

# Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: 16000848

Date Listed: 12/13/2016

Property Name: Hatashita, Henry C., House

County: Kay

State: OK

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This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

  
Signature of the Keeper

12/13/2016

Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

**Resource Count:**

The Resource Count is revised to read: *1 contributing building, 1 contributing structure, 1 contributing object and 1 non-contributing building (1950 garage).*

[The c. 1950 detached garage was built outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.]

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority** (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

848

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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2280  
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Natl. Reg. of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hatashita, Henry C., House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1408 Pioneer Road

City or town: Ponca City State: OK County: Kay

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:

A X B X C \_\_\_ D

Bob Lashley Oct 25, 2016  
Signature of certifying official/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title : \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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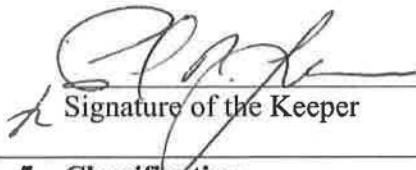
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

  
Signature of the Keeper

12/13/2014  
Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
Domestic: Secondary Structure  
Landscape: Garden, street furniture/object

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
Domestic: Secondary Structure  
Landscape: Garden, street furniture/object

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mission/Spanish

Colonial Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Concealed behind a row of trees on both the west and the north, the Henry C. Hatashita House is not readily visible from any major street in Ponca City. Located at 1408 Pioneer Road, this residence was built in 1927 and was historically part of the Marland Mansion estate located to the northeast. The Henry C. Hatashita House has been separated from the mansion by subsequent residential development. North 14<sup>th</sup> Street/Oklahoma Highway 77 is located directly west of the home. There is residential development to the north, the east, and the west, with a mixture of residential and commercial development to the south.

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## **Narrative Description**

The Henry C. Hatashita Home is T-shaped with a cross-gabled tile clad roof. There is no roof overhang. The residence is single story with a basement. It is clad in the same rusticated stone quarried nearby and used at the Marland Mansion.

On the front (west) façade, the short leg of the T-shape is formed by a front facing gable located nearest the street. On the front façade, this front facing gable features three, eight-light metal casement windows. The window opening has a stone sill and a wooden lintel. An arched attic vent is located above the window in the gable end. To the right of the front facing gable, a section of the primary side gable (the long leg of the T-shape) overhangs the main roofline several feet, creating a covering for the portico. On the left side of the portico, there is a stone clad column. On the right, there is a solid stone clad wall. The top stone on each side of the portico has been cut in a decorative scroll-type shape. On the south side of this porch wall, there is a small window with a single, fixed pane of glass. The window is covered by decorative wrought iron bars. The wrought iron pattern features a flower and hearts. The entry door is shorter than average, reportedly designed to best accommodate the height of Henry Hatashita and his family. It is paneled wood with an arched top, decorative wrought iron hinges, and a single, square glazed pane. To the right of the portico, along the main wall of the side-gabled section of the house, there is a large four part metal casement window providing lighting for the home's main living space. Each section of the casement window consists of eight glazed panes. The windows have a stone sill and wooden lintel. On the far south side of this main wall, there is a shorter, three part casement window each with eight glazed panes. These provide lighting for the dining space. A slope stone clad chimney is located above these windows.

On the north elevation, there is a double, eight light casement. To the left of this window, is a tiny six light casement providing lighting and ventilation to the home's original bathroom. On the far left side of this north wall, there is an additional double, eight light casement window.

The east elevation is the rear of the house, facing the sloping back yard, creek and trees. On the far right or north side, the short leg of the t-shape with its front facing gable projects prominently. This gable end features a double, eight light casement window. An arched attic vent is located above the window in the gable end. To the left of the gabled projection, the main, long wall of the home is recessed several feet. The right half of this long wall has a painted brick knee wall and fenestration consisting of three large twelve light casement windows, a slab wood door with a large single glazed pane and a single, eight light casement window. The area above the windows is clad in horizontal wood siding painted to match the brick below. To the left of these windows, there is a smaller set of six light casement windows opening into the kitchen area. To the left of the kitchen window is an additional entry door and an addition, smaller double six light casement window. Across the entire width of this east wall, there is a metal shed roof porch with simple wooden post supports. The foundation for the back porch is stacked stone. Stacked stone is also used for elaborate steps on the far right side of the porch and for a short column on the far left side of the porch in front of the kitchen area.

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Very little of the original south façade of the home is visible today. A double, eight light casement dining room window located on the southwest corner of the house is the only original fenestration visible on this façade

### **Historic Garage**

The home's original garage is located just to the south of the original house. The garage accommodated a single car and was clad in the same rusticated native stone and featured a tile clad, front gabled roof with no overhang. The structure was subsequently converted into living space and attached to the main house via a small side gabled addition circa 1940. This addition is clad in different, stacked stone but does have the same type of tile roof. On the front, west façade, the garage connector addition features three, four light casement windows. The west end of the original garage contains a double, six light casement. There is a metal gable vent above the windows. On the south side of the original garage, there is a single, six light casement window.

### **Interior Description**

The original house featured two bedrooms, a bathroom, living, dining, and kitchen designed to meet the needs of the Hatashita family. The original layout is intact in the main house as are many original elements, including the fireplace surround and mantle as well as some built-ins. The ceilings are low and the interior is dark. The basement still houses mechanical systems and the laundry although much of the heating and cooling equipment has been moved to the exterior.

### **Landscape Elements**

No plans or original photos of the landscape of Hatashita's home have been found. There are numerous objects on the property that may date to the period of significance.<sup>1</sup> These include a large cast stone Japanese-style lantern, an outdoor fireplace, stone sidewalks, stone planters, leaf shaped stepping stones, a large cellar, and a low rock wall. The stonework found on the outdoor fireplace and the low rock wall appears to be the same as that used on the original house. The style of cellar indicates that is older but it is impossible to pinpoint a specific date of construction.

### **Additions/Alterations**

In the eighty plus years since its construction, the Henry C. Hatashita Home has experienced typical maintenance and expected upgrades. Problems with the mortar joints on the exterior are an ongoing maintenance issue. There have been significant changes to the bathroom and kitchen on the interior. There have also been several additions located to the south and east of the main house.

East of the home's original garage, there is a large, front gabled rectangular addition dating to 1996. This addition contains an additional bedroom, bathroom, and a small kitchen. It is attached to the original garage by means of an enclosed front gabled passageway. Both the passageway and the addition are clad in manufactured stone designed to mimic the home's

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<sup>1</sup> The current homeowners as well as the Realtor who listed and sold the home in 2013 indicate that the lantern and fireplace have been there many years but no one could say with certainty whether or not any of the exterior objects were original.

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original stone cladding. Both also have a red, asphalt shingle clad roof with no overhang. On the south façade, the passageway contains a single, paneled metal door with arched, multi-light panes. On the west, front façade, this addition features a double vinyl slider window. On the south wall of the addition, there is one, double vinyl slider window. On the east wall, there is a triple vinyl window, with the outer panes operable and the middle being fixed. The east façade of the addition is dominated by a large wooden deck. The deck is accessible from a double, metal French-style door located on the northeast corner of the addition. On the north wall of the addition, there are two fixed windows and an additional entry. This entry consists of a single, paneled metal door with arched, multi-light panes.

On the southwest corner of the property is a single story, front gabled garage built circa 1950. This detached structure is clad in buff brick and has a red, asphalt shingle roof. There is no roof overhang. The gable ends are clad in board and batten style vertical wood siding. The two garage doors are older style, paneled wood each with six glazed panes; there is a single, metal casement on the southwest corner of the garage. On the east end of the garage, there are two pairs of metal casement windows; on the northeast side of the garage, there is a single, entry door.

Although the 1990s vintage addition is significant in size, its location on the far southeast corner of the property, between the historic garage and the detached 1950s garage, makes it very difficult to see from most vantage points. In terms of the seven aspects of integrity, the Henry C. Hatashita Home remains a high degree of integrity. The location is unchanged. Although the residence is no longer part of a giant estate, the house remains secluded, surrounded by trees in a park-like setting, albeit a smaller park. The original materials and design are intact and the style and materials used in the addition are very similar to the original. Evidence of the original workmanship is present on the interior and the exterior of the home. In terms of feeling and association, there are sufficient features remaining on the property to convey its architectural and historic significance. It is obvious to visitors that this not an ordinary home.



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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Landscape Architecture  
Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1927-1939  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1927  
1939  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Hatashita, Henry C.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Forsyth, John Duncan  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The home located at 1408 Pioneer Road was designed by John Duncan Forsyth in 1927. The home was built for Henry C. Hatashita at the expense of E.W. Marland during the construction of the nearby Marland Mansion. The home is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C at the local level. The residence is significant under Criterion B for its association with landscape designer, Henry C. Hatashita, who made significant contributions to the landscape of Ponca City. The residence is also significant under Criterion C as a notable example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style as applied to a modest residence.

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

### **Landscape Architecture**

Henry C. Hatashita was born in Tahara, Japan around 1883. Hatashita came to the United States around 1897, settling in the Kansas City, Missouri area.<sup>2</sup> He attended Westport High School in Kansas City<sup>3</sup> before attending the University of Kansas from 1903-1906 as an Electrical Engineering/Engineering student. He did not complete a degree.<sup>4</sup> Hatashita appears in the 1916 Kansas City, Missouri Polk City Directory and is listed as working as a landscape gardener. He registered for the draft during World War I. In 1918, he was approached by E.W. Marland's attorney about a job in Ponca City. Hatashita would remain in the city, working for Marland until 1939. He left behind a living legacy in the Ponca City landscape and is locally considered a "horticultural wizard."<sup>5</sup> During his time in Ponca City, he would oversee the transformation of a small pioneer town into what some considered "'the beauty spot of the southwest."<sup>6</sup>

Although Hatashita had lived in the United States since approximately 1897, he never became a citizen. Hatashita originally went to work for Marland with a three (3) year contract. As the end of the contract term neared, Marland reportedly told Hatashita, "Let us forget the contract and you stay here all your life and if necessary your son will take your place."<sup>7</sup> In 1928, though, Marland lost control of his oil company and his lavish lifestyle came to an abrupt end. The newly built mansion was only used for special events and the family largely lived in the nearby gatekeeper's house. Many of Marland's gardeners lost their jobs but Henry Hatashita remained although the glory days of creating Marland's vision were at an end.<sup>8</sup> In 1932, Marland was

<sup>2</sup> 1930 U.S. Federal Census.

<sup>3</sup> 1902 *Westport High School Herald*, 45.

<sup>4</sup> University of Kansas Archives

<sup>5</sup> "Marland's Trees," *Oklahoma's Orbit*, July 15, 1962.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid; Listed as Henry Habaschita working as a vegetable gardener, renting at 1200 East Central in Ponca City with his wife, Urneus in the 1920 Federal Census. In other sources, his wife is identified as Umeno.

<sup>7</sup> Undated article "Expert Landscaped Marland Estate," from the collection of the Marland Grand Home.

<sup>8</sup> "Former Gardner Recalls Huge Marland Estate," *Ponca City News*, October 19, 1980.

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elected to Congress and in 1934, he became Governor of Oklahoma. After serving one term in office, Marland returned to Ponca City with hopes of starting a new oil company. Neither economic conditions nor Marland's health were ideal and a successful new oil company failed to become reality.<sup>9</sup> In 1939, Hatashita left Ponca City, first traveling to Los Angeles, California and then sailing back to Japan. Although many locals claim that Hatashita was deported, Hatashita stated his intention to return to the United States in the future. But he stated that "conditions must change before his services will be sought."<sup>10</sup> He never returned.

Before Hatashita's arrival, Marland's estate was described as "treeless, and barren."<sup>11</sup> E.W. Marland possessed a grand vision of creating a formal garden to "equal or surpass the English tradition."<sup>12</sup> To create Marland's vision, Hatashita designed and built formal and informal gardens, using elaborate shapes and patterns and a great variety of plants from around the country.<sup>13</sup> He developed a hardy variety of English boxwood for hedges that could thrive in the Ponca City heat, boxwood used to mimic the gardens at Versailles.<sup>14</sup> Beginning with the grounds around Marland's Grand House along Grand Avenue, Hatashita eventually oversaw hundreds of acres of fully landscaped land including the grounds of the Marland Mansion completed in 1928, a seventy (70) acre golf course and a ten (10) acre formal garden, all part of the Marland estate.<sup>15</sup> Beyond overseeing Marland's private gardens, Hatashita was responsible for overseeing the landscaping of the grounds of Marland's corporate offices and for landscaping at all of the Marland filling stations. In order to make Marland's vision a reality, Hatashita oversaw a crew of up to as many as seventy-five (75) men and maintained a fifty (50) acre plant and tree nursery.<sup>16</sup>

Beyond working for Marland, Hatashita was deeply involved in landscaping projects around Ponca City and the region. Working with the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce, Hatashita endeavored to beautify spots around town and on major roadways leading to and from Ponca City.<sup>17</sup> He was responsible for establishing a landscape design in several newly built Ponca City additions at the time. Much of the horticultural beauty in the eastern half of Ponca City is a permanent monument to a young Japanese gardener who came here in 1918."<sup>18</sup> Hatashita also did some consulting for other municipalities, such as the City of Marietta. An undated article entitled "Hatashita Planning New Marietta Park" from the collection of the Marland Grand

<sup>9</sup> Bobby Weaver, "E.W. Marland, *Oklahoma Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, [www.okhistory.org](http://www.okhistory.org) (accessed April 2016).

<sup>10</sup> Undated article "Henry Hatashita Leaves Wednesday for His Home," from the collection of the Marland Grand Home.

<sup>11</sup> "Famous Marland Garden Here," *Ponca City News*, March 21, 1971.

<sup>12</sup> "Homes Replaced Botanical Wonder," *Ponca City News*, March 21, 1971.

<sup>13</sup> "Marland's Trees," *Oklahoma's Orbit*, July 15, 1962.

<sup>14</sup> "Much of Ponca's Beauty Handiwork of Japanese," from the files of the Marland Grand Home, August 8, 1968.

<sup>15</sup> "Former Gardner Recalls Huge Marland Estate," *Ponca City News*, October 19, 1980; See continuation sheet for images of gardens designed by Hatashita for E.W. Marland.

<sup>16</sup> "Former Gardner Recalls Huge Marland Estate," *Ponca City News*, October 19, 1980.

<sup>17</sup> Undated article "Lan [sic] to Beautify all Cann Corners: Suggestions of Henry Hatashita to be Carried out in Planning" from the files of the Marland Grand Home.

<sup>18</sup> "Much of Ponca's Beauty Handiwork of Japanese," from the files of the Marland Grand Home, August 8, 1968.

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House claimed that Hatashita was “rapidly becoming known all over the United States” for his work in Ponca City.<sup>19</sup> A 1920 *Ponca City News* article claimed that Hatashita had become so well-known and his work was so highly regarded that the Japanese government offered him a job overseeing the rebuilding of a number of Japanese parks following a recent earthquake.<sup>20</sup> In the minds of locals, “Everything Henry planted grew. He had a magic touch.”<sup>21</sup>

Hatashita’s primary focus while in Ponca City was landscaping for his employer, E.W. Marland, or other individuals and groups who acquired his professional services. Very little is known for certain about his landscaping efforts at his personal residence, although it was part of the Marland Estate. Photograph #7 provides a limited historical view of his personal home and landscaping.

Most of the elaborate landscapes designed by Hatashita in Ponca City have long been destroyed. Locals claim that some plantings and other elements remain, scattered across the city. There are several original gold tipped Arbor Vitaes and other evergreens at the Marland Grand House, as well as a small pond at the Marland Mansion that retains some original plantings and statuary.<sup>22</sup>

### **Architectural Significance**

The Henry C. Hatashita Home was designed by John Duncan Forsyth, one of Oklahoma’s most prolific twentieth century architects.<sup>23</sup> Forsyth moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma around 1921 going to work for Tulsa architect, John McDonell. While working for McDonell, Forsyth was involved in a large project for the Clary family. The Clary family later commissioned Forsyth to build a home for them in the Hillcrest addition in Ponca City, a 35 acre estate located at 13 Hillcrest. Subsequently, John Duncan Forsyth won the commission for the Marland Mansion in 1925. He and his family moved to Ponca City to oversee the project, with Forsyth taking on other projects for Ponca Citians in the process. It was during the construction of the Marland Mansion that Forsyth designed the Hatashita House as well as the nearby gatekeeper’s house and several other

<sup>19</sup> Undated article “Hatashita Planning New Marietta Park” from the files of the Marland Grand Home.

<sup>20</sup> “Henry Hatashita, Landscape Expert Spreads Idea of Fall Tree Planting,” *Ponca City News*, December 1, 1920.

<sup>21</sup> Marland’s Trees,” *Oklahoma’s Orbit*, July 15, 1962.

<sup>22</sup> Email from Jayne Detten with the Marland Grand Home, June 28, 2016.

<sup>23</sup> Scottish born, Forsyth briefly attended L’Ecole des Beaux Arts before apprenticing to Alexander McCulloch, a fellow Scotsman practicing in Edinburgh. He also spent time at Harriot-Wall Engineering School and the Edinburgh Royal College of Arts. Forsyth immigrated to New York in 1908. There he worked for several firms. Forsyth volunteered for the British Royal Flying Corps during World War I. His service was short lived, however, due to a serious leg injury during training. After his discharge, Forsyth returned to New York and went to work for the firm of Murphy and Dana. Murphy and Dana sent Forsyth to China in 1918 to open a local office. While there, Forsyth designed a variety of schools and transportation facilities. Forsyth returned to the United States in 1921. He worked primarily in Tulsa in the 1930s. At the beginning of World War II, Forsyth designed the Army Air Force base in Ardmore, Oklahoma in conjunction with Kershner, Wolaver, and Koberling. After that project, Forsyth worked full time for the military in California. He returned to Tulsa in 1948 for a short period of time before returning to practice in California. In the early 1950s he returned again to Tulsa where he successfully re-established his private practice. John Duncan Forsyth died in 1963; Kathy Taylor and John Brooks Walton, *Historic Homes of Ponca City and Kay County* (Tulsa: JBW Publications, 2004), 145-146.

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buildings associated with the mansion. The mansion was completed in 1928 and the Forsyth family returned to Tulsa in 1929.<sup>24</sup>

The Mission/Colonial Revival style was extremely popular in Ponca City in the first several decades of the twentieth century. This use of the style was by design, a collaboration between E.W. Marland and John Duncan Forsyth.<sup>25</sup> Ponca City's National Register listed Downtown Historic contains at least eight (8) examples of the style and there are multiple other examples found in commercial buildings, schools, and multiple family dwellings. There are a number of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style single family residences as well, including 6 Hillcrest Drive and 159 Whitworth Avenue. Each of these residences is very large and very grand. They are high style examples of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. The Henry C. Hatashita Home, however, is a very small, very simplified version of this style. Its cross-gabled plan is one of the principal subtypes of the style.<sup>26</sup> Its roof is low-pitched with no overhang and it has a prominent, front-facing gable. Other than the decorative stonework supports for the front porch, there is no applied decoration, unlike the other examples of Mission/Spanish Colonial style residences in Ponca City. The Henry C. Hatashita House is an outstanding example of a modest Mission/Spanish Colonial style residence, designed by renowned Oklahoma architect, John Duncan Forsyth.

### **Developmental History/additional historic context**

In 1905, natural gas was discovered near Ponca City and the city's history would forever be altered. At first, the discovery had little impact on the community, oil exploration in Oklahoma centered around the Osage reservation to the east. But in 1908, large scale exploration for oil and natural gas in Kay County would begin with the arrival of E.W. Marland. Marland began drilling in the coal fields of West Virginia. Marland was the first oil man to use geology to successfully locate oil. He heard of the natural gas finds in the Ponca City area and decided to explore the possibility. Marland was the first to drill for oil in Kay County. Actually, his first well was the first one drilled west of Osage County. His first well was located on lands belonging to the Millers on the 101 Ranch. The first well was unsuccessful, but in 1910, a second well in the same area was a gasser. His ninth well struck oil and the 101 Ranch Oil Company was formed. With Marland's eventual success, oil and gas exploration in Ponca City would become a major industry in 1911. The first major field was opened at Mervine in 1913, followed by the North Newkirk in 1916, and the Three Sands Field in 1921. Typical of other boom times, Ponca City soon resembled a Wild West community, with gun fights, cattle rustlers, prostitutes, and an overall sense of lawlessness despite the sudden prosperity. The discovery of oil and natural gas resulted in a dramatic population increase in Ponca City and surrounding areas of Kay County, as well as a shift in the economic activities of the community, as the area shifted from primarily agrarian to primarily oil related.

In 1915, E.W. Marland established a refinery for his oil at Ponca City, also adding a research center to develop new and better petroleum products. His company was now known as Marland

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.; Jim Gabbert, "5 Buildings by John Duncan Forsyth," *Preservation Oklahoma News*, July 2006, 5.

<sup>25</sup> "Famous Marland Garden Here," *Ponca City News*, March 21, 1971.

<sup>26</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Knopf, 2015), 520-521.

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Oil. By 1922, Marland would control one-tenth of the world's oil reserves and more than one-third of Ponca City's population would be employed by Marland Oil. Marland rewarded his employees generously and also gave lavishly to the local community, helping to build churches and other public facilities. Marland was a builder, and brought in architect John Duncan Forsyth to design private and business related facilities throughout Ponca City.<sup>27</sup>

Shortly before his death in 1941, E.W. Marland sold his mansion and most of the estate to the Discalced Carmelite Fathers, retaining a small parcel for him and his wife.<sup>28</sup> The City of Ponca City later had the opportunity to purchase the Marland Mansion and associated estate but voters rejected a proposal to do so. As the population of the city boomed after World War II, the land around the estate was sold for residential development, resulting in the destruction of the carefully planned and maintained gardens and grounds.<sup>29</sup> Today, it is difficult to ascertain with certainty what elements of the landscape in Ponca City date back to Hatashita. According to one article, elements of his work that remained after the subdivision of the estate include the "catalpabinggi bush-trees along many front sidewalks, the peaceful lake just north of Hartford, the stone wall along Rose Lane and much of the stonework behind it, the drought-resistant privet hedges at so many residences."<sup>30</sup>

Since 1939, the Hatashita House has been bought and sold many times, as the estate on which it was located was subdivided again and again. In 1961, the land on which the house sits was included in the plat for a new addition to the City of Ponca City, the Woodlands subdivision. Although it is impossible to know how many, if any, of the plants and trees so carefully cultivated by Henry Hatashita remain in Ponca City almost one hundred years later, his residence at 1408 Pioneer Road is a well-preserved link to this important figure in the landscape history of this community.

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<sup>27</sup> John Joseph Matthews, *Life and Death of an Oilman: the Career of E.W. Marland* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951); Clyda Franks, *Ponca City and Kay County Boom Towns* (Chicago: Arcadia Press, 2002); Paula Carmack Denson, "Ponca City," *Oklahoma Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, [www.okhistory.org](http://www.okhistory.org) (accessed April 2016); Bobby Weaver, "E.W. Marland," *Oklahoma Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, [www.okhistory.org](http://www.okhistory.org) (accessed April 2016), and Bobby Weaver, "Marland Oil," *Oklahoma Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, [www.okhistory.org](http://www.okhistory.org) (accessed April 2016).

<sup>28</sup> "Mansion Ownership," [http://www.marlandmansion.com/history/mansion\\_ownership.htm](http://www.marlandmansion.com/history/mansion_ownership.htm) (accessed April 2016).

<sup>29</sup> "Famous Marland Garden Here," *Ponca City News*, March 21, 1971.

<sup>30</sup> "Wonder of Marland Golf Course," *Ponca City News*, March 21, 1971.

Hatashita, Henry C., House  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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*Westport High School Herald*. (1902). Kansas City.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.0 \_\_\_\_\_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 36.714361

Longitude: -97.066389

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

Hatashita, Henry C., House  
Name of Property

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The north 389.17' of the west 295.21' of tract 13 of the Woodlands Subdivision.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the residence, garage, and grounds long associated with the Henry C. Hatashita Home. The home and grounds were originally part of the much larger Marland Mansion estate which was gradually subdivided into multiple smaller parcels and subdivisions after the sale of the mansion in 1941. The Henry C. Hatashita Home became part of the Woodlands Subdivision platted in 1961. The house originally sat on an approximately four acre parcel in the subdivision, but half of land was sold off in the mid-1960s after being purchased by a Mr. Hazlett, leaving the remaining 2 acre parcel with the house, garage, and grounds.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kelli E. Gaston, architectural historian for the City of Ponca City  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 3520 SW 123<sup>rd</sup> Place  
city or town: Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73170  
e-mail: kellgaston@cox.net  
telephone: 405-227-4431  
date: April 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Hatashita, Henry C., House  
 Name of Property

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**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Hatashita, Henry C., House

City or Vicinity: Ponca City

County: Kay

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Edward Batchelor

Date Photographed: February 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	North oblique	camera facing southeast
0002	West elevation	camera facing east
0003	Entryway detail	camera facing east
0004	Entryway	camera facing east
0005	South end of front elevation	camera facing east
0006	South oblique	camera facing northeast
0007	East elevation	camera facing west
0008	Cellar	camera facing southwest
0009	Detached garage	camera facing east
0010	Japanese lantern	camera facing northwest
0011	Rock wall	camera facing northeast
0012	Outdoor fireplace	camera facing northwest

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Hatashita, Henry C. House  
1408 Pioneer Road  
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles























































# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

## State Historic Preservation Office

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



October 25, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

Hatashita, Henry C., House, Ponca City, Kay County  
Manitou Jail, Manitou, Tillman County  
Medical Arts Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
Municipal Auditorium, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of prehistoric archeology was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

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

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:Iso

Enclosures