property does not merit additional study due to loss of integrity.

- (18) **Harry B. Bullen Home** (504 West Fourth Avenue)-Built c. 1910.

The Bullen Home is a two-story, weatherboard, gable-roofed, Prairie School Style single dwelling. It features widely overhanging bracketed eaves, gabled entry porch with brackets and two free-standing classical

columns, and paired windows with hoods. This property does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

(19) **154 Redwood Drive**-Built in 1934.

This is a one-story, stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include round arched entry with shed roof covered with ceramic tile, round arched fenestration, and tapered wall chimney with decorative pots. It does not justify additional study due to loss of integrity.

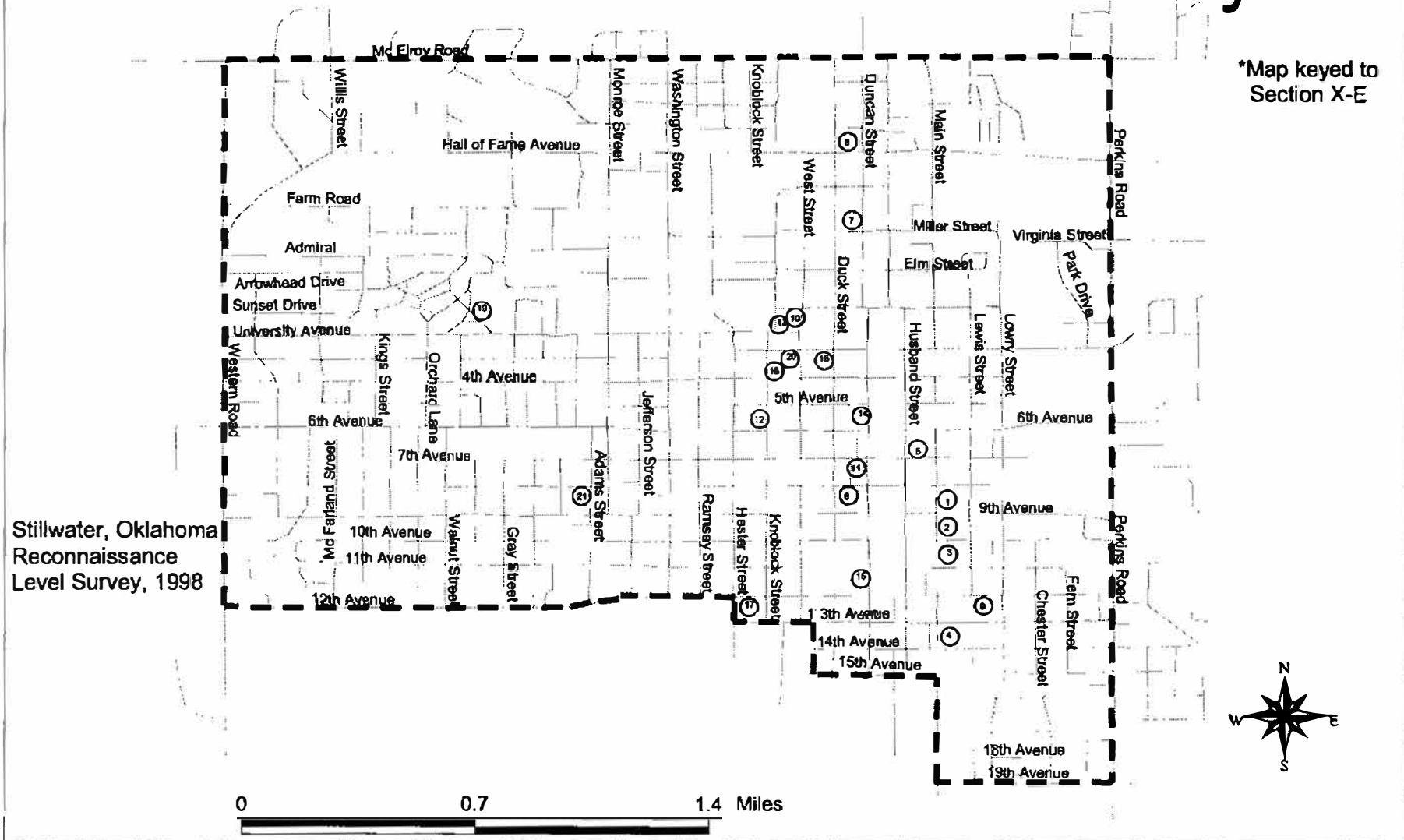
(20) **Suman Home (324 South West Street)**-Built c. 1910.

The Suman Home is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled, weatherboard, Queen Anne Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include full-width porch supported by stone piers with tapered wood posts, bracketed eaves, Palladian window in upper story façade, first and second story bays, transomed façade windows, and transomed front entry with sidelights. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

(21) **824 South Adams Street**-Built in 1940.

This is a one-story, brick clad, cross-gabled, Colonial Revival Style single dwelling. Decorative elements include massive tapered end wall chimney with corbelled cap and wraparound porch with square brick supports and cloverleaf motif brick rail. This property does not warrant further study due to loss of integrity.

Stillwater Individual Properties That Do Not Warrant Further Study



XI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Stillwater: A Place in Time and Space

Place refers to a location, but specifically to the values and meanings associated with that location. A place is a location that demonstrates a particular identity. All places possess individual physical (e.g., climate and soils) and cultural (e.g., religion and economies) traits that make them different from other places. The distinctive characteristics loaded onto a place give it uniqueness. The following overview presents some of the physical and cultural qualities that make Stillwater a special place in the history of Oklahoma as well as characterize its unique identity based on several themes.

In terms of **location**, Stillwater is approximately 35° North Latitude and 95.5° West Longitude, i.e., its absolute location. In a division of the state into quarters, Stillwater is located in the northeast quadrant. Its relative location is approximately sixty miles west of Tulsa and roughly sixty miles north of Oklahoma City, therefore, it is equidistant from the state's two metropolitan centers.

As to its **physical geography**, Stillwater is almost 900 feet above sea level. It is located in the physiographic region known as the Red Bed Plains and falls into the drainage basin of the Arkansas River. In the overall picture of the drainage system, Stillwater is located at the confluence of Boomer and Stillwater Creeks which drain into the Cimarron River, a larger tributary of the Arkansas River. The Arkansas flows in a southeasterly direction from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. Stillwater is roughly ten miles northwest of the Cimarron, a braided stream that meanders across sand-filled beds. Several early travelers noted that the Cimarron is "a mile wide but only six inches deep." Although little water is seen flowing on the surface, considerable water

flows through these sands, often forty to sixty feet in depth. The proximity of Stillwater to the Cimarron played an important role in the settlement patterns, agricultural productivity, and transportation systems of the area.

The climate of Stillwater includes an average annual rainfall that ranges between 30 and 34 inches while the average January temperature ranges from 36 to 38° F. and the July temperature averages from 80 to 82° F. The growing season of the Stillwater area is 200 days or longer--a period that allows the chief cereal crops of wheat and corn as well as the principal fiber crop of cotton to mature. The length of the frost-free period as well as the amount of rainfall and temperature patterns greatly influenced the activities of pioneer settlers, especially those interested in farming.

Stillwater lies in a transition zone between the Cross Timbers, the largest natural vegetation zone in Oklahoma, and the Grasslands to the west. Post oak and blackjack oak cover much of the area to the south of Stillwater. This scrub-like timber provided both negative and positive outcomes for early settlers. Human travel and driving cattle were difficult because the trees grew so close together. On the other hand, the Cross Timbers trees did provide lumber for fenceposts and heavy beams for railroad and wagon road bridges.

Natural resources were scarce in the immediate area surrounding Stillwater, therefore, minerals, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, had little impact on the settlement and growth of the town. The Mehan, Quay, and Yale pools of the Greater Cushing Oil Field were located about twenty miles to the east and southeast of Stillwater. During the peak period of these pools from around 1912 to 1920, Stillwater was affected to some degree in terms of housing needs and retail services.

Agriculture has remained a consistent segment of the Stillwater economy. Within the Red Bed Plains, land is generally level with only a few hills. Soils are considered reasonably fertile. The sandy loam bottoms of Stillwater Creek and the Cimarron River were sought for farming during early settlement of the area. Thus, these areas were particularly suited for cropping, whereas above the bottoms the relatively thin soil was useful for pasturing livestock. A variety of crops were grown early on in the surrounding area, including cotton, wheat, corn, broom corn, and even some tobacco. Eventually cotton and wheat became the major cash crops until the 1920s when cotton declined in price and the soil became exhausted. From its initial stages, Stillwater was important as a farm-to-market center where agriculturists traded produce for ready-made goods as well as sought such services as banking, legal assistance, health care, and education. Stillwater remains a "central place" for the surrounding region because of its county seat status and its role as a node in the trade and service area.

The first census of **population** count for Stillwater was 480 residents in 1890. During the next decade, the town increased by 1,951 to reach 2,431 in 1900, or a growth rate of more than five times its first census. Stillwater, however, failed to increase in population as rapidly as other Oklahoma cities did during the next forty years--not passing the 10,000 figure until 1940. But the decade of the 1940s saw it more than double in population to 20,283 in 1950. A modest growth rate occurred in the 1950s indicating a populace of 23,965 by 1960. Another boost was displayed during the next decade when the 1970 census reflected an increase of 6,161 new residents. Since 1970, Stillwater's population growth was a little more than the increase in the 1970s--6,550, for a total of 36, 676 in 1990.

As to **transportation**, Stillwater's early history was unique as compared to a majority of Oklahoma communities because it was founded without the benefit of a railroad, a form of transportation that provided major impetus for the development of Oklahoma towns during their early stages. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe ran through Perry and Guthrie to the west, while the Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas and Texas (M,K,&T) routes passed through Cushing to the southeast. It was more than a decade after the founding of Stillwater that the Eastern Oklahoma Railway, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe, completed trackage from Pawnee to Stillwater in 1900. Prior to the coming of the railroad, Stillwater was relatively isolated during the 1890s as all the merchandise and building material as well as people had to be transported approximately twenty miles from Mulhall, Orlando, and Perry; all of which were located on the Santa Fe to the west. The coming of paved roads and the emergence of a state and national highway system by the 1920s resulted in Stillwater's location on U.S. Highway 177, a north-south route that connects it with Ponca City to the north and Shawnee to the south. Oklahoma Highway 51, an east-west thoroughfare, connects Stillwater to Tulsa to the east.

Stillwater developed a local **industrial** base consisting of agricultural-related plants and factories. Representative of the agricultural sector of the economy were cotton gins, creameries, hatcheries, flour mills and grain elevators, cigar factories, a whiskey distillery, and a broom factory, the latter reported to be the largest in the state in the 1920s and 1930s. Additional industries included a brick plant, saw mills, and blacksmith shops.

A vibrant **commercial and professional** business district has been maintained in Stillwater from its inception to the present. Physicians, dentists, attorneys, and professors/teachers were among the first professional groups represented in the community. For example, Robert Lowry, considered the "Father of Stillwater," was an attorney. Businesses that flourished, particularly along Main Street and Ninth Avenue, included grocery stores, cafes and restaurants, bakeries, meat markets, hardwares, saloons, furniture stores, garages and auto agencies, ice plants, lumber yards, morticians, millineries and haberdasheries, dry goods stores, hotels and banks. Moreover, Stillwater possessed more than fifty newspapers at various times during its history with the **Oklahoma Standard** as the first.

Stillwater took great pride in the **public services** provided to its residents. Funds were raised, bonds were passed, and accommodations were made for paved streets and sidewalks, telephone exchanges, water plants, sewage systems, fire and police protection, and schools, including a college. According to one source, Stillwater had the first public school in Oklahoma Territory--opening on September 30, 1889. Furthermore, the town succeeded in convincing the Oklahoma Territorial legislature to locate the Agricultural and Mechanical College in it with classes begun in 1891.

Socially and culturally, Stillwater demonstrated early on that its residents were interested in more than work. A myriad of social and cultural events occurred in the early phases of the community, including the formation of a brass band and community orchestra, athletic teams, and organization of civic and fraternal groups. Stillwater boasted one of the first opera houses in Oklahoma Territory, built in 1890. It staged live vaudeville and music performances as well as lectures by such notables as William

Jennings Bryan and Carry Nation. Motion pictures were first shown at the Opera House, however, movie theaters were eventually opened. Fraternal groups were well-represented in Stillwater, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Rebekahs. Finally, all the mainline religious denominations were organized, including Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Christian, Episcopalian, and Christian Science. Each denomination quickly organized, held services in homes and temporary quarters, and eventually constructed buildings to house congregations.

These themes are given more in-depth analysis in the following examination of Stillwater as a place in time and space.

Founding and Naming

Stillwater was located in the northeast corner (sometimes referred to as the "Panhandle") of the Unassigned Lands established on the basis of treaties with the Creeks and Seminoles in 1866 [Fig. 1]. In the treaties, the United States government was granted title to one-half of the Creek lands and all Seminole lands with the restriction that the land could still be used by the Indians and freedmen (black slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation). In 1889, Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creek Nation negotiated with the United States government that all restrictions would be relinquished upon the land ceded in 1866. In return the Creeks and Seminoles would receive more than \$2 million. The United States Congress appropriated the funds and the deal was finalized.

The land was thus cleared for non-Indian settlement--a total of 1,887, 796.47 acres. Known as either the Oklahoma District or Unassigned Lands, it included the major parts of six present-day Oklahoma counties--Cleveland, Oklahoma, Canadian,

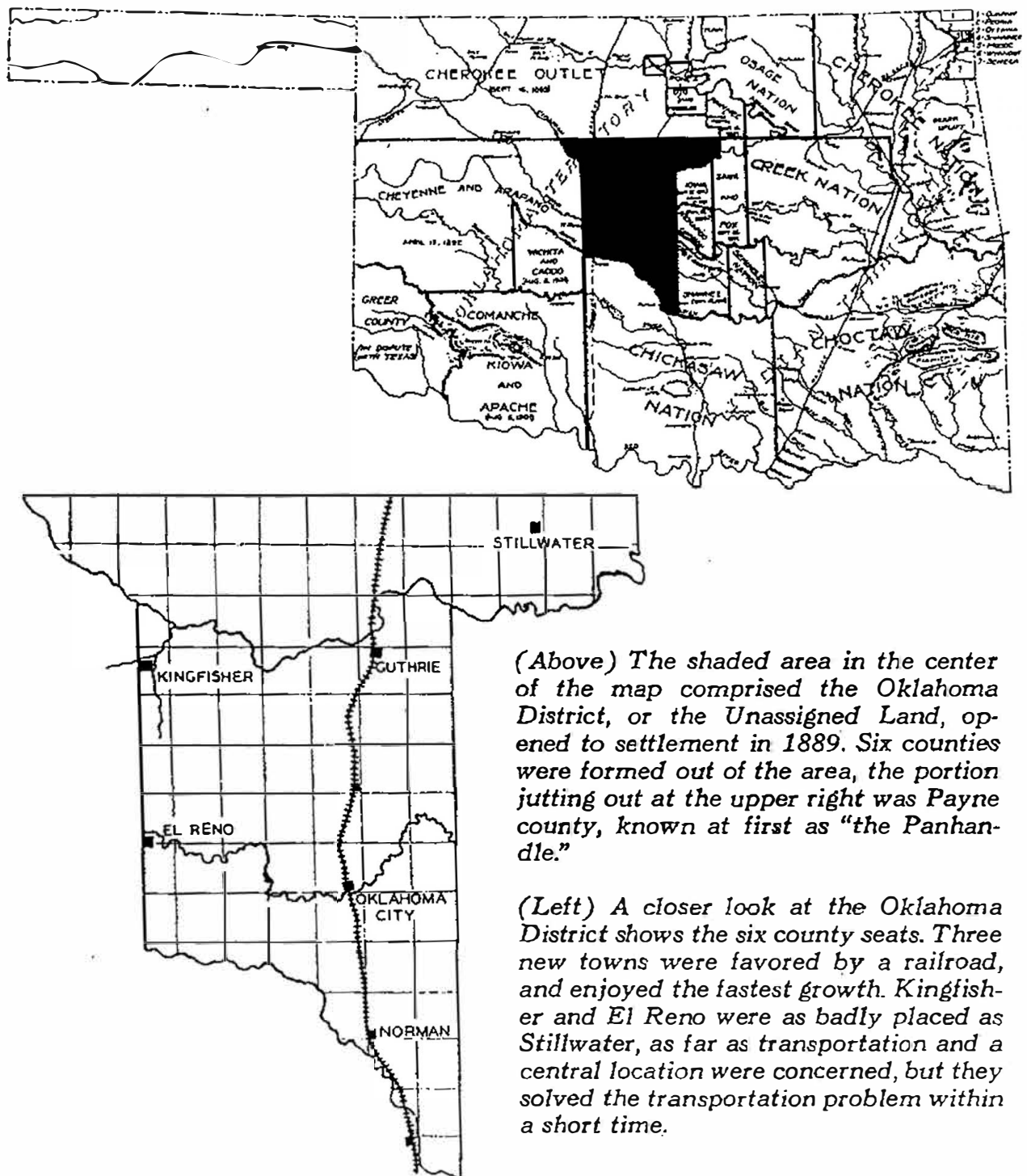


Figure 1. Location of Stillwater in the Unassigned Lands

Source: Cunningham, Robert E. **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began.** Stillwater, OK: Evans Publications, 1979, viii.

Kingfisher, Logan, and Payne. During his third week in office, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation opening the Unassigned Lands to settlement on April 22, 1889. On this date at noon, eligible persons were authorized to enter the area and claim land based on the Homestead Act of 1862. It is estimated that more than 50,000 made the land run on April 22, and more than 9,000 homesteads were occupied. The Santa Fe railroad already crossed the region from north to south, and immediately towns sprung up along the route, including Perry, Guthrie, Edmond, Oklahoma City, Norman, and Lexington. The new towns of Guthrie and Oklahoma City had each grown to an estimated 10,000 residents before the first rush subsided.

Prior to the Land Run of 1889, the Stillwater area had been visited by the so-called "Boomers," led by Captains David L. Payne and William L. Couch. On December 12, 1884, approximately 200 "Boomers" settled just south of the present site of Stillwater. In the fall of 1884, Captain Payne was focused on Stillwater Creek as his objective, however, during the midst of his planning, Payne died. He was succeeded by Captain Couch, who led the group to the valley of Stillwater Creek. Here they immediately began building cabins and laying out a town [Fig. 2].

In January 1885, the "Boomer" colony was warned to leave by President Chester Arthur, who later ordered a cavalry force to eject the colonists. After resistance by the "Boomers," a second detachment of 600 troops notified Couch that if withdrawal did not occur within 48 hours, they would open fire. Couch wisely yielded and the "Boomers" were escorted back to Kansas by United States Army troops, and their leaders were arrested and taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas. The settlers coming into Stillwater in 1889 named the county after Captain Payne.



Figure 2. Stillwater and Vicinity, 1884-1885

Source: Newson, D. Earl. **Stillwater: One Hundred Years of Memories**. Norfolk, VA: Donning Company, 1989, 47.

It is not surprising then that Stillwater was one of the first places settled during the run of 1889 because the area was known, only about two miles from the starting line, and possessed fertile soils in the bottom lands.

A townsite company was organized in Winfield, Kansas, on May 20, 1889. This company used Winfield as a model for Stillwater, organizing itself and incorporating under the laws of Kansas. Three homesteaders (Robert A. Lowry-80 acres, David Husband-40 acres, and Sanford Duncan-40 acres) contributed 160 acres to the townsite of Stillwater. The townsite company observed that an eighty-acre tract had not been claimed and urged one of its members (Garnet Burks) to file as an agent of the company. Apparently, Burks made the claim for himself in order to forestall the townsite project. The company contested Burk's intent by filing suit with the General Land Office in Washington, which cancelled Burk's claim on the basis that he had acted in bad faith [Fig. 3].

A provisional city government was organized on June 11, 1889 with an estimated 300 people on the townsite. During the summer of 1889, a city charter was written, and approved in the fall election. An orderly system of drawing for town lots was outlined by the provisional government. Members of the original townsite company were given the option of drawing two residential lots and one business lot at the rate of \$6.50 per lot. Non-members of the townsite company were then allowed to draw three lots at the rate of \$5.00 per lot. The funds derived from the sale of town lots were deposited in the city treasury for use for public improvements, such as grading streets, installing culverts, and making other needed municipal improvements. The town of Stillwater was incorporated in 1891 under the incorporation laws designated by territorial law.

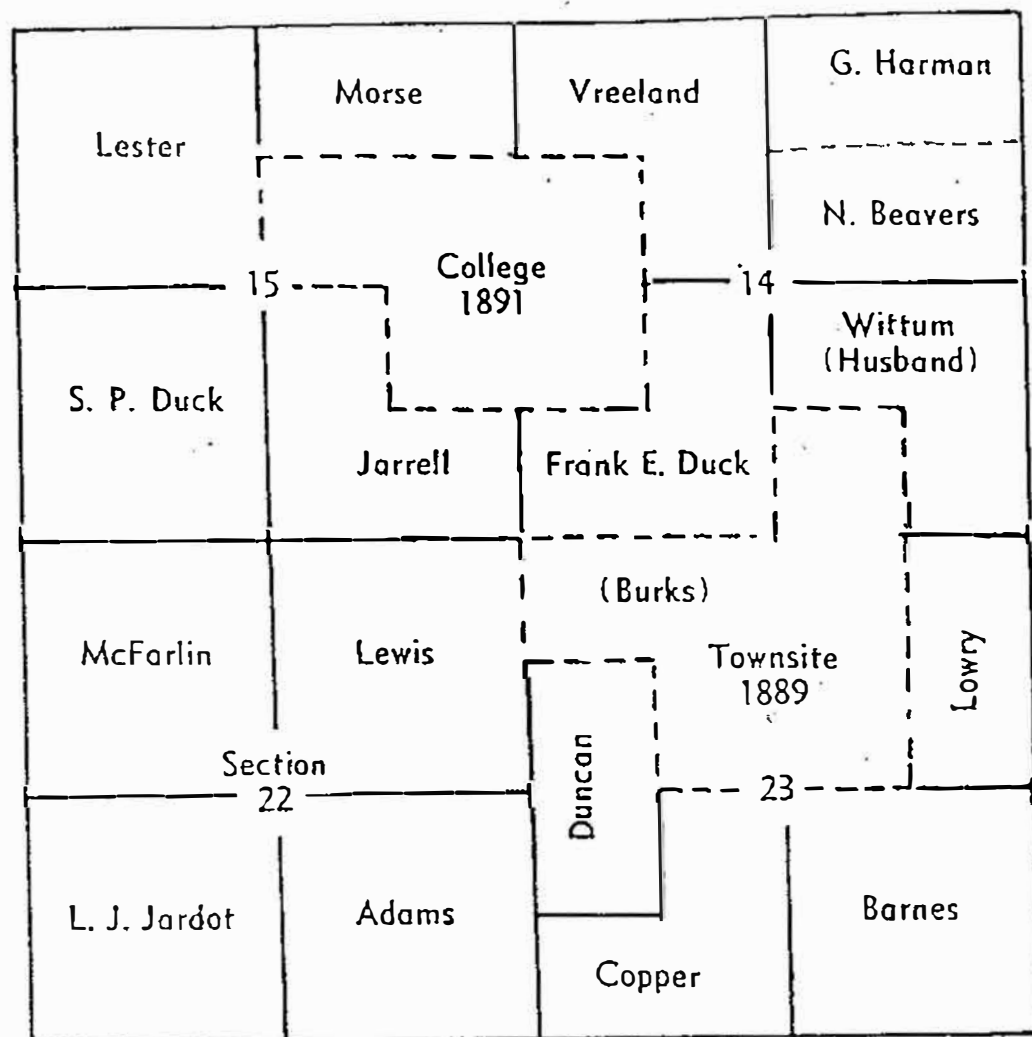


Figure 3. Townsite of Stillwater, 1889

Source: Newsom, D. Earl. **Stillwater: One Hundred Years of Memories**. Norfolk, VA: Donning Company, 1989, 67.

Payne County became a part of Oklahoma Territory by virtue of the Organic Act of May 2, 1890. By 1900, all twenty-three counties of Oklahoma Territory were known by names and county seats were designated with Stillwater selected as the Payne county seat. Under the state Constitution of Oklahoma, ratified by the people on September 17, 1907, Payne County with Stillwater as county seat was officially recognized at the time of statehood, November 16, 1907. Thus, the Territorial name, county seat location, and defined boundaries remained intact in the new state of Oklahoma.

Conflicting theories remain concerning the naming of Stillwater. One legend has it that cowboys who drove cattle north through the Stillwater area to railroad terminals in Kansas conveyed to later cattle drovers that a creek in the north-central portion of what was to become Oklahoma was spring fed. In planning cattle drive routes, water was a crucial commodity, therefore, any water resource that cowboys found that was "still there" was considered a positive factor. Another legend states that Native Americans living in the area named the creek the Still Water because it always remained calm except during rains. Finally, a third opinion is that Captain William L. Couch and the "Boomers" in 1884 named it because of the placid spring-like qualities of the creek. Thus, they called their colony Still Water.

The earliest exploration of the area was by Washington Irving, noted traveler and author, who recorded the first description of Stillwater Creek. Irving's marvelous account of his 1832 expedition, **A Tour on the Prairies**, described the yet unnamed creek as "a deep stream running along the bottom of a thickly-wooded ravine."

A second description of the Stillwater vicinity was recorded by John H. Barnes, one of the area's homesteaders, in his memoirs. On April 21, 1889, one day before the famous land run into the Unassigned Lands, he wrote:

It seems like the promised land, grass and trees were green, and wild flowers were springing everywhere. It was just a rolling prairie with no sign of trees except around Stillwater Creek. Prairie grass, tall enough to hide a man on horseback, grew in the bottom land.

The **Oklahoma Standard**, Stillwater's first newspaper, provided a third account published in an August 3, 1889 article, "The Stillwater Valley." It opined:

Located in the northeast corner of Oklahoma Territory...is the beautiful valley of the Stillwater and in the fork made with Boomer Creek is our lovely little city...Come to Stillwater Valley...and its queen city, Stillwater (1).

Natural Resources

Stillwater never experienced the "boom and bust" cycles of many Oklahoma cities associated with the discovery of mineral resources, such as coal in the southeast, lead and zinc in the northeast, and oil and gas throughout the state. In the immediate area surrounding Stillwater, natural resources were scarce. Other than the fertility of the sandy loam soil in the Stillwater Creek bottoms, natural resources had little effect on the settlement and growth of the community. Twenty miles to the east and southeast of Stillwater lie the monumental Cushing Oil Field. The Mehan, Quay, and Yale pools of this field, closest to Stillwater, were opened in the period from around 1912 to 1920. During the peak period of these pools, Stillwater was influenced to some degree by

boomchasers and others who came to the Cushing Field, and eventually sought housing and retail services because no living accommodations existed in the boom towns of Mehan and Quay. Oil field workers filled all the hotels and boarding houses in Stillwater during this period (2).

In the 1930s, a gusher erupted on the Cecil Jones farm, approximately ten miles southeast of Stillwater, in the Mehan Field. Production continued for several days at an average of 1,464 barrels per day. This 1935 gusher quickly fizzled as production decreased as rapidly as it had begun. Three years later, Stillwater was affected by its only real oil boom. The Ramsey field was discovered on January 1, 1938, six miles southwest of Stillwater. More than 20 million barrels were produced in a short period of time. Reports indicate that approximately 2,000 people came to witness the field's production. Two boom towns, Gray City and Paradise, emerged near the field, but were short-lived. By the 1960s, the field's production declined and the wells were demolished (3).

Agriculture

Most of the early settlers in Payne County were interested in agriculture because of the potential for growing crops and raising livestock. In the bottom land lying adjacent to Stillwater Creek and its two tributaries, Boomer and Cow Creeks, was a deep, rich, sandy loam soil. Above the bottoms, the soil was fertile enough for pasture and hay, two necessities for livestock. The 1890 census, the first to include Payne County, indicated that almost 200,000 acres were devoted to farming and 1,275 farms were operational (4).

During the 1890s, a majority of farmers in Payne County had cleared sufficient land to plant crops of wheat and cotton, the two most profitable cash crops. Hard times, however, persisted because of drought, low market prices, and an economic recession.

Because the government did not provide wheat seed as a part of the relief package during the recession, the Santa Fe railroad provided seed to Payne County farmers on a loan basis. During the mid-1890s, the drought was broken. By the end of the decade, wheat yields were increasing and the price rose to 76 cents a bushel. The farmers were thus able to repay the railroad company for the borrowed wheat seed (5).

In October, 1890, the Oklahoma Territorial legislature voted to establish an Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station (O.A.E.S.) “for the purpose of conducting experiments in agriculture.” It was to be connected with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College located in Stillwater. Two Stillwater residents, Frank E. Duck and Alfred Jarrell, each donated 40-acre tracts of land for the facility. A.C. Magruder, a professional horticulturist, was one of the first scientists hired to staff the O.A.E.S. (6). The Magruder Plots, named in honor of Magruder, were listed in the National Register in 1979.

In the years after 1900, cotton emerged as the chief cash crop in Payne County. The O.A.E.S. in Stillwater conducted research on numerous varieties of cotton suitable for growing near the 35th parallel. Scientists and farmers wanted a variety that could withstand the wind and rain. The O.A.E.S. developed Texas Storm Proof, a new variety of cotton, and began instructing farmers in Payne County as well as other farmers in the Territory on how to raise the crop (7). The emergence of cotton as a cash crop was one of simple economics. Although cotton brought only 4 or 5 cents a pound in 1900, the price rose to 11 cents a pound in 1907. Thus, a farmer could make \$25-30 an acre with cotton. At 15 bushels of wheat per acre, which sold at 93 cents a bushel, the farmer could make only \$14 per acre. Therefore, Payne County was producing 18,367 bales, and

Stillwater was becoming a cotton trade center, especially with the coming of the Santa Fe railroad in 1910 (8).

By the mid-1920s, Oklahoma was divided into two general types of farming regions commonly called the "cotton belt" and "wheat belt." Payne County fell into the transitional zone that consisted of mixed cotton and wheat production (9). By this time, Payne County had approximately 38,000 acres in cotton, while 20,000 acres were planted in wheat. Wheat had also benefited from scientific research at the O.A.E.S. in Stillwater. The development of the hard Russian wheats (Turkey Red, Kharkof, and Kanred) withstood freezes during the severe winters and proved suitable for Oklahoma (10). In addition to cotton and wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghum, and even tobacco were grown around Stillwater.

As to livestock, cattle numbers remained steady in Payne County from 1900 to 1930 at roughly 25-30,000, whereas the number of horses dropped during the period from 12,000 to 7,000, reflecting the introduction of the tractor. Hog production decreased from 45,000 in 1900 to about 13,000 in 1930, while sheep numbers increased from 300 in 1900 to 3,000 in 1930 (11).

Cotton production around Stillwater seriously declined in the 1930s because of several factors. Prices dropped to 5 cents a pound in 1931. The ten-year drought of the 1930s, resulting in the Dust Bowl, saw a 60 percent crop loss for cotton farmers. Finally, farmers realized that cotton was a soil depleting crop which subjected the land to serious erosion. Thus, cotton never recovered from these factors and continued its decline in the 1940s (12).

With the demise of cotton, farmers in Payne County devoted more acreage to wheat and pasture. Payne County wheat farms expanded in size up to 320 acres or more by the mid-1920s. Wheat farmers were able to enlarge their acreages because of the introduction of the gasoline-powered tractor which pulled all sorts of labor-saving equipment, such as plows, discs, drills, and combines; machinery that created less need for hand labor in the fields.

Although the 1930s drought and depression effectively curtailed cotton production in Payne County, local wheat and cattle farmers survived the decade and recovered in the 1940s, especially with the advent of World War II and the need for wartime food supplies.

Agriculture played a major role in the economy of Stillwater in terms of industrial development and educational services. This is reflected in the agriculture-related industries established in the community, such as cotton gins, flour mills, and grain elevators. Stillwater as the home for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College served as the statewide center for agricultural education and the cooperative extension program. Finally, the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, based in Stillwater, was the driving force in scientific research for improvement of crops and livestock.

Industrial Activity

Industries were rare in Stillwater until the 1950s when the community formed an industrial authority. Local historians have observed that the town throughout its history was never especially known for its industrial development. The early years, however, saw a myriad of locally-owned and developed small industries, particularly related to agriculture. At the turn of the century, Stillwater boasted two cigar manufacturers

(tobacco), one grain elevator and flour mill (wheat), one creamery (milk), a ten-ton ice plant for the creamery, two cotton gins (cotton), and a distillery (corn). In addition, six blacksmith and wagon shops plus a saddlemaking facility provided services for the surrounding agriculturists. Moreover, light industries related to construction of new buildings included three brick yards, three planing mills, three saw mills, one post factory, and a marble works. Finally, the city also had a candy factory and a book bindery at this time (13).

Several sources give historical background on a number of the above named industries. Fred Stallard's Distillery supplied his own saloon located in the 800 block of South Main Street and, in all probability, provided corn whiskey to four more saloons. Thomas and Plummer Perfection Mill, established in 1894, was the first such facility in Stillwater. It later became Stillwater A&M Milling Company, owned and operated by Haskell Cudd since the 1920s. One of the cigar manufacturers was the Durham Cigar Factory, but was short-lived because Payne County tobacco producers converted to other crops. Building materials were early on supplied by three saw mills--Welty's on South Lewis Street, Milligan's on South West Street, and Hueston's on South Main Street (14).

Also at the turn of the century, two cotton gins were operational, one of which was the Abercrombie & Miller Gin, known locally as A&M, although unrelated to the A&M College. Both William Abercrombie and Peter Miller, his son-in-law, built substantial homes, both of which remain standing at 623 South Lewis Street (Abercrombie) and 424 South Duncan Street (Miller). Before the decline of cotton production in Payne County in the 1930s, seven cotton gins at various times processed the crop for local farmers. Included in this group were the aforementioned Abercrombie

and Miller Gin, W.H. Coyle Cotton Company, Clark Cotton Company, Farmers Coop, and Stillwater Cotton and Gin Company. Two of the gins remained in operation until the 1930s, when depressed cotton prices forced them to close (15). None of the cotton gins remain extant.

Louis J. Jardot, a native of France who made the Land Run of 1889 from his first American home in Wisconsin, established one of the first brick yards in Oklahoma Territory in 1891. The brickyard was originally located on the Herman Hinrichs farm along Stillwater Creek near Twelfth Avenue and Western Road. It was then moved to an area in northeast Stillwater known as "Cactus Canyon" (near South Manning and East Virginia Streets). It ceased operations in 1915. The Jardot family for three generations excelled as brick masons and constructed several Stillwater landmarks, such as The Opera House, Linden Hotel, and Alcott School. Two of the Jardot buildings remain intact--Jardot Building, which housed the Hull Motor Company, at 113-117 East Ninth and the Norwood Elementary School at 322 West Miller (16).

One of the prominent industries in Stillwater during the 1920s was the Frank Kirby Broom Factory, located on East Ninth Avenue near the Santa Fe Depot. It was reported to be the largest facility of its kind in Oklahoma during this era. It closed in the mid-1930s because of lack of demand and the 1930s Great Depression. A rather unique industry that developed later was the Billy Boy Pickle Factory, built in 1946. Located at 115 North Main, the building remains standing and is occupied by a music store.

After the Stillwater Industrial Authority was organized in 1951, several new, heavier industries located in the community, including Moore Business Forms (1966),

Mercury Marine (1973), World Color Press (1984), and Armstrong World Industries and National-Standard (1988).

Commercial Establishments

Within a year after the drawing for business lots in June of 1889, Main Street and Ninth Avenue boasted more than fifty business buildings, mostly wood frame. By 1890, the Bank of Stillwater stood at the northwest corner of Main and Ninth, which became the traditional "four corners" intersection anchoring the business district. The Swiler Brothers Hardware and Grocery Store on South Main housed Stillwater's first post office. The Tornado Store, a general merchandise business erected in 1890, was the community's first two-story building.

Four early lumber yards furnished rough and finished lumber, shingles, doors, cement, and other materials for the building needs of Stillwater. Harry Brown Bullen, a 24-year old entrepreneur, opened the first of these facilities on South Main. By 1900, three additional lumber yards were in business, including the Edwards Lumber Yard, Jackson Lumber Yard, and Spurrier Lumber Company. Along with the aforementioned brick yards (see Industrial Activity section), building supplies were readily available for the construction of business buildings, residences, churches, and schools in town and surrounding countryside.

Among the first hotels were the Globe, Myers, and Pacific, all located on Main Street. This form of housing was essential in that it served the numerous teamsters, carpenters, and masons, who came to Stillwater during the early construction boom period. Hotels also provided housing for the first teachers, ministers, and even the United States marshal. By 1900, Stillwater had several other hotels such as the Youst at 723

South Main, Commercial at Ninth and Husband, Linden at Ninth and Lewis, Nickels at Tenth and Main, and Payne (address unknown).

In addition to banks, hotels, and lumber yards, the 1890 business district of Stillwater consisted of seven grocery stores (Swiler Brothers/ Bailey & Rinker/ Eyler & Cochran/ Dupree & Higginbottan/ Wilcoxon/ Clark Brothers/ Hamilton), two barber shops (City/Evans), two dry goods stores (Metzger/ Swoops & Son), two restaurants (City Cafe/ Bradley), a bakery and confectionery (Hagar & McBride), a furniture store (Haycraft Brothers), dressmakers (Standley & Dupee), a men's clothing (Cohen & Strauss), a drug store (Varner), millinery shop (Pierce), meat market (Pullman), shooting gallery (Veatch), and a billiard parlor (Harman). These were among the types of businesses listed in the first city directory of Stillwater compiled in 1890.

By the turn of the century when Stillwater received telephone service, the first directory enumerated more than fifty businesses with no addresses. Grocery stores numbered eight with several new ones since 1890 (Alder/ Bahntge/ Benefiel/ Coverdale/ Eyler/ Hennigh/ Norris/ Stine). Additional business enterprises included five saloons (Bost/ Daniels/ Myers/ Tinsley/ Commercial), four general stores (Morrison/ Metcalfe/ Steen/ Swiler Brothers), three meat markets (Black Bear/ Palace/Steens), four hardwares (Lytton/ Shaffer & Son/ Stillwater/ Wallace), two restaurants (Blair & Thomas/ Davis), two drug stores (Hand/ Powell & Janeway), two furniture stores (Oneal/ Stevenson), five hotels (Commercial/ Youst/ Payne/ Pacific/ Pierce), three banks (First National/ National Bank of Commerce/ Stillwater National), two dentists (Atterbury/ Cage), one newspaper (**Gazette**), and sundry feed stores, liveries, and lumber yards. One of the feed and seed

stores was opened by a Pennsylvanian who came to Stillwater in 1896--William A. Frick. The Frick Home at 1016 South West was listed in the National Register in 1980.

Several businesses had constructed substantial brick and stone buildings by 1900, including the First National Bank, a two-story brick and stone building with turret; Stillwater National Bank, a sandstone building; and the Citizen's Bank, a Richardsonian Romanesque style building located at 107 East Ninth, the only extant commercial property from this era (N.R. listed 1981). The Linden Hotel is reported as the first hotel to have brick cladding, and the Youst Hotel, constructed in 1894, was an impressive three-story building on Main Street. The O.M. Eyler Grocery was also a brick building. The two hotels and grocery have been razed. The extant Lytton Hardware and Implements Building became a three-story building in 1901 when the Masons added a third floor. Located at 907-909 South Main, it is the only remaining three-story building on Main Street.

During the next decade, three two-story brick buildings were erected on Main Street. All three remain intact, including the U.S. Post Office/ Searcy Grocery at 619-621 South Main (c. 1906), J.E. Powell/ Diamond Pharmacy Building at 720 South Main (1910), and Pearson Brothers Bakery and Cafe at 811 South Main (1910).

In 1912, the Stillwater commercial district streets were paved. This improvement brought the construction of several new brick buildings. During this period, two-story brick buildings included the Purity Bakery, Horton's Quality Store, Katz Brothers Department Store, Swope Building, Model Grocery, and the State Bank of Commerce (a two-story building with canted corner). One-story brick buildings included the Charles Platt Ford Agency and the ornately-decorated Camera Theatre. Along West Seventh

Avenue were three two-story buildings erected in 1913-14--N.F. Walker, D.H. Selph, and J.P. Hoke--all of which remain intact (N.R. listed 1983).

During the prosperous 1920s, another wave of building activity occurred. Included in this group were the second Stillwater National Bank, a Classical Revival style building; second First National Bank, a two-story brick building; and four extant brick buildings--McNeff Grocery (1926) at 120-124 West Seventh, Going Hotel (1926) at 114-118 West Seventh, Jardot Building (1926) at 113-117 East Ninth, and the Harley Thomas Ford Agency (1921) at 601 South Main.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Stillwater remained a "main street" town. Commercial establishments lined the corridor of North and South Main Street as well as lateral streets, such as Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues. But the drought and Great Depression caused the local economy to suffer from residents out of work and falling retail prices. Some banks and businesses were forced to close. The New Deal of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, however, pumped new funds into the community and allowed workers to find employment through building projects. New Deal-era Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) buildings in Stillwater included the National Guard Armory at 315 East Ninth (1936) and the Stillwater Public Library at 206 West Sixth Avenue (1938). These intact historic properties played a significant part in the revival of the local economy (17).

During the 1940s war-time period, a War Activities Committee was formed in Stillwater. Headed by Roy T. Hoke, local businessman, and Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of O.A.M.C., the group's objective was to convert O.A.M.C. into a war-training center. Oklahoma United States Senator Mike Monroney assisted the Stillwater

committee in bringing twelve training programs to campus that included almost 40,000 service men and women. The W.A.V.E.S. (Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve) Training School had 10,783 participants, the largest contingent, while the naval training school attracted 6,700 men to O.A.M.C. The campus became a center of activity with quonset huts erected and barracks constructed along West Sixth Avenue. The thousands of men and women stimulated the local economy and helped the city through critical times as well as served as a base for a post-World War II boom period. Enrollment at O.A.M.C. increased from 1,616 in 1944 to 8,403 in 1954, primarily as a result from the men and women veterans taking advantage of the G. I. Bill of Rights (18).

By the 1950s, the post-World War II period brought a dose of prosperity to the central business district. Stillwater's Main Street was lined with a host of new businesses and a majority of the buildings had modernized their store fronts. Main Street featured such businesses as Van Horn Drugs, McBride's Men's Store, Murl Penney's Booterie, Earnest Brothers Shoe Store, Mecca Theatre, Arneson's Parisian Store, J.C. Penney, Tiger Drug, Chenoweth and Green Music Store, and First National and Stillwater National Bank, both in their third buildings.

Education

One of the unique qualities of Stillwater as a place is its historical emphasis on education ranging from kindergarten to graduate school and from vocational-technical training to applied research. Appropriately, the first public school in Oklahoma Territory was established in Stillwater on September 30, 1889 with thirty students in attendance. Moreover, the Territorial legislature on December 24, 1890 designated Stillwater as a site for one of the first three colleges in Oklahoma Territory. Under the Morrill Act (1862)

provisions, Stillwater was selected for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, while Edmond was the location for the normal school and the University of Oklahoma was in Norman.

The first public school classes in Stillwater were held in the first floor of Amon W. Swope's bank building at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Main Street. In 1891, a two-room wood frame building was constructed as the first school building, located on the east side of Lewis Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. A second two-room wood frame school building was erected in 1892. It was located on Main Street between Third and Fourth Avenues.

Completed in 1896, Alcott School (a Jardot building) was the first brick school building. Located on Duck Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, it was an impressive two-story brick building with tower. In 1910, Horace Mann School, a second brick building, was constructed alongside the Alcott School on Duck Street. From 1910 to 1921, Horace Mann housed high school students, while Alcott was used for elementary level students. Both these properties were razed in 1921 (19).

Two more brick elementary school buildings were erected prior to statehood-- Lincoln in 1898 and Jefferson in 1901. The latter was located in the 300-400 block of South Main and housed four grades. It was razed in 1970. Lincoln was remodeled in 1948 with the 1898 walls serving as part of the interior. The 1948 exterior is styled in Art Deco and remains intact at 215 East Twelfth Avenue. An auditorium was added at the time of the 1948 renovation. It currently houses a regional educational service center and the Stillwater school system bus barn is located on the grounds.

Around 1900, provisions were made for an African-American school in Stillwater. Referred to on historic maps as the "Colored School," it was a wood-frame building which served both grade and high school pupils. It was located near the corner of South Knoblock and West Eleventh Avenue. The first brick building for African-American students was constructed in 1921 at 619 West Twelfth Avenue. Known as Washington School, it was expanded in 1937 and again in 1951 because of increased enrollment consisting of approximately 200-300 students of which roughly half were elementary age and the remainder high school level. Washington School was closed in 1956 when the Stillwater school system was integrated following the Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education Supreme Court ruling in 1954. Washington School remains standing at its original site and is used for several agencies and programs, including Head Start, Action Inc., and Stillwater Nursery Center (20).

During the 1920s and 1930s, two more elementary schools were built--Eugene Field in 1922 and Norwood in 1932. Eugene Field was located on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Washington Street. It was demolished in 1957. Norwood (another Jardot building) housed six grades until 1938 when it was closed and sold to the Masonic Lodge. This 1932 brick building remains standing at 322 West Miller and is still used by the Masons.

In 1919, a new two-story brick high school was erected at 1100 South Duncan. Two years later, Horace Mann was razed, and on the same site, a brick junior high building was erected (315 West Eighth Avenue). Thus, the building at 1100 South Duncan was known locally as "South High," while the building at 315 West Eighth was "North High" because they were three blocks apart.

During World War II, the West Eighth building served as the Stillwater High School and the Duncan Street building was converted to the junior high. The West Eighth building was enlarged in 1936 with a north wing, an auditorium in 1953, and a cafeteria in 1978. The Duncan Street property (South High) was closed in 1960 when a new high school complex was constructed on North Boomer Road. North High, the Eighth Avenue property, served as the Stillwater Middle School from 1960 to 1987 when a new middle school campus was constructed on Sangre Road. Old North High on Eighth Avenue currently serves as the Stillwater Community Center, while Old South High on Duncan has been incorporated into the new Stillwater Municipal Library (21).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (O.A.M.C.) classes began December 14, 1891 in the Congregational Church on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Duncan Street. Old Central, originally called the Assembly Building, was completed in 1894 as the first permanent building on campus (N.R. listed 1971).

Stillwater competed with El Reno for the O.A.M.C. site. In a rather sinister plot, Stillwater outmaneuvered El Reno to gain legislature approval. On the day of the debate, Stillwater representatives bribed the El Reno delegate with whiskey. The El Reno delegate became so intoxicated that he failed to appear for the debate and vote. Hence, Stillwater was selected.

Stillwater promoters pledged to raise \$10,000 and donate 200 acres for the college and agricultural experiment station. After initial failure to raise the funds, Stillwater leaders and the voters of Payne County finally settled on a series of bonds and donations to reach the targeted amount. Four local leaders (Frank Duck, Alfred Jarrell, Charles

Vreeland, and Oscar Morse) donated 200 acres on the northwest edge of town for the O.A.M.C. campus.

During the 1890s, the Territorial legislature threatened several times to move the college from Stillwater because of its inaccessible location, primarily because of no railroad connections. Town leaders moved to secure a railroad, and by 1900, the Eastern Oklahoma Railway laid tracks through Stillwater, connecting it with Pawnee to the northeast and Guthrie to the southwest, thereby making both the college and town more accessible. Thus, the coming of railroad to Stillwater, in all likelihood, saved the college.

Oklahoma A. and M. College/Oklahoma State University has been the stabilizing force over the years in terms of population growth and local economy in Stillwater. With an enrollment of 144 students in 1894, O.A.M.C. students numbered 1,471 in 1914 prior to World War I. Twenty years later, enrollment reached almost 3,500 students. With the Great Depression of the 1930s and the onset of World War II, enrollment declined to 1,616 in 1944. By 1954, post-World War II prosperity and the G. I. Bill of Rights brought increasing numbers to campus, and O.A.M.C. boasted an enrollment of 8,403. During the next two decades, enrollment figures jumped to 13,214 in 1964 and 19,281 in 1974. In the 1980s, enrollment peaked at almost 21,500, while faculty members numbered more than 1,000 (22). The overall increase in students, faculty, and staff have played a significant role in the local economy with the construction of new homes and apartment complexes, consumer spending at local retail establishments, and a need for various services, such as police and fire protection, medical facilities, and electrical, sewage, and water systems.

New buildings on the O.A.M.C. campus during the 1920s created a construction boom and primed the local economy. During this decade, Thatcher Hall (1925), Hanner Hall (1925), Whitehurst Hall (1925), and Dairy Building (1925) were erected. A second building expansion occurred in the period following World War II with Stout Hall (1949), Bennett Hall (1950), Edmon Low Library (1950), Student Union (1950), Home Economics West (1951), and Classroom Building (1953) being completed. Not only did these buildings create more dollars being pumped into the local economy, but changed the appearance of the campus landscape as well (23).

Another facet of education in Stillwater is the Oklahoma State Department of Vocational-Technical Education, located at 1500 West Seventh Avenue since the 1920s. As one of the largest state agencies located outside of Oklahoma City, it coordinates a vast network of twenty-nine vocational-technical schools throughout the state with fifty-four campuses serving as branches and sixteen skill centers based in correctional facilities. In 1998, it employs more than 400 people in the Stillwater offices and approximately 3,500 instructors and field staff across the state (24).

Finally, the Indian Meridian Area Vocational-Technical School, one of the twenty-nine aforementioned regional facilities, opened in 1975 in Stillwater. Now known as the Meridian Technology Center, it serves the school districts of Stillwater, Guthrie, Glencoe, Morrison, Mulhall-Orlando, and Pawnee with twenty-six career training and development programs. A \$1.7 million bond issue was approved in 1973 for the new school that was built on a 40-acre campus just off Sangre Ridge Road in southwest Stillwater (25).

Religion

The Congregational Church, a gable-roofed wood frame building, was located on the northeast corner of Duncan Street and Sixth Avenue. It was in this modest building that the first enrollment of forty-five students of O.A.M.C. was held on December 14, 1891.

At the time of the first drawing for lots on June 11, 1889, each church was represented and was given a building site. Until congregations had sufficient funds to construct individual buildings, the Amon W. Swope Building, a two-story wood frame building at Ninth and Main, served as the first meeting place for several denominations (26).

The Presbyterians were among the first to organize on November 3, 1890 with thirteen charter members. In the town lot drawing, they received Lots 11 and 12 in Block A, however, these lots were sold and the first building was constructed in the 800 block of South Lewis. In 1924, the Presbyterians relocated to Sixth and Duncan on the lots which had originally been given to them. On these lots, a new Gothic Revival style edifice was dedicated on September 24, 1924, and remains standing at 524 South Duncan Street (27).

The Methodists were the second denomination to construct a building, a wood frame building on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Duncan Street, in 1892. The original church was remodeled in 1910 with brick and stone veneer. In 1923, the present Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival building was erected at 400 West Seventh Avenue.

The Baptists organized in 1892 and constructed their first building in 1898, a wood frame building at Ninth Avenue and Duncan Street. This building was later sold and used by several other denominations, including the Dunkards, Lutherans, and Christians (Disciples of Christ). In 1909, the Baptists erected a second building at Seventh and Duncan, however, it was razed in 1929 and replaced with their third building. In 1950, the present building was dedicated at 701 South Duncan, a Colonial Revival style edifice.

The First Christian Science Church in 1895 erected the first building representing this denomination in Oklahoma Territory. Located on the southeast corner of Seventh and Duncan, it was also the first Christian Science Church west of the Mississippi River. In 1928, the Christian Scientists constructed a brick Classical Revival building at 301 West Seventh Avenue, which served its members until 1974, when it was converted to the Sheerar Cultural and Heritage Center, an extant property.

Episcopalians organized in 1893 and held services in a building at 610 South Duncan until 1922. At that time, they relocated to the corner of Third Avenue and Knoblock Street in a new church building. In 1963, they leveled the 1922 edifice and constructed the present building at 516 West Third Avenue.

The Christians erected a Carpenter Gothic style building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Husband in 1895. In 1918, a new brick building was constructed on the southwest corner of Seventh and Husband. In 1969, a new building was erected at 411 West Mathews.

Stillwater Roman Catholics from 1896 to 1899 were affiliated as a mission with the Catholic church in Perry. In 1899, the congregation constructed a Carpenter Gothic

style building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and West Street. It was dedicated as St. Francis Xavier in 1901. At about the same time, a parochial school was added to the church building. In 1919, parishioners built a separate parochial school, a two-story brick building, next to the church. The school was razed in 1987. The current Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style St. Francis Xavier Church was constructed in 1952 at 601 South West Street.

The Lutherans purchased the original Baptist church at West Ninth and Duncan in 1898. Two Lutheran church buildings remain extant--Salem Lutheran at 101 South Duck and the Zion Lutheran at 504 South Knoblock. The latter is an intact Tudor Revival style structure built in 1949, while the former was constructed in 1958.

The First Church of the Nazarene, located at 1101 South Lowry, was constructed in 1950 in the Tudor Revival style and remains standing, although used by a different religious group. The Nazarenes sold the property in 1995 and moved to a new building at 1023 East Will Rogers (28).

Three African-American denominations are historically associated with the black community of Stillwater. They were represented by the First Church of God in Christ, Mt. Zion Baptist, and Colored Methodist Episcopal. The C.M.E. Church was located on the corner of Tenth Avenue and Ramsey Street. It was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Mt. Zion was originally the Second Baptist Church, organized in 1918. Over time, the congregation has worshipped in buildings at the corner of Seventh and Hester, Eleventh and Knoblock, and the present location, Ninth and Knoblock, completed in 1972. In 1933, the Second Baptist name was changed to Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist, and again in

1972, to Mt. Zion Baptist. The original First Church of God in Christ remains intact at 623 West Eleventh Avenue (29).

Residential Development

The first substantial housing beyond the temporary quarters was constructed on North and South Main Street and the adjacent southern blocks of the streets named after the early civic leaders of Stillwater--Robert A. Lowry, George W. Lewis, Sanford Duncan, and David Husband. Main Street, north from Fifth Avenue, was considered one of the prime residential sections with its median covered with grass and flowers as well as trees lining the thoroughfare in front of the homes. It was one of the most desirable residential areas in early Stillwater and described as a "status avenue" (30). Elaborate homes were within easy walking distance to the downtown shopping district, college campus, and most churches. Moreover, grocery and ice delivery wagons could reach homes in a matter of minutes.

During the 1890s, the three streets to the east (Lewis, Lowry, and Chester) and the two streets to the west (Husband and Duncan) of Main Street became choice residential locations. These five north-south streets were also within walking distance to the Main Street business district. Lewis, Lowry, and Chester were located close to the Santa Fe passenger depot after 1910. Extant examples of this residential area are the William Abercrombie Home built in 1892 at 623 South Lewis Street, W.H. Wilcox Home at 310 South Husband Street built in 1895, Peter Miller Home at 424 South Duncan Street erected in c. 1895, and the Franklin Bacon Home at 1116 South Chester Street constructed in 1900.

As the residential area moved westward toward the O.A.M.C. campus, Duck (named after Simon P. Duck, one of Stillwater's pioneer families) and West (directional name because it was considered the western boundary of the town) Streets became choice residential arteries. Like Main Street, Duck had a grass and flower-covered median with trees fronting the homes. It was likewise described by local historians as a "status avenue" (31).

One of the earliest homes on Duck was the Amon Swope home at 617 South Duck. Swope was one of the first bankers in the community. This home has been moved to Thomasville, a bed and breakfast village north of town. Extant residences which stand on the original lots include the James E. Berry House, constructed in 1910 at 502 South Duck (N.R. listed 1980), Harry Hoke Home, built in 1922 at 324 South Duck, M. R. Beeson Home, erected c. 1922, at 311 South Duck, and two Prairie School style homes at 323 South Duck and 239 South Duck, both built in the 1920s. These properties along Duck were included in the College Addition. Residences that remain intact from this time period on West Street are the 1903 Frick Home (N.R. listed 1980) at 1016 South West, 1910 Suman Home at 324 South West, and the 1907 Lovell Home at 1001 South West.

Over the years, commercial development has intruded into the once tree-lined Duck Street thoroughfare. The Berry House remains intact, however, the Hoke Home has been converted into a financial institution, the Beeson Home houses a consulting firm, and the Queen Anne property at 423 South Duck is now a day care center. The beautifully-landscaped median with individual street lamps was removed in 1966.

Little residential development occurred west of the campus until the 1920s when it was replatted by the Hoke family as the College Gardens First and Second Additions and the University Circle Addition. This new residential area of Stillwater was considered at that time to be its first suburb. It was to become Stillwater's contribution to the City Beautiful Movement, a national planning idea to reduce the impact of automobiles in residential areas. With increased usage of automobiles by the 1920s, urban designers sought ways to slow traffic on residential streets. By creating a street system that was not based on a grid pattern, planners and builders relied on the development of curved and circular patterns divided by small parks and islands, for example in Stillwater, University Circle, Melrose Drive, Orchard Lane, Redwood Drive, and Arrowhead Place are laid out in this fashion with Arrowhead Park as a focal point for the area. Today, the College Gardens area is roughly bounded on the east by the campus, on the north by Admiral Avenue, on the south by University Avenue, and on the west by King's Highway (32). The housing stock remains in relatively good condition, therefore, the College Gardens area is proposed as a historic residential district in Stillwater.

A small African-American residential neighborhood had developed by 1900 in Stillwater. Residences were located primarily south of Ninth Avenue, west of Duck Street, east of Washington, and north of Twelfth Avenue. The area was known locally as "South Stillwater." The Beanery, the first black-owned business in Stillwater at the corner of Tenth and Hester, and Woodley's, or "The Store," at the corner of Twelfth and Knoblock, were the social and commercial centers for this residential area. Social institutions were a key factor in the cohesion of this residential neighborhood. These

included the Washington School and three churches--Mt. Zion Baptist, First Church of God in Christ, and Colored Methodist Episcopal (33).

"Tucker Town," an early residential neighborhood named after the Tucker Addition plat, is located south of Fourteenth Avenue and roughly bounded on the west by Main Street, on the east by Perkins Road, and on the south by Nineteenth Avenue. It boasted a neighborhood grocery and other small retail establishments. "Tucker Town" is within the Stillwater study area and remains a residential neighborhood comprised of housing stock of the 1920s and 1930s, primarily of the Bungalow/Craftsman and National Folk architectural styles. Growth along Sixth Avenue to the east resulted in another residential neighborhood in the 1930s known as "Parkersville." Although outside the Stillwater study area, it included some small businesses. The neighborhood developed east of Perkins Road on the north side of Sixth Avenue and was bounded on the east by Stallard Street and on the north by Virginia Street (34).

During the 1940s and 1950s, Stillwater expanded to the north of the O.A.M.C. campus along Monroe, Washington, and Duck Streets. This residential area falls to the north of McElroy Street, the northern boundary of the study area. Also in the 1950s, Stillwater began its first extension to the southwest with the Zuck Addition just off Nineteenth Avenue in the southwest part of town. The housing subdivision was developed by John and Thelma Zuck. Two more housing developments were added to the southwest part of Stillwater in the 1960s. The Sangre Ridge Addition in 1963 was developed by Buel Staton and John Head, while the Quail Ridge Addition was developed by Leland Peters. These residential areas are also located outside the Stillwater study boundaries.

In addition to the southwestern expansion, two major residential developments were platted in the 1960s and 1970s in the northeastern sector of Stillwater. The Eastern Hills Addition was developed by local lumber dealer and builder, Robert Donaldson, while Park View Estates was developed by J. C. Rodgers, a local building contractor. Both are located outside the study area as Eastern Hills is off McElroy to the north and east of Perkins Road and Park View Estates is off Perkins Road and north of Airport Road (35). Because of these two developments, Perkins Road, the eastern boundary of the Stillwater study area and once nothing more than a dirt road from Stillwater to Perkins in the 1940s, had become the primary strip development by the 1970s and was made a four-lane thoroughfare in the 1980s. Because of this growth in the northeast part of Stillwater, two new elementary schools (Skyline and Richmond) and a new Stillwater Junior High School building were constructed. The southwest expansion has witnessed a new elementary school (Sangre Ridge) and the construction of the new Stillwater Middle School, both on Sangre Ridge Road. Thus, Stillwater's growth in recent decades has been to the northeast and southwest of the study area.

Cultural Events and Social Clubs

One of the first social and recreational organizations to form in the community was the Stillwater Brass Band. Consisting of more than twenty members, the band began performing concerts in 1895. The band played concerts on Main Street and, after the Opera House and Payne County Courthouse were built, performed on stage at the Opera House or on the courthouse lawn. Another musical ensemble organized around the turn of the century was the Stillwater Orchestra with thirteen pieces.

One of the first social events in Stillwater, as reported by the local newspaper, was a grand ball held in dedication of the new Swiler Brothers General Store building. The ball was held in 1897 in conjunction with the store's grand opening.

The social calendar for Stillwater residents and O.A.M.C. faculty added the President's Reception in 1901. This tradition was continued on the campus until the 1970s. At the first reception, it is reported that the O.A.M.C. Mandolin Club and O.A.M.C. Chorus of twenty voices provided entertainment for guests.

Constructed in 1900, the Opera House at 116 East Ninth Avenue became the cultural center for Stillwater. Built by Louis J. Jardot and James W. Blouin, it was an impressive three-story brick building. Jardot provided the brick from his plant and supervised construction, while Blouin financed the building and operated a furniture store on the first floor.

The Opera House featured the first talking motion pictures in 1903. Chataqua lecturers, such as William Jennings Bryan, performances by the Stillwater Orchestra, vaudeville acts, and high school graduations appeared on the Opera House stage. Carry Nation, the noted temperance movement leader, also lectured at the Opera House.

Two major sociocultural events occurred in 1904. The Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill Wild West Show appeared for the first time in Stillwater. It headlined Zack and Lucy Mulhall, famous for their rope and horseback tricks, who hailed from nearby Mulhall, while Pawnee Bill (Gordon Lillie) was from forty miles northeast of Stillwater. The second major event was the first ever Payne County Free Fair held on Stillwater's Main Street.

After the introduction of talking movies, Stillwater boasted three movie houses in the downtown area--Camera, Mecca, and Alamo. In 1921, Elmer E. Swim built a two-story brick building at 520 West Elm Street, within a block of the east side of the O.A.M.C. campus. Swim opened a movie theater in the building, however, O.A.M.C. administrators frowned upon students attending movies and the closeness of the theater to campus. Administrators required faculty members to station themselves at the theater entrance and hand out demerits to students. As a result of the college protest, the Swims converted the theater building into a shop specializing in student supplies and refreshments, such as A&M Ice Cream (36). Known as Swim's Campus Shop, the 1921 building remains standing as the Cowboy Book Store.

Almost twenty years later, the Campus Theatre at 224 South Knoblock Street was constructed. Opening in 1937, the Campus, located across University Avenue south of the campus, became a popular social outlet for O.A.M.C. students. Apparently, college officials had relented on this form of recreation. The Campus Theatre, although closed in the 1970s, remains intact as an Art Deco style building. It is currently used (1998) for a local cable television studio and dining space for the Hideaway Pizza Restaurant, located next door.

Several fraternal and veterans groups were organized in Stillwater and constructed buildings which remain extant. Among these are the Masons, American Legion, and Independent Order of the Odd Fellows. During the 1890s, the Masons formed and financed the construction of the third floor added to the two-story Lytton Hardware at 907-909 South Main. From 1901 to 1938, the Masons used the third floor as meeting space. Thereafter, they met in the Norwood School building which had been purchased

from the Stillwater school district. Both the 1901 Lytton building on Main and the 1926 Norwood School at 322 West Miller, meeting places for the Masonic Order, remain standing. The property at 322 West Miller is still used by the Masons today (1998), and the Lytton Building retains the third floor name/date plate with the Masonic emblem and the year 1901.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) organized around the turn of the century. In 1934, the group erected an impressive two-story Tudor Revival style building at 502 South Main Street. The I.O.O.F. building retains its historic appearance.

The American Legion was organized shortly after World War I as Stillwater Post No. 129. Named after one of Stillwater's heroes in World War I, Carter C. Hanner, the veterans group first met in a house on South Lewis Street. By 1919, the members had raised enough funds to build a two-story brick building at 607-609 South Main that remains intact (37).

Government

Prior to statehood, Stillwater's role as county seat of Payne County was challenged by Payne Center, a town about three miles south; Perkins, some ten miles south; and Cushing, roughly twenty miles southeast. Stillwater leaders met the challenges of Payne Center and Perkins by adding townships to the north to make Stillwater the geographical center of the county. Cushing's objection to Stillwater was more formidable because their civic leaders advanced a new county boundary proposal. This plan included all of Payne County south of the Cimarron River, a strip nine miles wide from the north side of Lincoln County, and a strip twelve miles wide from the west side of Indian Territory. Under the Cushing proposal, the new county would cover 800

square miles. This concept failed at the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention when the original Payne County boundaries were retained with Stillwater remaining as county seat. Cushing again contested Stillwater in 1914 with a new county scheme. The new county was to be carved out of eastern Payne County with Cushing as its county seat and “Shaffer” as the new county’s name. Stillwater was again able to overcome this dispute because the Cushing plan failed to receive the required 60 percent of the vote. Thus, Stillwater’s county seat status remained unchanged.

Payne County court proceedings were first held in the Stillwater Presbyterian Church sanctuary, and continued there until 1893, when the first courthouse building was constructed at a cost of \$400. This two-story, wood frame, hipped roof building was destroyed by fire in 1894. A second two-story, wood frame building was erected in 1895. It was disassembled in 1918, when a new \$153,000 Classical Revival style courthouse was built. A \$995,000 bond issue passed in 1966 allowed the 1918 building to double its capacity with a west wing addition (38). The Payne County Courthouse at 606 South Husband Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Stillwater’s first mayors up to 1890 were J. G. Evans, J. T. Brady, and John R. Clark. Among those prominent business and civic leaders who served from 1890 to 1917 were A. W. Swope, R. L. Hester (Hester Street), Charles Knoblock (Knoblock Street), W. T. Ramsey (Ramsey Street), and Fred Stallard (Stallard Street) (39). Stillwater embraced the strong mayor-commission form of municipal government in 1917 with one commissioner elected from each of the four wards and the mayor elected at-large. This type of city government prevailed until the late 1950s when Stillwater adopted the present city-manager/commission type of government with all five commissioners

elected at-large and one designated as mayor to serve as spokesperson for the city and act as dignitary for city promotional events (40).

Conclusions

Throughout its history, Stillwater has maintained its uniqueness as a place in Oklahoma. Over the years, the community has sought diversification in the local economy and image, yet it remains a “college town”—a tradition for more than 100 years. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College became Oklahoma State University in 1957. Along with the University of Oklahoma, it is considered one of the state’s two major instructional and research institutions of higher education in the state. Because of its former role as the agricultural college and because Oklahoma’s economy retains a strong agricultural base, farmers and ranchers throughout the state still view Stillwater as the center for agricultural education and research with its College of Agriculture and Natural Resources and College of Veterinary Medicine. Affiliated with the campus are two significant agricultural-oriented agencies and programs—Cooperative Extension Program and Agricultural Experiment Station. Both offer educational and research outreach programs to residents of the state, e.g., the state network of extension centers offer a vast list of opportunities including Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, and 4-H Club, especially for rural youth. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station continues its extensive research on improvement of crops and livestock—a role it has played for more than a century. And the College of Veterinary Medicine is not only a teaching unit, but also provides both small and large animal diagnostic and hospital facilities for animal owners across the state.

More recently, Stillwater has been labeled an “education center” in the state. In addition to Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Department of Vocational-Technical Education has been located in Stillwater since the 1920s. This complex at 1500 West Seventh Avenue serves the vast network of regional vocational-technical schools within the state.

Since the 1970s, Stillwater has attracted two additional education-oriented facilities. The Indian Meridian Vocational-Technical Center was established in 1975 and serves a multi-county area for students who seek training in a variety of vocational and technical skills. Housed in the historic Lincoln School Building at 215 East Twelfth Avenue is a regional Professional Development Center which covers an eleven-county area. Its role is to provide educators at all levels with instructional materials and to promote staff development seminars and institutes.

In addition to education, Stillwater’s role as a place has been enhanced by its location as the county seat of Payne County for more than 100 years. As the political center for county government, the Payne County Courthouse at 606 South Husband Street houses all elected officials for the county, including assessor, treasurer, clerk, and sheriff. Moreover, the Courthouse contains the District No. 9 courtroom, district attorney’s offices, and associate district judge’s office. District No. 9 covers Logan and Payne County.

From a commercial perspective, Stillwater continues to be a “Main Street” town, i.e., its business district centers on one main street rather than on a town square, typical of many Midwestern and Southern towns. Even the Payne County Courthouse is located on a side street (South Husband between Sixth and Seventh) to its main street rather than in

a central courthouse square plan. Recently, Stillwater was included in the “Main Street” program of the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is a program designed for economic development and building rehabilitation of downtown areas.

Although Stillwater has never applied to become a Certified Local Government city, which includes requirements for a preservation ordinance and preservation commission, local residents individually, e.g., Robert M. Cunningham, Raymond E. Bivert, Ward Hays, and D. Earl Newsom, and the Payne County Historical Society collectively have maintained an abiding interest and invested countless hours in documenting, chronicling, and preserving its built heritage. This has resulted in a collection of local histories and historic properties of which Stillwater can be proud.

Stillwater’s preserved properties represent different slices of time in its history and they reflect a historical concern for different aspects of the community, including a cross-section of buildings from the university campus, downtown area, and residential sections.

ENDNOTES

1. The various accounts of the founding and naming of Stillwater are found in John Alley, **City Beginnings in Oklahoma Territory** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1939), 88-95; Raymond E. Bivert, **My Town Stillwater** (Stillwater, OK: Copy and Art, 1989), 8-15; Berlin Basil Chapman, **The Founding of Stillwater** (Oklahoma City: Times Journal Publishing, 1948), 35-59; Robert E. Cunningham, **Stillwater Through the Years** (Oklahoma City: Metro Press, 1974), 1-26; Robert E. Cunningham, **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began** (Perkins, OK: Evans Publications, 1979), 1-20; John W. Morris (ed.), **Cities of Oklahoma** (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 52-53; John W. Morris et al., **Historical Atlas of Oklahoma** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), 48-49; and D. Earl Newsom, **Stillwater: One Hundred Years of Memories** (Norfolk, VA: Donning, 1989), 14-15 and 40-61.
2. George O. Carney, **Cushing Oil Field: Historic Preservation Survey** (Stillwater, OK: O.S.U. Printing Services, 1981), 9.
3. Ward Hays, **Drifting Down Memory Lane** (Perkins, OK: Evans Publications, 1985), 21.
4. George O. Carney, "Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region # 6: 1889-1930." (Report on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK, 1988), 43.

5. Stan Hoig, "The Railroad That Opened the Unassigned Lands," in Donovan L. Hofsommer (ed.), **Railroads in Oklahoma** (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 19-30.
6. Carl N. Tyson, "The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station," in Donald E. Green (ed.), **Rural Oklahoma** (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 128-46.
7. Francis Richard Gilmore, "A Historical Study of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station," Unpublished Ed.D.dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1967.
8. Carney, "Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region # 6," 50.
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10. Carney, "Historic Context for the Agriculture Theme in Management Region # 6," 19.
11. Ibid., 49-59.
12. James M. Smallwood and Joseph A. Stout, Jr., **Five Frontiers in Oklahoma** (Tulsa: Utica National Bank, 1978), 70.
13. Cunningham, **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began**, 127-30.
14. Ibid., 65 and 105.
15. Newsom, 212-13.
16. Personal interview, Harold Jardot, grandson of Louis Jardot, Stillwater, OK, June 5, 1998.

17. Cunningham, **Stillwater Through the Years**, 6-10, 12-13, 18-19, 22-23, 27-29, 48-54, and 67-68; Cunningham, **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began**, 65, 105, 120-23; and Newsom, 74-75, 80, 83, 87, 163-171, 175-77, and 241.
18. Newsom, 162; Bivert, 47.
19. Cunningham, **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began**, 56.
20. Ibid., 143-50.
21. Newsom, 106-12 and 115-16.
22. Bivert, 47.
23. Sanderson, J. Lewie et al. **A History of the Oklahoma State University Campus** (Stillwater, OK: O.S.U. Printing Services, 1990), 139-42, 146-47, 157, 161, 204-09, 221-24, and 233-39.
24. Personal interview, Ron Wilkerson, Public Relations Office, Oklahoma State Department of Vocational-Technical Training, Stillwater, OK, June 5, 1998.
25. Newsom, 201.
26. Ibid., 117-25.
27. **First Presbyterian Church Directory and History** (Galion, Ohio: United Church Directories, 1994).
28. Personal interview, Mark Jones, minister of the First Church of the Nazarene, Stillwater, OK, January 22, 1998.
29. Personal interview, Dr. Earl Mitchell, Vice-President for Multicultural Affairs, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, February 15, 1998.
30. Cunningham, **Stillwater Through the Years**, 58.
31. Ibid.

32. David W. Harrell, "College Gardens Historic District," Unpublished manuscript, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, December 16, 1997.
33. Personal interview, Dr. Earl Mitchell, Vice-President for Multicultural Affairs, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, June 6, 1998.
34. Personal interview, D. Earl Newsom, local historian and author, Stillwater, OK, June 6, 1998.
35. Newsom, 198-99.
36. Newsom, 83; Cunningham, **Stillwater: Where Oklahoma Began**, 201-11.
37. Cunningham, **Stillwater Through the Years**, 129-35.
38. Newsom, 94-103.
39. Bivert, 27-29.
40. Personal interview, Karen Mullendore, Stillwater City Commissioner, Stillwater, OK, June 7, 1998.

XII. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A companion volume to the 1969 book. Twenty-three chapters center on photo essays including "Oldest Buildings and Their Builders," "Main Street Through the Years," and "Early-Time Schools and Churches."

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into Oklahoma and how these migrants affected the culture regionalization of
Oklahoma.

Eddings, Anna. "The College Circle and College Gardens Historic District."
Unpublished manuscript, Department of History, Oklahoma State University,
1998.

A graduate student paper for an Oklahoma State University historic preservation
seminar. Very helpful on names of residents who occupied the various homes in
the College Circle and College Gardens Additions to Stillwater. Some useful
facts on the Hoke family who developed these two additions.

Ellsworth, J.O. and Elliott, F. F., "Types of Farming in Oklahoma." **Oklahoma
Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181** (June 1929).

This is an invaluable analysis of the state's agricultural regions up to c. 1930.
Divides the state into wheat and cotton belts.

Energy in Management Region Six, 1912-1951. Historic Context Report prepared by Bill
Bryans, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1991. Report located
at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

A list and map of Payne County oil fields is presented in this report.

Estill, Emma A. "The Openings of Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University
of Oklahoma, 1923.

This graduate level thesis is an invaluable source for the Land Runs of 1889,
1891, 1893, and 1895.

European Ethnic Experience in Oklahoma, 1870-1920. Region Six. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Scott Baxter, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

No historic ethnic-related properties in Stillwater were included in this report.

Exploration in Oklahoma, 1540-1860. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Joseph Stout, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

No exploration sites in or around Stillwater were included in this report.

Fischer, LeRoy H. **Historic Old Central**. Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University Press, 1988.

A thorough account of the oldest building on the Oklahoma State University campus. It is especially valuable on the building's architecture, pp. 257-63.

Forbes, Charles Gerald. "The Origin and Early Development of the Oil Industry in Oklahoma." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1939.

Later converted into book form, the author traces the major oil fields in Oklahoma from 1905 to 1935.

Foreman, Grant. **A History of Oklahoma**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

A standardized account of the state written by one of the most prolific authors on Oklahoma history.

Franks, Kenny A. **The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This is the best overview of petroleum history in Oklahoma.

Fugate, Francis L. and Roberta B. **Roadside History of Oklahoma**. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press, 1991.

One of the most recent travelogues of Oklahoma. Stillwater is covered on pp. 170-171.

Gibson, A.M. **A Guide to Regional Manuscripts in the Division of Manuscripts - University of Oklahoma Library.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960.

This guide gives several collections dealing with Oklahoma Territory in which Stillwater was located.

Gibson, Arrell. **Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries.** Norman: Harlow Publishing, 1965.

This book became the most widely-used textbook for Oklahoma history classes in the state's school system. Authored by a University of Oklahoma history professor who was the state's leading historian until his recent death.

Gittinger, Roy. **The Formation of the State of Oklahoma, 1803-1906.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1939.

A scholarly history of events leading up to the creation of the state.

Goins, Charles R. and Morris, John W. **Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This handsome collection of photographs plus introductory text categorizes Oklahoma homes by chronological period. Covers only one house in Stillwater (James Berry Home).

Gould, Charles N. **Oklahoma Place Names.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1933.

Before the Shirk book, this was the only book-length treatment of the origin of names of cities, rivers, towns, and mountains in Oklahoma.

_____. **Travels Through Oklahoma.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1930.

This source authored by a University of Oklahoma professor gives superb physical geography information, especially topography, soils, and vegetation.

Grain Storage and Processing Facilities in Western Oklahoma. National Register Multiple Property Nomination prepared by George O. Carney, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1992. Nomination on file at the state Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

None of the grain processing facilities in Stillwater covered in this study.

Green, Donald E. (ed.) **Rural Oklahoma**. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This collection of readings edited by one of the state's most reputable historians consists of articles on specific crops and livestock that played an important role in Oklahoma's agricultural history. One of the chapters is on the "Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station" located in Stillwater, pp.128-146.

Guthrey, E. Bee. "Early Days in Payne County," **Chronicles of Oklahoma** 3 (April 1925): 74-80.

Discusses the possible location of the Territorial penitentiary in Stillwater and the eventual trade for the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Includes information on early Stillwater leaders including Swope, Lowry, Wikoff, Clark, and Andrews.

Hale, Douglas. **The Germans from Russia in Oklahoma**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

This book in the "Newcomers to a New Land" series features some valuable information on the settlements in Payne County, especially the Bieberdorf and Friedemann families which helped establish the Salem Lutheran Church in Stillwater, pp. 13-14.

Harlow, Victor E. **Oklahoma: Its Origin and Development**. Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Company, 1935.

The chapter on "Attempts to Open Oklahoma for Settlement by White Men" (Chapter 37) covers William L. Couch and the Boomers Colony on Stillwater Creek, December 12, 1884.

Harrell, David W. "College Gardens Historic District." Unpublished manuscript, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1997.

An undergraduate student paper that presented some basic information on the development of the College Circle and College Gardens Additions in Stillwater. Includes a map of the additions, but filled with several inaccurate dates and architectural style descriptions.

Hastings, James K. "Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Old Central," **Chronicles of Oklahoma** 11 (December 1933): 1084-1110.

One of the first historical examinations of the Oklahoma A & M campus and its most historic building.

Hays, Ward. "Early Day Stillwater in a Nutshell." **Payne County Historical Review** 2 (July 1981): 1-10.

Several early day commercial establishments are mentioned including the four hotels as well as the Jardot Opera House.

_____. **Drifting Down Memory Lane: 89 Years of Memoirs of Early Day Stillwater, Payne County, and Oklahoma.** Perkins, OK: Evans Publications, 1985.

Chapters II (Early Stillwater) and III (Oklahoma A & M College) are most helpful. Several historic photographs of early day commercial establishments.

Henderson, Arn, Frank Parman, and Dortha Henderson. **Architecture in Oklahoma: Landmark and Vernacular.** Norman, OK: Point Riders Press, 1978.

This book includes a collection of excellent photographs on a wide array of buildings and structures taken throughout the state. It is organized by chronological periods. The only Stillwater building included is Old Central on the Oklahoma State University campus (p. 99).

Hill, Luther B. **History of the State of Oklahoma.** Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

An early attempt to tell the story of Oklahoma from the date of the Louisiana Purchase through the formation of the state.

Hoffine's Stillwater and Payne County Directory for 1910. Oklahoma City: Hoffine Directory Company, 1910.

An invaluable source for location and types of businesses in early Stillwater.

Hofsommer, Donovan L. (ed.) **Railroads in Oklahoma.** Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This author probably knows more about Oklahoma railroad history than any other student of the subject. This anthology provides general information as to dates of construction of the railways that influenced the development of Stillwater.

Hoig, Stan. **The Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889.** Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1984.

A well-written account that discusses the Boomer Colony, the controversy between the Stillwater Town Company and Garnett Brooks, and the homestead allocations by Husband, Duncan, and Lowry.

_____. "The Old Payne Trail and the Boomer Colony Sites." **Chronicles of Oklahoma** 58 (Summer 1980), 151-60.

A well-written account of David L. Payne's trail into the Unassigned Lands accompanied by an excellent map indicating the site of the Stillwater settlement.

Hudiburg, Everett E. **Beside the Still-Water: A Fire Protection Chronicle, 1885-1977.** Oklahoma City: Metro Press, 1977.

Covers the Fire Station and Training School on the Oklahoma A & M College campus which opened in 1939 and remains an extant property.

Johnson, Kenneth et al. **Geology and Earth Resources of Oklahoma.** Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1972.

A handsome booklet laced with numerous maps, charts, and graphs developed by the leading geologist of the state.

Joyce, Davis D. (ed.). **An Oklahoma I Had Never Seen Before: Alternative Views of Oklahoma History.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.

Several new interpretations of Oklahoma history are given in this collection of nineteen original essays.

Kamm, Robert B. et al. **The First Hundred Years: Oklahoma State University People, Programs, Places.** Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University Press, 1990.

A detailed compilation of photographs and text from the multivolumed Oklahoma State University Centennial Series which Kamm also edited.

Kephart, John H. "A Pictorial Study of Oklahoma A. and M. College, 1891-1942." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College, 1942.

One of the first photo essays covering the campus.

Lowry, Robert A. "Sketch of the Early History of Payne County." Stillwater Gazette, February 1, 1918.

An informal early history of the county where Stillwater is located and serves as the county seat.

McCormick, Peggy. **Making A Home in Stillwater.** Perkins, OK: Evans Publications, 1989.

Includes biographical accounts of several prominent families in Stillwater including Walter A. Adams, James E. Berry, Melvin Flick, Jake Katz, Asa Lovell, James A. Oursler, Louis Freeman, C. C. Platt, Herb Ricker, Leslie Swim, and A. W. Swope. A number of historic photographs of the families and their residences.

McReynolds, Edwin C. **Oklahoma: A History of the Sooner State.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.

A detailed political history of the state written by an Oklahoma State University history professor, it became a college textbook for Oklahoma history courses.

Meredith, Howard L. and Meredith, Mary Ellen. **Of the Earth: Oklahoma Architectural History.** Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1980.

This collection of readings covers a myriad of house types, building materials, and renowned architects in the state. The chapter on "Oklahoma Territorial Building Stone" contains a map of quarries in Payne County and lists Stillwater as one of the sites for sandstone quarries (p. 68).

Morgan, H. Wayne and Morgan, Ann Hodges. **Oklahoma: A Bicentennial History.** New York: W.W. Norton, 1977.

This was the commissioned bicentennial history of Oklahoma in 1976. Authored by a husband-wife team, it is an outstanding overview of the state with some new interpretations. Mentions Stillwater on pp. 53, 109, and 148.

Morris, John W. (ed.) **Cities of Oklahoma.** Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

A useful anthology that includes some information on pp. 30, 37, 149, and 151 as well as a short history of Stillwater on pp. 52-53.

Morris, John W. **Ghost Towns of Oklahoma.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

One ghost town is located in Payne County—Ingalls. It is located approximately ten miles east and one mile south of Stillwater.

Morris, John W. et al. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

This is the best atlas of Oklahoma. It covers a variety of topics from cattle trails to railroads. The textual material accompanying the maps is brief, but informative. Stillwater is mentioned on pp. 49, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 68, 70, 74, 75, and 78. Maps show Stillwater's position in the Unassigned Lands of 1889 and in Oklahoma Territory from 1890 to 1899.

Murphy, Patrick M. A History of Oklahoma State University Student Life and Services. Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University Printing, 1988.

A helpful volume on the history of Greek social organizations and other campus activity at Oklahoma State University.

Newson, D. Earl. A Pictorial History of Stillwater: One Hundred Years of Memories. Norfolk, VA: Donning Company, 1989.

More than 300 photographs illustrate the history of Stillwater from the Boomer movement to the 1980s. Includes sixteen chapters and a bibliography. Useful for dates of construction and street addresses of extant buildings.

Oklahoma Almanac. 2 vols. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Publishing Company, 1930-31.

Now dated, this two-volume set is a storehouse of statistics on Oklahoma during the period from statehood through the 1920s.

Oklahoma Almanac Forty-Sixth Edition Revised. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 1997-98.

Contains a brief history of Stillwater on p. 504.

Overby, Houston. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Yesterday and Today. Jefferson City, MO: Hugh Stephenson Press, 1927.

One of the early historical accounts of the founding and development of Oklahoma A & M College in Stillwater.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Oklahoma. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1910.

Several of Stillwater pioneer names are included in this directory.

Purvis, Dan Adrian. "Empire of Shaffer: The County That Never Was." **Chronicles of Oklahoma** 64 (Fall 1986), 77-90.

An excellent account of the battle between Stillwater and Cushing over county seats and boundaries. The proposed Shaffer County, if it had been approved by voters, would have taken land from three counties—Lincoln, Creek, and Payne—with the new county seat at Cushing.

Ranching in Central Oklahoma: Region Six. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Mary Ann Anders, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1985. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Two of the known historic ranch sites were located in southwestern Payne County.

Reps, John W. **Cities of the American West: A History of Frontier Urban Planning**. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1979.

The townsite plan of Stillwater, Oklahoma for 1890 is shown on p. 653.

Rister, Carl Coke. **Land Hunger: David L. Payne and the Oklahoma Boomers**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

One of the best and most scholarly treatments of Payne and the Boomers.

Roark, Michael. "Searching for the Hearth: Culture Areas of Oklahoma." **Chronicles of Oklahoma**, LXX (Winter, 1992-93), 416-31.

A useful article on settlement patterns in Oklahoma by a cultural geographer who gives source areas for migrants into the state and how they shaped its political and religious history.

Roark, Michael. "Oklahoma Territory: Frontier Development, Migration, and Culture Areas." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1979.

Excellent analysis of migration, settlement patterns, and cultural regionalization of Oklahoma Territory.

Rulon, Philip Reed. **Oklahoma State University—Since 1890**. Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Press. 1975.

A comprehensive account of Oklahoma State University from 1890 to the 1970s.

Ruth, Kent and Argo, Jim. **Window on the Past: Historic Places in Oklahoma.** Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Press, 1982.

Photos and text covers Old Central (pp. 100-101) on the Oklahoma State University campus in Stillwater.

Ruth, Kent. **Oklahoma Travel Handbook.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Compiled by one of Oklahoma's most noted historians, this is a travelogue of the state, but contains brief histories of each community including Stillwater on p. 124 discussing incorporation of the city in 1891 and the issuance of \$10,000 bonds for the construction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps-Stillwater, Oklahoma

These are valuable primary sources for construction materials, types of commercial establishments, lot and block numbers, plat name, and dates of construction. A must for conducting historic property surveys.

Sanderson, J. Lewie et al. **A History of the Oklahoma State University Campus.** Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University Press, 1990.

An invaluable resource for dates of construction, architects, and builders of campus buildings prior to 1990.

Settlement Patterns in the Unassigned Lands. Region Six. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Mary Ann Anders, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1984. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Discusses Boomer movement led by David L. Payne and William Couch as well as homesteading and town building in Region Six that includes Payne County.

Shirk, George H. **Oklahoma Place Names.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974.

This is the most recent study on the origins of city and county names in Oklahoma.

Snider, L.C. **Geography of Oklahoma.** Norman: Oklahoma Geological Survey, 1917.

This study provides some excellent physical geography information on the state.

Sorey, Tom, Jr. "Sorey Hill and Sorey: Architects with a Civil Conscience." **Chronicles of Oklahoma** 71 (Winter 1993-94), 356-75.

Chronicles the architectural firm that designed several buildings in Stillwater, including the Municipal Building as well as Cordell Hall, Edmon Low Library, and Student Union on the O.S.U. campus.

Starr, Emmet. **Encyclopedia of Oklahoma**. Oklahoma City: Private Printing, 1912.

The first statistical handbook on Oklahoma following statehood.

Structures Representative of the Industrialization of the Seven Central Counties of Oklahoma, 1889-1929. Region Six. Resource Protection Planning Project report prepared by Mary Ann Anders, Department of History, Oklahoma State University. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Two properties in Stillwater are included—Thomas Plummer Perfection Mills (Stillwater A & M Milling Company) at 521 East Sixth Street, built in the 1890s, and the Frank P. Kirby Broom Company (Treat Masonry and Materials) at 411 East Ninth, constructed c. 1910.

Thoburn, Joseph B. and Wright, Muriel H. **Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People**. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1929.

A four-volume set gives a detailed story on Oklahoma to the 1920s.

"Thomas J. Hoyt Remembers." **Stillwater News-Press**, August 18, 1946.

Outlines several firsts for Stillwater including water system, sawmill, sidewalk, and two-story wood frame building.

Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920. Region Six. Resource Protection Planning Report prepared by Scott Baxter, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, 1986. Report located at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK.

Five historic transportation properties are listed for Payne County with one in Stillwater—Santa Fe Depot at 400 East Tenth Street.

Wallace, Donna K. **Stillwater Walking Tour**. Stillwater, OK: Frontier Printers, 1995.

Thirty buildings are covered with photographs and brief text. Primarily covers downtown properties. It is the most recent walking tour of Stillwater.

Warde, Mary Jane. "Berlin B. Chapman's Early History of Stillwater and Vicinity." **Payne County Historical Review** 2 (July 1981): 18-22.

Lists the Chapman collection of original documents in the National Archives associated with the founding of Stillwater—located in the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Oklahoma State University Library. Includes such items as the Stillwater townsite application of August 17, 1889 and the first census of "Stillwater City" in 1890.

Webb, Madeline. **A Heritage Trail of Early Stillwater Homes**. Stillwater, OK: Arts and Humanities Council, 1975.

More than eighty historic properties are documented, mostly houses, with street addresses, dates of construction, and early occupants. Also mentions Lincoln School, Citizens Bank, Peck's Lunch Shop, Jardot Brick Yard, and Stillwater's first hospital.

Withers, Vicki Dale. "A Check List of Theses and Dissertations Relating to Oklahoma History Completed at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University Through 1972." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1974.

Although needs updating, this is a valuable source. Other disciplines need to follow this model. First part is organized by topic and second section is arranged by county and city names.

WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

With a new introduction by Anne Hodges Morgan, this is an updated version of the 1941 edition compiled by the Writer's Program of the Works Progress Administration. Contains an excellent section on Stillwater, pp. 198-203.

Wright, Muriel. **A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

The Iowa tribe, located in southern Payne County, is discussed.

_____. **The Story of Oklahoma.** Oklahoma City: Webb Publishing Company, 1929-30.

Chapter 26 covers David L. Payne and the Boomer movement, Chapter 27 includes material on the opening of Oklahoma Territory, and p. 304 highlights the founding of Oklahoma A & M College in Stillwater.

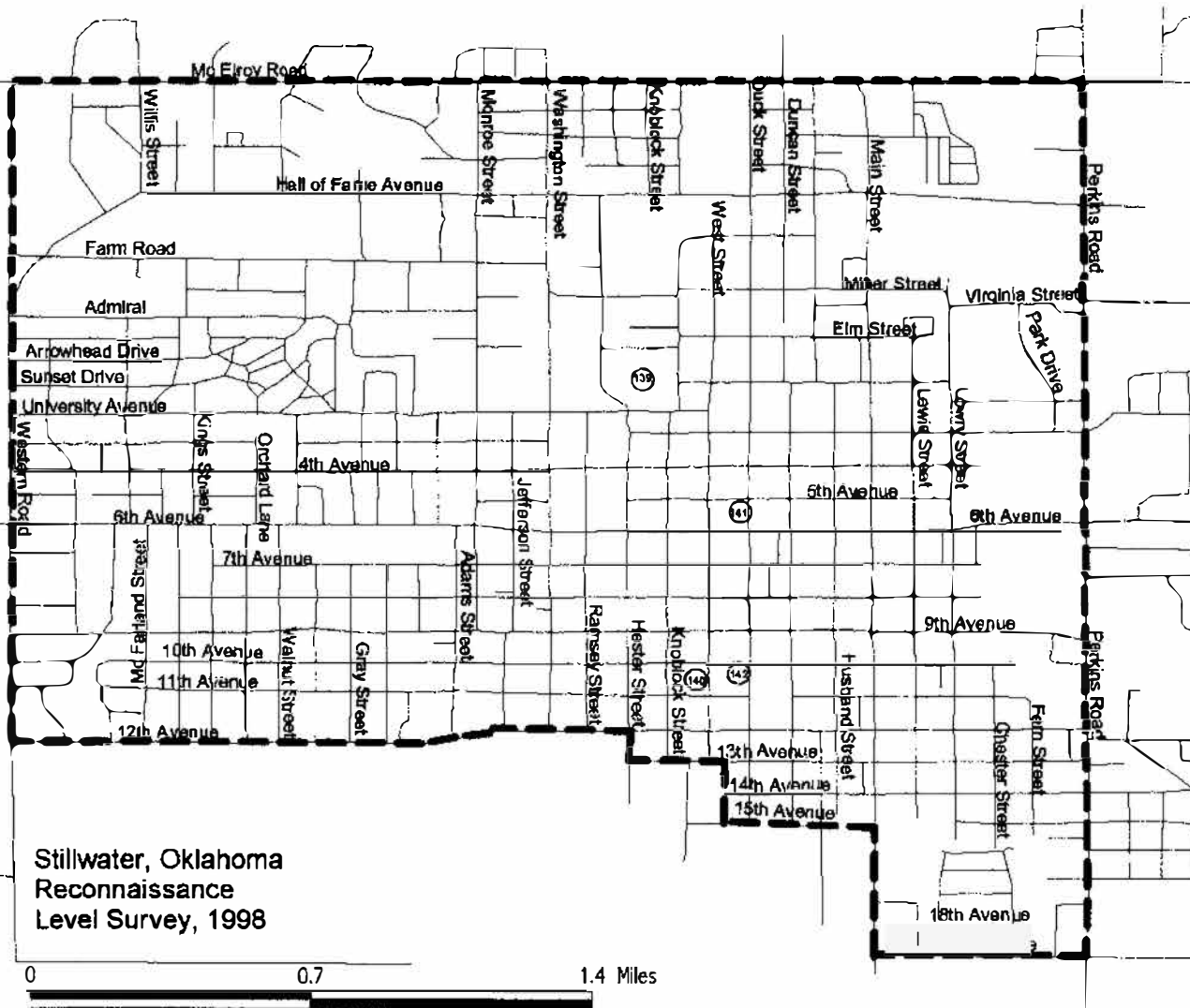
XIII. SUMMARY

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Stillwater, Oklahoma identified and evaluated a total of 142 properties in the study area specified by OK/SHPO. All properties were surveyed with minimum level documentation including completion of the OK/SHPO Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two 5 X 7 B/W prints.

- (1) Ten (10) individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration.
- (2) Fifty-four (54) individual properties were suggested for additional study.
- (3) Forty-eight (48) properties were surveyed as contributing resources to the three proposed districts—O.S.U. Campus District (22), College Gardens Residential District (18), and Greek Row District (8).
- (4) Four (4) National Register listed properties were surveyed and updated with form and photographs: Old Central (1971), William Frick Home (1980), James E. Berry Home (1980), and Santa Fe Depot (1980). Locations are mapped on the next page.
- (5) Thumbnail sketches for three (3) proposed districts were outlined with tentative boundaries and justifications for intensive level surveys.
- (6) Twenty-one (21) individual properties that were surveyed did not qualify for additional investigation, but are included in the 142 total number.

National Register Updates

*Map keyed to
Section IX



- (7) Six (6) noncontributing resources to the three proposed districts were surveyed.
- (8) Five (5) thumbnail sketches of areas did not meet qualifications for intensive level surveys.
- (9) Approximately seventy of the individual properties surveyed were residential (single or multiple). This was by far the dominant kind of property surveyed in Stillwater.
- (10) Thirty of the individual properties in Stillwater were educational, including twenty-three college buildings, six schools, and one library. This was the second leading category in kinds of property.
- (11) Nine commercial properties were surveyed in Stillwater—the third highest number in property types.
- (12) Additional kinds of properties represented in Stillwater included religious (7), recreational (3), transportation (2), government (2), industrial (2), social (2), and defense (1).
- (13) Residential areas in Stillwater are characterized by an exceptional variety in architecture including both vernacular and high styles. Among these are National Folk (Pyramidal, Hall-and-Parlor, Shotgun, and I-House), Bungalow/Craftsman (classic and airplane), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Romanesque, French Eclectic, Ranch, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Art Deco, Late Gothic Revival, Prairie School, and Tudor Revival.

Two general architectural movements, however, appear to dominate the vocabulary of the houses surveyed: Victorian (1860-1900) and Eclectic (1880-1940).

- (14) The commercial area in Stillwater is characterized by one-to-three-story buildings, primarily of the Commercial Style. None of the commercial buildings in Stillwater reached skyscraper proportions. A vast majority of the Stillwater commercial buildings have red brick wall cladding. Decorative elements are minimal, primarily at the upper levels.
- (15) The O.A.M.C./O.S.U. college buildings are dominated by the Colonial Revival style, however, three Classical Revival and one Romanesque are present on the campus.
- (16) Of the five schools in Stillwater, two were Tudor Revival, two were Art Deco, and one reflected no distinctive style.
- (17) Ten former or present fraternity/sorority houses were identified in the Stillwater study area—four were Tudor Revival, three were Colonial Revival, two were Classical Revival, and one Bungalow/Craftsman (Airplane Bungalow).
- (18) Seven churches in Stillwater were evaluated for their architectural significance and five architectural styles were represented, including First Nazarene and Zion Lutheran (Tudor Revival), St. Francis Catholic and First Methodist (Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival),

First Baptist (Colonial Revival), First Presbyterian (Late Gothic Revival), and First Christian Science (Classical Revival).

Overall, Stillwater possesses numerous cultural resources that meet age eligibility requirements and retain some degree of architectural and/or historic significance. An intensive level survey is endorsed for portions of Stillwater. Several individual properties and proposed districts that retain a high level of historic and architectural integrity deserve immediate attention and early nomination to the National Register, whereas other individual properties and proposed districts are in need of rehabilitation.

In terms of individual properties, several are included on a proposed endangered historic properties list for Stillwater. These are:

1. The four pre-statehood residences in Stillwater (Bacon Home[1900], Abercrombie Home [c.1892], Miller Home [c.1895], and Wilcox Home [1895]) are the oldest remaining single family dwellings in the study area. The Bacon, Miller, and Wilcox Homes need immediate rehabilitation, while the Abercrombie Home is being converted into a bed and breakfast operation with undetermined changes.
2. The Lytton Building/Masonic Lodge Hall is the only remaining pre-statehood three-story commercial building on Main Street in Stillwater. It requires rehabilitation and occupancy.
3. The Kappa Delta Sorority House at 703 West University Avenue remains intact, but has been converted into an apartment building.
4. The status of the First Methodist Church, an exceptional example of the

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style, is uncertain. After a city-wide vote on closing Seventh Avenue was defeated last year, a concept presented by the church, church leaders currently state they will build elsewhere.

Top priority for National Register nominations that could be included in existing

Thematic Resources are:

1. The two W. P. A. buildings in Stillwater (Stillwater National Guard Armory and Stillwater Public Library) should be considered for the W. P. A. Public Buildings Thematic Resources (N. R. listed 1988), although Region Six, which includes Payne County, was not included in the thematic resources nomination.
2. The Going Hotel, a commercial building on West Seventh Avenue, could be added to the Commercial Buildings in Stillwater Thematic Resources (N. R. listed 1983), consisting of three buildings (Hoke, Selph, and Walker) also located on West Seventh Avenue.

Three of the ten individual properties that have been recommended for National Register consideration deserve special attention, often because they are overlooked in the Stillwater community. First and foremost is the Thomas N. Berry Mansion at 2802 South Perkins Road. Although located outside the designated Stillwater study area, this home should be given top priority because of its outstanding Classical Revival detailing and because of its historic association with Thomas N. Berry, one of Stillwater's civic and commercial leaders in the first half of this century. Morrill Hall [1906] is the second oldest intact building on the O.S.U. campus (Morrill and Old Central are the only pre-statehood buildings that remain on the campus) and has retained its Classical Revival

architectural integrity. Finally, the I. O. O. F. Building, a Tudor Revival property, has stood in pristine condition at 502 South Main Street for the past sixty-four years.

In terms of districts, it is suggested that the O.S.U. Campus District and the College Gardens Residential District be given strongest consideration for an intensive level survey because of their high density of intact historic properties of exceptional architectural integrity and a high rate of contributing resources.

Stillwater has preserved a myriad of cultural resources representing different time periods in its history from the Territorial Era to the post-World War II period. Moreover, these resources reflect different segments of the community ranging from residences and churches to commercial and educational properties. Therefore, community leaders and citizens of Stillwater should be encouraged to emphasize properties that are representative of these slices of time and serve as historic reminders of various aspects of the community's past. It should be noted that Stillwater possesses several excellent examples of adaptive reuse, i. e., use of historic buildings for purposes other than their original function. Among those cited would be the Stillwater Public Library, which currently houses a computer software firm; Stillwater Junior High, which now serves as the Stillwater Community Center, including the Winfrey Houston Theater; Stillwater High School, which is incorporated as a section in the new Stillwater Public Library; Thomas N. Berry Mansion, which is used by the Berry Family descendants as an office complex; Connell/Swim Home, currently occupied by Eskimo Joe's International Headquarters offices; United States Post Office, converted into office space as the Postal Plaza; and Peck's Lodge, which houses a retail clothing store, barber shop, and offices. Finally, citizens interested in preservation should be encouraged to form preservation

alliances, or as a committee within the local historical society, e. g., Payne County Historical Society, Chamber of Commerce, or other local organization; and to seek support and assistance from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City.

XIV. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

It has been a long held belief that architecture is a reflection of a particular culture's values. Through the built environment one is able to see where a culture, or community as in the case of Stillwater, Oklahoma, chooses to spend its time, efforts and money. The purpose of this architectural review is three-fold:

- (1) to make observations, based upon the evidence provided by the built environment, as to the values of the early community of Stillwater, Oklahoma;
- (2) to identify the most architecturally significant properties within the study area; and
- (3) to respond to the architectural qualities of the survey itself.

As with most other communities, early development in Stillwater centered around the main source of transportation, the railroad. Located on the southeast side of town, the train depot and industrial areas are near the intersection of two creeks and at the base of a hill. Downtown grew to the west and to the north of the train depot and became the location of most businesses, early schools, and the first churches in Stillwater. The university was located further to the northwest. As an agricultural and mechanical college, this permitted connection to the rural areas for both experiments and future growth. The location of community related housing occurred primarily around the downtown with university housing clustered closer to the campus.

Community Development:

As we consider the main community of Stillwater, we can begin near the railroad tracks. Industrial facilities developed adjacent to the railroad tracks. Initial commercial development climbed the hill along Ninth Avenue. The best architectural example of this

early development is found in the Citizen's Bank building, a sandstone one-part commercial structure located near the southeast corner of Ninth and Main. Eventually the main commercial area developed north and south along the top of the hill (Main Street). This location provided a cleaner and healthier environment away from the potential flooding and industrial activities at the base of the hill. This illustrates the common Modern planning approach of separating uses during this period in history.

Downtown is comprised primarily of two-part commercial structures that are average in quality. While this is true in general, there are several structures worthy of identification as being higher-than-average in quality. Typically those occur in civic buildings, gathering facilities, and religious structures. Civic buildings contributing to this quality are the original U. S. Post Office/Searcy Grocery (a two-part commercial corner building at Seventh and Main, with fairly sophisticated brick detailing at the upper levels of the building); the larger U. S. Post Office located at 720 South Husband, a well-proportioned Classical Revival design; and the original Stillwater Public Library, a Classical Revival structure developed as part of the Carnegie Library program. The J. E. Powell/Diamond Drug Building located at 720 South Main is a two-part commercial building with very interesting brick cornice work. The McNeff Building, located at Seventh and Husband, is a brick two-part commercial structure with creative stone applique.

Gathering facilities in the downtown area are best exemplified by the W. P. A.-developed National Guard Armory at 315 East Ninth, an aggressive stone structure; the I.O.O.F. Building (Odd Fellows Hall), a two-part brick structure with very creative and energetic stone details; and the Lytton Hardware/Masonic Lodge at 907-909 South Main,

a brick three-part commercial building whose quality development occurs at the upper two levels of the building (unfortunately this structure has sat unoccupied for some time).

The Leachman Theater at 424 South Main is a rather average quality Art Deco building. Adjacent to campus, the Campus Theater (another average quality Art Deco building) and the Tudor Revival Peck's Lodge Building at 225-229 South Knoblock also fit this category.

Early religious structures are located primarily between the downtown and the campus, attempting to connect to both parts of town. The First Presbyterian Church at 524 South Duncan, an elaborate Gothic Revival structure which the survey has indicated is compromised in character because of later additions, is one of the most prominent and handsome structures in town. The First Christian Science Church at Duncan and Seventh is a high quality Classical Revival structure with very interesting interior spaces. The First United Methodist Church, a brick and tile Spanish Colonial Revival structure whose tower was specifically intended to be seen from campus, anchors the west side of downtown. On the same block, the brick Spanish Colonial Revival St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church faces away from downtown. Closer to campus the Zion Lutheran Church is a modest Gothic Revival structure with handsome proportions. Directly on campus is the Bennett Memorial Chapel, a pleasant contemporary A-frame structure.

University Development:

As stated previously, the university campus is located northwest of downtown. The campus began with the construction of Old Central (N.R. 1971). The early university campus expanded adjacent to this structure and the complex of buildings continued to orient themselves toward the town. This expansion took the form of open

squares focusing toward Old Central and beyond to the town. At this stage in the campus development, the university experimented with various architectural styles. While Old Central was a brick and sandstone structure with vernacular character, the next buildings experimented with Richardsonian Romanesque (these buildings no longer exist), Classical Revival (Morrill Hall, which is suggestive of a temple of learning), Art Deco (Gunderson Hall), and Georgian Revival (Gardiner Hall, Thatcher and Hanner Halls, and the OAMC Gymnasium/Armory). While varying in style, these buildings all contain a sense of permanence and a fairly consistent use of materials. As we will discuss later, the university ultimately adopted the Georgian Revival style as the primary image for its campus.

By this point in time, the university exhibited a great amount of foresight by understanding the need to establish a master plan in order to control the expansion of the campus. The development of this master plan was obviously perceived as an opportunity to establish an ordering system and focal point for the campus for many generations to come. Central to this concept was the strategically placed Main Library at the center of the planned campus, thus establishing it as the symbol of learning at the heart of the university. In addition to this prominent siting, the building was developed as an imposing physical structure and given a tower taller than all other campus structures and an architectural style that varied slightly from other campus development (exaggerated scale, grand arches and entry, etc.). Planning concepts of this master plan followed those of the City Beautiful Movement, with its powerful open axis, which focuses on the library and links the university to the city, as well as the series of secondary squares which link groupings of structures to this main axis. These squares become spaces

around which Georgian Revival buildings are focused. This can be seen in the square bordered by Whitehurst Hall and the Biology Building (Life Sciences East) as well as the square bordered by the Engineering Building (Engineering South), Home Economics East (Geography Building), and the Classroom Building. The quality of proportions and detailing of these central groupings of buildings are some of the finest on campus.

Supporting this core are a series of dormitory structures which occur around the periphery. These also are handsome Georgian Revival structures. This architectural style was particularly suited to the building type because of the many individual rooms requiring daylight and the linear building elements which were used to access this daylight. These linear building elements resulted in building plan configurations which fit massing and roof configuration needs of this style quite well. The best examples of these dormitory structures occur at Cordell Hall, Willard Hall, and North and South Murray Halls.

These planning concepts and building developments have established the character and identity of the Oklahoma State University campus. They have been strong enough to withstand poor landscape development as well as extremely poor subsequent planning. University planning concepts since the 1960s have moved away from these City Beautiful planning concepts and followed more orthodox Modern planning concepts and/or no planning at all, resulting in the haphazard placement of high rise dormitories, uncontrolled growth, large masses of parking, unidentified and scaleless spaces, and a lack of planning priorities. This severe departure and its resultant physical evidence illustrates the importance of the previous planning, which is the focus of this study, thus pointing out the need for its recognition and preservation. In addition, current university

development trends encourage encroachment on other areas of this study (especially the College Gardens Residential Area) with the result being the razing of these areas as a means of developing more university surface parking.

Residential Development:

Stillwater's residential developments can also be organized along the lines of community and university. Community housing developed around the core of downtown. Lower quality housing developed on the southeast, south, and southwest portions of town. These developments obviously were located adjacent to industry and away from the university. Middle class housing developed to the west, northwest, and northeast. Upper class housing developed to the northwest, helping to connect campus and downtown. Obviously the highest quality construction and design occurred in this upper class housing. Several architectural vocabularies can be seen in this area. The most common are the Queen Anne and Italianate Styles. Good examples of the Queen Anne style are the C. Ray Smith Home (324 South Knoblock), the Peter Miller House (424 South Duncan, currently in poor condition), the J.H. Connell/Swim Home (516 West Elm), Suman House (324 South West Street), 324 South Knoblock, and the house at 402 South West Street. An anomaly to this pattern is the Queen Anne style William Frick Home at 1016 South West Street (N.R. 1980). Examples of the Italianate Style are the James E. Berry House (502 South Duck, N.R. 1980), the Harry Hoke Estate (324 South Duck), and the Corbin Home (239 South Duck Street). In addition to these styles, good examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style (Beeson Home at 311 South Duck Street) and the Craftsman Style (Briggs Home at 416 South Duck Street, Robison Home at 238 South Duncan, Brock Home at 403 South West Street, and 802 South Knoblock)

also exist in this area. A small but quality example of the Shingle Style exists in the duplex at 316 South Knoblock.

Housing related to the university occurs in the dormitories mentioned previously, the boarding houses adjacent to campus (none worthy of mention architecturally), the fraternity and sorority housing adjacent to the southern edge of campus, and faculty/administration housing adjacent to the west and southwestern edges of campus.

The sorority and fraternity housing is typically large in scale and occurs in a variety of styles. The best of the early Greek structures are the Kappa Sigma House at 228 South Hester Street, a brick Federal Revival design, and the Kappa Delta House at 319 South Ramsey, a modest two-story Craftsman Style design. As this type of housing developed, the architectural character became more refined. The best of these later developments occur in the Gothic Revival Sigma Nu House at 913 West University Avenue and the Kappa Alpha Theta House, a Gothic Revival structure located at 1323 West University. While there are quality examples of this housing type, the majority of this housing is quite average architecturally, with styles applied to structures with little regard to proportion and/or detail.

Faculty and administration housing occurs primarily in the College Gardens Residential Area which is located to the west and southwest of campus. This area is quite interesting both in its planning and its architectural character. Obviously this location was chosen for the convenience of its adjacency to campus. It was possible to develop this area at this point in time because the automobile had emerged as a common source of transportation, thus making it possible for these residents to maintain a linkage to the community. The planning configurations of this area are romantic and intentionally

control traffic, both being suggestive of an environmentally healthy (semi-rural) development. These issues and planning ideas are consistent with Garden City and Decentrist philosophies of planning of the early part of this century. The architectural character of the buildings themselves also followed these romantic objectives.

Interestingly, the architectural styles vary from other parts of town, and the houses are more modest than the upper class homes of the townspeople. Dominant styles in this part of town are the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival, with a few Spanish Colonial Revival and Shingle Style buildings as well. By far the majority of structures in this area are of the Tudor Revival Style. Most of these are executed in brick, however, some incorporate stone and/or half timbering. The largest homes in this area are often of the Colonial Revival Style. The best examples of the Tudor Revival Style occur in the Tarver Home (140 Orchard Lane), 1816 West Arrowhead and along University Circle (the Roy Hoke Home at 32 University Circle as well as 37 and 45 University Circle) and Melrose Drive (135, 132, 127, and 104-116). Examples of the Colonial Revival Style occur at the Oliver Willham Home (120 Orchard Lane), the Carl Blackwell Home (124 Orchard Lane), the Colvin Home (134 Orchard Lane), 222 South Kings Street, 1712 West University, and 1814 West University. The best example of the Shingle Style occurs at the Harry Orr Home at 41 University Circle. There are quality housing areas that have also developed southwest of the College Gardens Residential Area, although this area has typically taken a more eclectic approach to its architectural development. The exception of this eclecticism is a very high quality, albeit modest design, which is located at 1802 West Third Avenue (c. 1940), and which was inadvertently omitted from the survey. This Modern brick structure is exquisitely and simply detailed, and possesses

a very unique approach to its site development and building placement. It is sited with its building mass located at the western edge of the site, thus taking advantage of the sun for both daylighting and energy considerations. It is surrounded by a modest brick wall which screens vehicular traffic effectively yet permits pedestrian views into its large open yard, thus connecting it with the neighborhood. All views of the house focus into this courtyard, thus maximizing the resident's investment in landscaping. Its choice of materials, hip roof forms, gentle contact with the street and general building scale permit this building to easily blend into its context, and its anonymity from a vehicular point of view causes it to be unnoticed by most vehicular traffic. It is a very good example of how the freedom of Modern design concepts can create an exceptional living environment while also being totally compatible with its context (not an easy thing to do)!

Conclusions:

Following the thesis of this architectural review, one can conclude from these observations that the early community of Stillwater was first and foremost interested in establishing itself as a permanent settlement. As this was accomplished it gradually became more sophisticated in its appreciation of architectural design. This is most clearly exhibited by the developments of the community housing (especially the upper class housing along Duck Street) and by the dramatic improvements in civic buildings. The community clearly valued its religion for these were buildings in which the community invested large amounts of funds and their architectural designs were some of the most elaborate in the community. The pattern of university development followed a similar trend. In addition, however, there appears to be a more intentional manipulation

of this sophistication which attempts to add layers of symbolic meaning to its architecture. A similar manipulation of the built environment can be seen in the College Gardens Residential Area, thus indicating the values and educational level of its initial residents and developers. Finally, the Greek areas adjacent to campus, while including several good architectural examples, in general indicate the users/owners of these structures were more interested in the general impression of the structure and less interested in the architectural quality of the structure. Their designs may also indicate a lack of knowledge of the issues involved in quality design.

As a result of these architectural observations, I strongly agree with the recommendations of this survey to conduct intensive level surveys of the Oklahoma State University campus and College Gardens Residential Area. From a purely architectural perspective, the Greek area has a strongly identifiable concentration of buildings with a few architecturally significant buildings among them. Finally, the extensive architectural descriptions and documentation of individual properties throughout this survey are done with great care and appear to be quite accurate.