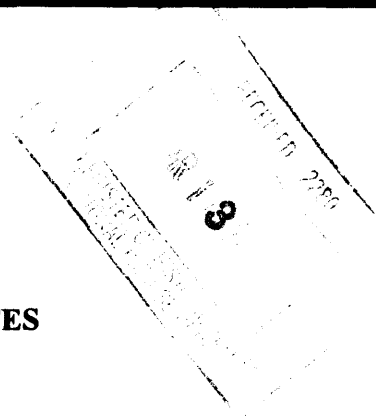


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. Name of Property

historic name Paseo Neighborhood Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location


street & number roughly bounded by Northwest 30th Street, North Western Avenue, Northwest 24th Street, and North Walker Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Oklahoma City vicinity N/A

state Oklahoma code 109 county Oklahoma zip code 73103, 73106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide  locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

4-12-04  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

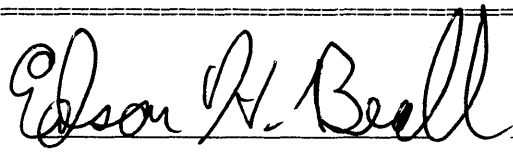
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

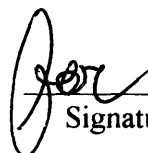
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

 5/27/04

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>210</u>	<u>42</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>211</u>	<u>42</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>	

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Prairie School

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Tudor Revival

Classical Revival

(See continuation sheet)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>CONCRETE</u>
walls	<u>WOOD: Weatherboard</u>
	<u>BRICK</u>
roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
other	<u>BRICK</u>
	<u>WOOD</u>

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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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.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1905-1953  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1907-1908  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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8. Statement of Significance (continued)

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Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nichols, G. A., Inc. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: N/A

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 118

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>14</u>	<u>633340</u>	<u>3929580</u>	C	<u>14</u>	<u>633730</u>	<u>3929720</u>
B	<u>14</u>	<u>633730</u>	<u>3929580</u>	D	<u>14</u>	<u>634140</u>	<u>3929720</u>
	<u>x</u>	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Jocelyn Lupkin

organization Robison & Associates Architects date January 27, 2004

street & number 2927 Paseo telephone (405) 524-4544

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73103

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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

name See attached list (over fifty owners)

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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Paseo Neighborhood Historic District  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

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**Architectural Classification**

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival

Renaissance Revival

Late Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT:

Minimal Traditional

Moderne

**Summary**

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is an early twentieth-century residential neighborhood located in Oklahoma City, the state capital of Oklahoma. The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is approximately 2.5 miles north of the city center. It encompasses approximately thirty-three blocks and its resources include 253 buildings, and one site, the Fairlawn Cemetery, which is approximately one-third of the district's area.

Of the 263 documented resources (262 buildings, one site), 210 of the buildings and the site are contributing and 42 buildings are noncontributing. The Bungalow/Craftsman style is, by far, predominant. Other architectural styles represented include Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, National Folk, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Commercial Style, Prairie School, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional.

The neighborhood boundaries are roughly Northwest 30th Street on the north in the western half of the district, Northwest 28th Street on the north in the eastern portion of the district, Northwest 24th Street on the south, North Walker Avenue on the east, and North Western Avenue on the west. The neighborhood north of the district is Central Park, a residential area that was developed at the same time as the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District. South of Northwest 24th Street is Northwest 23rd Street, a busy commercial artery. Across North Walker on the eastern boundary is the Jefferson Park Historic District (NR 12/14/1995), another residential neighborhood developed at the same time and very similar to the Paseo neighborhood. The west boundary, Western Avenue, is dominated by the grounds of the Fairlawn Cemetery and the First Presbyterian Church. The northeast corner of the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is anchored by a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival artists' studio and shopping district locally known as The Paseo (Spanish Village, NR 2/24/1983). The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District and its surroundings maintain a high degree of historical and architectural integrity.

**Description**

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is approximately one-quarter of a section in size and includes thirty-three blocks. Twenty-one blocks have primarily residential construction. A large contributing site in the

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Paseo Neighborhood Historic District  
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northwest portion of the district, Fairlawn Cemetery, occupies approximately twelve blocks, over one-third of the district. Three more blocks south of Fairlawn Cemetery are dominated by the buildings and grounds of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Paseo neighborhood has a neighborhood identified as a potential historic district on the north, Central Park, a residential area that was developed at the same time as the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District. To the east is the Jefferson Park Historic District (NR 12/14/1995), another residential neighborhood developed at the same time and very similar to the Paseo neighborhood. The south boundary is adjacent to Northwest 23rd Street, a busy commercial artery. The west boundary, Western Avenue, is dominated by the grounds of the Fairlawn Cemetery and the First Presbyterian Church. The northeast corner of the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is anchored by a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival artists' studio and shopping district developed around a distinctive two-block-long curved street locally known as The Paseo (Spanish Village, NR 2/24/1983). The district's name was derived from this street.

The Fairlawn Cemetery is a dominant site within the district. The cemetery itself is counted as a contributing site, but there are resources within the cemetery that merit their own distinction. These resources include three buildings - a brick masonry maintenance building on the south end, a small office building, and a large limestone mausoleum.

The main north/south streets are North Walker Avenue on the east boundary, North Western Avenue on the west boundary and North Shartel Avenue, which bisects the district in a north/south direction. North Shartel used to be the location of the Oklahoma Railway Company's electric streetcar line that extended from the downtown business center to the north. The convenient streetcar service, which extended through the Paseo neighborhood by 1913, was a prime impetus for residential development in the Paseo neighborhood. The remaining north/south streets and east/west streets within the neighborhood tend to be much less busy and more residential in character, with mostly single-family residences.

Most construction, nearly eighty percent, occurred in the district between 1910 and 1939. Between 1900 and 1909, nineteen structures were built in the area encompassed by the Paseo District. Between 1910 and 1919, the number of new structures jumped to ninety-one and, between 1920 and 1929, one hundred and thirty new structures were built. In subsequent decades the rate of construction declined, however, by 1929, much of Paseo was occupied. The period of significance for the Paseo neighborhood extends from construction of the first extant residences in 1905 to 1953. The earliest extant residences in the district are in the 700 blocks of Northwest 24th and 25th Streets, the 800 block of Northwest 25th Street, and the 600 block of Northwest 26th Street. Generally, development occurred from south to north, with a majority of the earliest structures tending to be closer to public transportation routes and main north/south streets. Development in the Paseo neighborhood was dominated by single-family residences, with a fair proportion of duplexes and quadruplexes. Multi-family housing was developed mostly in the late 1920s and early 1930s, as the demand for housing grew in response to the general prosperity of the 1920s and the development of oil fields in and around Oklahoma City during that time. Construction steeply declined from 130 units in the 1920s to forty-seven units in the 1930s. From 1940 to

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Paseo Neighborhood Historic District  
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1989 fifty-one structures were built in the Paseo neighborhood. Currently, there are 211 contributing buildings and one contributing site in the district.

The Bungalow/Craftsman style dominates this neighborhood, with fifty-nine percent of contributing buildings and forty-eight percent of all structures. Tudor Revival is represented by 20.3 percent of contributing structures and 16.5 percent of all structures. Other styles represented include Classical Revival (4.8 percent and 3.9 percent), National Folk (4.4 percent and 3.5 percent), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (3.4 percent and 2.8 percent), Minimal Traditional (2.9 percent and 2.4 percent), Prairie (1.9 percent and 1.6 percent), and Colonial Revival (1.5 percent and 1.2 percent). Other styles represented include Moderne, Modern, Commercial, Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival and buildings with no distinctive style.

A large number of garages and garage apartments are located in the district. Two-story garage apartments that are located on side streets, are highly visible, and have separate addresses are included as either contributing or noncontributing properties. Garages or garage apartments that are at the rear portion of a property are considered to be an accessory building to the main building at the front of the property and are not counted separately.

Boundary lines include those properties that share the historic characteristics of the neighborhood. The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District's consistency of scale, material, architectural styles and setbacks contribute to its delineation as a visually cohesive unit.

### Contributing Properties

1. 507, 507-1/2, 509, 509-1/2 Northwest 24th. 1930. This two-and-one-half-story brick Tudor Revival apartment building has a cross gable roof with boxed eaves and gable returns. The symmetrical facade features steep attic dormers with arched windows and stuccoed gable ends. There is a full width balcony, and the porch roof is supported by four brick piers. Center entrance flanked by sidelights. Brick one story hipped roof four-car garage at rear of yard. Overhead doors front alley to the north.
2. 515 Northwest 24th. 1916. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and bracketed eaves. The centered door is flanked by windows. Craftsman windows flank an interior chimney. Center porch has brick railing wall with square wood columns. Porch is enclosed in nonoriginal wrought iron security bars. The detached garage has been replaced with a metal building.
3. 519 Northwest 24th. 1919. This Bungalow/Craftsman residence has weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. A front gable extends over the steps and rests on brick and wood pyramidal supports. Interior chimney flanked by multi-paned casement windows. Bracketed awning over a group of three windows on the south front. There is a detached wood framed garage.

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Paseo Neighborhood Historic District  
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4. 525 Northwest 24th. 1916. This Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gabled roof, weatherboard siding and bracketed eaves. Centered door flanked by paired windows. Wood porch supports on brick piers. Windows are 12/1 hung wood and have wide frames with molded lintels. There is a detached front gable wood framed garage at the rear.
  5. 529 Northwest 24th. 1916. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. Porch is offset left under a large gable. One original brick pier at east end of porch surmounted by nonoriginal wood columns. Bay window added on west elevation. Detached wood framed garage facing North Dewey Avenue.
  6. 603 Northwest 24th. 1915. This one-and-a-half story National Folk residence has weatherboard siding, a pyramidal main roof with front intersecting gable and a full front porch with hipped roof. Porch rests on a brick foundation. Porch roof is supported by four square wood columns with a wood picket railing and centered wood steps to the porch. Centered front door flanked by single windows.
  7. 607 Northwest 24th. 1919. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a front gabled roof with multiple side gables. Full width porch and is front gabled on the left and side gabled on the right. Brick piers with truncated wood columns and wood balustrade. There is a double front gabled wood frame garage detached at the rear. Bermed yard with two concrete steps.
  8. 611 Northwest 24th. 1910. This two-story Prairie School structure was originally a duplex with basement but it now is a single-family residence. The siding is nonoriginal asbestos with a rusticated block foundation. There is a shallow two story bay on the east and there is a two story enclosed porch on the rear. Iron posts and decorative brackets on this porch.
  9. 615 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gable with a cross gabled section. Porch is offset to the left and is roofless on the right. At rear of property is 615 1/2 NW 24th, a garage apartment two story of an early bungalow plan. The building is of weatherboard c. 1939.
  10. 619 Northwest 24th. 1920. This Bungalow/Craftsman residence has multiple side gables with an offset front gabled porch. The door is centered on the south front and flanked by triplet multi-paned windows. Porch is full width and has brick planter boxes built around base. Wrought iron porch supports have replaced the originals. Yard is bermed with two concrete steps. There is a detached front gabled garage with folding doors.
  11. 624 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. The offset porch gable has Japanese influence, covers western half of facade and is supported by two battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. There are exposed rafter tails, purlins, brackets under eaves and open beams in porch gable. At rear of property is a two-story apartment building. The lower half is of concrete block; the second story is weatherboard.

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12. 627 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a Japo-Swiss influence. It is side gabled with small shed roofed extensions on each side and a front gabled porch with exposed trusses and wood columns on brick piers. Small south facing dormers were added later. There are piers with ball finials in two sizes flanking porch steps. Detached front gabled wood garage is original.
  13. 628 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front gable roof with a rear hip, weatherboard siding, and a concrete foundation. Porch roof supported by two wood beams and a metal pole. Wood balustrade between beams has cut out diamonds. Paired windows to right of porch have pent roof above them. Original garage removed and replaced with a metal shed.
  14. 700 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. Porch roof is supported by three battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. To right of porch is large window opening with transom over triplet window. Brick chimney stack pierces roof at eave wall of west elevation. Two-car front gabled weatherboard garage with board and batten garage doors faces Lee Avenue.
  15. 701-703 Northwest 24th. 1905. This two-story National Folk style apartment building has weatherboard siding, brick foundation and a hipped roof. A porch wraps around the east and south side on the two above ground levels with a lattice skirt below the lower porch. Wrought iron porch supports, stair rails, and balustrade on both levels of the porches are not original. Wood framed garage on the northwest corner.
  16. 704 Northwest 24th. 1917. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a porch offset to west. Original porch columns replaced by wrought iron supports and railing. There are exposed rafter tails, triangular knee brackets in eaves. Corbelled chimney stack pierces roof at eave wall on west elevation. One story front gabled garage at rear of yard has a rear two-story front gabled extension.
  17. 705 Northwest 24th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a cross gable behind the main front gable. The full width porch is set under the front gable that is supported by wood columns on brick piers with brick railing wall. Porch screened in above wall. The garage at the rear of the lot has been demolished. A smaller wood frame garage nearer the house is standing.
  18. 706 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a cross gable roof and a porch roof supported by three battered wood columns on stone slabs on brick piers. Two sets of triplet windows on facade.
  19. 709 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a central cross gable roof and a front porch offset to the left. It has wood porch columns on brick piers. Triple groups of windows

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flank the door. There is a keystone design inset into the porch gable frieze. Lintels extend past the tops of the windows. A front gabled, wood frame detached garage on rear of east yard.

20. 710 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. There are exposed rafter tails, purlins and brackets in eaves. The offset gabled porch roof is supported by four battered wood columns on stone slabs on brick piers. Triplet windows on the facade. Entrance on east elevation has small gabled hood over it, which is probably not original. Gabled roof garage at east rear of yard.
21. 712 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof with exposed rafter tail, exposed purlins, and Y-brackets under eaves. Porch gable is supported by two square wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. Sloped roofed garage at east rear of yard has board and batten doors.
22. 715 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front and side gabled roof and weatherboard siding. The porch is front gabled and offset to the left. Porch supports are non-original wrought iron. Triplet windows flank the door. The shed roofed detached frame garage is standing.
23. 718 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. There are exposed rafter tails, purlins, and Y-brackets in eaves. Porch roof is supported by three battered wood columns on brick piers. Brick railing wall between piers on east end. Front gabled garage at east rear of yard.
24. 719 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front and side gabled roof with a cross gabled central section. Front windows are triple grouped and flank a slightly off-center door. The porch is offset to the left with a keystone shaped inset in the gable's frieze. Two wooden porch supports on brick pier with one freestanding pier to the right of the porch.
25. 722 Northwest 24th. 1920. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. West half of porch still has original brick piers but wood columns are replaced with wrought iron. Curvilinear concrete stairs have been added at east end of porch. Sloped roof garage in rear may not be original.
26. 723 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front and side gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and front gabled porch. The door is offset to the left flanked by double-wide windows. The left one is original with multiple panes over one pane. The porch gable has an inverted arrow inset in the brackets.

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Paseo Neighborhood Historic District  
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27. 726 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front gable roof with multiple gable planes. Center main gable with low gable to east, intersecting side gable to west. Porch roof supports are battered wood columns on battered brick piers. Front gabled weatherboard garage faces Guernsey Avenue.
  28. 727 Northwest 24th. 1920. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gabled main section with a cross-gabled center section, and a shed roofed rear extension. The front porch is set under the front gable, with exposed beam ends at ceiling level. The door is off-centered and flanked by multi-paned windows. Louvered vent centered in the front gable has a pent roof hood. Porch gable supported by truncated pyramid wood porch supports on brick piers.
  29. 731 Northwest 24th. 1920. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has an irregular offset outline and multiple front and side gables. The porch is side gabled with double windows flanking the front door. Porch gable supported by wood columns on brick piers. The detached garage is now 2508 North Guernsey Avenue, an apartment facing west.
  30. 733 Northwest 24th. 1912. This one-story Bungalow Craftsman style residence has shingle siding and a concrete foundation. There is a small projecting gabled porch roof at east end. The roof sits on a pergola supported by two full length brick columns painted to look like white square wood columns on brick piers. Porch gable is paneled. Gabled carport with attached weatherboard shed on north end of yard may be original.
  31. 735 Northwest 24th. 1912. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has shingle siding and a concrete foundation with wide overhanging eaves exposed rafter tails and purlins. Lower west gable porch supported by rough-cut, regular coursed stone piers with beaded mortar surmounted by wood beams forming Japanese design. Same stone used as wall across porch. Walls of house slightly flared at bottom. Shingled garage at rear also has an apartment on south end.
  32. 807 Northwest 24th. 1926. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a steep side gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. Pitch of roof and porch gable gives this house a Tudor Revival influence. Porch gable on west half of facade is supported by two square wood columns. Front gabled weatherboard garage at east rear of yard has board and batten doors.
  33. 811 Northwest 24th. 1910. This one-story Classical Revival residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. There is a full width integral porch with the porch roof supported by three, paneled, square wood columns on stuccoed brick piers. Entrance flanked by ½ length, paneled sidelights.
  34. 815 Northwest 24th. 1910. This one-story Classical Revival residence has a moderate pitched hipped roof, boxed eaves, with the roof shingled roll over frieze. Small integral porch at west end was originally full width but has been partially enclosed. Attic dormer has Queen Anne window. Gabled bay on east

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elevation has Queen Anne window in attic and on upper sash of side windows. Hipped roof weatherboard garage at rear of east yard.

35. 819 Northwest 24th. 1911. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front-hipped roof with side gables, weatherboard siding, and a concrete foundation. There is a symmetrical full width covered porch with four battered wood columns on four brick piers. Detached garage is intact.
36. 821 Northwest 24th. 1911. This one story weatherboard Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a full width integral porch with wraparound. Porch roof has gable at east end and is supported by four massive full height battered brick piers. Facade has two sets of triplet windows. Gabled bay on rear of side elevations. Boarded garage at rear of property backs up to alley.
37. 905 Northwest 24th. 1909. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a pyramidal roof with front gable, nonoriginal asphalt siding and a steeply pitched roof. There are curved eaves (*cyma reversa*) that are stuccoed and a porch gable with vent. Porch roof supported by three square wood columns on low brick wall topped with stone slabs. Cantilevered bay window east of porch has two wood brackets beneath it. This is a very unusual style for a bungalow. Nothing like it in the area.
38. 907-909 Northwest 24th. 1911. This one story Classical Revival duplex has weatherboard siding, hipped roof and a full width porch. Central dormer has Queen Anne Window. Porch roof supported by three square wood columns on brick piers. Two entrances flanked on outer edge by 24/1 windows.
39. 913 Northwest 24th. 1911. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a side and front multiple gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a symmetrical full-width covered porch supported by four battered wood columns on four brick piers. Detached garage is intact.
40. 917 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a multiple side gable roof with a full width integral porch. Porch roof is supported by three brick piers topped with battered wood columns. Entrance flanked by triplet windows. Two gabled bays on each side elevation. Hipped roofed, weatherboard garage or out building at east rear yard.
41. 921 Northwest 24th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front and side gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. The full width wraparound porch roof has four battered wood columns five brick piers, and a brick porch railing. Detached garage is intact.
42. 925 Northwest 24th. 1919. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has weatherboard siding, a concrete foundation and a side front gable roof. Full width porch is supported by three battered wood columns, four brick piers and triangular eave trusses.



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43. 929 Northwest 24th. 1911. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. Porch roof has gable on west half. Porch roof supported by three battered wood columns on brick piers. Gabled bay on east elevation, two gabled bays on west elevation and a gabled bay on rear elevation. Facade has two entrances. Shed roofed weatherboard garage at east rear of yard.
44. 511 Northwest 25th. 1924. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a stucco covered brick foundation. Porch roof is supported by three battered wood columns on stone slabs on stucco piers. There is one low brick pier to left of stairs and a wood balustrade. The off-center entrance is flanked by paired windows to the west and triplet windows to east. The weatherboard garage at rear of property has a lean-to addition on north end.
45. 517 Northwest 25th. 1920. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. There are exposed rafter tails, and the offset porch gable is supported by two battered wood columns on stone slabs on brick piers. There are two shorter brick piers and a wood balustrade between west piers. There is a gabled bay on east elevation.
46. 518 Northwest 25th. 1919. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation. There are massive painted brick porch posts, half wood columns and the porch rail has been replaced by concrete block. Vinyl siding and shutters cover original detail.
47. 519-521 Northwest 25th. 1922. This Bungalow/Craftsman style duplex has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. The roof has multiple gables and exposed rafter tails. The porch roof is supported by two battered wood columns on stone slabs on brick piers. There are two entrances under porch roof. There is also a wall end chimney and two gabled bays on west elevation.
48. 522 Northwest 25th. 1916. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete block foundation. There is an offset gable porch and truss brackets under eaves. The porch is supported by brick half-posts and wood half-posts. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood.
49. 528 Northwest 25th. 1919. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete block foundation. There is a moderated pitched roof, exposed rafter tails, and a 2/3 width front porch. Wood porch columns have been replaced by wrought iron. Windows are double hung wood in 3/1 or 1/1 light configuration. There is a detached frame garage at the rear.
50. 604-606 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one-story brick Tudor Revival duplex has a symmetrical facade with no roof overhang and tall slope chimneys. The center of the building has two sets of paired windows. On outer edges are entrances with small gabled porch hoods infilled with weatherboard. There is a small concrete stoop in front of each door. The garage apartment behind house is front gabled with cross hip.

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51. 608 Northwest 25th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style has a multi-gabled front and side roof with bracketed eaves. The off-center porch has an extension to the left with a lattice of exposed beams. Most windows are in pairs or triplets. The porch has brick based truncated tapered wood columns and a wood balustrade. The original detached garage has a shed extension.
  52. 612 Northwest 25th. 1910. This Classical Revival residence has weatherboard siding and a rusticated block foundation. The symmetrical facade has a center-hipped dormer and a full width integral porch supported by four nonoriginal metal poles. The hipped roof has wide boxed eaves and shiplap soffits.
  53. 615 Northwest 25th. 1916. This two-story Prairie School style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. The hipped roof has a short extension to the east. The original wraparound porch was removed except for the section on the southwest. A small center porch over the entrance was created using the same porch supports. A carport has been added on the west.
  54. 616 Northwest 25th. 1910. This two-and-one-half-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a rusticated block foundation. There are wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, triangular knee brackets. Sloped porch roof has a gablet at center and is supported by three battered wood columns on brick piers. There is a fixed attic window below gable peak. There is a front gabled one-car garage at west rear of yard.
  55. 617 Northwest 25th. C. 1923. This brick Bungalow/Craftsman style residence is offset in design, widest at the rear. The porch has brick and wood supports with triple arrow design. Two small windows flank a casement left of the porch. There is a two story asbestos sided apartment building at the rear of the lot.
  56. 621 Northwest 25th. 1915. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a stuccoed foundation. Front porch has scalloped brackets under the eaves. Front windows are arranged in threes. A concrete block garage replaces the original frame building at the rear.
  57. 624-626 Northwest 25th. 1925. This Bungalow/Craftsman duplex has a hipped roof with twin front gables with stuccoed gable ends supported by two short battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. There is a low brick wall between piers. Windows are mostly paired and have cast sills. The hipped roof, weatherboard two car garage faces the west side street.
  58. 700-702 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one-story brick Tudor Revival duplex has a steep roof with boxed eaves and gable returns. Large projecting gabled porch is supported by two massive brick piers. There is a brick wall between piers and the side gables are stuccoed. East elevation has an integral porch supported by brick piers. The front gabled, two-car weatherboard garage has small side gabled extension on south end.

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59. 701 Northwest 25th. 1905. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal Masonite siding and a hipped roof. It appears a bungalow porch supported by two battered wood columns on brick piers was added at a later date over a small integral porch at the right corner. A carport has been added along the west elevation.
  60. 704-706 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one story brick Tudor Revival style residence has a side gable roof with rear hip. The symmetrical facade features two gabled porch hoods that are infilled with stucco, supported by brackets. Each entrance is flanked by single windows. Fascia boards, frieze, soffits, and brackets are covered with nonoriginal vinyl siding. Front gabled two-car garage covered with rolled asphalt siding at east rear side yard.
  61. 708 Northwest 25th. 1920. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gable roof with lower side gable, triangular eave brackets, and exposed rafter tails. Porch columns replaced with wrought iron; original brick piers and railing walls remain. Flat roofed two-car garage at east rear yard is probably not original.
  62. 714 Northwest 25th. C. 1905. This one story Classical Revival style residence has weatherboard siding and a rock-faced block foundation. There is full width integral porch supported by four Ionic wood columns. Front windows have pedimented casings. There are two corbelled ridge chimneys and a central hipped roof dormer. The lower 1/3 of the house is covered with a wider weatherboard than upper 2/3. There is a front gabled weatherboard garage at west rear of yard.
  63. 715 Northwest 25th. 1917. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal vinyl siding and a front and side gabled roof with bracketed eaves with parallelogram piercing in the gable eaves. Front porch is offset to the right with a side-gabled *porte-cochere* extending to the left. Porch supports are truncated wood pyramids with brick bases. A new garage has replaced the original.
  64. 717 Northwest 25th. 1909. This one-story Classical Revival residence has a hipped roof and a left front inset porch. There is evidence of an earlier style in the hipped roof dormer. Windows are double hung wood, with two-paned hopper in the dormer.
  65. 718 Northwest 25th. C. 1908. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a hipped roof with front and side gables. There are exposed rafter tails, exposed purlins, and triangular brackets at peak of gable. There is an attic window in the gable. Porch roof is supported by two battered columns on cast slabs on brick piers, with a brick railing wall between them. There is a gabled bay on west elevation.
  66. 720 Northwest 25th. 1929. This two-story brick Tudor Revival apartment building has a steep side gable roof and decorative brickwork around arches and windows. The facade has two gable bays, the east one with an arcaded integral porch. The west one is steeply pitched and extends down to entrance. There is an arched attic vent in east gable, a round one in west.

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67. 721 Northwest 25th. 1915. This one story Classical Revival residence has a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a rusticated block foundation. The building has elements of an earlier style with a shallow bay on the east front, and a roof dormer window. Roof shingles wrap around edge of roof, creating a curved effect.
68. 723-725 Northwest 25th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow Craftsman style duplex has a front and side gabled roof with bracketed eaves. The symmetrical facade has a front gabled main section. The porch roof has two small gables, one over each entrance and is supported by three brick piers surmounted by battered columns covered with asbestos.
69. 726-728 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one-story Tudor Revival brick duplex has a cross gable roof with stucco and half timbering on gable ends. The symmetrical facade has large center gable with large attic vent. Porch roof is supported by four brick piers with brick railing wall between piers.
70. 729 Northwest 25th. 1920. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and a concrete foundation. The front gable is repeated in the gabled roof of the porch. Windows are all single. Wrought iron porch supports replace original. The yard is bermed with a flight of four concrete steps.
71. 800 Northwest 25th. 1929. This one-story brick Tudor Revival style apartment building is actually two buildings connected by a low wall on the east side. Facade faces west into a courtyard with three other buildings. Small gabled hoods over entrances, decorative wall chimney and main gable bay with flared eaves. The building is part of a U-shaped complex of three buildings. A low brick wall with metal arch connects east and west buildings.
72. 802 Northwest 25th. C. 1929. This two-story Tudor Revival apartment building is one of three in a complex. Entrance at west end of facade has small gabled hood over it supported by brackets. Steep gable on west half of building. Side gables are infilled with large plywood shingles. Basement entrance at rear.
73. 803 Northwest 25th and 2601 North Shartel Avenue. 1928. This one-story brick Tudor Revival style duplex has a cross gable roof with no overhang. The south facade is the dominant facade with two gabled bays. The west bay has a center wall end chimney with decorative brickwork. It is flanked by two windows with stuccoed inset arches above them. Entrance on east elevation has large stuccoed jerkinhead gabled porch roof over it.
74. 804 Northwest 25th. 1929. This one-story brick Tudor Revival apartment building has side jerkinhead gable roof and small gabled hoods over entrances supported by brackets. The building is one part of a three building U-shaped complex. Side gables infilled with large plywood shingles. Bay window on north

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elevation. At north end is a low brick wall with a metal arch that connects the east and west buildings and marks off the courtyard.

75. 806 Northwest 25th. C. 1936. This one story weatherboard Tudor Revival residence has a brick foundation and a side gable roof. The entrance has a small pedimented gabled porch hood supported by triangular brackets. The small elevated concrete porch surrounded by wrought iron railing. Weatherboard garage at rear of property backs up to alley.
76. 807-809 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one story brick Tudor Revival duplex has a cross gable roof with a slight eave overhang. Gable on west end of facade has arched attic vent and rounded arch porch opening. Side gables are stuccoed; east side gable forms a small integral porch for east duplex. Front gabled weatherboard garage at west rear of yard.
77. 812 Northwest 25th. 1922. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. The front gable roof has wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Small porch gable and original brick porch piers but columns have been replaced with metal poles.
78. 815 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has side jerkinhead gable with front jerkinhead porch. Weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. Off center entrance is flanked by triplet windows. Porch gable is supported by three sets of paired square wood columns. Front gabled weatherboard garage at west rear of yard.
79. 819 Northwest 25th. 1928. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. The offset hipped roofed porch has nonoriginal wrought iron columns. Facade foundation is covered with elongated, narrow coursed limestone veneer, nonoriginal. Hipped garage at west rear of yard.
80. 820 Northwest 25th. 1920. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a hipped roof, nonoriginal asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. The symmetrical facade features a full width porch, center entrance flanked by single windows. Porch roof is supported by three battered wood columns on narrow stuccoed piers. Bay window and interior brick fireplace with corbelled stack on west elevation.
81. 826 Northwest 25th. 1925. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gable roof with intersecting cross gable porch and exposed rafter tails. Center gablet and front porch gable at west end. Porch roof supported by three battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. Gabled bay on east elevation has sloped roofed, cantilevered extension.
82. 908 Northwest 25th. 1924. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a cross gable roof, exposed rafter tails and triangular brackets. Porch roof is supported by four square wood columns on cast

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slabs on brick piers. Elongated arched porch frieze above columns. Weatherboard detached garage on east rear side of property.

83. 920 Northwest 25th. 1911. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has weatherboard siding, a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The porch roof is supported by four sets of paired or tripled battered wood columns on wood pedestals. The columns are joined together by mortise and tenon. Wood balustrade between piers. Hipped bay on east elevation and cantilevered bay window on west elevation. A shed roofed, weatherboard garage at east rear of property.
84. 924 Northwest 25th. 1924. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a side jerkinhead gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The porch gable is supported by two square wood columns. Off-center entrance is flanked by paired windows. Front gabled garage at west rear of property.
85. 928 Northwest 25th. 1924. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gable roof, weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. The facade is basically symmetrical except for offset porch gable. Center entrance is flanked by paired windows. Original porch columns and balustrade replaced with wrought iron. Lower gable on west elevation has gable end chimney flanked by small fixed windows. Shed roofed, weatherboard, two car garage may not be original (faces Olie Avenue).
86. 510 Northwest 26th. 1924. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. There are two battered wood columns on brick piers. Colonial detailing tacked to the original bungalow may not be original. Garage is added onto the rear of the house. There are truss gable brackets.
87. 513 Northwest 26th. 1925. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. There are exposed rafter tails and the porch gable is supported by two narrow battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. West elevation has wall chimney flanked by two small fixed windows.
88. 514 Northwest 26th. 1924. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. There are three battered wood columns and four brick piers, on the full front porch. Eaves have exposed rafter tails.
89. 517 Northwest 26th. 1926. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. The gable porch is offset and is supported by two narrow battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. There is a wavy roof at the eaves.
90. 518 Northwest 26th. 1921. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has asbestos siding and a brick foundation. The porch gable has an open web wood truss and is supported by three battered wood columns on brick piers. There is a brick railing wall. Windows are 1/1 double hung wood.

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91. 524 Northwest 26th. 1933. This Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival garage/apartment is two stories in height. The building material is stucco with clay tile trim. There is a large projecting balcony, which has been recently extended.
92. 525 Northwest 26th. 1926. This one-story Tudor Revival residence has blond brick with polychromatic stucco on the side gables. There is a small gable over arched entrance to porch and a low brick wall along east elevation of porch. The west elevation side gable has an end chimney. The three-car garage at west rear is shared with duplex to the west.
93. 526-528 Northwest 26th. 1924. This one-story Colonial Revival duplex has Doric wood columns centered on main duplex. There is a symmetrical hipped roof and porch as well as a symmetrical brick chimney. Wall material is nonoriginal asbestos siding. The detached garage is intact and faces the side street.
94. 527 Northwest 26th. 1926. This one-story brick Tudor Revival duplex has an integral porch at east end. There is a low brick wall around a concrete porch floor. The east integral porch has gable over an arched entrance to porch. There is a three car hipped roofed brick garage shared with the house to the east.
95. 601 Northwest 26th. C. 1905. This Colonial Revival two-story residence has weatherboard siding over a brick foundation and is one of the oldest houses in the neighborhood. There is a unique cruciform roof created by front and rear gables with large side dormers. Windows are paired and set in wide frames. Entrance is centered between two pairs of windows contributing to an overall symmetrical appearance. The lower hipped porch roof has center gable supported by four Doric columns. The front gabled wood sided detached garage is original.
96. 605 Northwest 26th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. The front porch is supported by truncated wood pyramid columns on brick piers. Interior chimney and side chimney is flanked by casement windows. Original wall material is wood siding. Windows are 4/4 hung wood windows, but there are 4 paned casements.
97. 609 Northwest 26th. 1916. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a small front porch on the right. The simple 2x4 porch supports and railing may be replacements. The house appears to have been renovated as a duplex with an additional entrance on the west. Wide window frames have extended lintels.
98. 615 Northwest 26th. 1922. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a rusticated block foundation. The full width front porch is supported by truncated pyramidal porch supports on brick piers. There are wide hung windows. There is an interior chimney and a rear shed extension.

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99. 616 Northwest 26th. 1922. This two-story Classical Revival apartment building has an integral porch and balcony with a wood balustrade. There are two entrances to the balcony. Windows are mostly paired. Front columns are n brick piers and have wood panels.
100. 618 Northwest 26th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a low-pitched roof. There are exposed rafter tails with triangular knee brackets under the gables. The side gabled porch roof is supported by three battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. There is a front gabled garage at east rear yard.
101. 619 Northwest 26th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding with a concrete block foundation and an off center porch. The brick and wood porch supports are typical. There are bracketed eaves and a low concrete retaining wall around the slightly bermed front yard. A detached garage still stands at the rear.
102. 626 Northwest 26th. C. 1909. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal asphalt siding and a central hipped roof dormer. The porch roof is supported by four battered wood columns on cast slabs on brick piers. There is a corbelled brick ridge chimney.
103. 628 Northwest 26th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has exposed rafter tails and false roof beams under the gables. The porch gable is supported by two massive brick piers with stone capitals. There is a wood balustrade between piers.
104. 629 Northwest 26th. 1910. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has asbestos siding and a block foundation. There is a wide front porch supported by truncated pyramids topped by square wood columns. There was probably a porch across the left front only but it has been extended across the entire front to give a cat-slide.
105. 631 Northwest 26th. C. 1907. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a block foundation. There is wide front porch and a small rear extension. The front windows have seven light transoms over casements. A second front door appears to have been added. There are bracketed eaves.
106. 700 Northwest 26th. C. 1924. This two-story Tudor Revival residence has weatherboard siding and a brick chimney. The front door surround is brick and it blends into the adjacent chimney. There is a hipped overhang over east windows. This building was moved from 524 Northwest 26th in 1994.
107. 701 Northwest 26th. 1921. This one-story stucco Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a hipped roof and is a rare example of a stuccoed bungalow in the district. At some point, low buttresses were built along the east wall. The garage at the north end of the lot is similar in style but covered in asphalt siding.



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It may have been converted to a commercial building at one time as the garage door is gone and replaced with a single door.

108. 705 Northwest 26th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence is fairly plain in design. There are front and side gables and bracketed eaves. Windows are 4/1 wood hung and casement and appear to be original.
109. 722-724 Northwest 26th. C. 1942. This one-story National Folk style duplex has a center gable above sloped porch roof. This roof is supported by two square wood columns. There are two centered entrances with windows on outer sides. Windows are covered with aluminum awnings. There is a non-contributing outbuilding at rear of west yard.
110. 706 Northwest 26th. 1912. This one-story Classical Revival residence has weatherboard siding and a hipped attic dormer. The lower 1/3 of the house is faced with a wider weatherboard than the upper 2/3. There is a wide frieze around the house. The full width integral porch has four square wood columns. The central entrance is flanked by single windows. The bay window on the west elevation sags.
111. 711 Northwest 26th. 1910. This two-story Prairie School style residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a rusticated block foundation. There are complex gables with triple windows in the main gable. There is a detached frame garage has been built at the rear.
112. 712 Northwest 26th. C. 1919. This one-story Bungalow Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a rusticated block foundation. There is open timbering in the porch gable. There are exposed rafter tails and triangular knee brackets under eaves. There is a front gabled weatherboard garage at west rear of yard.
113. 717 Northwest 26th. 1928. This one-story Tudor Revival brick residence has a hipped roof with front and side gables. It is unique in the stucco and half timbering in the gables as well as stucco insets and arcaded wing wall. The windows have wide casings and there is a cat-slide roof section over the porch. There is a front gabled, clapboard, detached garage in the rear.
114. 718 Northwest 26th. C. 1909. This one-and-one-half-story National Folk style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. The roof has a front gable on a rear pyramidal roof. The front gable has paired windows in the attic. There is a front gabled garage at east rear of yard.
115. 721 Northwest 26th. 1928. This one-story brick Tudor Revival style residence has stuccoed gable ends and scalloped gable returns covered by clapboards. The chimney has an inset letter AI(A) of polychromatic brick. The front gabled weatherboard garage still stands detached at the rear.

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116. 723 Northwest 26th. 1928. This one-story brick Tudor Revival style residence is the westernmost of three similar houses on this side of the block. The bay window distinguishes it from the other two. Porch supports are rough wood and not original. Some windows are paired; others are narrow. The centered gabled bay has a gable end chimney with decorative brick rectangle. The original, double, frame garage is still standing.
  117. 729 Northwest 26th. 1910. This two-and-one-half-story Prairie School style residence has complex gables and front, side, and rear porches. There are exterior stairs. The house has weatherboard siding and a rusticated block foundation. The house appears similar to 711 at the east end of the block.
  118. 501 Northwest 27th. 1930. This Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival two-story brick apartment building has wrought iron balconets at first story windows. There is a metal canopy with cloverleaf cresting hung from heavy chains over the stoop. Brick wing walls have concrete caps at the stoop and there are curvilinear buttresses.
  119. 505 Northwest 27th. 1929. This Tudor Revival two-story brick apartment building has brick arches over side yard access. Many large windows on all sides.
  120. 508 Northwest 27th. 1929. This Tudor Revival two-story brick and stucco apartment building has a front facade chimney and gable. There is elaborate brickwork and iron rails. Gable ends are stuccoed.
  121. 511 Northwest 27th. 1929. This Tudor Revival two-story brick apartment building has a central projecting gable bay with steep pitch and wings that drop below eave-line of the main roof. The bay has paired windows on second story. Symmetrical fenestration pattern of 6/1 double hung windows on remainder of facade.
  122. 512 Northwest 27th. 1930. This Tudor Revival two-story apartment building has elaborate buff brickwork. The chimney on front accents one gable. Another sweeping two-story gable accents front entry. Gable ends are stuccoed.
  123. 514-516 Northwest 27th. 1929. This Tudor Revival two-story apartment building is constructed of red brick and has steep gables over porch. Gable ends are covered with an asphalt shingle.
  124. 515 Northwest 27th. 1929. This Tudor Revival two-story brick apartment building has a steep roof and exposed rafter tails. The facade has a center gabled bay infilled with hexagonal asphalt shingles. Four sets of paired windows on facade and brick piers and brick railing wall around ends of concrete patio. Brick has been painted beige.
  125. 517 Northwest 27th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a moderate pitched roof, exposed rafter tails and purlins. The porch gable extends across western 2/3 of porch. Battered

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wood columns have been removed but 3 brick piers with cast capitals remain. The siding is asbestos and nonoriginal.

126. 518-520 Northwest 27th. 1948. This one-story Minimal Traditional duplex is constructed of brick that has been painted white. There is stark detailing with a minimalist iron railing.
127. 522-524 Northwest 27th. 1931. This Tudor Revival one-story duplex is constructed of brick and has a projecting gabled porch bay on east half with a segmental arch opening. Windows are 6/1 double hung wood. West elevation gable end has polychrome stucco. All gables are jerkinheads.
128. 526-530 Northwest 27th. 1931. This one-story Tudor Revival duplex is constructed of brick and has multiple gabled separate porch covers for each unit. Brick arches over front porch. Ironwork and brick are in excellent original condition.
129. 529 Northwest 27th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal vinyl siding. There is a moderate pitched roof with rafter tails and exposed purlins. Gable porch offset to left. Original wood battered columns have been replaced with wrought iron supports. Original brick piers still present.
130. 600 Northwest 27th. 1922. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a three quarter width front porch. Windows are double hung wood. Original garage remains.
131. 601 Northwest 27th. 1925. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a moderate pitched roof, exposed rafter tails, and a center projecting jerkinhead gabled porch roof with original columns replaced with three wrought iron supports. Center entrance flanked by paired windows. Large front gabled garage at west rear of yard.
132. 607 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding. There is a moderate pitched roof with exposed rafter tails and purlins. Porch gable supported by 4 wrought iron supports (nonoriginal). Entrance slightly off-center and is flanked by paired windows.
133. 608 Northwest 27th. C. 1915. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. Roof has front facing main gable with shed roof over full front porch. Shed projects past main portion of house to form south-facing gable. Front porch has low brick wall with cast stone cap and tall brick corner piers with cast stone caps support porch roof.
134. 610 Northwest 27th. 1910. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and brick with a concrete foundation. It is one of the oldest bungalows on this street. There is a one-story full width side gable porch with front gable across west half. Original brick pier and railing wall remain but porch columns have been replaced.

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135. 611 Northwest 27th. 1917. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a moderate pitched roof, exposed beams, knee brackets under porch and eaves and exposed rafter tails covered with vinyl soffits. Entrance is flanked by small fixed windows. There are open sunburst beams in porch gable.
136. 615 Northwest 27th. 1917. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has exposed purlins and ionic columns. The wall material is weatherboard. There is a moderate pitched roof, exposed rafter tails and false roof beams. Wood balustrade between porch columns and a bay window on east elevation.
137. 616 Northwest 27th. 1911. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation that is stuccoed. There is a full width porch. Triangular and diamond paned wood double hung and casement windows and curved roof brackets. It is one of the oldest houses on this street.
138. 619 Northwest 27th. C. 1920. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has raked brick and a moderate pitched roof with exposed rafter tails. Porch gable has knee brackets under eaves. Gable end is supported by three massive brick piers with wood capitals. There are diamond cutouts in fascia boards.
139. 624 Northwest 27th. 1914. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style duplex was originally a single family dwelling similar to those on either side. It has an offset design that has been enhanced by the porch and stoop. The cornices over the windows and the triplet windows on the facade suggest the age.
140. 625 Northwest 27th. 1919. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has triangular knee brackets. Original columns replaced with five wrought iron supports. There is a full width integral porch and weatherboard siding with a concrete foundation.
141. 626 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has original weatherboard siding and clipped eaves. Windows are double hung in pairs and triples.
142. 627-629 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a concrete foundation. There are exposed rafter tails, a single knee bracket under eaves at peak of gable; the porch is supported by three slender wood posts that may not be original. Two gabled bays on west elevation with chimney removed from the south one.
143. 717 Northwest 27th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a porch gable offset to left that is supported by two battered wood columns on stuccoed piers. The off-center entrance is flanked by windows.
144. 718 Northwest 27th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has Masonite siding. The roofline of the porch, offset to the west, duplicates that of the main body of the house. One porch support is missing but the other supports are unique in the inverted cross design on the truncated wood sections.

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145. 722 Northwest 27th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a wrap around porch that has been unobtrusively enclosed. There is an additional gable over the east front. The brick porch foundation and porch supports have not been painted.
  146. 723 Northwest 27th. 1909. This one-story Classical Revival residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding. There is a center hipped dormer, boxed eaves, and a steep roof. Bay window on the west elevation.
  147. 726 Northwest 27th. 1920. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a wraparound porch with a front gablet on porch roof. Six battered wood columns on brick piers support porch roof. Wood balustrade between piers and two entrances on north elevation.
  148. 514 Northwest 28th. 1931. This two-story Renaissance Revival style brick apartment building has a full width concrete porch. The porch has four short brick piers with ornate iron railing. There is a brick arch over the front entry and a ceramic tile overhang over the upstairs balcony.
  149. 607 Northwest 28th. C. 1925. Two-story multi-family residence, simplified Tudor Revival design. Brick veneer walls and steeply sloped intersecting gabled roof. Gable ends are stucco. Symmetrical facade with a central door within a slightly projecting intersecting wing surmounted by a central gable. End-wall chimney, shallow overhangs, original door, windows replaced.
  150. 608 Northwest 28th. C. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a center entrance flanked by triplet windows. The center porch has jerkinhead gable. There are nonoriginal metal railings and columns.
  151. 609-611 Northwest 28th. 1924. This two-story Tudor Revival brick apartment building has a central entrance and symmetrical fenestration on the facade. Gables are stuccoed. The brick has been painted.
  152. 612 Northwest 28th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a central projecting porch gable. All gables have jerkinheads. And there are overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails.
  153. 613-615 Northwest 28th. 1924. This two-story Tudor Revival brick building has a central entrance and symmetrical fenestration on the facade. Gables are infilled with stucco.
  154. 614 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding, brick foundation, and nonoriginal aluminum awnings. The house is nearly a shotgun in design.
  155. 617-619 Northwest 28th. 1930. *Osborn Apartments*. This two-story Tudor Revival brick apartment building has a central entrance with symmetrical fenestration on the facade. There are stuccoed gables.

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156. 618-620 Northwest 28th. 1927. This one-story Tudor Revival duplex has a ridge chimney with ceramic chimney pot. There is a large projecting gable bay on east end with double arcaded wall across the porch. Arches have cast keystones, and the entrance is flanked by 8/8 windows. There are triplet windows between porches.
157. 622-624 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Tudor Revival duplex is very similar to the duplex to the east. The building is brick with front and side gables and 6/6 double hung wood windows.
158. 604 Northwest 28th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has asbestos siding and wrought iron porch supports that are nonoriginal. There are triplet windows that are double hung wood.
159. 625-627 Northwest 28th. 1941. This two-story Minimal Traditional duplex has a front gable infilled with board and batten. The second story has diamond window on east end, paired windows on west. There are two entrances under porch roof.
160. 626-628 Northwest 28th. C. 1928. This two-story Prairie School style residence has wide fascia under eaves. The second story has two large window openings. Original porch columns have been replaced with 3 wrought iron supports.
161. 704 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Tudor Revival style residence has arches over triplet windows in large bay. The portico has a segmented arch. There are brick buttresses along sides of the house.
162. 705 Northwest 28th. 1941. This one-story Minimal Traditional style residence has no overhang and a front gable end covered with vertical boards with scalloped ends. There is a small integral porch at southeast corner and a scalloped fascia over porch.
163. 708 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Tudor Revival residence has a steep roof with no overhang. The front gable bay has integral porch with large segmental arch opening. Decorative wall end chimney with split stack flanked by windows.
164. 709 Northwest 28th. C. 1941. This one-story Tudor Revival residence has two front gables. Gable ends are covered with stucco and vertical half timbering with rounded arch attic vents. Right gable bay has large casement windows. Integral porch between bays has square wood columns.
165. 712 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Tudor Revival residence has a large central projecting gabled bay porch covered with ivy. The bay has large segmental arch opening. Lower gabled bay on west elevation.
166. 713-715 Northwest 28th. 1929. This one-story Tudor Revival duplex has a gabled and hipped roof with brick veneer. There are arched corbels and cast quoins and rounded arched vents.

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167. 716 Northwest 28th. 1930. This one-story Tudor Revival residence has brick veneer and some 9/9 wood windows. This house combines elements of the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles. There are wood shingles on gable ends and an integral porch at northeast corner.
168. 717 Northwest 28th. 1924. This one-story National Folk house has a concrete foundation and 6/6 double hung wood windows. The house has been covered with aluminum siding, but the garage is unaltered. There is a center projecting gabled porch.
169. 720 Northwest 28th. 1924. This is a one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence with exposed rafter tails and a center projecting gabled porch with jerkinhead. Central entrance flanked by paired windows. Aluminum carport attached to wet elevation.
170. 721 Northwest 28th. C. 1948. This one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival brick residence has dormer windows and Cape Cod influences. Offset porch with square posts and stick balustrade. House has brackets for window boxes. The garage has been converted to a shop.
171. 722 Northwest 28th. 1927. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has original wood siding and a rusticated concrete foundation. There is a touch of federal styling on the door framing. Pent roof over west windows and wood shingles in gables.
172. 612 Northwest 29th. 1931. This two-story painted brick Tudor Revival apartment building has a side jerkinhead gable with a steep roof and slight overhang. The center gable bay has a rounded arch door. Side elevations have a wood porch with balcony on top toward north end and rear. Windows are 6/6 double hung wood.
173. 2508 North Dewey Avenue. 1935. Moderne, two-story multi-family residence. Buff brick veneer with concrete foundation. Hipped roof with shallow overhangs. Arrow slit windows north of north entry. Rounded steps at north entry. Prominent end-wall chimney on front (west) elevation. Second story balcony with intersecting gable on southwest corner. Attached flat roofed garage. Divided light windows.
174. 2515 North Dewey Avenue. 1910. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with front facing gabled roof with slightly lower front facing gable over projecting front porch. Weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade. Porch roof supported by triple square wood columns at outside corners with wood railing in between. Centered wood steps up to porch. Centered front door flanked by single windows.
175. 2517 North Dewey Avenue. 1912. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with intersecting gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. Concrete foundation and weatherboard siding. Asymmetrical facade with front door

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and steps up to porch on north end. Intersecting gable over porch steps. Porch supported by four round wood columns with wood railing in between.

176. 2523 North Dewey Avenue. 1911. Two-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence with intersecting gables at main roof, shed roof over full front porch, and gabled projection on north side of porch. Asymmetrical facade. Weatherboard siding with brick foundation. Porch roof supported by battered wood columns on brick piers with cast stone caps. Porch steps centered on main portion of house and front door. Bay window on north end of porch. Multi-pane original windows. Triangular eave brackets and exposed rafter tails.
177. 2607 North Dewey Avenue. 1930. Tudor Revival multi-family residence with steeply sloped intersecting gabled roof without overhangs. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Front porch has stepped end-wall with arched opening. Side porch has intersecting gable with single arches on east and west and double arches on north. Central brick chimney. Decorative brick pattern above windows centered in gables.
178. 2611 North Dewey Avenue. 1930. Tudor Revival residence with steeply sloped intersecting gabled roof without overhangs. Brick veneer walls and concrete foundation. Asymmetrical facade with intersecting gabled projection on south half with shaped end-wall and small arched window centered over two rectangular windows. Small intersecting gable supported by brackets over front entry.
179. 2615 North Dewey Avenue. 1920. One-story National Folk residence over double garage. Hipped roof with intersecting front-facing gable. Full front porch with shed roof with exposed rafter tails. Porch has wrought iron corner and center columns and railing. Symmetrical facade with centered door flanked by paired windows.
180. 2623 North Dewey Avenue. 1920. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with intersecting hip-on-gable roof with eave returns. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with intersecting gable over front porch with curved fascia and eave returns. Porch supported by full-height paired square wood corner columns. End-wall chimney on south end of east side flanked by small windows.
181. 2815 North Dewey Avenue. C. 1929. Two-story National Folk residence with original weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. Simple hipped roof with shallow overhangs and central brick chimney. Single and paired windows.
182. 2525 North Francis Avenue. 1910. One-and-a-half-story National Folk residence with pyramidal roof and intersecting hipped roof dormers. Front dormer has single window and deep overhang and side dormers have double windows and shallow overhang. Main roof projects as shed over full front porch. Masonite siding. Concrete foundation. Porch supported by pipe columns.



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183. 2508 North Guernsey Avenue. C. 1948. Two-story Minimal Traditional garage apartment, with first story being two-car garage. Masonite siding with low-sloped gabled roof with shallow overhangs and exposed rafter tails. Entry door on north side flanked by single windows. Steps up to entry door. Wood paneled garage doors.
184. 2417 North Lee Avenue. C. 1920. One-story, Bungalow/Craftsman style house with a gable-front, hip-rear roof with exposed rafter tails. The siding is shiplap and the foundation is concrete. The offset gabled porch features brick piers and square columns. The entry is centered and flanked by 1/1 windows.
185. 2721 North Lee Avenue. 1951. Minimal Traditional residence with main gable parallel to street. Masonite siding and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with small shed projection over centered front door. Paired windows flank door.
186. 2414 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1915. One and a half story, hipped roof bungalow with engaged porch. Hip dormer on front, battered brick piers on porch. Central entry flanked by 1/1 windows. Clapboard siding. Attached to 2412 North Shartel Avenue, a noncontributing commercial building.
187. 2416 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1915. One and a half story, hipped roof bungalow with engaged porch. Hip dormer on front, gabled on sides; battered brick piers on porch. Central entry flanked by 1/1 windows. Clapboard siding.
188. 2419 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1915. One-story, Bungalow/Craftsman house with a gabled roof featuring a full-width, cross gable porch with exposed rafter tails and supported by four brick piers with square columns. The central entry is flanked by paired and triple 1/1 windows. There is a shouldered side chimney on the north side, flush with the clapboard siding.
189. 2423 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1920. One story, gable front Bungalow/Craftsman style house with an offset porch supported on battered brick piers. The central entry is flanked by large 12/1 ribbon windows. Gabled bumpouts on each side and a side brick chimney.
190. 2507-2509 North Shartel Avenue. 1943. Minimal Traditional multi-family two-story residence with brick veneer and concrete foundation. Very low sloped cross-gabled roof with Masonite siding in gable ends. No overhangs. Slightly projecting gable over main entrance. Central brick chimney.
191. 2522 North Shartel Avenue. 1917. *United Presbyterian Church*. Late Gothic Revival, brick, three-story structure. Main gable oriented north and south, with an intersecting gable on the west. Shaped end-walls at north and west gables, with two-story arched gothic windows with most original stained glass retained. Main entry at corner tower at juncture of north and west gabled wings. Steps up to entry. Original wood double entry doors. Three arrow slit windows above entry doors.

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192. 2600-2602 North Shartel Avenue. 1947. Minimal Traditional multi-family residence with brick veneer and concrete foundation. Low sloped hipped roof. Symmetrical facade with central projection with intersecting hipped roof. Entry doors on north and south ends recessed within stepped brick surrounds and surmounted by very low-sloped gabled overhangs.
193. 2607 North Shartel Avenue. 1925. Craftsman/Bungalow residence with main front gable. Weatherboard siding with concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with full front porch under main gable. Small window in gable end. Porch supported by battered wood columns on short brick piers with cast stone caps. Central steps flanked by shorter brick piers. Centered front door flanked by paired windows.
194. 2604-2606 North Shartel Avenue. 1927. Craftsman/Bungalow residence with asbestos siding and rock-faced concrete block foundation. Hipped roof with hipped front dormer. Shallow overhangs with broad continuous band on wall below eave. Porch under main roof in northwest corner. Porch supported by new concrete block piers and wrought iron corner column.
195. 2608 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1937. No distinctive style. Multi-family two-story residence with brick veneer and concrete foundation. Hipped roof without overhangs. Central brick chimney. Main entry on north end. Single unit hung windows.
196. 2611 North Shartel Avenue. 1927. Colonial Revival multi-family residence with weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. Main hipped roof with lower intersecting hip at front. Symmetrical facade with central triple multi-pane windows flanked by corner entries with flat roofs. Entry roofs supported by round full height wood columns. Deep frieze board between column bearing and porch roof overhang.
197. 2615 North Shartel Avenue. 1915. Craftsman/Bungalow residence with main front gable. Exposed rafter tails. Weatherboard siding with concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with full front porch under main gable. Porch supported by battered wood columns on short brick piers with cast stone caps. Wood picket railing between piers. End-wall chimney on north flanked by small high windows.
198. 2700 North Shartel Avenue. *Fairlawn Cemetery*. 1892. Oklahoma City's earliest extant cemetery. The original 1892 site was expanded in 1904, 1913, and the 1930s. (See accompanying map, dated 1929, which shows most of the present site, except for a narrow strip along the south end and an irregular bump out on the southeast where the maintenance building is located.) The site occupies approximately 44 acres, or about one-third of the district's area. It is surrounded by a chain-link fence on the east, west and north. A cast-stone wall with coffered panels separated by battered piers with pyramidal caps is on the south. A diagonal portion at the southeast corner main entry drive facing Shartel Avenue has a plain cast-stone wall with a cast-stone cap, stone piers with horizontal rustication joints, and ornamental iron panels. The site is rectangular and it has rolling topography. Generally, it slopes down to the center from the east and west, and the north central portion, an area devoted to small single plots, drops steeply from the center section to the south. A Catholic section occupies the northwest corner and a Jewish section

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(marked "Hebrew" on the accompanying map) occupies a loop in the center portion south of the single plot section on the north. In general, the south portion of the cemetery was utilized first. (On the south, the map shows two areas marked "white" and one area marked "colored.") Within the site are curving asphalt single-car-width driving lanes that demarcate curved, free-form areas devoted to plots. Many of these free-form areas have landscaped garden accents. Larger plots, often where family plots, mausoleums or monuments are located, are at outside perimeters. The range of markers varies from modest horizontal stones and small early markers showing real artistry depicting natural forms, to impressive Classical Revival vaults constructed of massive blocks of granite with gabled granite roof slabs and stone pilasters or columns flanking bronze doors. The cemetery is the resting place for many important figures in early Oklahoma history, including US senators and congressmen, state governors, war heroes, outlaws, entrepreneurs and social activists. There is also a War Memorial constructed in 1918, composed of a large white obelisk on a base. See 195-197 below for contributing building resources within this site.

199. *Maintenance Building*. C. 1911. Within Fairlawn Cemetery site. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival maintenance building with north/south oriented hipped roof. Brick walls and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with prominent central curvilinear-shaped parapet wall in center of main roof. Round window centered in parapet wall with cast stone accents at quarter points. Gabled dormers at north and south ends. Overhead doors and multi-light aluminum windows.
200. *Office Building*. 1911. Within Fairlawn Cemetery site. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival buff brick building with concrete foundation. Hipped tile roof with intersecting hipped roof wings. Bilaterally symmetrical plan. Wide overhangs. Central brick chimney. Main entry has double doors and sidelights surmounted by curvilinear three-part transom. Building sits on articulated brick base with continuous cast stone belt course. Cast stone urns flank doorways and accentuate corners at belt course level. Cast stone window surrounds.
201. *Mausoleum*. C. 1925. Within Fairlawn Cemetery site. Designed by architects Sidney Lovell and Leonard Bailey. Imposing Classical Revival one-and-a-half story cut limestone building with north/south oriented hipped tile roof and hipped wings on east and west. Building elevated a few feet above grade. Curvilinear low walls flank steps to main walk at entry. Main entry flanked by cast-stone urns. Main entry has articulated limestone pediment above original pair of bronze doors. Pediment supported by curved brackets. Continuous slightly projecting belt course at water table forms base of building. Original bronze windows, most with stained glass, throughout. Three-part bronze windows with stained glass surmount doors in east and west wings. Tiffany stained glass window depicting an angel, planets and stars is focal point on north side, opposite main entrance on south side. Space for approximately five hundred crypts.
202. 2908 North Shartel Avenue. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with front facing gable with decorative beams on gable north side. Corner entry under main gable, intersecting gabled roof that forms

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shed at front elevation. Porch roof supported by pipe columns on low stone wall with cast stone cap. Paired windows.

203. 2601 North Walker Avenue. 1922. Tudor Revival multi-family residence with multi-colored brick veneer and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facades with multiple steeply pitched intersecting gabled roofs. Central entries with decorative steeply pitched gable, and arched window over door. Elliptical arched cast stone ornament over door. Triple windows flanking doors. All windows have cast stone sills.
204. 2605 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped front main gable and smaller front gable projecting over porch on south two-thirds of facade. Exposed rafter tails. Weatherboard in gable ends and brick veneer. Low brick wall at porch. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Front door flanked by paired windows.
205. 2609 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped front main gable and smaller front gable projecting over porch on south two-thirds of facade. Intersecting gable on south side of porch. Exposed rafter tails. Weatherboard in gable ends. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Low brick wall at porch. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Front door flanked by paired windows.
206. 2615 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped side main gable and smaller intersecting gables, one projecting over north half of full front porch and one directly behind at apex of main gable. Exposed rafter tails. Triangular brackets at gables. Weatherboard in front gable ends. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Low brick wall at porch. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Front door flanked by triple windows.
207. 2619 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped front main gable and smaller front gable projecting over porch on south two-thirds of facade. Triangular braces and weatherboard at gable ends. Exposed rafter tails. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Low brick wall at porch. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Original cottage style front door flanked by paired windows.
208. 2625 North Walker Avenue. 1920. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped front main gable and intersecting gabled wing on south side. Full front porch under main gable. Exposed rafter tails. Triangular brackets at gables. Weatherboard in front gable ends. Brick veneer and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with low brick wall at porch. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Central steps and front door flanked by triple windows.
209. 2701 North Walker Avenue. 1920. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped front main gable and small wings with intersecting gables. Full front porch under main gable. Open stick-framed truss at porch

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gable end. Exposed rafter tails. Asbestos siding, concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with central front door flanked by paired windows.

210. 2709 North Walker Avenue. 1923. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with side main gable and intersecting front gable on north end. Triple window at gable end wall. Porch on south two-thirds of facade projects past intersecting gable under main gable. Weatherboard with concrete foundation. Porch roof supported by short battered wood columns on tall brick piers with cast stone caps. Central brick chimney.
211. 2715 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. One-story commercial building with flat roof and stepped brick parapet walls. Concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with stepped parapets at corners and centered over two doors with transoms. Triple storefront windows flank doors.

Noncontributing Properties

1. 601 Northwest 24th. 1921. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a moderate pitched gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The porch used to be full width but has been enclosed on east half. One original square wood porch column on stone slab on brick pier at southwest corner. Sloped roof weatherboard garage at rear of yard faces Dewey Ave.
2. 612 Northwest 24th. C. 1919. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has exposed rafter tails and brackets under eaves. The facade has two entrances. Original hung windows replaced with casements. Porch is nearly full width with wrought iron railing around porch. Gabled bay on east. At rear of property is a second story hipped roof garage/apartment building, c. 1940 covered with asbestos siding.
3. 623 Northwest 24th. C. 1947. This one and one-half story National Folk style residence has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. The south-facing dormer appears to be a later addition. The porch is set under a hipped roof. This building is at the rear of the lot, screened from view by trees and other buildings.
4. 901 Northwest 24th. 1910. This one story Classical Revival residence has a hipped roof and nonoriginal aluminum siding. The entrance is flanked by triplet windows, made up of a hung window flanked by casements. Gabled bay window on east elevation. The hipped roof section on the front is a later addition.
5. 529 Northwest 25th. 1912. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman has a side gable roof and nonoriginal brick veneer. Sanborn map indicates a full width porch that has been completely infilled. Originally weatherboard, the house also now has two entrances on south facade. There is a gabled addition on rear. This building is noncontributing due to facade alterations.

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6. 623 Northwest 25th. 1915. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a concrete block foundation. The original full width front porch has been removed. An extension was probably added on the east, changing the roofline from symmetrical gable to winged gable. There is now a roofless brick walled porch extending across the front. This building is now a duplex with an additional front door.
7. 627 Northwest 25th. 1915. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a front and side gabled roof with a completely infilled full width porch. There is a central entrance flanked by triplet windows. Asbestos siding covers original siding.
8. 705-707 Northwest 25th. 1908. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style duplex was originally a single dwelling. There was a porch across the entire front that has been enclosed on the right and a new exterior chimney built. There are triple columned porch supports and nonoriginal Masonite siding. Rear garage remains.
9. 709 Northwest 25th. 1908. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has weatherboard siding and a rusticated block foundation. There is an inset porch on the right front corner and a bay on the east side. It has been severely renovated with a new oriel window set in the south front, all windows replaced and the porch enclosed in a wrought iron cage. This property is noncontributing due to alterations.
10. 814-816 Northwest 25th. 1909. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has a front gable roof and nonoriginal vinyl siding. Porch gable is supported by four square wood posts. Two entrances at center flanked by nonoriginal fixed/sliding aluminum windows. The original house was not as wide according to Sanborn map. This house is noncontributing due to significant alterations.
11. 901 Northwest 25th. *Shepherd Manor*. West section 1963, east and north C. 1974. This one story L-shaped brick building is a nursing home built in a contemporary style. Porte-cochere extends from center of building and is supported by seven brick piers. Large gabled wing attached to rear and extends across east yard. U-shaped drive leads under porte-cochere. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.
12. 1001 Northwest 25th. *First Presbyterian Church*. East and north sections 1956, west 1964. This imposing two-and-a-half story Gothic Revival church has a cut limestone veneer and a slate roof. The main entrance is under an arched portico and is surmounted by a one-and-a-half story arched window. Features include an ornate steeple and excellent stonework. Non-contributing due to dates of construction.
13. 521 Northwest 26th. 1912. This Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. There is a nonoriginal aluminum awning over the entrance. There are exposed rafter tails and the windows are double hung wood.

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14. 614 Northwest 26th. 1920. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. There is a moderate pitched roof and exposed rafter tails. Sloped roofed enclosure on west half of facade covered with a board and batten type of siding and has aluminum sliding windows on west end. Weatherboard garage with board and batten doors has a small apartment on the west end.
15. 627 Northwest 26th. 1909. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has asbestos siding and a rusticated block foundation. There is ornate diamond pane window glazing, some of which is still intact. The porch has been extended to create a carport and extra supports have been added on the west end. The roof is hipped with a cat-slide section over the porch.
16. 726 Northwest 26th. C. 1951. This one-story residence has no distinctive style. There is a low-pitched roof with a flared corner at northeast corner of the roof. Porch and carport roof are supported by two square wood columns and a slatted wood partition at west end. This house may be noncontributing due to age.
17. 521 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman residence has nonoriginal asbestos siding. There is a moderate pitched roof with exposed rafter tails. The porch extends across the western 2/3 of facade. Original battered wood columns on brick piers support porch roof. Western half of porch has been enclosed with weatherboard.
18. 525 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a steep roof with no overhang. Porch gable covers western 2/3 of facade. Original columns and balustrade replaced with wrought iron. Entrance flanked by wide windows to left, paired windows to right.
19. 620-622 Northwest 27th. 1915. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman residence was originally L-shaped. The front appears to have been extensively renovated with a gabled front porch enclosed and an extension built to the east. It is noncontributing due to alterations.
20. 704 Northwest 27th. C. 1950. This one-story National Folk style residence has a small front stoop, wrought iron porch railing and shutters. The siding was probably wood, but is now covered by Masonite.
21. 713-715 Northwest 27th. 1921. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has exposed rafter tails and triangular brackets in the eaves. Brick veneer applied to the lower 1/3 of walls is nonoriginal. There are diamond cutouts in fascia and frieze. There is a front gabled weatherboard garage at west rear of yard.

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22. 714 Northwest 27th. 1924. This two-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence may have been a garage or garage apartment originally. What appears to have been a garage entrance has been replaced with diagonally stripped wood infill and a single window. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.
23. 727 Northwest 27th. 1924. This one story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a porch gable at west end of facade supported by two fluted wood columns. Enclosed porch on rear is a later addition. Plywood siding has been added to much of the west side. Noncontributing due to alterations.
24. 600 Northwest 28th. 1922. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has a projecting gable bay that was once a porch, but has been infilled with large fixed and sliding aluminum framed windows. Paired windows flank bay. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.
25. 700 Northwest 28th. 1924. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has nonoriginal brick veneer. There is a front gable porch and a west elevation wall end chimney. This building is non-contributing due to alterations.
26. 701 Northwest 28th. 1931. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has combined several architectural styles. There is an integral porch at southwest corner and unusual rounded side gable on west elevation. Asbestos siding and Permastone have been added to the house.
27. 726 Northwest 28th. 1925. This one-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence has had a full width porch removed. There is now an offset gable the east side of which is covered with nonoriginal diagonal siding. Multiple additions on rear. This building is noncontributing due to alterations.
28. 2608-2610 North Dewey Avenue. C. 1972. Minimal Traditional. Residence with low-sloped intersecting gabled roof and brick veneer. Asymmetrical facade with door towards south end of main east/west wing.
29. 2619 North Dewey Avenue. 1975. Modern Movement. Residence with low-sloped front gabled roof. Shed roofed band over portions of front. Brick veneer. Low curved walls with a band of vertical windows above flank main entry. Sloped site with brick planters and concrete steps from sidewalk to curved entry walk of house.
30. 2508 North Lee Avenue. 1920. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with main front facing gabled roof with front facing gabled projection that appears to be an addition or an enclosed front porch. Masonite siding. Metal replacement windows. Brick base. Central three bay window at front projection. Front door on south side of projection. Non-contributing due to alterations.
31. 2509 North Lee Avenue. 1918. Minimal Traditional residence with main side gable. Masonite siding over stone veneer base. Symmetrical facade with small intersecting gable supported by brackets over centered front door. Paired windows flank door. Non-contributing due to alterations.



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32. 2715 North Lee Avenue. 1951. Minimal Traditional residence with main side gable. Masonite siding and concrete foundation. Symmetrical facade with small shed projection over centered front door. Paired windows flank door. Windows replaced. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  33. 2716 North Lee Avenue. 1930. No distinctive style. Residence with Masonite siding and concrete foundation. Very low sloped pyramidal roof. Asymmetrical facade with entry porch under southeast corner of main roof. Concrete steps to porch with wrought iron railing. Windows replaced. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  34. 2809 North Lee Avenue. 1919. National Folk residence with pyramidal roof and non-original weatherboard. Asymmetrical facade with intersecting gable on north end. Gable end has eave returns. Window centered under gable. Windows replaced. Non-original front door centered on elevation. Steeply sloped site with two sets of concrete steps from sidewalk to front door. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  35. 2810 North Lee Avenue. 1923. Craftsman/Bungalow multi-family residence with main front gable and intersecting gable centered on south elevation. Entry porch is under main gable in southwest corner. Porch roof supported by square wood corner column. Original windows in groups of three. Original wood cottage style door on west elevation, added non-original door on north porch wall. Non-original window openings added in both porch walls. Vinyl siding and concrete foundation. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  36. 2812 North Lee Avenue. 1939. Two-story National Folk garage apartment, with first story being three-car garage. Vinyl siding with low-sloped hipped roof without overhangs. Single windows over non-original garage doors, paired windows on north and south elevations. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  37. 2412 North Shartel Avenue. C. 1925. Two-story, yellow brick Commercial style building with an inset corner entry. There are three display windows with two pane transoms. Attached is a single story addition with a simple entry and display. The second floor has been radically altered. Noncontributing due to alterations.
  38. 2501-2503 North Shartel Avenue. 1943. Minimal Traditional multi-family two-story residence with brick veneer and concrete foundation. Very low sloped cross-gabled roof with Masonite siding in gable ends. No overhangs. Decorative concrete block porch screen with shed roof. Central brick chimney. Detached two-car garage low gable parallel to street. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  39. 2616 North Shartel Avenue. 1986. No distinctive style. Very small concrete block box building with centered front door, single small high windows flank front door. Used to be office for the monument company that served Fairlawn Cemetery. Non-contributing due to date of construction.

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40. 2617 North Shartel Avenue. 1998. No distinctive style. Residence with main side gable and intersecting gable over porch and garage on north end. Weatherboard siding in gable ends, brick veneer and concrete foundation. Porch roof supported by corner column. Non-contributing due to date of construction.
  41. 2705 North Walker Avenue. C. 1924. Bungalow/Craftsman residence with low-sloped side main gable and smaller front gable projecting over porch on north half of facade. Decorative beams and exposed rafter tails. Weatherboard and concrete foundation. Full front porch is now half enclosed with concrete block and plywood infill. New windows. Concrete block low wall at porch steps. Non-contributing due to alterations.
  42. 2721 North Walker Avenue. 1925. Commercial Style one-story commercial building with flat roof. Brick walls and concrete foundation. Asymmetrical facade with glass storefront infill at openings that previously had garage doors at south end and center of front elevation. Slightly projecting solid panel at north end. Glass block infill in openings on south elevation. Non-contributing due to alterations.

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## Summary

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as an excellent example of community development and planning, and under Criterion C, as an example of architectural styles from the first five decades of the twentieth century. An important site within the neighborhood is the Fairlawn Cemetery, established in 1892 in the northwest portion of the district. A feature adjacent to and anchoring the northwest corner of the district is a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival artists' studio and shopping district locally known as The Paseo (Spanish Village, NR 2/24/1983), named after the distinctively curved street along which it was developed. This colorful shopping center has become a magnet for residents of the Paseo district and surrounding neighborhoods. Another impetus for the development of the district as a desirable residential area was its ready access to public transportation. The Oklahoma Railway Company's electric streetcar line extended from Oklahoma City's downtown business center through the center of the Paseo neighborhood along Shartel Avenue by 1913. The streetcar line, along with the booming economy of the 1920s, encouraged rapid residential construction in the district through the 1930s. Architectural forms present in the district include single and multi-family residences and a few commercial buildings. The most prevalent architectural styles present in the district include Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, National Folk, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. The initial plat of the east half of the district was in 1892. Replatting of the east half and southwest quarter of the district occurred between 1902 and 1903. The period of significance begins in 1905, when the oldest extant houses were built, and ends in 1953, when over ninety-seven percent of the structures and the site within the district were completed.

## Historic Context

### Overview

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is a part of the development of Oklahoma City during a dynamic period of growth in the early portion of the twentieth century. Oklahoma City benefited from a varied economic base, including a diverse industrial core within its limits, an oil boom, and the surrounding agricultural community. The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is a microcosm of the city's residential development pattern during the first half of the twentieth century.

The construction of the Paseo neighborhood reflects the dynamic growth of Oklahoma City from an ad hoc tent city to a nascent urban center just six years after the first tents were pitched after the land run.

"A common description of western towns is that they 'sprang up overnight.' In the case of Oklahoma City, the literal truth is that it came into being between noon and sunset of April 22, 1889 ... ten thousand settlers ...

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camped by nightfall over the wide expanse east and west of the Santa Fe's single-track boxcar station, where land had been set aside for a townsite."<sup>1</sup>

The boundaries of the townsite were established two months after the opening, "... at Seventh Street on the north, Walker Street to the east, Seventh Street to the south and the Santa Fe Railway on the west."<sup>2</sup> In the 1890s, growth continued at a steady pace, and the development of a streetcar system in 1902 helped to launch more rapid growth to the north.

During the 1890s, Oklahoma City grew primarily within the original townsite and to the northeast.<sup>3</sup> In 1892, Fairlawn Cemetery was established outside the city limits towards the northwest. The City's growth led to an expansion of service by the railroads. The Santa Fe Railway Company was present before the land opening; the Rock Island arrived in the city in 1895; and the Frisco Railroad entered the city in 1898. This expansion led, in turn, to more economic development. By the turn of the century, Oklahoma City was booming with several industries, including two cotton gins, a flour mill, and an ice factory, in addition to the three railroads.<sup>4</sup>

In the following decade, progress continued towards the north. The presence of the railways proved to be a deciding factor in the development of Oklahoma City. A 540 percent increase in city population between 1900 and 1910, from 10,037 to 64,205, is credited largely to the railroads.<sup>5</sup> In 1902, continued city expansion to the north was encouraged by the construction of an electric street railway system. The first streetcar, owned and operated by the Metropolitan Railway Company (later to be reorganized as the Oklahoma Railway Company), ran on February 2, 1903. Within one year, ten cars were operating on four miles of track.<sup>6</sup> From 1902 to 1903, the east half and southwest quarter of the additions making up the future Paseo district were replatted. Oklahoma City annexed more land to accommodate the growth of the central business area and to address the related demand for housing.

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<sup>1</sup> Workers of the Writers Program of the Works Project Administration, Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941) p. 182-183.

<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, "Intensive Level Survey of Central Park, Jefferson Park, and Paseo Neighborhoods in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma", 1994, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Meredith, Howard and George Shirk, "Oklahoma City: Growth and Reconstruction, 1889-1930," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 55 (Fall 1977), p. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Mahar, Janetta Isabel, "Social Changes in Oklahoma City from 1889 to 1930" (M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1933), p. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Stanton Murphey Halley, "Factors Relating to Land Development Patterns in a Selected Area of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma" (MRCP thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1968), p. 29.

<sup>6</sup> Stewart, Roy P., Born Grown: An Oklahoma City History (Oklahoma City: Fidelity Bank, National Association, 1974) p. 162.

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Oklahoma's statehood in 1907, the winning of the state capitol from Guthrie in 1910, and Oklahoma City's role as a crossroads for the railways paved the way for its "... vigorous growth as the trade center of an expanding new territory. In ... twenty years, the population grew from 10,037 to 66,408, and it had become by far the state's largest city ... As the state capital, Oklahoma City attracted thousands of state employees, many of whom remained after their political employment ceased. And with the development of the state's natural resources of oil, coal, and metals, the city became a financial and manufacturing center as well."<sup>7</sup>

This rate of growth continued during the 1920s. Population grew "... by over one-hundred percent in ten years," and the value of building permits issued "... increased ... from about five million dollars in 1920 to eight million dollars in 1924."<sup>8</sup>

After World War I, economic activity intensified. Petroleum exploration allowed the state's economy to diversify, greatly benefiting Oklahoma City. "Manufacturing became less bound up with agriculture and expanded into new fields, and in the late 1920s, a gusher oil field was developed on the east side, within the city limits. As Oklahoma City grew industrially, it added new iron and steel plants, factories for making furniture, clothing, and electrical equipment. Various large utility companies, brokerage houses, and commission concerns also established their headquarters downtown."<sup>9</sup>

As new businesses and industries moved into the downtown area, the city necessarily expanded. "In terms of geographical area, the city covered 15.6 square miles in 1910, 17.2 square miles by 1920, and by 1930 it had grown to 25.2 square miles."<sup>10</sup>

The direction of residential growth away from the city center was not strictly concentric, but had a northward pattern. One reason for this was a force of nature. "The flooding of the North Canadian River had disastrous consequences for city development in the early years on the south side, especially the disastrous flood of 1923 ... The broken and wooded lands along this valley impeded residential development."<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Works Project Administration, pp. 182-183.

<sup>8</sup> Susan Allen and Cynthia Smelker, Intensive Level Survey of Central Park, Jefferson Park, and Paseo Neighborhoods in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1994), p. 20.

<sup>9</sup> Works Project Administration, p. 182-183.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 9.

<sup>11</sup> Howard Meredith and George Shirk, "Oklahoma City: Growth and Reconstruction, 1889-1939," Chronicles of Oklahoma (55 Fall 1977) p. 293.

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No doubt this unsuitability for development on the south side of Oklahoma City influenced far-reaching decisions by two of Oklahoma City's major early developers. "In 1902, John Shartel and Anton H. Classen began the construction of the street railway system, which allowed further growth to the north ... The residential sections responded by shifting into the areas that were served by the lines ... this period began the noticeable shift in single family dwelling residential areas away from the original townsite. ..." <sup>12</sup> Thus, an early northward settlement pattern was established by civic leaders. Civic amenities and further residential development followed the lead of Shartel and Classen. <sup>13</sup>

Between 1907 and 1908 twenty-two additions were incorporated into the city. Among these were the Pleasant View, Guernsey Park, and Fairlawn Cemetery additions, which make up the present Paseo neighborhood. <sup>14</sup> This expanded the northern city limits beyond 23rd Street to approximately Hill Street. This growth, combined with the relocation of the state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, engendered a construction boom from 1909 to 1912. <sup>15</sup>

Construction began in the area of the Paseo neighborhood in 1905. Between 1900 and 1910, nineteen of the Paseo's dwellings were constructed, and construction rapidly accelerated during the next two decades. <sup>16</sup> In fact, the rate of construction within the neighborhood outpaced the growth of the city as a whole. During the second decade of the twentieth century, the city's population increased 42 percent <sup>17</sup>, while construction in the Paseo district increased from nineteen units in the first decade of the twentieth century to ninety-one units in the second, an increase of 479 percent. <sup>18</sup> This enormous growth in the Paseo neighborhood (and in surrounding neighborhoods) indicates a strong trend for the growth of the (mostly) single-family residential neighborhood within Oklahoma City to serve a newly urbanized work force in the early decades of the twentieth century.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid. p. 298.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. p. 302.

<sup>14</sup> W. F. Kerr and Iva Gainer, The Story of Oklahoma City (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishers, 1922), vol. 1, p. 307.

<sup>15</sup> Meredith, p. 300.

<sup>16</sup> Allen and Smelker, p. 116.

<sup>17</sup> Hare and Hare, City Planning Commission consultants, Report of the City Planning Commission: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 1930 (Oklahoma City: City Planning Commission, 1931), p. 17.

<sup>18</sup> Allen and Smelker, p. 116.

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The Paseo Neighborhood

The area containing the Paseo neighborhood was initially settled as a 160-acre homestead on April 4, 1889. It is located in the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 12-North, Range 3-West of the Indian Meridian. The homestead changed hands several times and was divided in half. The first public plats, for the Guernsey Park Place Outlots and the Fairlawn Cemetery were recorded in June of 1892. In January of 1902, the platting of Guernsey Park Place into "blocks, streets and avenues" was recorded. In October of 1903, a public plat for the Pleasant View addition was recorded. Thus, the three additions that comprise the Paseo Neighborhood Historic District were formed by 1903. Between 1907 and 1908 twenty-two additions were incorporated into the city. Among these were the Pleasant View, Guernsey Park, and Fairlawn Cemetery additions, which make up the present Paseo neighborhood.<sup>19</sup> Various subdivisions of blocks and lots occurred until 1921. In 1927, the public plat of the Spanish Village by G.A. Nichols Incorporated, one of Oklahoma City's premier developers at the time, became the last addition to be recorded within the original homestead site.<sup>20</sup> A distinctive two block long curved street, the Paseo, was created as the hub of the area. The district's name was derived from this street.

Access to and from the area was made possible by the streetcar system, which was an important contributor to the growth of Oklahoma City. Placement of the various streetcar lines was routinely decided by a contract between the Oklahoma Railway Company and property owners in the vicinity of the proposed line. "In return for construction of the route in certain areas, real estate owners conveyed related rights-of-way through their property, thus lessening the construction price of the street car line and increasing the value of the area property ... From these lines, connections to traverse the entire city, as well as nearby towns and cities were available."<sup>21</sup>

During the 1910s real estate developers began promotion of Central Park, the adjacent neighborhood to the north of Paseo, as having "good car service direct to the business part of the city; fine school close; paved streets and all modern conveniences."<sup>22</sup> Mary L. Mann, along with her children, owned the Ross-Mann Addition and the Central Park Realty Company controlled use of the Central Park Addition. Both entered into contractual agreements with the Oklahoma Railway Company in 1909 regarding a streetcar line that ran north from the downtown business district up Shartel Avenue.<sup>23</sup> By 1913, this route extended along Shartel Avenue from the downtown to approximately 33rd Street and eventually all the way to the Crown Heights neighborhood, north of

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<sup>19</sup> Kerr, p. 307.

<sup>20</sup> Allen and Smelker, pp. 110-113.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. p. 19.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid. p. 15.

<sup>23</sup> Oklahoma Transportation Company Collection, Box 2, "Minutes, December 1928," Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

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NW 42nd Street.<sup>24</sup> Thus, streetcar service extended through both the Paseo and Central Park neighborhoods on the same line. The electric streetcars provided an important source of public transportation in all of early day Oklahoma City. Availability of streetcars encouraged expansion of the city to areas away from the downtown business district by creating the necessary transportation link between work and home. Essentially all of the electric track within Oklahoma City had been laid by 1916.<sup>25</sup> From their beginnings around 1902, use of Oklahoma City street cars reached their zenith in 1919, carrying a total of 17.5 million passengers, up from the 9.5 million passengers in 1915. Ridership fell in 1924 to approximately twelve million due to increased automobile travel. In 1925, the railway company put its first buses into operation, further detracting business from the streetcar system. By 1930, bus service was available throughout the city, including a route north along Walker Avenue, through the Paseo and adjoining neighborhoods.<sup>26</sup>

From 1910 to 1919, when the Shartel Avenue and other streetcars line were under construction, ninety-one dwellings were built in the Paseo neighborhood, equal to almost thirty-six percent of the extant structures. In addition, the United Presbyterian Church, the first church in the area, was constructed in 1917 at the corner of Northwest 25th Street and Shartel Avenue.

The peak of building activity for the Paseo neighborhood occurred in the 1920s. It was during this decade, especially in the latter half, that Oklahoma City once again entered a boom period. City population experienced a tremendous increase, growing by over one hundred percent in ten years.<sup>27</sup> Valuation of building permits issued in the city increased slowly from about five million dollars in 1920 to eight million dollars in 1924. Permits slumped slightly in 1925 but rebounded to exceed twenty-four million dollars in 1929.<sup>28</sup>

The prosperity of the oil boom of the Roaring Twenties enabled many to purchase their own home and, at the same time, attracted more buyers to the city. As a result, much of the desirable close-in residential property in Oklahoma City was built up. Furthermore, expanded use of the automobile enabled residents to live further away from their place of business and yet reach them with more convenience and in less time.<sup>29</sup> As a relatively "close in" residential neighborhood, Paseo flourished and experienced its greatest growth in the 1920s. Thirty-eight percent of the remaining houses were constructed in the 1920s. Construction in the Paseo was distributed fairly evenly throughout the decade, with an average of approximately fourteen new residences per year.

<sup>24</sup> Oklahoma Transportation Company Collection, Box 3, "Annual Report of the Oklahoma Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1913," Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

<sup>25</sup> Kim K. Bender, "Escaping the Frontier: Oklahoma City's Electric Railways, A Symbol of Metropolitanism, 1912-1924" (History 6400 Seminar, University of Oklahoma, December 1991), p. 49.

<sup>26</sup> Hare and Hare, Report of the City Planning Commission: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 1930, p. 41.

<sup>27</sup> Hare, p. 17.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, pp. 16-17.

<sup>29</sup> The Daily Oklahoman, 5 May 1929.



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The 1920s also boosted construction of public buildings to serve community needs. Harding Junior High (NR 3/13/2002), a flagship school, was constructed in the adjacent Central Park area in 1924, and the classical Fairlawn Cemetery Mausoleum was built between 1924 and 1925.

People of differing races, religions and ethnic backgrounds all contributed to the development of Oklahoma City. This is illustrated in Fairlawn Cemetery, where there are large sections devoted to early Lebanese-American, Jewish, and Catholic inhabitants of Oklahoma City. (A 1929 map of Fairlawn Cemetery also shows two small sections marked "White" and one small section marked "Colored" on the south end, where the oldest markers are located.) From Oklahoma's earliest days, African-Americans comprised a significant section of the population. Within ten years of the Land Run, the Black population in Oklahoma City numbered almost seven thousand, equaling ten percent of the city's population.<sup>30</sup>

Until about 1897, Oklahoma and Oklahoma City were fairly well integrated. However, using the "separate but equal" doctrine of the 1896 United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, the 1897 territorial legislature mandated racial separation of schools, juries and public facilities. This policy of segregation continued into statehood when the 1907 state legislature enacted a "Jim Crow" law restricting the use of schools and public facilities, including public transportation.<sup>31</sup> Restrictive covenants, in place in Paseo and adjacent neighborhoods, prohibited African-American occupation and ownership of area properties. Additionally, Oklahoma City twice passed City ordinances that restricted the areas available for Blacks to live. While these city ordinances each lasted only a few years, neighborhood covenants were commonly put in place during the platting of additions. In Oklahoma City, this type of covenant remained legally viable until 1948, when Judge Lewis R. Morris dismissed a case brought against two African-American families on the basis of these segregation covenants based on a prior United States Supreme Court decision rendering restrictive covenants unconstitutional.<sup>32</sup>

The only major non-residential development in the area of the Paseo neighborhood occurred in about 1929. At this time, G. A. Nichols, Incorporated undertook development of the Spanish Village, a relatively small business area in the northeast corner of the Paseo neighborhood. Promotion of this area rested upon its unique "Spanish" atmosphere, conveyed principally through the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.<sup>33</sup> National recognition of the significance of this commercial zone was bestowed in 1983 when the Spanish Village was listed

<sup>30</sup> Dianna Everett, Edwards House National Register Nomination, Oklahoma City, 1993, 13.

<sup>31</sup> Arrell Morgan Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), p. 176.

<sup>32</sup> Kaye Teall, ed. Black History in Oklahoma: A Resource Book (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Public School System, 1971), pp. 258-262.

<sup>33</sup> The Daily Oklahoman, 5 May 1929.

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on the National Register of Historic Places. The establishment of the Spanish Village enhanced the desirability of the Paseo neighborhood by creating easily accessible and attractive shopping center.

Probably the greatest economic incentive during the late 1920s and 1930s was the discovery of oil in the Oklahoma City vicinity in 1924 and within the city itself in 1928. Oklahoma City benefited greatly from its central location in the Mid-Continent oil field, one of the largest producers of oil in the United States in the latter 1920s and 1930s. Largely due to the presence of oil and its related industries, Oklahoma City was able to sustain growth during the Great Depression of the 1930s.<sup>34</sup> The city gained about five to ten thousand people each year from a base population of 189,389 in 1930.<sup>35</sup>

Oil contributed to another facet of development within the city, apartment houses. The influx of people employed by the flourishing oil and related industrial companies, requiring only a temporary place to live, created an unprecedented demand for apartments. Usually built of brick, with not more than four stories, apartments routinely consisted of one room, a bath and kitchenette.<sup>36</sup>

During the late 1920s and early 1930s, apartment building in Oklahoma City concentrated north of 23rd Street, around Robinson and Walker avenues, in the midst of the Paseo neighborhood.<sup>37</sup>

One of the well-known Oklahoma City development companies involved in apartment house construction was G.A. Nichols Incorporated. Erecting apartment buildings was touted as Nichols' "hobby." Nichols Incorporated built at least ten apartments in the Paseo neighborhood. The company's architectural staff carefully designed four-family apartments in the Paseo, as well as several other residential districts, that were "as beautiful in exterior line and interior finish as the best private residences".<sup>38</sup> Apartment houses, however, did not comprise a large percentage of the building stock in the neighborhood. Apartment buildings equaled only fifteen percent of dwellings in the Paseo neighborhood. Although the majority of residences in the Paseo were single residences, other types of multiple dwellings were also popular, including duplexes and garage apartments. Eleven percent of the remaining residences in the Paseo neighborhood were non-apartment building multiple dwellings.

Although the oil industry and related developments bolstered city finances, Oklahoma City, of course, did not completely escape the Great Depression. Oklahoma City experienced an inundation of displaced rural inhabitants

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<sup>34</sup> Robertson, Leo L., "Geographical Changes Resulting from Oil Development in Oklahoma City and Vicinity" (M.S. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1937), p. 67.

<sup>35</sup> Meredith, p. 306.

<sup>36</sup> Hare, p. 19.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, p. 19.

<sup>38</sup> The Daily Oklahoman, 5 May 1929.

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seeking jobs, housing and aid. This naturally contributed to the economic burden of the city. In the early depression years, camps of substandard housing developed along the North Canadian River and destitute Oklahomans filled the soup lines.<sup>39</sup> The city's real estate market's depression, however, seemed to ease by the mid-1930s. This is attributable in part to the upswing in population resulting from the gravitation towards the city and a lessening in the downward slide of the economy as a whole.<sup>40</sup>

Construction in the Paseo neighborhood dropped in the 1930s to twenty-four of the remaining dwellings. In part, this can be attributed to the majority of the district already being built up. Most of these buildings were single-family residences along NW 28th Street, with a few multi-family residential buildings on or near Walker Avenue. One commercial building was constructed on Walker Avenue in the 1930s. The Paseo district experienced lesser development through the 1940s and 1950s. The Paseo neighborhood contains eleven structures built during the 1940s and four constructed in the 1950s. Buildings constructed during this time include single-family residences on NW 28th Street, Shartel Avenue, and Lee Avenue, and a commercial building on Walker Avenue. Only six buildings were constructed in the district from the 1960s through the 1990s. These include single-family residences on Dewey Avenue and Shartel Avenue, and the First Presbyterian Church and Shepherd Manor, which occupy the north side of the 1000 and 900 blocks of NW 25th Street, respectively. The tapering off of construction activity after the mid-1950s is the reason that the period of significance for the district ends at 1953. By that time, the bulk of buildings had been built and the character of the neighborhood was established.

### Architecture

Although Oklahoma City has spread far beyond its earliest boundaries, the Paseo neighborhood represents an important stage in its evolution. It was during the first half of the twentieth century, when the neighborhood was developing, that Oklahoma City accomplished its transformation from a Victorian town to a modern metropolis.

The development of the Paseo neighborhood illustrates a continuum of growth and architectural styles in Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City grew from a frontier settlement in 1889, to a nascent town at the time of statehood and, over the next two decades, became the Oklahoma state capitol with such civic amenities as roads, public transportation, public schools, utilities, and delineated government, business, and industrial districts and residential areas.

The Paseo neighborhood reflects not only the growth pattern of Oklahoma City but also the common appearance of Oklahoma towns and cities. The typical architectural style for single-family residences in Oklahoma during the first third of the twentieth century was the Bungalow. With its multiple windows, the Bungalow house was well

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<sup>39</sup> Bob L. Blackburn, Heart of the Promised Land: Oklahoma County, An Illustrated History (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982).

<sup>40</sup> Stewart, p. 244.

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suiting to the hot Oklahoma climate. Almost sixty percent of the extant houses in the Paseo are Bungalows. The second most prevalent style in the neighborhood is Tudor Revival, reflecting the changing tastes in architecture nationally as the Paseo neighborhood continued to develop through the 1920s and 1930s. Other architectural styles in the district represented by more than one example include National Folk, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie School and Minimal Traditional.

These styles, or variations on styles, reflect the development of the neighborhood. Those buildings called "National Folk" represent the marriage of folk housing forms and Late Victorian stylistic elements that popularized the carpenter-built houses of the 1890-1910 period. Some of the earliest houses in the Paseo neighborhood date to this time. The Craftsman influence and Bungalows represent the period 1910-1925, the first great period of construction in the area. The eclectic period revivals, most notably the Tudor Revival cottages and the Renaissance Revival apartment buildings, reflect the 1925-1940 period of development. Finally, the Minimal Traditional houses reflect the post World War II era; these houses usually blend in well with their predecessors in terms of materials, massing and setback.

The Paseo neighborhood also shares architectural characteristics with adjacent Oklahoma City neighborhoods that also have a similar pattern of development. These architectural and growth characteristics include development primarily in the 1910s and 1920s, with a relatively small amount of construction afterwards. Architectural styles until about 1915 tended to be a mix of National Folk, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman. After 1915 and through the 1920s, the Paseo neighborhood experienced its greatest growth. By far, the most prevalent architectural style was the Bungalow/Craftsman for construction of single-family housing. A much smaller number of Colonial Revival, Prairie, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Gothic, and Commercial style buildings were also constructed. The Tudor Revival style became popular, mostly for multi-family housing, but also for single-family residences constructed during the late 1920s up to the early 1930s. The 1930s also saw the construction of a few examples of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne and Renaissance Revival style buildings.

Limited demolition with very little subsequent construction occurred within the district after the 1930s. Only twenty-one extant buildings were constructed in the district from the 1940s through the 1990s.

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. Within the Paseo district, 210 of the 262 buildings, or more than eighty percent, were identified as contributing, and a major site within the district, Fairlawn Cemetery, was also identified as contributing. The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is an excellent example of community development and planning and of architectural styles from the first half of the twentieth century as they relate to the development of Oklahoma City.

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UTM References:

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
E	14	634140	3928835
F	14	633340	3928835

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District, located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is bounded as follows: Starting at initial point of Northwest 30th Street and North Western Avenue, proceed east on Northwest 30th to North Shartel Avenue, south on North Shartel to the rear of lot lines on north side of NW 28th, then east to Lee Avenue, north to NW 29th, east to east side of lot 9, Block 17, then south to rear of lots facing NW 28th, then east to Dewey Avenue, then south to NW 28th, then east to North Walker Avenue. Proceed south to NW 24th Street, then west to a point between lots 11 & 12, block 2, Seman's University Addition (east lot line for 624 NW 24th) then south to south side of lot, then west to Lee Avenue, then south to south edge of lot 32, block 3, Seman's University Addition, then west to alley connecting Guernsey Place and Shartel Avenue (excluding the property at 2418 Guernsey), then west across Shartel south side of lots 1-5, block 8, Pleasant View addition, then north to NW 24th Street, then west to Olie Avenue, then north to NW 25th, then west to Western Avenue, then north to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District includes all the original platted areas of the Paseo additions; less those lots taken for the Spanish Village Historic District; less the blocks between Northwest 23rd Street and Northwest 24th Street due to encroachment by the Northwest 23rd Street commercial corridor (with the exception of the northern portions of four blocks between North Francis Avenue and North Dewey Avenue); less the two blocks bounded by Northwest 30th Street, Walker Avenue, Northwest 28th Street and Dewey Avenue due to commercial development, demolition and alteration of properties; and less the block and a half bounded by Northwest 30th Street, Lee Avenue, mid-block between Northwest 29th and Northwest 28th Street and Shartel Avenue due to alteration of properties.

Maps:

The Paseo Neighborhood Historic District is on two USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle maps, Oklahoma City and Britton; UTM boundaries of the district are marked.

A map of contributing and noncontributing properties and photograph locations is also attached.

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Photographs:

Photographs showing representative building types and styles for contributing and noncontributing properties are included. A disc with electronic images of each photo is on file at the Oklahoma SHPO.

Continuation Sheet for the Photo Labels:

Items 3, 4, and 5 apply to all photos.

3. Photographer: Todd Scott

4. Date of Photographs: 2/2002

5. Location of electronic file: Oklahoma SHPO

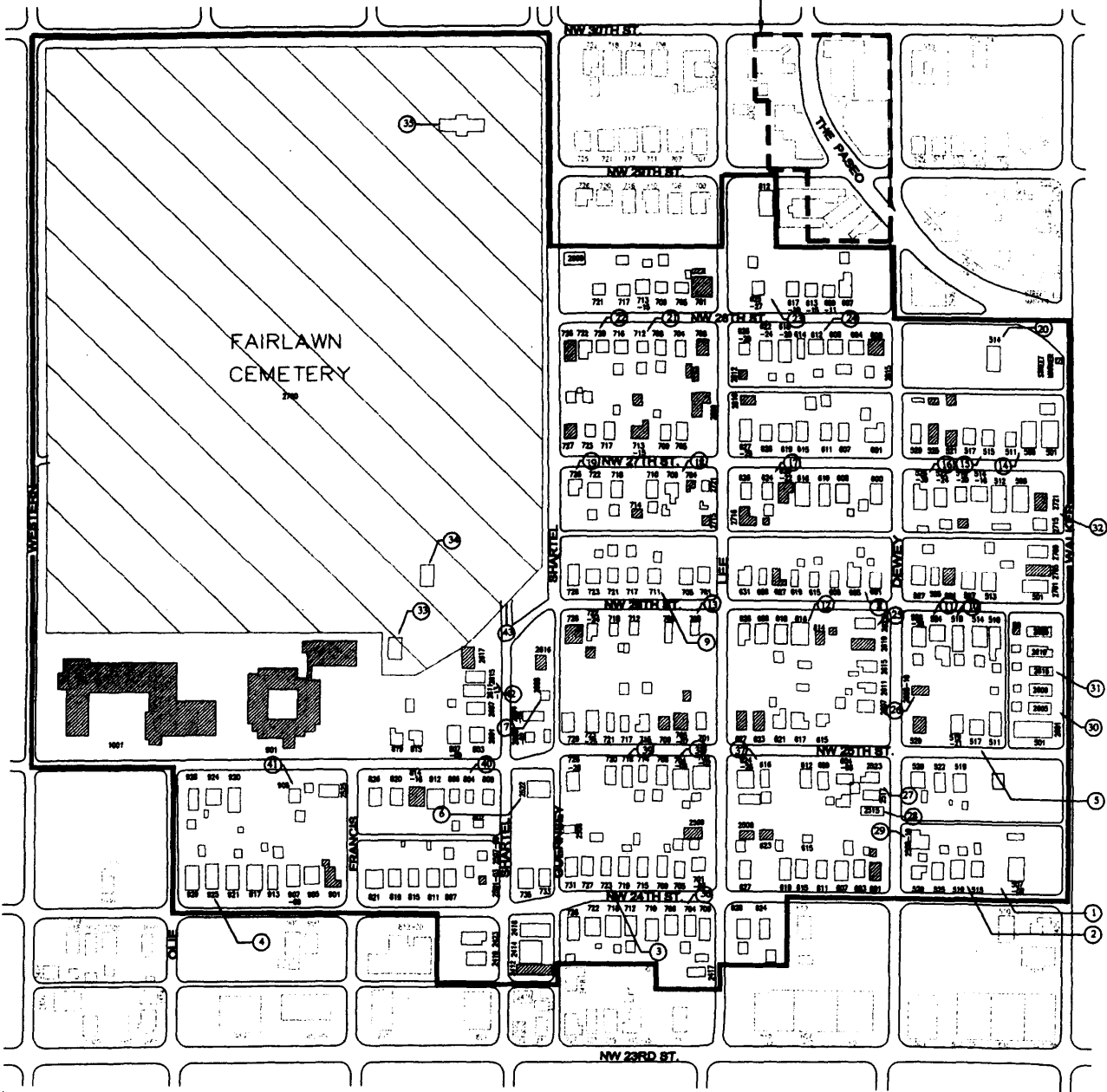
6. Description of View:

Photo #	(Direction Camera Facing)	Photo #	(Direction Camera Facing)
1	northwest	23	northwest
2	northwest	24	southwest
3	northwest	25	southwest
4	northwest	26	northeast
5	northwest	27	northwest
6	northeast	28	northwest
7	northeast	29	southeast
8	northwest	30	northwest
9	northwest	31	northwest
10	southwest	32	northwest
11	southwest	33	southwest
12	southwest	34	southwest
13	southwest	35	east
14	northeast	36	southwest
15	northeast	37	southeast
16	southwest	38	southwest
17	southwest	39	southwest
18	southwest	40	south
19	southwest	41	southeast
20	southwest	42	northwest
21	southwest	43	north
22	southwest		





Spanish Village (The Paseo), N.R. 1983



**Contributing/Noncontributing Key:**

- Contributing
- Noncontributing

**Photo Map Key:**



Prepared By: The City of Oklahoma City,  
 Planning Department  
 Updated and Modified By: Jocelyn Lupkin,  
 Robison & Associates Architects