

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000049 Date Listed: 3/11/2014

Logan Apartments
Property Name


Cleveland
County

OK
State

N/A

Multiple Name

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

3/11/2014

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

*Criterion B and the Area of Significance Education are deleted.
Thomas Lester Sorey is also deleted as a Significant Person.
[While Professor Sorey's early teaching activities at the nearby university are interesting to note, there is insufficient context to evaluate his contributions to the formal development of the University of Oklahoma's Architecture Department. The Department's own website does not credit Sorey specifically in any way. Likewise, Sorey's connection to building owner Logan is interesting, but does not rise to the level of demonstrating Sorey's National Register significance under Criterion B. It is also difficult to see why this particular property would best convey Sorey's potential contributions to Education, rather than simply his skill and craftsmanship as an architect, best recognized under Criterion C.]*

These clarifications were confirmed with the OK SHPO office.

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

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Logan Apartments

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 720 West Boyd Street

City or town: Norman State: OK County: Cleveland

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:

 X A X B X C D

		<u>1/21/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> 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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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: _____)

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

3/11/2014
Date 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

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(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>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Logan Building is a three-story with a partial basement, buff colored brick, Commercial Style, apartment building constructed over a four month period in 1929 on the southeast corner of West Boyd Street and South Lahoma Avenue in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The building is situated in a residential neighborhood to the west of the sprawling University of Oklahoma campus. Constructed at the behest of David Logan, the twenty-four unit building was designed by Thomas L. Sorey and constructed by the Musgrave Construction Company. The building has a flat roof behind an encircling parapet and a concrete foundation. Other exterior features include an exterior, metal, three-story, fire stairs and an exterior, concrete, basement stair. Both sets of exterior stairs are located on the rear (south) elevation. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical between the floors on all sides. The rectangular building has two centrally located entry porches, one each on the north and west elevations. Both porches have matching, flat, metal awnings suspended from the wall above by chains. The historic wood doors are glazed paneled with each door having nine rectangular lights. The majority of wood windows are vertical, three-over-three, hung with metal storms. There are a select number of single, wood, hung, two-over-two, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight windows on the north, west and south elevations. All of the windows have brick sills with the façade windows and the center third floor window on the west elevation having brick headers. Other decorative details include double windows, stone coping, brick stringcourse and decorative brickwork. The decorative brickwork

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includes ornamental brick panels above the center doors and windows on the north and west elevations. The interior of the building retains its original configuration of spaces and many historic finishes and elements. Modifications to the building include the addition of air conditioning in the 1960s which included the systematic insertion of air conditioning units in the brick wall below two windows in each unit and the mid-1980s removal of the historic, brick, eight-bay garage originally situated off the east side of the building to provide additional surface parking. The addition of the air conditioning units are relatively unobtrusive, particularly as the units are flush with the exterior wall and are mounted below the windows, therefore not interfering with the fenestration pattern. The removal of the garage is more impactful; however, because the garage was only connected via a covered walkway, the loss of the garage does not destroy the ability of the building to convey its historic significance. Overall, the Logan Apartments retains a good degree of historic integrity on both the exterior and interior and ably conveys its historic and architectural significance. The building has been vacant since the 1990s; as such, it has been subject to deterioration. The building was recently acquired by a private developer who intends to rehabilitate the building in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The owner is seeking to utilize the available historic preservation tax credits and the plan is to maintain the original function of the building.

Narrative Description

The Logan Apartments is a rectangular, buff colored, brick building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The roof has parapet with a stone coping that encircles the building and decorative pediments marking the entries on the north and west elevations. The building is located in a residential area that developed largely in the 1920s. Due to its location on West Boyd Street, a primary thoroughfare connecting the community-at-large to the University of Oklahoma, the building occupies a fairly prominent location with easy access to the university. The building is positioned towards the west side of the property, away from West Boyd Street. The long building is situated about equal distance from the east and west edges of the property. The building is lightly landscaped with a couple of trees on the east side and a large tree on the west side of the property. The lower floor of the east, north and west elevations of the building are obscured by various bushes. There is a concrete sidewalk that extends east-west along the north edge of the property and wraps around the west side of the property. Wide connecting concrete walks lead directly to both the north and west entries. There is a narrow concrete walk immediately off the west and south sides of the building which wraparounds the east side for access to the garage. The narrow east side concrete walk is incomplete with portions removed as part of the construction of the surface parking area. Two, freestanding, decorative, metal lights are symmetrically situated in the front yard off the corners of the north elevation. A third light is located at the intersection of the walks on the west side of the building.

The north elevation fronts onto West Boyd Street. The façade is divided into three primary sections. The narrow projecting east and west sections are matching. Because the side sections are projecting, this creates a narrow side wall on the inside of both sections. As on the south and east elevations, the fenestration pattern is symmetrical both vertically and horizontally. On each

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floor of the front of the east and west sections there are single, wood, vertical, three-over-three, hung windows with brick sills. Above each window is a matching ornamental brick panel that extends the full distance between the floors. The windows are flanked by wide, full height, brick pilasters that are notched with stone corners at a point level with the middle of the third floor windows. The pilasters extend slightly above the main stone coping and terminate in larger, plain, divided, stone caps. On the outside corners of both the east and west sections, there is a notch marked by a square, wraparound stone level with the bottom of the third floor. Above this on the upper corner of both sides of each section is a three-part decorative stone ornament that also wraps around the corners. On the inside wall of both the east and west sections, there are narrower, wood, two-over-two, hung windows with brick sills. These windows do not have any headers.

The larger center section of the north elevation is setback between the east and west sections. Reflecting the interior arrangement of space, the focal point of the center section is the middle entry/stair portion which is flanked by full height, brick pilasters. This entry/stair portion is topped by a decorative stone pediment that features a vertical, stylized, stone ornament above a decorative stone panel. The windows in the entry/stair portion are larger with the third floor window have an arched brick header. The third floor window, lighting the upper interior stairway, is eight-over-eight, wood, hung. The second floor window is also eight-over-eight, hung, wood but is shorter than the window above. Separating the third and second floor windows is an ornamental brick panel similar to the panels between the windows in the east and west sections of the north elevation but smaller with no protruding bricks. Both the second and third floor windows in the entry/stair portion of the center section of the north elevation have brick sills. The main entry on the first floor is sheltered by a flat metal awning which is suspended by chains from the wall above. As originally designed, the door is single, wood, glazed paneled with nine rectangular lights. On either side of the door, near the top, there are single square stone ornaments. Because the building is vacant, the windows in the door have been covered with a sheet of plywood on the inside.

On both sides of the entry/stair portion of the center section of the north elevation, there are narrow, two-over-two, hung, wood windows on each floor. These windows have brick sills and no headers. These windows are slightly shorter than the other windows and separated from the other windows to the outside by a decorative, vertical band of brick laid in a basket weave pattern. Again reflecting the interior division of spaces, the windows on the outside portion of the center section of the north elevation are divided into two segments. The inside windows, corresponding to the interior living rooms, are double, vertical, three-over-three, wood hung with continuous brick sills. Although barely noticeable, the double windows are not as wide as the single windows to the outside. Symmetrically located under one double window on each floor is a flush vent for the nonoriginal air conditioning units. On the first floor, below the vents, are small rectangular vents for the basement. The two sets of outside windows in the center section are single, vertical, three-over-three, wood hung, also with brick sills. These windows are slightly wider than the double windows to the inside. Metal vents for the air conditioning units are also symmetrically located under the single window on the outer sides of the center section. Extending from the vertical basket weave bands to the edge of the center section on each floor

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above the windows is a continuous, double, soldier brick header. Below the brick sills of the first floor is a narrow brick stringcourse that wraps around the building.

The west elevation fronts onto South Lahoma Avenue and is similar to the north elevation but less ornate, befitting its location on a secondary road. The west elevation has the stone corner ornamentation that matches that on the north elevation. Although divided into three sections, the west wall is not perfectly symmetrical like the north elevation. The center section is set off-center to the west to allow the north section to be larger than the south section. As on the north elevation, the center section is marked with full height, brick pilasters topped by a matching stylized stone pediment. The stone detailing of the pilasters and pediment is the same as on the north elevation. Although the third floor window is not taller than the other windows, as on the north elevation, it has an arched header below the ornamental brick panel under the pediment. Both the third and second floor windows are vertical, three-over-three, wood, hung with metal storms and brick sills. Below both the third and second floor windows in the center section are ornamental brick panels that cover the entire space between the windows. The ornamental panels are matching to the brick panels in the corresponding locations on the north elevation. The first floor entry is also historically correct with a nine-light, glazed paneled, wood door and detailing matching that of the primary north side entry. The flat metal awning is identical to the one on the north elevation, including the chains suspending from the wall above. Rather than a concrete step into the building, as on the north elevation, the west elevation's entry has a rectangular concrete landing with an overgrown landscape bed outlined by a low brick wall on the north side.

The larger north section of the west elevation contains two sets of windows on each floor. The inside set of windows consists of double, vertical, three-over-three, hung, wood windows with continuous brick sills and no headers. A flush vent for the air conditioning units is located below the north paired window on each floor. The outside window in the north section of the west elevation consists of a slightly wider, single, vertical, three-over-three, wood, hung window with a brick sill and no header.

The narrower south section of the west elevation contains two single windows on each floor. Each window has a brick sill and no header. The third and second floor windows on the inside of the south section are matching, six-over-six, wood, hung windows. Below each of these windows is a metal air conditioning vent which is the same dimensions as the window above. On the first floor, the inside window is a narrow, wood, one-over-one, hung window. The outside, wood, hung, vertical, three-over-three windows on the south section of the west elevation are matching to the outside windows on the north section.

The rear (south) elevation of the building is flush with the center metal fire stairs dividing the wall into matching equal sections. The stairs have metal landings and railings. The fire stairs zigzag upwards half a floor starting at the ground level concrete stoop. Centrally located on each floor is a single, wood, glazed paneled door with a single square light. To the west of the fire stairs, there is a set of concrete basement steps that lead to the historic, single, wood, glazed paneled door. This door has six square lights matching the building's original plans. On the west side of the door, the double, wood, hung windows have been boarded. To the west of this is a

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narrow, three-pane, steel, basement window. To the east of the basement door, there are two sets of narrow, six-pane, steel basement windows. Both of these windows have low concrete window wells.

The center entries on each upper floor of the south elevation are flanked on both sides by single, two-over-two, wood, hung windows. Proceeding outward from the center on each floor, there are double, vertical, three-over-three, hung wood windows; then two single, vertical, three-over-three, hung, wood windows; then a single, wood, two-over-two, wood, hung windows; and, on the both outside edges, another set of double, vertical, three-over-three, hung, wood windows. All of these windows have brick sills and no headers. Below the brick sills of the first floor is the brick stringcourse that encircles the building. Air conditioning units have been installed systematically underneath one of the inside double windows and under the outside single windows on both sides of the south elevation. As on the other walls, the single three-over-three windows are larger than the three-over-three windows that are paired. Various utility meters and lines are located on the east side of the south elevation. New drain pipes have been added between the outside double and single windows on both sides of the rear elevation. The brick under the drain pipes on both sides shows signs of water damage. The corners of the south elevation are ornamented the same as on the other elevations.

The east elevation faces the alley dividing the block. Originally, the east elevation would have been obscured by the garage. Currently, the east elevation overlooks the only available parking for the building. The elevation is symmetrical with a pattern of single-double-double-single windows on each floor. All of the windows are wood, vertical, three-over-three, hung with brick sills. The nonoriginal air conditioning units have been added under each of the outside double windows. There are no doors on the east elevation.

The arrangement of interior spaces on the first through third floor is similar with a long east-west corridor dividing the four center units. On the end of each east-west corridor are two larger corner units. Each unit included a living room, kitchen, dining room, bathroom and dressing closet. The basic arrangement of spaces remains intact. A three-story, open, interior staircase is centrally located off the primary entry on the north side of the building. Opposite the stairway on each floor, there are short north-south corridors which provide access to the exterior rear fire stairs. The interior corridors and stairs have all been carpeted. The interior, wood, paneled doors along the corridor have wood, single pane, rectangular transoms. Dividing the spaces within the units are double, wood, multi-light, French doors. Unoccupied since the 1990s, the units are in various states of decline. Many of the units feature wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings and built-in wardrobes and shelving. Located in the lower corridor wall is a small box that opens onto each kitchen for delivery of milk. On the west wall of the short north-south corridor is the original Economy Incinerator chute.

There have been no additions to the building. The building was altered in the mid- to late-1960s with new kitchen cabinetry and the addition of air conditioning that involved the insertion of individual air conditioning units on the exterior under two separate windows in each unit. The air conditioning modification was designed by Soter and Sprehe Engineers Inc. in 1967. Fifteen

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years later, a fire alarm system was designed for the building. A few years after this, the historic, brick, eight bay garage situated off the east side of the building was demolished with a surface parking lot replacing it. Other cosmetic changes of indeterminate dates have occurred, such as the addition of carpeting to the interior corridors and stairs and the application of faux wood paneling in select apartment units. The removal of the garage is the most significant change that has occurred to the building. However, because the garage was only attached via a brick wall with an arched walkway, the demolition of the garage does not impede the ability of the apartment building to convey its historic significance. Overall, the Logan Apartments retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association to ably convey its historic and architectural significance.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

Community Planning & Development

Social History

Period of Significance

1929 - 1945

Significant Dates

1929

1932

1945

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Thomas Lester Sorey

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sorey, Thomas L, architect

Musgrave Construction Co., builder

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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 Logan Apartments is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A, B and C in the areas of community planning and development, social history, education and architecture. The property's period of significance begins in 1929 with its construction and extends to 1945 when ownership of the building was transferred from the University Scholarship Corporation to the University of Oklahoma. This period reflects when the property attained its historic and architectural significance.

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

Similar to many towns in central Oklahoma, Norman's origins date to 1889 and the first Oklahoma land run which opened the Unassigned Lands. The city was named for a government engineer who in 1872 camped in the vicinity of the present site of the town. On April 21, 1889, the site that would become the town of Norman was prairie, devoid of anything save a railroad track and a cluster of railroad buildings. By nightfall, April 22, 1889, Norman had mushroomed to a town of five hundred and numerous temporary shelters. Following passage of the Oklahoma Organic Act on May 2, 1890, the first seven counties of the future state of Oklahoma were created, including Cleveland County. Norman was quickly named the county seat of Cleveland County, an important designation which aided the economic development of the town throughout the twentieth century. Another significant factor in the growth of Norman was the location of the University of Oklahoma in the city. The university opened its doors in September 1892 and remains a dominant educational, economical and social force in the community. In 1915, another state institution, the Central State Hospital, opened its doors in Norman. With a viable, thriving economic foundation, the 1920s proved to be a major decade of growth for Norman. City population nearly doubled from 5,004 in 1920 to 9,603 in 1930. Notably, these numbers do not accurately reflect the number of people actually living within the city due to the number of college students residing in the town on a temporary basis. Obviously, in response to the booming population, construction of new housing was a community necessity.

The Logan Apartments, owned by David Logan and designed by Thomas Sorey, was constructed in 1929 just west of the University of Oklahoma in the Chautauqua neighborhood. The neighborhood was named for one of the north-south streets in the district. In order to construct the multi-resident dwelling within the existing residential neighborhood, Logan had to obtain a zoning change from the city of Norman. Initially presenting his application to the city planning commission on May 20, 1929, Logan offered letters from a group of nearby property owners waiving any objections to the zoning change or the apartment building. Because the city commission could not pass the rezoning ordinance for fifteen days, Logan obtained a building permit for a \$40,000 residence to allow the pouring of the foundation. Adjacent property owners,

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led by W.P. Swineford of 635 South Lahoma Avenue and C.P. Landt of 616 South Chautauqua Avenue, quickly protested to city officials both the zoning change and Logan's pouring of the foundation. As scheduled and with a vote of four to one, the city commissioners approved the rezoning on June 8, 1929. As determined by the city commissioners, "Rooming houses, the Catholic dormitory and chapel, fraternity houses and duplexes have been constructed there and the district's identity as a strictly residential area already disappeared."¹

Within weeks of the city commissioners' decision, work was speeding along on the new apartment building. Having acquired a new \$46,000 building permit from the city clerk, Logan had fifty-five men on the job site, working both day and night, to have the building completed for the fall 1929 term. Designed by Thomas L. Sorey, the three-story, buff brick building was constructed by the Musgrave Construction Company of Oklahoma City. Among the amenities offered in the twenty-four apartment building were "...hardwood floors throughout, tile entrance halls and bath floors, modern bath fixtures and electric refrigeration," as well as "scientificly (sic) built-in kitchen equipment and a special system for disposal of refuse." As described in the local newspaper, the "domestic science unit" consisted of "a gas stove and oven, a Frigidaire, sink and kitchen cabinet." The building also featured a "modern hot water storage system" which provided "twenty-four hour hot water service through a centralized system." Most of the apartments were one- and two-room units featuring "unusual color schemes." The building's landscaping was designed by James H. Cravern, a University of Oklahoma landscape architect. With upwards of seventy-five men working on the building, the apartment opened as planned in early September 1929.² The property, including the land, building and furnishings, cost of total of \$72,896.69. Over the next ten years, the average income was \$8,358.52 a year.³

Under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development, the Logan Apartments is historically significant in publically redefining the Chautauqua neighborhood. Located within blocks of the University of Oklahoma, the neighborhood was originally envisioned to be "a select residential area (created) through the zoning restrictions and private restrictions in" the land deeds. Although other buildings constructed previously had introduced a multi-resident component to the area, the Logan Apartments solidified and broadcast the change. As publically determined by the city commissioners, the neighborhood's identity as a strictly family residential area had been compromised so the construction of the Logan Apartments would not be out of character for the neighborhood. Consequently, they approved the necessary zoning change to allow the construction of the multi-unit apartment building. While the Logan Apartments remain the only multi-story apartment building in the Chautauqua district, the combination of single family homes, duplexes, rooming houses, fraternity and sorority houses and an off-campus residence hall has created a distinctive neighborhood environs that reflects the impact of the University of Oklahoma upon Norman's community planning and development. Designed

¹ *The Norman(Oklahoma) Transcript*, 22 May 1929, 29 May 1929, 2 June 1929 and 9 June 1929.

² *Ibid.*, 22 May 1929, 29 May 1929, 2 June 1929, 9 June 1929, 23 June 1929, 7 July 1929, 2 July 1929, 14 August 1929, 3 September 1929, 6 September 1929. See also "Norman's Finest Apartment House," *The Sooner Magazine*, 1:10 (July 1929), 337.

³ "O.U. Given Logan Apartments," *The Sooner Magazine*, 12:12 (August 1945), 4.

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expressly to provide housing for University of Oklahoma students, the Logan Apartments exemplifies this aspect of Norman's growth.⁴

Also under Criterion A in the area of social history, the Logan Apartments is historically significant for its association with the University Scholarship Corporation. Logan transferred title to the Logan Apartments to the University Scholarship Corporation in 1932. Formed in 1932 for the specific purpose of managing the Logan Apartments, the University Scholarship Corporation provided a number of apartments rent free to deserving students until the property was transferred to OU in 1945. Logan's reported purpose in donating the apartment building to the University Scholarship Corporation was to assist students that may otherwise have had difficulty staying in school because of economic constraints. The University Scholarship Corporation's board consisted of president R.W. Hutto, W.K. Newton, Bert Baggett, Dr. Leonard Logan and W.D. Grisso. All board members were University of Oklahoma graduates. Dr. Logan was David Logan's brother and for many years a professor at the university. The corporation dissolved after the building was transferred to the University of Oklahoma. Following the transfer, the apartment house was reserved for faculty members, veterans and married students. As stipulated in the deed transfer, at least one apartment was to be used in assist a student(s) in acquiring an education. Additionally, Mrs. L.M. (Annie) Logan, David Logan's mother, continued to manage the apartments until her death in 1951.⁵

With a specific purpose of providing housing to deserving students, the University Scholarship Corporation was unique. The social benefit of the organization was personified in the students that received free housing in a fairly new and modern building. According to University Scholarship Corporation board member Dr. Leonard Logan, many of the scholarship recipients did well in their studies and, following graduation, were successful in their chosen fields. From 1932 until 1945, the Logan Apartments provided a tangible means of promoting the welfare of society by facilitating the educational pursuits of needy students.

The Logan Apartments is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion B in the area of education for its association with architect Thomas L. Sorey. Sorey designed the Logan Apartments in the late 1920s when he was in practice by himself. As such, the building is directly and specifically attributable to Sorey. While Sorey had a long and productive architectural career, most of this was spent in partnership with other architects. From 1923 to 1928, Sorey partnered with Walter T. Vahlberg in the firm of Vahlberg and Sorey. In 1931, Sorey, along with his brother-in-law, Albert Hill, and cousin, Lee Sorey, formed the architectural firm of Sorey Hill and Sorey. This firm remained in operation until 1964 when the name was changed to Sorey Hill Binnicker.⁶

⁴ *Norman Transcript*, 9 June 1929.

⁵ "O.U. Given Logan Apartments," 3-4. See also Trust Agreement and Transfer in the Minutes, Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, (July 12, 1945), 123-133; and, *The Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 12 July 1945 and 16 February 1953.

⁶ Tom Sorey Jr., "Sorey Hill and Sorey: Architects with a Civic Conscience," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 71:4 (Winter 1993-1994), 358.

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While Sorey's architectural career was filled with many landmarks, his significant contribution in the area of education predated the establishment of his architectural firms. Sorey began a course of study at the University of Oklahoma's Engineering School following his high school graduation in 1914. With a break during World War I (WWI) when he worked as a testing engineer at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., Sorey completed his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Oklahoma in 1920. From 1920 through 1923, Sorey was an Assistant Professor at the University of Oklahoma and was in charge of the School of Engineering's department of drawing. During the summer breaks, Sorey took classes at the Chicago Art Institute and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Additionally, he worked for an architectural firm in Chicago. In response to student interest and his summer coursework, Sorey taught the first courses in architectural engineering at the university which led to the establishment of the University of Oklahoma's School of Architecture. This was a momentous occurrence because previous to Sorey's contribution, architectural coursework was considered the bailiwick of the state's land grant institution, Oklahoma State University.⁷

The Logan Building is a fitting representation of Sorey's significant contribution to education because of the educational connection between Sorey and the building's original owner David Logan. Logan was also a University of Oklahoma graduate, class of 1916. During his undergraduate years at OU, a time which coincided with Sorey's first years of undergraduate study, Logan was a student assistant in mechanical drawing. Following postgraduate work at the University of Wisconsin in 1916, Logan returned to Norman and worked as an instructor in mechanical drawing before joining the Army in 1917. Following service in the Army during World War I, Logan became a geologist for the Marland Oil Company.⁸ Obviously, Logan and Sorey connected at the University of Oklahoma during the 1910s and formed a working relationship which contributed directly to the design and construction of the Logan Apartments.

Under Criterion C, the Logan Apartments is architecturally significant as an excellent example of a late 1920s apartment house constructed in Norman. The Logan Apartments is an elegant personification of the Commercial Style as applied to an apartment house. The subdued architectural style was likely purposely chosen to harmonize with the surrounding residential environs. The setting of the building was also carefully designed so as to blend with the dominant residential character of the area. Located on a primary thoroughfare to the University of Oklahoma, the building is set back to the south and is an unobtrusive buff colored brick with restrained exterior elements and decorative details. As a university town, apartments abound in Norman. However, the Logan Apartments is the only multi-story apartment house in the Chautauqua neighborhood and one of the relatively few historic, brick, Commercial Style apartment houses in Norman. According to *The Sooner Magazine* in a 1930 article about David Logan, the Logan Apartments was the largest apartment house in Norman at that time.⁹

⁷ Ibid., 357. See also Dean Emeritus J.H. Felgar, "A History of the College of Engineering," *The Sooner Magazine*, 12:12 (August 1940), 29 and 34.

⁸ "Three Brothers, Three Leaders," *The Sooner Magazine*, 3:1 (October 1930), 12 and 30.

⁹ Ibid., 30

Logan Apartments
Name of Property

Cleveland County, OK
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The Daily Oklahoman. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 12 July 1945 and 16 February 1953.

Felgar, J.H., Dean Emeritus. "A History of the College of Engineering." *The Sooner Magazine*. 12:12 (August 1940), 27-29 and 34-35.

The Norman (Oklahoma) Transcript. 22 May 1929; 29 May 1929; 2 June 1929; 9 June 1929; 23 June 1929; 7 July 1929; 2 July 1929; 14 August 1929; 3 September 1929; 6 September 1929.

"Norman's Finest Apartment House." *The Sooner Magazine*. 1:10 (July 1929), 346-347.

"O.U. Given Logan Apartments." *The Sooner Magazine*. 12:12 (August 1945), 3-4.

Sorey, Tom Jr. "Sorey Hill and Sorey: Architects with a Civic Conscience." *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*. 71:4 (Winter 1993-1994), 356-375.

"Three Brothers, Three Leaders." *The Sooner Magazine*. 3:1 (October 1930) 12 and 30.

Trust Agreement and Transfer. Minutes, Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma. July 12, 1945. 123-133.

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 # _____

Logan Apartments
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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): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than One (1) Acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.210918 | Longitude: -97.451192 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Logan Apartments
Name of Property

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

Lots 45 through 48, Block 1, Landt's First Addition, Norman, Cleveland County, OK.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the Logan Apartments.

Logan Apartments
Name of Property

Cleveland County, OK
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for Butzer Gardner Architects
organization: A.R.C.H. Consulting
street & number: 346 County Road 1230
city or town: Pocasset state: OK zip code: 73079
e-mail: savage3@wildblue.net
telephone: 405/459-6200
date: June 2012

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.)
-

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.

Logan Apartments
Name of Property

Cleveland County, OK
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Photo Log

Name of Property: **Logan Apartments**

City or Vicinity: **Norman** County: **Cleveland** State: **OK**

Photographer: **Cynthia Savage**

Date Photographed: **4 April 2013**

All photographs were printed on an Epson Stylus Photo R2400 printer, using Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink and Premium Presentation Paper Matte.

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

Photo 0001: North Elevation, camera facing south.

Photo 0002: West Elevation, camera facing east.

Photo 0003: South Elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo 0004: East Elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo 0005: Second Floor Interior Stairs, camera facing northwest.

Photo 0006: Representative Second Floor Apartment Interior, camera facing southeast.

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.

Logan Apartments
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County and State



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Name of Property

Cleveland County, OK
County and State















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Logan Apartments

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Cleveland

DATE RECEIVED: 1/23/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/24/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/11/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/11/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000049

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Logan Apartments are significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A and C (Architecture, Community Planning and Development, and Social History). Erected in 1929, by local businessman (oil-industry geologist) David Logan, the three-story, buff-colored brick building represented a significant change in the patterns of community development and growth in the surrounding Chautauqua neighborhood, as the area responded to the rapid expansion of the nearby University of Oklahoma. The work of local architect Thomas Lester Sorey, the apartment building was purposefully built to serve the local campus' education community, providing private housing to both students and faculty for many years, including assistance to economically disadvantaged students. The building is a fine local example of early twentieth-century apartment house design in Norman, among the largest of its type when constructed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept CRITERIA A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 3/11/2014

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

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

Recommendation: SLR Return Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: OK County Name Cleveland Resource Name Logan Apts

Reference No. 14-49 Multiple Name _____

Solution: _____

_____ See SLR PL _____
_____ CONNECT DROP CMT B v. Signif Person _____

Problem: Criteria B context? _____

Resolution: _____
SLR: Yes No
Database Change: _____

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT

Note: This report shall be completed for each nomination to the National Register of Historic Places submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. Each item must be completed. The report form shall be attached to the complete National Register nomination. All comments received from the owner and others must also accompany the report.

1. Name of Nominated Property: Logan Apartment Building
 Location (Street Address): 720 W Boyd Street
 City: Norman
 State: Oklahoma
 County: Cleveland

2. CLG Reporting: City of Norman
 Contact Person: Susan Atkinson
 Title: Historic Preservation Officer
 Address: 201 W Gray Street
Norman, OK 73069
 Telephone: 405-366-5392

3. a. Date CLG received the nomination(s): October 4, 2013
 b. Date Property Owner(s) notified: October 4, 2013
 c. Date of Public Hearing (if appropriate): _____
 d. Date nomination considered
 by local review commission: November 4, 2013
 e. Date nomination submitted to SHPO: December 11, 2013

4. Recommendations of the CLG (check appropriate item):

The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the local review commission disagrees.

The local review commission considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the chief elected local official disagrees.

5. Owner(s) Response (check appropriate item):

The owner (majority of owners) consent to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

The owner (majority of owners) object to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

(Additional comments should appear in this area)

The owner of the building commissioned the nomination.

6. Local Review Commission's Statement of Opinion:

The Local Review Commission considers the property

Eligible
Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Norman Historic District Commission regards the Logan Building, 720 W Boyd, as eligible for the National Register for the following reasons:

Property's Overall Significance

The Logan Apartment Building is eligible for the NRHP based on the property's local significance in three categories: community planning and development, social history, and association with prominent architect Thomas L. Sorey and the building's architecture.

Style and Design

The Logan Building is architecturally significant as a rare example of a late 1920s apartment house in Norman. The building is an elegant personification of the Commercial Style as applied to an apartment house. The subdued design and unobtrusive buff-colored brick was likely a deliberate choice to harmonize with the surrounding residential setting.



Signature of Chairman

E. O'Neil Robinson

Printed Name

December 11, 2013

Date

6. Chief Elected Local Official's Statement of Opinion:

The Chief Elected Local Official considers the property

Eligible
Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

Cindy Rosenthal

Signature of Chief Elected Local Official

Cindy Rosenthal

Printed Name

Dec 13, 2013

Date