### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received **JUD 1** 2 **ISB3** date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

# 1. Name

historic SPANISH VILL/	\GE			
and/or common The Pa	iseo			
		strict bounded by No N.W. 28th and 29th S		
	ee on the west and	N.W. 30th St. on the	e north.	t for publication
city,town Oklahoma City	/ N/A vi	icinity of		
state Oklahoma	code 40	county Oklahoma		<b>code</b> 109
3. Classificat	tion			
Category  Ownership	uisition Accessib essX yes: re	cupiedX comn in progress educa le enter	ulture nercial ational tainment rnment trial	_ museum _ park _ private residence _ religious _ scientific _ transportation _ other:
4. Owner of I	roperty			
name Multiple owners	ship			
street & number *continu	uation sheet			
city, town N/A	N/A_ vi	cinity of	state N/A	
5. Location o	of Legal Des	cription	•	
courthouse, registry of deeds,	etc. Oklahoma CO	unty Courthouse		
street & number				
city, town Oklahoma City	/		state Oklah	ioma
6. Represent	ation in Exi	sting Survey	'S	
title N/A		has this property been det	termined eligible?	yesX_ no
date N/A		federa	al state	_ county loca
depository for survey records	N/A			
city, town N/A			state N/A	

# 7. Description

Condition			Check one
X excellent		deteriorated	_X_ unaltere
X good		ruins	altered
	<b></b>	unexposed	

unaltered <u>X</u> original site altered <u>moved</u> d

date \_

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

1. Building number one is a one story detached structure which is rectangular in plan. Originally constructed in the predominantly Spanish Revival style of the street, the building has been modified with a stucco face which masks its original character. It is probable that this false front can be restored.

2. Building number two is a one story row building typical of the predominant Spanish Revival style on The Paseo. The structure is rectangular in plan and is divided into bays. These are articulated by pilasters, set backs, roof planes and parapets. The building bays express three seperate variations of the style providing distinct identities to each of the three shop entries. Two of these variations feature tile facings and gables at the parapet. The third is a straight parapet reminiscent of adobe construction with exposed vigas at the roof line. The building is fenestrated with lintaled and arched openings which are used separately and in combination to express the three style variations. Ornamentation includes spiral fluted columns of moorish influence, niches; iron work, tile relief and modulation of the facade vertically and horizontally.

3. This flat roofed structure combines two and one half stories with a full basement and sharea a common wall with its neighbor on the South. Originally the enclosure for a swimming pool. Its patterned concrete block walls follow the symmetry of the street curve in front, and the rectangular pattern of property lines at the rear of the lot. The redwood siding covering the upper half is a fairly recent addition, and indications are that removal would expose the original design components more in keeping with the other district buildings.

Envir 2 D 2 S. S. Spanner S. P. P. والجراف والجهر وا Building number four is a detached one story structure typical of the pre-4. dominant Spanish Revival style on The Paseo Street. The plan is trapazoidal with three elevation orienting to the East-West party wall of building number three, the North and South street line of Dewey and the East-West line of 29th Street. Front orientation is North-Westerly conforming with the street line of The Paseo. The elevation features raised panels with scroll top parapets at each of two entries. These are flanked by large rectangular openings•which have had the original glasing and frames removed and are now inlayed with siding and glass block. The original frames are intact and could be easily replaced. Details include parapet niches, diamond shaped oak leaf ornament and arched parapet lines with squared terminals at corners and ends and elvated segments over entries.

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OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 10/31/84



Continuation sheet	Item number 4	Page 1
Owner		District Property
Paul Barnes Enterprises (Paul Barnes) 3024 Paseo Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103		3024 Paseo Blk 1, Lots 1&2
John L. Belt 6403 W. Grand Blvd. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73116		3014-3020 Paseo Blk 1, Lots 3-6
Carroll Samara 3008 Paseo Oklahoma City, OK 73103		3008-3010 Paseo Blk 1, lots 7-10
Theodore B. Adwan 1620 Norwood Place Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120		3000-3004 Paseo Blk 1, Lots 10-12
Jack R. Hooper 4302 Wakefield Court Norman, Oklahoma 73069		3021-3023 Paseo Blk 2, Lots 1-3
Rod Roderick 3017 Paseo Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103		3017-19 Paseo Blk 2, Lots 3-5
Paseo Village (John Belt & Lawrence Lucas) 6403 W. Grand Blvd. Oklahoma City, OKlahoma 73116		3001-11, 3013-15 Paseo Blk 2, Lots 5-12
John Robison 2927 Paseo Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103		2927 Paseo Blk 3, Lots 5-7

#### INTRUSION

Bonnie Triffon 10960 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1902 Los Angeles, CA 90024 2930 Paseo Blk 3, Lots 1-4

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received	
date entered	

Continuation sheet	1	Item number	7	Page 1
7. Building s	even is essentially	rectangular in pla	an with an appe	endage at the
Northeast corne	r which orients on	an axis 45° from th	ne building. I	t is set back
considerably fr	om both 30th and Th	e Paseo. It is add	obe and does no	ot compete with
the more elabor	ate style variation	is on the street. (	Out of context	somewhat is the
extension of th	e buildings flat ro	of for a canopy at	the Northeast	corner.

8. Building eight is a rectangular stucco building with an entry set into an opening wich has been infilled with glass block. Another large opening North of the entry is glazed. The building has virtually no detail and does not conform to the predominant style on The Paseo.

Building nine is a row structure which is divided into separately identifiable 9. units as its steps down the street. Characteristic are roof styles using broad tiled gables, hips and parapets, sculpted adobe parapets with exposed vigas and parapet niches. The roof line alternates from tile to adobe parapet to articulate the identity of the shops below. Orientation to the street changes in plan and roof design to reinforce the individuality and to create interest at entries. The result is a variety of entry expressions including stoops, porches and courts. Rich in detail, the building has a variety of fenestration expressions from arches to linteled and exposed lintel openings. Some windows are divided into lower main lights and smaller clerestory lights above. The cupulo has iron grille work in its arched windows. Ornament includes parapet and wall niches, scrolls and creats.

10. Building number 10 is essentially rectalinear in plan with a flat roof and parapets. Parapets have raised segments to articulate entries or emphasize a change in orientation. Variation to the plan occurs at the Southeast corner which is relieved on a  $45^{\circ}$  angle to orient directly to the intersection of 29th with The Paseo. The style is adobe and ornament includes scalloped cornice brackets, niches, spiral columns, arched and linteled openings, and scroll work.

11. Building eleven is a five sided structure with axes perpendicular to The Paseo and retated 45° to the perpendicular of Dewey. The building roof lines are complex varying in heights and style. A two tiered cupulo at the intersection of the two axes rises above the adjacent rooflines as a focal point to the facade. The front continues on either side with a tile Mansard which is interupted symetrically over the entry on Paseo and between the windows on Dewey by two scroll topped parapets. Ornamentation includes parapet niches, scalloped cornice brackets, urns, crest and scroll reliefs, scrolled window arch indentions, iron work and an ornate pediment over spiral reliefs, scrolled window arch indentions, iron work and an ornate pediment over spiral collumns at the entry.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance_C	heck and justify below	<u>X</u> landscape architectur	
•	archeology-prehistoric			
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	<u> </u>	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800–1899 _X 1900–	<u> </u>	exploration/settlemen	t philosophy	theater
<u>    X                                </u>	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)
	1000 1004 1047		Nichala Dulau I	

Specific dates 1928; 1934; 1947	Builder/Architect					
Statement of Significance (in one paragra		 cape Arch sites	.: L.M.	Rowe,	Builder	>

The Spanish Village Historic District is a significant architectural and commercial center in Oklahoma City. The Spanish Revival styling, with its tile roofs, stucco exteriors parapets, arched openings and scroll and crest reliefs, was unique in Oklahoma City commercial structures. The archecture was a striking contrast to the surrounding residential area. The localized shopping area was an innovative concept in the late twenties in Oklahoma City. It was the first development of this type in the area.

The Paseo Historic District exemplifies maximum site capitalization to enhance both the commercial and aesthetic concerns of urban form. Such innovative techniques as were used in the design and creation of this neighborhood shopping center have proved to be sound investments for over fifty years. As an example of highly functional site-specific design, tailored to a human scale, it is invaluable. The on-going utility of the Paseo, coupled with its visual impact, serves as a contemporary demonstration of conservation and efficiency.

Located just five blocks north of 23rd St., the district is close to one of the major transportation routes and business districts in Oklahoma City. It originally was platted by William Guernsey in 1892 as part of a much larger tract. Development in general was slow but measured, and the utility infrastructure was in place by 1910. Only scattered residential development had occurred in this area (20 to 30 blocks north of the central business district) by 1920, when G. A. "Doc" Nichols acquired several parcels of land. One of these parcels was the intended site of the Spanish Village, perhaps the second, and certainly one of the first, shopping centers in the Oklahoma City area.

Nichols, a dentist turned land developer, had already successfully completed several other innovative projects within the city. He had counsel with the developer of the Country Club Plaza in Kansas City, and used the Kansas City firm of Hare & Co., landscape architects, for the design of the center. In June of 1927 the revised plat for Blocks 17, 18 and 20 os Guernsey Park Place was filed. The plat itself is finely detailed and its dramatic revision of the traditional lots and blocks, rectalinear design approach was a complete departure of concept in Oklahoma City. The district derives its vernacular name from the broad main thoroughfare, simply labeled on the plat as "The Paseo."

In-house architects of the G.A. Nichols staff were responsible for the design of the initial structures within the district, a Spanish Mission revival style. It appears that L.M. Rowe was the builder/developer for most of the early construction, which began in 1928. Becuase of the parameters of the street and lot dimensions, several structures had recessed and cantilevered entrances, tile walls and roofs, mosiac floors, skylights, and other design features not usually found in more traditional building styles throughout the city - especially those built in the late 1920's.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Field Cards. County Assessor, Oklahoma County Courthouse, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Court records. District Court, Oklahoma County Courthouse. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Engineering maps. City Engineer, City Hall. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. (See Cont. Sheet)

# **10. Geographical Data**

64

Acreage of nominated property <u>3</u> Quadrangle name <u>Oklahoma City</u> , OK Britton, OK UTM References		Quadrangle scale <u>1:24000</u>
A 1 4 6 3 4 0 2 0 3 9 2 9 3 6 0 Zone Easting Northing	B 114 Zone Easting	01310 319 219 11810 Northing
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	F 114 6313	9 <sub>1</sub> 8 <sub>1</sub> 0 3 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 5 <sub>1</sub> 0 9 <sub>1</sub> 4 <sub>1</sub> 0 3 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>31</sub> 1 <sub>1</sub> 0 9 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 0 3 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 9 <sub>355</sub>
Verbal boundary description and justification		
Continuation Sheet	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
List all states and counties for properties overlap	ping state or county bo	undaries
state N/A code	county	code
state code	county	code
11. Form Prepared By		
organization Neighborhood Development & Cons Center street & number 525 N.W. 13	ervation date 5, telephone	12/82        (405)      232-4626      (405)521-2491
city or town Oklahoma City	state 0k	ahoma
	e is: _ local	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for t 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the M according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the M State Historic Preservation Officer signature	National Register and certi	fy that it has been evaluated $1-5-83$
title		date
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the M Anuch An Ange Weeper of the National Register	National Register	date 2/24/53
Attest: atrick Andres		date 2 24/93

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Nichols was concurrently building several large apartment houses adjacent to the district, both to the west and to the north; so the shopping center and some of the neighborhood it served arrived together.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE 1 9 Abstract records. American First Abstract and Title Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1892-1980 Oklahoma City Directory. Oklahoma State Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1928-1980. Sanborn Insurance Co. Maps. Oklahoma State Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Vol. 2, 1954. Western History Collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. Vol. 2, 1934; Vol. 3, 1949. Oklahoman and Times. June 12, 1928. Oklahoman. May 5, 1929. Oklahoman. December 22, 1929. Theodore Adwan. Interview, September 21, 1979. Richard Coyle. Grandson, G.A. Nichols. Interview, February 7, 1980.

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Continuation sheet

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#### VERBAL BOUNDRY DESCRIPTION

The northern boundary of the Spanish Village Historic District starts at the Northwest corner of Lot 1 Blk 2 of the plat. From this point it follows the northern property lines of Blk 2 and Blk 1 for 330 feet, crossing Paseo. At the point where it meets the northeast corner of Lot 1 Blk 1 it continues south along the wast property lines of Blk 1 for 370 feet, crossing Paseo until it reaches the southeast corner of Lot 7, Blk 3. Then west 250 feet to the southwest corner of Blk 3, where it continues north for 215 feet to a point in the middle of the structure on Lot 12 Blk 2, From this point it runs 95 feet west along the south property line to the southwest corner of Blk 2. Then north 165 feet along the west property lines of Blk 2 to a point at the middle of Lot 6 Blk 2. Then west 45 feet along the south property line to the southwest corner of Lot 6 Blk 2. At this point it continues north 145 feet along the west property line to the beginning point. (Roughly, all property which faces Paseo, south of Thirtieth Street, west of Dewey Avenue, and north of the alley between Twenty-ninth and Twenty-eighth Streets)

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Sanborn Insurance Map Vol. 2, 1949

11271 11 12







AUG 1 8 1980







SPANISH VILLAGE OKlahoma City, OK.

