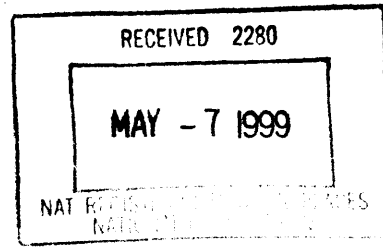


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

671

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 1401 Northwest 23rd Street not for publication N/A
city or town Oklahoma City vicinity _____
state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109
zip code 73134

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide XX locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Blake Ward 2 May 1999
Signature of certifying official 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 Elson H. Beall 9/3/99
 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):

Signature of Keeper Date
Beall of Action

=====

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: mortuary

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: mortuary

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof CERAMIC TILE

walls STUCCO

other METAL

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

=====
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 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1939

=====
8. Statement of Significance (Continued)
=====

Significant Dates 1939

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Architect: Harold Gimeno
Builder: Ray Smiser Construction Co.

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

(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: Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>632920</u>	<u>3928570</u>	3	_____	_____
2	<u>N/A</u>	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

N/A 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.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Jocelyn Lupkin

organization Robison & Associates Architects date July 14, 1998

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

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73103

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

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)

=====

Property Owner

=====

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

name Smith & Kernke, a corporation

street & number 1401 N.W. 23rd Street telephone (405) 528-7542

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73106

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Description - General

The Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors building is a detached, T-shaped, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival stucco building constructed in 1939. There is a rectangular garage across a driveway to the north of the main building that was constructed at the same time and in the same style. The property is located on a busy inner city commercial street that is characterized by newer and renovated commercial properties. It is notable for its integrity and excellent condition. The building was awarded a "Facade Renovation Grant Application" from The City of Oklahoma City to restore an art glass window on the principal facade. The grant is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This work has been successfully completed.

The building has a high-ceilinged chapel oriented north and south forming the long leg of the "T", and a two-story work area oriented east and west forming the short leg of the "T". The work area extends further to the east of the chapel than it does to the west. The south end of the chapel, which houses a sitting area separate from the main chapel, is three feet wider than the chapel itself. The building area is approximately 3,120 gross square feet in the chapel wing and 2,690 gross square feet in the work area. The rectangular garage is approximately 1,150 gross square feet. There is a half-hexagon form east of the intersection of the two legs on the east side. This forms a focal point for the main entry of the building. The exterior finish material is a heavy sand textured stucco. The visible roof material is "Spanish Tile" in a natural red clay color. The roof over the chapel is a single gable. The east and west portions of the work area roof have tile covered sloped mansard roofs on the south- and east-facing elevations that intersect with the chapel roof. The remainder of the roof over the work area appears to be flat or nearly flat. The roof over the half-hexagon at the entry is composed of triangular tile covered segments that pitch up to and intersect with the apex of the south-facing mansard roof over the work area. Roof overhangs are shallow and supported by exposed rafters with beveled ends. All windows are steel casement with cast stone sills. All first and second floor window and door openings are separated by a stucco field that is contiguous with the rest of the exterior stucco finish. Metal downspouts and gutters are original.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION, CONTINUED

Description - Funeral Directors Building

The main elevation is on the south, facing Northwest 23rd Street. (Photo 1) The south end of the chapel wing is terminated by a symmetrical, shaped parapet endwall which follows the gable shape of the roof and steps down twice on the east and west ends. The parapet is sloped for drainage from the center down to the sides and is protected by a prefinished metal cap. A feature of the endwall is a large, rectangular, centrally placed art glass window. (Photo 2) The window is constructed in two vertical panels, four lights wide by seven lights tall per panel. Individual lights are approximately 13½ inches wide by 19½ inches tall. Four lights, stacked two over two, in the center vertical panes of the window and at the second and third rows from the top, are colored leaded glass in a stylized cruciform pattern. The window surround is a quoin in low relief at the jambs, and scrolled brackets supporting a plain, deep window head in low relief. A large medallion surmounts the center of the window head. Small, narrow, fixed windows two panes wide by four panes tall, with two semi-circular arched panes at the top, flank the art glass window. The arched windows are located below the point where the gable-shaped portion of the endwall changes to the stepped portions at either end. The sill of the arched windows lines up with the art glass window sill.

The half-hexagon at the main entry has a pedestrian door at the south-facing segment on the first floor, with a rectangular window above it. (Photo 1) The door surround is a quoin in low relief at the jambs and a plain, deep door head in low relief. An original small, flat canopy suspended by steel rods and surmounted by the word "reception" in metal, free-standing, underlined capital letters is above the door. The southeast facing segment of the half-hexagon has stacked first and second floor rectangular windows, and the southwest facing segment of the half-hexagon has a window on the second floor. All second floor windows are rectangular, two panes wide by four panes tall. The first floor window on the southeast segment is rectangular, two panes wide by six panes tall. The window head lines up with the door head.

The south facing portion of the work area wing to the west of the chapel has two second floor rectangular windows, two panes wide by four panes tall, and a steel panel overhead door on the first floor; and the south facing portion of the work area wing to the east of the half-hexagon has a rectangular window on the first and second floors, two panes wide by four panes tall. (Photo 3)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION, CONTINUED

The east elevation of the chapel wing has three equally spaced double-height narrow arched windows and a pedestrian door on the south end of the chapel. The door surround is a quoin in low relief at the jambs and a plain, deep door head in low relief. An original small, flat canopy suspended by steel rods and surmounted by the word "chapel" in metal, free-standing, underlined capital letters is above the door. The arched windows are in three portions stacked directly above one another. The lower portion is an operable steel divided light casement with two long, narrow leaves. Each leaf is two panes wide by four panes tall. The central portion is a fixed steel divided light window, four panes wide by four panes tall. The top portion is an arched fixed steel divided light window. A rectangular window is centered in the east wall of the slightly projecting portion on the south end of the chapel wing which houses the sitting area. The east elevation of the work area wing has four rectangular windows on the second floor and five on the first floor. The four rectangular windows on the second floor line up over the two north and south windows on the first floor. The center window on the first floor does not have a window above it. All rectangular windows on this portion of the east elevation are two panes wide by four panes tall. (Photo 1)

The north elevation of the work area wing has six rectangular windows on the second floor. The four easternmost windows are two panes wide by four panes tall. The two westernmost panes are two panes wide by three panes tall. The first floor has two small rectangular windows on the east end, two panes wide by two panes tall; then, a pedestrian door; then, two overhead door openings, the easternmost has a solid stucco infill panel and the other with a partial stucco infill panel and an aluminum window in the top portion; then, another pedestrian door; then, a narrow window, one pane wide by four panes tall; and, on the westernmost side, a steel panel overhead door. (Photo 4)

The west elevation of the chapel wing has arched windows and a pedestrian door with a sign above it opposite and identical to those on the east elevation. There are also two windows, two panes wide by four panes tall, to the north of the arched windows, and a set of double pedestrian doors to the north of those windows. A flat canopy supported by plain round metal posts, four inches in diameter and set approximately thirteen feet apart extends north from the pedestrian door on the south end of the chapel to the north side of the work area wing onto an asphalt parking area. The canopy was added ca. 1956. (Photo 3) The west elevation of the work area wing has two rectangular windows, two panes wide

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION, CONTINUED

by three panes tall, on the second floor. On the north end of the first floor there is a rectangular window, two panes wide by four panes tall, that lines up with the second floor window. On the south end of the first floor there is a pedestrian door with a transom that lines up with the second floor window on the south end. (Photo 4)

The building interior is virtually unchanged. The chapel is intact and features a pipe organ and a side chapel on either side of the altar. The side chapels are defined by curved walls composed of solid upper and lower sections and an open center portion with round, smooth, tapered, half-high columns, approximately nine inches in diameter, spaced approximately 4'-6" on center. The side chapels may be curtained off from the main chapel. A decorative treatment on the wall behind the altar consists of wood trim pilasters which support a semi-circular wood trim arch. A large, round, segmented mirror in a circular plain wood frame fills in the area below the wood trim arch. (Photo 5)

Description - Garage

The garage is a flat roofed building with a parapet. It was built at the same time as the funeral home. The garage is a brick bearing wall structure supporting steel bar joists and a steel roof deck. The floor is a concrete slab. The parapet is punctuated in the center by a small gable-shaped upward projection on the east elevation, and a little east of the center on the north and south elevations. Corners are emphasized by a single-stepped rectangular parapet projection. A natural red clay tile parapet cap extends between each projection. A metal cap flashing protects the parapet projections. (Photo 7)

The south elevation has four overhead doors separated by columns finished in plain stucco. Overhead door openings are symmetrically placed around the gable-shaped projection. There is a pedestrian door with a metal louvered awning on the west end of the south elevation, under the rectangular parapet projection.

The east elevation has a rectangular casement window, two panes wide by four panes tall, located in the center of the wall under the central gable-shaped parapet projection. A long, narrow shallow arched niche is centered above the window and below the parapet projection. (Photo 6)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION, CONTINUED

The north elevation has two rectangular casement windows, two panes wide by four panes tall, located at approximately an equal distance on either side of the gable-shaped parapet projection. There is a pedestrian door on the west end of the north side that is approached by a concrete stoop with three risers and a galvanized steel pipe handrailing.

The west elevation is a plain stucco wall without openings. The parapet runs straight across and has a metal cap.

Alterations - Funeral Directors Building

The funeral directors building is almost unchanged. On the exterior, urns that were originally in the small arched windows on the south elevation are now absent. Two overhead door openings on the north side are now filled in; one with a solid stucco infill panel and one with a partial stucco infill panel and an aluminum window in the top portion. Exterior pedestrian doors to the chapel on the east and west elevations and to the reception area on the south elevation do not appear to be original. Decorative lights above the pedestrian doors to the reception area on the south elevation and to the chapel on the east elevation do not appear to be original. Steel panel overhead doors, one on the west side of the north building elevation and one on the south elevation of the west wing of the work area, do not appear to be original. The canopy on the west was added ca. 1956.

On the interior, a former two bay garage area on the first floor, north side, opposite the detached garage building, has been converted into office space. In the chapel, at the side chapels above the columns in the curved walls, there is a deep wood trim piece with decorative moulding between each column. This trim replaced, or may cover, original shallowly incised arches with spring points between column capitals.

Alterations - Garage

the four steel panel overhead doors on the south elevation of the garage do not appear to be original.

Overall, Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors retains its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival building designed for funerary use. Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors was designed by Harold Gimeno, an architect with three other buildings on the National Register. It is the only extant documented building in Oklahoma designed by Harold Gimeno that has a use other than a residence, a religious building, or a building used for social or recreational purposes.

There are two other remaining examples of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival buildings designed for funerary use in Oklahoma City. Both of these buildings exhibit an asymmetrical, additive design vocabulary composed of diverse elements. The massing and detailing of the buildings, while picturesque, lacks the clarity and strength of the straightforward design of the Smith & Kernke building.

The first example, the Garrison Funeral Home, at 436 N.W. 11th, was constructed ca. 1934¹. It is a two-story building which takes up the entire lot except for the right-of-way on its west, or front, elevation and its paved areas. There are no landscape features. It has a floor area approximately fifty percent larger than that of the Smith & Kernke building. The massing and design vocabulary of the Garrison Funeral Home are complicated. Its features include a covered, gabled entry on the west with shaped arches, and a curvilinear and stepped second-story parapet on the south side of the west elevation and the south elevation. A second story intersecting gable roof with gable-shaped end walls emphasizes the northwest corner. This roof intersects with hipped and flat roofed areas to the east and south, respectively. Windows are either rectangular openings with glass unit masonry, rectangular openings with steel casements, or arched pairs. Many windows have either been replaced with historically inappropriate aluminum units or are boarded up and not visible. The Garrison Funeral Home ceased operation and has been vacant since 1980.² The building is in an extreme state of disrepair. Recent attempts to repair the building include installation of historically inappropriate aluminum windows.

The second example is the Marshall Funeral Home at 3009 Paseo, also designed ca. 1934 as a part of the "Spanish Village" commercial development (NR 1983). The building appears to be approximately the same size as Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors. It completely occupies a corner lot and forms a portion of the contiguous, irregular street elevation that is a feature of the Spanish Village

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

development. The front, or east, elevation of the Marshall Funeral Home features an asymmetrically placed, slightly projecting gabled entry with a tile roof. There is a medallion centered above the front door in the gable end. To the south of the entry there is a glazed storefront surmounted by a short curvilinear parapet which connects the building to its neighbor. To the north of the entry, there was an open corner patio that occupied approximately one third of the front elevation. The patio was enclosed in the 1980's to provide additional seating for the restaurant which occupied the building at that time. A second story is set back slightly from the street elevation. On the northeast corner of the second story there is a short tower with a pyramidal tiled roof and small, paired, arched windows with decorative grilles. On the southeast corner of the second story there is a rectangular projection with a flat roof. A tiled parapet cap connects these two elements. Windows are rectangular and irregularly placed. The Marshall Funeral Home ceased operations as a funeral home ca. 1939.³ Subsequently, it has been occupied by a succession of different types of tenants and remodeled extensively.

In contrast, Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors is characterized by a more unified design vocabulary. Roof forms are simple and delineate the separate areas of the chapel, work area and entry. Arched windows are used in the chapel and rectangular windows are used in the rest of the building and in the garage. The design of the building includes landscape as an important component. A low raised bed on the south and east elevations gives the building a strong base. A circular bed with a prominent sign is on the south, between the building and the street. This feature is in front of and centered on the south elevation of the chapel with the large art glass window and the gable-shaped endwall to form a striking composition from the street. Emphasis on carefully placed, evergreen, vertical planting with a formal, sculptural quality has been retained and, from a comparison with a photograph from 1946, many of the plants may be original.

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors was designed by Harold Gimeno, an architect with three other buildings on the National Register, the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity (NR 1982); the Sooner Theater (NR 1978); and the Patricio Gimeno House (NR 1991); all located in Norman, Oklahoma. The building was constructed by the Ray Smiser Construction Company.⁴ Both Mr. Gimeno and Mr. Smiser lived in the Putnam Heights Historic Preservation District (NR 1982), an architecturally significant and stylistically diverse neighborhood whose residents included many of the more noted architects and builders in the state. (Another resident, G.A. Nichols, built the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

previously mentioned "Spanish Village" commercial development.)⁵ Gimeno seemed to prefer working with the vocabulary of the Mission/ Spanish Colonial Revival style, and the quality, the significance of many of his commissions, and the volume of his work helped to popularize the style in central Oklahoma. "Gimeno is perhaps the most well-known architect in Norman during the first half of the twentieth century."⁶

Harold Gimeno appeared to be a renaissance man who was extremely successful with his eventual career choice of architecture. In a special issue of the Norman Transcript devoted to the opening of Gimeno's Sooner Theater in 1929, his education and career are briefly described. In an article with the headline, "Houses by Gimeno Have Total Value of Over \$1,000,000", the following background information is given:

"Gimeno is the son of Patricio Gimeno, professor of Spanish in the University [of Oklahoma], who is an artist as well. He attended the University from which he received a bachelor of music degree in 1917. He continued his education, however, and in 1921 received a bachelor of arts degree.

"When Gimeno had completed his education at the University of Oklahoma he went to Harvard university [sic], where he enrolled in architectural engineering. He finished the four-year course there, during one of which he had a scholarship...

"That Gimeno took his studies seriously while in school is shown by the fact that a thesis which he had written was sent from Harvard to the International Exposition held in New York City in 1925."⁷

"The majority of [his] buildings were constructed in central Oklahoma. ...Some of his...well-known works [in addition to the above mentioned National Register buildings] include the Faculty Club Building on the University of Oklahoma campus, the old St. Thomas More Church in Norman, and the Catholic Church in Chickasha, Oklahoma. In addition to these he designed a number of private residences in Norman and Oklahoma City, all within a five-year period. Moreover, he designed buildings in California and New Mexico, mostly within the Spanish idiom."⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

The Patricio Gimeno House and the Sooner Theater are both designed in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. They were constructed in 1927 and 1929, respectively, early in Mr. Gimeno's career.

The Patricio Gimeno House, designed for Harold Gimeno's parents, is an elegant and personal expression of the style. It features "rich ornamentation, including the Spanish Baroque east entrance and a unifying palmette leaf motif, as well as the prominent mission-tiled roof." The floor plan is an asymmetrical "T" shape, similar to the Smith & Kernke building except that the top of the "T" is the main elevation. The main entrance is "embellished by an elaborate limestone surround consisting of quoins, palmette leaves, and shields...Above the front door, a limestone Churrigueresque headmold repeats the palmette leaf motif. Centered in the lintel and breaking the upper border is a shield, crowned with a terra cotta shell ornament." This attention to rich detail throughout the building, some of it executed by hand by Patricio Gimeno, is the hallmark of the building. In contrast, the Smith & Kernke building shows a simplified use of detail in a commercial building.

The Sooner Theater is a three-story brick and tile building. It has a square floor plan of approximately 7,000 square feet per floor. The roofline visible from the street is, basically, flat with a central tile covered mansard portion. It is a much larger building than Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors. This massiveness, the textures and colors of its exterior materials, elaborate window surrounds and cornice treatment, simple roofline, and lack of landscape features make it a very different expression of the Mission/ Spanish Colonial Revival style from the Smith & Kernke building.

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors is an excellent example of the Mission/ Spanish Colonial Revival style and an excellent example of Harold Gimeno's work. It is a singular work due to its clear architectural expression and organization, its restrained but effective use of detail, and its use of landscape as an integral part of the design. The building has been continuously used as a funeral home under the same name since it was constructed in 1939, and it has been maintained in excellent condition. Thus, it has retained a high degree of integrity throughout its years of service.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8,9 Page 18

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

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Endnotes

1. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City City Directory, 1934.
2. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City City Directory, 1980.
3. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City City Directory, 1939.
4. The Daily Oklahoman, May 19, 1939, p. 3.
5. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Nomination for the Putnam Heights Historic Preservation District, June 2, 1982.
6. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Survey Report - Norman, Oklahoma, p. 132.
7. The Norman Transcript, February 10, 1929, p. 6.
8. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Nomination for the Patricio Gimeno House, August 1, 1991, p. 10.
9. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Nomination for the Patricio Gimeno House, August 1, 1991, p. 7.

Bibliography

The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 19 May 1939.

The Norman Transcript, Norman, Oklahoma, 10 February 1929.

Oklahoma City City Directory, 1924-80. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. National Register Nomination for the Patricio Gimeno House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 19

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

Verbal Boundary Description

A tract of land in the South Half (S 1/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Twenty (20), Township Twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) West of the Indian Meridian in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, described as follows:

All of lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) of the Amended Plat of Block 8, Epworth View Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above is the property historically associated with Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 20

Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors
name of property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
county and State

Photo #1

Jocelyn Lupkin (applies to all photographs).
July, 1998 (applies to all photographs).
Oklahoma SHPO (applies to all photographs).
Camera facing northwest.

Photo #2

Camera facing northwest.

Photo #3

Camera facing north northeast.

Photo #4

Camera facing north southeast.

Photo #5

Camera facing north.

Photo #6

Camera facing southwest.

Photo #7

Camera facing northeast.