

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Clay Hall

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 311-325 Lakeview Drive

N/A not for publication
 N/A vicinity

city or town Enid

state Oklahoma code OK county Garfield code 047 zip code 73701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Robert Lachburn Apr. 30, 2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- other (explain: _____)
- determined eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: education-related/college dormitory

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/
Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Synthetic

other: Stone

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Clay Hall at 311-325 Lakeview Drive, Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma sits atop a gentle rise on the west edge of the campus of Northern Oklahoma College – Enid. A valley with a small stream separates the three-story dormitory from the rest of the campus on the opposite slope. The campus stands at the southeast corner of Enid, bordered by a single-family residential neighborhood to the west. The concrete building has buff brick walls with limestone trim and a flat roof. The symmetrical form features a long center block flanked by two wings set at oblique angles to form a very shallow U-shaped footprint. The center block was completed in 1946, the north wing in 1951, and the south wing in 1959. The later wings seamlessly continue the use of materials, the decorative features, and the fenestration patterns established on the main block. The shaped limestone parapets express a restrained mid-century variation of the Mission Revival style. Interior finishes are simple and utilitarian. Small dormitory rooms line double-loaded corridors that follow the footprint of the building on each floor. While it has experienced some alterations, primarily the replacement of exterior doors and updating of bathrooms, these changes do not diminish the perception of the building as an education-related dormitory facility constructed in the mid-twentieth century. It maintains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with its period of significance (1941-1959).

Narrative Description

SETTING

Clay Hall stands at the center of a rectangular three-acre lot on the east side of Lakeview Drive. An asphalt and gravel parking lot occupies the south end of the lot and continues around the southeast corner of the building. The grassy north end of the lot slopes downward gently to the northwest. A semicircular concrete drive connects the public street with the front patio. Concrete walks connect the parking lot, drive, rear entrances, and rear patios at the back of the building. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees stand on the north and west sections of the lot.

The front (west) elevation faces a residential neighborhood comprised of one-and-one-half-story single family dwellings built between the 1920s and 1950s. (*Photo 5*) Lakeview Drive is the east boundary of this residential area, which lies at the southeast corner of Enid. The south end of Lakeview Drive intersects the primary east-west road through Enid (US-412 and US-64).

The east elevation of Clay Hall faces the main campus of Northern Oklahoma College – Enid (formerly Phillips University) on the opposite slope of a narrow valley. (*Photo 6*) The small stream running through the valley supplies a shallow lake south and east of Clay Hall. Between Clay Hall and the lake are two holes of the campus golf course. From the east end of Clay Hall a concrete path crosses the stream over a narrow footbridge and leads up the hill to the main part of the campus. The athletic buildings and the chapel on the main campus are visible from Clay Hall.

EXTERIOR

Clay Hall is a three-story building with a raised basement. The building has a concrete frame, buff brick walls, and a flat roof. (*Photo 1*) The center block of the three-part building is aligned north-south. The north and south wings extend slightly eastward at obtuse angles to the center block to create a very shallow U-shaped plan. (*Photo 3*) The long north and south facades are symmetrical.

Cut limestone trim and decorative brickwork executed in a darker orange brick provide the only architectural ornament on the building. A limestone beltcourse encircles the building at the first-story window sill level, separating the orange brick that clads the raised basement from the buff brick walls above. A brick soldier course with limestone corner blocks runs below the limestone beltcourse. A similar brick soldier course caps the building below the limestone coping.

The flat roof has a new reflective coating. The roof drains to the ground through copper scuppers and downspouts. Some of the copper elements are missing, compromising proper drainage around the building. This has resulted in some erosion near the drains but has not affected the masonry.

A flat parapet with limestone coping encircles the building. Stepped and shaped brick parapets rise from this band above

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the three center bays on the west elevation of the center block and above the center bays on the north, south, and east elevations. The shaped parapets contain narrow limestone niches.

Fenestration and changes in plane divide the front (west) façade into five sections. (*Photo 1*) Each section has a center bay that projects slightly forward and two flanking bays. The wings each contain one such section, while the center block contains three such sections. Angled sections connect the wings to the center block. The projecting bays in the center block have limestone beltcourses, recessed courses, and panels with diamond-shaped brickwork, all executed in a darker orange accent brick. The projecting bays in the center block contain a single, wide window with flanking narrow windows at each story.

Fenestration divides the narrow north and south elevations into three bays. (*Photos 2 and 4*) At each story the outer bays each have a single wide window, while the center bays have single narrow windows. The rear (east) elevation has a façade arrangement and fenestration pattern similar to the front (west) elevation, although the projecting bays on the rear have entrances and single, rather than tripartite, windows. (*Photo 3*)

All of the window openings have limestone sills and orange brick soldier course lintels and they retain the original multi-light double-hung wood windows. (*Photo 8*) Because the windows have been boarded up for many years, the majority are in good condition, although the paint is chipped and peeling and there are some broken panes and small areas of rot. The raised basement has metal pivot sash windows that follow the fenestration pattern of the floors above. The paint is chipped on some of the metal frames. Metal security bars are attached directly to the frames.

Clay Hall has a single entry on the primary elevation and multiple rear entries. The main entry occupies the central bay of the front (west) facade. (*Photo 7*) A three-level porch with buff brick piers and metal railings at the second- and third-stories marks this bay. The upper story porch decks have paired multi-light wood doors with flanking narrow windows. The multiple entries on the rear elevation are in the projecting bays of each building section. These openings have non-historic aluminum and glass doors with sidelights. Gabled hoods with wood brackets cover each opening.

INTERIOR

A long, double-loaded corridor runs the length of the first floor. (*Figure 5*) A variety of common areas and administrative spaces occupy the center block on this floor, while the flanking blocks have dormitory rooms. Common areas include the large lobby, two visiting parlors, and the mail room. These rooms have plaster walls and ceilings. The long, narrow lobby has plaster-clad concrete columns with simple crown molding. (*Photo 9*) Non-historic gypsum board soffits encircle the perimeter of the lobby to accommodate can lights. The historic wood fireplace mantel is intact on the south wall, but the mantel on the north wall has been lost. (*Photo 10*) Gypsum board now covers that firebox. The visiting parlors have dropped ceiling grids with acoustical tiles. The suite north of the lobby retains the dormitory's intercom system.

Five separate stairwells on the east side of the building rise to the upper stories. (*Photo 11*) The stairwells have terrazzo treads on the first floor and concrete treads above. The stairwells have plaster walls and wood trim. Each section in the center block has its own dumbwaiter adjacent to the stairwell, although the mechanisms have been removed and the spaces converted to storage.

The upper stories are divided into five distinct sections, each accessed by a different stairwell. (*Figure 5*) The original plan had no connection between the sections, and small historic bathrooms terminate each end of the five double-loaded corridors. (*Photo 12*) Doorways have been cut between the adjoining dorm rooms to connect the wings to the center block.

In addition to the bathrooms, each section contains eight or nine dormitory rooms and a small common area flanking the corridor. The common areas in the center block have living rooms with tripartite windows and French doors at the corridors and narrow kitchens adjacent to the stairwells. (*Photo 13*) The common areas in the wings have laundry facilities with sinks and built-in ironing boards. (*Photo 16*)

Finishes throughout the building are simple. The corridors, dorm rooms, and residential common areas have composition tile flooring and dropped ceilings with a lay-in grid of acoustical tile. The walls are plaster with stained wood trim. Each room has two closets and a sink. (*Photos 14 and 15*) Bathrooms have ceramic tile floors, plaster walls with ceramic tile, plaster ceilings, and simple institutional fixtures.

The basement occupies the full footprint of the building, and it is accessed by all but the center stairwell. While the stairs

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leading to the basement are terrazzo, the rest of the floor has utilitarian finishes, including concrete and VCT flooring, plaster walls, and acoustical tile ceilings. The south wing has concrete block walls. The basement windows are metal pivot sashes rather than wood hung sashes. Dormitory rooms in the north wing of the basement are similar to those on the floors above. The center block and south wing have large open basement rooms.

INTEGRITY

Clay Hall retains excellent integrity in the areas of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship. On the exterior and interior, the property clearly conveys its historic residential dormitory function while the materials and ornament communicate a restrained, vernacular Mission Revival style. The interior of Clay Hall is in poor condition due to deferred maintenance and an extended period of vacancy. Some plaster walls and ceilings exhibit water damage from a roof leak or burst pipes. However, the concrete structure is sound and the building retains its historic configuration and many of its historic features. All of the historic double-hung wood windows with multi-light sashes are intact, and the large entrance lobby retains one of its historic wood fireplace mantels. The double-loaded corridors lined with small, functional living quarters are also intact. The most notable alteration is the replacement of the exterior doors within their historic masonry openings and the installation of soffits in the main lobby to conceal modern light fixtures. Despite these changes, the building clearly communicates its historic function and period of construction.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1941-1959

Significant Dates

1941, 1946

1951

1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shaw, Roy W. (Architect)

Mefford Construction Company (Builder)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance (1941 – 1959) begins with construction of the main block and ends with completion of the south wing in 1959. The main block was completed in 1946 and the north wing was completed in 1951.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Clay Hall, at 311-325 Lakeview Drive, Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, is locally significant under Criterion C for the area of Architecture. It is an excellent example of a mid-twentieth century women's dormitory designed for Phillips University (now Northern Oklahoma College – Enid), Oklahoma's first accredited Christian college.¹ The expansive structure stands on a hill at the southwest corner of the campus, overlooking a small lake and golf course. Prominent local architect Roy W. Shaw designed the center block of the building in 1941. Clay Hall officially opened in 1946 after significant war-time construction delays. The north and south wings, added in 1951 and 1959 respectively, exhibit the same materials and fenestration patterns as the center block, highlighting the expandable nature of Shaw's original design. Shaped parapets and limestone niches illustrate a restrained expression of the Mission Revival style, while the massing, fenestration, and ornament are distinct characteristics of its institutional residential function. Clay Hall retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship and clearly communicates feelings about and associations with its function and period of construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Clay Hall is a highly-intact example of a mid-twentieth century dormitory building constructed for a rapidly expanding institution of higher education in the small city of Enid. Distinctive exterior features of the dormitory property type include regular and repetitive fenestration patterns, narrow massing, and a prominent center entry. Interior features include centralized common areas, double-loaded corridors, and small functional dormitory rooms. This unique property type, found on college campuses and military installations across the country, was designed to perform several functions for a large number of people. It offered private or semi-private living spaces, while providing communal space for dining and recreation. Unlike multi-family apartment buildings, dormitories did not have self-sufficient units with private kitchens or bathrooms. This type of communal living efficiently housed groups of people while fostering camaraderie. These features that identify the dormitory property type are present in Clay Hall and clearly communicate the institutional residential function of the building.

Designing buildings for expansion was common, particularly for public schools, when Roy W. Shaw began his architectural career. It was a highly economical alternative to erecting an entirely new building. Shaw applied the same approach to Clay Hall, giving it a modular layout that was readily expandable when the need arose. The site, the exterior design, and the interior configuration easily accommodated subsequent additions that could be constructed with minimal assistance, if any, from an architect. There was ample space on the large lot for an enlarged structure. The configuration of the original design, featuring three distinct sections each with its own stairwell and exterior entry, bathrooms, and common areas, and the simple architectural features on the exterior were easily replicated in the later wings.

The Mission Revival style developed in California at the end of the nineteenth century. While the East Coast was cultivating the Colonial Revival style based on Georgian precedents, California architects drew inspiration from the Hispanic architecture in their immediate surroundings, specifically the simple buildings from the early mission settlements.² Early European settlements throughout the southwest were also established to convert Native Americans to Christianity, and the style became popular in this region of the country as well as in California. The defining feature of the Mission Revival style, the shaped parapet, originated with the Spanish mission churches but was freely adapted for domestic and commercial uses. Likewise, stucco or light colored brick cladding was used to evoke the adobe cladding of the earlier buildings. The Mission Revival style stations built by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways helped to popularize the style throughout the southwest during the early twentieth century.³ Builders' magazines and publications highlighting the works of fashionable architects also helped spread Mission Revival for domestic architecture.

There are several examples of Mission Revival architecture scattered throughout Enid. Most are small, vernacular residential or commercial buildings from the late 1920s and early 1930s with stucco or buff brick facades and shaped

¹ Bob Burk and Kenny A. Franks, *In Reverence We Stand*, Gini Moore Campbell, ed. (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 2003), 30.

² Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988) 410.

³ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996) 215.

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parapets.⁴ The Rock Island railway erected a Mission Revival station in Enid in 1928. This brick and stucco building has shaped parapets on every elevation.⁵ Two of Enid's public schools, both designed by Roy W. Shaw, exhibit elements of the Mission Revival style. Enid High School at 611 W. Wabash was designed in 1910. Although the primary entrance has Gothic Revival features, including a peaked arch, the symmetrical façade has elaborate curvilinear parapets. The Jackson School at 415 E. Illinois was designed in 1938 at the same time as Clay Hall.⁶ The small, one-story school has buff brick walls, curvilinear parapets, and clay tile pent roofs. Other design details shared by Jackson School and Clay Hall include the use of darker orange brick for the base of the building and window lintels. While the Jackson School may be a more-elaborate expression of the Mission Revival style, Clay Hall is a good example of how Shaw applied a restrained variation of the style to a large functional building. Buff brick was a common building material in the early- to mid-twentieth century for a variety of architectural styles, and was used for many buildings on the Phillips University campus as well as several notable buildings in the Enid commercial district.

Inadvertently, the Mission Revival style complements the historic function of Clay Hall as a component of a faith-based institution. Phillips University was founded as a Christian institution with the expressed purpose of training preachers to work in and expand the region's Christian ministries.⁷ While not necessarily intentional, the use of this popular architectural style for Clay Hall references the design of early missionary facilities.

Clay Hall retains all of the interior and exterior features that communicate its historic function and architectural style. The narrow footprint reflects the double-loaded corridor, which remains intact. The configuration of spaces within Clay Hall illustrates the social conventions in place at the time of construction, specifically the designation of visiting parlors for formally receiving guests. Its buff brick exterior and shaped parapets communicate the influences of Mission Revival style.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Christian Church founded Oklahoma Christian University in 1906 to train preachers to serve the rapidly growing population in Oklahoma Territory. In addition to being home to a large number of church members, Enid successfully outbid seven other cities to secure the school.⁸ University officials immediately began building facilities to operate a coeducational campus. In addition to the primary academic building (the four-story Italianate Old Main), the University erected several Italianate and Classical Revival buildings, including the Fine Arts Building and Athenian Hall, the women's dormitory.⁹ (Figure 1) Classes began September 17, 1907, two months before Oklahoma was granted statehood.¹⁰ Oklahoma Christian University was renamed Phillips University in 1914 to honor benefactor Thomas W. Phillips.¹¹

Through the 1910s and 1920s Phillips University thrived, expanding academic programs, social activities, and university property.¹² The onset of the Great Depression and the dust bowl in the early 1930s halted that pattern, as reduced enrollment curtailed further improvements but left the University with considerable financial debt. A significant drop in the price of wheat in 1933 had a tremendous, negative impact on the income of the region's predominantly agricultural community.¹³ Without families able to send their children to college or churches to honor their pledges, Phillips University's income was greatly reduced.

Despite powerful economic hardships, Phillips University leadership maintained a positive outlook and kept the school open. By the end of the decade, the fortunes of the school began to reverse as local and federal efforts to restore economic stability in the region began to take hold. A student loyalty campaign in 1934 consulted students on ways to

⁴ Commercial buildings at 211-13 N. Washington, 230-32 W. Randolph, and 109 S. Grand are contributing resources in the Enid Downtown Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.

⁵ The Rock Island Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 18 July 1979.

⁶ The Jackson School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 19 July 1989.

⁷ Burk, 12.

⁸ Frank Hamilton Marshall, *Phillips University's First Fifty Years*, Vol. 1 (Enid, OK: Phillips University, 1957) 30-33. The other seven cities included Oklahoma City, Tulsa, El Reno, Guthrie, Norman, and Shawnee.

⁹ Only the Library Building is extant. Old Main was destroyed by fire 24 May 1947.

¹⁰ Burk, 18.

¹¹ Marshall, Vol. 1, 96.

¹² Frank Hamilton Marshall and Wilfred E. Powell, *Phillips University's First Fifty Years*, Vol. 2 (Enid, OK: Phillips University, 1960) 150.

¹³ Burk, 50.

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promote attendance and secure financial support for the University. The following year the U.S. Congress established the National Youth Administration (NYA) as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal. This work-relief and employment program provided financial assistance to high school and college students, enabling them to remain in school. The school felt the benefits of these programs almost immediately. In 1935 Phillips University welcomed 87 new students and 38 current students were able to remain enrolled.¹⁴

In an effort to promote an image of progress and recovery, Phillips University hired a new President, Dr. Eugene S. Briggs, in 1938.¹⁵ Under the leadership of Dr. Briggs and with the help of the citizens of Enid, Phillips University addressed the debt accumulated during the Depression and embarked on a new building campaign.¹⁶ Shortly after his hiring, Briggs announced a five-year plan that included building a new gymnasium and pool, a student union building, a College of the Bible building, and a women's dormitory to replace the outdated and deteriorating Athenian Hall.¹⁷

To raise funds for the \$120,000 dormitory project, Phillips University appealed to women in Christian congregations across the region for contributions. Large and small donations were gratefully accepted, and a variety of programs were announced to encourage pledges. Bricks were sold for \$.05 each through the "Buy-a-Brick" program.¹⁸ The first person or organization to donate \$25,000 was awarded the honor of selecting the name for the new dormitory. In October 1940 Sadie Clay of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, donated \$25,000 and named the building in honor of her husband, pioneer Robert Henry Clay.¹⁹

The University engaged local architect Roy W. Shaw to design a three-story building 1941.²⁰ Enid-based Mefford Construction excavated the site and began laying the foundation in the spring of 1941. An elaborate ceremony was held that October to lay the granite cornerstone.²¹ By April 1942 all exterior work, including the roof and windows, was complete.²² However, America's entry into World War II in December 1941 curtailed private building activities, as construction materials were diverted to the war effort. Work on Clay Hall came to a halt in the summer of 1942 with the interior still unfinished.²³ When the war ended, construction finally resumed early in the spring of 1946, and Clay Hall was quickly finished. (*Figures 2 and 3*) The final cost of construction was estimated at \$175,000. Following a dedication ceremony on 11 October 1946,²⁴ 150 women took up residence at Clay Hall.

Enrollment at Phillips University grew following the war. The demand for housing spurred the University to expand Clay Hall with the addition of wings to either end of the original building. Both were built by Mefford Construction.²⁵ The new north wing was dedicated on Founder's Day, 9 October 1951, even though the interior of the second and third stories was not complete.²⁶ (*Figure 4*) The south wing, completed in the fall of 1959, opened with much less fanfare.²⁷

The design of the wings mirrors each other and complements the restrained architectural details of the original center block. Each wing housed an additional 54 women, bringing the total population of the residence hall to 258.²⁸ While the earlier center block had kitchenettes adjacent to the stairwells and opposite the formal lounges, the "kitchenettes" in the wings had multiple built-in ironing boards. Residents raved about these spaces as a way to complete necessary tasks while enjoying the company of other "Clayettes." Students also praised the lighting, tile, windows, and furnishings,

¹⁴ Marshall and Powell, 134.

¹⁵ Marshall and Powell, 151.

¹⁶ Frank Hamilton Marshall and Robert G. Martin, *Phillips University's First Fifty Years*, Vol. 3 (Enid, OK: Phillips University, 1967) 22.

¹⁷ Marshall and Martin, 22. The student union was dedicated 28 May 1940. The new gymnasium was dedicated 23 Mar 1944. The new College of the Bible building, Marshall Hall, was also designed by Roy W. Shaw and was completed in 1948, after his death.

¹⁸ Marshall and Martin, 37.

¹⁹ "Women's New Dorm to be Named 'Clay Hall'" *The Haymaker*, 1 October 1940. Microfilm, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

²⁰ Roy W. Shaw, *Clay Hall Residence for Women*, Architectural Plans, Enid, Oklahoma, 1941, Facilities and Maintenance Department, Northern Oklahoma College, Enid, Oklahoma.

²¹ "Cornerstone Ceremony to Draw Crowd," *The Enid Daily Eagle*, 9 October 1941, pg. 1. Microfilm, Enid Public Library.

²² "Recent Contributions to Clay Hall Fund Speed Progress," *The Haymaker*, 28 April 1942. Microfilm, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

²³ Marshall and Martin, 53.

²⁴ "Joint Phillips Units Approve of Expansions," *The Enid Daily Eagle*, 11 October 1946, pg. 1. Microfilm, Enid Public Library.

²⁵ There was no specific architect associated with the design of the wings. It is likely that Phillips University allowed the existing building to dictate the simplified design of the wings.

²⁶ "Phillips Celebrates 45th Year Today," *The Haymaker*, 9 October 1951. Microfilm, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

²⁷ "Juniors, Seniors Allowed to Fill Dorms' Wings," *The Haymaker*, 20 March 1959. Microfilm, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

²⁸ "Girls' Dorm Enlarged," *Phillips University Bulletin*, Vol. XLV, No. 9, September 1951. Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

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especially those who moved from the dilapidated Athenian Hall.²⁹

Former residents of Clay Hall and members of the Enid community at-large were very involved in funding the expansion. It was a source of pride for the school and its students. "Clay Hall Enlargement Bonds" were sold in values between \$10 and \$100 to finance the project. Again, the fundraising campaign targeted female members of Christian congregations in surrounding states for financial support.³⁰

Phillips University weathered the tumultuous 1960s and 1970s with relative ease. While student protests and changes in fashion and hairstyles marked the passage of time, enrollment remained steady. Clay Hall and Earl Butts Hall, the men's dormitory opened in 1954, remained at or near capacity throughout this period.³¹ Declining enrollment in the 1980s caused the university to consolidate residential facilities. Clay Hall closed in 1985. It partially reopened in 1986, but closed again in 1987, this time permanently.³² After Phillips University closed in 1999, Northern Oklahoma College purchased the entire campus, including Clay Hall.³³ The building has been vacant since 1987.

Clay Hall is one of two remaining dormitory buildings associated with the former Phillips University. It opened nearly forty years after the first women's dormitory (Athenian Hall) and was intended as a replacement for that aging facility. With the completion of the men's dormitory, Earl Butts Hall, in 1954-1955, and the demolition of Athenian Hall in 1952, Clay Hall remains the oldest extant dormitory on the campus.

ARCHITECT – ROY W. SHAW

Roy W. Shaw was one of Enid's most prolific architects of the early twentieth century. Born 21 September 1880 in Geneseo, Illinois, he moved with his family to Enid, Oklahoma in 1900.³⁴ The Enid city directories first list Shaw as an architect in 1910.³⁵ Throughout a career that spanned roughly 40 years, Shaw's work exhibited an understanding of the wide variety of popular contemporary architectural styles. He designed buildings in traditional, historical revival styles as well as modern American movement Art Deco and Prairie School idioms. In addition to commercial and religious buildings, Shaw designed public schools and private residences. Shaw designed the red brick Gothic Revival First Presbyterian Church in 1926 and the buff brick Art Deco Bass Building in 1930.³⁶

Some of Shaw's earliest known works were Enid's public school buildings: Enid High School (1911), Longfellow Junior High School (1919), Emerson Junior High School, Lincoln School, Garfield School (1919), and Kenwood School. These one- to three-story red brick buildings have limestone ornament and symmetrical front facades with ornament that reflects a variety of classically inspired architectural styles. Shaped or peaked parapets, columns, or pilasters are common traits, and all have bays or wings that project from the front facade.

Shaw designed his last public school in 1939. This building, Jackson School, is a small, one-story buff brick building with shaped parapets and clay tile pent roofs that interpret the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style.³⁷ It shares many traits with Clay Hall, which Shaw was designing at the same time, including the symmetrical façade with projecting center bay, the choice of materials, and the use of curvilinear parapets and light colored façade.

²⁹ Eitha Hadix, "Clay Hall's Wing Dedicated," *The Haymaker*, 9 October 1951. Microfilm, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center. Athenian Hall was demolished in 1952.

³⁰ "Clay Hall Project is Progressing," *Phillips University Bulletin*, Vol. XLVI, No. 11, November 1952. Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

³¹ Burk, 115.

³² Mark Hager, "PU to Reopen Dormitory," *Enid Morning News*, 5 June 1986. Clippings file, Phillips University Legacy Foundation.

³³ Burk, 171.

³⁴ "Widely Known Architect, Roy W. Shaw, Dies," *Enid Daily Eagle*, 3 October 1947, pg. 1. Microfilm, Enid Public Library. It is unclear where Shaw obtained an education, but his obituary states that he remained in Enid since 1900.

³⁵ *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Enid City Directory 1910* (Enid, OK: R.L. Polk and Company, 1910), Microfilm, Enid Public Library. City directories are not available for the years between 1901, when Shaw is not listed, and 1910, when he is listed.

³⁶ The Bass Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 as a contributing resource to the Enid Downtown Historic District.

³⁷ The Jackson School was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 19 July 1989.

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During his career Shaw also designed residences for some of Enid's notable businessmen. These high-style dwellings include the Neo-Classical McCristy-Knox Mansion (1909), the Prairie School T.T. Eason Mansion (1923), and the expansive Tudor Revival H.H. Champlin House (1939).³⁸

Prior to designing Clay Hall, Phillips University commissioned Roy W. Shaw to design the College of the Bible Building in 1938. This three-story Gothic Revival building is a treasured part of the campus. It has load-bearing sandstone walls, pointed arched windows and doors, and a square tower that give the academic facility the appearance of a church.³⁹

Roy W. Shaw was an active civic leader, church member, and Mason. He lived in Enid until his death in 1947 following a prolonged illness. He was predeceased by his wife in 1945, and his children had moved away to Oklahoma City, Chicago, and Wyoming. Following his death, Shaw was widely recognized for his long career and his contributions to Enid's built environment.⁴⁰

³⁸ The McCristy-Knox Mansion and the T.T. Eason Mansion were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 24 March 1987. The H.H. Champlin House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 21 January 1993. Shaw designed several residences that are contributing resources to the Kenwood Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 6 December 2004.

³⁹ Marshall and Martin, 94.

⁴⁰ "Sunday Rites for Roy W. Shaw, 67," *Enid Morning News*, 4 October 1947, pg. 1. Microfilm, Enid Public Library.

Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- "Sunday Rites for Roy W. Shaw, 67." *Enid Morning News*, 4 October 1947, pg. 1. Microfilm. Enid Public Library.
- Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996.
- "Widely Known Architect, Roy W. Shaw, Dies." *Enid Daily Eagle*, 3 October 1947, pg. 1. Microfilm. Enid Public Library.

Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

"Women's New Dorm to be Named 'Clay Hall.'" *The Haymaker*, 1 October 1940. Microfilm. Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Enid Public Library; Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center, Enid, Oklahoma

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property About 2.65 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>603389</u>	<u>4028241</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

A part of the Southwest Quarter of Section Nine (9), Township Twenty-two (22) North, Range Six (6) West, Indian Meridian, Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, as shown by attached "Exhibit B" and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter Section 9; thence north along the east line of said Southeast Quarter on an assumed bearing of North 00 degrees 10 minutes 54 seconds East* a distance of 48.00 feet; thence South 89 degrees 35 minutes 53 seconds West parallel with the south line of said Southwest Quarter a distance of 525.32 feet; thence North 00 degrees 10 minutes 54 seconds East along the east right-of-way line of Lakeview Drive a distance of 381.22 feet; thence Northerly along the east right-of-way line of Lakeview Drive being a non-tangent curve to the left having a radius of 2072.14 feet, a chord bearing of North 08 degrees 57 minutes 54 seconds East, a chord of 256.71 feet, for an arc distance of 256.87 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence continuing Northerly along the east right-of-way line of Lakeview Drive being a curve to the left having a radius of 2072.14 feet, a chord bearing of North 03 degrees 08 minutes 55 seconds West, a chord of 616.97 feet, for an arc distance of 619.28 feet; thence South 89 degrees 49 minutes 06 seconds East perpendicular to the east line of said Southwest Quarter a distance of 220.62 feet; thence South 00 degrees 10 minutes 54 seconds West parallel with the east line of said Southwest Quarter a distance of 615.93 feet; thence North 89 degrees 49 minutes 06 seconds West perpendicular to the east line of said Southwest Quarter a distance of 184.78 feet to the Point of Beginning.

*All bearings shown hereon are relative to the assumed bearing of South 8

Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated resource includes the parcel of land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Rosin, Principal, and Rachel Nugent, Associate
organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date January 2012
street & number 215 W. 18th Street, Suite 150 telephone 816-472-4950
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108
e-mail elizabeth@rosinpreservation.com or rachel@rosinpreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

Figure 1. Athenian Hall. c.1910
Courtesy of Phillips University Legacy Foundation

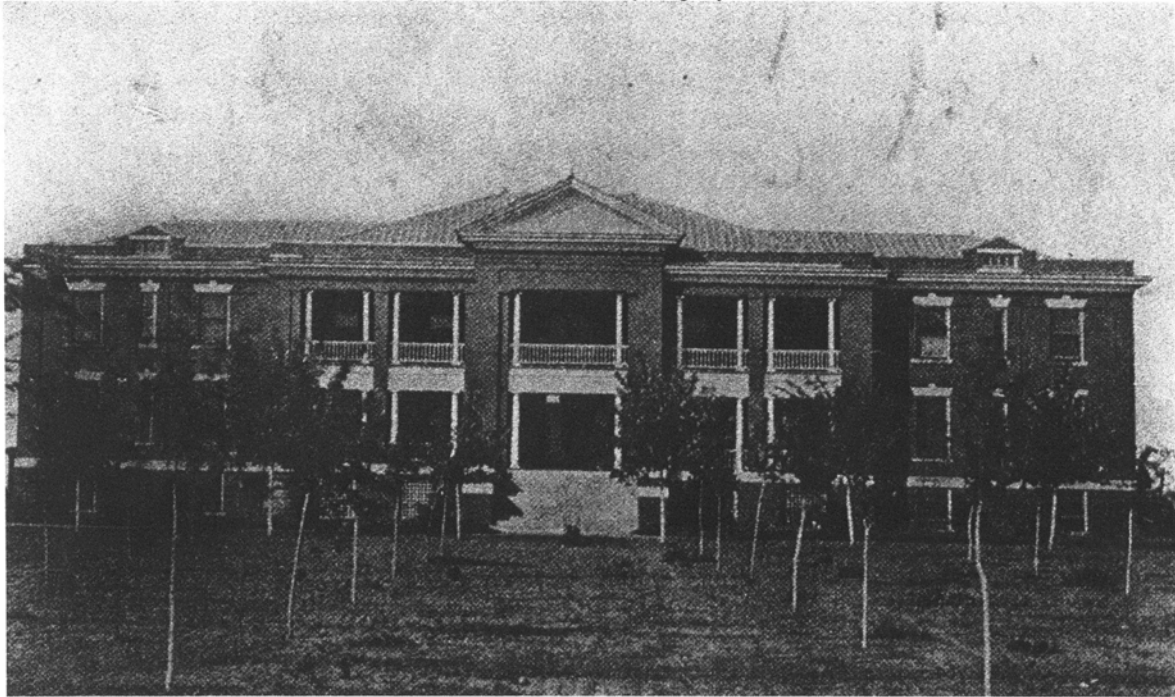


Figure 2. Clay Hall. c.1946
Courtesy of Phillips University Legacy Foundation



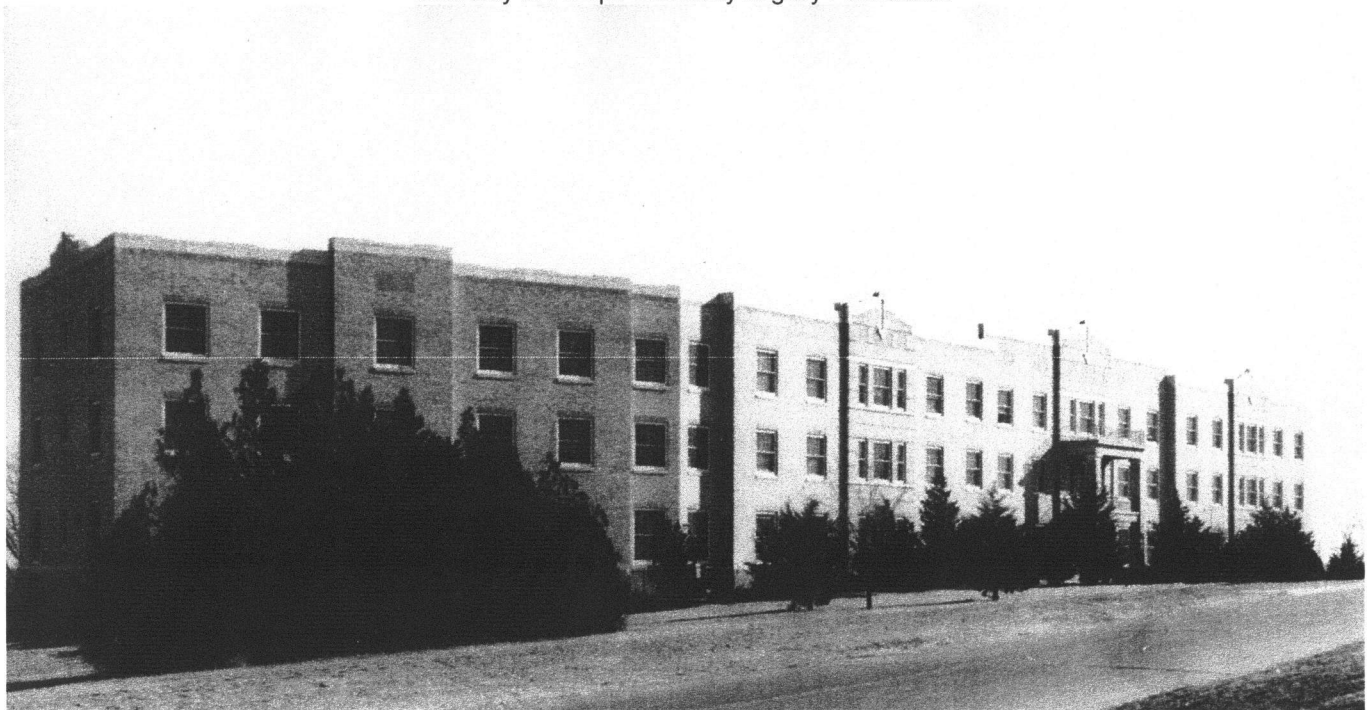
Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

Figure 3. Clay Hall Lobby. c.1946
Courtesy of Phillips University Legacy Foundation



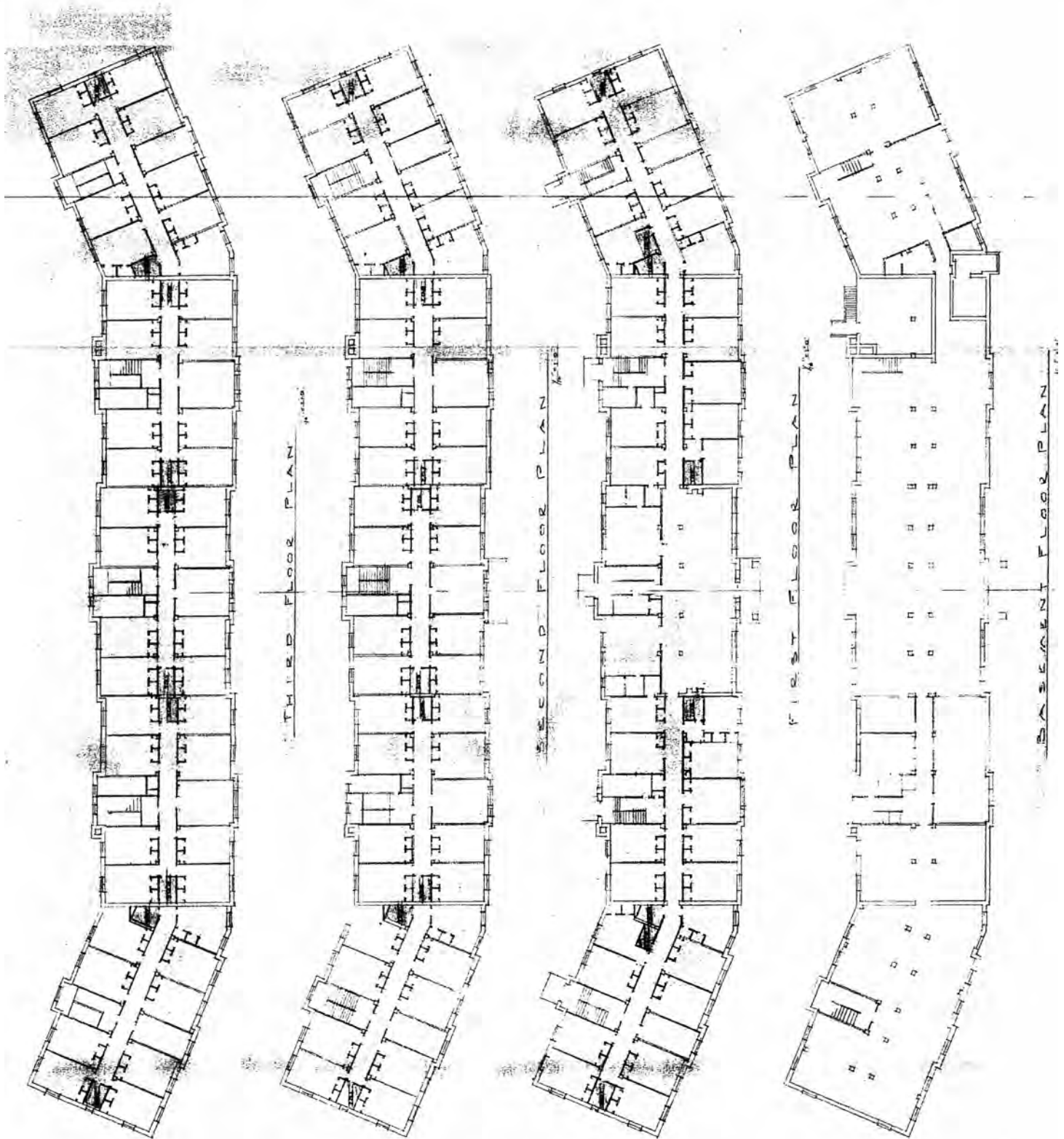
Figure 4. Clay Hall with North Wing. c.1952
Courtesy of Phillips University Legacy Foundation



Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

Figure 5. Clay Hall Floor Plans. c.1959
Courtesy of Northern Oklahoma College – Enid



Clay Hall

Name of Property

Garfield County, OK

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Clay Hall

City or Vicinity: Enid

County: Garfield State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Brad Finch

Date Photographed: 4 January 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 16. Front (west) elevation, view east.

2 of 16. North elevation, view south.

3 of 16. East elevation, view southwest.

4 of 16. South elevation, view north.

5 of 16. Residential neighborhood west of Clay Hall, view north.

6 of 16. Golf course and Northern Oklahoma College (formerly Phillips University) campus, view northeast.

7 of 16. Primary entrance on west elevation, view east.

8 of 16. Historic wood windows, first story, west elevation, typical, view east.

9 of 16. Lobby, first floor, view southeast.

10 of 16. Historic lobby fireplace, view south.

11 of 16. Stairwell in north wing, typical, view east.

12 of 16. Double-loaded corridor, second floor, typical, view south.

13 of 16. Second floor lounge, center block, typical, view northwest.

14 of 16. Dorm room, typical, view southwest.

15 of 16. Dorm room, typical, view northeast.

16 of 16. Laundry room and kitchenette, north wing, typical, view southwest.

Clay Hall
Name of Property

Garfield County, OK
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Enid Senior Residences, LLC
street & number 6800 W 64th Street telephone 913-671-3365
city or town Overland Park state KS zip code 66202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Clay Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Garfield

DATE RECEIVED: 5/04/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/31/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/20/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000346

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.20.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW # 1



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW # 2



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #3



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #4



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW # 5



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

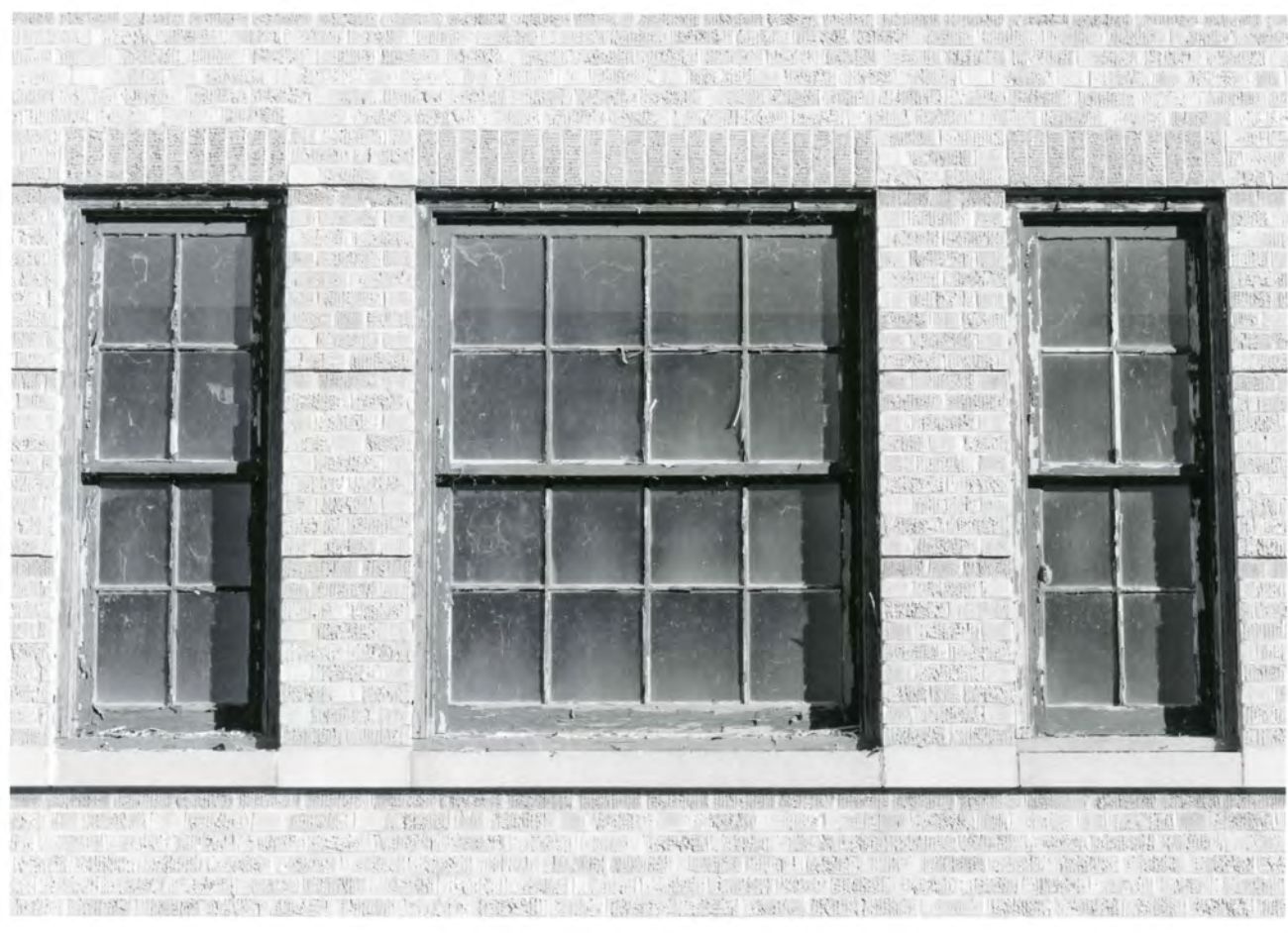
VIEW #6



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW # 7



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #8



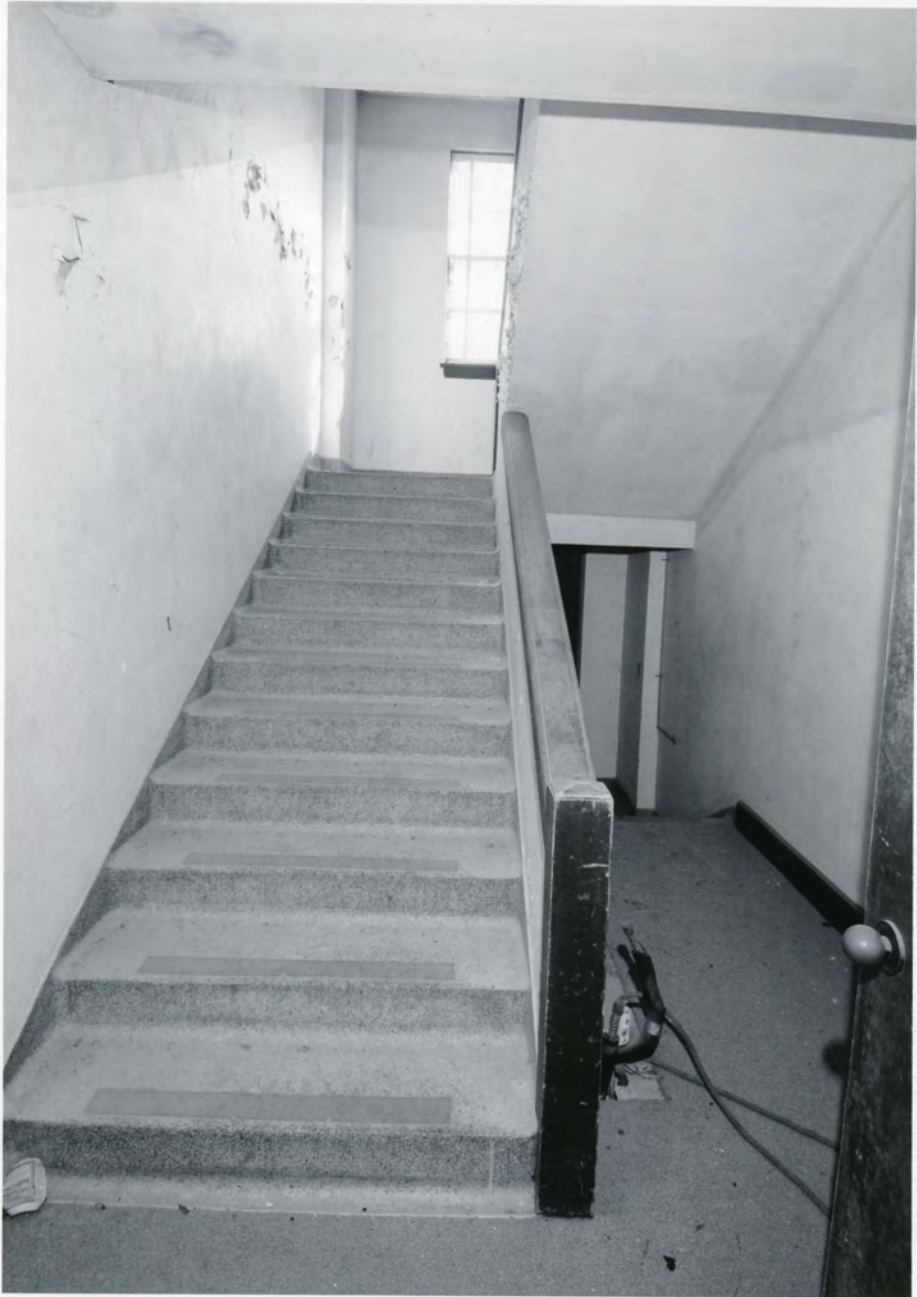
CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #9



CLAY HALL
ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
VIEW #10



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #11



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #12



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #13



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #14



CLAY HALL

ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

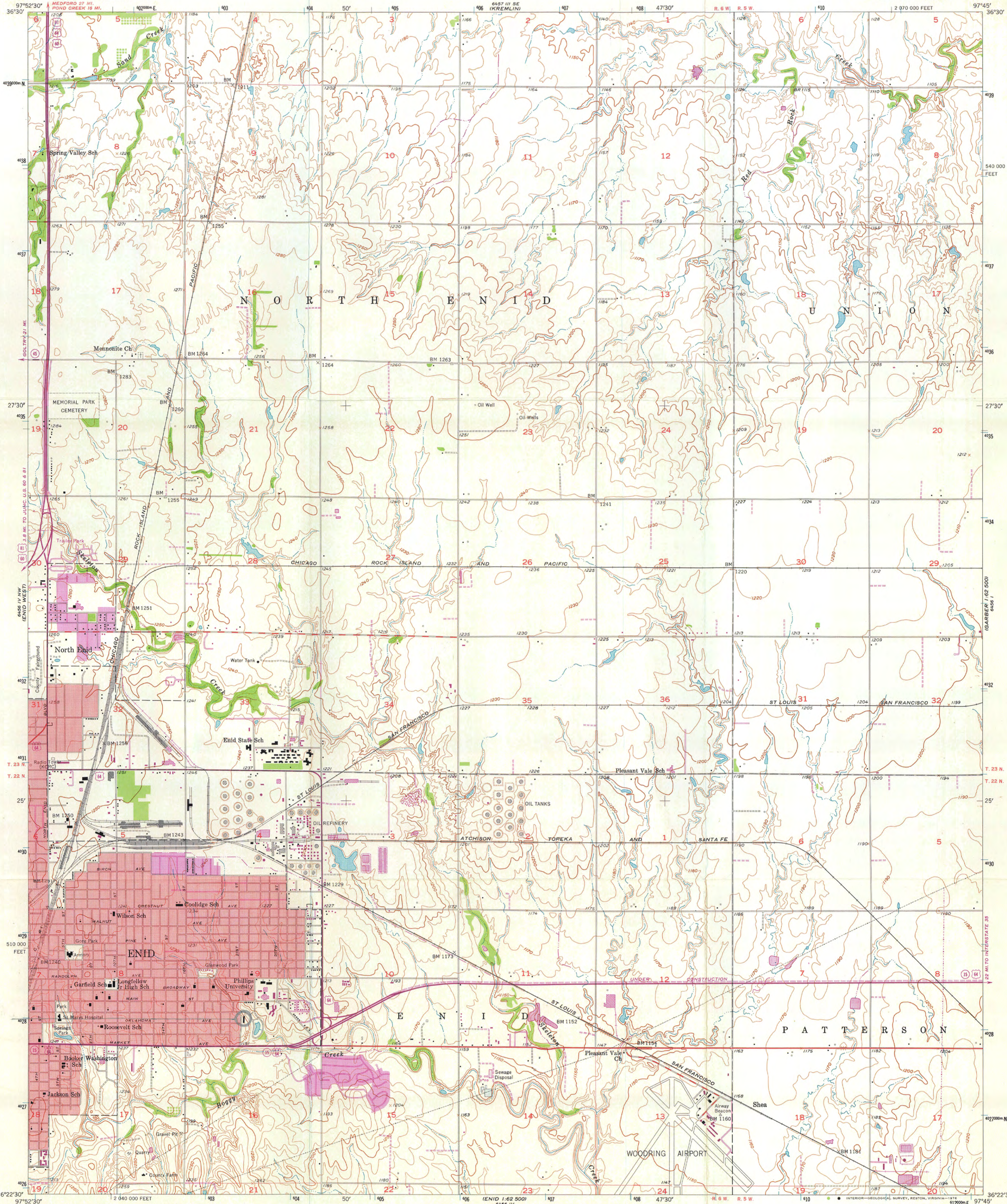
VIEW # 15



CLAY HALL

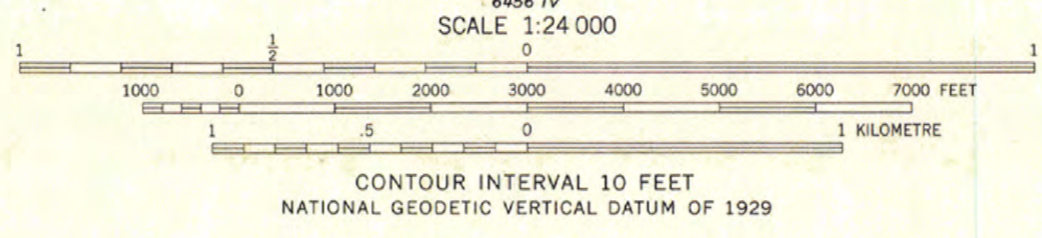
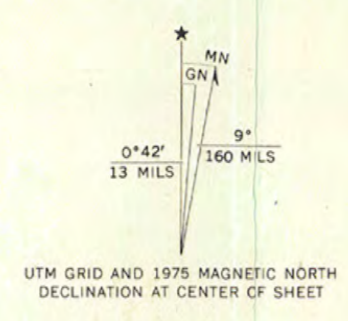
ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

VIEW #16



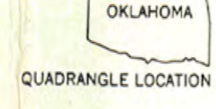
Cloy Hall
Enid, Garfield
County,
Oklahoma
14/003329/
4022241

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1955
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
Zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1975. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route



MAP AND AIR PHOTO
LIBRARY
JUN 9 - 1976
University of Wisconsin
Madison

ENID EAST, OKLA.
NE/4 ENID 15' QUADRANGLE
N3622.5-W9745/7.5
1955
PHOTOREVISED 1975
AMS 6456 IV NE-SERIES Y885

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm



April 27, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to transmit four National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

- Clay Hall, 311-325 Lakeview Drive, Enid, Garfield County
- Whittier Square Historic District, roughly bounded by Lewis Ave, Zunis Ave, East First St, and I-244, Tulsa, Tulsa County
- Osler Building, 1200 North Walker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
- Jamison Cemetery, 2 miles south on State Highway 16 and 2 miles west on E0820 Road, Okay Vicinity, Wagoner County

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvna Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:iso

Enclosures